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XXXIII

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Peter Anreiter, Eszter Bánffy, László Bartosiewicz, Wolfgang Meid, Carola Metzner-Nebelsick (eds),
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(by **Sándor BERECKI**) 317

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A NEWLY DISCOVERED DAGGER-KNIFE FROM DUMBRAVA (VĂTAVA PARISH, MUREȘ COUNTY)

BOTOND REZI
DANIEL CIOATĂ

Keywords: iron akinakes, dagger-knife, butt spike, Early Iron Age, Scythian culture

Cuvinte cheie: akinakes, pumnal-cuțit, capăt de băț, prima epocă a fierului, perioada scitică

In the summer of 2012 the archaeological collection of the Mureș County Museum has enriched with two iron artefacts. Based on the analogies the objects can be listed within the discoveries of the Scythian period. The first piece, namely the dagger-knife of akinakes type, is a well known example of the Scythian culture, and based on similar artefacts from Romania and from the Carpathian Basin it can be dated to the end of the 6th beginning of the 5th cent. BC. Thanks to the very good state of preservation it is the best representative of its type. The second socketed piece due to its uncertain find circumstances and to its very common shape can only be classified with uncertainty to the Scythian period. It presents some similarities with butt spikes or scabbard chapes, but also with some iron socketed axes.

In the summer of 2012 Mr. Iuliu Cristinel Pop donated to the Mureș County Museum an iron dagger, which was discovered in 22nd of July 2012, during a filed survey and investigation with a metal detector.¹ The artefact came to light on a crest in the periphery of Dumbrava village (Vătava parish), situated in the north-eastern corner of Mureș county, around the middle of the distance between the Mureș River and the border with Bistrița-Năsăud county (Pl. 1/1–2). The name of the find spot is *Vârful Muncelului* (Muncelului Hilltop), which is situated on a slope inclined towards north and south, and stretching for about 4 km on the east–west direction (Pl. 1/5). The 800 m altitude offers a great perspective over the entire area between the Mureș River (downstream till Reghin), the Călimani Mountains and the hills and valleys in the west. The nearby villages are Vătava and Dumbrava, at a distance of more than 2 km. In the area three isolated medieval arrowheads were also discovered. The happenings of a much later period are shown by the remains of the trenches from the Second World War (Pl. 1/4).

On the exact find spot of the artefact a small field research has been carried out by the staff of the Mureș County Museum. Unfortunately no other archaeological material could be identified. When we took notice of this find the possible existence

of a Scythian grave find was supposed. But the archaeological investigations offered us not even a single trace of a presumed grave find and this is the reason why the dagger from Dumbrava has to be considered an isolated find.

Description of the artefact*

An iron akinakes-dagger, intact (Pl. 2/1a–d). It has a slightly curved blade, which narrows gradually towards the tip; it has a single cutting edge and a triangular cross section. The guard is composed of two heart shaped iron plates, which were handmade separately and fitted through hammering on to the blade (Pl. 3/4). The two lobes which make up the guard have equal dimensions and are uniform, having a slightly oval shape (Pl. 3/5). The handle is lenticular in cross section, narrowing very slightly towards the upper end. It ends in a straight and perpendicular bar, which has a bipedal axe shaped form, having a lenticular cross section. Before the restoration on the two sides of the handle two longitudinal grooves, and at the middle of the blade small and parallel ribbings could be observed. After the restoration these features became more obvious: the handle has on each of its sides a narrow and longitudinal groove, which slides under the guard and under the perpendicular

¹ We would like to express our gratitude towards Mr. Pop Iuliu Cristinel for his collaboration with the Mureș County Museum, and for the information regarding the place and character of discovery.

* The research and restoration was supported by a grant of the Ministry of National Education, CNCS - UEFISCDI, no. PN-II-ID-PCE-2012-4-0618

bar as well. The horizontal ribbings are dispersed uniformly on the entire handle, having around 1–2 mm between each other (*Pl.* 3/3). The blade and the handle were manufactured from a single piece of wrought iron, the guard and the bar being added at the end (*Pl.* 3/1–2, 4). After the restoration the outline of the blade under the guard can be observed. The thickness of the guard doesn't exceed 1.5–2 mm. At the point where the handle meets the guard, the handle suddenly broadens, almost perpendicular till the width of the blade. The artefact is very good preserved, at the moment of discovery being covered by a thick layer of rust. The blade was sharpened in prehistory, having obvious traces of use and wear. It is made of wrought iron.

Dimensions: total length: 42.3 cm; handle length: 10.8 cm; blade length: 27.1 cm; guard max. width: 5 cm; guard min. width: 4.6 cm; handle width inf: 1.1 cm; handle width sup: 1.6 cm; bar length: 6.1 cm; bar width: 1.3 cm; handle thickness: 0.8 cm; guard thickness: 0.5 cm; blade thickness: 0.6; weight: 289.5 g. Mureş County Museum, inv. nr. 8021.

