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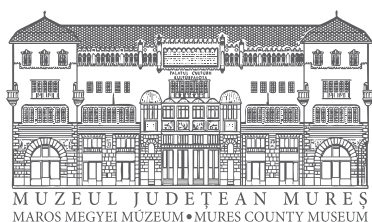
ARCHAEOLOGIA

HISTORIA

PATRIMONIUM

2

Târgu Mureș
2020



MUZEUL JUDEȚEAN MUREȘ
MAROS MEGYEI MŰZEUM • MUREȘ COUNTY MUSEUM



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A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT FROM TÂRGU MUREȘ. II. THE COURTYARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

Sándor BERECKI*
Attila Nándor HÁGÓ**

During the excavations in the courtyard of the former “Petru Maior University” (Târgu Mureș, Nr. 1 Nicolae Iorga Street), traces of an Early Neolithic settlement were documented. The ceramic material dated to the IIIA–IIIB phase of the Criș Culture is contemporaneous with the archaeological finds unearthed on the territory of the adjacent fortress. This paper presents the archaeological materials found in 2009 in the courtyard of the university as well as the relation between the two archaeological sites.

Keywords: settlement, pottery, Early Neolithic, Criș Culture
Cuvinte cheie: așezare, ceramică, neolitic timpuriu, cultura Criș

During archaeological researches undertaken by the Mureș County Museum in the last decades within the administrative boundaries of Târgu Mureș several new prehistoric sites have been identified, among which two Copper Age sites, the one from Târgu Mureș–*Parcul Sportiv*¹ and the other, yet unpublished, from Târgu Mureș Shopping City. Early Neolithic settlements have been investigated on the territory of the Târgu Mureș fortress.²

Significant information regarding the Neolithic era were, however, provided by archaeological investigations in the courtyard of the former central and administrative building of “Petru Maior University” (built in 1871 as State Public Boys’ School, today it belongs to the “George Emil Palade University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology of Târgu Mureș”), where a considerable amount of ceramic material was collected from a rather small area.

Here, on the occasion of some public utility works in 2009, a ditch of considerable dimensions was unveiled, from which a large amount of Neolithic pottery was recovered together with animal bones.³ The stratigraphy was as follows: under the asphalt and the asphalt bed (0.10–0.20 m) there was a 0.70 m thick black-brown modern layer, below which, at a relative depth of 1–1.15 m, there was the dark brown Bronze Age layer. The Neolithic level consisted of a clayey yellow layer at 1.15–1.30 m, below which the sterile yellow clay was found. In some places, the archaeological research had already been compromised by the advanced stage of foundation diggings, ongoing before the arrival of the archaeological team. Even so, archaeological excavations have managed to identify Neolithic, Bronze Age (?) and modern (contemporary with the construction of the building in 1871) archaeological complexes.

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¹ BERECKI–SZTÁNCZUSZ 2011.

² BERECKI–HÁGÓ 2019, with further bibliography and the history of research.

³ see KELEMEN 2020.

The most significant complex in this site was Cx.4 (Pl. I), which was interpreted as a large-size natural ditch with an uneven, relatively smooth slope, having an east-west inclination, with small consecutive natural steps (Pl. I/6). The deposition of the archaeological material indicates that the ditch was used during the Neolithic as a refuse pit. In addition to the ceramic and osteological material slipped on the slope of the ditch, in the Neolithic layer three agglomerations of ceramics were identified: Cx.4/1, Cx.4/2 și Cx.4/3 (Pl. I/1–3).

The dimensions of the complex could not be calculated exactly, because to the west (towards the fortress wall), where the bottom of the ditch was supposed to be, it exceeded the perimeter affected by the foundation of the new construction, and to the north the ditch was intersected and compromised by the trench of a contemporary pipe and a modern epoch wall. However, the research recorded that the ditch had the long axis in the E–W direction, of which 8 m were investigated, and the width in the N–S direction, 11 meters of it being studied on this occasion.

The slope of the ditch was indicated by the sterile yellow clay at the base of the Neolithic layer (1.30 m from the current level), and which deepens by a smooth slope down to 2.20 m, the filling having an average thickness of 0.60 m. The layer dated to the Bronze Age also follows the curved line of the ditch, suggesting that the final flattening occurred in the modern era.

The archaeological material discovered in the Neolithic settlement from the courtyard of the university consists of a large amount of ceramic material, yet very fragmented, without any whole or restorable vessel. Most of the ceramic material is without ornaments; rarely, simple but culture-specific ornaments appear. Most of the ceramic material is of medium quality, all three pottery categories are represented: coarse, semi-fine and fine.

The pottery is made of good quality and well-cleaned clay, tempered with mud, sometimes mixed with chaff or other plants, pebbles and shards. These tempering materials are mainly present in the coarse and semi-fine category. Fine pottery is rare; it was usually

tempered with sand and shards or fine sand.

In most cases the surface of the vessels is well smoothed, less often slightly smoothed or uneven. In some cases they were polished, other times the slip was present, now fallen. It should be mentioned, that the smoothing of the surfaces of the vessels differs, depending on their shape and size. In the case of storage vessels semi-smoothened surfaces predominate; other times their surface was coarse, while in the case of medium-sized or small cooking vessels and tableware the surfaces were fine smoothed.

Most vessels were fired in reducing atmosphere, other show characteristics of oxidizing firing. Signs of poor firing are also present seldom, and sometimes also traces of secondary firing, caused by direct use on fire could be observed. Due to the reductive firing the most common colours are the different shades of brown (light brown, dark brown, spotted brown, yellow, spotted yellow), grey or black-grey, while the vessels with oxidizing firing were brick-red, spotty brick-red or orange.

