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A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT FROM TÂRGU MUREȘ.

I. THE COURTYARD OF THE FORTRESS

Sándor BERECKI*
Attila Nándor HÁGÓ**

During the excavations in the courtyard of the Târgu-Mureș Fortress, traces of several prehistoric settlements were documented. The earliest of these dates from the early Neolithic. The majority of the ceramic material dated to the IIIB phase of the Criș Culture comes from the layer, only a few archaeological features from this period were researched.

Keywords: settlement, pottery, Early Neolithic, Criș Culture, small finds
Cuvinte cheie: aşezare, ceramică, neolitic timpuriu, cultura Criș

The archaeological site from the fortress in Târgu Mureș is situated on a first, dominant terrace of the left bank of the Mureș River, on a wide plateau starting from the central area of the city, margined eastward by several high hills. The first archaeological investigations of the site were led by István Kovács in 1907, and later, in 1963, further research was undertaken by Alexandru Bogdan; both surveys focused on the medieval and modern fortification or on the church.¹ Research started by Adrian A. Rusu in 1999 and continued almost uninterruptedly² until 2017 by Zoltán Soós in collaboration with several researchers. The latest excavations took place at the site of the Franciscan friary near the church and resulted first, indirectly then systematically in the archaeological research of the prehistoric

settlements from the plateau (Pl. I). Beside the research of the Franciscan friary and fortress, in 2009, rescue excavations had been undertaken in the courtyard of the Petru Maior University situated to the north from the fortress, where further Neolithic features were identified.

The first archaeological investigations from the fortress did not focus directly on the prehistoric settlements. Unfortunately, the archaeological material and documentation from the excavations from 1907 cannot be found, while the ones from the middle of the 20th century were deposited mixed up and only briefly presented in an excavation report.³ A few decades later a somewhat more detailed version was published.⁴ The surveys of the last years' excavations resulted in substantial Neolithic archaeological material

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¹ BOGDAN 1967, 79–91.

² There were no archaeological excavations in 2000 and 2002.

³ BOGDAN 1967, 79–91.

⁴ PETICĂ–MOLNÁR 2000a; 2000b; MOLNÁR–PETICĂ 2001; PETICĂ–APAI 2003.

with a few identified features. On the territory of the fortress the site was investigated through trenches and surfaces. In some cases, the modern filling layer – which in some places was more than 1-metre-deep – was removed mechanically (Pl. I/2). The most significant results for the Neolithic site were provided by the excavations from the courtyard of the Petru Maior University, where a considerable quantity of pottery and animal bones were unearthed, which will be the subject of a later study.

The first investigations determined the stratigraphic chronology of the site, which was almost uniform throughout the fortress. The earliest settlement dates to the Early Neolithic, then the plateau was inhabited again in the Late Bronze Age.⁵ The first levelling of the plateau can be dated to the beginning of the Early Iron Age, when an open settlement existed on this place.⁶ Based on scarce Roman discoveries it seems that in the first centuries AD a small settlement was established on this terrace, and was followed by another habitat dating from the Early Migration Period.⁷ Another important settlement was documented for the Early Middle Ages,⁸ when large scale levelling preceded the building of the church and Franciscan friary during the fourteenth century. The building of civilian households in the middle of the sixteenth century was followed by the construction of towers and a fortification system in 1604–1658. This was a period of important landscape transformations. A new phase of building erections and reconstructions began in 1711 with the establishment of the Habsburg garrison in the fortress. Therefore, one can reflect on the intensity of the disturbance generated by later settlements and ground levelling activities to the prehistoric sites. The most significant intervention was undoubtedly caused by the construction of the friary the foundations of which were dug down into the

Bronze Age layer, while some dwellings, such as the cellar or the combustion chamber of the heating system were deepened into the sterile clay layer. Furthermore, the lime pits of the modern restauration works were often deepened into the Neolithic layer (Pl. II/1).

The Neolithic layer appeared at different depths from one area to another, on the one hand, as a result of the historical and recent anthropic ground levelling works of the terrace, and on the other, because of the natural slopes and uneven surface of the plateau (Pl. II). Generally, it appeared at an average depth of more than 2 metres from the present surface. In trench S1/1999, near the church, the lower part of the Neolithic layer was at 3.05 m with a significant agglomeration of archaeological material at 2.40–2.90 m. In trench S11/2001 and surface C7/2004 from the territory of the Franciscan friary the Neolithic layer was identified between 1.80 and 2.60 m again with a significant material agglomeration at 2.30–2.60 m, while in S23/2007 Neolithic finds were found 1.60–2.00 m deep. In sector B (Pl. I/2) the sterile clay stratum below the Neolithic layer appeared at a depth of 1.80 m, while in sector C (north of the friary, in the central area of the fortress) as well as outside the fortress towards east, in the courtyard of the university, this layer was at a depth of 1.15–1.30 m. The data suggests that during the Neolithic the hill had a slightly higher plateau in the area of the church, and gentle, uneven slopes in all directions with not too extensive, lower terraces.

Based on the horizontal stratigraphy of the site the Neolithic settlement covers a relatively large area. Unfortunately, the lack of major archaeological features from this period does not allow the evaluation of the settlement. Since the excavations revealed only an open air hearth – a rare occurrence in this period⁹ – and two furbished surfaces, probably floors or clay platforms. The

⁵ From the archaeological excavations of Al. Bogdan, Molnár and Petică (2001) published few Copper Age materials however, since the recent excavations did not document any traces from this period, we consider that either the Copper Age settlement was restricted only to the perimeter researched by the archaeologist from București, or – more likely – the published materials came from another site (most probably Șincai–Cetatea Păgânilor), which got mixed accidentally in the deposit with those from the fortress.

⁶ BERECKI 2013a; 2013b; 2015.

⁷ KÖRÖSFÖI 2009.

⁸ LÁSZLÓ 2008.

⁹ MAXIM 1999, 56.

surface of a rectangular hearth in C10 was flattened, it was 0.60 m long and placed on the top of a clay bed (Pl. II/5–6). One of the clay floors was found in surface C13 (Pl. II/3), while the second was researched in sector B (Pl. II/4). Both surfaces appeared as broad clay platforms and consisted of a relatively thin, approximately 0.08 m thick, yellowish-white clay stratum. The available archaeological data does not allow for an exact interpretation of the clay floors, which could either be open air platforms or the floor of buildings.

The Neolithic materials consist of a large quantity of ceramic, especially pottery fragments, but also few clay objects, animal bones, and a flint chip. Most pottery fragments are coarse (especially that of the pots and storage vessels) and semi-fine (middle sized pots, deep and shallow bowls, cups etc.); fine pottery is poorly represented only by a few fragments of deep bowls and small sized wares. The colour of the pottery is diverse, most of the fragments present different shades of brown (brownish-red, light and dark brown, yellowish-brown), while others are brick-red, grey, greyish-black or yellowish. They were tempered with organic and inorganic materials, sometimes mixed together: chaff, plants, shells, sand, silt, pebbles, and crushed shards. Their surface treatment was influenced by the use of the wares. The coarse wares (storage vessels, large pots, and those used for cooking) usually had a less smoothened, rough surface, sometimes with sprinkled and organized or applied barbotine. The surface of the semi-fine pottery was relatively well smoothened, polished, sometimes covered with good quality slip. Generally, the pottery was fired in oxidation atmosphere, only rarely were these fired in a reducing environment or insufficiently fired, which demonstrates the use of open air firing in pits and less probably the use of kilns, which otherwise are documented for other sites from the early period of the Criş culture.¹⁰

Because of its fragmentation only general observations could be made regarding the typology of the pottery.¹¹

Made from a good quality clay and evenly fired coarse and semi-fine pots are the most frequent vessels from this site. Their size varies, the mouth of the small ones has 80 to 100 mm, the medium sized pots' are 120–200 mm, while the mouth of the large ones is between 200 and 350 mm. Their surface is smoothened, coarse or rough, the mouth of the vessels is everted or straight, their neck is cylindrical and their body is globular. The diameter of their base is between 80–100 and 120–140 mm. Some of them show traces of secondary burning caused by their use on the fire. Pots are ornamented with incisions, finger pinches, finger impressions, simple and network incisions, spattered, and organized barbotine (Pl. III/1–2, 6–12, 17–18; IV/3, 11, 12–18; V/2–3, 8–13, 15–17, 19–23, 25–26; VI/2, 8–9; VII/1, 3–12, 16; VIII/1–6, 8–11, 13, 17, 19, 23–30; IX/2, 6–10, 14–17, 19–21, 24–28; X/4–10, 12–19, 22–23, 26, 32–35, 39–41; XI/1–2, 6–7; 10–12, 18–20, 22–23, 30–31; XII/13–17, 21; XIII/13–17, 21–23, 26–27).

Equally numerous are the preponderantly coarse storage vessels, with homogeneous clay matrix, tempered with chaff, crushed sherds or sand with pebbles (Pl. III/3; V/1, 14, 18; VII/27; VII/11, 18; VIII/22; IX/13; X/27–30, 36, 38; XI/5, 8–9, 15; XII/18–20; XIII/20). The shape of these vessels is cylindrical or sack-shaped with truncated neck, the rim of the vessels is straight or slightly everted. In most cases storage vessels are not ornamented, yet, sometimes finger pinches, finger and nail impressions, spattered and organized barbotine, knobs, cordons, and horse-shoe-shaped plastic ornaments appear. These recipients usually have two large circular handles on the body or on the shoulder of the vessel. Analogies for pots and storage vessels are known from sites in Transylvania, Banat or eastern Hungary.¹²

¹⁰ NICA 1978, 18–29; LICHARDOPOL 1984, 80–84, fig. 2/1–2; CIUTĂ ET AL. 2007, 121–122, fig. 23–26.

