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Muzeul Județean Mureș / Mureș County Museum

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

e-mail: marisiaedit@gmail.com

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MEDIEVAL SMALL FINDS IN THE BORDERS OF IDECIU DE JOS

Keve LÁSZLÓ*
Zalán GYÖRFI**

Four kilometers from the village of Ideciu de Jos, in the area called Sânișoare, medieval iron objects and counterfeit coins were found by means of metal detectors. Documents do not mention any fortress in the area, tradition dating from the 18th century refers to the site as Sânișoare. Most of the material can be dated to the 14–15th century, the Sigismund of Luxembourg-era counterfeit coins have been of some help in this respect.

Keywords: Ideciu de Jos, 14–15th century, small finds, Sigismund of Luxembourg, counterfeit coins
Cuvinte cheie: Ideciu de Jos, sec. XIV–XV, piese mărunte, Sigismund de Luxemburg, monede false

INTRODUCTION

Idecu de Jos (Hu: Alsóidecs) lies at about 5 kilometers north-east from Reghin (Hu: Szászrégen) on the left bank of the Mureș river. It can be reached on county road DJ154A from Reghin to Aluniș (Hu: Magyaró).

During the Middle Ages it was part of Turda (Hu: Torda) county.¹ Iuliu Cristinel Pop found in 2013, on the site called Sânișoare (Hu: Nyer-gehegy), at about 4 kilometers east of the village several medieval metal objects and counterfeit coins. These have become part of the Mureș County Museum's collection.

The county's oldest known owners in the Upper Mureș area were members of the Kacsics and Tomaj kindred.² At the beginning of the 14th

century, master of the treasury Dénes (*magister tavarnicorum*) of the Tomaj kindred's³ descendants owned the Gorení (Hu: Széplak) manor that encompassed the Upper Mureș Valley. In 1319 the estate belonging to Reghin was divided among the sons of Dénes of the Tomaj kindred (Losonci): Tamás, Dezső and István. Thus Ideciu de Jos, along with several other villages ended up in magister István's ownership.⁴ Among the losers of the 1467 Transylvanian revolt, one can find the Losonci family. The treasury tax (*tributum fisci regalis*), introduced instead of the former chamber's profit (*lucrum camerae*) hit hard at the Transylvanian noblemen, since their estates had been exempt from the chamber's profit ever

* Keve LÁSZLÓ. Mureș County Museum, Târgu Mureș, RO, laszlokeve@yahoo.com

** Zalán GYÖRFI. Mureș County Museum, Târgu Mureș, RO, gyorfizalan@yahoo.com

¹ CSÁNKI V, 708–709.

² According to a suspicious document dated 1228 king Andrew II. donated the Gorení (Hu: Dedrádszéplak) estate to master of the treasury Dénes, son of Dénes of the Tomaj kindred. The estate including the bigger part of the Upper Mureș Valley had been seized from ban Simon, who had taken part in the murder of queen Gertrúd. See: EO I, 169–170 (No. 152).

³ He held the master of treasury office between 1224 and 1231. See: ZSOLDOS 2011, 295.

⁴ EO II, 144 (No. 342).