The sizes of the different types of pottery are diverse, all dimensions being represented. The diameters of the rims of the small vessels are between 70 and 100 mm; in the case of medium vessels it is between 100 and 200 mm, while the diameter of the large vessels' rim is between 200 and 280 mm.

The most frequent types are storage vessels. These are coarse wares with a good firing, with a slightly smoothed or rough surface, without ornaments, the thickness of the walls between 35 and 50 mm. The rims of these pots are straight or slightly everted, their profiles are straight or S-shaped, and the bottoms are straight. Pots are large or medium sized vessels with straight or slightly everted rims; most of them are barrel- and sack-shaped. They are slightly smaller than storage vessels and their wall is thicker. The surface of the pots is well smoothened, some fragments were ornamented with finger impressions, cordons or finger pinches (Pl. II/2–3, 5–6; III/4, 10; IV/2, 4, 24; V/12; VI/12–14).

Globular vessels with a cylindrical neck with an everted rim and a straight bottom are present in a smaller number. Their surface is smoothened; some of these vessels were ornamented

with knobs (Pl. III/3). Deep bowls are also rare forms in this site, these were fine and semi fine wares with well-smoothened surface sometimes even polished and with brown slip, which has only been partially preserved. Most of the fragments of deep bowls were not ornamented (Pl. III/8, 9; V/4–6, 9).

Another category of wares, which is relatively common in Criş settlements, is the ring bottom vessel. This type of pottery is usually medium-sized; the semi-fine wares have a smooth surface, sometimes even decorated with specific motifs, but in our case it is without ornaments. In the complex discovered at Târgu-Mureş such vessels are rare and they do not present traces of any ornament (Pl. IV/12–13, 15, 22).

Some ceramic fragments that come from more special vessels should be also mentioned. They are represented by one or two fragments: shallow bowl (Pl. IV/3), fruit bowl or cup with foot (Pl. IV/29; V/16), or vessels with cylindrical bottom, probably also fragments of fruit bowls (Pl. V/16; VI/15–17). One fragment from a semi fine bowl ornamented with pinches (Pl. V/1) was also found, while some shards belonged to medium sized bi-truncated vessels (Pl. V/2, 20).

Among the special objects a token made from the wall of a fine pot with red slip (Pl. IV/26) and a coarse fragment from an unidentified pottery type with rounded corners (Pl. IV/34) can be mentioned.

Most of the pottery, especially the storage vessels and large pots are not ornamented. Smaller pots and a few fragments of deep bowls or the bi-truncated vessels were decorated with simple motifs: pinches (Pl. IV/39; VI/1–3, 13), nail impressions (Pl. V/1), finger impressions on the body of the vessel (Pl. II/4; IV/4) or impressions on the rim (Pl. II/1–3, 6; III/2; IV/4; VI/4,

12, 14) and beneath the rim (Pl. II/5; IV/1; V/18–19), cordons with round impressions, applied vertically (Pl. III/4; VI/5, 10) and horizontally (Pl. IV/40) on the body of the vessel, cordon with pinches (Pl. IV/37; VI/9), horizontally applied double oval knobs (Pl. III/3), ear of wheat pattern ornament (Pl. IV/7), lentil shaped short incisions (Pl. IV/6), cuts (Pl. VI/8).

Different sized knobs, especially the smaller ones placed under the rim or on the shoulder of the vessels, can be interpreted as ornaments. Usually these knobs are circular, oval or with a rib (Pl. II/6, 8; IV/4, 25, 27–28, 30, 35–36); some of them are in pair (Pl. III/3). One of the knobs had a circular impression (Pl. IV/38). Large circular buttons placed close to the bottom or around the maximum diameter of the vessel, more likely had a functional role in handling the pots (Pl. IV/3; IV/33). Probably perforations had also a rather functional (repairing) than aesthetic role (Pl. II/9; III/1).

The number of handles found in the feature is small. The few fragments have circular shape, their tip is rounded or ribbed. These perforated handles belong to fine and semi fine storage vessels (Pl. IV/31–32).

The shapes and the ornaments of the vessels discovered in the courtyard of the university are characteristic for the early Neolithic Starčevo–Criş–Körös settlements from Central and Eastern Europe. Storage vessels are common forms and they appear in all of the settlements from this period, as well as the globular pots. Analogies can be mentioned from Endrőd 3/119,⁴ Ecsegfalva–Site 23,⁵ Hódmezővásárhely–Kotacpart–Vatatanya,⁶ Ernei–Köles-kert,⁷ Dudeştii Vechi,⁸ Gura Baciului,⁹ Leţ–Vârhegy,¹⁰ Moreşti–Podei,¹¹ Ocna Sibiului–Triguri,¹² etc.

The second most frequent forms are the pots, discovered both at Târgu Mureş and in

⁴ MAKKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 311–314.

⁵ OROSS 2007, 508, fig. 27.25. 2–3; 27.26. 1, 3–5; 27.26. 6–7; fig. 27.10. 1–8, fig. 27.11. 1–3 (globular vessels).

⁶ KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XXI/3–5; XXII/2, 3; XXIX/6, 7.

⁷ BERERCKI–SZTÁNCZ 2019, pl. IV/5; VI/1,2 (globular vessels), IV/9, VI/6,7 (storage vessels).

⁸ KUTZIAN 1944, pl. XXI/1–2.

⁹ CIUTĂ 2005, pl. LX/1–4.

¹⁰ ZAHARIA 1962, fig. 14/19, 20; 15/6–8.

¹¹ LAZĂR 1995, pl. XLVIII/2, 9, 12, 13.

