

# MARISIA

ARCHAEOLOGIA

HISTORIA

PATRIMONIUM

# 1

Târgu Mureş  
2019



CONSILIUL JUDEȚEAN MUREȘ  
MAROS MEGYEI TANÁCS/MUREȘ COUNTY COUNCIL

## EDITORIAL BOARD

### Executive Editor

Zoltán SOÓS

### Editors

Sándor BERECKI

Zalán GYÓRFI

János ORBÁN

Szilamér Péter PÁNCZÉL

## EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Tiberius BADER (Hemmingen, Germany)

Elek BENKŐ (Budapest, Hungary)

Marius-Mihai CIUTĂ (Sibiu, Romania)

Zoltán CZAJLIK (Budapest, Hungary)

András KOVÁCS (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Zsolt VISY (Pécs, Hungary)

## CORRESPONDENCE

Muzeul Județean Mureș / Mureș County Museum

CP 85, str. Mărăști nr. 8A, 540328 Târgu Mureș, România

e-mail: marisiaedit@gmail.com

Cover: István KARÁCSONY

The content of the papers totally involve the responsibility of the authors.

ISSN 2668-7232



www.edituramega.ro  
mega@edituramega.ro

## CONTENTS

<b>Sándor BERECKI – Attila Nándor HÁGÓ</b> A Neolithic Settlement from Târgu Mureş. I. The Courtyard of the Fortress	7
<b>Sándor BERECKI – Sándor József SZTÁNCSUJ</b> A Neolithic Settlement from Ernei	31
<b>Iosif Vasile FERENCZ – Cristian Constantin ROMAN</b> A Late Iron Age Belt Buckle from Ardeu	43
<b>Aurora PEŢAN</b> News on the Discovery of the Ruins from Grădiştea Muncelului in the International and Local Press from the Beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	49
<b>Nicoleta MAN</b> Life on Roman Limes. Civilian Settlements on Eastern Limes of Dacia (Between the Camps from Brâncovenesti and Sărăţeni)	55
<b>Marius-Mihai CIUTĂ</b> Two Sculptural Pieces Recently Returned to the National Cultural Heritage	71
<b>Keve LÁSZLÓ – Zalán GYÖRFI</b> Medieval Small Finds in the Borders of Ideciu de Jos	79
<b>BOTÁR István</b> A Csiki-medence középkori környezeti viszonyairól	91
<b>Oana TODA</b> Tobacco Clay Pipes from Rupea Castle and their Historical Context	119
<b>István KARÁCSONY</b> Date noi privind elementele de amenajare interioară ale bisericii reformate din Fântânele	139
<b>János ORBÁN</b> Istoricul casei Hirschmann şi începuturile stilului secession maghiar la Târgu Mureş	163
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	189

## A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT FROM ERNEI

Sándor BERECKI\*

Sándor József SZTÁNCSUJ\*\*

*The rescue surveys carried out in 2015 at Ernei-Köles-kert resulted in the discovery and unearthing of a large archaeological site, inhabited over several millennia, from the Neolithic to the Migration Period. The traces of the Neolithic settlement, consisting of shallow pits and stone and pottery platforms were found in the southern part of the site, on the first terrace of Mureş River. The finds comprise mainly pottery fragments and it can be assigned entirely to the Early Neolithic Criş culture, most probably to its III<sup>rd</sup> or IV<sup>th</sup> phase.*

**Keywords:** settlement, Early Neolithic, Criş Culture, rescue excavations

**Cuvinte cheie:** aşezare, neolitic timpuriu, cultura Criş, săpături preventive

Site 7 from Ernei-Köles-kert was investigated in 2015, on the occasion of the archaeological rescue surveys of the Târgu Mureş bypass (Corunca-Ernei). The site is located south of Ernei (Hungarian *Nagyernye*), on the left bank of the Mureş River, at approximately 3 km east from the present watercourse, on the first terrace of the river, respectively on the right bank of the Trebici/Terebics-Creek, a tributary of the Mureş River (Pl. I/2–3). The 335–337 m high plateau has gentle slopes towards south and good visibility on the Mureş valley. In the vast area of nearly 3 hectares archaeological remains of several ages came to light, from the Neolithic until the Migration Period. A number of 9 graves belonging to the Late Bronze Age Noua culture were discovered, as well as a Middle Bronze Age feature (Wietenberg culture), settlement remains of the Early Iron Age Gáva culture. Further sporadic finds dated from the Roman Age and a cemetery

from the Migration Period AD 5–6<sup>th</sup> century with 72 graves was also unearthed.<sup>1</sup>

Compared with the discoveries from later periods, the Neolithic finds were much poorer. The traces of the Neolithic settlement consisted especially of pottery and stone platforms and some deepened features (Pl. I/1). They were found only in the southern part of the site, on the gentle slope of the terrace from the right bank of the creek. The habitation from this part of the plateau was not intense, the archaeological features are few and dispersed (Pl. I). The pits (Cx. 6; CX. 9; Cx. 18) were round or oval, with a diameter of 0.50–0.90 m, and a depth of 0.15–0.60 m from level of the sterile, yellow clay (Pl. II/1–4). Their fill consisted of dark brown and greyish-black soil with traces of charcoal and small adobe fragments. In one of the oval pits having a diameter of approximately 1 m (Cx. 36 partially damaged by the mechanical scaling)

\* Sándor BERECKI. Mureş County Museum, Târgu Mureş, RO, sberecki@yahoo.com

\*\*Sándor József SZTÁNCSUJ. Székely National Museum, Sfântu Gheorghe, RO, sztancsuj@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> For further details see BERECKI ET AL. 2016.



animal bones were discovered grouped in the south-eastern part of the pit (Pl. II/4). On the western side the feature was slightly deeper; from this part only several stones were recovered.