¹¹ Pottery categories were described according to the corroborated typologies of Gh. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim and Fl. Draşovean (LAZAROVICI 1979, 48–49, fig. 2; LAZAROVICI 1984, 66–67, fig. 6–7; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, fig. 38; MAXIM 1999, fig. 28; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, fig. 2).

¹² LAZAROVICI 1979, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; LAZAROVICI 1993, 47, pl. V/2; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 96–99, 102, 113; MAKKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 2, Type IB1, IB1a, IB3 (pots), fig. 7, Type VIIA, VIIB, VIIC (storage vessels).

Deep bowls are of different dimensions, however, small and medium sized bowls predominate. These wares are semi-fine or fine with smoothened and sometimes polished surface, tempered with sand, chaff, crushed sherds, and their combination. The shape of their profile is truncated or straight, the rims are straight or slightly everted. The most frequent ornaments are the circular impressions under the rim (Pl. III/2, 5–8; VII/9; X/14–16), finger impressions (Pl. VII/19), finger pinches (Pl. V/24; XI/3), short cuts (Pl. XI/17) and simple or network incisions (Pl. V/4). However, most of the deep bowls are not ornamented (Pl. III/14–16, 19; IV/6, 10; VI/1; VII/2, 13–14; VIII/3, 12, 15, 20–21, 30–31; IX/3–5; X/5–6, 11; XII/10, 12, 19).

The large and medium sized shallow bowls with the diameter of the mouth ranging between 100 and 320 mm occur relatively rarely in this settlement. These semi-fine wares with well-smoothened and sometimes slippery surface are made of a good quality clay, tempered with sand, mica or crushed sherds. In rare cases, when they were ornamented, incised lines and finger impressions occur (Pl. XII/17; XIII/12, 21–22, 26). Both deep and shallow bowls were widely used in all sites of the Criş culture both in Transylvania (Gura Baciului, Galda de Jos, Hunedoara, Nandru, Sebeş, etc.) and Banat but in eastern Hungary as well.¹³

From the Neolithic site in Târgu Mureş two pots with foot-ring are known, which occur rarely in this period of the Criş culture.¹⁴ Because of their fragmentary state the dimension or shape of the semi-fine ware with smoothened surface and tempered with crushed sherds, chaff and mica could not be reconstructed (Pl. IV/2, 8).

Somewhat more numerous are the semi-fine fragments of stemmed cups, made from good quality clay, with smoothened and sometimes

polished surface, tempered with chaff, fine and coarse sand, mica or crushed sherds. Based on their size cups with small foot and cups with high foot could be distinguished, while according to the shape of the foot there are cups with circular or simple straight bottom (Pl. IV/4, 9; VI/10–13; XII/11; XIII/14, 28). Unfortunately, in all cases the upper part of the container is missing which in this period of the culture are usually flat or globular.¹⁵ This type of vessel is largely spread throughout the territory of the culture.¹⁶

Miniature vessels are specific for the Early Neolithic sites. They reproduce almost accurately the shape of middle and large sized pottery (especially pots, bowls and stemmed cups), at a scale which does not exceed a certain height or volume, nevertheless apparently they have a certain predefined function.¹⁷ At Târgu Mureş such objects were not identified in closed features but in other contemporaneous settlements they appeared in houses, graves, and refuse pits. In this site they reproduce the shape of bowls at lower scale (Pl. IV/1, 5; IX/7; XI/7; XIII/7, 25). They are well smoothened, made from a good quality clay, tempered with chaff, fine sand, oxidizing and rarely reducing firing. Their colour is brownish-red, brick-red and different shades of brown. Most pieces are not decorated, only two fragments present impressions. These artefacts were interpreted as toys, objects made during the learning process of pottery, cultic elements of the domestic sanctuaries, medicinal recipients or cups used in alcohol consumption.¹⁸

Although, in the chronological level of the Transylvanian Criş culture in which the Neolithic settlement from Târgu Mureş–*Cetate* falls into, generally the pottery was ornamented also with painted patterns, however, such decorations were not documented for this site. Among the known ornaments one can find finger pinches

¹³ LAZAROVICI 1979, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 96–99, 102; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 3, type IB4.

¹⁴ MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 16/1–5.

¹⁵ LAZAROVICI 1979, 48. pl. VII/C 9, 12; VII/G 4, 13–14.

¹⁶ LAZAROVICI 1979, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 96–99, 102; CIUTĂ 2002, fig. 7–8; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 5, 12, Types II.

¹⁷ LAZAROVICI 1979, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; UREM–KOTSU ET AL. 2002, 109–118; TOMAŽ 2005, 263; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 9, Type XI; BĂCUEȚ–CRIŞAN 2013, 70.

¹⁸ BÁNFFY 1991, 209–217; RACZKY ET AL. 1994, 233; KARMANSKI 2005, 67, 69, fig. 42/1; TOMAŽ 2005, 265–266; BĂCUEȚ–CRIŞAN 2013, 70; KALICZ–KOÓS 2014, 39.

(Pl. III/10; V/5–14, 24–25; VI/8; VII/3; X/20–21, 24–26, 29–32, 34, 39, 41–42; XI/2, 4, 7–10), incised lines (Pl. V/1–2, 21, 23; XI/17), incised lines in networks (Pl. V/4, 15, 22; VI/2), simple cuts (Pl. V/17; XI/13–14), impressions (Pl. V/16, 26; XI/5; XIII/23–24), nail and finger impressions (Pl. VII/1, 6, 11; IX/1; X/8, 27, 37–38, 40), impressions on the upper part of the rim (Pl. VII/19; VIII/7; X/19), plastic ornaments (Pl. IV/16; VII/4; XI/3, 5–6), barbotine (Pl. III/1, 7; IV/17–18; VI/4; XII/16), impressed cordons (Pl. VIII/27; XI/16), and perforation, probably with a decoration role (Pl. X/12).

The rims of the vessels are of Y, A, J, Z, Q, T, H, V, G, U, I, P, K and W type according to the typology of Z. Maxim. The most frequent are the Y, A and J types, while in the case of the bottoms all twenty types defined for the Transylvanian Criş culture pottery are represented.¹⁹ The small and medium sized, simple or double, oval, circular or elongated knobs were applied on the body and neck of the vessels (Pl. III/9; VI/7; VII/26; IX/18; XII/5). In one case a double knob was vertically attached (Pl. VII/26). Short impressed cordons were applied either vertically (Pl. VIII/27) or horizontally (Pl. XI/16). Present since the pre-Criş period in Transylvania²⁰ applied handles appear frequently on the pottery from the Târgu Mureş settlement. In the case of the large vessels (pots and storage vessels) handles were placed on the maximum diameter, while in the case of bowls they appear also on the upper part of the vessel, close to the mouth. Regarding their shape, most frequent are the circular and round-shaped handles (Pl. XI/21–26, 29–31; XII/1–4, 6–7) but flat or elongated handles exist, too (Pl. XI/27). In Z. Maxim's typology for Transylvania they are included in types X, Y, V and W.²¹

From the Neolithic site in Târgu Mureş three weights were also unearthed. One of them was circular (55 mm in diameter and 34 mm thick), with a perforation, brownish-grey colour, reducing firing, tempered with coarse sand and smoothened surface (Pl. XIV/6). Another weight was preserved fragmentary, it was made from the body of a brick-red vessel, tempered with chaff and coarse sand, with oxidizing firing and smoothened surface. Its section is slightly convex and it was perforated in the middle (Pl. XIV/5). A third massive, conical clay weight (110 mm high, 52 mm thick, diameter of the base 110 mm, diameter of the top 56 mm) had a coarse surface, oxidizing firing and brick-red colour with white spots (Pl. XIV/8). These objects are frequent in all Criş culture settlements²² and they were assigned various functions, such as firedogs, supports, weapons, roof weights, fishing net weights, disks, tokens, spindle-whorls, objects used in magic etc.²³

Having a functional or magic role²⁴ and a well-defined typology²⁵ the clay altars, characteristic recipients for the Criş culture, are represented at Târgu Mureş only by a fragment of a foot (Pl. XIV/3). The surface of the 40 mm long and 17 mm in diameter, semi-fine foot is smoothened, brownish-red, tempered with fine sand and crushed sherds; it probably came from a three-legged altar similar to the ones found in Transylvania at Gura Baciului, Ocna Sibiului, Suplacul de Barcău and Leţ or in Banat and eastern Hungary.²⁶

Another fragment from a cylindrical clay object probably comes from a zoomorphic figurine, portraying presumably a bovine (Pl. XIV/4). The semi-fine piece was made from a good quality clay, brownish-red, its surface was smoothened and polished, tempered with fine sand (length: 50 mm, width: 25 mm, thickness: 28 mm). A second

¹⁹ MAXIM 1999, fig. 29, 31.

²⁰ CIUTĂ 2005, 87, pl. XXXIX/2–8.

²¹ MAXIM 1999, fig. 30.

