
FINAL REPORT

Regarding the implementation of the PN-II-
ID-PCE-2011-3-0652 Project

*„Die römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz
Dakien / Granița romană în estul Provinciei
Dacia”*

5th October 2011 – 30th September 2016

Project director, dr. habilitat Alexandru Popa

Sfântu Gheorghe

October 2016

Contents

Introduction	3
Principles of project management.....	3
Integration	3
Dissemination	5
Excellency in research.....	8
The project's results.....	9
General information	9
Publications.....	11
Scientific presentations and public lessons	14
Instead of conclusions.....	22

Introduction

During 5th October 2011 – 30th September 2016 I had the honour to be the leader, taking up the role of project manager, of the research activity within PCE 2011-3-652 „*Die römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dakien / Granița romană în estul Provinciei Dacia*” Project, hosted by the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians (MNCR) in Sf. Gheorghe. With all the perturbations that occurred at an organisational level within the project, as a result of the budget cuts in 2013, the project activities were, nonetheless, implemented according to the initially signed grant agreement, that was completed by yearly additional documents, signed according to the Budget Law in Romania.

However the project’s main objectives were reached as planned and the project’s management was organised according to the three basic principles, recommended by CNCS once the contract was signed: integration, dissemination, excellence.

Principles of project management

Integration

Repatriated in Romania for implementing this exploratory research project, for me the principle of **integration** meant trying to adapt to and be accepted by a brand new work community and the Romanian academic community. They both have their own specificity and are quite different than those of the countries I have worked in before, for a long time, such as Germany. Looking at the situation in the light of this challenge, today I consider myself integrated both in the Museum’s work community and the Romanian academic community. Within the Museum I was given responsibilities such as coordinating the redaction of the „Angustia” Journal or being the secretary of the Museum’s Scientific Council. In the same time I feel as being part of the local scientific and cultural community that faces the daily challenges of bilingualism, which is often misunderstood, but still manages to overcome these difficulties. A very eloquent indicator of my integration at a local level is the good work relation I have with the colleagues from the National Szekler Museum, the second Museum in the city with the same profile as ours, coordinated by the local authorities. In the same time I have to mention the good work relationship and cooperation I have with the colleagues from the County Cultural Direction that is responsible for the protection of all movable and immovable archaeological heritage pieces in the County. The reciprocity of the contacts and the interest of collaboration with the colleagues from Sf. Gheorghe are based, in my opinion,

not only on my own openness towards a two-way local cooperation but on the specificity of the know-how that the members of the project I coordinated used to serve the local academic community. I looked to establish a good relationship not only with fellow archaeologists, but also with other citizens, who, during their daily life, interact with the object of my work within the project – with the Roman camps. I can mention here the community of people who love and cherish the past, such as Mr. Vlad Totianu, or the many history teachers I cooperated with during my field researches or during the meetings with their students. Among these teachers I would like to mention George Moldovan from Vâlcele, Constanța Balogh from sf. Gheorghe, Adriana Bota from Covasna and Ramona Popovici from Ghimbav. I am happy to be able to have and maintain cooperation within the field of Roman archaeology in south-east Transylvania with such devoted professionals, who know in detail the past of the region they live in.

The integration in the Romanian academic community took some time and manifests itself through the collaboration projects I have with organisations that are relevant at a national level, such as the Archaeology Institutes of the Romanian Academy and the National Museums in the country, as well as with organisations that are not so visible culturally or scientifically on the Romanian cultural map, by their own choice. During this project I initiated and maintained work connections with researchers from a large number of institutions in the country. These connections resulted in common research and valorisation projects of the Roman sites from the Eastern Carpathian Area and from outside this region. One of the most relevant indicators of my integration in the Romanian academic community represents my appointment as the coordinator of the “East” sector of the Roman Limes of Dacia and vicepresident of the “Limes” National Commission. This consultative structure, established within the Ministry of Culture, scientifically coordinates the elaboration of the necessary documentation in order to submit all the immovable heritage sites that were once part of the Roman Border in Dacia Province for the UNESCO Tentative List of World Heritage. I consider that this fact is quite an excellent sign of my integration within the academic community that researches the Limes on the territory of today’s Romania and, to great extent, is owed to my activity within the Project that is the subject of this report. There are other facts that come to prove the project director’s integration in the Romanian academic and professional community: the appointment as a member in the 2nd Regional Commission of Historical

Monuments (http://cultura.ro/uploads/files/OMC_2016-05-24_2408.pdf) and the nomination in the Romanian National Commission of Ethics within Scientific Research, Technological Development and Innovation (CNECSDTI) (<http://cne.ancs.ro/membri-si-comisii>).

Dissemination

Based on the same recommendations of the NSRC I granted special attention to **disseminating** the project's results, on a local, national and international level, through the entire period of activity. In this context I have informed both the academic community and the interested public about the project's activities, the events we have organised, the major field researches and delegations. According to the request of the NSRC and UEFISCDI I permanently inform the public through the project's own website (<http://limes.rdsweb.ro>).

For disseminating the scientific result of the project I participated in different scientific meetings and sessions organised at regional, national and international level. Here I presented the project's goal and structure, as well as its most important results at a given time (see below the list of presentations).