Typological and chronological considerations

From the close region of Dumbrava (Vătava parish), a few other Scythian finds can be mentioned, which are listed in the literature. At Vălenii de Mureş (Brâncoveneşti parish) several arrowheads were discovered,² at Batoş three graves came to light incidentally, in two different find spots (Neue Halde and Lotul Dumbrava), with several ceramic fragments, bitronconic vessels, arrowheads and even an iron antenna-hilted akinakes,³ and at a distance of 16 km west from Dumbrava, in the village of Posmuş (Şieu parish), from a destroyed grave find several arrowheads and a bronze akinakes were recovered.⁴ From a slightly greater distance, at Băiţa (Lunca parish) a biritual cemetery was unearthed, with 5 inhumation and 7 incineration graves. From the metal artefacts we mention the conic headed earrings, the golden phalera, bronze bracelets, iron rings, the horse equipment, iron spears, battle axes, arrowheads and three akinakes type daggers.⁵

The short swords or daggers with two cutting edges, the so called akinakes, are typical Scythian weapons, without any local antecedents, and they are not spread in the Central European Hallstatt culture either.⁶ The Scythian akinakes originating from the regions north of the Black Sea have two cutting edges, and the ones from the Carpathian Basin can have either two or one cutting edge. Those with only one edge form a separate group, having a local aspect and they are characteristic for Transylvania, the Tisa Valley and Slovakia.⁷ The one edged daggers represent in fact an evolution in shape and time, being spread mostly in the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin.⁸ The akinakes type daggers appear for the first time in Europe in the second half of the 7th cent. BC, having three main distribution areas: Central Moldavia, Transylvania and the middle and upper course of the Tisa River.⁹

The different typological divisions are based primarily on the outline of the guard, the end of the handle, and the shape and manufacture of the blade. Based on their characteristics the artefacts very similar to the one from Dumbrava were classified by V. Vasiliev in type A4, being a compound variant, with a horizontal, unusually long and narrow ended bar at the upper part of the handle, a rounded guard, with a long and narrow, slightly curved, one edged blade. This shape incorporates also some elements from the post-archaic daggers, representing a separate aspect, suggesting a personal and isolated evolution.¹⁰ The oval or lenticular cross section of the handle and the curving of the blade are specific characteristics which can be dated to a later date, thus differentiating from the earlier archaic pieces.¹¹ Based on their outlines such artefacts were incorporated also in the category of the war-knives, with a single cutting edge, Tiszadob variant. The handle of such weapons ends in a horizontal bar, having the form of a two edged axe, the grip has an oval cross section, with a longitudinal groove.¹² In

⁶ Vasiliev 1979, 11–12, 15; Kemenczei 2005, 200. The only exception is the dagger from Veszprém, See Kemenczei 1984, 37, Abb. 2/2.

⁷ Ginters 1928, 23–33; Dušek 1961, 162; Dušek 1964, 285.

⁸ Kemenczei 2001, 23; Kemenczei 2009b, 109. The daggers from the Great Hungarian Plain, with the handles being oval in cross section, with horizontal ribbings and perpendicular bar at the end, are considered imitations after Transylvanian pieces.

⁹ Vasiliev 1978, 104–105; Vasiliev 1979, 13–15; Vasiliev 1980, 79–81.

¹⁰ Vasiliev 1976, 70–71; Vasiliev 1979, 29–30; Vasiliev 1980, 83.

¹¹ Isac 1994, 180.

¹² Vulpe 1990, 92–94.

² Lazăr 1995, 89, XVI.5.A/b.

³ Vasiliev 1966, 411–420, Fig. 2–5; Vasiliev 1980, 142/8; Lazăr 1995, 66–67, IX.1.D and E.

⁴ Vasiliev 1980, 148/69; Vulpe 1990, 23, Taf. 42A; Marinescu 2011, 147/C.

⁵ Vasiliev 1976, 49–87, Pl. XVIII–XXVI; Vasiliev 1980, 142/11; Lazăr 1995, 177, L.2.A.

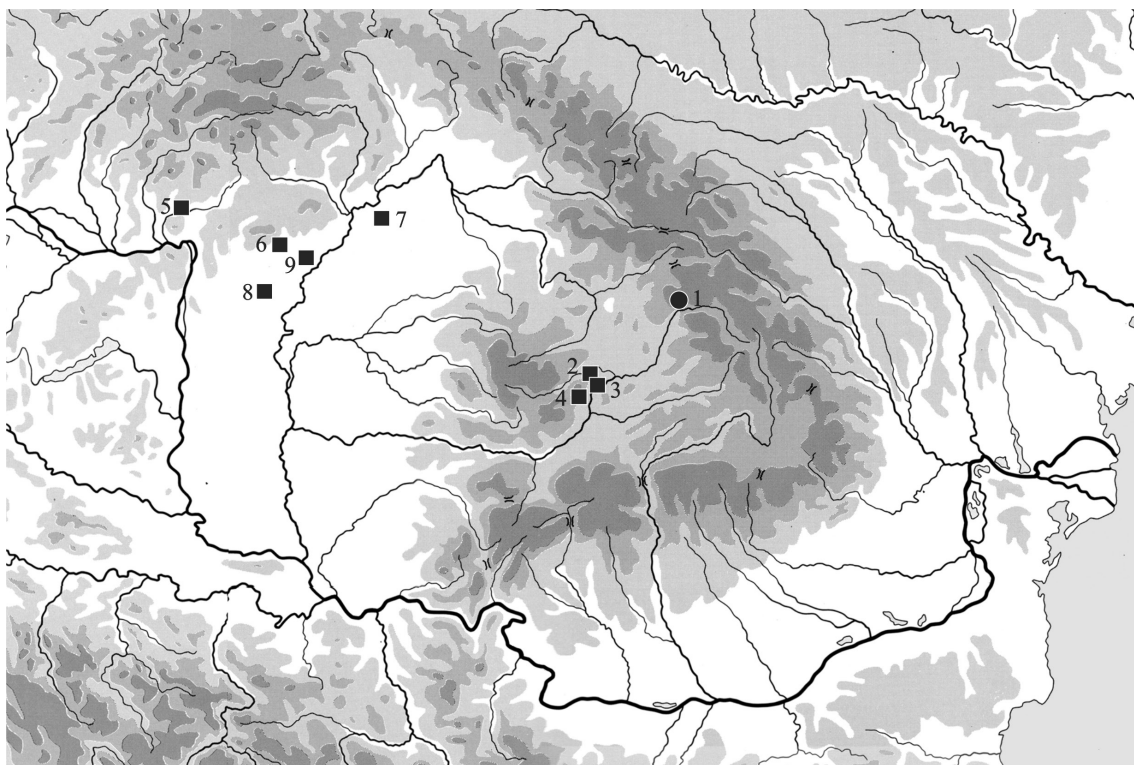


Fig. 1. Distribution map of the Tiszadob type dagger-knife.