²² KUTZIAN 1944, pl. I/12; II/11–12; XLV/1–20; LAZAROVICI 1979, 31; MAXIM 1999, 49; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 121–122; STARNINI 2014, fig. 121–122.

²³ LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, fig. 31/6–8; 32; IERCOŞAN 1995, fig. 9/2; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 143/1–8; 358/17–18; MAZĂRE 2013, 27–67.

²⁴ MAXIM 1999, 61.

²⁵ MAXIM 2000, 121–130.

²⁶ LAZAROVICI 1979, 34–35; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 148; MAXIM 1999, 61; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 69–88; STARNINI 2014, fig. 69–88.

dark brown, semi-fine zoomorphic figurine was made of good quality clay, tempered with fine sand and smoothened surface (Pl. XIV/2). The piece probably figures a deer or other horned animal, frequently met in all chronological phases of this culture.²⁷ With analogies all over the area of the Criș culture and connected to certain feasts or magical or religious practices but also seen as toys, the Early Neolithic idols portray in a realistic manner the domestic and wild animals or birds.²⁸

The Neolithic site from Târgu Mureș yielded a single stone object a flint chip found in the cultural layer (Pl. XIV/1). Typologically the piece has an N-type profile of the DD type stone tools.²⁹ Such objects were found at Gura Baciului, Zăuan or in Hungary.³⁰

As it is known, the evolution of the Criș culture in Transylvania was divided by Gh. Lazarovici in four chronological phases, each with several sub-phases; a system which was adopted for the other adjacent regions, too.³¹ From demographic point of view, the culture had its apogee during the third phase, and the most inhabited region during this time was the valley of the Mureș River. Based on typo-chronological considerations (the forms and ornaments of the pottery, figurines, weights) settlement from Târgu Mureș can be dated to the IIIB period – dated by radio-carbon between 5800/5700 BC and 5600/5500 BC³² – in a period, when the first influences of the Vinča culture can be attested, which can also be seen in the case of the pottery from the settlement in Târgu Mureș.

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²⁷ LAZAROVICI-MAXIM 1995, fig. 23/1–9.

²⁸ KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XX/1b; XXII/1–3; XLI/4, 7–9; XLII/1–2; XLVII/17–19; MAKAY 1972, 40, 61; LAZAROVICI 1979, 32–34; KARMANSKI 1988; LAZAROVICI-MAXIM 1995, fig. 23; MAXIM 1999, 40; MAKAY-STARNINI 2008, fig. 52; 56/4, 7; 58/1–4; 59/1–2; 240/1; BECKER 2014, 30; STARNINI 2014, fig. 52; 56/4, 7; 58/1–5; 59/1–2.

²⁹ MAXIM ET AL. 1993, 53, fig. 2/DD, 4/N.

³⁰ LAZAROVICI 1993, 45, pl. III/1; STARNINI 1994, 101–110, fig. 5/8–13; LAZAROVICI-MAXIM 1995, fig. 17/11, 17.

³¹ LAZAROVICI 1969, 21; LAZAROVICI 1977, 34–42; LAZAROVICI 1979, 24; MAKAY 1982; KALICZ 1983; LAZAROVICI 1984, 54–55; BÖKÖNYI 1989, 13; LAZAROVICI 2005, 23–78; LAZAROVICI-MAXIM 1995, 199–204; MAXIM 1999, 32; LUCA ET AL. 2011, 7, tab. 1.

³² MANTU 1995, 215, 226; LUCA ET AL. 2011, 14.

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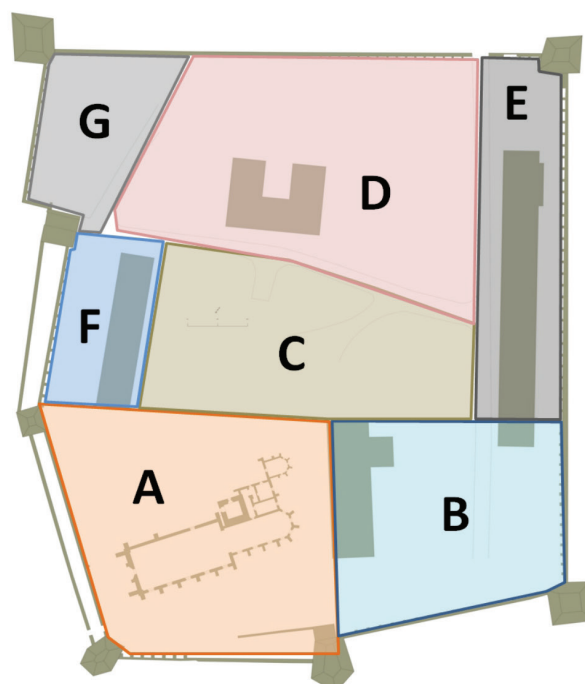
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■ Areas with Neolithic finds in the fortress ■ Neolithic finds at the university

1



2

Plate I. 1. Aerial view of the site (photo: Z. Czajlik, July 2016);
2. Archaeological sectors in the fortress (drawing: Z. Györfi).



Plate II. 1–2. The Neolithic layer in C7 and C16;
3–4. Neolithic floors in C13 and B sector/C1; 5–6. The hearth in C10.

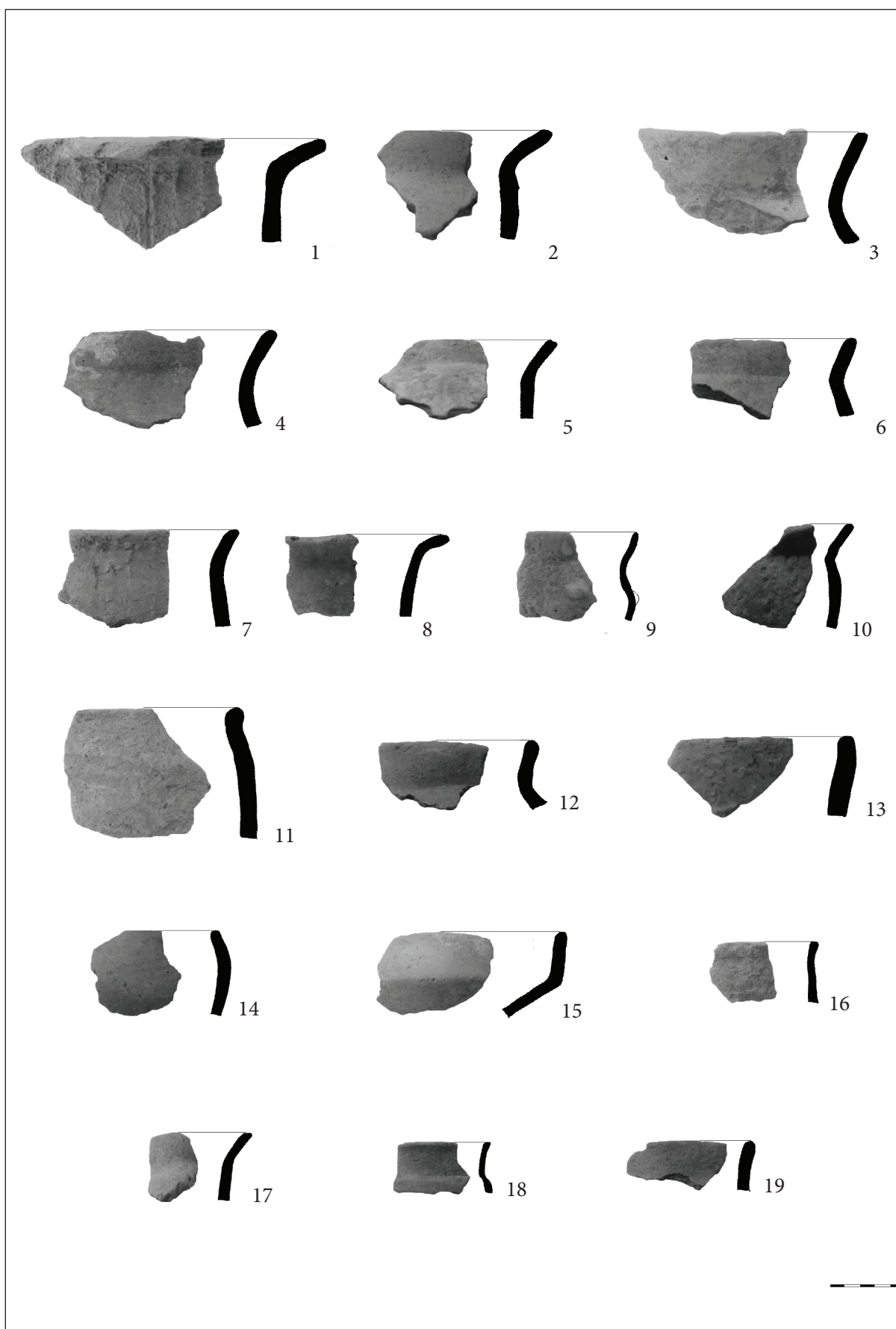


Plate III. Neolithic pottery from the excavations of Al. Bogdan.