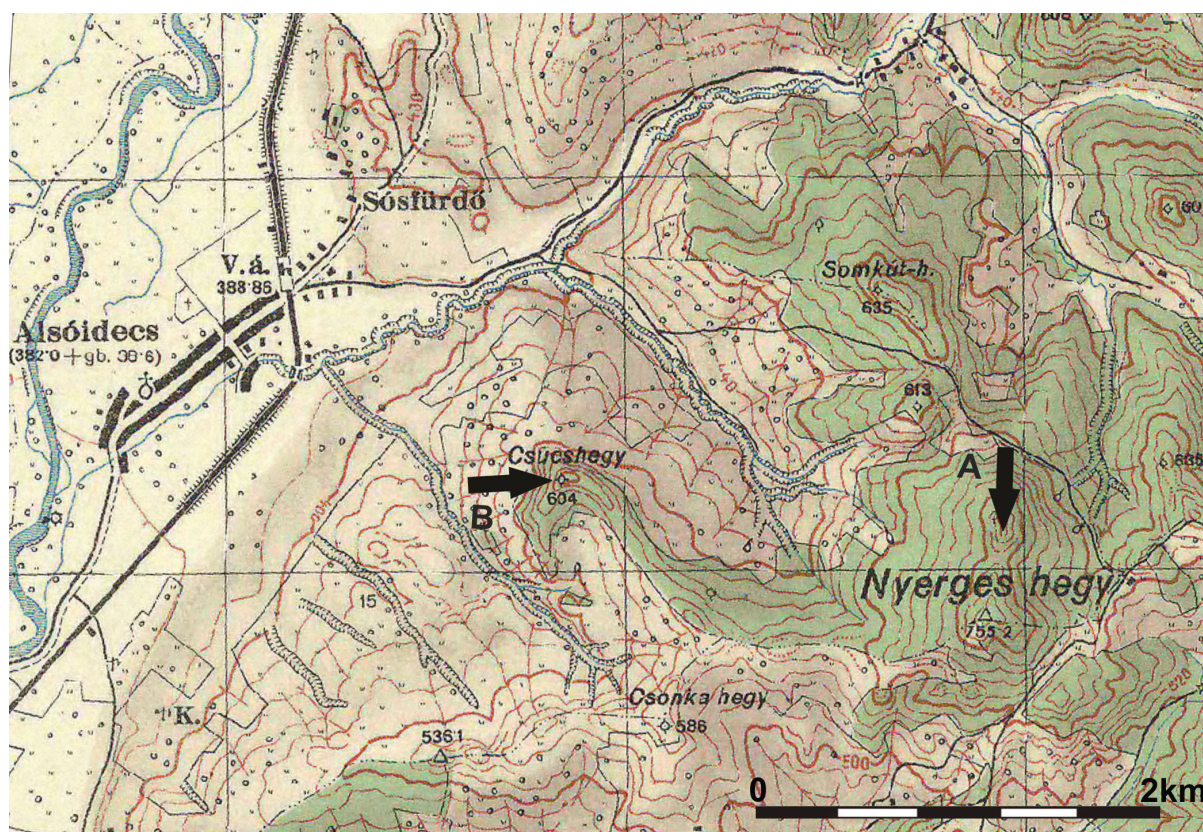


Fig. 1. Nyergeshegy (A) and Csúcshegy (B) in Idecu de Jos's border on Hungary's Military Land Survey (1941)



Fig. 2. Airview with Csúcshegy in forefront and Sânișoare/Nyergeshegy in the background
(Photo: Máté Szabó, Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs, 17.01.2015, No. 48708)

since the time of Louis the Great. According to the new rules, royal taxes collected after bondsmen's houses were claimed by households and not by lots. Beside bondsmen, Szeklers, who had been exempt, were also bound to pay these taxes.⁵ The getting up against the king, aimed at protecting the former privileges failed, and king Matthias soon took his revenge on his Transylvanian subjects.⁶ Mihály Dezsőfi, grandson of Dezső Losonci was forced in 1473 to hand over to János Hungor his Idecu de Jos estate, seized by King Matthias the First, due to treason.⁷

Two fortress sites are known from the village's borders (Fig. 1). However, documents only mention one.

It is in 1325 that a document mentions Idecu fortress for the first time.⁸ István's brother, magister Tamás⁹ received compensation from Apa's son Jakab and his son, also called Jakab¹⁰ who had set fire to the Idecu fortress and other estates belonging to Reghin.

In 1366 the vaivode of Transylvania's letter of arbitration confirms that compensation for the arson of Idecu fortress and estates belonging to Reghin was due only to magister Tamás. The estates received as compensation were due furthermore to his sons, Tamás and István.¹¹ This document is in all probability related to the fortress on Csúcshegy (De: Spitzberg), that lied 1,6 km southeast from the village. Remains of the fortress, the stone base of its round tower and the surrounding entrenchment and ditch are still visible.¹²