1. Dumbrava, 2. Mirislău; 3. Ciumbrud; 4. Benic; 5. Želiezovce; 6. Gyöngyös; 7. Tiszadob; 8. Nagykáta-Egreskáta; 9. Tarnadob-Báb.

his typological classification of the late Hallstatt daggers, T. Kemenczei separates the two edged akinakes, characteristic for the eastern Carpathian Basin, from those with one cutting edge, which stand as local variants. The shape of the dagger from Dumbrava was included in the 2 variant, the handle having a horizontal bar at the end, an oval cross section, an oval shaped guard split in two in the lower half.¹³

Similar pieces were manufactured in the Great Hungarian Plain and in Transylvania starting with the 7th cent. BC, being very characteristic to the region of the eastern Carpathian Basin.¹⁴ Their Transylvanian presence was narrowed to a small territory, namely to the region of Aiud, and they were put into connection with the so called Ciumbrud group.¹⁵

The artefact from Dumbrava completes the distribution map, being the most eastern representative of this variant, but integrating at the same time in the general distribution pattern of the Transylvanian Scythian finds (Fig. 1).

Similar forms, as the one from Dumbrava, occur in a quite small number, mostly from funerary discoveries, others being isolated finds. From Transylvania we can mention only the artefacts from Ciumbrud¹⁶ and Mirislău¹⁷, eventually the fragmented dagger from Benic¹⁸ which is lacking the perpendicular bar at the end of the handle, but the outline of the blade and the guard, the cross section of the handle shows very similar features with the dagger from Dumbrava. Al. Vulpe classifies the piece from Aiud also in the Tiszadob variant, in spite of the fact that it shows similarities with the short swords of Ferigile-Lăceni type, based on the three vertical ribs on the handle.¹⁹ From Hungary we can name two very close analogies, based on the shape of the blade, guard, and on the ribbings of the handle, from Nagykáta-Egreskáta²⁰ and Kom. Nógrád²¹,

¹³ Kemenczei 1991, 70, 75.

¹⁴ Kemenczei 2000, 74.

¹⁵ Vulpe 1990, 94. The goal of this article is not the debate of the cultural and chronological framework of the Transylvanian Scythian problem, neither the acceptance, denial nor clarification of the so called Ciumbrud group, therefore regarding the different questions concerning this group See: Vulpe 1970, 152–157; Vulpe 1981, 398–404; Vulpe 1984, 54; Moscalu 1981, 23–35; Vulpe 2001, 409–410. On the other hand V. Vasiliev assigns the Transylvanian group to the ethnical group of Agathyrsi, having Scythian-Iranian origins, and being foreign in the local environments. See Vasiliev – Zrinyi 1974, 119–120; Vasiliev 1980, 134–140; Vasiliev 1982, 261–266; Vasiliev 2005, 73.

¹⁶ Ferenczi 1965, 91–93, Fig. 7.

¹⁷ Herepey 1897, 66, Fig. 6.

¹⁸ Roska 1942, 149, Fig. 173.

¹⁹ Vulpe 1990, Taf. 29/195.

²⁰ Kemenczei 1984, Abb. 1/4.

²¹ Kemenczei 1984, Abb. 1/3.

as well as the ones from Gyöngyös²², Tiszadob²³, Tarnadob–Báb²⁴ and in Slovakia from Želiezovce²⁵ (Pl. 4).

The first akinakes daggers appear in Scythian burial grounds.²⁶ Generally it is mentioned as the earliest artefact of the Scythian group which penetrated into Transylvania.²⁷ For the hybrid variants A4 (with bar at the end of the handle) and B4 (with antennas at the end of the handle), which appear in an extremely low number in Romania, V. Vasiliev recommends a dating in the first half of the 5th cent. BC, based on the grave find from Băița.²⁸ This artefact shows great similarities with the dagger from Dumbrava, the blade and the guard are almost identical, the only exception is the antenna like ending of the handle. The gradual narrowing of the blade towards the tip, doubled by the narrowing of the guard as well, is a characteristic of the classical or evolved phase of the Scythian period, and can be dated after the end of the 6th cent. BC, most probably in the first half of the 5th cent. BC.²⁹ The dagger from Ciurbrud was dated to the 6th cent. BC,³⁰ or to the 6–5th cent. BC.³¹ Based on the grave find from Aiud, Al. Vulpe dates this variant in the second half of the 6th cent. BC, being characteristic for the early Scythian civilisation. The Cepar variant, with antenna like ending, is placed in a slightly later evolution phase, namely to the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th cent. BC.³² A similar chronological frame, end of the 6th and beginning of the 5th cent. BC is supported also by T. Kemenczei.³³ The same date is given also for the

dagger from Cincșor, with antenna handle, and a very similar blade to the one from Dumbrava.³⁴ The analogue find from Gyöngyös was recovered near 6 zoomorphic rattles, which were dated to the end of the 6th and beginning of the 5th cent. BC.³⁵