One of the Neolithic pottery and stone platforms (Cx. 3) had an irregular shape of approximately  $3.70 \times 2.40$  m. From this surface together with more than 120 potshards a fragmentary chipped flint tool was found (Pl. II/5). For the surroundings of the platform further potsherds were recovered. The feature was close to the surface and it was damaged by plough and erosion, for this reason the margins of the feature could not be clearly delimited. Another pottery agglomeration (Cx. 4) with the dimensions of  $1.90 \times 2.10$  m also had an irregular shape and it was found north-east from the earlier one (Pl. II/6).

The oval-shaped feature Cx. 25 was  $3 \times 2.30$  m. The pit with greyish-black fill was deepened 13–22 cm into the sterile layer of yellow clay and gravel (Pl. III). Outside the pit, around the feature several irregularly dispersed, approximately 0.25 m deep post-holes were observed. In the fill of the feature several potsherds, adobe and a few stones were found.

Neolithic pottery fragments were also found in secondary position in later features, like Roman period pits Cx. 1, Cx. 2 and Cx. 11 (Pl. I/1). Other fragments – sometimes in great number, like in the case of Cx. 28 – were found in the afferent stratum.

The nature of the archaeological features, their relative location, and the fact that no traces of dwellings have been discovered in original position suggests that the excavation only affected the edge of the Neolithic settlement. The investigated features are probably the traces of some household complexes. The rest of the settlement was probably lying somewhat westward, on the lower terrace of the Mureş River, but its exact location was not accurately determined because of the built-in area or the density of the plant cover. The scattered pottery found in secondary position proves that the human activity of later (especially modern) ages probably destroyed some parts of the site. The vast majority of finds recovered from the Neolithic site are generally small pottery fragments (Pl. IV–VI) and some

tiny pieces of wattle and daub. A single fragment of a flint blade came to light from Cx. 3. The pottery can be assigned entirely to the Early Neolithic Criş culture.

In general, most part of the material is rather poor. The fragmentation of the pottery is very high and there are no intact or reconstructed vessels, therefore it is difficult to accurately determine the shapes of the vessels. The ratio of the decorated and unornamented pottery is 6.15 % vs. 93.85 %. In terms of the technical characteristics of the pottery, it is generally of medium quality. The hand-formed vessels were predominantly manufactured from well-washed clay, tempered with chaff and, in much less frequent cases, with sand or waster. Pit kiln firing on low- or medium level resulted usually in light red, maroon or light brown vessels with dark (grey or black) cores. The most common pottery forms are the globular vessels with wide shoulders, short cylindrical neck, outcurving rim (Pl. IV/5; VI/1, 2) and large, barrel shaped pots with slightly inverted rim (Pl. IV/9; VI/6, 7). Several thickened bases belong also to these types of vessels (Pl. IV/8; V/8). Storage jars of different forms are represented by several large, thick walled pottery fragments (Pl. IV/2, 3; V/7; VI/9). Other typical forms are conical (Pl. V/9) or biconical (Pl. IV/1) bowls, although they occur rarely. The carinated vessel with slightly profiled rim from Cx. 2 (Pl. IV/1) is a typical form for the Criş culture.

The pottery from the site is also poorly decorated, ornaments consist especially of simple, oval-shaped knobs (Pl. IV/5), barbotine-like, finger-impressed knobs (Pl. V/2, 5), double knobs (Pl. IV/6), finger-impressed ribs (Pl. V/9), nail impressions (Pl. VI/4, 5), finger impressions (Pl. V/1; IV/5), or pinched decoration (Pl. V/3, 9; VI/9). Sometimes the applied ornaments are combined with impressed decoration. A globular vessel is decorated with finger impressions on the upper side of the rim and an oval-shaped knob on the neck (Pl. IV/5) while a conical bowl is ornamented with pinched motifs and a finger-impressed rib (Pl. V/9). Applied barbotine is also present in a small proportion (Pl. V/7; VI/8). No traces of painted ceramics could be documented from this site.