A special impact in disseminating the project's results was assured by participating within the 22nd Roman Limes Congress, held between 6th and 11th September 2012 in Ruse, Bulgaria (<http://limes2012.naim.bg>). The list of participants reunited over 300 participants from 15 countries. Thus the Congress facilitated the dissemination of the project's results on an international level. The official discussions and sessions, as well as the discussions in the break-time, made possible a thorough analysis of the research method used within the project and the activities which were necessary to achieve its objectives. We also had discussions over possible activities, meant to widen the target and beneficiary groups of the project's results. The Roman Limes Congress at Ruse also brought several proposals of international cooperation, such as the one with the "*limes.mobile*" consortium (<http://limes-mobile.de/index.html>), which is, in our opinion, one of the most innovative ways of disseminating the results of researches conducted in roman sites along the Limes, found mainly in rural areas. The model of our German colleagues, who agreed to implement it as a pilot-project in south-east Transylvania, is relatively cheap to maintain and could be supported by the local authorities in cooperation with the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians and the Limes National Commission.

As a result of my good professional relationships with the colleagues from the German Institute of Archaeology, I have been chosen to be part of the select circle of external co-workers of the organisation, being invited to participate in joint researches in the so called “research groups” (“Forschungscluster”) (www.dainst.org/forschung/netzwerke/forschungscluster/cluster-6/projekte). My research topic in this international context (“Ostdakischer Limes”) is part of Cluster 6 “‘Connecting Cultures’. Formen, Wege und Räume kultureller Interaktion”, 2nd work team “Zonen der Interaktion”. During the duration of the project I have participated at two of the meetings held by this Forschungscluster (2014 Berlin, 2015 Rome). In 2016 the annual meeting of this Forschungscluster takes place between 9th – 13th November at the German Archaeology Institute in Madrid. For this meeting I prepared a presentation called *„Das Limesgebiet in SO Siebenbürgen: Überlegungen zur Erschließung und Eingliederung in das römische Provinzsystem während und nach den Trajans Kriegen gegen die Daker”* („Limesul roman în SE Transilvaniei: Considerații privind dezvoltarea și integrarea în sistemul provinciilor romane în timpul și după războaiele lui Traian cu dacii”).

Besides the German Institute of Archaeology I insisted upon disseminating the results of my researches conducted through the project within the **European academic community**. In the last few years I held a number of presentations at the Friedrich Wilhelm University of Bonn, at the University of Regensburg (both in Germany) and at the „Ion Creangă” Pedagogical State University in Chișinău (Republic of Moldova). As a result of these presentations I have been asked to participate in organising thematic study trips in Transylvania for the students of these universities. Quite a big part of the study trips I have organised is dedicated to the Roman Limes in Dacia and represents, in my opinion, one of the best forms of disseminating the project’s results at an international level.

The dissemination of the project’s research results was also possible through a series of participations at the **European Project** called “Black Sea Unity and Diversity in the Roman Antiquity (BSUDRA)”. Based on the results of researching the roman camps in south-east Transylvania, at the events organised at Beşiktaş/Istanbul and Sulina I tried to make the first steps in connecting the issues dealt by the researches of the Limes in Roman Dacia and the ones dealt by the researches of the history of Pontus Euxinus.

Another direction I followed in disseminating the project’s results at an international level was to participate in several meetings, organised by specialised **international associations**,

such as the International Limes (Roman Frontiers) Congress mentioned above (2012, Ruse, Bulgaria) or the First International Congress on the Anthropology of Salt (2015, Iași, Romania).

The participation within the Congress on the Anthropology of Salt represents one of our efforts to disseminate the project's result by using the synergy with other **CNCS UEFISCDI projects**. During the project I have cooperated with colleagues involved in other projects that prove the excellence of Romanian research, such as:

"The ethno-archaeology of the salt springs and salt mountains from the extra-Carpathian areas of Romania" – PN II ID PCE 2011-3-0825.

"The Other in Action. The Barbarization of Rome and the Romanisation of the World" – PN II ID PCE 2012-4-0490.

„External Relations of the Pontic Greek Cities in the Hellenistic and Roman Times: a Multidisciplinary Approach” – PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0054.

„Current trends in the archaeological heritage preservation: the national and the international perspectives” – PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0610.

„Digitizing the Roman Limes. Sector: Brâncovenеști-Sărățeni” – PN-II-ID-PCE-2012-4-618.

Another way to disseminate the project's results is within the scientific colloquium called “The Romans and their Neighbours along the Oriental Carpathians”, organised as part of the Annual Symposium of the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians. This colloquium, that became a tradition during the project, was perceived by the participants as an ideal forum to exchange opinions, not only among colleagues that work on similar topics to the Roman Limes in south-east Transylvania, but also for different Romanian archaeological schools and trends, as well as for different generations of archaeologists interested in the archaeology and history of the borders of Roman Dacia.

The non-formal “history lessons” that I sometimes coordinate for secondary and high-school pupils are a quite exquisite dissemination opportunity of the project at local level. Their number increases every year. The non-formal history lessons about the “Eastern border of Roman Dacia” were adapted to the needs of students of different ages and background, from the 5th to the 12th grades. Usually these lessons include information about the history of roman Province Dacia and the most important features of the project I am currently

coordinating, as well as details regarding the research methods I use. The results of this direct contact with the pupils are, for me, quite surprising. I had the rare opportunity to identify a real interest and thirst of knowledge among the pupils, openness towards new technologies and wish to be involved in the process of acquiring knowledge, needs that I will surely rush to address in the future as well.