The dagger-knives similar to the one from Dumbrava were named in different ways, the basic meaning remaining the same: akinakes,³⁶ akinakes-dagger,³⁷ akinakes like dagger,³⁸ dagger,³⁹ battle-knife with heart shaped guard,⁴⁰ or short sword.⁴¹ The form of the piece from Dumbrava has a single cutting edge, due to which it is usually listed within the category of the battle-knives. The daggers have usually two edges, and they were used for stabbing. For the Transylvanian region the variant with one edge and those with double edge are present in the same chronological time span.⁴² Taking into consideration the information presented above, the dating of the analogue pieces, and the fact that it is an isolated find without any documentation regarding the find circumstances, we believe that the dagger-knife from Dumbrava can be roughly dated between the end of the 6th cent. and the beginning of the 5th cent. BC. If we take into account the evolved shape and outline of the artefact, a dating to the beginning of the 5th cent. BC seems more probable.

The iron akinakes from Dumbrava completes the repertoire of the Scythian weapon finds from Transylvania. Thank to the very good state of preservation, and due to the very explicit formal characteristics the weapon from Dumbrava becomes the best representative of the dagger-knives with one cutting edge of the Tiszadob (Kemenczei, Vulpe) or A4 (Vasiliev) variant from the eastern edge of the Carpathian Basin.

²² Márton 1908, 37–38; Kemenczei 1984, Abb. 1/6; Kemenczei 2000, 28–33, Abb. 1–7. The end of the handle is supposedly broken.

²³ Kemenczei 1984, Abb. 3/2.

²⁴ Kemenczei 1984, Abb. 3/5.

²⁵ Vulpe 1990, Taf. 41/10; Dušek 1961, Taf. 6/6. In 1964 the same drawing is given for the discovery from Nové Zámky, See Dušek 1964, Fig. 5/2.

²⁶ Kemenczei 1984, 43–44; Kemenczei 2009a, 36–37.

²⁷ Vasiliev – Zrinyi 1974, 118.

²⁸ Vasiliev 1976, 71; Vasiliev 1979, 33; Vasiliev 1980, 85–86; Vasiliev 2005, 72, 74. Generally the majority of the different akinakes types have parallels in the north Pontic region, but similar artefacts to the one from Dumbrava are not present in Scythian archaic burial finds, nor do they have analogies north to the Black Sea. See also Vasiliev *et al.* 1973, 33, footnote 45, where the Romanian researcher dates, in contradiction with W. Ginters, to the same horizon, namely the 5th cent. BC, the daggers with simple bar and those with antenna endings as well.

²⁹ Vasiliev 1976, 70–71.

³⁰ Vasiliev 1978, 104.

³¹ Ferenczi 1967, 38–39.

³² Vulpe 1990, 93. Regarding the same dating See also Vasiliev 1976, 71.

³³ Kemenczei 1991, 75.

³⁴ Isac 1994, 180, Fig. 2.

³⁵ Bakay 1971, 91; Perevodcsikova 1980, 31; Kemenczei 1991, 75; Kemenczei 2000, 33–38, 42–43.

³⁶ Kemenczei 1984, 33; Kemenczei 1991, 70, although being listed within the category of the Hallstatt swords and daggers with one or two cutting edges.

³⁷ Vasiliev 1978, 101; Vasiliev 1979, 11; Vasiliev 1980, 78.

³⁸ Marinescu 2011, 139.

³⁹ Buzdugan 1976, 239.

⁴⁰ Vulpe 1990, 92.

⁴¹ Vulpe 2001, 411.

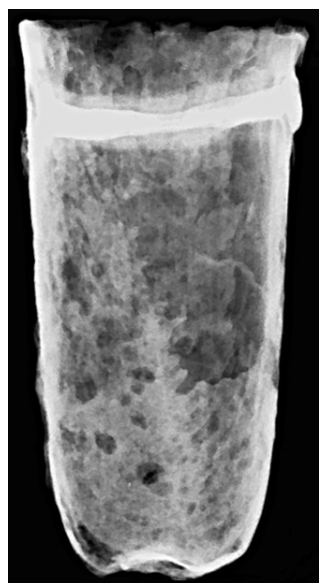
⁴² Vasiliev 1979, 33, 35; Vasiliev 1980, 85–86; Vulpe 1990, 93, 95.

Appendix

The second artefact, the socketed object, was discovered in the same spot, in the same conditions, very close to the dagger-knife. Unfortunately stratigraphical connection could not be established between the two pieces. Due to the fact that its exact function could not be established, and what is more not even approximate analogies could be found, we would like to discuss it separately, assuming only that it is a Scythian artefact.

Description of the artefact

Presumably an iron butt spike, intact (*Pl. 2/2a–e*). It has a trapezoid form on the wide side, and a triangular outline from the small side, narrowing gradually towards the tip. It has a rectangular cross section, rounded at the corners. It has a straight rim, without any thickening or ribbings. The socket holds wooden remains. On a small side a rivet is noticeable, which held the wooden handle (*Fig. 2; Pl. 3/6*). The tip of the artefact is slightly notched. It is made of wrought iron.



Dimensions: total length: 4 cm; max. width wide side: 2 cm; min. width wide side: 1.2 cm; max. width small side: 1.6 cm; min. width small side: 0.7 cm; iron sheet thickness: 0.2 cm; rivet diameter: 0.5 cm; weight: 13 g. Mureș County Museum, inv. nr. 8022.

Fig. 2. X-ray view with the butt spike.