Most of the vessels described above, as well as their decorative procedures and motifs are common forms in the contemporary settlements of the Starčevo–Criș–Körös cultural complex, in the territory of the Carpathian Basin and its neighbouring regions as well. As analogies we can mention the globular vessels and storage pots discovered in the Körös-sites in Eastern Hungary: Ecsefalva–Site 23,<sup>2</sup> Endrőd–Site 3/119,<sup>3</sup> Hódmezővásárhely–Kotacpart–Vata-tanya,<sup>4</sup> Szarvas–Site 8/23,<sup>5</sup> etc. and Western Romania at Dudeștii Vechi.<sup>6</sup> Similar Criș settlements can be mentioned in Transylvania from Gura Baciului,<sup>7</sup> Leț–Várhegy,<sup>8</sup> Morești–Podei,<sup>9</sup> Ocna Sibiului–Triguri,<sup>10</sup> Orăștie–Dealul Pemilor,<sup>11</sup> Șeușa–La Cărarea Morii,<sup>12</sup> Turia–Silók,<sup>13</sup> in Banat at Cuina Turcului III<sup>14</sup> or in Moldova at Trestiana,<sup>15</sup> Valea Lupului,<sup>16</sup> etc. Their spreading usually is not related to a certain chronological or evolution phase. Conical bowls are also characteristic forms in all stages of the culture (see for example Ecsefalva–Site 23,<sup>17</sup> Hódmezővásárhely–Kotacpart–Vata-tanya,<sup>18</sup> Morești–Podei,<sup>19</sup> Ocna Sibiului–Triguri,<sup>20</sup>

Ostrovu Golu II–III.<sup>21</sup> Due to their general spread, these forms do not have a more accurate dating value. Byconical and carinated vessels are an exception, since they are more typical for the younger stages.<sup>22</sup> The biconical bowl with slightly profiled rim (Pl. IV/1) has analogies especially in settlements like Leț–Várhegy,<sup>23</sup> Orăștie–Dealul Pemilor,<sup>24</sup> Trestiana,<sup>25</sup> etc. assigned to stages III–IV of the Starčevo–Criș culture from the Eastern Carpathian region.

Finally, a special find, a fragment of a so-called altar or clay lamp can be mentioned. The fragment has a shallow bowl shaped upper part and remains of two cylindrical, truncated feet. The vessel was modelled briefly from thick paste tempered with sand and waster. This artefact is also a leading form, with several variants, in the Starčevo–Criș–Körös complex,<sup>26</sup> although larger versions similar to the variant from Ernei are not too common. Parallels can be mentioned from Endrőd–Site 3/39<sup>27</sup> or Imeni.<sup>28</sup>

According to the most widespread chronology of Gh. Lazarovici<sup>29</sup> which is based on

<sup>2</sup> OROSS 2007, fig. 27.2; 21; 23.

<sup>3</sup> MAKKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 311–314.

<sup>4</sup> KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XXI/3–5; XXII/2, 3; XXIX/6, 7.

<sup>5</sup> MAKKAY–STARNINI 2001, fig. 46; 61; 67/1; 69/1.

<sup>6</sup> KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XXI/1, 2.

<sup>7</sup> CIUTĂ 2005, pl. LX/1–4.

<sup>8</sup> ZAHARIA 1962, fig. 14/19, 20; 15/6–8.

<sup>9</sup> LAZĂR 1995, pl. XLVIII/2, 9, 12, 13.

<sup>10</sup> CIUTĂ 2005, pl. XXXII/7; XXXIII/1; XXXVII/1–5.

<sup>11</sup> LUCA–PINTER 2001, Taf. 3/5–7; 5/3, 6/1, 2.

<sup>12</sup> CIUTĂ 2005, pl. LXXV/5–12.

<sup>13</sup> CIUTĂ 1997, pl. XI.

<sup>14</sup> LAZAROVICI 1979, pl. VII/B-5.

<sup>15</sup> POPUȘOI 2005, fig. 83–84; 96, 98, 108–111, 115.

<sup>16</sup> MARINESCU–BÎLCU 1993, pl. 3/5.

<sup>17</sup> OROSS 2007, fig. 27.12/1, 3.

<sup>18</sup> KUTZIÁN 1944, pl. XXI/4.

<sup>19</sup> LAZĂR 1995, pl. XLVIII/3, 6.

<sup>20</sup> CIUTĂ 2005, pl. XXXIV/2, 3.

<sup>21</sup> LAZAROVICI 1979, pl. VII/A-2–4, 10–15; VIII/A-1, 2, 5, 8–10.

<sup>22</sup> LAZAROVICI 1993, 245.

<sup>23</sup> ZAHARIA 1962, fig. 5/15; 6/8–14.

<sup>24</sup> LUCA–PINTER 2001, Taf. 4/6.

<sup>25</sup> POPUȘOI 2005, fig. 59/1–3, 5; 68/2; 98a/3, 8; 98b/1–5.

<sup>26</sup> OROSS 2007, 509.

<sup>27</sup> MAKKAY–STARNINI 2008, fig. 89/1; 90/1.

<sup>28</sup> Unpublished find in the collection of the Székely National Museum.

<sup>29</sup> LAZAROVICI 1969; 1977; 1979.

VI. Miložić's system,<sup>30</sup> the development of the Starčevo-Criș culture in Romania is divided into four phases, each of them having further sub-phases.<sup>31</sup> While the initial stages (Starčevo-Criș I and II) are present mainly in the western part of Romania (especially in Banat, Oltenia and Western-Transylvania), starting with the III<sup>rd</sup> stage the culture expanded to the Eastern Carpathian region as well. This expansion is linked to the appearance of the early Vinča culture, the effect of which can be demonstrated also on the archaeological heritage of the Starčevo-Criș communities.<sup>32</sup> Late Starčevo-Criș settlements, dated to phases III and IV, appeared along the upper course of Mureș and Olt rivers (Eastern and North-Eastern Transylvania) as well as in Moldova, on the outer side of Eastern Carpathians.<sup>33</sup> In terms of the absolute chronology, sub-phase IIIB is set between 5800–5500 BC, while the entire length of the late IV phase is estimated to cca. 5500–5100 BC.<sup>34</sup> Most likely the small settlement of Ernei-Köles-kert could be established during these latter stages of development. Because of the small amount and often sporadic

nature of the material, as well as the lack of more precise dating the site cannot be accurately dated. Probably this settlement dates from the end of the III<sup>rd</sup> phase or the beginning of the IV<sup>th</sup> phase of the Criș culture. This dating is suggested by the biconical and carinated forms, the frequency of nail impressed and pinched decoration and the presence of sand in the clay used as tempering material. In the narrower geographic area most of the known settlements date from the same period.