Another outstanding sign of recognition of the project's results and the success of the dissemination activities I coordinated at a local and regional level is, in my opinion, the fact that the cultural strategy of the Municipality of Sf. Gheorghe comprises a compartment dedicated to the Roman Limes. In the same time, I am very proud of the fact that the BidBook of Sf. Gheorghe aiming to become European Capital of Culture in 2021 included a special chapter dedicated to the border of the Roman Empire in this region, based upon the information I provided through the research project I have coordinated. I consider that, through this element we are on the right way of truly shortening the distance between highly scientific information and as many categories of interested public as possible!

Coming from abroad I was surprised to find that Romania's centralisation is so acute. In the peripheral areas or in the province (such as the city of Sf. Gheorghe) it is quite challenging to find highly qualified staff that would like to settle in the area. Under these circumstances I established that one of the target groups of the dissemination activities has to be the young future-researchers, master degree and PhD students. My aim was to attract them into the project, or at least to familiarize them with the work possibilities, the perspectives of professional growth in the field of applied archaeology, thus to be able to connect them to this area of the country, the specific region of Covasna and Harghita counties. In the end I convinced myself that one UEFISCDI project is not enough to achieve that. Without a more coherent national, regional and local policy, the human resource will remain one of the major risks within the projects similar to the one I have coordinated.

In all above mentioned situations the project's dissemination has been done accordingly, by mentioning the financial support of the CNCȘ-UEFISCDI in all cases.

Excellency in research

During the entire period of the project a special focus was laid upon its national and international visibility. Thus the principle of *excellence* finds its place accordingly in all the

activities that have been carried out. It is based on national and international recognition of both the project's results and the applied research methods. The project's results consist of both scientific publications and directly usable information provided for the Limes National Commission and the Covasna County Cultural Direction.

Based on these materials MNCR will be able to develop, together with its partners, new editorial projects on the topic of the Roman Limes in south-east Transylvania. More than that, the institution will be able to actively engage in preparing the documentation necessary to enrol the Frontier of Roman Dacia on the UNESCO Tentative List of World Heritage. This aspect clearly reflects the character of excellency in research within this project.

Another indicator of Excellency in research may be considered the prize awarded to Alexandru Popa by the Ad Astra Association, for the outstanding scientific results obtained in the last 5 years (<http://premiu.ad-astra.ro/?p=330>).

The project's results

General information

From the beginning we have oriented the project's activities towards exhaustively documenting the elements of material culture in the area of the Roman Border in east and south-east Transylvania during the existence of roman province Dacia. During our project we acknowledged that an archaeological reevaluation and historical reinterpretation of the roman border in the region cannot be done in bulk, dealing with all roman camps in the area together and making general assumptions. We can only thoroughly document each roman site/camp and the state of its research, collecting all the information that our knowledge today is based on. Through this approach we aimed at identifying and multidisciplinary research the archaeological sites and materials found within them. Unlike our predecessors we acted with the goal to document precisely, in detail and exhaustively all the elements found during archaeological, topographic and geophysical investigations, adding the archive information too. This triangulation of research methods upon one and the same object of study is one of the innovative elements of the project that distinguish it radically from the way researches of the roman border in south-east Transylvania, and in Romania altogether, were done so far. Since the first year of this project we have noticed many divergences between old publications, archive materials and heritage collections found in the storages of

the Museums. As we showed in a paper published during the project (Bordi, Popa 2013), we need to punctually reevaluate the old field documentation of the roman camps found in south-east Transylvania which were discovered and researched during the interwar period or even before Great Romania was founded. To the same extent we need to reevaluate all the materials discovered in these sites, kept in the storages of the Museums. All this needs to be done in order to corroborate the information with the actual field observations. Thus, within the design of the researches we granted a special and more thorough attention to the primary reports found in the archives, than to the publications that appeared based on them.

In this regard we mention the monograph of the fortified site at Comolău (Popa, Bordi 2016). In this case we willingly and intentionally documented all the primary sources of information related to the old excavations and we corroborated them with the results of the geophysical researches conducted by us in the past few years.

Another aspect we turned our attention to within our project was to explain and interpret the geographical and archaeological-archaeometrical contexts identified during our researches. From a spatial point of view south-eastern Transylvania as a research area represents, according to Brather, the level of an "identity micro-region"¹. Such geographically well delimited spaces are known in the specialized literature as "*settlement chambers*" (in German "*Siedlungskammer*") or "*key regions*" (in German "*Schlüsselgebiet*")².