¹² CIUTĂ 2005, pl. XXXII/7; XXXIII/1; XXXVII/1–5.

other contemporaneous sites. They differ from storage vessels in size, but when the pottery is so fragmented as in the case of the shards from Târgu Mureş they can hardly be ascribed to either one of the two categories.

In this chronological sequence deep bowls are not very frequent in the Criş settlements, and only few fragments are known from Târgu Mureş also. Usually they appear as tableware; similar forms are known from Ernei–Köles-kert,¹³ Ecsefalva–Site 23,¹⁴ Hódmezővásárhely–Kotacpart–Vata-tanya,¹⁵ Moreşti–Podei,¹⁶ Ocna Sibiului–Triguri,¹⁷ Ostrovu Golu II–III, etc.¹⁸

Ring-bottomed vessels are frequent finds of the Criş culture, with analogies in almost all the sites of the period: Szarvas–Site 8/23,¹⁹ Endrőd–Site 3/35 and Site 3/119,²⁰ Ecsefalva–Site 23,²¹ Hódmezővásárhely–Kotacpart–Vata-tanya.²² Shallow bowls and fruit bowls are known from Ecsefalva–Site 23,²³ Endrőd–Site 3/319,²⁴ Banat (with flat or globular upper part), but also in other parts of Romania.²⁵

Based on the forms and ornaments of the pottery, four phases with several sub-phases were defined for the Starčevo–Criş culture.²⁶ In the first period of the culture (IA–IC) settlements are known especially from Oltenia, Banat and Western Transylvania. Only in the second phase (IIA–IIB) the expansion of the culture reaches the Middle Mureş Valley. During

the 3rd phase (IIIA–IIIB) the influence of the Vinča culture can be observed and in the same period settlements appear on the upper course of the Mureş River as well as in central and south-eastern Transylvania. The north-western part of Transylvania and the territory east of the Carpathians were populated only in the final IIIB–IVA phases of the culture.²⁷

In the IIIA phase the most frequent tempering material was chaff, but sand or crushed shards and pebbles were also used, while fine sand only rarely seems to have been preferred. Usually, the surface of the vessels was well smoothened, sometimes it was also polished. When ornamented, finger and nail impressions, short cuts could be observed, in a smaller proportion barbotine also appears on the pottery surface. The most frequent are the applied ornaments, the simple or impressed cordons, cordon segments, knobs, etc. In the IIIB phase the predominant temper material was sand and crushed shards, the firing was intensive, while the ornaments are the same as in the earlier period, with a decrease in the presence of barbotine, which, when applied, was unevenly spattered.²⁸

Based on the forms and ornaments of the pottery, the Neolithic level from the fill of the natural ditch researched in the courtyard of the university dates from the IIIA or the beginning of the IIIB phase of the Criş culture. Based

¹³ BERECKI–SZTÁNCZS 2019, pl. IV/1, V/9.

¹⁴ OROSS 2007, fig. 27.12/1, 3.

¹⁵ KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XXI/4.

¹⁶ LAZĂR 1995, pl. XLVIII/3, 6.

¹⁷ CIUTĂ 2005, pl. XXXIV/2, 3.

¹⁸ LAZAROVICI 1979, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 96–99; 102; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 3, type IB4.

¹⁹ MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 57/1.

²⁰ MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 181/1/14; 275, 3/119.

²¹ OROSS 2007, fig. 27.3/3; 27.13/1–2.

²² KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. I/2; XX/1a–b.

²³ OROSS 2007, 27.4/1–8.

²⁴ MAKAY–STARNINI 2008.

²⁵ LAZAROVICI 1979, 48, 65–66; DRAŞOVEAN 1981, 39; LAZAROVICI–MAXIM 1995, 96–99, 102; CIUTĂ 2002, fig. 7–8; MAKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 5, 12, Types II.

²⁶ MILOJČIĆ 1949; LAZAROVICI 1969; 1977; 1979; 1984; 1993; 2005; MAXIM 1999, 33–63; LUCA ET AL. 2010, 104, table 1; LUCA ET AL. 2011, 103–119.

²⁷ BADER 1968, 381–388; URSULESCU 2000, 15–22; HÁGÓ 2005, 5–34; LUCA ET AL. 2011, 108–110, 113–114; BERECKI–HÁGÓ 2019, 7–30; BERECKI–SZTÁNCZS 2019, 34.

²⁸ MAXIM 1999, 45–46.

on radiocarbon data the finds can be dated between 5800/5700 and 5600/5000 BC.²⁹ The finds are contemporaneous with the settlement from Ernei–Köles-kert,³⁰ Batoş–Gledinel,³¹ Cipău–Dâlma,³² Iernut–Bideşcutul Mare³³ or Moreşti–Podeni.³⁴

All the pottery forms and ornaments found in the courtyard of the university were

represented in the Neolithic settlement from the territory of the neighbouring Târgu Mureş –Fortress site too, dated to the same IIIB phase of the Criş culture.³⁵ Therefore, the natural ditch with Neolithic pottery from the courtyard of the university most probably marks the eastern margin of the settlement from the plateau of the fortress.

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²⁹ LUCA ET AL. 2011, 113.

³⁰ BERECKI–SZTÁNCsUJ 2019, 31–43.

³¹ LAZĂR 1995, 65–66.

³² VLASSA 1959, 450.

³³ VLASSA 1966, 17.

³⁴ LAZĂR 1995, 264.

³⁵ BERECKI–HÁGÓ 2019.

