

Babeş-Bolyai University
Cluj-Napoca
Faculty of History and Philosophy
Doctoral School of History

House and domestic inventory in the province of Dacia
SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

Doctorate supervisor:

Univ. prof. Dr. Nicolae Gudea

Doctoral student:

Sorana Ardeleanu

2016

Table of contents

Foreword	6
Introduction	8
1. Purpose and importance of the thesis	8
2. Spatial and temporal limits	10
3. Work method	11
I. Research history, state of knowledge and of publication of the Roman dwellings from Dacia Porolissensis	16
II. Ancient sources about dwellings	21
II.1. Typology of ancient sources referring to dwellings and their importance in the evolution of domestic architecture	24
II.1.1. Literary sources	24
II.1.2. Epigraphic, properly archaeological (artefacts) and iconographic sources	30
II.2. Ancient literary and epigraphic sources about Roman dwellings	33
II.2.1. Catalogue list	33
II.2.2. Catalogue of literary and epigraphic sources	35
II.3. Themes treated in the ancient sources and their connection with the archaeological finds	71
II.3.1. Urbanism and general information on the dwellings within the urbs	71
II.3.2. Adaptation of the building's design to the climate and location	73
II.3.3. Legislation elements referring to the construction of dwellings and general information	74
II.3.4. Rules for the use of space in dwellings	76
II.3.5. Materials and building techniques	78
II.4. Iconographic sources and the diversity of the represented furniture	82
III. Roman dwellings from the Dacia Porolissensis province, case analysis	87
III.1. Case study of the OL 6 dwelling from Porolissum	87
III.1.1. Building placement	87
III.1.2. Research history	88
III.1.3. Building plan	88
III.1.4. Construction phases	89

<i>III.1.4.1. Landscaping phase and wooden phase</i>	89
<i>III.1.4.2. Stone phases</i>	89
III.1.5. Building description and room destination by the archaeological inventory found	90
III.1.6. Proposition for the reconstruction of the furniture and its disposition within the dwelling	96
III.1.7. The hydraulic system	99
III.1.8. The heating system	99
III.1.9. Building techniques and materials	101
<i>III.1.9.1. Types of wall</i>	101
<i>III.1.9.1.1. Opus incertum</i>	101
<i>III.1.9.1.2. Opus mixtum</i>	102
<i>III.1.9.1.3. Other types of wall</i>	102
<i>III.1.9.2. The existence or not of the storey</i>	102
<i>III.1.9.3. Architectonic pieces (bases, columns, capitals)</i>	103
<i>III.1.9.4. Plasters and pavements</i>	103
<i>III.1.9.5. Other building materials used</i>	104
III.2. Case study of the L 7 dwelling from Porolissum	104
III.2.1. Building placement	104
III.2.2. Research history	105
III.2.3. Building plan	105
III.2.4. Construction phases	106
<i>III.2.4.1. Landscaping phase and wooden phase</i>	106
<i>III.2.4.2. Stone phase</i>	106
III.2.5. Building description and room destination by the archaeological inventory found	107
III.2.6. Proposition for the reconstruction of the furniture and its disposition within the dwelling	110
III.2.7. The hydraulic system	113
III.2.8. The heating system	113
III.2.9. Techniques and building materials	113
<i>III.2.9.1. Types of wall</i>	113
<i>III.2.9.1.1. Opus incertum</i>	113

III.2.9.1.2. <i>Other types of wall</i>	114
III.2.9.2. <i>Architectural elements and characteristics</i>	115
III.2.9.3. <i>Pavements and other building materials used</i>	115
III.3. Analysis of the two case studies from Porolissum, OL 6 and L 7, in the context of the Roman settlement's evolution	115
III.4. Case study of the C1 and C2 dwellings from Victor Deleu street in Napoca	122
III.4.1. Building placement	122
III.4.2. Research history	123
III.4.3. Buildings' plans	125
III.4.4. Construction phases	126
III.4.4.1. <i>Wooden phases</i>	126
III.4.4.2. <i>Stone phases</i>	127
III.4.5. Building descriptions and room destinations after the archaeological inventory found	128
III.4.6. Proposition for the reconstruction of the furniture and its disposition within the dwellings	134
III.4.7. The hydraulic system	137
III.4.8. The heating system	137
III.4.9. Building techniques and materials	138
III.4.9.1. <i>Types of wall</i>	138
III.4.9.1.1. <i>Opus incertum</i>	138
III.4.9.2. <i>The existence or not of the storey</i>	139
III.4.9.3. <i>Architectonic pieces (bases, columns, capitals)</i>	139
III.4.9.4. <i>Plasters and pavements</i>	140
III.4.9.5. <i>Other building materials used</i>	140
III.5. Analysis of the two case studies from Napoca, C1 and C2, in the context of the evolution of the Roman city	141
IV. The dwellings from Dacia Porolissensis and their typological framing at the province level	143
IV.1. Repertory of the dwelling finds in Dacia Porolissensis	143
IV.1.1. Work method and technical specifications	143
IV.1.2. Catalogue of the dwellings from Dacia Porolissensis	145
IV.2. Analysis of the dwellings from Dacia Porolissensis and of the household	194

inventory	
IV.2.1. Analysis and definition of the dwelling types within the Dacia Porolissensis repertory	194
IV.2.2. Statistical analysis of the repertory	198
IV.2.2.1. <i>Statistical analysis of the objective types and their characteristics</i>	198
IV.2.2.2. <i>Statistical analysis of the building techniques and materials</i>	203
IV.2.2.3. <i>Statistical analysis of the dwellings' inventories</i>	203
V. Framing of the dwelling typology from Dacia at the Roman Empire level	206
V.1. Dwelling typologies from the Mediterranean area, exemplifying with houses from the Italic area and from North Africa	206
V.1.1. A short history of the dwelling and Roman urbanism – Greek heritage and own innovation	206
V.1.2. General characteristics and dwelling types from the Italic area	211
V.1.3. General characteristics and dwelling types from North Africa	230
V.2. Dwelling types from the northern and temperate continental provinces, exemplifying with houses from Britannia, Germania, Gallia, Noricum, Pannonia and Dacia	238
V.2.1. Britannia	238
V.2.2. Germania	239
V.2.3. Gallia	240
V.2.4. Noricum	245
V.2.5. Pannonia	248
V.2.6. Dacia	251
Final considerations	268
Abbreviations and references	275
Abbreviations	296
List of tables, annexes, figures and maps	297
Tables, annexes, figures and maps	306

Key words: *dwelling, Roman period, Dacia, reconstruction, Napoca, Porolissum*

The aim of the thesis

The subject of this thesis deals with and analyses the Roman dwellings from the Dacia Porolissensis province during 2nd and 3rd century AD. For treating this subject it is necessary to know the theme both at the level of the entire Roman Empire and at the level of the entire Dacia. Due to these facts, I will tangentially use analogies and references to dwellings and settlements researched throughout the province of Dacia. Also, the Roman dwelling must be treated and integrated into the more general picture of the Roman Empire, as it is an integral part thereof. Due to the complex and extensive subject, reported to the territory of the entire province of Dacia, I had to restrict the repertory and its analysis to the Dacia Porolissensis province.

Given the state of research of the dwellings and settlements in Dacia Porolissensis between the 2nd and 3rd century AD, I consider it necessary to examine their typology, starting with a complete repertory of the dwellings. The research of the different types of dwellings in settlements from Dacia is a subject that is at the start of the road. There are researchers who have approached this theme, but its complexity allows us to resume the information and analyse it to complete the spectrum of theories examined so far by Romanian research.

One of the aims of this research is to make a repertory of the dwellings from the province of Dacia Porolissensis, on the basis of which the typologies of the existing dwellings in this area can be analysed. Their analysis will provide important data for research on this subject. We may know, depending on what the current state of research allows us, a numerical ratio between dwellings from urban areas, suburban areas, military *vicus* and those from rural settlements. Dwelling typologies used in various environments, but also data about the specific household inventory and building materials, to the extent that it has been published so far, will be crystallised this way. Just gathering and organizing them in a catalogue, taking into account the information republished, but especially searching for the data and publications where they were first mentioned, their verification and sorting to use the first-hand

information and not the erroneous ones, was a task that meant a large and dispersed volume information.

An extremely important objective is to define the types of dwellings existing in Dacia. Using a typology that takes into account several factors, namely house plans (with courtyard, without courtyard, with portico or without, according to the distribution of the rooms, whether or not they have a hall), and then the use of space (with workshops, with shops), will allow us to make analogies with dwellings from all of the Roman Empire. We must highlight the differences and similarities with various areas of the rest of the empire, both in terms of the mentioned typology, but also in terms of climate.

The typology of the dwellings will take into account in its analysis also the types of settlements in which they are included: *vicus*, *canabae*, an urban or rural settlement, because both at the empire and Dacia levels, these elements are essential.