Under these circumstances we needed, as a starting point, a diachronic overview upon the cultural and historical situation in south-east Transylvania, one that exceeded the period of existence of Dacia Province. Following the region's history and archaeology on a chronological segment, that starts in prehistory (Kavruk 2016) it is much easier to understand the situation in the roman period. The exploratory interpretation of all data categories acquired during the project in a unitary GIS is also decisive for the level of innovation within "The Roman Border

¹ Brather, S. 2014. Archäologische Kultur und historische Interpretation zwischen Raumklassifikation und Raumanalyse. In *Das Jastorf-Konzept und die vorromische Eisenzeit im nordlichen mitteleuropa : Beiträge der internationalen Tagung zum einhundertjährigen Jubiläum der Veröffentlichung "Die ältesten Urnenfriedhöfe bei Uelzen und Lüneburg" durch Gustav Schwantes 18.-22.05.2011 in Bad Bevensen*, eds. J. Brandt & B. Rauchfuß, 19-34. Hamburg: Archäologisches Museum. P. 25-27.

² Zimmermann, A., J. Richter, T. Frank & K. P. Wendt (2004) Landschaftsarchäologie II - Überlegungen zu Prinzipien einer Landschaftsarchäologie. *Berichte der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission (Frankfurt am Main)*, 85, 37-95. P. 49-50.

in the eastern Province Dacia” Project. This approach has never been used to study the frontiers of the Roman Empire in south-east Transylvania (net4u.ro/limesatlas).

Publications

In the light of the most definitory moments mentioned above, within the project we have published the following works:

1. A. Popa, Zs. L. Bordi, *Studii asupra granițelor romane din Dacia. Fortificația de la Comolău. Studii și cercetări asupra Frontierelor Imperiului Roman de pe teritoriul României* (Cluj-Napoca 2016) ISBN 978-606-543-757-9.

The monograph entitled “Studies upon the roman borders in Dacia. The fortification at Comolău” has been submitted to the MEGA publishing house in Cluj Napoca. This volume will lead off the Series called “Studies and researches upon the Frontiers of the Roman Empire on the territory of Romania”, established by the National Limes Commission. Based on the materials obtained within the project, this first title in the Series will be followed by the monographs of Brețcu, Olteni and Boroșneu Mare roman camps. We also planned to draw up such publications for the roman camps at Sânpaul and Inlăceni, Harghita County. The financial support for publishing these works will be assured by the National Limes Commission and the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians. Thus, the project’s initial result is not a single monograph, but a series of monographs, that will re-document and reevaluate the main sites of the roman frontier in south-east Transylvania, each being presented through a separate publication.

2. A. POPA, *Untersuchungen zu den römisch-barbarischen Kontakten östlich der römischen Provinz Dacia. Antiquitas III 47* (Bonn 2015) ISBN 978-3-7749-3884-7.

In 2015 the project director published a monograph in Germany. The chapter related to the roman border in Dacia and Moesia Inferior was completed during the project. The book was awarded by the „Ad Astra” Association – The Association of Romanian Researchers (<http://premier.ad-astra.ro/?p=330>).

3. Zs. L. BORDI/A. POPA, *Castrul roman de la Boroșneu Mare: o sută de ani de la primele săpături sistematice. Acta Siculica* (Sf. Gheorghe) 2013, 261-308.
4. A. POPA, *Măsurări de susceptibilitate magnetică și cartarea fosforului în castrul roman de la Brețcu, jud. Covasna*. In: *In Memoriam Liviu Măruia. Simpozion Arheovest, Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie și Istorie* (Timișoara 2013) 525-544.

5. A. POPA, *About ways and forms of Roman-Barbarian interactions in light of Roman provincial „Imports” from east of the roman Province Dacia*. In: ABSTRACTS, 19th EAA Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013 (Pilsen 2013) 161.
6. A. POPA, *Câteva consemnări asupra castrului roman de la Brețcu în lumina noilor cercetări*. *Angustia* 17, 2014, 235-244.
7. A. POPA, *Din nou despre arhivele cercetării arheologice: ce și cum păstrăm pentru generațiile viitoare. Studiu de caz: cercetări multidisciplinare în castrulele romane din sud-estul Transilvaniei*. In: S. MUSTEAȚĂ (Hrsg.), *Arheologia și politicile de protejare a patrimoniului cultural în România* (Chișinău, Iași 2014) 107-119.
8. A. POPA, *Despre vasele de argint din hinterlandul provinciilor romane Dacia și Moesia inferior*. *Acta Musei Tutovens* 9-10, 2014, 92-107.
9. A. POPA, *Interdisziplinäre Forschungen im Auxiliarkastell von Brețcu im süd-östlichen Siebenbürgen*. In: L. VAGALINSKI/N. SHARANKOV (Hrsg.), *XXII International Limes Congress 2012 - Bulgaria - Roman Empire Frontiers* (Rousse/Bulgaria 2015) 829-838.
10. A. POPA, *Multidisciplinary Researches and the Question of Archiving the Analyzed Samples and their Results. Case Study: the Roman Camps from South-east Transylvania*. In: S. MUSTEAȚĂ/Ș. CALINIUC (Hrsg.), *Current Trends in Archaeological Heritage Preservation: National and International Perspectives*. Proceedings of the international conference, Iași, Romania, November 6–10, 2013. *BAR International* (Oxford 2015) 105-110.
11. A. POPA, *Untersuchungen zum Fundbestand und zur Verbreitung der kaiserzeitlichen Glasgefäße jenseits der römischen Provinzgrenzen von Dacia und Moesia Inferior*. In: V. COJOCARU/A. RUBEL (Hrsg.), *Mobility in Research on the Black Sea Region* (Cluj-Napoca 2016) 482-529.
12. A. POPA, *Castrul roman de la Baraolt? Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al județului Covasna*. *Angustia* 19, 2015, 163-174.
13. A. POPA, *Despre culturi arheologice și identități etnice de la granițele provinciei romane Dacia. Studiu de caz: cultura Lipița versus costobocii*. *Acta Musei Tutovens* 12, 2, 2016, 133-146.
14. A. POPA, *Bronzenes Wasch- und Badeschirr am Rande der römischen Welt: Überlegungen zu einer Gruppe römischer Bronzegefäße jenseits der Provinzgrenzen*