From the Upper Mureș region several – unfortunately usually only broadly investigated and published – Criș sites contemporaneous with the Ernei-Köles-kert settlement are known, like the ones from Batoș-Gledinel,<sup>35</sup> Cipău-Dâlma,<sup>36</sup> Iernut-Bideșcutul Mare,<sup>37</sup> Morești-Podei<sup>38</sup> or Târgu Mureș-Fortress.<sup>39</sup> According to the available data, these sites date from the late phases of the Criș culture. Thus, despite the low number and poor character of the finds, the Early Neolithic site from Ernei-Köles-kert brings new relevant data regarding both the geomorphology and the character of the settlements from this period on the upper course of the Mureș River.

## REFERENCES

BERECKI ET AL. 2016

S. Berecki – K. László – R. E. Németh – B. Rezi – Z. Soós – S. J. Sztánczuj – J. – B. Szász, Ernei-Köles-kert (Situl 7), CCA, Campania 2015 (București 2016) 166, 515–516.

CIUTĂ 1997

M. Ciută, Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al neoliticului timpuriu în Depresiunea Brașovului, *Apulum* 31, 1997, 5–35.

CIUTĂ 2005

M. Ciută, *Începuturile neoliticului timpuriu în spațiul intracarpatic Transilvănean* (Alba Iulia 2005)

KUTZIÁN 1944

I. Kutzián, *A Körös-kultúra*, DissPann, Ser. II, No. 23 (Budapest 1944)

<sup>30</sup> MILOŽIĆ 1949.

<sup>31</sup> For a general overview see LAZAROVICI 1993, 244–247; LUCA ET AL. 2011, 7–16.

<sup>32</sup> URSULESCU 2000, 15–18.

<sup>33</sup> LAZAROVICI 1993, 245; MARINESCU-BÎLCU 1993, 192–194.

<sup>34</sup> LUCA ET AL. 2011, 13–15.

<sup>35</sup> LAZĂR 1995, 65–66.

<sup>36</sup> VLASSA 1959, 450.

<sup>37</sup> VLASSA 1966, 17.

<sup>38</sup> LAZĂR 1995, 264.

<sup>39</sup> See in this volume.

LAZAROVICI 1969

Gh. Lazarovici, Cultura Starčevo-Criș în Banat, *ActaMN* 6, 1969, 3–16.

LAZAROVICI 1977

Gh. Lazarovici, *Gornea. Preistorie*, Caiete Banatica 5 (Reșița 1977)

LAZAROVICI 1979

Gh. Lazarovici, *Neoliticul Banatului*, BMN IV (Cluj-Napoca 1979)

LAZAROVICI 1993

Gh. Lazarovici, Les Carpates Meridionales et la Transylvanie, in: M. Otte (ed.), *Atlas du Néolithique européen. I. L'Europe orientale*, ERAUL 45 (Liège 1993) 243–284.

LAZĂR 1995

V. Lazăr, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Mureș* (Târgu Mureș 1995)

LUCA-PINTER 2001

S. A. Luca – Z. Pinter, *Der Böhmerberg bei Broos/Orăștie. Eine archäologische monographie*, BMA 16 (Sibiu 2001)

LUCA ET AL. 2011

S. A. Luca – C. I. Suciuc – Fl. Dumitrescu-Chioar, Starčevo-Criș Culture in Western part of Romania – Transylvania, Banat, Crișana, Maramureș, Oltenia and Western Muntenia: repository, distribution map, state of research and chronology, in: S. A. Luca – C. I. Suciuc (eds.), *The First Neolithic Sites in Central/South-East European Transect. Volume II: Neolithic (Starčevo-Criș) Sites on the Territory of Romania*, BAR-IS, Vol. 2188 (Kraków 2011) 7–17.

MARINESCU-BÎLCU 1993

S. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Les Carpates orientales et la Moldavie, in: M. Otte (ed.), *Atlas du Néolithique européen. I. L'Europe orientale*, ERAUL 45 (Liège 1993) 191–241.

MILOJČIĆ 1949

Vl. Milojević, *Chronologie der jüngeren Steinzeit Mittel- und Südosteuropas* (Berlin 1949)

MAKKAY-STARNINI 2008

J. Makkay – E. Starnini, *The excavations of Early Neolithic sites of the Körös culture in the Körös Valley, Hungary: The final report. Vol. II: The pottery assemblages and Vol. III: The small finds* (Budapest 2008)

OROSS 2007

K. Oross, The pottery from Ecsegfalva 23, in: A. Whittle, *The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain. Investigations of the Körös culture site of Ecsegfalva 23, County Békés*, Volume II, VAH XXI (Budapest 2007) 491–620.