Spatial and temporal boundaries

The Dacia Porolissensis province limits have been established over the years by archaeological excavations carried out by whole teams of researchers. To materialise them to the extent that we know them now required decades of archaeological findings and analysis. The territorial organization of Dacia as a Roman province is a complex subject that covers the period between the 2nd and 3rd century AD. As territorial expanse, Dacia Porolissensis extends westwards and northwards to the *limes* formed by the military camps from Bologa, Buciumi, Românași, Romita, Porolissum, Tihău, Cășei, Ilișua and Livezile. This includes also the watchtower border line at about 30 km north of the mentioned camps. In the south-west, south and southeast the territory of the province follows the Arieș and Mureș river line. Although this territory, after the Roman conquest, was originally part of Dacia Superior, and only after 118 AD belongs to Dacia Porolissensis, I have included the early stage of the province between the years 106-118 AD in the analysed repertory as well. The roman habitation starts after the Roman conquest of this territory and a scientific analysis of the evolution of settlements cannot exclude the period in which the territory belonged to Dacia Superior.

The work method

The structure of the thesis is designed to have three classical parts: a beginning or foreword followed by an introduction, the core of the work made of five chapters, and the closing with the final conclusions, and then the annexes, maps and drawings.

In **the introductory part** the purpose and importance of the work, the framing of the spatial and temporal boundaries, but also the work method chosen in the thesis are explained.

The core of the thesis is designed to have five chapters. **The first chapter** deals with the research history, the state of knowledge and of publication of the dwellings from Dacia Porolissensis. In this chapter there were tangentially mentioned certain studies with general topics that include all Dacia, or references to archaeological research in the entire province. A history exclusively on Dacia Porolissensis cannot be achieved without mentioning some theories and research papers concerning the whole province of Dacia.

The second chapter analyses the ancient sources referring to dwellings by enclosing them in a typology that includes ancient literary, epigraphic, archaeological (*artefacts*) and iconographic sources. This chapter includes a catalogue of literary and epigraphic sources discussed and analysed in the third chapter through themes found in literary sources. Thus one can see the application of ancient technology and its impact on the whole Roman Empire, as well as on its provinces. By developing these themes, treated in ancient literary and epigraphic sources, epigraphic and archaeological findings about the extent to which they find their applicability in the dwellings of the Roman Porolissensis or within the wider Roman Empire are analysed. Regarding the epigraphic, archaeological and iconographic sources, they will complement each other outlining a clearer picture of the ancient Roman furniture, the organization of the interiors of ancient dwellings and other such details. The variety of furniture present on relief representations can be compared with artefacts discovered in archaeological sites, thus being outlined a clearer picture of the household inventory specific to the Roman civilization and the respective area.

The third chapter has as subject the case studies that will be structured like *mini-monographs*. There will be two *mini-monographs* about the OL 6 and L7

dwellings from Porolissum and a *mini*-monograph which will deal with the two Roman dwellings discovered in Cluj-Napoca, on Victor Deleu street (homes C1 and C2), all integrated in Dacia Porolissensis.

Through these three case studies the dwellings mentioned above will be analysed to see all their particularities. The study is made according to modern criteria for analysis. I will take into consideration the methods of research and data and inventory analysis of some dwellings found in the Roman Empire, such as: Carnuntum (Austria) or from Bibracte (France).

The research method of the dwelling, within the case study, primarily includes general information about the location of the building within the respective settlement, considering its orientation in regards to the cardinal points and the existing roads. Its positioning within the settlement is an indicative of the importance of the owner.

Knowing the stages of archaeological excavation and history research together with the dig plans clarify the essential characteristics of the dwelling.

A more thorough research stage begins with the analysis of the building's plan, and wood and stone construction phases, depending on the case. The positioning of the rooms in the plan and their destination will be determined by the analysis of the inventory found. We will also try an interior reconstruction proposal of the house with furniture that could have been used in different rooms. Certain archaeological pieces can lead us toward a possible reconstitution of the furniture, and where there is little archaeological data, we will try to reconstruct furniture by analogies to other similar discoveries.

The hydraulic and the heating system, by their position within the house, will complete the analysis of the construction phase and the character of the rooms, and the construction techniques will clarify their dating.

We will get much more information by studying the techniques and building materials; the inventory of the houses will complement the house, thereby obtaining a complex picture. Through these methods we can gather and analyse, as accurately as we can, all features of the studied houses.

The research of these objectives will help us to determine certain types of houses from Dacia Porolissensis, subject analysed in **chapter four**. The dwellings will be studied in this chapter, and I will try to fit them typologically, respecting certain criteria concerning both plans and household inventory of each dwelling.

This analysis is based on a repertory that includes all of the Dacia Porolissensis dwellings, both in urban, suburban and rural environments, but also from military and rural settlements. In the repertory we included urban and suburban villas habitation, but also points with discoveries of wall foundations or substructions, or other elements specific of Roman constructions.

One of the most important arguments in determining a building is its archaeological inventory. It is an important fact that we will consider a dwelling an archaeological discovery found from archaeological research and which receives sufficient information and evidence in this sense: a plan or even traces of walls, archaeological material that could support the idea of dwelling. However, in the repertory we also included terms like "substruction buildings" or "Roman building," but which are not with any certainty Roman dwellings, these needing to be analysed as such and separately using numerical calculations and analysis. We have considered these substruction walls because there is the slightest possibility that they may be houses.

We had excluded from the repertory points with discoveries named in the archaeological literature "traces of a Roman settlement" or "possible Roman settlement due to the discovery of some Roman pottery." This decision we considered necessary in view of the fact that I tried to make up a repertory based on construction and traces of walls, then following more suggestive elements, such as plans and domestic inventory. We considered the evidence of some simple ceramic fragments, where they were discovered by surface survey without being accompanied by other archaeological findings that stating more specifically the existence of a Roman houses to be relative.

By analysing the repertory and the types of dwellings we will be able to see the differences between the dwelling from a *vicus*, from the urban and a rural environment, the latest one being closer to local pre-Roman Dacian style. House plans varies both by type of settlement, but also from the social status of the owner, their inventory reveals more clearly the standard of living of the inhabitants. Together with the analysis of the types of objectives, specifically the types of dwellings, we will be able to define as concise as possible the terms used. Here we define terms like hut, half-hut, *villa rustica* or *suburban*, *domus*, *insula*, type *Streifenhause* house or other terms used in this study.

All these differences and variations help to shape the pattern of life of a population with culture and traditions extremely important for the history of our people. The data referring to the existence of some elements of the local Dacian population in the Roman Dacia province are meant to support the continuity theory. These are important in order to establish to what degree they have continuity and maintenance and in what medium is it more widespread and to what extent.

To develop the analysis of the types of dwelling that we have discussed so far, I will continue to debate the subject of dwelling typology found in the wider Roman Empire, and later to restrict it to the province of Dacia. Thus, in **chapter five** of the thesis, I will analyse, in the first stage, the dwelling types found in the Mediterranean, exemplifying with the houses from Italy and North Africa region. Here I will detail a brief history of the evolution of the dwelling and a more elaborate definition of it. The first subchapter will include a brief account of the development of the house from the easiest type hut to some of the most advanced types, namely the *domus* Roman type and even the palace existing in various ancient civilizations. The second subchapter describes the development of the *domus* type and the archaeological finds, the development and the spread of these with concrete examples of cities like Pompeii, Herculaneum and Ostia. And then I will analyse the houses from North Africa during the Roman period.

Returning to the discussion of the types of houses in areas much closer to the Dacia province, we will follow a chapter about the types of houses in the northern and continental temperate provinces, exemplifying with houses from Britain, Germania, Gallia, Noricum, Pannonia, and Dacia. So this subchapter will include discussions related to the integration of the dwelling from Dacia, in a comprehensive framework, that of the Roman Empire and in a narrower framework, of the continental temperate zone. The integration of Dacia in this area should take into account primarily the climate criterion and then the other elements specific to the continental temperate zone. The analysis of this topic will be based on analogies and comparisons between the houses of these areas.

As one can observe in table of contents of this thesis, the case studies, the repertory and its analysis are the central part of the thesis; all other chapters are directly related to them. The entirety of the objectives and conclusions of the thesis will revolve around these work sequences.

At the end of the thesis, the conclusions will be elaborate, extracted from the whole work, then the annexes, abbreviations, references, and the lists of tables, annexes, figures and maps will follow.

The analysis of the dwelling types and final considerations

The analysis and classification of dwellings in some cases can be made on more plans that complement each other and which outlines certain defining characteristics. One can make a classification *in terms of climate*, where two areas of interest are detected, the Mediterranean and temperate continental zones. Take, for instance, the spread of the house with *perystilum* and *atrium*. From south-central Italy, where we have the classic examples: Pompeii, Herculaneum and Ostia, to the northernmost areas, Roma, Brescia, Emona, it spreads to other provinces conquered by the Romans. We find this type of house both in temperate climates and in Africa and the oriental area. Roman provinces in areas with colder climates, present a house typology adapted to the lower temperatures, which characterises these territories. We will see how gradually the Mediterranean climate zone, climbing into the mountainous areas of the Alps and Carpathians, will meet changes in the plans of house. Thus, we will find a Mediterranean house with *atrium* and *perystilum*, fully inhabiting the sunny territories around the Mediterranean Sea, but in the colder regions are much rarer. The houses in continental temperate areas have smaller gardens and the construction itself focuses on keeping heat inside, focusing on the existence of heating systems and not on sunlight as in the Mediterranean type.