Among the village's boundary names one

can find in 1736 the names *Leány vár* (*Daughter's fortress*) and *Szalonna vár* (*Bacon fortress*).¹³ János Ercsei's 1836 description calls the fortress lying on the Csúcshegy hill closer to the village *Leány vár*, the one lying on the farther hill, called *Sóshavas–Szalonna vár*.¹⁴ Starting from the mid-19th century, László Kőváry situates both fortresses in the mountains lying above Jabenita (Hu: Görgénysóakna), famous for its salty baths.¹⁵ Later sources also mention the two sites in the mountains by the Jabenita baths.¹⁶ Transylvanian Saxon references also mention the two fortresses by the names *Spitzburg* (Hu: *Leányvár*) and *Sattelburg* (Hu: *Szalonnavár*).¹⁷

The site

From *Leányvár* lying on Csúcshegy, one can reach *Szalonnavár* on Sânișoare (Hu: Nyergeshegy)¹⁸ eastwards on a narrow crest (Fig. 2). Both fortress sites belong administratively to Idecu de Jos. According to the recently found archeological material *Szalonnavár* is supposed to have lied on the southern part of Sânișoare's northern end. Remains of the fortress's ditch and foundation wall were still mentioned in the first half of the 19th century.¹⁹ The fortress's traces are no longer visible, therefore its existence was questioned due to the absence of archeological material.²⁰ For lack of written sources and knowledge of the precise medieval estate borders, it is unclear whether *Szalonnavár* belonged to the Losonci estate or to the Görgény one.

⁵ NOGRÁDY 2005, 131.

⁶ NOGRÁDY 2005, 132–133.

⁷ KMJKv I, 739 (No. 2098).

⁸ EO II, 198 (No. 527).

⁹ Losonci Tamás held the title Count of Szeklers between 1315 and 1320. See: ENGEL 1996, 192.

¹⁰ EO II, 199 (No. 529).

¹¹ EO IV, 175 (No. 409).

¹² KARCZAG–SZABÓ 2010, 45.

¹³ EMSzT VII, 862; EMSzT XII, 67; SZABÓ T. 2005, 20–21.

¹⁴ T. ERCSEI 1836, 103–104.

¹⁵ KŐVÁRY 1847, 198; KŐVÁRY 1892, 43.

¹⁶ URMÁNCZY 1896, 57; HANKÓ 340–341.

¹⁷ MÜLLER 1857, 11, 72; S-SW I, 820.

¹⁸ The mountain's German name appears in the First Military Survey as *Sattelburg*, while the Second and Third Military Survey use the name *Sattelberg*. The Second and Third Military Survey call it *Signioru* in Romanian and its Hungarian equivalent in the 1941 Military Survey of Hungary is *Nyergeshegy*.

¹⁹ T. ERCSEI 1836, 103.

²⁰ FERENCZI–PETICĂ 1983, 119.

THE FIND

The small finds from the fortress's territory can be divided into two groups. One is represented by different kinds of metal objects, the other by the counterfeit coins.

Metal finds

Most of the small finds coming from the fortress's territory represent types that were in use for a longer period, their more precise dating is therefore out of our reach for want of further, methodical, archeologically appraisable research. Some of the finds may as well date from later than our epoch's upper time limit, the late Middle Ages and might come from the early modern era. The find's dating is helped most by the coins, by means of which we recommend in most cases the 14–15th century.

Most of the small finds are related to arms and harnesses, but there are some household and agricultural items as well. There are also a few objects that are part of the fortress's architecture. There are few Transylvanian parallels for the poorly kept, deformed tanged pyramid-shaped, long-edged narrow arrowhead. Its closest analogies come from the Codlea (Hu: Fekete-halom) fortress²¹ and the Porumbenii Mari (Hu: Nagygalambfalva) fortification,²² both dated to the 13–14th century.²³ The heavily corroded socketed object, constantly narrowing and ending in a pointed edge is more likely a puncheon than an arrowhead.²⁴ The safely kept battle knife case stiffener is also part of the weapons' group. Its closest

parallel is known from Bistra Mureşului (Hu: Dédabisztra) fortress,²⁵ but similar pieces have turned up from other Transylvanian fortresses as well.²⁶ Harnesses are represented by three fragments of snaffle bit, classifiable as simple, link-belt, probably asymmetrical curbs. Their formal characteristics make it hard to date them, similar pieces have been found in different areas of Transylvania all along the Middle Ages.²⁷ Similarly, without knowledge of their finding's circumstances, the buckles are impossible not only to date but also to determine their accurate function. They can be traces of everyday clothing, but could also be part of harnesses or horse equipment.²⁸