POPUȘOI 2005

E. Popușoi, *Trestiana. Monografie arheologică* (Bârlad 2005)

URSULESCU 2000

N. Ursulescu, Continuitate și restructurări cultural-etnice în neoliticul și eneoliticul României, in: N. Ursulescu, *Contribuții privind neoliticul și eneoliticul din regiunile est-carpătice ale României*, Vol. I (Iași 2000) 15–22.

VLASA 1959

N. Vlassa, Săpăturile de la Lechința de Mureș și Cipău, *MCA* 6, 1959, 445–452.

VLASA 1966

N. Vlassa, Cultura Criș în Transilvania, *ActaMN* 3, 1966, 9–47.

ZAHARIA 1962

E. Zaharia, Considérations sur la civilisation de Criș à la lumière des sondages de Leț, *Dacia N.S.* 6, 1962, 5–82.

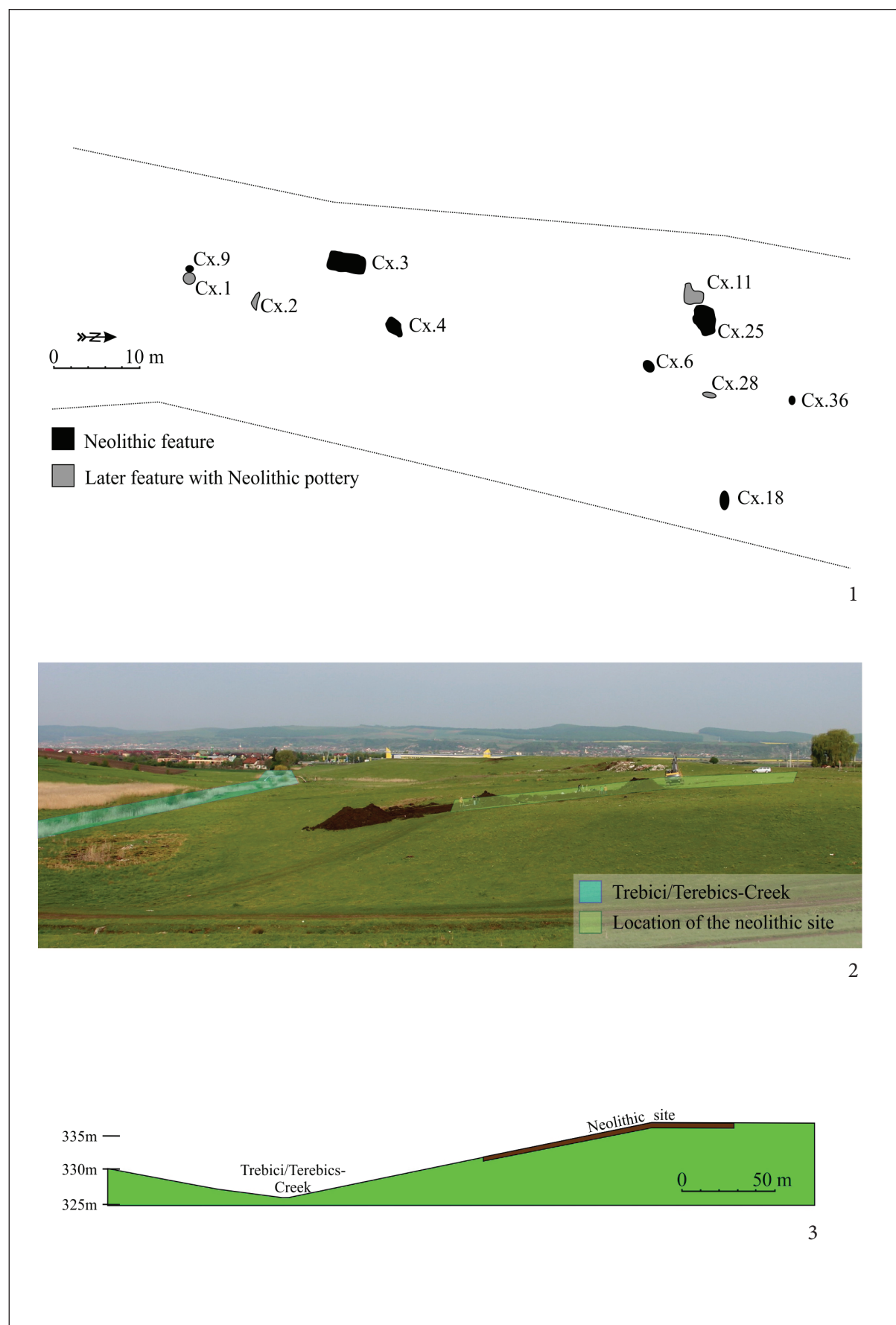


Plate I. Ernei-Köles-kert. 1. Features with Neolithic finds; 2. View of the site from East; 3. SW-NE section of the Trebici/Terebics-Creek's valley.