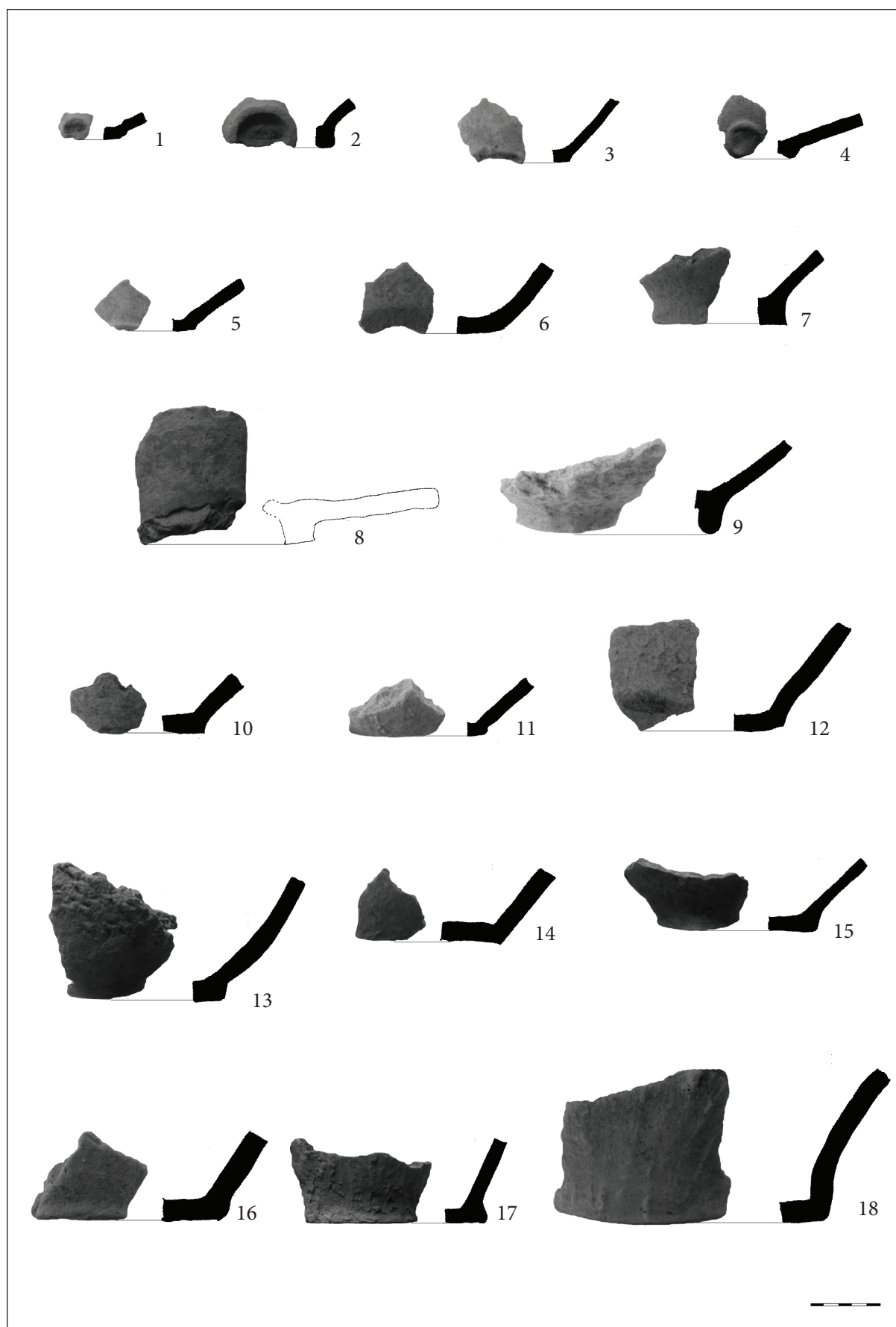


Plate IV. Neolithic pottery from the excavations of Al. Bogdan.

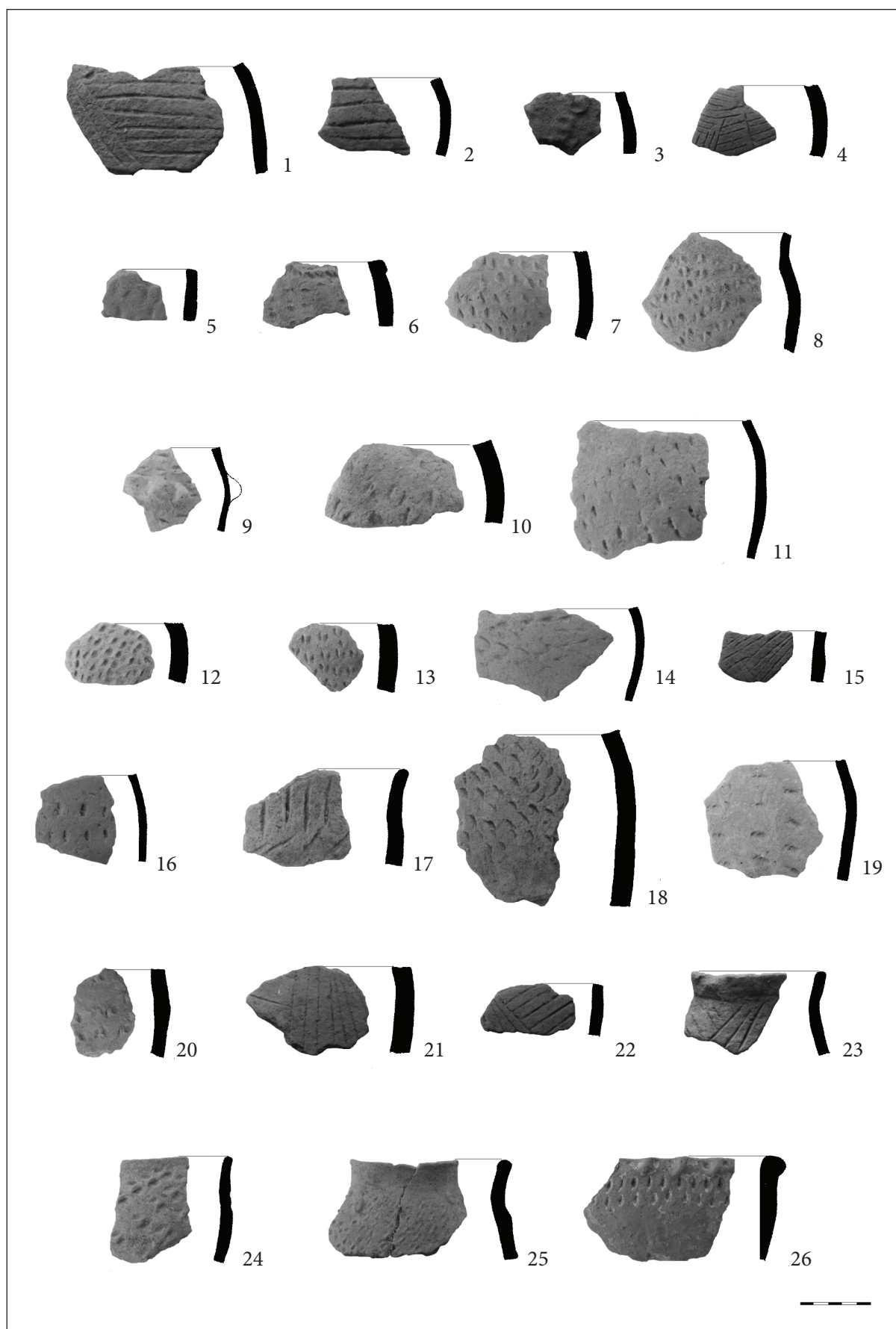


Plate V. Neolithic pottery from the excavations of Al. Bogdan.