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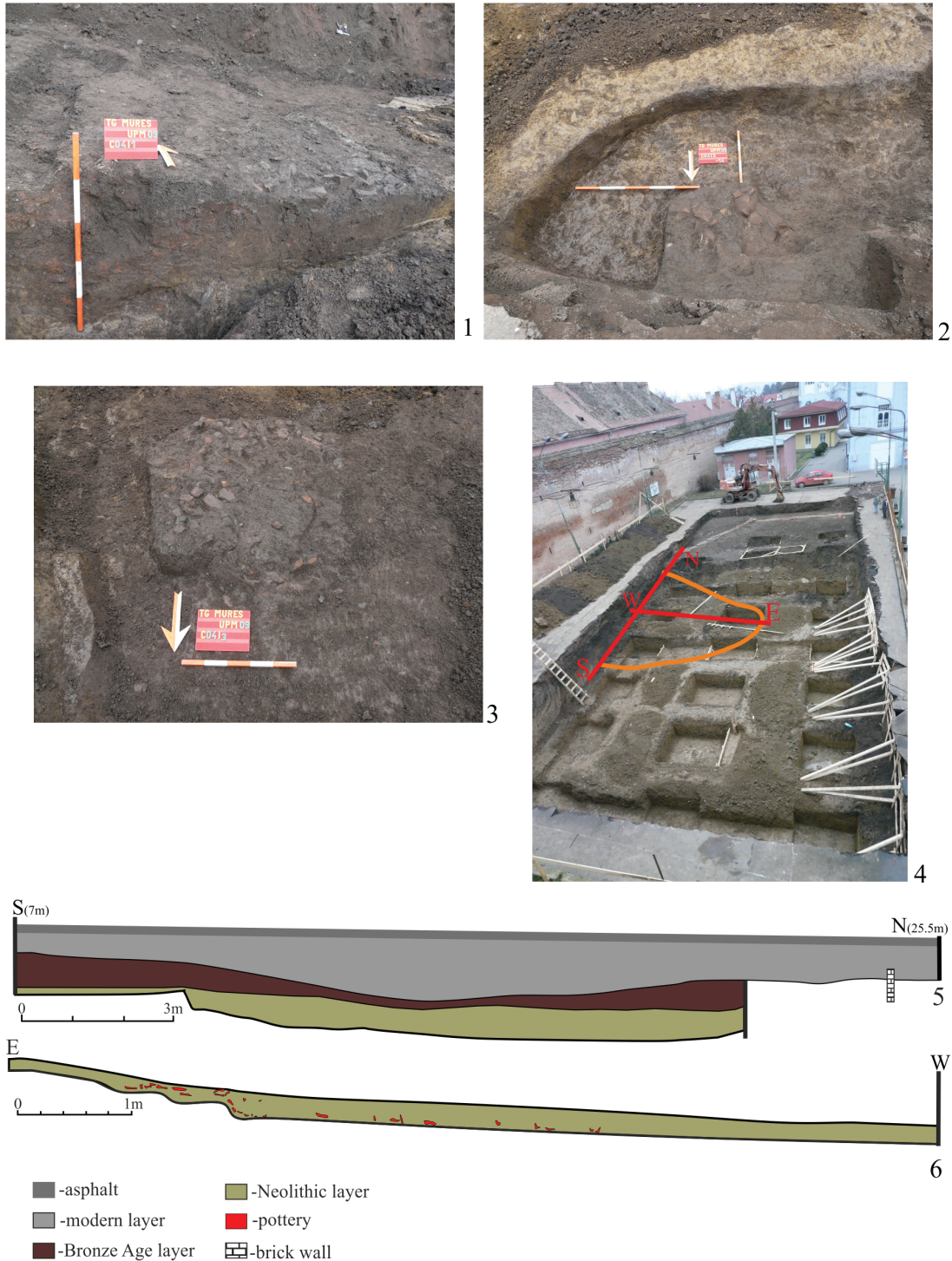


Plate I. Târgu Mureş, – University.

1. Cx.4/1; 2. Cx.4/2; 3. Cx.4/3; 4. The researched area and the location of the Neolithic ditch; 5. The N-S profile of the archaeological site and the Neolithic ditch; 6. The E-W profile of the Neolithic ditch.