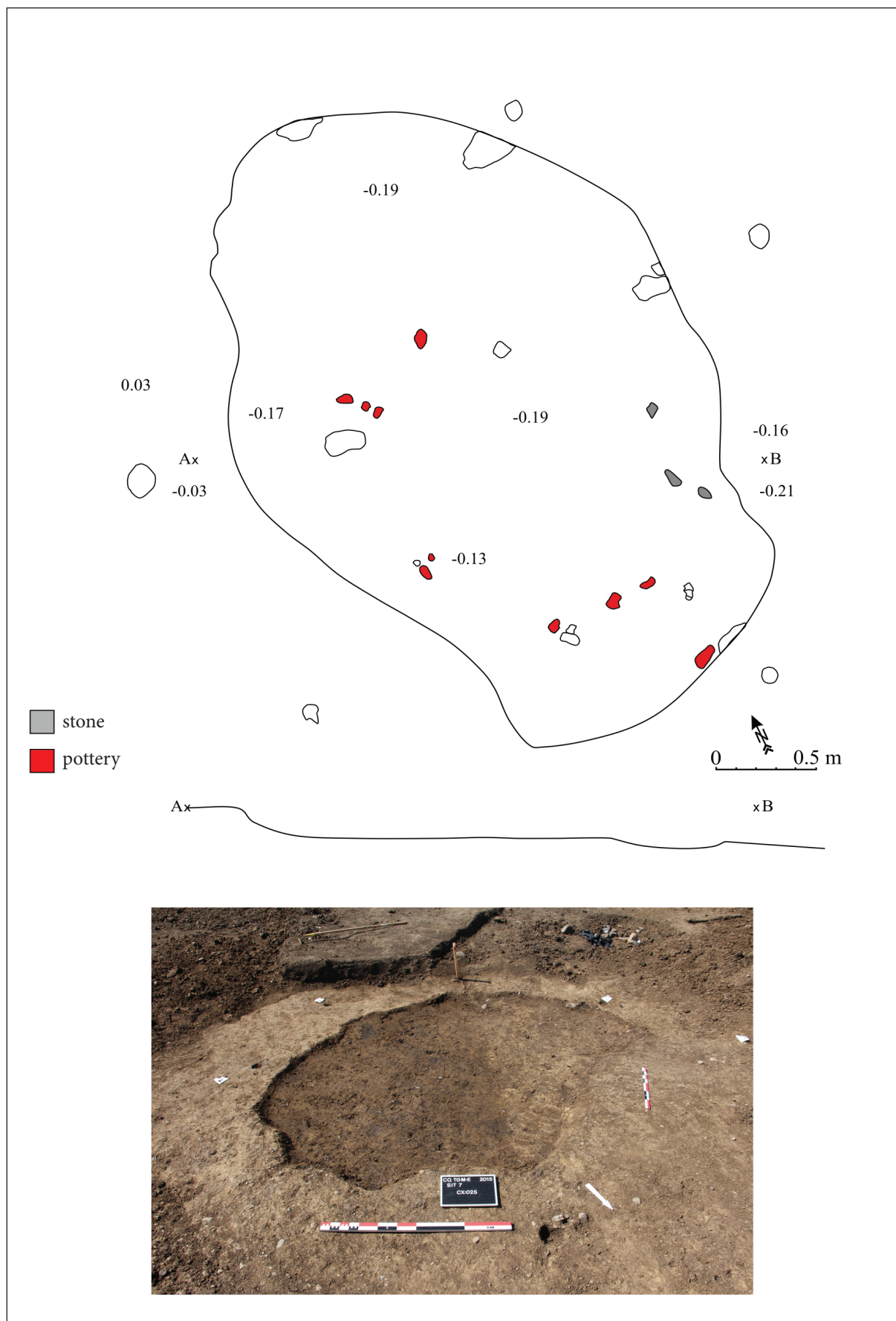


Plate III. Ernei-Köles-kert. Feature with Neolithic finds (Cx. 25).