Objects of the fortress's equipment are the keyhole protection disc coming from either the door or a cabinet, the spike fragment, as well as the crooked metal disc, used probably for hanging. Kitchenware are represented by two knives with arched back, their parallels of form are known from Cristur (Hu: Keresztúr) seat.²⁹ A partially kept grass-hook may allude to works within the fortress or agricultural activity in its surroundings.³⁰

Coins

The monetary material belonging to one find consists of seven coins and plays a major role in dating the metal objects. The coins come exclusively from Sigismund of Luxembourg's era and are counterfeit copies of his *quartings* from the 1430–1437 period.

²¹ COSTEA 1968, 81 (fig. 2/6).

²² SÓFALVI 2017, 126 (53. kép 7), 411.

²³ Although the crossbow arrowheads' seize and weight is generally bigger and their most common type is the socketed one, it cannot be excluded solely by typology and weight criteria that similar items were used for crossbows as well.

²⁴ A smaller, but formally similar item has been published by Elek Benkő from Cristuru Secuiesc: BENKŐ ET AL. 1997, 116, 120 (35. kép 2).

²⁵ GYÖRFI 2015, 128.

²⁶ All these summed up: RUSU 2008, 88–95.

²⁷ Their more reliably dated parallels from the Árpád-era are known from Szeklerland: BENKŐ 2016, 158, 162. Later copies (usually from disturbed or difficultly datable contexts) have been published from several places, we shall only point out a few better dated copies: Cecheşti (BENKŐ 1992, 59, 79. t. 8), Cristuru Secuiesc (BENKŐ–SZÉKELY 2008, 154, 46. kép 9), Dăbâca (IAMBOR 1984, 198, Pl. III/6).

²⁸ Based on their seize we consider the latter option more likely.

²⁹ BENKŐ–SZÉKELY 2008, 152 (44. kép 2–3).

³⁰ Closer parallels from Szeklerland dating from the Late Middle Ages have been published by: BENKŐ 1992, 164–166 (79. t. 10–11), BENKŐ–SZÉKELY 2008, 152 (45. kép 5).

Small silver coins were carriers of internal monetary traffic in the time of Sigismund. As a consequence of the 1430 monetary reform, two types of silver coins were released, the larger denarius, called *moneta maior*, and the *quarting*, equivalent of a quarter denarius.³¹ According to Sigismund's Bratislava decree the quarting was made of silver of 2 lot (125 ‰) and 400 pieces were worth 1 golden forint. However, this rate was impossible to hold and Sigismund's decree dating from 1432 changed it to 1000 pieces of quartings for one golden forint.³² Due to the huge inflation, by 1435 a golden forint was already the equivalent of 6000 quartings.³³ Because of the low silver content and the high rate of copper, quartings soon turned brown and seemed like copper coins. Their value kept decreasing and they soon

shared the fate of former inflation small change.³⁴ The counterfeit coins from Sânișoare are made of copper, and they are of poor quality. On the obverse of the CNH II. 129 type quarting (1/4 denarius) copies there is a double cross, on their reverse, one can see a deformed crown. On the double cross's side on the obverse, there are undistinguishable mint mark copies. Based on the mint mark copies, six of the seven coins were made on different coin die. The counterfeiters used as raw material sheets previously cut out from copper plates. The raw material's poor quality, as well as the lack of technical knowledge led to cleavage on the coins' sides. On two pieces however, clipping was also used (Pl. II/4, 6). The coins weigh from 0,24 g to 0,40 g and are below the ideal average weight of the quarting, established by A. Pohl at 0,48g.³⁵