In some other plan, we can classify the houses depending on the *type of settlement* which they formed. We will have the urban houses category, suburban (here are included in particular those *villas* located outside the city walls, but very close to it), the *vici*, the rural settlements, but also the *villas rusticae*. The theory that there were plots of land allocated to specific dimensions for each property separately for both urban house and for the *vici* should be taken into consideration. Yet for other types, suburban and rural settlements, cannot prove this. For these types of settlements existing in the repertory, I did a statistical analysis that reflects the percentage ratio between the archaeological discoveries in urban sites, *vicus* type, rural settlements and *villas*. In this analysis we have a category of "Roman

constructions" with the largest percentage and which probably almost all the findings above are integrated, but which we are unable to comply with certainty in one of the categories. It is important that after this statistical analysis some features of that period are crystallised. In the three urban centres Napoca, Porolissum and Potaissa are piled up the most points of discovery. Of the three, orbiting around the city Napoca are the most points with finds, more *villas* being discovered here than elsewhere. Followed by Potaissa with a few Roman *villas* and buildings, and then Porolissum near which are many *vicus* sites, because the existence of the defence line formed by military camps (as can be seen on Map 2). All of them are concentrated near water courses. Most rural settlements are found in the eastern half of Dacia Porolissensis probably where the sink and rivers favour agriculture and animal husbandry on wider spaces.

Depending on *the type of construction* that we can consider sunken houses, half-sunken houses and surface houses, these categories being enough to express how construction was made, specifically the foundation reported to the treading of the settlement. Sunken houses are much deeper in the ground than half-sunken houses, while the latter have most of the wall height above the ancient treading level. Housing area has a foundation, whether of stone or other materials, in the ground and the ground level is at ground level, which means that the walls rises above the ancient ground level.

Depending on *the form and plan* we'll have round, oval, square, trapezoidal, L-shaped, rectangular or *Streifenhause* type (some with or without corridor) houses.

Another category would be *based on utility*, specifically as house with workshops, with shops in living merchants, craftsmen of various kinds and those only for living with no clear source of income for the owner. These types can combine between them, there are even cases of dwellings with a workshop and a shop under the same roof (for example L7 Porolissum). In this category one can include vacation villas and farms that produce nothing and farms focused on agriculture and husbandry.

As the sunken house and half-sunken house findings shows, there are dwellings specific to rural settlements and to the *vici*. Early stages of the *vici* have this type of houses, and later as they develop, wood and then stone surface dwellings. The *vici* stage of development is given by these types of dwellings, along with other basic elements of the settlement.

Surface dwellings are found both in rural settlements and in *vicus* sites and cities. Within rural settlements we assume that they belonged to the wealthier inhabitants, but it also depended on the stages of development of the settlement. Certainly there are mostly surface dwellings in the cities, just that archaeological research so far doesn't value the other concrete dwelling plans than those mentioned above. There are many discoveries of walls fragmentation that cannot induce a specific plan, or unpublished discoveries. In the cities and sites such as *vicus* these dwellings know more phases of wood construction, and stone, which is the development stages of these types of settlements. For instance, in Porolissum some of the house porticos were built in the second stone phase, and in the same phase some houses expand their rooms.

In Napoca, the two dwellings on the Deleu Street could have the main entrance on the west side, the opposite side of the two large courtyards. We can find such house plans with two entrances in Pompeii, for example. For the most part, in regards to plan form, the rectangular dwellings are predominant in the city: Napoca - 2; Porolissum - 9. For *villas rusticae* we have three with rectangular plan. Other are trapezoid in shapes, square or L-shaped, type *Streifenhause*, they are fewer, but most do not have the form specified. Also in this category are the *villas*, both the urban and rustic, usually having rectangular plans and here I am referring to the central building.

All these categories of framing and classification of the dwelling types can lead to the crystallisation of more concrete traits applied to this theme of Roman dwelling at the province of Dacia Porolissensis level and then across all of the Dacian province. Statistical analysis will complement and make a more complex analysis of these types of dwellings.

This thesis tried to represent the image of living in Dacia Porolissensis in the 2nd and 3rd century AD. By analysing the houses and their characteristics from the mentioned territory, I hope we obtained certain patterns characterising for the forms of houses in different urban or rural environments. By crystallising them, we can more easily study the living standards of the population of the province, or we can see various daily elements that in those days were routine, and for us today a subject of study. The complexity of the subject means this work represents a small part of the research throughout the Roman habitation in Roman Dacia. Archaeological discoveries and their publication will in time bring new information and theories about this interesting research topic.

Abrevieri și bibliografie

A. Izvoare și culegeri de izvoare literare, epigrafice

- ARISTOTEL 2001 Aristotel, *Politica*, Ed. IRI, București, 2001, (trad. Alexander Baumgarten)
- CIL *Corpus Inscriptiones Latinarum*, Berlin, 1955
- FAVENTINUS 2001 Cetus Faventinus, *Abrégé d'architecture privée*, Les Belles Lettres, Paris, 2001
- HUMPHREY/OLESON/SHERWOOD 1999 Humphrey, J. W., Oleson, J. P., Sherwood, A. N., *Greek and roman technology: A Sourcebook*, London and New York, 1999
- ILS *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, 1892-1916
- PERSIUS/IUVENAL/MARTIAL 1967 Persius, Iuvenal, Martial, *Satire și epigrame*, Editura pentru literatură, 1967
- PLINIUS 2002, 2004 Plinius, *Naturalis historia*, Ed. Polirom, București, vol.3- 2002, vol.6- 2004
- STRABO 1960 Strabo, *Geografia*, The Loeb Classical Library, Edited by T.E. Page, vol. II, 1960
- SUETONIUS 1959 Suetonius, *The Lives of the Caesars, Nero* (book VI, 16), The Loeb Classical Library, Edited by T.E. Page, vol. II, 1959
- TACITUS 1964 Tacitus, *Opere III Annale*, Ed. Științifică, București, 1964 (p.553-554)
- VITRUVIUS 1964 Vitruvius, *De arhitectura*, Ed. Academiei Republicii Populare Române, 1964

B. Dicționare și enciclopedii:

- DAREMBERG/SAGLIO 1877-1926 Daremberg, M.,Ch., Saglio, E., *Dictionnaire des antiquites grecue et romaine*, Paris, vol. I-IV, 1877-1926

- DEBICKI ET ALII 1998 Debicki, Jacek, Favre, Jean-François, Grünewald, Dietrich, *Istoria artei-pictură, sculptură, arhitectură*, Enciclopedia Rao, 1998, p. 319
- FREDOUILLE 1974 Fredouille, Jean-Claude, *Enciclopedia civilizației și artei romane*, Editura Meridiane, București, 1974
- FREDOUILLE 2000 Fredouille, Jean-Claude, *Larousse - Dicționar de civilizație romană*, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, București, 2000
- GINOUVÈS/MARTIN 1985 R. Ginouvès, R. Martin, *Dictionnaire méthodique de l'architecture greque et romanie*, Paris, 1985
- GODIVIER 1978 Godivier, Jean-Louise, *Atlas d'architecture mondiale*, Édition Stock et Librairie générale française, 1978
- GROS 2001 Gros, P., *L'architecture romaine.2. Maisons, palais, villas et tombeaux*, Paris, 2001
- MATEI 2000 Horia C. Matei, *Enciclopedia antichității*, Editura Meteora Press, 2000
- TUDOR 1982 Tudor, D., *Enciclopedia civilizației romane*, Editura științifică și enciclopedică, București, 1982

C. Lucrări despre locuințe, așezări și inventar casnic din cadrul Imperiului roman și provincia Dacia

- ADAM 1982 Adam, J. P., *Dossier d'initiation: l'architecture de Pompei*, în *Archéologia*, nr.166, april 1982
- ADAM 2005 Adam, J. P., *Roman Building Materials and Techniques*, translated by Anthony Mathews, Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005, p. 727
- AGGOULA 1977 Basil Aggoula, *Hatra, L'Heliopolis du desert mésopotamien*, în *Archéologia*, nr.102, ianuarie, Bruxelles, 1977, p. 35-55
- ALICU 1977 Alicu, D., *Un mozaic la Sarmizegetusa*, în *SCIVA*, 28, nr.1, 1977, p. 111-117
- ALICU 1980 Alicu, D., *Tehnici de construcție la Ulpia Traiana Sarmizagetusa*, în *ActaMN*, 17, 1980, p. 447-461
- ALICU 1981 Alicu, D., *Instalații de hypocaustum la Sarmizegetusa*, în *ActaMN*, 18, 1981, p. 424-435