Dacia und Moesia Inferior. In: H.-U. VOß/N. MÜLLER-SCHEEßEL (Hrsg.), Archäologie zwischen Römern und Barbaren. Zur Datierung und Verbreitung römischer Metallarbeiten des 2. und 3. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. im Reich und im Barbaricum – ausgewählte Beispiele (Gefäße, Fibeln, Bestandteile militärischer Ausrüstung, Kleingerät, Münzen). Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Bonn 2016) 423-432.

Articles **submitted for publishing:**

15. A. Popa, *Überlegungen zur Romanisierung jenseits des dako-moesischen Limes im Spannungsfeld zwischen Schulbuch, Fachwissenschaft und Politik*”, submitted to be published in the volume dedicated to the Round Table EAA 2014 (Istanbul), edited by A. Rubel at Archaeopress Oxford Publishing House, within the Project „The Other in Action. The Barbarization of Rome and Romanization of the World” PN II PCE 2012 4 490.
16. A. Popa, *Überlegungen zur Erkennung kultureller und ethnischer Identitäten in Dakien und angrenzenden Gebieten*”, submitted to be published in the volume that contains the works presented during the Conference held at Iași in 2014, edited by A. Rubel at Archaeopress Oxford Publishing House within the Project „The Other in Action. The Barbarization of Rome and Romanization of the World” PN II PCE 2012 4 490.
17. A. Popa, *Limes vs. römische Grenze im Südosten Siebenbürgens*. In: C. Höpken/S. Pánczél (Hrsg.), Introduction to the Eastern Limes of Roman Dacia. Digitizing the Roman Limes Sector: Brâncovenești-Sărățeni (Târgu Mureș 2015-2016), volume edited within the Project „Digitizing the Roman Limes...” PN II ID PCE 2012 4 618.

Archive materials:

18. Bordi, Zs.L., Fortificația de la Comolău. Manuscris elaborat în cadrul proiectului UEFISCDI "Römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dacia", Arhiva Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni (Sf. Gheorghe 2016).
19. V. Kavruk, Preistoria sud-estului Transilvaniei. Manuscris elaborat în cadrul proiectului UEFISCDI "Römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dacia", Arhiva Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni (Sf. Gheorghe 2016).
20. M. Ștefan, A. Chiricescu, „Atlas Digital al Daciei Romane”, Aplicație software pentru prezentarea și Promovarea Graniței romane în estul provinciei Dacia, elaborată în

cadrul proiectului UEFISCDI "Römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dacia", Arhiva Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni (Sf. Gheorghe 2016).

21. D. Ștefan, „Studiu de arheologie aeriană de la mică altitudine al Castrului roman de la Brețcu”. Documentație științifică, elaborată în cadrul proiectului UEFISCDI "Römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dacia", Arhiva Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni (Sf. Gheorghe 2016).
22. D. Ștefan, „Studiu de arheologie aeriană de la mică altitudine al Castrului roman de la Comolău”. Documentație științifică, elaborată în cadrul proiectului UEFISCDI "Römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dacia", Arhiva Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni (Sf. Gheorghe 2016).
23. Al. Popa, Raport tehnic către Direcția județeană de Cultură al județului Covasna, despre datele topografice și arheologice colectate în cadrul proiectului PCE-2011-3-0652.
24. Al. Popa, Raport tehnic către Comisia Națională Limes despre diagnosticul pluridisciplinar, incluzând baza de date topografice, planuri magnetometrice, georeferențiate în sistemul național de coordonate Stereo 70.

Scientific presentations and public lessons

During the project the dissemination of its activities and its results was done through 61 oral communications and posters, multimedia presentations and public conferences, held within scientific meetings of professional archaeologists and historians or aimed at public participation, both in the country and abroad. The titles were grouped according to the years they were presented, as it follows:

2011 (october-december): scientific conferences:

1. „Despre sarcinile și scopurile proiectului „Die römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dakien / Granița romană în estul Provinciei Dacia”, Sesiunea Muzeului județean Buzău, 24-26.11.2011.