COUNTERFEITING

Counterfeiting meant an ever growing problem in the late Middle Ages' Hungary, especially in the time of Sigismund of Luxembourg (1387–1437). In his 1405 decree, Sigismund bound the acceptance of the real royal money, forbade its clipping, the separation of heavy and light coins, as well as their counterfeiting.³⁶ However, the king's later actions proved his helplessness in beating back the phenomenon. In his decree from 1427 he forbade among others the coining of small silver coins, and ordered the withdrawal of counterfeit small coins (*denarios minores, filleries*) by Saint Jacob's Day (July 25th). He also prohibited the selection of coins and the export of precious metals.³⁷ It was probably during this year that the Transylvanian mint chamber moved its headquarters from Baia de Arieș (Hu: Offenburg) to Sibiu (Hu: Nagyszeben).³⁸ Mintage

was a royal right, but Sigismund bestowed this right upon three noblemen in the hope of a more efficient defense against the Turks. Thus became the Serb despot István Lazarevics the owner of the Baia Mare (Hu: Nagybánya) mint in 1411, Miklós Redwitz, grand master of the Teutonic Order the owner of the Sibiu (Hu: Nagyszeben) mint in 1429 and this is how the Sighișoara (Hu: Segesvár) mint ended up latest in 1432 in the circle of interest of Vlad Dracul, prince of Valachia.³⁹

According to A. Pohl, the quartings of small face value (*fyrting*) were issued by at least 14 mints.⁴⁰ Based on the mint marks, Transylvanian quartings were issued in Sibiu, Sighișoara, Baia Mare and presumably Lipova (Hu: Lipppa).⁴¹ The quarting fell victim to great devaluation in a short time, in 1435 its worth decreased 15 times

³¹ GYÖNGYÖSSY 2005, 14.

³² FEJÉR X.7, 197–198; FEJÉR X.7, 430; POHL 1968, 48.

³³ KOVÁTS 1900, 394; KOVÁTS 1902, 162.

³⁴ POHL 1968, 48; POHL 1972, 8.

³⁵ POHL 1968, 49, I. tábla.

³⁶ CIH I, 224–225; HUSZÁR 1976, 39.

³⁷ KvOKL I, 164–166; Ub IV, 275–277; HUSZÁR 1976, 40.

³⁸ POHL 1968, 54; HUSZÁR 1995, 9.

³⁹ GYÖNGYÖSSY 2016b, 342–346.

⁴⁰ POHL 1968, 48.

⁴¹ POHL 1982, Tab. 55–59.

compared to the golden forint. Counterfeit copper quartings could have appeared in great quantity in the last period of its existence, when even original pieces contained hardly any silver.

Counterfeiters acted in workshops under the protection of feudal lords starting from the end of the 14th century. Based on the counterfeit coins in different finds in Hungary, Frigyes Kahler reckons with at least 3 workshops and finds it possible that counterfeiters also worked in the royal mints.⁴² Counterfeiting workshops in the service of feudal lords made the grand scale manufacturing and spreading of counterfeit coins possible.

Archeological research has found in Visegrád a multifunctional workshop where Sigismund-era coins were occasionally counterfeited.⁴³ Traces which indicate money counterfeiting for the Sigismund period from Transylvania are known from Léta castle in County Cluj (Hu: Kolozs).⁴⁴

The counterfeit coins found in Sânișoare may as well be the products of a Transylvanian workshop. No other traces of counterfeiting or of a local workshop turned up with the coins found in *Szalonnávár*. The multitude of mint mark copies indicates the use of several coin die and a more organized action of counterfeiting.

SUMMARY

The small metal finds and counterfeit coins found by metal detectors in Sânișoare confirm the existence of a fortress named *Szalonnávár* ever since the 18th century that had not been mentioned by contemporary written sources. The counterfeit Sigismund-era small coins have meant an important handhold in the dating of the find. Quartings were officially released between 1430 and 1437, therefore our counterfeit coins could not have been manufactured after 1437. Most

of the small metal objects had been used for a long time, therefore we propose their dating to the 14–15th century. By means of the find, identification of a so far unknown fortress of the Losoncis, one of Transylvania's important aristocratic families with several estates in the area has become possible. Only a methodical archeological research can offer more specific information on the fortress and the find from its premises.