- ALICU 1994 Alicu, D., *Cercetări arheologice la Cluj Napoca: villa rustica din valea Chintăului. Campaniile 1990-1992*, în ActaMN, 31/1, 1994, p. 539- 567
- ALICU 2004 Alicu, D., *Micia I*, Cluj, 2004
- ALICU ET ALII 1989-1993 D.Alicu, C-tin Pop, S.Cociș, *Săpături arheologice la Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (1985-1989)*, în ActaMN, 26-30, I/2, 1989-1993, p. 435-447
- ALICU/PAKI 1995 Alicu, D.; Paki, A., *Tawn-planning and Population in Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, în BAR International Series 605, 1995
- ALICU ET ALII 1995 Alicu, D., Matei, Ș., Iambor, P., Bota, E., Hica, I., *Cercetările arheologice de la Cluj-Napoca: Piața Unirii*, în Cronica cercetărilor arheologice, București, 1995, p. 25
- ANTONESCU 1984 Antonescu, D., *Introducere în arhitectura dacilor*, Editura Tehnică, București, 1984, p.219
- ANTONESCU 2009 Antonescu, D., *Columna lui Traian. Arhitectura de pe friza sculptată*, Editura Ara, 2009, p. 290
- ARDELEANU 2010 Ardeleanu, S., *Locuințele C1 și C2 din strada Victor Deleu din Cluj-Napoca. Încercare de încadrare tipologică*, în Angustia, 14, Ed. Angustia, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2010, p. 367-372
- ARDELEANU 2015 Ardeleanu, S., *Reconstruction proposal for the Roman houses C1 and C2 in Deleu Street, Cluj-Napoca*, în Ad Finem Imperii Romani - Studies in honour of Choriolan H. Opreanu, Cluj-Napoca , 2015, p. 45-63
- ARDEVAN 1998 Ardevan, R., *Viața municipală în Dacia romană*, Timișoara, 1998
- ARDEVAN/ZĂGREANU 2012 Ardevan, R., Zăgreanu, R., *Eine römische Inschrift von Jebucu (Sălaj Kreis).*, în Analele Banatului, Serie nouă, XX, 2012, p. 73-83
- AUDOUZE/BUCHSENSCHUTZ 1989 Audouze, F; Buchsensschutz, O, *Villes, villages et campagnes des l'Europe celtique*, Hachette, 1989
- BANDELLI 1990 Bandelli, G., *Colonia e municipi delle regioni transpadane in eta repubblicanaI*, în La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana, Trieste-Roma, 1990

- BĂRBULESCU 1978 Bărbulescu, M., *Cultul lui Hercules în Dacia romană (II)*, în ActaMN, 15, 1978, p. 219- 233
- BĂRBULESCU 1987 Bărbulescu, M., *Din istoria militară a Daciei romane. Legiunea V Macedonica și castrul de la Potaissa*, Editura Dacia, Cluj-Napoca, 1987
- BĂRBULESCU 1994 Bărbulescu, M., *Potaissa. Studiu monografic.*, Turda, 1994, p. 202 plus planșe
- BĂRBULESCU 1999 Bărbulescu, M., *Dacia Felix*, în Istoria României, Redactori: M. Bărbulescu, D. Deletant, K. Hitchins, Ș. Papacostea, P. Teodor, Editura Enciclopedică, București, 1999, 50-81
- BĂRBULESCU 2005 Bărbulescu, M (coord.), *Atlas - dicționar al Daciei Romane*, Editura Tribuna, Cluj-Napoca, 2005
- BÂLTÂC 2011 Bâltâc Adela, *Lumea rurală în provinciile Moesia Inferior și Thracia (secolele I-III p. Chr.)*, București, 2011
- BAJUSZ/MATEI 1997 Bajusz, I., Matei, Al.V., *Castrul roman de la Romita - Certiae, Zalău*, 1997
- BECATTI 1963 Becatti, G., s.v. *Ostia*, în Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale, coord. Aldo Ferrabino, vol.V, Roma, 1963
- BENEA 2003 Benea, D., *Istoria așezărilor de tip vici militares din Dacia romană*, Timișoara, 2003
- BERCIU 1961 Berciu. I., *Mozaicurile romane din Apulum*, în Apulum, IV, 1961, p. 151- 187
- BERCIU 1970 Berciu, D., *Lumea celților*, București, 1970
- BLĂJAN/CERGHI 1977 Blăjan, M., Cerghei, T., *Cercetări arheologice la Aiton, Cluj-Napoca și Răchițele (jud. Cluj)*, partea I, în Sargeția, XIII, 1977, p. 131-147
- BLĂJAN/CERGHI 1978 Blăjan, M., Cerghei, T., *Descoperiri romane și postromane la Aiton (jud. Cluj)*, în Potaissa, I, 1978, p. 21-34
- BLOCH/COUSIN 1985 Raymond Bloch, Jean Cousin, *Roma și destinul ei*, Editura Meridiane, București, 1985, vol. I-II
- BRANGA 1980 Branga, N., *Urbanismul Daciei romane*, Timișoara, 1980
- BODA 2013 Boda, I., *Torma Károly (1829-1897) and the archaeological research in roman Dacia. Case study: Ilișua*, în ReDIVA, I, 2013, p. 75-106

- BODOR 1963 Bodor, A., *Der Liber und Libera - Kult. Ein Beitrag zur Fortdauer der bodenständigen Bevölkerung im römerzeitlichen Dazien*, în *Dacia*, NS, 7, 1963, p. 211-239
- BODOR 1985-1986 Bodor, A., *Contribuții la istoria orașului Napoca și a monumentelor sale sculpturale în piatră (I)*, în *ActaMN*, 22-23, 1985-1986, p. 185-199
- BOLINDEȚ 1997 V. Rusu,- Bolindeț, *Griffe keramischer Paterae aus dem römischen Dakien*. în: *Acta Musei Napocensis*, 34/1, 1997, 325-388
- BOLINDEȚ 2000 V. Rusu,- Bolindeț, V. Voișian, S. Cociș, *The Pottery in Late La Tene Tradition of Napoca*, în *ActaMN*, 35, I, 2000, p. 141-197
- BOLINDEȚ 2001 Bolindeț-Rusu, Viorica: *La céramique estampée de Napoca*, *ActaRCRF* 37, 2001, 177-190
- BOLINDEȚ 2004 Bolindeț-Rusu, Viorica : *Tardo-italica Terra Sigillata from Roman Dacia*, *Orbis Antiquus*, 2004, 712-734
- BOLINDEȚ 2006 Rusu-Bolindeț, Viorica, *Terra sigillata locală cu decor în relief de la Napoca (Lokale Terra Sigillata mit Reliefverzierung von Napoca)*, în *In Honorem Gheorghe Popilian (Bondoc, D. ed.)*, Craiova 2006, p. 322-336
- BOLINDEȚ 2007 Rusu-Bolindeț, Viorica, *Ceramica romană de la Napoca, (Roman Pottery from Napoca, Die römische Keramik von Napoca)*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2007, p. 553, 7 Fig., CXII Pl
- BOLINDEȚ/COCIȘ 2005 Rusu, Bolindeț, V., Cociș, S., *Ceramica din vicus-ul roman Napoca. Importuri și producție locală în comerț și civilizație. Transilvania în contextul schimburilor comerciale și culturale în antichitate*, editor C.Cosma și A. Rustoiu, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, p. 189-238
- BOLINDEȚ/COCIȘ 2006 Rusu, Bolindeț, V., Cociș, S., *The Pottery in the Roman Vicus of Napoca*, în *Studia in Honorem Demetri Protase*, Bistrița, 2006, p. 555-586
- BUDAY 1911 Buday, A., *Pótlások a C.I.L. III. kötetéhez*, în *Dolg.*, nr. 2, 1911, p. 260-270

- BUDAY 1911a Buday, A., *Supplément au III. vol. du C.I.L. Abrégé.*, în Dolg., nr. 2, 1911, p. 271-274
- BUDAY 1913 Buday, A., *Római villa Kolozsvár "Kistarcsa"nevű határrészében*, în Dolg., nr. 4, 1913, p. 128-154
- CARCOPINO 1979 Carcopino, J., *Viața cotidiană în Roma la apogeul Imperiului*, București, 1979
- CENCIC/WERNER 2004 Cencic, J.; Werner Jobst, *Archäologische Bauaufsicht in der östlichen Lagerstadt von Carnuntum*, în *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2004, p. 73-87
- CHEVALLIER 1974 Chevallier, R., *Cité et territoire. Solutions romaines aux problèmes de l'organisation de l'espace. Problématique 1948-1973*, în *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, II, Principat*, nr.1, Berlin-New York, 1974, p. 649-788
- CHEVALLIER 1994 Chevallier, R., *Ostia antica. La città e il suo porto*, în *Archeo. Attualità del passato*, anno 9, nr. 12 (118), decembre, Roma, 1994
- CHIRILĂ/GUDEA/LUCĂCEL/POP 1972 Chirilă, E., Gudea, N., Lucăcel, V., Pop, C., *Castrul roman de la Buciumi*, Cluj, 1972, p. 150 plus planșe
- CHRISTESCU 1929 Christescu, V., *Viața economică a Daciei romane*, Pitești, 1929
- CHRISTESCU 1937 Christescu, V., *Istoria militară a Daciei romane*, București, 1937, p. 270
- CIONGRADI 2007 Ciongradi, C., *Grabmonument und Sozialer Status in Oberdakien*, Mega Verlag, Cluj-Napoca, 2007
- CLES-REDEN 1962 Cles-Reden, Sibylle von, *Les étrusques*, Ed. B. Arthaud, 1962
- COARELLI 1983 Coarelli, F., *Architettura sacra e architettura privata nella tarda repubblica*, în *Collection de l'École française de Rome*, Roma, 1983, p. 191-217
- COARELLI ET ALII 1990 Coarelli, F.; La Roca, E.; De Vos, M.; De Vos, A., *Pompeii. Archäologischer Führer*, Bastei-Lübbe, 1990
- COCIȘ 1992 Cociș, S., *Descoperiri arheologice mureșene (I)*, în *Marisia*, 15-22 (1985-1992), 1992, p. 557-558
- COCIȘ 2004 Cociș, S., *Fibulele din Dacia romană*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2004, p. 454