At the beginning a contemporary designation was also assumed. Its exact role however could not be established. Furthermore the condition of the wrought iron does not exclude the possibility that it has a prehistoric provenience.⁴³

Looking from another perspective the artefact shows some similarities with very simple

shaped iron socketed chisels. The rectangular cross section, the wooden remains within the socket can lead us in this direction, but the artefact doesn't have a specific and pronounced edge. The oval tip seems to have a totally different function, and is not proper for cutting and scooping. The bent tip has an ancient notch. Although the presence of the rivet is not uncommon among the socketed chisels, it does not occur frequently. The very simple shaped, iron analogue finds such as those from Vințu de Jos, Lăpuș, Teleac and Turnișor⁴⁴ present a totally different shape and outline, with sharpened edge, and are missing the rivet or rivet hole.

Similar artefacts are generally named scabbard chapes, when they are linked to swords, daggers or battle-knives, or they are considered also butt spikes when in close relation with spears.⁴⁵ Their shape does not vary greatly, and their function is determined by the artefact next to them.⁴⁶ Al. Vulpe separates three different types: those with tube like shape and seal like tip, those with tube like shape and wide sharp-edged tip, and thirdly those with simple, elongated, trapezoid outline, made of iron sheet.⁴⁷ From this point of view the piece from Dumbrava represents a unique shape, having a simple, undecorated form, and most importantly a rectangular cross section. It is also very interesting, slightly problematic, that the vertical split which is a natural characteristic after the bent iron sheet is not noticeable on the surface. The x-ray analysis didn't elucidate this deficiency either (*Fig. 2*). The rectangular cross section, rounded at the corner, does not correspond with the possible Scythian butt spikes, which have circular sections and pointed tips. Such artefacts, but every one of them with oval or round cross section, with a pointed tip, were unearthed at Ferigile⁴⁸, Szentes-Wekerzug,⁴⁹ Tápíószele,⁵⁰ Csanytelek-Újhalastó⁵¹. Their dating varies between the second half of the 7th cent. BC and the beginning of the 5th cent. BC.⁵²

⁴⁴ Wanzek 1989, Taf. 59/1–4.

⁴⁵ Vulpe 1967, 65; Galántha 1981, 54; Vulpe 1990, 98; Kemenczei 2009a, 38.

⁴⁶ In the cemetery from Ferigile for example in barrow grave nr. 12 a butt spike was attached to the spear, and in barrow grave nr. 99 beside a battle-knife and a spear two socketed objects (a chape and a butt spike) were found.

⁴⁷ Vulpe 1990, 98–102.

⁴⁸ Vulpe 1967, Pl. XIX/1–11. Very close analogy Pl. XIX/10.

⁴⁹ Kemenczei 2009a, Taf. 77/11.

⁵⁰ Kemenczei 2009a, Taf. 82/10.

⁵¹ Galántha 1981, Abb. 12/3.

⁵² Vasiliev 1980, 89; Vulpe 1990, 102; Kemenczei 2009a, 39 (between 7th–6th cent. BC).

⁴³ Unfortunately we didn't have the possibility and necessary time to perform metallographic analysis, nor dendrochronological investigations; this is why an exact answer regarding these topics cannot be given at present time.

We believe that based on the typological characteristics the function of a socketed chisel can be ruled out. Furthermore the wooden remains within the socket, the presence of the rivet and the notched tip makes us believe that we are not dealing with a scabbard chape, as we have presumed in the beginning, but most probably with a butt spike of a spear. To what extent can the analyzed artefact be linked to the Scythian culture is hard to determined, because we are lacking clean and obvious analogies. Taking into consideration that no other archaeological remains were discovered in the Vârful Muncelului find spot, where the two pieces came to light, a Scythian origin might be presumed.

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Botond REZI

Mureș County Museum
Tg. Mureș, RO

Daniel CIOATĂ

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Rezumat

În vara anului 2012 colecția de arheologie al Muzeului Județean Mureș s-a îmbogățit cu două artefacte de fier. Pe baza caracteristicilor piesele se încadrează în epoca scitică. Prima piesă, pumnalul-cuțit de tip akinakes, face parte dintr-o variantă bine cunoscută a culturii scitice, iar pe baza analogiilor din România și din Bazinul Carpatic în general, se datează la sfârșitul secolului 6, începutul secolului 5 î.e.n. Datorită

caracteristicilor formale și a condiției de păstrare ar putea fi considerată ca cea mai bună reprezentantă a tipului A4 din România sau a tipului Tiszadob. A doua piesă, cea cu toc, din cauza condițiilor neclare de descoperire și a formei comune, foarte larg răspândite, poate fi încadrată doar cu incertitudine în epoca scitică. Prezintă asemănări cu unele călcăie de lance, eventual cu capetele metalice ale unor teci, dar și cu unele celturi de fier. Are o secțiune dreptunghiulară, și păstrează urme organice în interior.