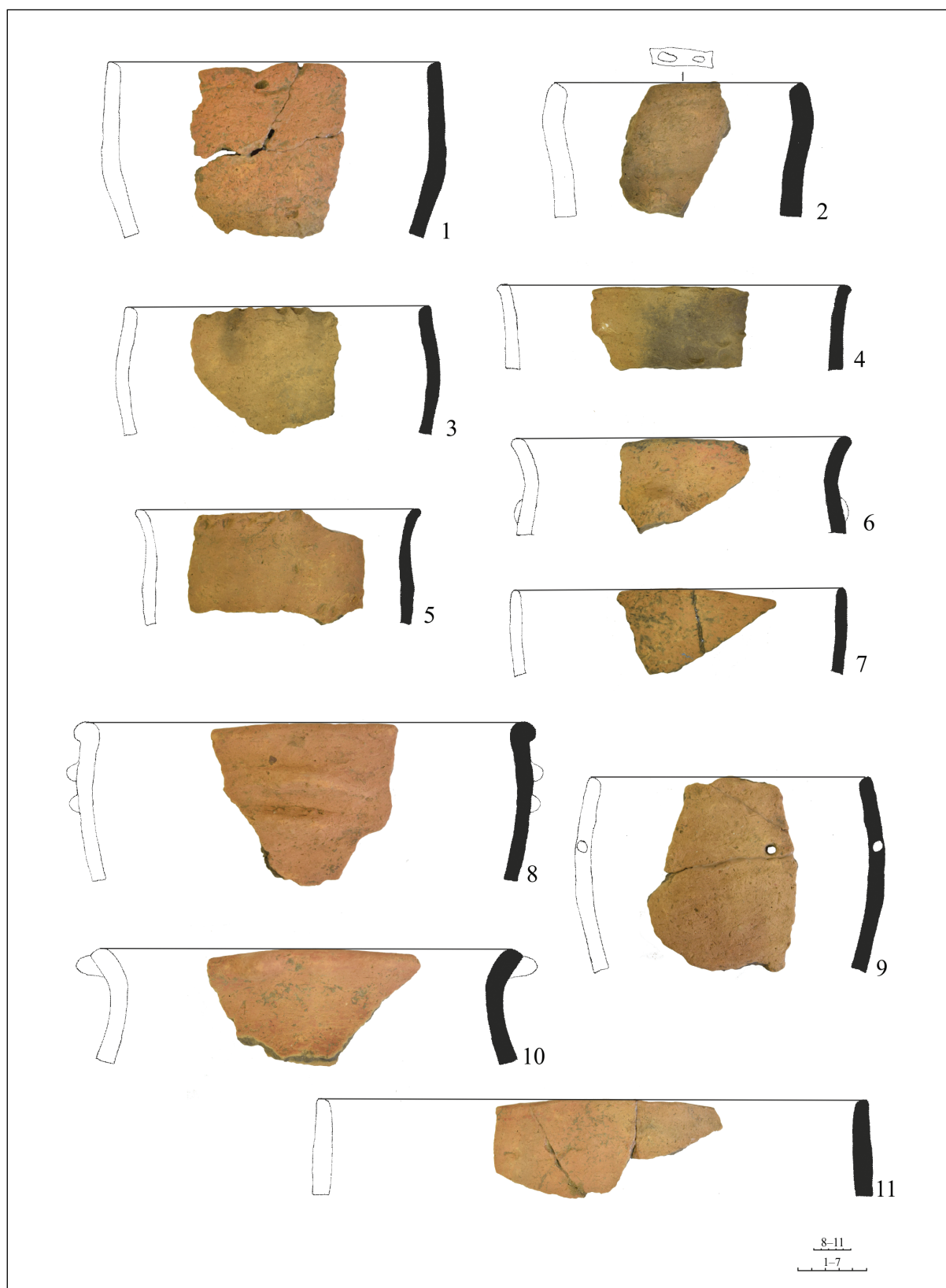


Plate II. Târgu Mureș–University. Cx.4/1–4.

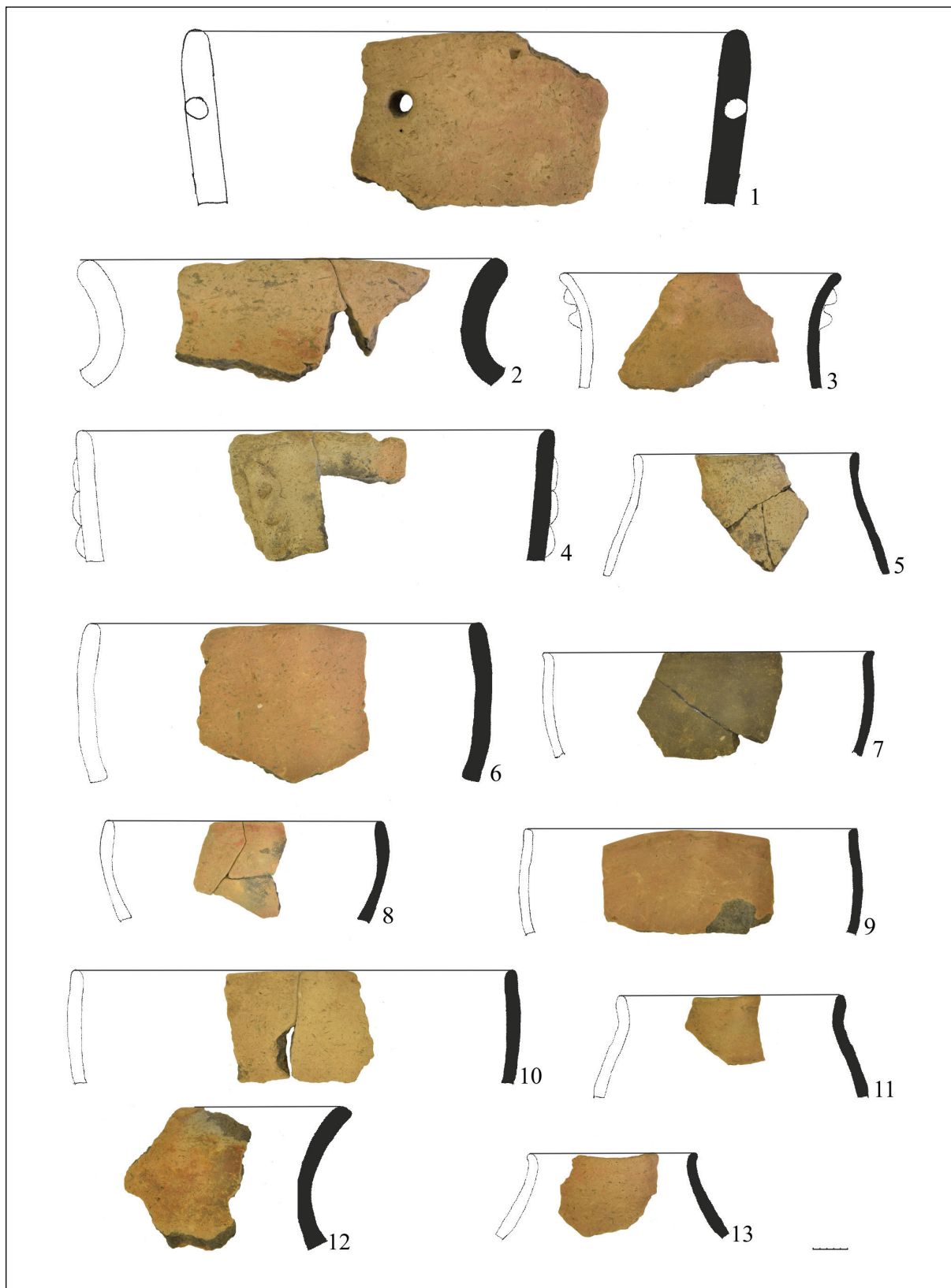


Plate III. Târgu Mureş–University. Cx.4/1–4.