- COCIȘ 2013 Cociș, S., *Raport de cercetare arheologică preventivă din str. V. Deleu*, în CCA, Iași, 2013, p. 350
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1994 Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., *Cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu*, în CCA, Satu-Mare, 1994, p. 17
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1995 Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., Rotea, M., *Raport preliminar privind cercetările arheologice din strada Victor Deleu în Cluj Napoca I. Campaniile 1992-1994*, în Acta MN, 32, I, 1995, p. 635- 652
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1995a Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., *Cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu*, în CCA, București, 1995, p. 24
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1996 Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., *Cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu*, în CCA, Brăila, 1996, p. 35-36
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1996a Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., Rotea, M., *Cercetările arheologice de la Cluj-Napoca, 1991-1992*, în Situri arheologice cercetate în perioada 1983-1992, București, 1996, nr. 62, p. 34
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1997 S. Cociș, V. Voișan, A. Paki, *Cercetările arheologice de la Cluj-Napoca*, în CCA, București, 1997, p. 14
- COCIȘ ET ALII 1999 Cociș, S., Voișan, V., Paki, A., *Cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu*, în CCA, Vaslui, 1999, p. 31
- COCIȘ ET ALII 2001 Cociș, S., Ciongradi, C., Voișan, V., Bota, E., *Fibule romane de la Napoca*, în Omagiu profesorului Nicolae Gudea la 60 de ani, Editori C. Cosma, D. Tamba, A. Rustoiu, Zalău, 2001, p. 431-440
- COCIȘ ET ALII 2002 S. Cociș, I. Nemeti, V. Voișan, Fl. Fodorean, *Săpăturile de la Cluj-Napoca din 2001*, în CCA, Buziaș, 2002, p. 107
- COCIȘ ET ALII 2004 S. Cociș, E. Ben-Dachin, V. Voișan, *Un altare votivo a Silvano, scoperto a Napoca*, în Acta MN, 39-40, I, 2002-2003 (2004), p. 235-239
- COCIȘ ET ALII 2009 Cociș, S., Ursuțiu, A., Gogâltan, F., Bârcă, V., Ferencz, Sz., Szilard, G., Fodorean, F., Sălășan, M., Mihăilă, C., Blaga, D., *Cluj-Napoca, jud. Cluj, Punct: Dealul Lomb*, în Valachia, CCA, Târgoviște, 2009, p. 288-290

- COCIȘ/URSUȚIU/FODOREAN/BÂRCĂ 2010 Cociș, S., Ursuțiu, A., Fodorean, F., Bârcă, V., *Villa rustica de pe Dealul Lomb (Chinteni, Cluj-Napoca)*, în *Identități culturale, locale și regionale în context european. Studii de arheologie și antropologie istorică. In memoriam Alexandri V. Matei*, Editori H. Pop, I. Bejinariu, S. Băcuet-Crișan, D. Băcuet-Crișan, 2010, Cluj-Napoca, p. 565-574
- COULTON 1983 Coulton J., *Greek architects and the transmission of design*, în *Architecture et société de l'archaïsme grec à la fin de la république romaine*, Paris, 1983
- CRIȘAN 1959 Crișan, I.H., *Les trésor d'Ațel et ses relation balkano-danubiennes*, în *Dacia*, NS, III, 1959, p. 353-367
- CRIȘAN ET ALII 1992 Crișan, I.H., Bărbulescu, M., Chirilă, E., Vasiliev, V., Winkler, I., *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Cluj*, Cluj, 1992
- CROOM 2007 Croom, A.T., *Roman furniture*, Ed. Tempus, 2007, p. 192
- CURINSCHI-VORONA 1982 Curinschi-Vorona Gh., *Istoria universală a arhitecturii*, București, vol.II, 1982
- DAICOVICIU ET ALII 1979 Daicoviciu, H.; Alicu, D.; Piso, I.; Pop, C., *Principalele rezultate ale săpăturilor din 1975-1977 la Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa și semnificația lor*, în *Sargeția*, 14, 1979, p. 139-154
- DAICOVICIU/ALICU 1984 Daicoviciu, H; Alicu, D., *Colonia Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa*, București, 1984
- DAICOVICIU ET ALII 1989-1993 Daicoviciu, H.; Alicu, D.; Cociș, S., etc., *Săpăturile arheologice din 1984 de la Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, în *ActaMN*, 26-30, I/2, 1989-1993, p. 409-421
- DAWSON 1989-1993 Dawson, M., *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa: extra muros 23 excavations 1982-1984, An interim opinion*, în *ActaMN*, 26-30, I/2, 1989-1993, p. 401-408
- DĂNILĂ 1974 Dănilă, Șt., *Cronica săpăturilor și sondajelor arheologice efectuate pe teritoriul județului Bistrița-Năsăud în perioada 1953-1973*, în *File de Istorie*, 3, 1974, p. 454-472
- DIACONESCU 2010 Diaconescu, Al., *Ferma de la Juc-Herghelie și problema aprovizionării cu cai a armatei romane*, în *Studia*

- Archaeologica et Historica in honorem Magistri Dorin Alicu,
Cluj-Napoca, 2010, p. 282-310
- DIACONESCU 2012 Diaconescu, Al., *Juc-Herghelie o fermă în teritoriul anticei Napoca și aprovizionarea cu cai a armatei romane.*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2012, p. 149
- ETIENNE 1960 Etienne, R., *Le quartier nord-est de Volubilis*, vol.I-II, Paris, 1960
- ETIENNE 1970 Etienne, R., *Viața cotidiană la Pompei*, București, 1970, p. 422
- ETIENNE ET ALII 2002-2003 Etienne, R., Piso, I., Diaconescu, Al., *Les fouilles du Forum Vetus de Sarmizegetusa. Rapport Général*, în ActaMN, 39/40, I, 2002-2003
- FERENCZI 1924 Ferenczi, Al., *Les fouilles archéologique de Poiana Selei, près de Sarmizegetusa*, în Dacia, I, 1924, p. 264-272
- FERENCZI 1972 Ferenczi, Șt., *Contribuții la problema limes-ului de vest al Daciei (Partea aII-a/1)*, în ActaMN, 9, 1972, p. 387-411
- FERENCZI 1973 Ferenczi, Șt., *Contribuții la problema limes-ului de vest al Daciei (Partea aII-a/2)*, în ActaMN, 10, 1973, p. 545-568
- FERENCZI 1974 Ferenczi, Șt., *Contribuții la problema limes-ului de vest al Daciei (Partea aII-a/3)*, în ActaMN, 11, 1974, p. 23-40
- FINÁLY 1898 Finály, G., *A római telepekről a Kis-Szamos völgyében*, în Archeologiai Értesítő. Budapest, 18, 1898, p. 427-431
- FINÁLY 1901 Finály, G., *Két római épületről apahidán*, în Archeologiai Értesítő. Budapest, 21, 1901, p. 239-250
- FINÁLY 1904 Finály, G., *Római és pseudo-római nyomokról kolozsvármegyében*, în Archeologiai Értesítő, Budapest, 24, 1904, p. 243-246
- FICHES 1986 Fiches, J. L., *Les maisons gallo-romaines d'Ambrussum (Villetelle-Hérault). La fouille du secteur IV 1976-1980*, DAF, nr.5, Paris, 1986
- FICHES/FENOUILLET 1972 Fiches, J. L.; Fenouillet, M., *L'oppidum d'Ambrussum, relais sur la voie domitienne*, în Archéologia, nr.51, octobre, 1972, p. 15-20