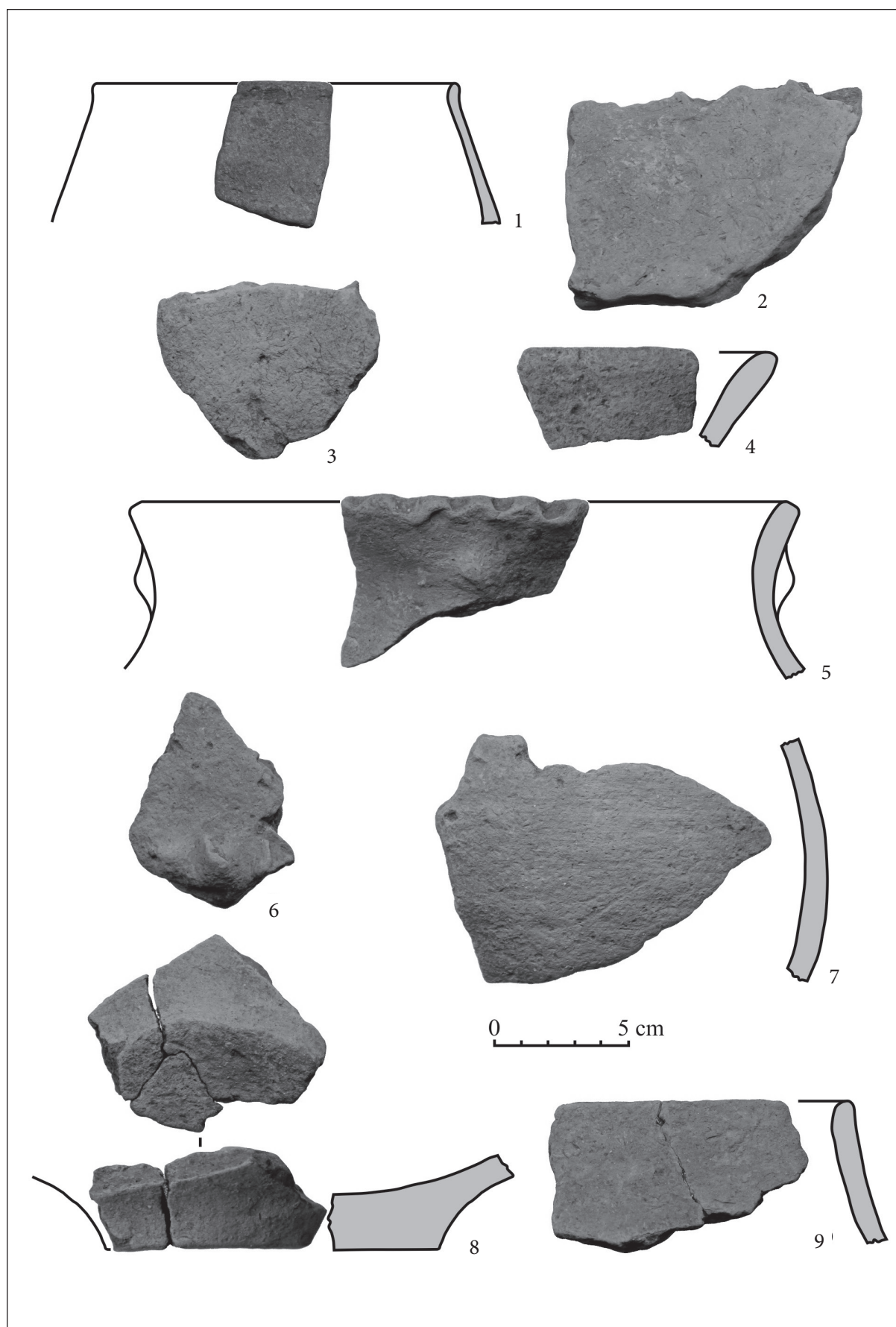


Plate IV. Ernei-Köles-kert. Neolithic pottery from features Cx. 2 (1, 2) and Cx. 3 (3-9).