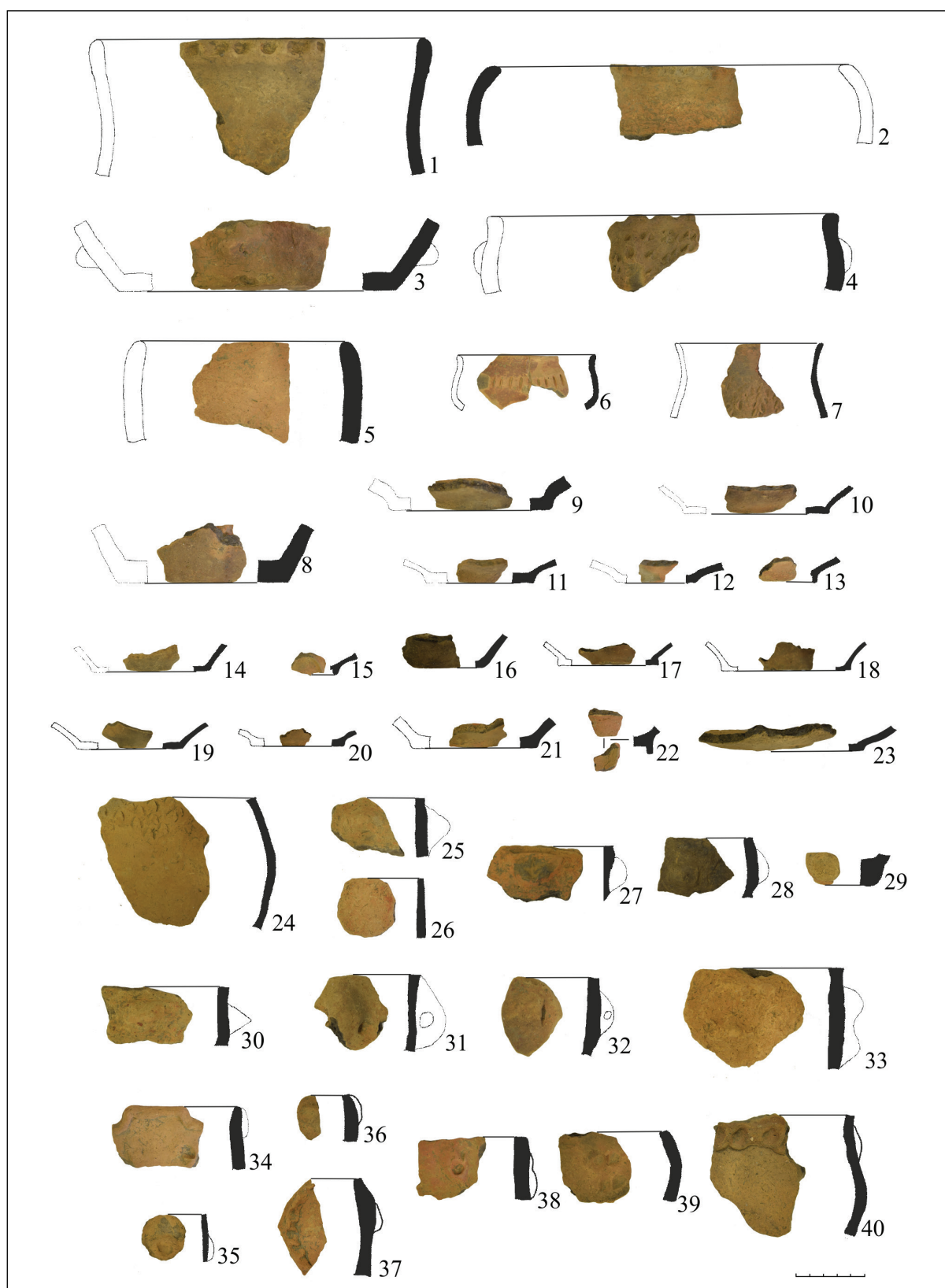


Plate IV. Târgu Mureș–University. Cx.4/1–4.