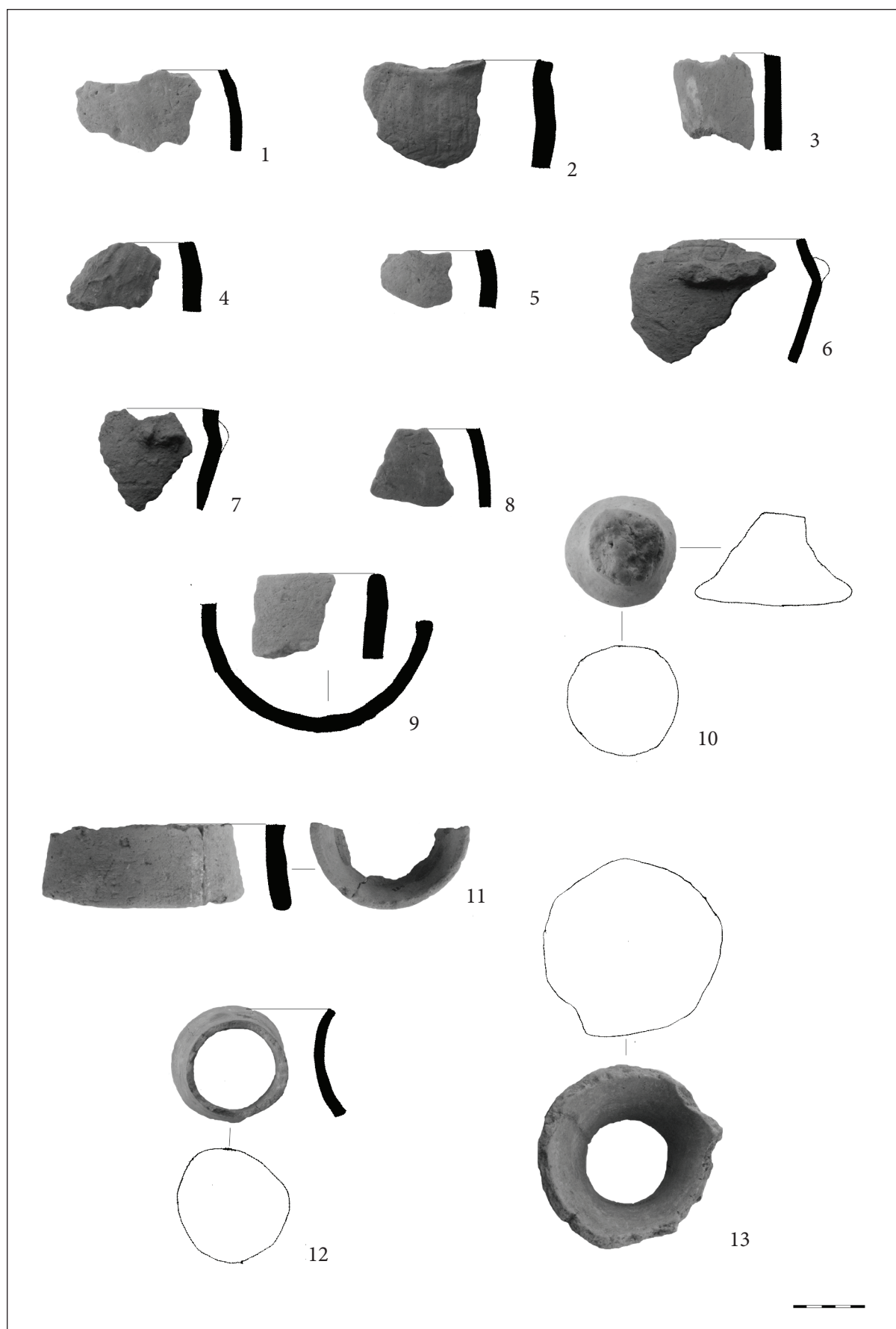


Plate VI. Neolithic pottery from the excavations of Al. Bogdan.