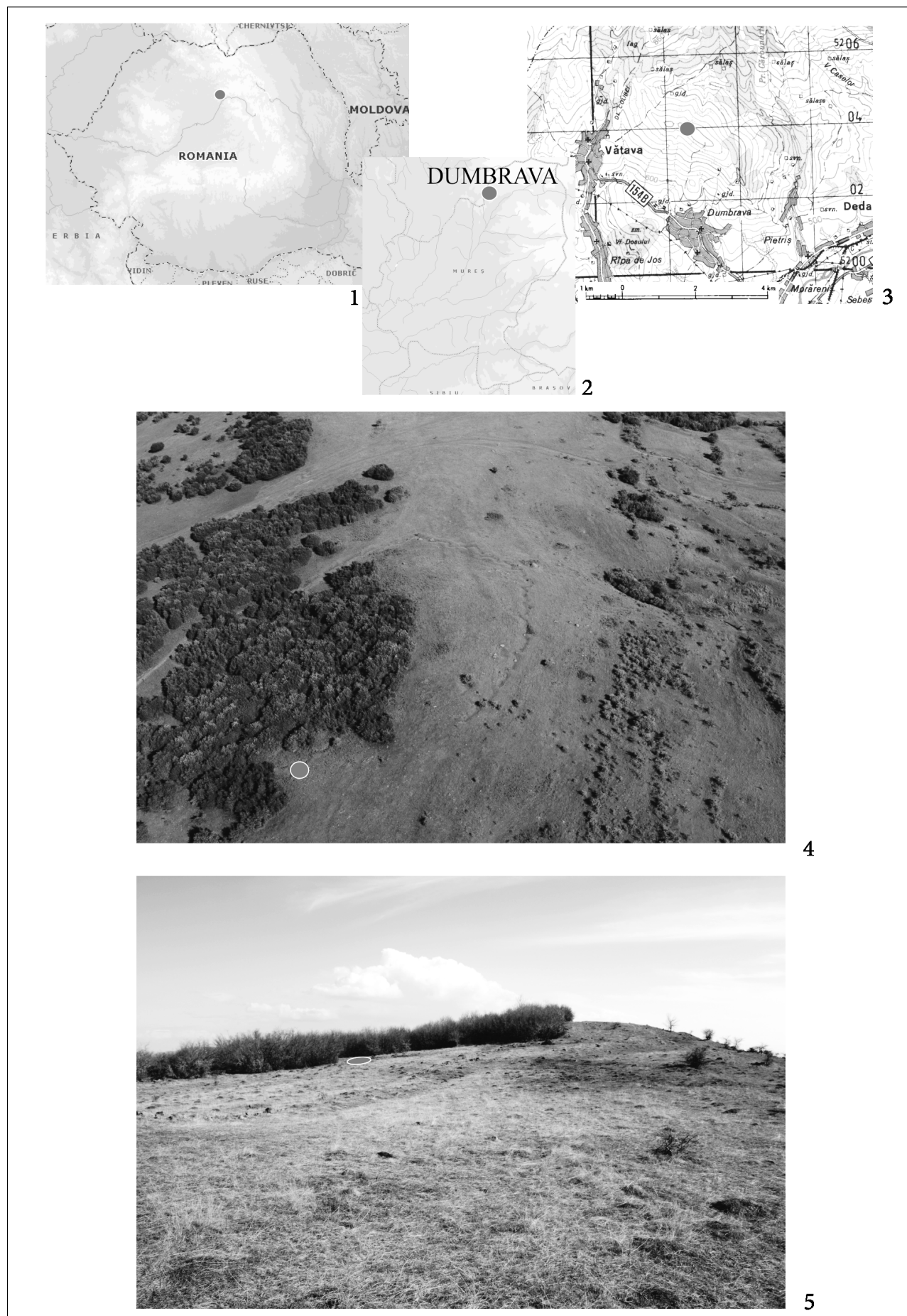


Plate 1. The location of the site: 1–2. geographical maps; 3. modern topographical survey; 4. aerial photography (made by Z. Czajlik, Institute of Archaeological Science, Budapest, Hungary); 5. the exact find spot of the artefacts.



Plate 2. The dagger-knife before (1a) and after restoration (1b–c) and the butt spike before (2a) and after restoration (2b–d).