2012: scientific conferences

2. „Paradigma romanizării și importurile romane în Barbaricum”, International Symposium „In memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu”, Caransebeș, 29.02-03.03.2012

3. „*Forschungen am rumänischen Limes*”, Simpozionul internațional: Einhundert Jahre nach Hubert Schmidt: deutsch-rumänische Kooperationen in der Archäologie Iași, Institutul de Arheologie a Academiei Române, Filiala Iași, 12-13.06.2012.
4. „*Interdisziplinäre Forschungen im Auxiliarkastell von Brețcu im süd-östlichen Siebenbürgen*“. XXII International Limes Congress 2012 – Bulgaria. 6-11.09.2012.
5. „*Granița romană în estul Daciei – Proiect de cercetare exploratorie*”. Românii din sud-estul Transilvaniei. Istorie, cultură și civilizație. Ediția a XVIII-a, 21-22.09.2012.
6. „*Castrul de la Brețcu și Granița romană în estul Daciei - Proiect CNCS de cercetare exploratorie PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3- 0652*”, „Castrul de la Câmpulung-"Jidova". 50 de ani de cercetări sistematice” Symposium, Pitești, Muzeul Județean Argeș, 3-4.10.2012
7. „*Metodele noninvazive de cercetare și locul lor în protecția patrimoniului arheologic din zona Limesului de est al Daciei romane*”, Arheologia și politicile de protejare a patrimoniului cultural. Al III-lea Simpozion Arheoinvest, Iași, 2-3.11.2012.
8. „*Granița romană în estul Daciei: Proiect CNCS de cercetare exploratorie*”, Scientific colloquium „Romanii și vecinii lor de-a lungul Carpaților”, Sfântu Gheorghe, 28-29.11.2012.
9. „*Metodele non-invazive de cercetare și locul lor în protecția patrimoniului arheologic. Studiu de caz: zona graniței de est a Daciei romane*”, scientific colloquium „Romanii și vecinii lor de-a lungul Carpaților”, Sfântu Gheorghe, 28-29.11.2012.

2012: public lessons

10. „*Castrul de la Brețcu și Granița romană în estul Daciei*”, presentation held within the methodic day of the history teachers in Sf. Gheorghe, november 2012.

2013: scientific conferences

11. „*About ways and forms of Roman-Barbarian interactions in light of Roman provincial „Imports” from east of the roman Province Dacia*”, Session A30 at the 19th EAA Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists „Partners – Rivals – Enemies. Archaeological record of interaction between two differently structured entities and its interpretation variability”, Pilsen, Republica Ceha, 4-8.09.2013.
12. „*Măsurări de susceptibilitate magnetică și cartarea fosforului în castrul roman de la Brețcu, jud. Covasna / Measurements of Magnetic Susceptibility and Phosphate*”

Mapping at the roman Camp from Brețcu, Covasna County”, Simpozion Arheovest, Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie și Istorie, ediția I, Timișoara, 7.12.2013.

13. „*Probleme actuale in cercetarea importurilor provincial-romane din secolele I-III d. Hr. de la est de Carpați*”, Simpozionul Național „Vasile Pârvan”, Muzeul Județean Bacău, 3-4.10.2013.
14. „*Der Blick über die Grenze: die Barbaren jenseits des dako-moesischen Limes bis zur Gebietsreorganisation vom Kaiser Hadrian*”, Workshop: “The Flavian and Trajanic Forts in the Roman Empire (70-117 CE)” at the International Scientific Conference „Archaeology of the first Millennium A.D.”, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova, Ploiești, 29-31.08.2013.
15. „*Din nou despre structura și dinamica "importurilor" provincial-romane la est de provincia romană Dacia*”, Annual Session of Scientific Communications, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București, 27-29.03.2013.
16. „*Multidisciplinary researches and the question of archiving the analysed samples and their results. Case study: the Roman Camps from south-east Transylvania*”, International Conference „CURRENT TRENDS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION: THE NATIONAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES”, Iași, 6-10.10.2013.

2013: public lessons

17. „*Granița de Est a Daciei romane în lumina noilor cercetări interdisciplinare*”, Conference held during the “History class” at Colegiul Național Mihai Viteazul, november 2013.
18. „*Zwischen Panslavismus und Germanentum: Ethnische Deutungen in der südosteuropäischen Frühgeschichtsforschung*”, Presentation held in front of the Senate of the Philosophy Faculty, Friedrich Wilhelm University, Bonn/Germany, 4.07.2013.
19. „*Das Kastell Brețcu (Rumänien) und die römische Grenze im Osten der Provinz Dakien*”, Presentation held at the German Archaeology Institute (RGK-Frankfurt/Main), May 2013.

20. „*Von den Goten zu den Hunnen: Ackerbauern versus Reiternomaden, Kulturwandel und Quellenkritik*”, Public lesson held at the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Bonn/Germany, november 2013.