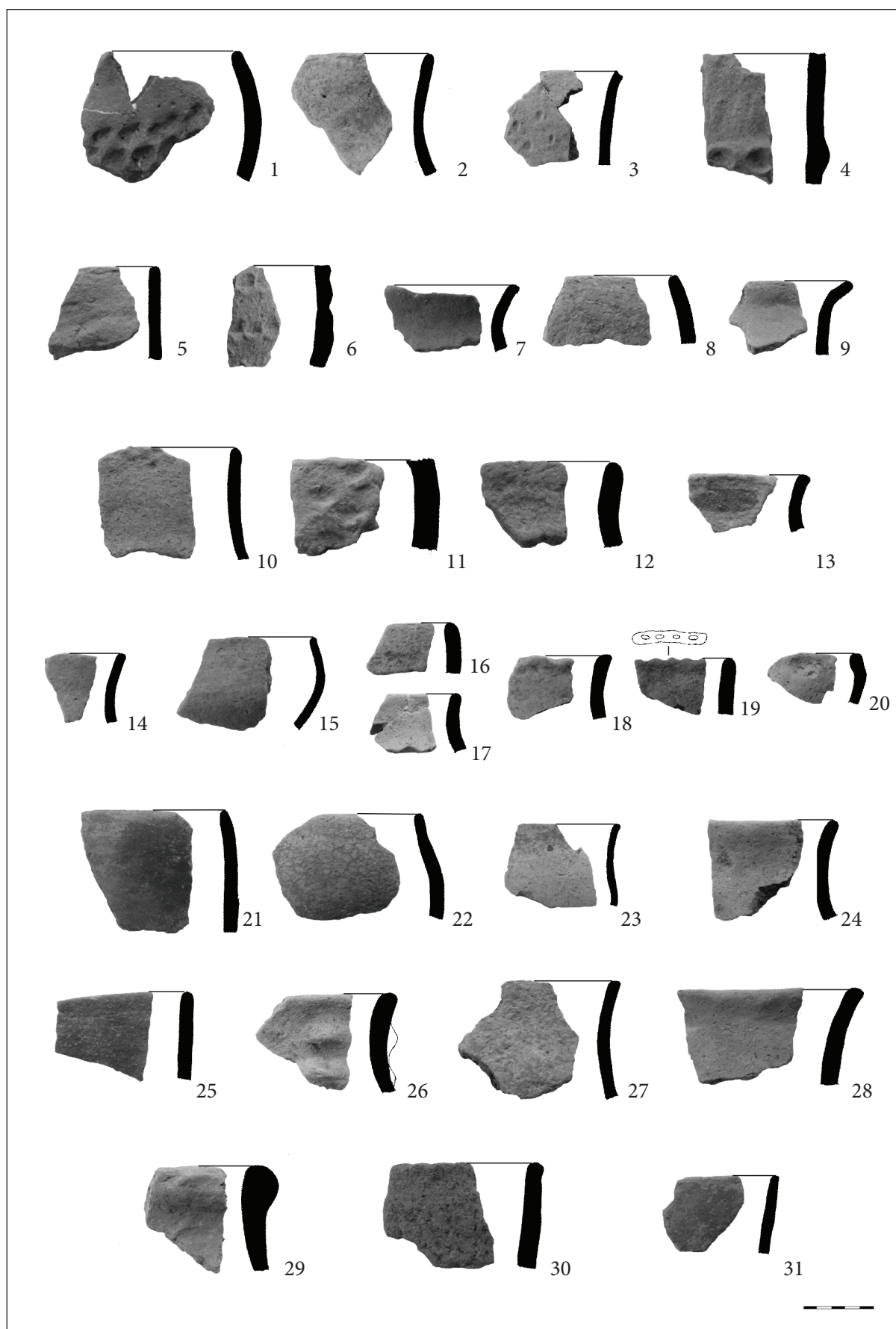


Plate VII. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

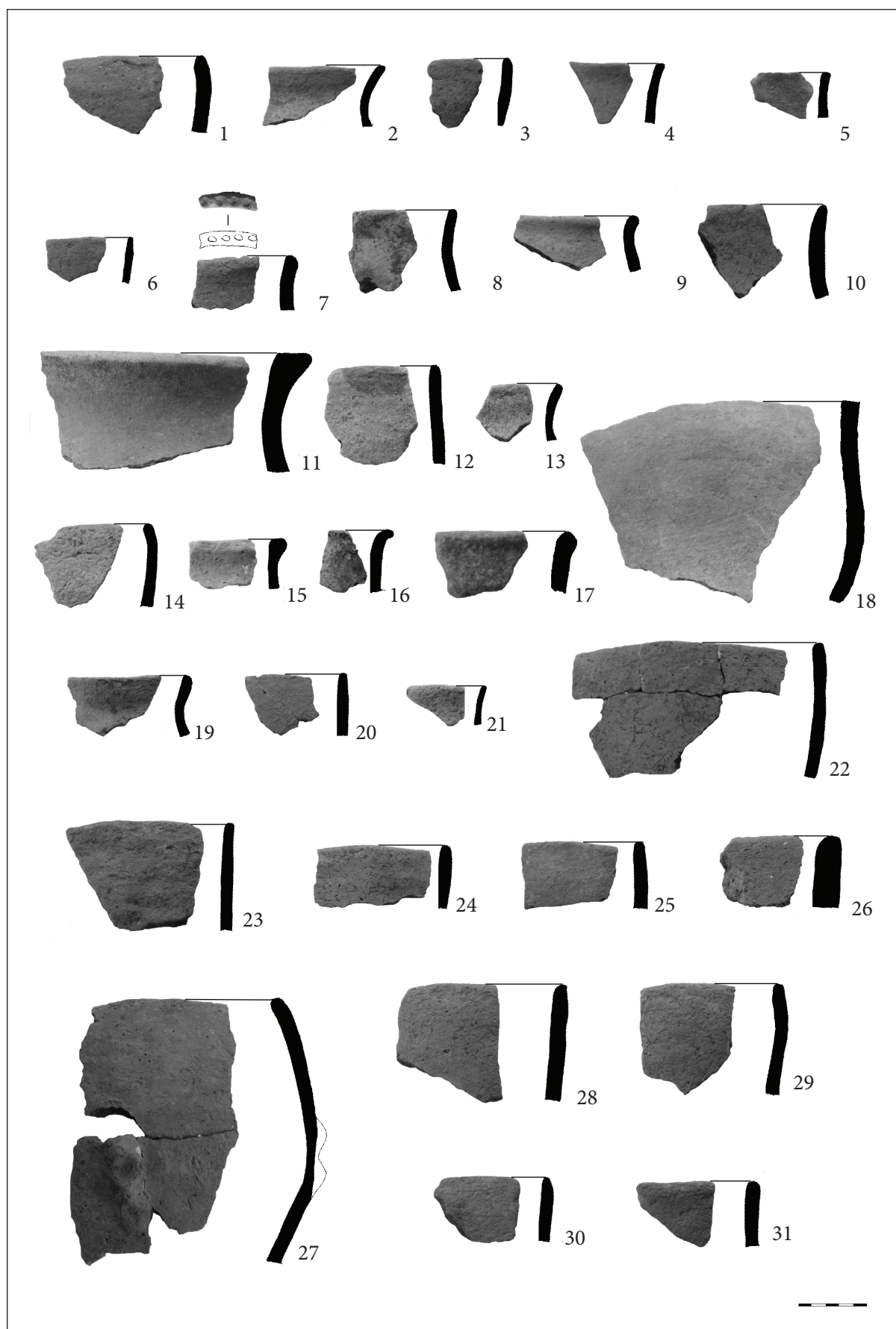


Plate VIII. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

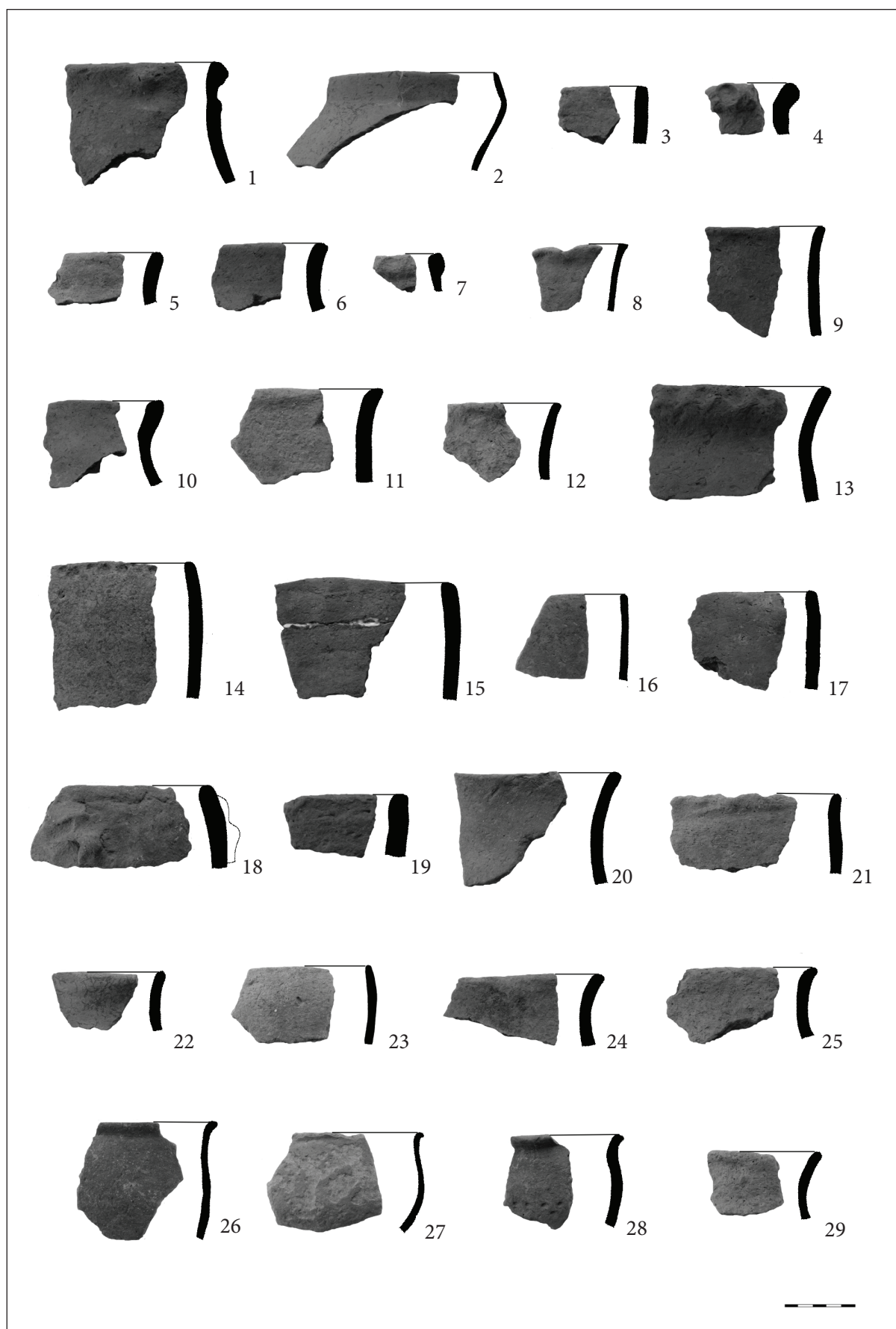


Plate IX. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

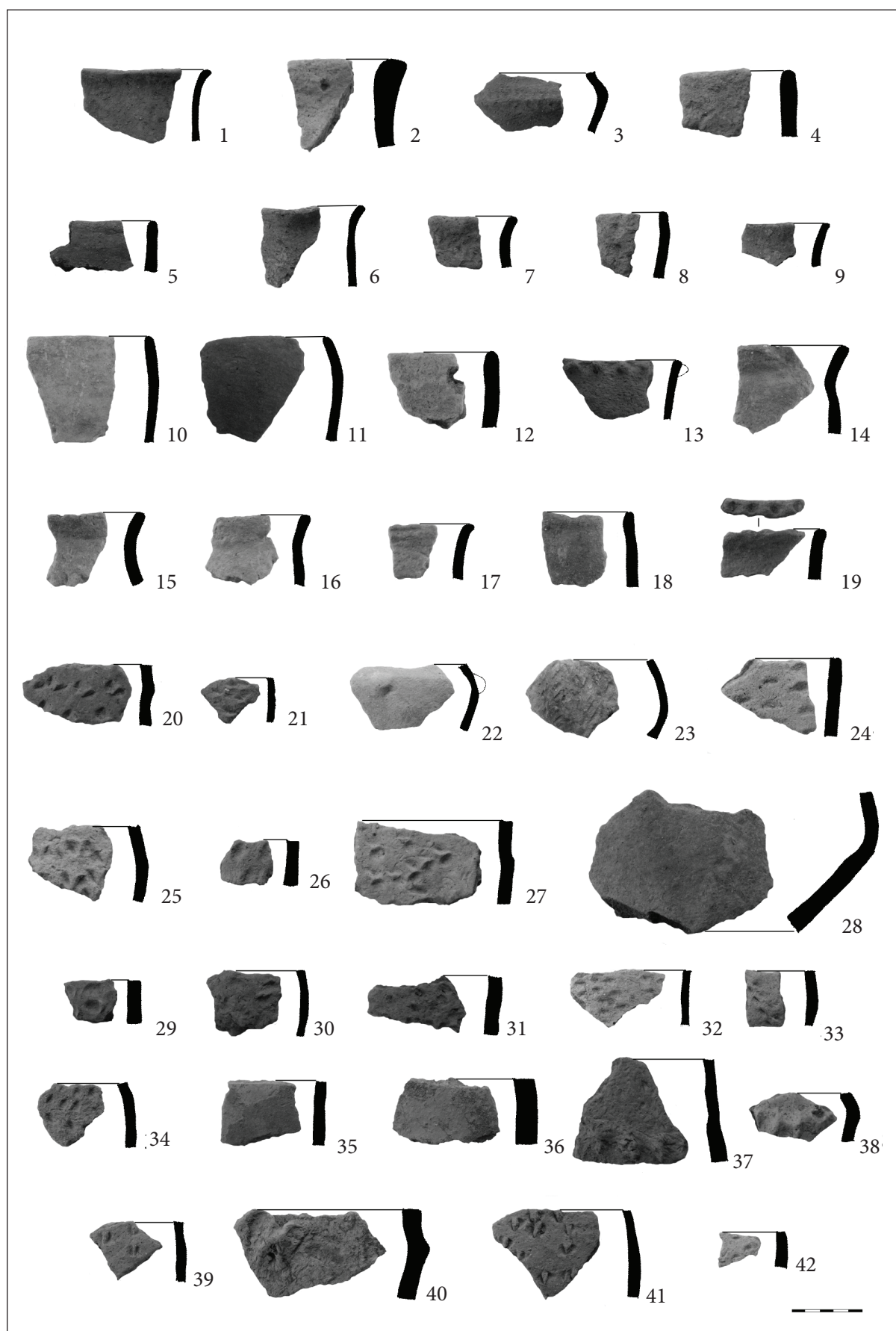


Plate X. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

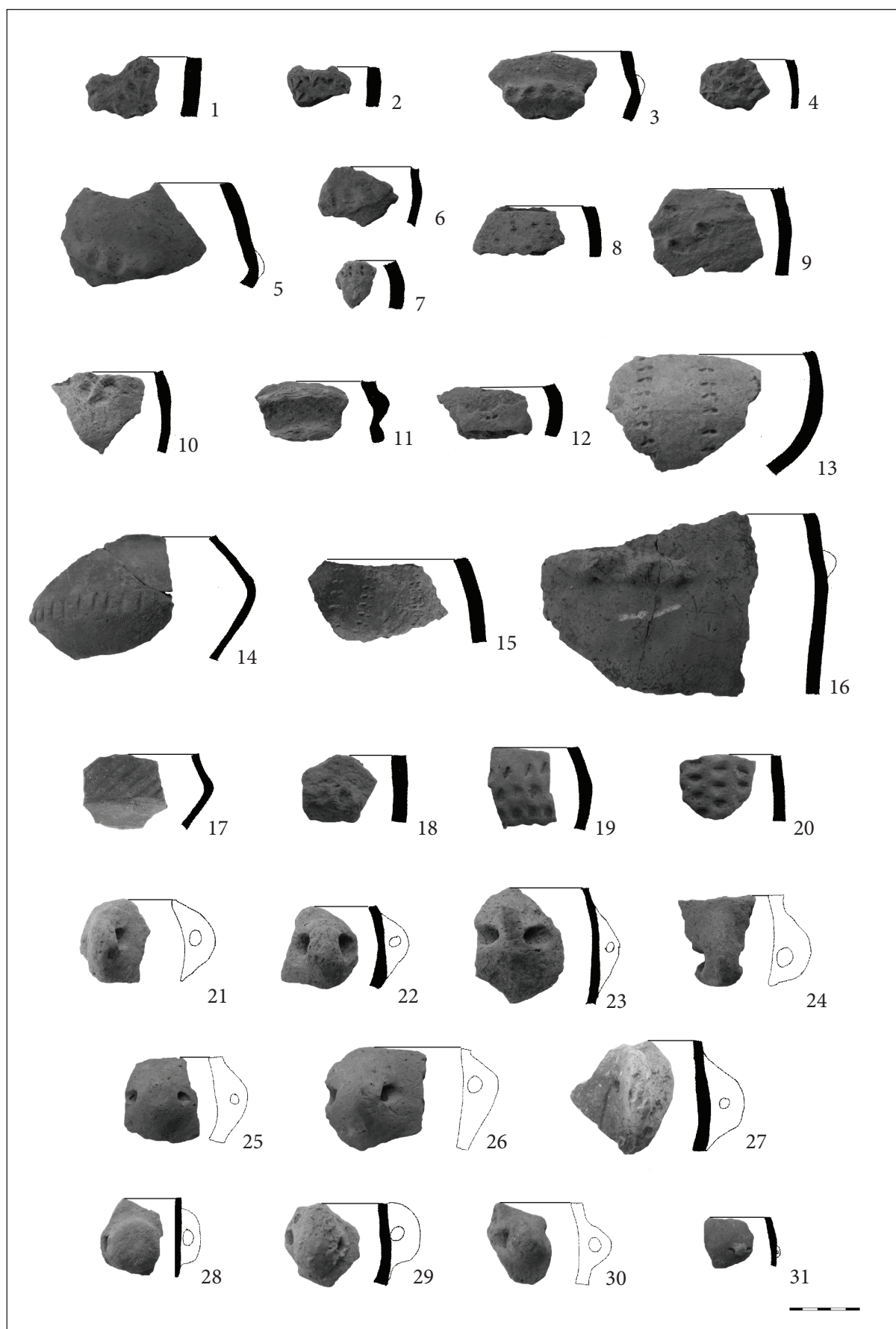


Plate XI. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

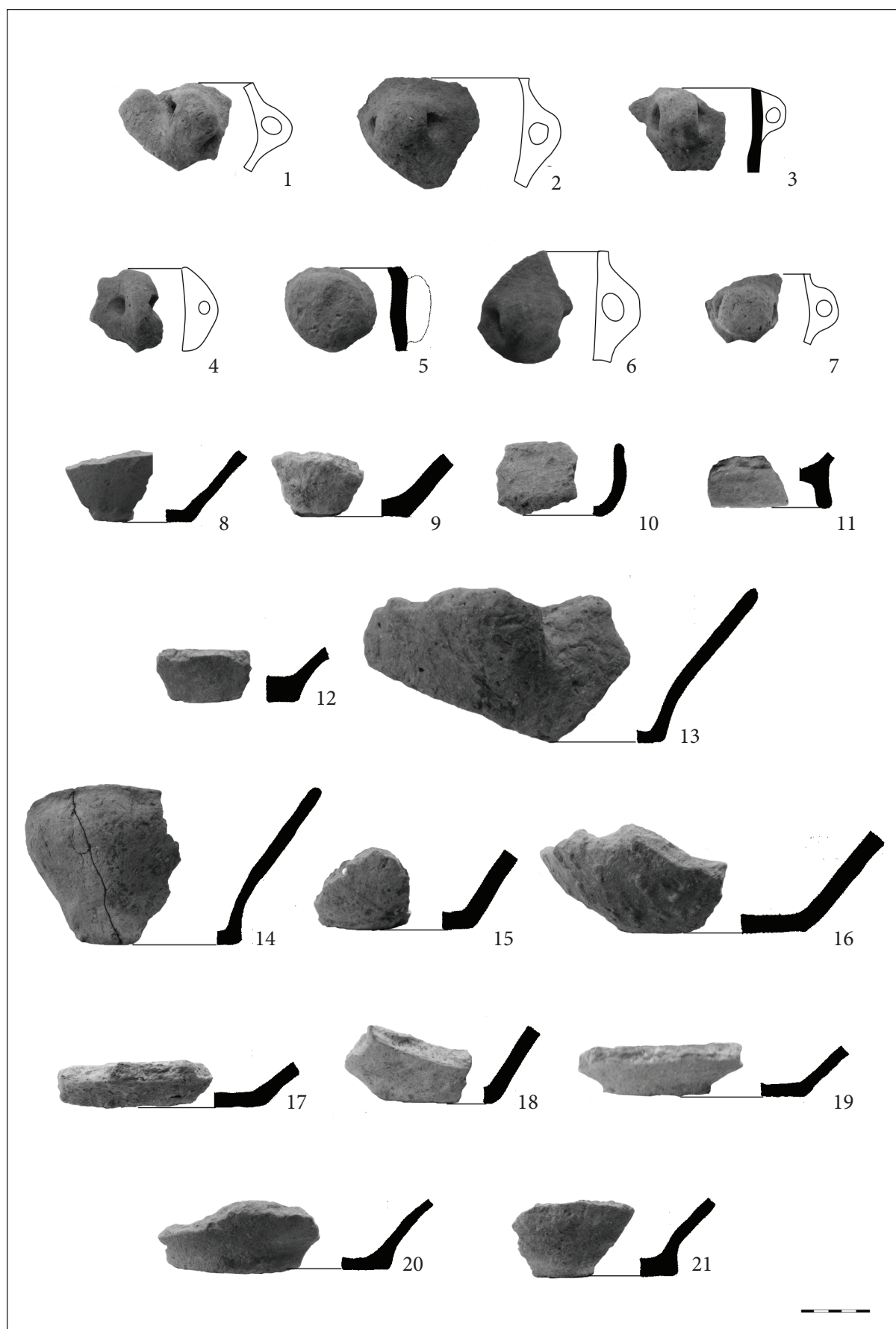


Plate XII. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

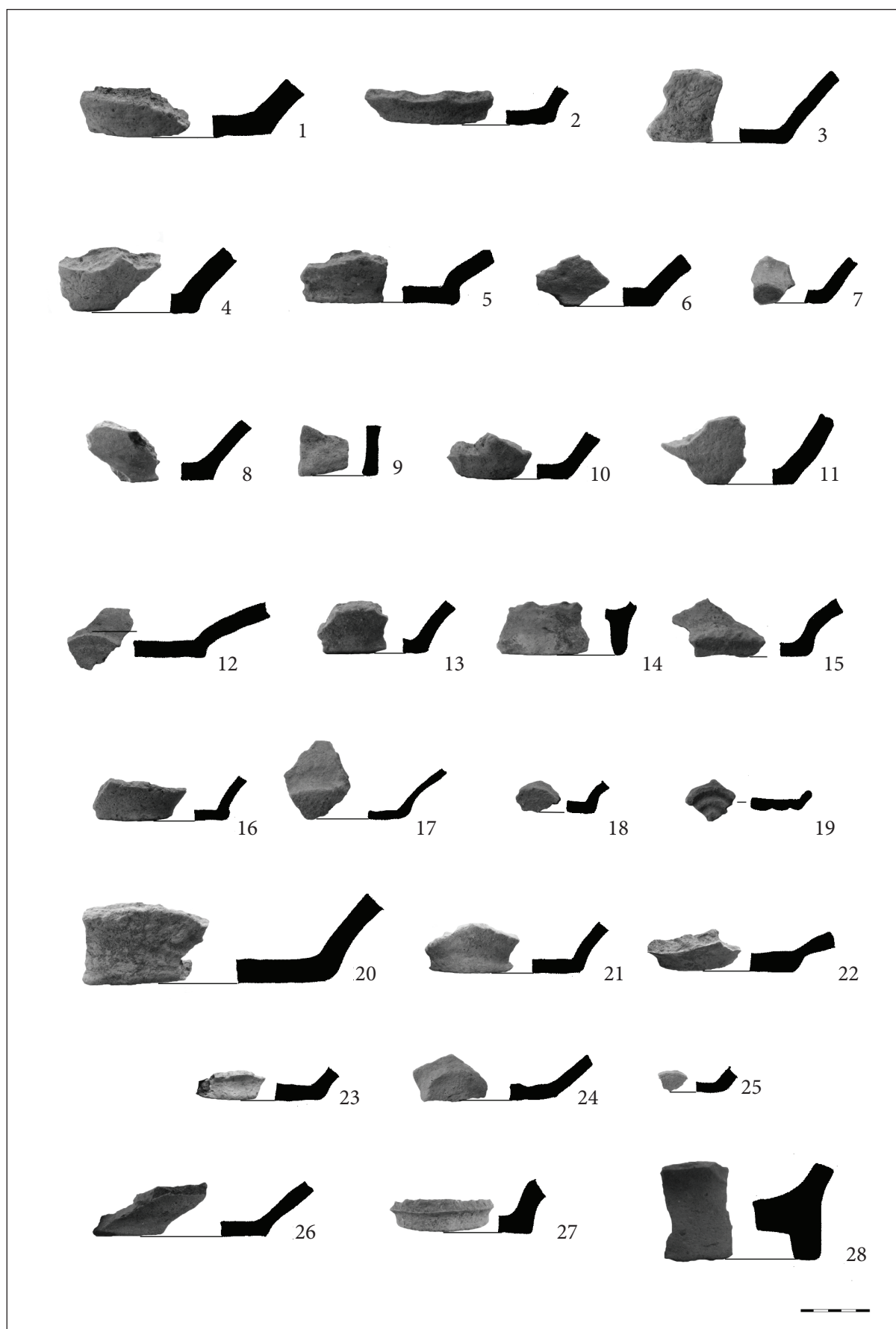


Plate XIII. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

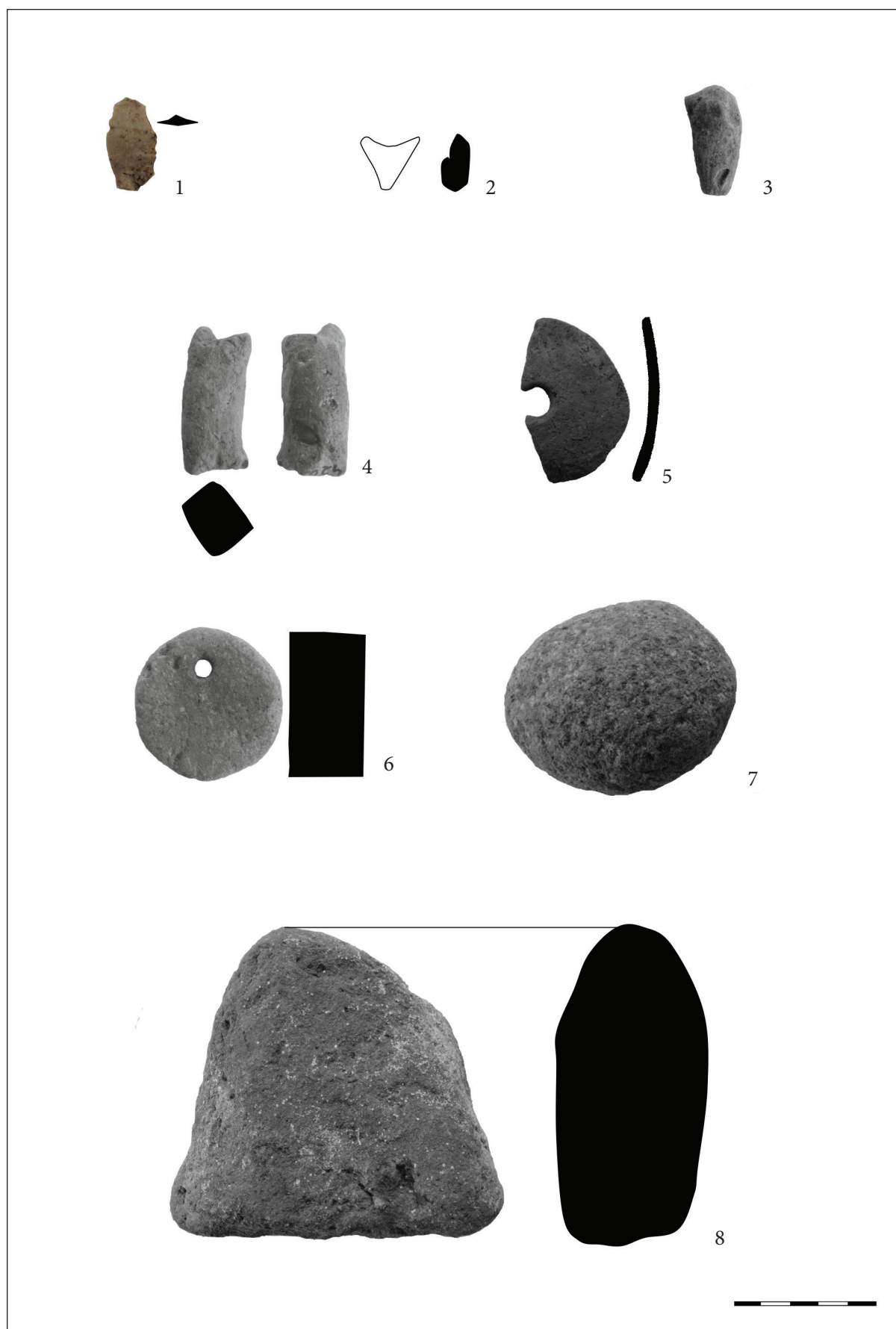


Plate XIV. Neolithic pottery from the territory of the fortress (1999–2007).

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>AA</i> | Archäologischer Anzeiger. Beiblatt zum Jahrbuch des Archäologischen Institut, Berlin |
| <i>Acta</i> | Acta (Siculica), Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe |
| <i>ActaAC</i> | Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Academia Scientiarum Polona Collegium Cracoviense, Kraków |
| <i>ActaMN</i> | Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca |
| <i>ActaMP</i> | Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău |
| <i>ActaTS</i> | Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu |
| <i>AnnalesUA, SH</i> | Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia |
| <i>Angustia</i> | Angustia, Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe |
| <i>Antaeus</i> | Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest |
| <i>Apulum</i> | Apulum, Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia |
| <i>ArchÉrt</i> | Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest |
| <i>ArchKorr</i> | Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum, Mainz |
| <i>ArhMold</i> | Arheologia Moldovei, Iași |
| <i>ASZ</i> | Agrártörténeti Szemle |
| <i>AttiSocFriuli</i> | Atti della Società per la preistoria e protostoria della Regione Friuli – Venezia Giulia |