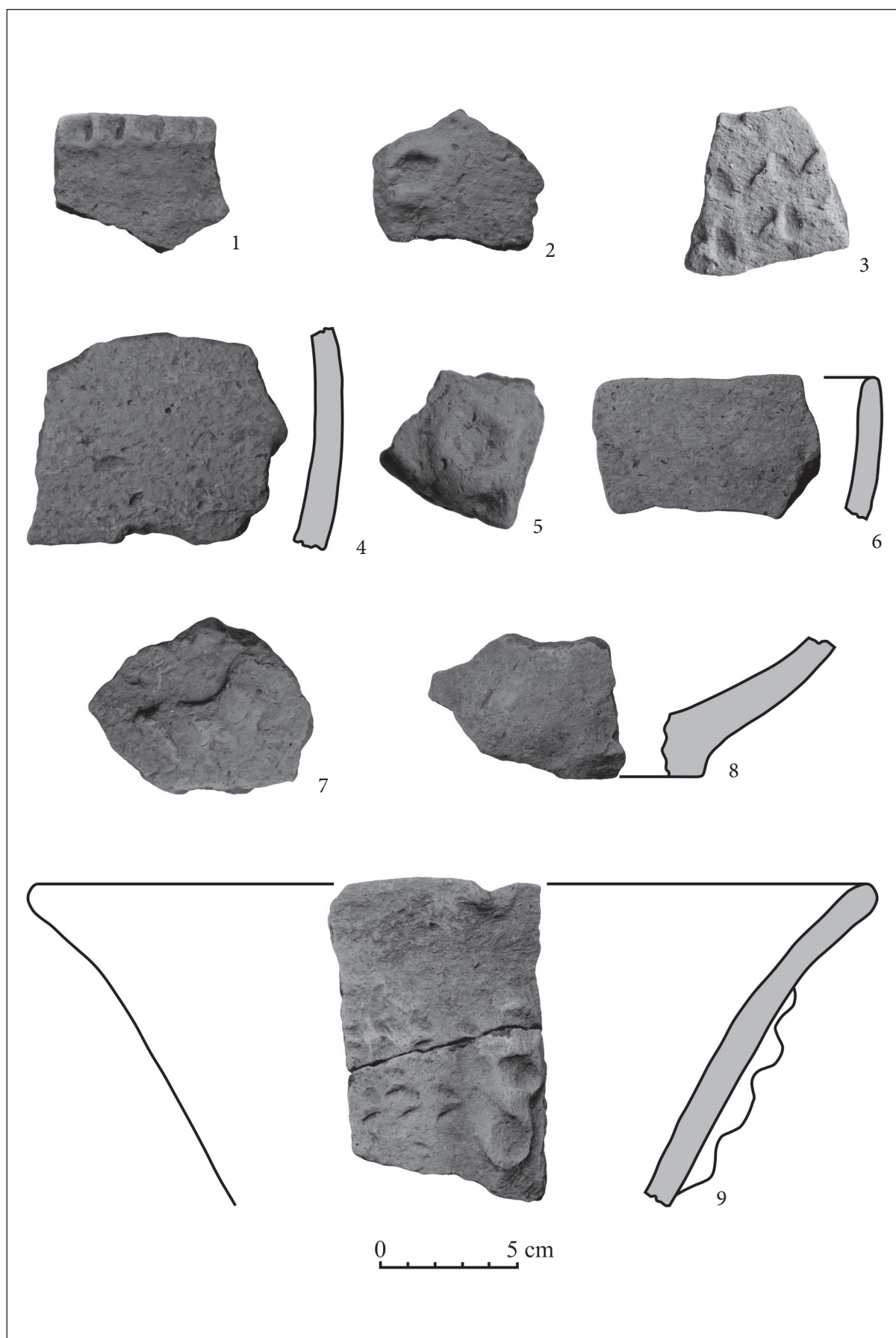


Plate V. Ernei-Köles-kert. Neolithic pottery from features Cx. 3 (1-3) and Cx. 4 (4-9).

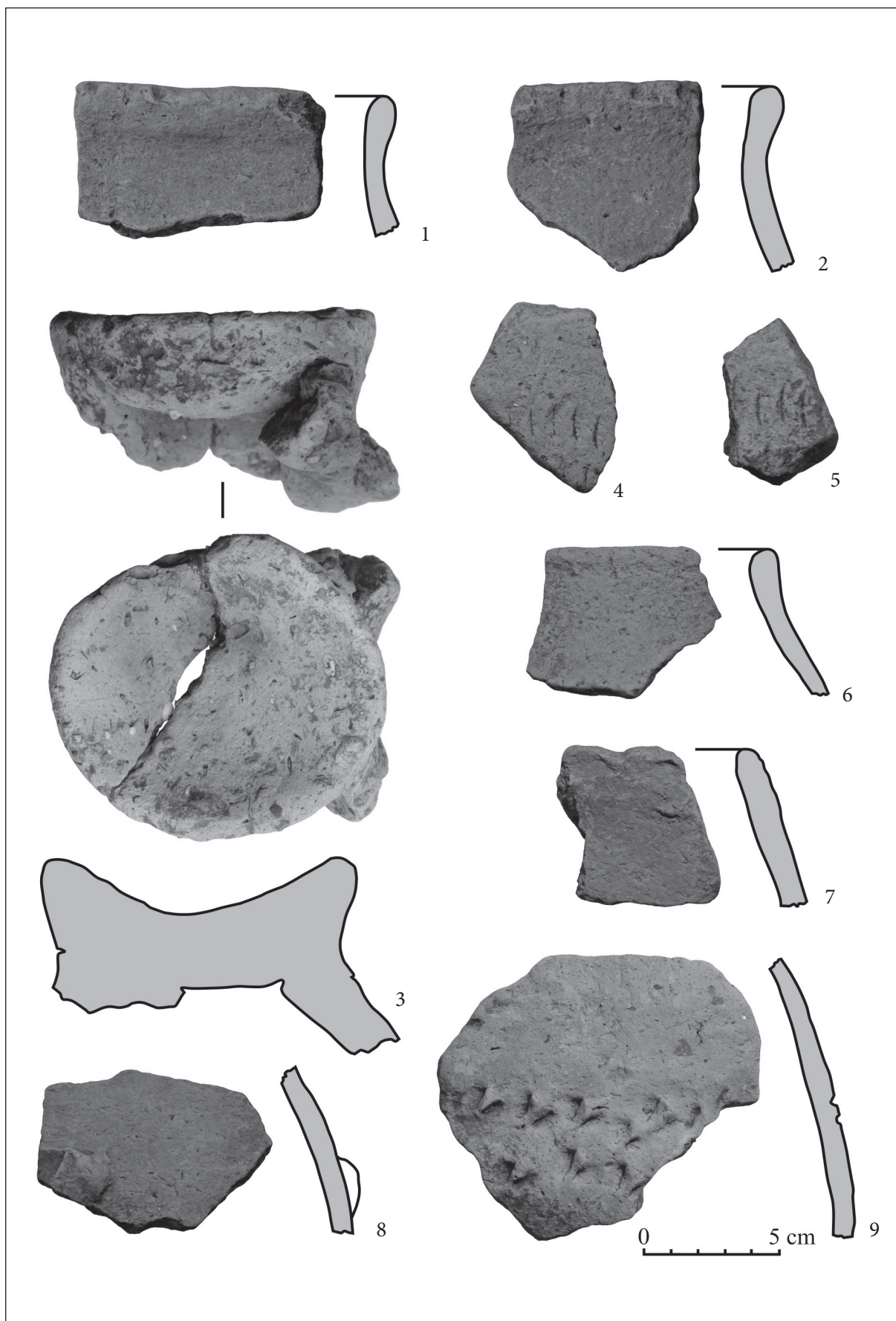


Plate VI. Ernei-Köles-kert. Neolithic pottery from features Cx. 4 (1, 2), Cx. 6 (3), Cx. 28 (4, 5) and stray finds from the site (6-9).

## 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