- GAIU 2004 Gaiu, C., *Provincia profundă - imaginea unui sat daco-roman în lumina arheologiei*, în Centru și periferie. Lucrările colocviului național, Cluj-Napoca, 2004, p. 77-93
- GAS 1993 Société suisse de préhistoire, *Lousonna la ville gallo-romaine et le Musée, Guides archéologiques de la Suisse*, vol. 27, Lausanne, 1993
- GĂZDAC/VOIȘAN/COCIȘ 2003 C. Găzdac, V. Voișian, S. Cociș, *Coin finds from Napoca –the excavations on Deleu st.*, în RB, XVII., 2003, p. 77-96
- GĂZDAC/GUDEA ET ALII 2006 Găzdac, C., Gudea, N., Bajusz, I., Cosma, C., Matei, Al., Muscă, E., Tamba, D., *Coins from roman sites and collections of roman coins from Romania, vol. II, Porolissum*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2006, p. 180
- GĂZDAC ET ALII 2010 C. Găzdac, S. Cociș, Ágnes Găzdac-Alföldy, Livia Călian, *The Roman Imperial Hoard from Cluj –Napoca*, Editura Mega, Cluj –Napoca, 2010, p. 171
- GLODARIU 1981 Glodariu, I., *Așezări dacice și daco-romane la Slimnic. Contribuții al continuitatea dacilor în Dacia română*, Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, București, 1981, p. 189
- GLODARIU 1983 Glodariu, I., *Arhitectura dacilor - civilă și militară -(sec. II î.e.n. - I e.n.)*, Editura Dacia, Cluj-Napoca, 1983, p. 200
- GLODARIU/CÂMPEANU 1966 Glodariu, I., Câmpeanu, M., *Depozitul de unelte agricole de la Dedrad (r. Reghin)*, în SCIV, 17, 1966, 1, p. 19-32
- GODDARD 1990 E.Goddard, *Colonia Ulpia Traiana. Die Ausgrabunen im Bereich des Hauses am kleinen Hafentor (Insula 38)*, München, 1990, p. 9-12
- GOOSS 1876 Gooss, C., *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876
- GOSTAR 1956 Gostar, N., *Inscripții și monumente din Germisara*, în Sargeția, 3, 1956, 57-99
- GRECO/TEODORESCU 1983 Greco, E.; Theodorescu, D., *Continuité et discontinuité dans l'utilisation d'un espace public: l'exemple*

- de Poseidonia- Paestum*, în *Collection de l'École française de Rome*, Roma, 1983, p. 93-101
- GROS 1990 Gros, P., *Les étapes de l'aménagement monumental du Forum: observations comparatives (Italie, Gaule Narbonnaise, Tarraconaise)*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990, p. 29-68
- GUDEA 1977 Gudea, N., *Limesul Daciei romane de la Traianus la Aurelianus*, în *ActaMP*, 1, 1977, 97-114
- GUDEA 1977a Gudea, N., *Câteva observații în legătură cu trupele din Dacia de Nord și cu armata Daciei Porolissensis*, în *ActaMP*, 1, 1977, p. 115-122
- GUDEA 1986 Gudea, N., *Porolissum*, București, 1986
- GUDEA 1989 Gudea, N., *Porolissum. Un complex arheologic daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului. I. Cercetări și descoperiri arheologice până în 1977*, în *ActaMP*, 13, Zalău, 1989
- GUDEA 1997 Gudea, N., *Der Dakische Limes. Materialien zu seiner Geschichte*, în *Jahrbuch des Römisch-germanischen Zentralmuseums*, Mainz, 44, 1997
- GUDEA 1997a Gudea, N., *Castrul roman de la Buciumi*, Zalău, 1997
- GUDEA 2008 Gudea, N., *Așezări rurale în Dacia romană (106-275 p.Chr.). Schiță pentru o istorie a agriculturii și satului daco-roman*, Ed. Primus, Oradea, 2008, p. 268
- GUDEA/FILIP 2003 Gudea, N., Filip, C., *Vase ceramice cu decor stampilat la nord-vest de limesul dacic*, în *ActaMP*, 25, 2003, p. 19-130
- GUILLAUMET 1981 Guillaumet, J. P., *Bibracte, capitale déchue des Eduens*, în *Archéologia*, nr.53, mai, 1981, p. 8-15
- GULLINI 1983 Gullini, G., *Terrazza, edificio, uso dello spazio. Note su architettura e società nel periodo medio e tardo repubblicano*, în *Collection de l'École française de Rome*, Roma, 1983
- GYULA 1987 Gyula, H., *Pannónia Római Romjai*, Budapesta, 1987
- HADRILL 2001 Hadrill, A. W., *Emperors and Houses in Rome*, în *Childhood, Class and Kin in the roman World*, editată de Suzanne Dixon, London and New York, 2001

- HELLENKEMPER 1975 Hansgerd Hellenkemper, *Architektur als Beitrag zur Geschichte der Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium*, în *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, II, Principat nr.4*, Berlin-New York, 1975, p. 783-824
- HINZ 1975 Hermann Hinz, *Colonia Ulpia Traiana. Die Entwicklung eines römischen Zentralortes am Niederrhein I. Prinzipat*, în *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, II, Principat, nr.4*, Berlin-New York, 1975, p. 825-869
- HOREDT 1955 Horedt, K., *Şantierul arheologic Moreşti*, în *SCIVA*, 1955, tomul 6, nr. 3-4, p. 643-685
- HUMER 2004 Humer, F., *Zivilstadt Carnuntum – Haus I*, în *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2004, p. 245-256
- HUMER ET ALII 2004 Humer, F.; Konecny, A.; Maschek, D., *Zivilstadt Carnuntum – Haus*, în *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2004, p. 89-178
- HUMPHREY/OLESON/SHERWOOD 1999 Humphrey, J. W., Oleson, J. P., Sherwood, A. N., *Greek and roman technology: A Sourcebook*, London and New York, 1999
- ISAC 1997 Isac, D., *Castrul roman de la Gilău*, Zalău, 1997
- ISAC 2003 Isac, D., *Castrul roman de la Samum - Căşeiu*, Napoca Star, Cluj Napoca, 2003, p. 257
- JODIN 1977 Jodin, A., *Volubilis avant les Romains*, în *Archéologia*, nr.102, ianuarie 1977, p. 10-19
- KELLER/ZUCCALA 1990 Keller, R. P.; Zuccala, M.F., *Il caso di Bergamo*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990, p.543-562
- KUZSINSKY 1907 Kuzsinszky, B., *Alvilági istenek magyarországi római kőemlékeken*, în *Archeologiai Értesítő*. Budapest, 27, 1907, p. 119-130
- LANCEL 1980 Serge Lancel, *Fouille de la colline de Byrsa à Carthage*, în *Archéologia*, nr. 146, septembre, 1980, p. 22-37
- LASCU 1965 Lascu, N., *Cum trăiau romanii*, Bucureşti, 1965
- LAZAROVICI/KALMAR 1985-1986 Lazarovici, Gh., Kalmar, Z., *Prospecţiuni şi cercetări arheologice de salvare pe teritoriul judeţului Cluj*, în *ActaMN*, 22-23, 1985-1986, p. 723- 752

- LAZĂR 1995 Lazăr, Valeriu, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Mureș*, Casa de Editură "Mureș", Târgu Mureș, 1995, p. 357
- LUCA/GUDEA 2010 Luca, S., A., Gudea, N., *Arheologie și istorie (IV) Descoperiri din județul Sălaj*, Bibliotheca Septemcastrensis XXIV, Ed. Primus, Oradea, 2010, p. 273
- MACREA 1932 Macrea, M., *Două inscripții romane inedite*, în AISC 1 (1928-1932), 1932, p. 109-111
- MACREA 1932-1938 Macrea, M., *Castrul roman de la Bologa. Săpăturile din vara anului 1936*, în ACMIT IV, 1932-1938, p. 195-233
- MACREA 2007 Macrea, M., *Viața în Dacia romană*, București, 2007
- MACREA/CRÎȘAN 1964 M. Macrea, I. H. Crișan, *Două decenii de cercetări arheologice și studii de istorie veche la Cluj (1944-1964)*, în ActaMN, 1, 1964, p. 307-365
- MAIURI 1967 Maiuri, A., *Pompei*, Roma, 1967
- MAIURI 1968 Maiuri, A., *Herculaneum*, Roma, 1968
- MAN 2011 Man, Nicoleta, *Așezarea romană de la Cristești*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2011, p. 447
- MARIN ET ALII 1989-1993 C. Marin, A. Rotaru, T. Fiat, L. Dărăban, V. Znamirovski, S. Cociș, *Analiza prin activare cu neutroni a unor monede de argint romane din tezaurul de la Cluj-Napoca, str. V. Deleu. (Neutron Activation analysis on Some Roman Silver Coins of Cluj-Napoca)*, în ActaMN, 26-30, I/2, 1989-1993, p. 525-532
- MARTIN 1983 Martin, R., *L'espace civique, religieux et profane dans les cités grecques de l'archaïsme à l'époque hellénistique*, în Collection de l'École française de Rome, Roma, 1983
- MARȚIAN 1920 Marțian, I., *Repertoriul arheologic pentru Ardeal*, Bistrița, 1920
- MATEI 1974-1975 Matei, Al., *O așezare rurală romană la Chinteni (jud. Cluj)*, în Sargeția, 11-12, 1974-1975, p. 299-302
- MATEI/LAKO 1979 Matei, Al., V., Lakó, E., *Repertoriul descoperirilor și așezărilor de epocă romană pe teritoriul județului Sălaj*, în ActaMP, 3, 1979, p. 121-136