CATALOGUE

1. Snaffle bit fragment. The mouthpiece and the belonging hook of the jointed axis snaffle have been preserved. Dimensions: 12 cm, mouthpiece: 8.8 cm, snaffle-rein hook: 4.5 x 4.3 cm. I. No: 12027 (Pl. I/1)

2. Snaffle bit fragment. The mouthpiece and the belonging hook of the jointed axis snaffle have been preserved. Dimensions: 9.7 cm, mouthpiece: 6.6 cm, snaffle-rein hook: 4.3 x 4.3 cm. I. No: 12028 (Pl. I/2)

3. Snaffle bit fragment. The mouthpiece and the belonging hook of the jointed axis snaffle have been preserved. Dimensions: 11 cm,

mouthpiece: 7.6 cm, snaffle-rein hook: 4.4 x 4.3 cm. I. No: 12029 (Pl. I/3)

4. D shaped buckle. Its needle, bound to its ancient, narrower frame is missing. Dimensions: 4.9 x 4.1. I. No: 12030 (Pl. I/4)

5. Circle shaped buckle. The length of the needle, bound to the frame of an average 0.4 cm width, narrowing towards the edges, is of 4 cm. Dimensions: 4.3 x 4.2 cm. I. No: 12031 (Pl. I/5)

6. Socketed arrowhead. Dimensions: 6.7 x 0.8 cm. I. No: 12032 (Pl. I/6)

7. Piked arrowhead. Its diamond shaped point is damaged, its spike is bent. Dimensions: 7 x 0.5

⁴² KAHLER 1983, 79–80; GYÖNGYÖSSY 2016a, 30.

⁴³ VARGA 2015, 61,70; VARGA–NAGY 2017, 128.

⁴⁴ GYULAI ET AL. 1983, 521–522.

cm. I. No: 12033 (Pl. I/7)

8. Crooked iron disc. Dimension: 4.5 x 3.5 cm. I. No: 12034 (Pl. I/8)

9. Keyhole disc. Poorly preserved, polygon shaped, fragmentary disc. Dimensions: 8.2 x 3.3. I. no: 12035 (Pl. I/9)

10. Small iron rod with circular transection, narrowing towards the end. Probably a cotter-plate or spike fragment. Dimensions: 7 x 0.7 cm. I. No: 12036 (Pl. I/10)

11. String of an unidentified object. Dimensions: 4.5 x 2.1 cm. I. no: 12037 (Pl. I/11)

12. Fragment of a grass hook. Probably part of the short necked hook's blade, arched towards the lower end. Dimensions: 13.2 x 1.4 cm. I. No: 12038 (Pl. I/12)

13. Iron knife. The corroded blade narrows towards the end. Its tip and tang are aligned. The tang is narrower than the blade and its sides are parallel. Dimension: 18 x 2 cm. I. No: 12039 (Pl. II/1)

14. Iron knife. The tang is narrower than the blade. The spine is arched towards the end. Dimension: 18 x 1.3 cm. I. No: 12040 (Pl. II/2)

15. Knife case stiffener. Corroded on its lower side, the bolt linking the iron discs above the rectangular ear has been preserved. Dimension: 19.5 x 1.1 cm. I. No: 12041 (Pl. II/3)

16. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 11.30 x 11.65 mm, 0.30 g, axis 2. Double cross on its obverse, with unidentifiable mint marks on the left and right. On the reverse an open crown. Clipped on the margins. I. No: 12042 (Pl. II/4).

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

17. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 11.72 x 14.57 mm, 0.32 g, axis 2. Partly

visible double cross on the obverse, unidentifiable mint mark on the left, blurred mint mark on the right. On the reverse an open crown. I. No: 12043 (Pl. II/5)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

18. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 14.11 x 14.22 mm, 0.39 g, axis 11. Double cross on the obverse, blurred mint marks on the left and right. On the reverse a deformed open crown. Clipped on the margins. I. No: 12044 (Pl. II/6)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

19. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 13.13 x 14.05 mm, 0.36 g, axis 12. On the obverse a blurred double cross. On the reverse misplaced open crown. I. No: 12045 (Pl. II/7)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

20. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 12.72 x 13.51 mm, 0.39 g, axis 2. Partially visible, misplaced double cross on the obverse, on the right C? mint mark. On the reverse a blurred open crown. I. No: 12046 (Pl. II/8)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

21. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 12.84 x 13.44 mm, 0.24 g, axis 3. Partially visible double cross on the obverse with a mint mark containing the letter A on the right and left. The mint mark is represented inversely on the right side. I. No: 12047 (Pl. II/9)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

22. Counterfeit copper quarring (1/4 denarius), 12.86 x 13.09 mm, 0.40 g, axis ?. Partially visible, misplaced double cross on the obverse, with unknown mint marks on the left and right. Unidentifiable shape on the reverse. I. No: 12048 (Pl. II/10)

CNH II 129; Huszár 586; Pohl 124; Unger 456.