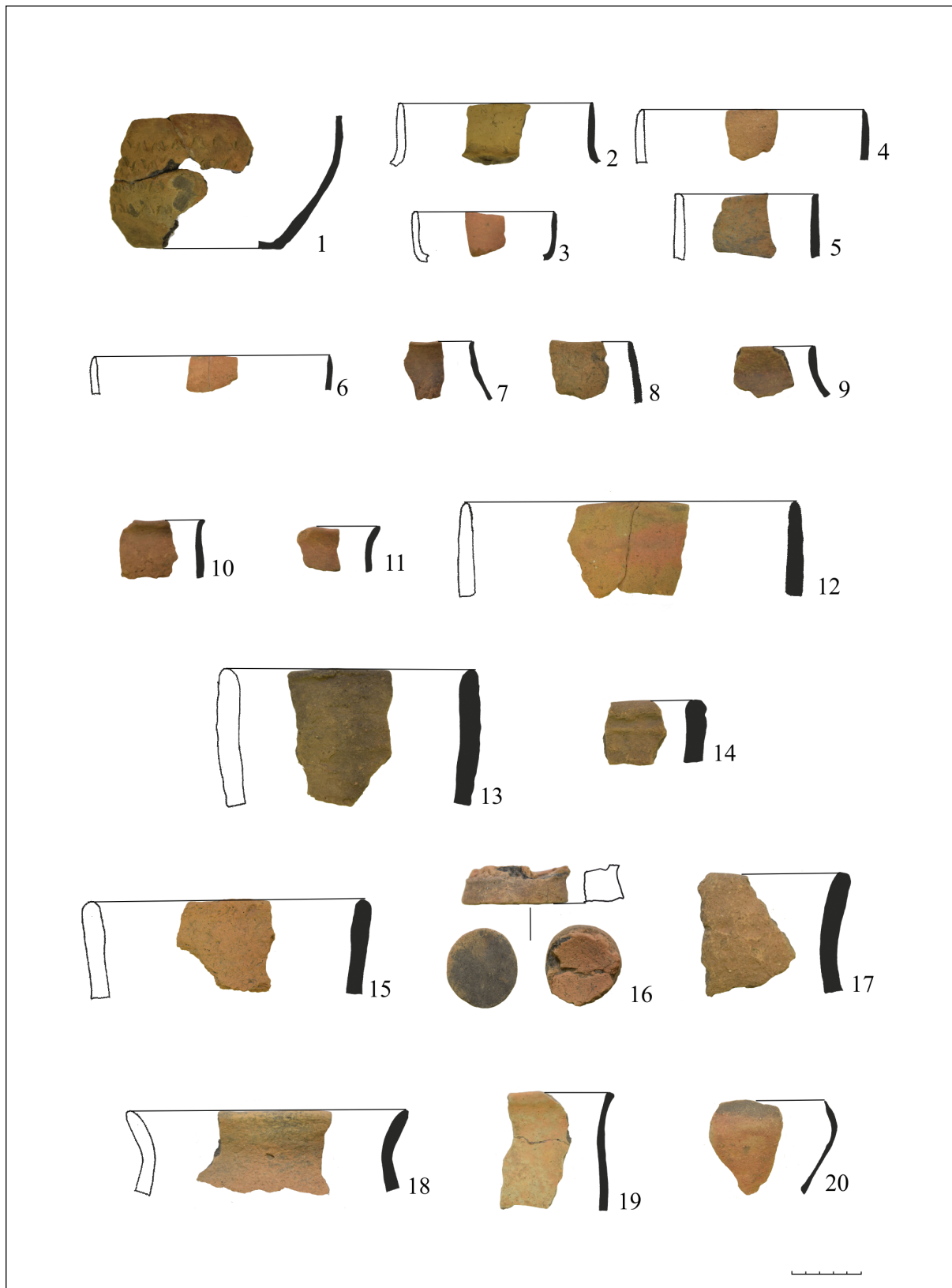


Plate V. Târgu Mureș–University. Cx.4/1–4.