2014: scientific conferences

21. „*Vasele provincial-romane sub formă de berbec: funcționalitate, proveniența, symbolism*”, National Symposium „Oltenia. Interferențe culturale”, Craiova 15-17.10.2014.
22. „*Formen und Wege der Römisch-Barbarischen Interaktionen im Lichte provinzialrömischer „Import“-Güter nördlich der unteren Donau*”, Clustertreffen Cluster 6 »Connecting Cultures«, German Archaeology Institute Berlin, 13-14.10.2014.
23. „*Proiectul româno-german „Prospecțiuni geomagnetice sud-estul Transilvaniei”: rezultate și perspective*”, Romanii și vecinii lor din zona Carpaților orientali (sec. I-V p.Chr.), Sf. Gheorghe, 9-10.10.2014.
24. „*Castrul roman de la Boroșneu Mare la 100 de ani de la descoperire*”, Romanii și vecinii lor din zona Carpaților orientali (sec. I-V p.Chr.), Sf. Gheorghe, 9-10.10.2014.
25. „*Limesul de est al Daciei Romane*” - expoziție itinerantă bilingvă pentru elevii claselor V-VIII din sud-estul Transilvaniei”, Romanii și vecinii lor din zona Carpaților orientali (sec. I-V p.Chr.), Sf. Gheorghe, 9-10.10.2014.
26. „*Dilemele interpretării etnice ale materialului arheologic sud-est European din prima jumătate a mileniului I d.Hr.*”, National Symposium „Vasile Pârvan”, Bacău, 2-3.10.2014.
27. „*Überlegungen zur Erkennung kultureller und ethnischer Identitäten in den römischen Auxiliarkastellen Dakiens*”, Simpozion internațional „Die Barbaren Roms. Inklusion, Exklusion und Identität im Römischen Reich und im Barbaricum (1-3. Jht. n. Chr.)”, Iași 24-27.09.2014.
28. „*Ancient Political Myths in Romanian and Moldavian Textbooks: Case study – “The Romanization of the Ancestors of the Romanian People*”, 20th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Istanbul, 10-14.09.2014.

29. *„Roman Camps in the Middle of the Dialogue between Researchers and the Community”*, 20th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Istanbul, 10-14.09.2014.
30. *„Cercetări geofizice de la Reci, județul Covasna”*, International Symposium of history and archaeology - In Memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu; Ediția XI-a „Așezarea rurală – centrul vieții economice din preistorie până în contemporaneitate”, Caransebeș, 27-28.02.2014.
31. *„Dilemele dialogului dintre arheologia ca știință și public. Studiu de caz: expoziția tematică „Limesul roman în sud-estul Transilvaniei”*, International Symposium of history and archaeology - In Memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu; Ediția XI-a „Așezarea rurală – centrul vieții economice din preistorie până în contemporaneitate”, Caransebeș, 27-28.02.2014.
32. *„Überlegungen zu Funktion, Deutung und Herkunft der kaiserzeitlichen widerförmigen Kännchen im Schwarzmeergebiet und angrenzenden Regionen”*, Die Krim. Integration – Akkulturation – Konfrontation. Eine dynamische Kontaktzone zwischen griechisch-hellenistischen Stadtkulturen und Steppenbewohnern in Antike und Frühem Mittelalter (7. Jh. v. Chr. – 7. Jh. n. Chr.), Bonn, 17-19.2014.

2014: public lessons

33. *„Granița de Est a Daciei romane”*, presentation held within the “History lesson in a non-formal environment” programme. Ady Endre Gymnasium, Sf.Gheorghe, 24.11.2014.
34. *„Cercetări arheologice non-invazive din castrul de la Brețcu”*, Public presentation held during the “Feast of Brețcu commune”, Covasna County, 10.8.2014.
35. *„Limesul roman în estul și sud-estul Transilvaniei”*, Public presentation held at the "Justinian Teculescu" Association in Covasna, 17.6.2014.
36. *„Neu Forschungen im Auxiliarkastell von Brețcu, Rumänien”*, presentation held at the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt/Main, 14.2.2014.
37. *„Aktuelle Forschungen am Ostdakischen Limes”*, short presentation within the visit at the Prehistoric Seminar at Philips-Universität, Marburg/Germania, 21.1.2014.

38. „*Vor- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie im heutigen Rumänien*”, presentation for the students of the Archaeology and Culture Studies Institute, Friedrich Wilhelm University, Bonn, 18.1.2014.
39. „*Römische Grenze im Süd-Osten Siebenbürgen*”, presentation for the colleagues working at the Speyer History Museum, „Roman Period” department, 8.1.2014.
40. „*Arheologia epocii romane în sud-estul Transilvaniei*”, public lesson held at the opening of „The Roman Limes in Dacia” exhibition at the „Romulus Cioflec” Memorial House, Araci, 25.3.2014.

2015: scientific conferences

41. „*Römische Stationen jenseits des Limes und die Frage der römisch-barbarischen Kulturkontakte beidseits der Ostkarpaten*”, *Zwischen den Kulturen – Zur Rolle von Individuen und Akteuren im Kulturkontakt (Between Cultures – Individuals and Actors of Cultural contact)*, Roma, 2-5.12.2015.
42. „*Prospecțiuni geomagnetice în situl roman de la Baraolt, jud. Covasna*”, Simpozion "ArheoVest": Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie și Istorie, ediția a III-a: In Memoriam Florin Medeleț (1943-2005), Timișoara, 27-29.11.2015.
43. „*Despre problema zidului dublu din castrul roman de la Brețcu: contribuția prospecțiunilor geomagnetice recente*”, National Symposium „Vasile Pârvan”, Muzeul Județean Bacău, 7-9.10.2015.
44. „*Din nou despre presupusul castru roman de la Baraolt*”, Simpozionul „Noi rezultate ale cercetărilor pe limesul Daciei romane” Muzeul județean Argeș, 29-30.10.2015.
45. „*Date noi privind planimetria castrului de la Mălăiești. Rezultatele preliminare ale prospecțiunilor geofizice*”, „Noi rezultate ale cercetărilor pe limesul Daciei romane” Muzeul județean Argeș, 29-30.10.2015.
46. „*Quo vadis after BSUDRA? Perspectives of the researches regarding roman-barbarian relations north and north-west of Pontus Euxinus*”, Final Meeting of the “BSUDRA – Black Sea Unity and Diversity in the Roman Antiquity” Project, Istanbul 30.9.-2.10.2015.
47. „*Roman Finds beyond the Roman Limes: about so called “Roman Imports” from the Region/Area between Carpathians Mountains and Black Sea in the time of Province Dacia (106-275 AD)*”, Seventh Scientific Workshop – Autochthonous, Greek, Roman

and Barbarian Population in the Pontus Euxinus during the Roman Period - Black Sea – Unity and Diversity in the Roman Antiquity, Sulina, 10-13.6.2015.