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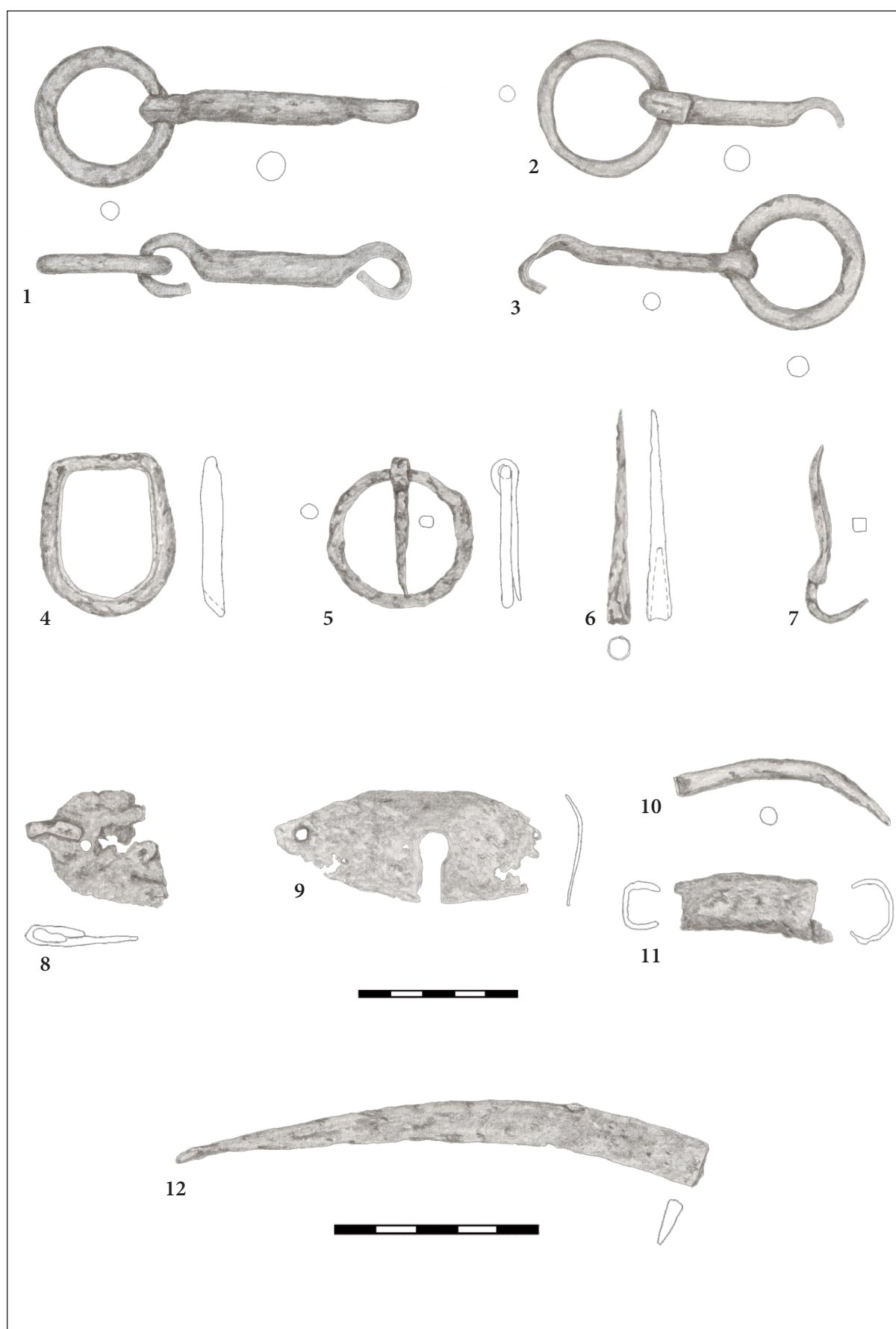


Plate I. Iron finds from the Sânișoare/Nyergeshegy-Szalonnávár site (1-12).