| <i>AVSL (NF)</i> | Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde, (Neue Folge), Hermannstadt |
| <i>BAI</i> | Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis, Iași |
| <i>BAM</i> | Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae, Iași |
| <i>Banatica</i> | Banatica, Muzeul de istorie al județului Caraș-Severin, Reșița |
| <i>BAR</i> | British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford |
| <i>BCMI</i> | Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice |
| <i>BMA</i> | Biblioteca Mvsei Apvlensis, Alba Iulia |
| <i>BMM</i> | Bibliotheca Mvsei Marisiensis, Archaeologia, Târgu Mureș / Cluj Napoca |
| <i>BMN</i> | Bibliotheca Mvsei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca |
| <i>BMP</i> | Bibliotheca Mvsei Porolissensis, Zalău |
| <i>BudRég</i> | Budapest Régiségei, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest |
| <i>CA</i> | Cercetări Arheologice, București |
| <i>CCA</i> | Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București |
| <i>CMM</i> | Catalogi Musei Marisiensis, archaeologia, Târgu Mureș |
| <i>ComArchHung</i> | Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest |
| <i>Cumidava</i> | Cumidava, Anuarul Muzeelor Brașovene |
| <i>CsSzME</i> | Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Csíkszereda |
| <i>Dacia (N. S.)</i> | Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.), Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, București |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>DissPann</i> | Dissertationes Pannonicae, ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestinensis provenientes, Budapest |
| <i>DolgKolozsvár (Ú.S.)</i> | Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár |
| <i>Drobeta</i> | Drobeta, Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier |
| <i>EJA</i> | European Journal of Archaeology |
| <i>EMúz</i> | Erdélyi Múzeum, Kolozsvár |
| <i>EphemNap</i> | Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca |
| <i>ESzNMJ</i> | Emlékkönyv a Székely Nemzeti Múzeum 50 éves jubileumára |
| <i>FK</i> | Földtani Közlöny, Budapest |