- MARINESCU 1989 Marinescu, G., *Cercetări și descoperiri arheologice de epocă romană în nord-estul Transilvaniei*, în *File de Istorie*, 6, 1989, p. 5-66
- MĂRGHITAN 1970 Mărghitan, L., *Micia a fost un pagus în timpul stăpânirii romane?*, în *SCIVA*, 21, nr.4, 1970
- MIELSCH 1987 Mielsch, H., *Die romische Villa. Architektur und Lebensform*, Munchen, 1987
- MITREA 1964 Mitrea, B., *Descoperiri recente și mai vechi de monede antice și bizantine în Republica Populară Română*, în *SCIV*, 15, 1964, 4, p. 574/38
- MITROFAN 1965 Mitrofan, I., *Descoperiri arheologice în Cluj și împrejurimi*, în *ActaMN*, II, 1965, p. 657- 666
- MITROFAN 1972 Mitrofan, I., *Așezări ale populației autohtone în Dacia Superioară*, în *ActaMN*, 9, 1972, p. 141-162
- MITROFAN 1973 Mitrofan, I., *Villae rusticae în Dacia Superioară (I)*, în *ActaMN*, 10 , 1973, p.127-150
- MITROFAN 1974 Mitrofan, I., *Villae rusticae în Dacia Superioară (II)*, în *ActaMN*, 11 , 1974, p. 41-59
- MITROFAN 1980 Mitrofan, I., *Un altar dedicat Nemeselor*, în *ActaMN*, 17, 1980, p. 91-97
- MCKAY 1998 Alexander G. McKay, *Houses, Villas and Palaces in the Roman World*, London, 1998
- MOMMSEN 2009 Mommsen Theodor, *Istoria romană*, ediția a II-a, Polirom, vol. I, 2009
- MOȚU 1991 Moțu, I., *Așezarea rurală romană de la Aiton (jud. Cluj)*, în *ActaMP*, XIV-XV, 1990-1991, p. 175-219
- MUSTAȚĂ/GĂZDAC 2009 Mustață, S., Găzdac, C., *Așezarea romană*, în *Cercetări arheologice preventive la Florești-Polus Center, jud. Cluj (2007)*, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2009, 223-242
- MUSTAȚĂ/COCIȘ/VOIȘAN 2012 S. Mustață, S. Cociș, V. Voișian, *Instrumenta Balnei from Roman Napoca. Two iron vessels discovered on the site form Victor Deleu street*, în *Eph Nap*, XXI, 2012, p. 235-251

- MUSTAȚĂ 2013 S. Mustăță, *Vasele de bronz romane din Dacia Porolissensis*, teză de doctorat, Cluj-Napoca, 2013, p. 481
- NAPPO 1998 Nappo, S. C., *Pompei. Guida alla città sepolta*, White Star SRL, 1998
- OPREANU 2008 Coriolan H. Opreanu, *Houses in towns and small towns of roman Dacia*, în *Domus. Das Haus in den Städten der römischen Donauprovinzen. Akten des 3. Internationalen Symposiums über römische Städte in Noricum und Pannonien*, Herausgegeben von Peter Scherrer, Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Sonderschriften Band 44, Wien, 2008, p. 387-403
- OROSZ 1905 Orosz, E., *Ősrégészeti adatok a Kis-Szamos folyó völgyéből*, în *Erdélyi Múzeum*, 22, 1905, p. 303-312
- OROSZ 1908 Orosz, E., *Újabban fölfedezett erdélyi őstelepek*, în *Erdélyi Múzeum*, 25, 1908, p. 256-259
- PAOLI 1945 Paoli, U. E., *Vita romana*, Florența, 1945
- PAUNIER/LUGINBUHL 2004 Paunier, D.; Luginbühl, T., *Bibracte. Le site de la maison 1 du Parc aux Chevaux (PC 1). Des origines de L'oppidum au règne de Tibère*, Collection Bibracte-8, 2004
- PAVOLINI 2005 Pavolini, C., *La vita quotidiana a Ostia*, Editori Laterza, 2005, p. 302
- PERRING 2002 Dominic Perring, *The Roman house in Britain*, London and New York, 2002
- PICARD 1980 Gilbert Charles Picard, *Les Phéniciens autour de la Méditerranée*, în *Archéologia*, nr. 146, septembrie, 1980, p. 6-17
- PISO 1995 Piso, I., *Le teritoire de la Colonia Sarmizegetusa*, în *EphNap*, 5, 1995, p.63-82
- PLESNIČAR-GREC 1990 Plesničar-Grec, L., *Il problema urbanistico di Emona*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990, p. 653-663
- POLLARD 2003 Nigel Pollard, *Soldiers, Cities, and Civilians in Roman Syria*, University of Michigan, 2003

- POPA 2001 Popa, D., *Viața rurală în Transilvania romană*, Editura Alma Mater, Sibiu, 2001, p. 240
- POPA 2002 Popa, D., *Villae, vici, pagi. Așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu, 2002
- POPESCU 1925 Popescu, D., O., *Fouilles de Lechința de Mureș*, în *Dacia*, 2, 1925, p. 304-344
- PROTASE 1966 Protase, D., *Problema continuității în Dacia în lumina arheologiei și numismaticii*, București, 1966
- PROTASE 1980 Protase, D., *Autohtonii în Dacia, vol. I, Dacia romană*, București, 1980
- PROTASE 2002 Protase, D., *Obreja. Așezarea și cimitirul daco-roman secolele II - IV. Dovezi ale continuității în Dacia*, Ed. Nereamia Napocae, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, p. 361
- PROTASE/LAZĂR/GROZAV 1988 Protase, D., Lazăr, V., Grozav, M., *Săpăturile arheologice din anii 1983- 1986 la Lechința de Mureș (jud. Mureș)*, în *Apulum*, 25, 1988, p. 181-206
- PROTASE/ZRINYI 1994 Protase, D., Zrinyi, *Castrul roman și așezarea civilă de la Brâncovenești (jud. Mureș). Săpăturile din anii 1970 - 1987*, Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu-Mureș, 1994
- PROTASE/GUDEA/ARDEVAN 2008 Protase, D., Gudea, N., Ardevan, R., *Din istoria militară a Daciei romane. Castrul roman de interior de la Gherla*, Editura Mirton, Timișoara, 2008, p. 504
- QUEYSANNE 1989 Queysanne, B., *La description architecturale (I): Alberti et Raphael „Descriptio Urbis Romae”*, l'Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble „Les Métiers de l'Histoire de l'Architecture”, juin, 1989
- ROBERTI 1990 Roberti, M. M., *Milano e Como*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990
- ROSKA 1911 Roska, M., *Rómaikori villa Dezmir határában*, în *Dolg.*, 1, 1911, 106-110
- ROSKA 1915 Roska, M., *Rómaikori villa Ajton (Kolozs vm.) határában*, în *Dolg.*, 6, 1915, 48-50
- ROSKA 1942 Roska, M., *Erdély régészeti repertórium*, Cluj, 1942

- ROSKA 1944 Roska, M., *Jelentés a Történeti, Művészeti és Néprajzi Tár 1943 évi működéséről*, în Erdélyi Múzeum, 49, 1944, p. 36-47
- ROSSI 1990 Rossi, F., *Brescia*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990, p. 535-541
- ROSSIGNANI 1990 Rossignani, M. P., *Gli edifici pubblici nell'Italia settentrionale fra l'89 A.C. e l'età augustea*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990
- ROUGÉ 1978 Rougé, P., *Les ports romains de méditerranée*, în *Dossiers de l'archéologie*, nr.29, juillet-août, Bruxelles, 1978
- RUSU/COSMA 1995 Rusu, M., Cosma, C., *Cercetări arheologice la Iernut, Sfântu-Gheorghe, Punct "Pe Șes"*, în *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice*, 1995, p. 45, nr. 65 B
- RUSSU 1941 Russu, I.I., *Thracica. Note onomastice II*, în *AISC*, 3 (1936-1940), 1941, p.153-159
- RUSSU 1941a Russu, I.I., *Descoperiri arheologice la Potaissa*, în *AISC*, 3 (1936-1940), 1941, p. 319-340
- RUSSU 1944 Russu, I.I., *Onomasticon Daciae*, în *AISC*, 4 (1941-1943), 1944, 186-233
- RUSSU 1959 Russu, I.I., *Inscripții din Dacia*, în *MCA*, VI, 1959, p. 871-896.
- RUSU 1956 Rusu, M., *Cercetări arheologice la Gilău*, în *MCA*, II, 1956, p. 684-716
- ŠAŠEL KOS/SCHERRER 2002 ŠAŠEL KOS, Marjeta, SCHERRER, Peter, *The autonomous Towns of Noricum and Pannonia. Noricum*, Ljubljana, 2002
- ŠAŠEL KOS/SCHERRER 2003 ŠAŠEL KOS, Marjeta, SCHERRER, Peter, *The autonomous Towns of Noricum and Pannonia.Pannonia I*, Ljubljana, 2003
- ŠAŠEL KOS/SCHERRER 2004 ŠAŠEL KOS, Marjeta, SCHERRER, Peter, *The autonomous Towns of Noricum and Pannonia.Pannonia II*, Ljubljana, 2004
- STACCIOLI 1977 Staccioli, R. A., *Le peysage urbain*, în *Dossiers de l'archéologie*, nr.24, Bruxelles, 1977
- SUCEVEANU 1998 Suceveanu, Al., *Fântânele. Contribuții la studiul vieții rurale în Dobrogea*, București, 1998, p. 41-44