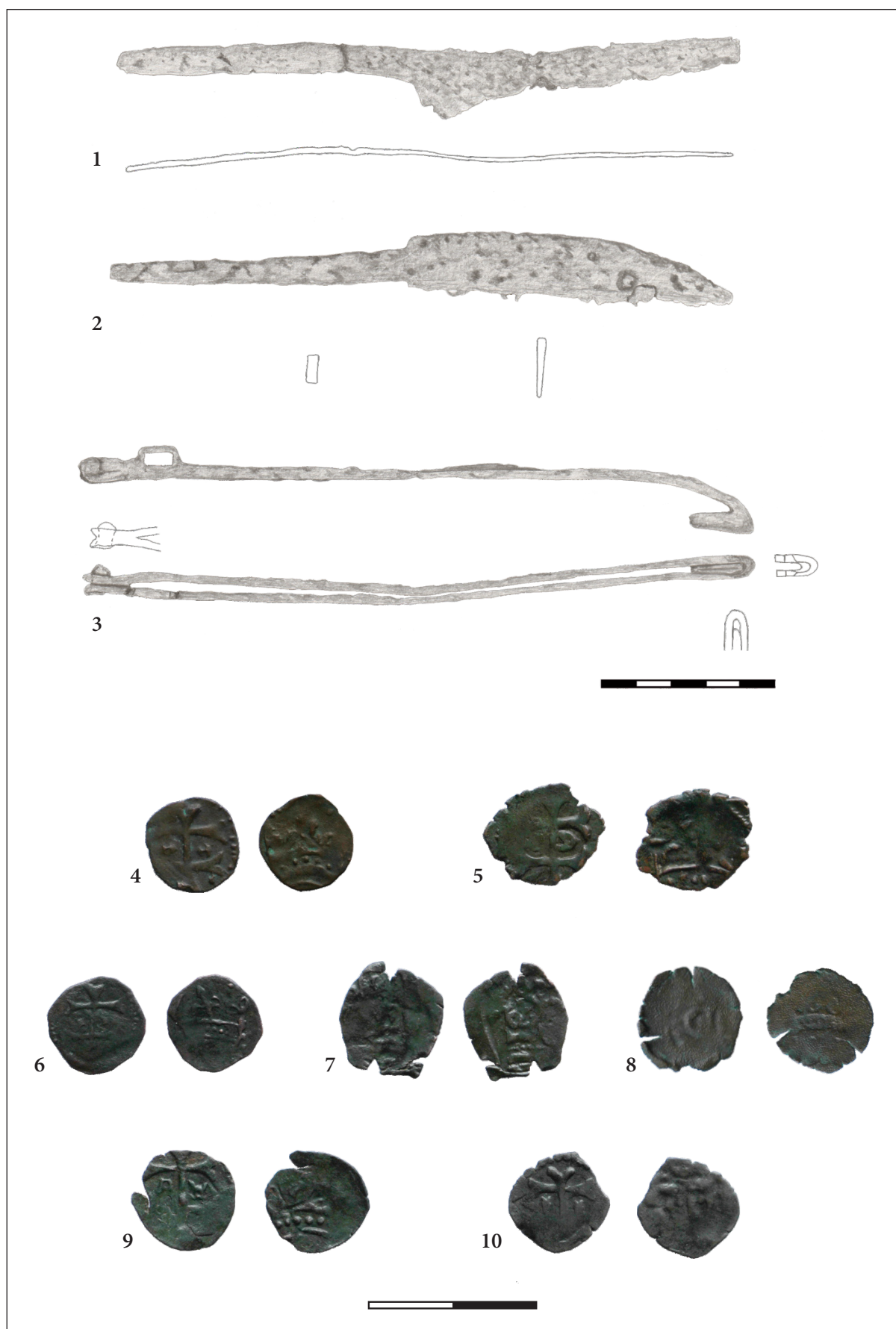


Plate II. Iron finds (1-3) and counterfeit Sigismund-era coins (4-10) from the Sânișoare/Nyergeshegy-Szalonnavár site.

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