| <i>Hesperia</i> | Hesperia, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens |
| <i>Hydrobiologia</i> | Hydrobiologia. The International Journal of Aquatic Sciences |
| <i>JAMÉ</i> | A Nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza |
| <i>JQS</i> | Journal of Quaternary Science |
| <i>JRA</i> | Journal of Roman Archaeology |
| <i>Lymbus</i> | Lymbus. Magyarságtudományi Forrásközlemények, Budapest |
| <i>Marisia</i> | Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș |
| <i>MCA</i> | Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București |
| <i>MIMK</i> | Molnár István Múzeum Kiadványai, Cristuru Secuiesc/Székelykeresztúr |
| <i>MNy</i> | Magyar Nyelv, Budapest |
| <i>Művészet</i> | Művészet, Országos Magyar Képzőművészeti Társulat, Budapest |
| <i>NK</i> | Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest |
| <i>NyIK</i> | Nyelv- és irodalomtudományi közlemények |
| <i>NumZ</i> | Numismatische Zeitschrift, Wien |
| <i>RevBis</i> | Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud |
| <i>RevIst</i> | Revista Istorică, București |
| <i>Sargetia</i> | Sargeția, Buletinul Muzeului județului Hunedoara, Acta Musei Devensis, Deva |
| <i>SCIV(A)</i> | Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București |
| <i>StComSM</i> | Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare |
| <i>StudiaAA</i> | Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași |
| <i>Studia UBB</i> | Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca |
| <i>Studia UBB, TCV</i> | Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Theologia Catholica Varadinensis |
| <i>Studii</i> | Studii. Revistă de Istorie, București |
| <i>Suceava</i> | Suceava, Anuarul Complexului Muzeal Bucovina |
| <i>Századok</i> | Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat folyóirata |
| <i>Terra Sebus</i> | Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabasiensis, Sebeș |
| <i>VAH</i> | Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest |
| <i>WMMÉ</i> | Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd |
| <i>Ziridava (StudArch)</i> | Ziridava (Studia Archaeologica 2010–), Arad |