- SUCIU 2009 Suciu, L.D., *Habitat și viață cotidiană în Dacia secolelor I a. Chr. - I p. Chr.*, teză de doctorat, Cluj-Napoca, p. 545
- SZÉKELY 1969 Székely, Z., *Villa rustica romană de la Ciumăfaia*, în Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Brukenthal Sibiu, 14, 1969, p. 155-181
- TAMBA 1992 Tamba, D., *Raport preliminar privind săpăturile arheologice și lucrările de conservare și restaurare executate la Porolissum în anii 1988-1991 - 6. Orașul roman: sectorul L*, în AMP, 16, 1992, p. 153-155
- TAMBA 1997 Tamba, D., Gh., *Castrul roman de la Românași - Largiana*, Zalău, 1997
- TAMBA 2001 Tamba, D., Gh., *Tipuri de așezări civile de castre pentru trupe auxiliare din provinciile dacice.*, în Omagiu profesorului Nicolae Gudea la 60 de ani, Editori C. Cosma, D. Tamba, A. Rustoiu, Zalău, 2001, p. 249-284
- TAMBA 2005 Tamba, D., Gh., *Așezarea civilă de tip vicus militar a castrului mare de la Porolissum. Observații în legătură cu așezările civile ale castrelor de trupe auxiliare din Dacia Porolissensis*, teză de doctorat - manuscris, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, p. 450
- TAMBA 2008 Tamba, D. Gh., *Așezarea civilă (vicus militaris) a castrului mare de la Porolissum*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, 2008
- TAMBA 2012 Tamba, D. Gh., *Reconstituiri grafice de clădiri locuință din vicusul militar al castrului de pe dealul Pomiet de la Porolissum*, în Caiete Silvane, Revistă de cultură, Serie nouă, Anul VIII, nr. 9 (92), septembrie 2012, 9 - 19
- TAMBA/MATEI 1992 Tamba, D., Gh., Matei, Al. V., *Raport preliminar privind săpăturile arheologice și lucrările de conservare și restaurare executate la Porolissum în anii 1988-1991 - 5. Orașul roman: sectorul OL*; în AMP, 16, 1992, p. 150-152
- TAMBA/GUDEA 2003 Tamba, D., Gudea, N., *Raport preliminar în legătură cu cercetările arheologice și de teren. Lucrări de restaurare conservare executate la Porolissum, între anii 1994-2002*, în ActaMP, 25, p. 195-263
- TÉGLÁS 1989 Téglás, I., *Római maradványokról Torda-Aranyos megyében*, în Archeologiai Értesítő. Budapest, 18, 1989, p. 431-433

- TÉGLÁS 1909 Téglás, I., *Potaissától keletre a Mezőségen létezett vicusokról*, în *Archeologiai Értesítő*. Budapest, 29, 1909, p. 159-163, dar și 436-438
- TÉGLÁS 1910 Téglás, I., *A mezőtóháti vicusról és a potaissai Apollo domborműről. (8 ábrával)*, în *Archeologiai Értesítő*. Budapest, 30, 1910, p. 353-356
- TÉGLÁS 1910a Téglás, I., *A detreheimi és klapai vicusokról*, în *Archeologiai Értesítő*. Budapest, 30, 1910, p. 276-278
- TÉGLÁS 1913 Téglás, I., *A liskakúti római telepről*, în *Archeologiai Értesítő*. Budapest, 33, 1913, p. 57-60
- TIMOC 2004 Timoc, C., *Primele locuințe civile de la Tibiscum- Jupa*, în *Studia Historica et Archaeologica In Honorem Magistrae Doina Benea, Timișoara, 2004*, p. 379-383
- TIR *Tabula Imperii Romani*. L 34, Budapest, 1968. L 35, București, 1969
- TORMA 1880 Torma, K., *A limes dacicus felső része*, Budapest, 1880
- TOYNBEE 1996 J. M. C. Toynbee, *Death and Burial in the Roman World*, London, 1996
- TRENTINI 1995 Johannes B. Trentini, *Ephesos* (ghid), Passau, 1995
- TRIPON 2005 Tripon, M., *Săpător în piața...discordiei*, Editura Mo, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, p. 376
- TUDOR 1968 Tudor, D., *Orașe, târguri, sate în Dacia romană*, București, 1968
- TUDOR 1976 Tudor, D., *Arheologia romană*, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1976, p. 282
- TUFI 2006 Tufi, S. R., *Pompei. La vita quotidiana*, Florența, 2006
- TURNEYSSSEN 1973 Turneyssen, J., *Pompei. Des maisons et des hommes*, în *Archéologia*, nr.55, février, 1973, p. 21-29
- ȚIPLIC/COCIȘ/VOIȘAN 2004 Țiplic, S. Cociș, V. Voișian, *Descoperiri medievale timpurii în Cluj-Napoca, (Early Medieval Discovery în Cluj-Napoca str. V. Deleu)*, în *RB*, XVIII, 2004, p. 195-207
- VASS 2013 Vass, Lóránt, *Artefactele romane din os de la Porolissum. Contribuții la cunoașterea industriei osului din Dacia romană*, teză de doctorat, Cluj-Napoca, 2013, p. 492

- VORBECK/BECKEL 1973 Vorbeck, E.; Beckel, L, *Carnuntum. Rom an der Donau*, Salzburg, 1973
- WALLACE-HADRILL 2001 Andrew Wallace-Hadrill, *Emperors and Houses in Rome*, în *Childhood, Class and Kin in the Roman World*, edited by Suzanne Dixon, London and New York, 2001
- WINKLER ET ALII 1968 Winkler, I., Vasiliev, V., Chițu, I., Borda, A., „*Villa rustica*” de la Aiud. *Câteva observații privind „villae-le rusticae” din Dacia Superior*, în Sargeția, V, 1968, p. 59-85
- WIPLINGER/WLACH 1996 Gilbert Wiplinger, Gudrun Wlach, *Ephesos. 100 Jahre österreichischen Forschungen*, Wien, 1996
- WITENBERGER/POPA/BULZAN 1995 Witenberger, M. B., Popa, V., Bulzan, S., *Cercetările arheologice de la Cluj-Napoca: Piața Muzeului*, în *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice*, București, 1995, p. 26
- WOLLMANN 1996 Wollmann, V., *Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană*, Cluj-Napoca, 1996
- ZĂGREANU 2014 Zăgreanu, R., *Arta sculpturală în Dacia Porolissensis*, teză de doctorat, Cluj-Napoca, 2014, vol. I- p. 719, vol. II- p. 745
- ZORZETTI 1990 Zorzetti, N., *Il modello romano di cultura in età repubblicana: riflessioni sull'ellenismo romano*, în *La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana*, Trieste-Roma, 1990, p. 225-227
- ***, *Revista. Archéologia*, nr. 151, fevrier, 1981

Surse online:

Pagini ale unor muzee:

<http://www.comune.marzabotto.bo.it/htm/come.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region1/14/14-5.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region2/8/8-5.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region5/2/2-4.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region2/6/6-5.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region5/11/11-2.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region5/2/2-13.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/region5/2/2-11.htm>

<http://www.ostia-antica.org/regio5/2/2-3.htm>

<http://destinia.com/guide/le-monde/moyen-orient--afrique-du-nord/maroc/1-30005-30153/15/fr>

<http://www.sitedevolubilis.com/GeneratedItems/romanis/cdrom1.html>

http://www.carnuntum.co.at/index_set.html

Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România:

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA1995/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA1997/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA1998/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2001/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2002/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2004/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2005/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2006/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2007/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2008/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2009/cd/index.htm>

<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1394&d=Ilisua-Uriu-Bistrita-Nasaud-Vicinal-2001>

<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=438&d=Iernut-Mures-catun-Sfantu-Gheorghe--Pe-ses-1996>

<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=511&d=Iernut-Mures-catun-Sfantu-Gheorghe--Pe-ses-1997>

<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1061&d=Iernut-Mures-catun-Sfantu-Gheorghe--Pe-ses-2000>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2004/cd/index.htm>

<http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2007/rapoarte/178.htm>

<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3777&d=Sutoru-Zimbor-Salaj-La-Cetate-2006>

Abrevieri

ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca

ActaMP - Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău

ANRW – Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen welt, Berlin – New York

Apulum – Apulum. Buletinul Muzeului regional Alba Iulia

ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași

BAC –Bulletin archéologique du Comité

BAR – British Archaeological Reports

Banatica – Banatica, Reșița

CCA - Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice

CIL - Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum

Eph Nap – Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca

GAS - Société suisse de préhistoire

ILS - Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae

Materiale – Materiale și cercetări arheologice, București

MNIT - Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei

P.S.A.M.- Publications du Service des Antiquités du Maroc

RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart

Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis

SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie, din 1974), București

Tibiscus – Tibiscus. Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara

TIR - *Tabula Imperii Romani*