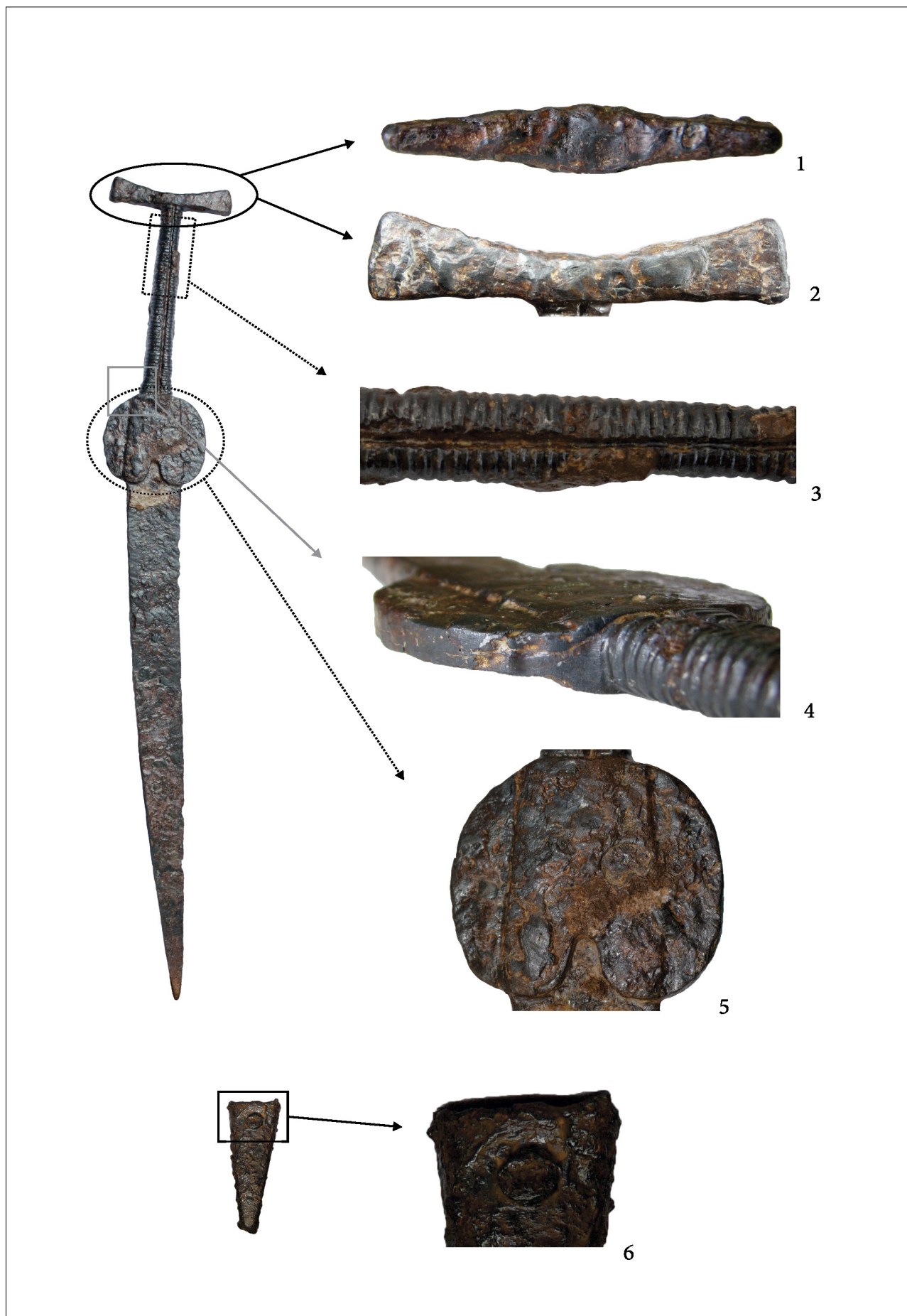


Plate 3. Macro photos with the dagger-knife and the butt spike; not to scale.

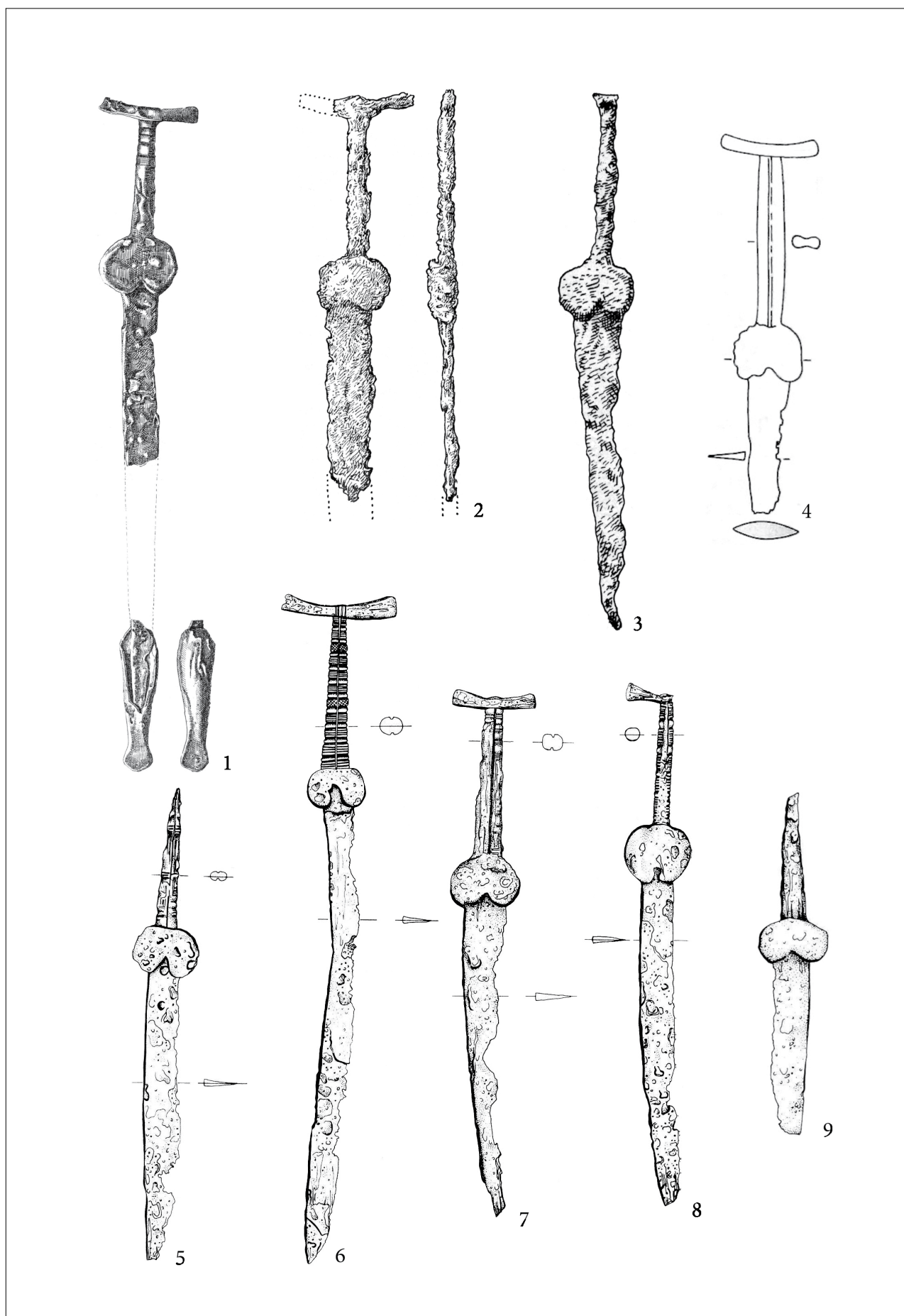


Plate 4. Analogies for the dagger-knife from Dumbrava: 1. Mirislău (after Herepey 1897); 2. Ciombrud (after Ferenczi 1965); 3. Benic (after Roska 1942); 4. Želiezovce (after Vulpe 1990); 5. Gyöngyös, 6. Kom. Nógrád, 7. Tiszadob, 8. Nagykáta–Egreskáta, 9. Tarnadob–Báb (5–9: after Kemenczei 1984). not to scale.