48. „*The Roman Limes as a border zone between Roman Dacia and the Barbarian Population north of the Pontus Euxinus*”, Seventh Scientific Workshop – Autochthonous, Greek, Roman and Barbarian Population in the Pontus Euxinus during the Roman Period - Black Sea – Unity and Diversity in the Roman Antiquity, Sulina, 10-13.6.2015.

2015: public lessons

49. „*Granița de Est a Daciei romane*”, public lesson for high-school pupils, "M. Eliade" Theoretical Lyceum, Întorsura Buzăului, 27.11.2015.
50. „*Romanii în SE-Transilvaniei și istoria provinciei Dacia*”, public lesson, Ghimbav Gymnasium, Brașov County, 11.11.2015.
51. „*Spectrometria în cercetările Limesului roman din Dacia*”, public lesson, Ghimbav Gymnasium, Brașov County, 11.11.2015.
52. „*Spectrometria și arheologia în cercetarea Limesului roman din Dacia*”, public lesson "Avram Iancu" Gymnasium in Covasna, 9.11.2015.
53. „*Limesul roman din Estul Daciei și aplicațiile cu spectrometrul mobil*”, public lesson Colegiul Național "Octavian Goga", Miercurea Ciuc, 5.11.2015.
54. „*Prospecțiunile arheologice de pe limesul de est al Daciei romane și relevanța acestora pentru reconstrucția landșafturilor de către arhitecți*”, public lesson for the participants in a training course of restoring heritage buildings, organised by the Kálnoky Foundation & International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture & Urbanism, Micloșoara, Covasna County, 11.9.2015.
55. „*Relațiile romanilor cu vecinii lor de la est de provincia Dacia: considerații privind structura și dinamica așa-ziselor "importuri romane" în barbaricum*”, Zilele Andrei Șaguna, Sf. Gheorghe, 26-27 iunie 2015.
56. „*Metoda focus-grupului în elaborarea unei expoziții tematice. Studiu de caz: "Limesul de est al Daciei Romane": Expoziție cu și pentru elevii de gimnaziu*”, Zilele Andrei Șaguna, Sf. Gheorghe, 26-27 iunie 2015.

57. „*Die römische Grenze im Ostdakien: ein Forschungsprojekt des MNCR*“, public presentation of the project within the "Romanization Roundtable", organised by the Archaeology Institute in Iași, 4-7.6.15.
58. „*Granița de Est a Daciei Romane*“, presentation aimed at a group of master degree students, Universitatea Pedagogică "Ion Creangă" din Chișinău, visiting Sf. Gheorghe, 16.05.2015.

2016: scientific conferences:

59. „*Einige Anmerkungen zur römischen auswärtigen Politik jenseits des dakomoesischen Limes*“, International Conference "Grenzerfahrung und Erfahrungsgrenzen. Zur Archäologie und Geschichte von Interaktion in der europäischen Frühgeschichte", Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main, 12.-15.09.2016.
60. „*Fortificația de piatră de la Comalău la 200 ani de la prima atestare documentară: castru roman sau cetate barbară*“, International Session of Scientific Communications „Arheologia mileniului I p.Chr.“, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova, Ploiești, 25-27.08.2016.
61. "*Das römische Militärlager bei Bretcu im südöstlichen Siebenbürgen: Ergebnisse und Perspektiven interdisziplinärer Forschungen am Limes Dacicus orientalis*". Colloquium Praehistoricum, Regensburg University/Germania, 01.06.2016.

Instead of conclusions

To synthesise all that was mentioned above, I consider that the activities of the project I had the honour to coordinate were carried out in accordance with the initial plan and all the additional documents that were signed with the financing Authority. Throughout the activities we have constantly aimed at reaching and accomplishing the three fundamental principles recommended by the National Scientific Research Council (NSRC) at the moment the contract was signed: *integration, dissemination and excellence*. This means that:

- We successfully managed to integrate the project director in the Romanian academic environment and in the staff of the host organization;
- We conducted the project's dissemination on more than one level and direction, locally, nationally and internationally. This activity was one of the permanent duties of the project's staff members;
- The Excellency of the researches conducted during the project is expressed both through the international recognition of their results, of their novelty and innovation of research methods, as well as through national and international cooperation agreements signed with Romanian and foreign research entities. Obviously, the possibility to multilaterally use the project's results in connected domains such as cultural heritage management, education or durable development of a region are undeniable proofs of excellency within this project.

Project director,

dr. habilitat Alexandru Popa