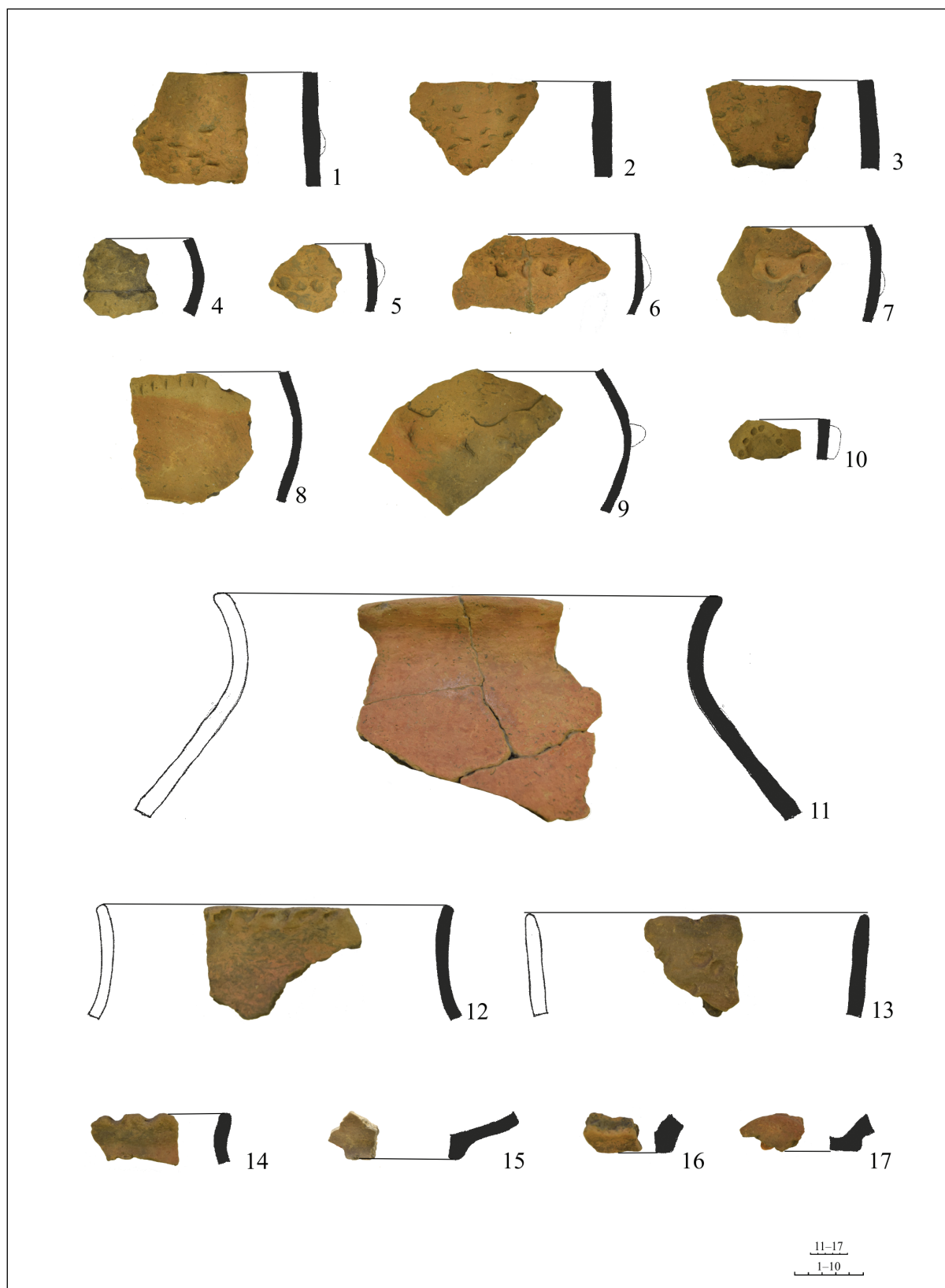


Plate VI. Târgu Mureș–University. Cx.4/1–4.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AARGNews</i>	Aerial Archaeology Research Group Newsletter
<i>Acta</i>	Acta. Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaMB</i>	Bruckenthal. Acta Musei, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMoldMer</i>	Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis. Anuarul Muzeului Județean Vaslui
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaMT</i>	Acta Materialia Transylvanica. Technical Sciences Department of the Transylvanian Museum Society, Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár
<i>ActaPraehistA</i>	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica
<i>ActaSic</i>	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
<i>AISC</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice Cluj
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta. Studii și cercetări
<i>AmJPhysAnthropol</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>AnatRec</i>	Anatomical Record. American Association of Anatomists
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>AnMuzOlt</i>	Anuarul Muzeului Olteniei
<i>AnnForRes</i>	Annals of Forest Research
<i>AnnHN</i>	Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
<i>ANsachs</i>	Archäologie in Niedersachsen
<i>AnthrK</i>	Anthropológiai Közlemények, Budapest
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAust</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHist</i>	Archaeologia Historica, Brno
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchPol</i>	Archaeologia Polona,
<i>Areopolisz</i>	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis. Studii și comunicări, Pitești
<i>ASz</i>	Agrártörténeti Szemle
<i>AusgrFuWestf</i>	Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe

<i>AVes</i>	Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
<i>BÁMÉ</i>	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
<i>BAR (I.S./B.S.)</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BMI</i>	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
<i>BMJT (S.A.)</i>	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman (Seria Arheologie), Alexandria
<i>BuletinCIVA</i>	Buletinul Cercului de Istorie Veche și Arheologie „Vladimir Dumitrescu”, Sibiu
<i>BulletinPeabody</i>	Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Cumania</i>	Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kecskemét
<i>CurrSweda</i>	Current Swedish Archaeology
<i>CsSzMÉ</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>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
<i>DolgKolozsvar (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
<i>Drobeta</i>	
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FI</i>	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
<i>FolAnt</i>	Folia Anthropologica, Szombathely
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
<i>Gallia</i>	Gallia. Fouilles et monuments archéologiques en France métropolitaine
<i>Georeview</i>	Georeview. Scientific Annals of Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Geography Series
<i>Germania</i>	Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
<i>Hierasus</i>	Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>HTRTE</i>	A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve, Déva
<i>HZ</i>	Historische Zeitschrift
<i>IJOsteo</i>	International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
<i>Istros</i>	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JASc</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science
<i>JAT</i>	Journal of Ancient Topography – Rivista di Topografia Antica
<i>JbAS</i>	Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
<i>JCerEnvD</i>	Journal of Ceramics and Environmental Design
<i>JHumEvol</i>	Journal of Human Evolution
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
<i>JOM</i>	JOM. The Journal of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>JRomPotSt</i>	Journal of Roman Pottery Studies
<i>JSchrVgHalle</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte Halle (Saale)
<i>KJb</i>	Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>KM</i>	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
<i>KRRMK</i>	A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Levant</i>	Levant. Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History
<i>MacActaA</i>	Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica, Prilep
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium, Târgu Mureș
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MFME</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
<i>MMMK</i>	A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei
<i>MTAK (II)</i>	A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Társadalmi-Történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei (1950–1966), A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Filozófiai és Történettudományi Osztályának Közleményei (1966–1981)
<i>NMME</i>	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Salgótarján
<i>OxfJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
<i>ProblemeKfsNsg</i>	Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet
<i>ProcPrehistSoc</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>PZ</i>	Praehistorische Zeitschrift
<i>RCRFA</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta, Tongeren
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia (S.N.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>SCA</i>	Studii și Cercetări Antropologice
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
<i>SMMK</i>	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>StAntArch</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd

<i>StCercNum</i>	Studii și cercetări de numismatică, București
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StComVrancea</i>	Vrancea. Studii și comunicări, Focșani
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>SUBB-Historia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Századok</i>	Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóírata, Budapest
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeș
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” Centrul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia. The National Museum of History of Moldova, Chișinău
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>VMMK</i>	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
<i>WMMÉ</i>	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>ZBf</i>	Zeitschrift für Balkanforschung