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
AB	Archaeologia Baltica, Klaipėda
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaEa	Acta Eurasistica, Wrocław
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
ActaSic	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
ActaTS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
AE	L'Année Epigraphique, Paris
AHG	Annals of Human Genetics, New York
AI	Archaeologia Iugoslavica, Beograd
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj
AKorrBl	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
AnB	Analele Banatului, Timișoara
AncCivScytSib	Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Leiden
AnnMedCEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest
Antaeus	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Apulum	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
ArchAustr	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchKözl	Archaeologiai Közlemények, Budapest
ARozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
Areopolisz	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
ArhKiev	Archeologija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Institut archeologii, Kyjiv
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei, București
ArhSof	Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej pri Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite, Sofija
ARegia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
ArsHung	Ars Hungarica. Bulletin of the Institute of Art History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
AT	Antik tanulmányok. Studia antiqua, Budapest
Banatica	Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, Oxford
BAVA	Beiträge zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie, München
BayVgBl	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
BerBayDenkmPfl	Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege, Bonn
BerDenkmPflNs	Berichte zur Denkmalpflege in Niedersachsen, Hameln
BerRGK	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Berlin
BiMÉ	A Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve, Berettyóújfalu
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei, Budapest

CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
CercArh	Cercetări arheologice, București
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest
CSIR	Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani, Berlin–Mainz
Dacia	Dacia. Revue d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Ancienne, Bucarest
DissArch	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
DME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve, Debrecen
Dolg	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
DolgSzeged	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
EJA	Estonian Journal of Archaeology, Tallinn
EMÉ	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve, Eger
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
EMúz	Erdélyi Múzeum, Kolozsvár
ETF	Erdélyi Tudományos Füzetek, Kolozsvár
FI	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
FVL	Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
GCBi	Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka Ispitivanja, Sarajevo
Gymnasium	Gymnasium Zeitschrift für Kultur der Antike und humanistische Bildung, Heidelberg
HK	Hadtörténelmi Közlemények, Budapest
IPH	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, Budapest
IstorZapiski	Istoricheskiye Zapiski, Novorossiysk
Istros	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
IzvSamara	Izvestiya Samarskogo Nauchnogo Centra Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Samara
JAA	Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, New York
JbRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
JRS	The Journal of Roman Studies, London
KM	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
Korall	Korall. Társadalomtörténeti Folyóirat, Budapest
KSIA	Kratkie Soobščeniya Instituta Arheologii AN SSSR, Moskva
MAK	Materialy po arheologii Kavkaza, Moskva
MAR	Materialy po arheologii Rossii, Sankt Petersburg
LexMA	Lexikon des Mittelalters, München–Zürich
Marisia	Marisia (V-). Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
Marmatia	Marmatia, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș, Baia Mare
MatCercArh	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
MatWczesnośred	Materialy Wczesnośredniowieczne, Wrocław
MemAnt	Memoria antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Piatra Neamț
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
MFMÉ – StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica, Szeged
MH	Műveltség és Hagyomány, Debrecen
MHVK	Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz, Aarau
MIA	Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arheologii SSSR, Moskva

MNMAK	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Adattárának Közleményei, Budapest
MünchBeitrVFG	Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, München
MPK	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Wien
NK	Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
OH	Opuscula Hungarica, Budapest
PBF	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
PIR	Prosopographia Imperii Romani, Berlin
PrzA	Przegląd Archeologiczny (Archaeological Review), Poznań–Wrocław
RBK	Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst, Stuttgart
RE	Realencyclopädie: Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est-Européennes, Bucarest
RevBist	Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
RossArh	Rossijskaja Arheologija, Moskva
RRHA	Revue Roumaine d'Histoire de l'Art, Bucarest
SAI	Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov, Moskva
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
Savaria	Savaria, Szombathely
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
SF	Südostforschungen, München
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
SlovNum	Slovenská Numizmatika, Bratislava
SMMK	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva
SHP	Starohrvatska prosvjeta, Zagreb
SpNov	Specimina nova. Dissertationem ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Iano Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
SSz	Soproni Szemle, Sopron
StAntArch	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd, Beograd
Stratum	Stratum plus. Archaeology&Anthropology, Chișinău
StTH	Studia Turco-Hungarica, Budapest
Światowit	Światowit. Annual of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of
Warsaw, Warsaw	
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata, Budapest
Thraco-Dacica	Thraco-Dacica, București
UAV	Ufimskij Arheologičeskij Vestnik, Ufa
UPA	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
VAU	Voprosy Arheologii Urala, Sverdlovsk
Vestnik MGOU	Vestnik Moskovskij Gosudarstvennyj Oblastnoj Universitet. Istoriâ I Političeskie Nauki = Bulletin of the Moscow State Regional University. History and political science, Moscow
VDI	Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
VjesDal	Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Povijest Dalmatinsku, Split
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
VMS	Viking and Medieval Scandinavia, Turnhout
VTT	Veszprémi Történelmi Társaság, Veszprém
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Megyei Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
ZGy	Zalai Gyűjtemény, Zalaegerszeg
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn