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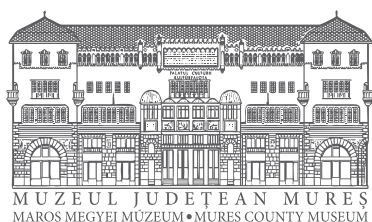
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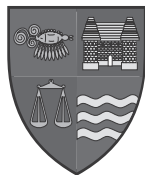
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Târgu Mureş
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THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CEMETERY AT ȚUFALĂU / CÓFALVA- ALÁMENŐ I (COVASNA COUNTY, ROMANIA)

József PUSKÁS*

In 2018, during field surveys, near the village Țufalău / Cófalva a Middle Bronze Age cemetery was identified. In the ploughing marks a total of 18 ceramic and bone densities were discovered, belonging to a disturbed cremation cemetery. The ceramics discovered in the cemetery belong entirely to the Wietenberg culture, very likely to the A-B/I-II periods. An important result of the present paper is a radiocarbon dating of one of the graves (G 2). The calibrated data has given a 68.2% probability for a dating between 1876 and 1698 BC, which corresponds to a 95.4% probability for a dating between 1882 and 1692 calBC.

Keywords: field survey, cremation cemetery, southeastern Transylvania, Wietenberg culture, C14 data
Cuvinte cheie: cercetare de teren, cimitir de incinerare, sud-estul Transilvaniei, cultura Wietenberg, datare C14

Țufalău (Hungarian: Cófalva) is located in the present day Covasna County, Romania. Geographically it is a part of the Târgu Secuiesc Depression (hu: Felsőháromszéki-medence), the easternmost inner mountain depression of the Eastern Carpathian Mountains. The modern settlement lies on the left bank of the Black River (ro: Râul Negru, hu: Feketeügy), on a small hill emerging from the floodplain of the river. The hill is also bordered by the Covasna stream (hu: Kovászna-patak) from the south, and the Păpăuș stream (hu: Papolc-patak) from the north. Before river management operations in the early 1900's the area was often flooded, creating watery marshes on the low-lying areas. In the present day the fields are used for grazing or as hayfields. The toponymic-material as well as the lack of any trace of prehistoric settlements on these low-lying fields also suggests the existence of extended marshes even from prehistoric times. The former settlements are found on the alluvial fans, rising a few metres high, which

during floods remain dry. All of these fans were inhabited at different periods between the Neolithic and the 4th century AD.

The site is located about 800 m south-west from the local reformed church, on a slope facing south-west. During field surveys a Middle Bronze Age cemetery was identified. In the ploughing marks a total of 18 ceramic and bone densities were discovered, belonging to a disturbed cremation cemetery (Fig. 1). Since there were no archaeological excavations, this number does not indicate the number of the graves, because the urns, additional vessels and bone fragments could have been disturbed by the plough. The high number of bases belonging probably to urns suggests a badly damaged or totally destroyed cemetery. It seems unreasonable to speak of proper graves, so the "G" in the description means "grouping" and not "graves".

G 1. This is a grouping that included ceramic fragments belonging to two vessels, an urn and a possible lid. The urn was made of a

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fine fabric, with smoothed surfaces, burnt black, with traces of secondary burning. The neck was decorated with three parallel lines. Dimension: dmax: 32 cm.¹ The fragments of the second vessel (lid?) belong to a vessel with an everted rim, with a coarse undecorated surface. Dimension: drim: 22 cm. Among the ceramics 11 bone fragments were found (Pl. III/1–2).

G 2. In this grouping were found the best preserved vessels, consisting of two urns. The first one was made in a coarse fabric, with a smoothed brown outer surface, with everted rim, without decoration. Dimensions: dmax: 26 cm, drim: 16 cm. The second urn was made of sandy clay, with a smoothed burnt dark grey surface. The shoulder was decorated with three horizontal lines filled with short, vertical incisions. Beneath these, oblique, shallow channeling appears, closed by a decoration similar to that of the shoulder. The vessel has two small handles on the shoulder. Dimensions: dmax: 20 cm, drim: 13 cm, dbas: 6 cm. Some 15 burnt bone fragments were also found (Pl. III/3; IV/1).

G 3. The third grouping was marked by the base fragments of a vessel and 26 burnt bone fragments. The vessel was made of fine fabric, burnt grey, with a smoothed outer surface. Dimension: dbas: 8 cm (Pl. IV/2; VII/1).

G 4. Ceramic fragments belonging to two vessels: a base of an urn and a possible lid. The base was made of fine fabric, with a smoothed surface, burnt grey. Dimension: dbas: 13 cm. The fragments of the second vessel (lid?) belong to a bowl with an everted rim, with a coarse undecorated surface. Dimension: drim: 24 cm. Between the ceramics 30 bone fragments were found (Pl. IV/3–4; VII/2).

G 5. The ceramic fragments found in this group belong to at least two vessels. The urn had a well-preserved base. It was made of fine grey fabric with brown cloud-like firing marks, and a smoothed surface. A few decorated sherds very likely belong to this vessel. One is decorated with wide channelling, the other with cross-hatching on the shoulder. Dimension: dbas: 10.3 cm. Two other fragments belong to a dish, and probably served as a lid for the urn. It was made of coarse

fabric, with a smoothed outer surface. The rim was decorated with oblique incisions. Also six bone fragments were found (Pl. V/1–2; VII/3).

G 6. In this group only five ceramic fragments were found, with no bone remains. The sherds belong to a burnt red vessel, with a coarse undecorated surface.

G 7. Probably the three ceramic fragments found in this group belong to the same vessel. The urn, burnt grey, was decorated on the shoulder with a horizontal band of incised cross-hatchings. Near the pottery seven bone fragments were found (Pl. V/3; VII/4).

G 8. The few ceramic fragments belong to an urn. It was burnt grey, with a smoothed undecorated outer surface. Near the pottery two bone fragments were discovered (Pl. VII/5).

G 9. This was a concentration of about 13 bone fragments, very likely belonging to long bones. At a distance of 25 cm from the bones a small handle of a cup was found.

G 10. At this location fragments from two vessels were found, with no bone remains. The first type was of grey-brown colour on the outside and light brown on the inside, with a smoothed surface. Dimension: drim: 22 cm. The second vessel has a brown outer and dark grey inner, smoothed surface. Both vessels were undecorated (Pl. V/4).

G 11. This group includes fragments of a vessel, with undecorated black outer and grey inner surfaces. Near the pottery 20 bone fragments were found (Pl. VII/6).

G 12. This comprises fragments from different vessels. One may belong to an urn while the other to an adjacent vessel. Five bone fragments were also found (Pl. VII/7).

G 13. This group contains fragments from a vessel with an S-profile, with everted rim, with smoothed undecorated brown surface. Two bone fragments were also discovered (Pl. VI/1).

G 14. In this grouping are fragments from two vessels. One has an everted rim, with a burnt black undecorated fabric with brown cloud-like firing marks. Dimension: drim: c. 30 cm. A second vessel has a cylindrical neck, having a smoothed undecorated brown outer and a dark

¹ Abbreviations used in text: dmax: maximum diameter; drim: rim diameter; dbas: base diameter.

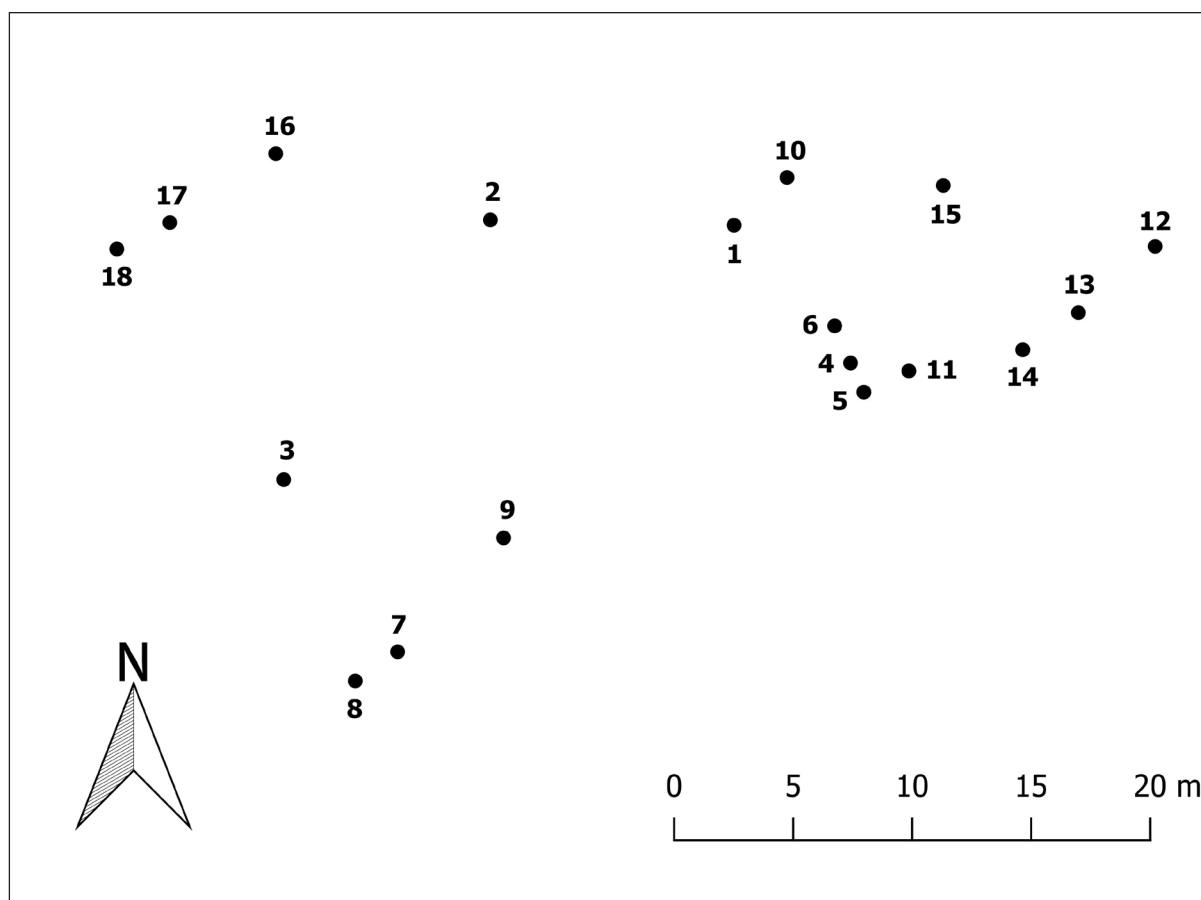


Fig. 1. Distribution of the ceramic and bone groupings in the cemetery.

grey inner surface.. Dimension: drim: 26 cm. Near the ceramic fragments a chipped stone and nine bone fragments were found (Pl. VI/3–5).

G 15. The ten ceramic fragments of this group belong to two different vessels. One has grey-brown colour on the outside, and is reddish on the inside, with a smoothed surface. The second vessel was burnt dark grey with a smoothed surface. None of the fragments were decorated. Between the sherds 11 bone fragments were found.

G 16. Pottery fragments from a vessel having coarse brown-red surfaces, without decoration. 28 bone fragments were discovered together with pottery (Pl. VII/8).

G 17. The ceramic fragments in this group probably belong to two vessels. One had brown colour with a smoothed surface. The other is

a rim of a lobed bowl, with grey colour and an undecorated smoothed surface. The 22 bone fragments were found with the pottery (Pl. VI/2; VII/9).

G 18. This grouping had only pottery fragments. The urn had a coarse, red surface, without decoration (Pl. VI/6; VII/10).

The archaeological material consists almost exclusively of pottery fragments. Some of them could be joined together, and in one case the urn could be restored. The fragmentation of the material made possible only a superficial typological analysis.² The ceramic fragments belong to urns and very likely to bowls that were used as lids. There were some fragments belonging to small cups, which suggests the existence of adjacent vessels.

² For the vessel forms and decoration motifs I used the typology created by Nikolaus Boroffka: BOROFFKA 1994, 119–194, Typentafel 1–29.

The only restored urn (discovered in G 2) belongs to the type TA2c, having a straight, slightly inverted rim (Pl. IV/1). The decoration consists of shallow, horizontal and cross-hatched channels. Apparently similar vessels were discovered in some of the graves from Sebeş–*Deasupra Satului*.³ Also in G 2 were recovered the fragments of another urn without decoration. The vessel can be included in the S-profiled, TA4c type (Pl. III/3). Other fragments belonging probably to urns were recovered from G 1, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 18.⁴ The one from G 1 is decorated on the shoulder with three parallel lines (VD3 – Pl. III/1). Here was found fragment belonging to a vessel with unusual form, not presented by Boroffka. From G 5, beside the numerous fragments from the base of a TA4c-type urn, one sherd of the shoulder was recovered, decorated with cross-hatched band (VD4 – Pl. V/1). A similar fragment is known from G 7 (Pl. V/3). A few other fragments belonging to S-profiled vessels (TA4) are known from G 4 (Pl. IV/4), G 10 (Pl. V/4), G 13 (Pl. VI/1) and G 14 (Pl. VI/3). Due to the state of fragmentation we could not assign them to any particular vessel type. Possibly another rim from G 14 (Pl. VI/4) belongs to type TA3b, while a small part of a bag-shaped vessel (Pl. VI/6) was recovered from G 18. The bases from G 3–4 could have belonged to urns, or could have been used as lids (Pl. IV/2–3). Also the bowls from G 5 and G 17 were used as lids. The first was decorated with cross-hatched incisions on the outside of the rim (VD4) and oblique incisions on top of the rim (VD48 – Pl. V/2). A second fragment is a TE1a-type undecorated lobed

bowl (Pl. VI/2). In G 14 a chipped stone was found that may have been a tool (Pl. VI/5).

From the 18 groupings a total of 207 bone fragments (likely all human) were recovered. There has not yet been any anthropological study of the fragments. All are small, fragmentary pieces, with obvious traces of burning. Sometimes the bone remains were placed in the urn with charcoal remains, probably without selecting any preferred parts of the body.

The ceramics discovered in the cemetery at Țufalău / Cofalva–*Alămenő I.* belong entirely to the Wietenberg culture. The S-profiled vessels of TA4c are a common form in the culture, but without much chronological value. It is known from the four lower layers of the Derșida site,⁵ as well as from cemeteries belonging to different periods of the Wietenberg culture.⁶ A few fragments belonging to the TA2c-type vessels were discovered in the three middle layers (2–4) at the Derșida site. N. Boroffka dated this vessel form to the Wietenberg A2 phase. Also the TA3b-type vessel belongs to an earlier phase (Boroffka A1).⁷ At Derșida the TE1a-type lobed bowls were more often represented in the earlier phase of the culture (Wietenberg A2-B).⁸ A similar tendency was observed at the Rotbav site, where this type of vessel (Dietrich B5c) appeared only in the 1st and 2nd layers.⁹

The decorations of the vessels are simple. The motifs are all made with incision techniques. The parallel lines and the crosshatched bands do not have chronological value, having been used for a long period of time.¹⁰

The simple vessel forms and the lack of complex decorative motifs such as meanders,

³ PAUL 1995, 182, Taf. VI/7–8.

⁴ Here we present only those fragments that were decorated, and that eventually could be assigned to vessel forms. In a recently published article a Bayesian modeling was made for the available Wietenberg dates. The authors concluded “that we should abandon the existing relative chronology for the internal development of the Wietenberg Culture. The ceramic styles upon which the current chronology is constructed are not temporally discrete.” (QUINN ET AL. 2020, 55). For now, we have opted for the use of the existing relative chronology, but its use in the future should be reconsidered.

⁵ BOROFFKA 1994, 247, Tabelle 12.

⁶ SZÉKELY 1995, 142, pl. V/1; 143, pl. VII/4; 146, pl. XI/4; BERECKI 2016, 176, pl. 11/2, 178, pl. 13/9; BĂLAN–BURLACU–ȚIMOFTE 2017, 90, fig. 128, 97, fig. 145 etc.

⁷ BOROFFKA 1994, 249.

⁸ BOROFFKA 1994, 247, Tabelle 12; 249.

⁹ DIETRICH 2014, 54.

¹⁰ BOROFFKA 1994, 248–249.

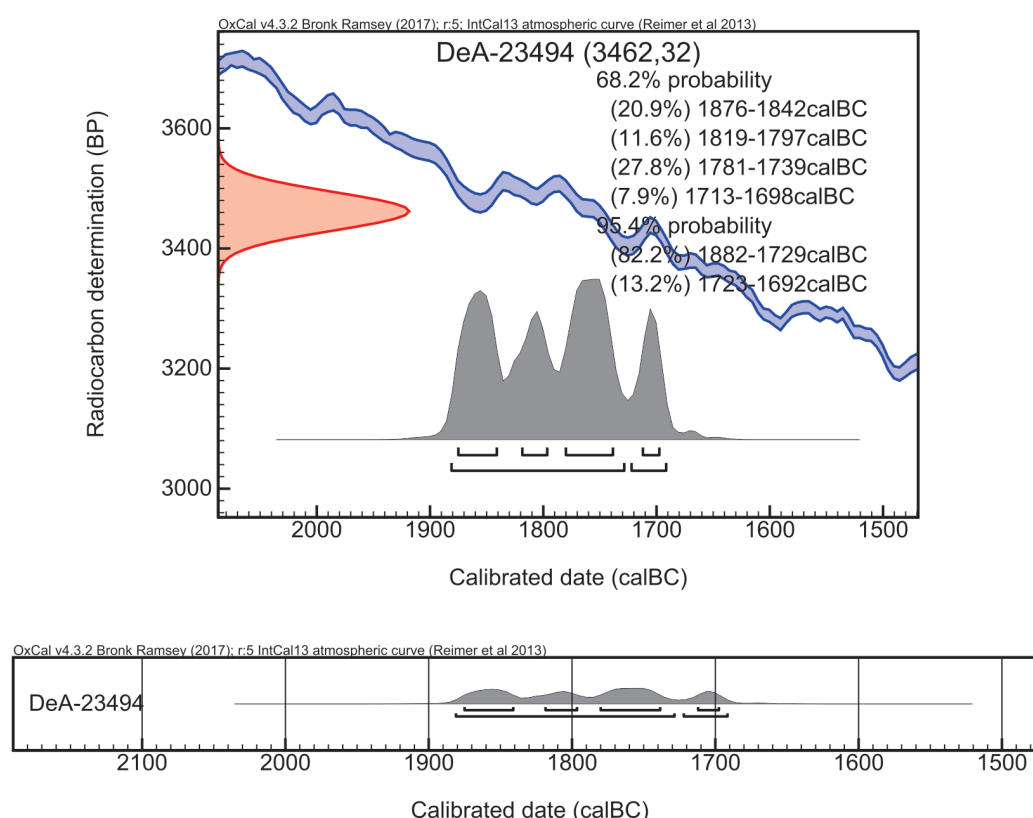


Fig. 2. Calibrated radiocarbon dating of G 2.

spirals or the *Zahnstempelung* technique suggests that the use of the cemetery was limited to the Wietenberg A-B/I-II periods. For the absolute chronology of the cemetery we dispose of a single radiocarbon measurement. The burnt bone sample (DeA-23494) was taken from G 2, and has given a 3462 \pm 32 BP result. The calibrated data has given a 68.2% probability for a dating between 1876 and 1698 BC, which corresponds to a 95.4% probability for a dating between 1882 and 1692 calBC (Fig. 2).¹¹

Similar results were obtained for some of the graves at Sebeș-Între Răstoace¹² and Sibișeni,¹³ the latter being a cemetery of the Wietenberg C/III phase.¹⁴

In the distribution area of the Wietenberg culture similar data to that found at Țufalău / Cófalva are known from Wietenberg B/II,¹⁵ and also from Wietenberg C/III sites.¹⁶ Thanks to the growing number of C14 measurements, in recent years several scholars have reviewed the chronology of the Wietenberg culture, sometimes leading to slightly contradictory results. In his article about the early and Middle Bronze Age in the eastern Carpathian Basin, F. Gogâltan placed the Wietenberg II ceramic style between c. 1900–1700 BC.¹⁷ Bălan *et al.* proposed a new chronological scheme for the evolution of the culture, making a tripartite division.¹⁸ The Early Wietenberg Phase was dated between the 20th

¹¹ The data was calibrated with IntCal 13 atmospheric curve (REIMER ET AL. 2013).

¹² BĂLAN ET AL. 2018, 199.

¹³ CIUGUDEAN-QUINN 2015, 150–151.

¹⁴ PAUL 1995, 196.

¹⁵ PALINCAȘ ET AL. 2019, 40; WHITLOW ET AL. 2013, 38.

¹⁶ CIUGUDEAN-QUINN 2015, 150.

¹⁷ GOGÂLTAN 2015, 77.

¹⁸ BĂLAN ET AL. 2016, 67–92.

and the first half of the 18th centuries BC, while the second, Classical Wietenberg Phase lasted from the mid 18th to the 16th centuries BC.¹⁹ The data from Țufalău / Cófalva fits into the second half of the first period and the first half of second period, although the lack of complex motifs described in the Classical Phase suggests an earlier dating, towards the end of the Early Wietenberg Phase. A critical view of the radiocarbon dating of the Wietenberg culture has recently been made in Palincaș *et al.* 2019.²⁰ In the authors' opinion most of the probes were not reliable because "of a failure to respect the methodological requirements specific to the sample material."²¹ Based on new data from Derșida, the Wietenberg II period (layer 3) should be dated between approximately "1800 BC, or somewhat earlier" and 1750 cal BC.

Until recently only one discovery belonging to the Middle Bronze Age was known in the vicinity of the village of Țufalău / Cófalva, namely the famous golden treasure.²² The recent field surveys have brought to light several traces of settlement, among which four, including the above-presented cemetery, belong to the Wietenberg culture. These discoveries have made possible not just the reconstruction of the local settlement network, but also the context of the treasure.²³

East of the cemetery is situated a Middle Bronze Age settlement, belonging to the Wietenberg culture (Pl. I/3). The two sites are separated by a valley, probably a former river-bed.

The lack of complex decorative motifs on the pottery from the settlement suggests contemporaneity with the cemetery. Roughly 1,5 km north of these sites is a natural elevation, with settlement traces from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age and with the ruins of a Modern Age fortification (Pl. I/1). Recently ceramics belonging to the Wietenberg culture have also been discovered.²⁴ The dominant position of the site has enabled the control of the southern part of the Târgu Secuiesc Basin. Compared to the other sites near Țufalău / Cófalva this one probably had a higher rank in the settlement hierarchy, and can probably be interpreted as a centre. Two other settlements are known from the area. One is situated on the right bank of the Păpăuș stream (Pl. I/2), while the other is on the left bank of the Covasna stream (Pl. I/4). The ceramics discovered at both sites are decorated with simple motifs, made with incision and channelling techniques. In 1840 somewhere east of these settlements the famous golden treasure of Țufalău / Cófalva was discovered. The exact location is unknown but it seems it was found east of the village, near the road to Brateș/Barátos. The most probable place of discovery is near a small hill, at the limit between habitable (dry) and unsuitable (wet, marshy) areas for settlement. The treasure suggests the presence of a wealthy leader (or leaders) in the area, who had the power to obtain the raw material for these artefacts or the finished products.

In this article we have presented a recently-discovered Middle Bronze Age cemetery from Țufalău / Cófalva. Aside from the cemetery recent field surveys have also brought to light three other settlements of the same period. The cemetery very likely belonged to the

communities living in one or more of these settlements. The world of the living and the dead was well defined, the two areas being separated by a valley.

Țufalău / Cófalva is known from the archaeological literature since the 1840's, when a

¹⁹ BĂLAN ET AL. 2016, 80, 82.

²⁰ PALINCAȘ ET AL. 2019, 38–51.

²¹ PALINCAȘ ET AL. 2019, 38, 47.

²² CAVRUC 1998, 55, nr. 93.

²³ PUSKÁS 2018, 1–12.

²⁴ PUSKÁS 2015, 99–100.

treasure of gold was discovered. However, until recently the location of the deposit has not been found within the local settlement network, because of the lack of contemporary settlement traces.

The settlement density, as along with the golden hoard, suggests the importance of the area. Since important natural resources such as salt, copper, tin and gold are missing in the Țârgu Secuiesc Basin, the wealth of the inhabitants was provided by other means. Very likely an important role was played by the strategic

control of the various nearby routes.

An important result of the present paper is a radiocarbon dating of one of the graves (G 2). Even though we do not have a direct link between the cemetery and the golden hoard, very likely they are contemporaneous, and belong to the early phase of the Wietenberg culture (Wietenberg A-B/II). The hoard belongs to the Hajdúsámson horizon, dated to the Reinecke Bz A2b-c period,²⁵ in absolute terms meaning the 18th – 17th centuries BC.²⁶

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²⁵ DAVID 2013, 98, Abb. 6, 109.

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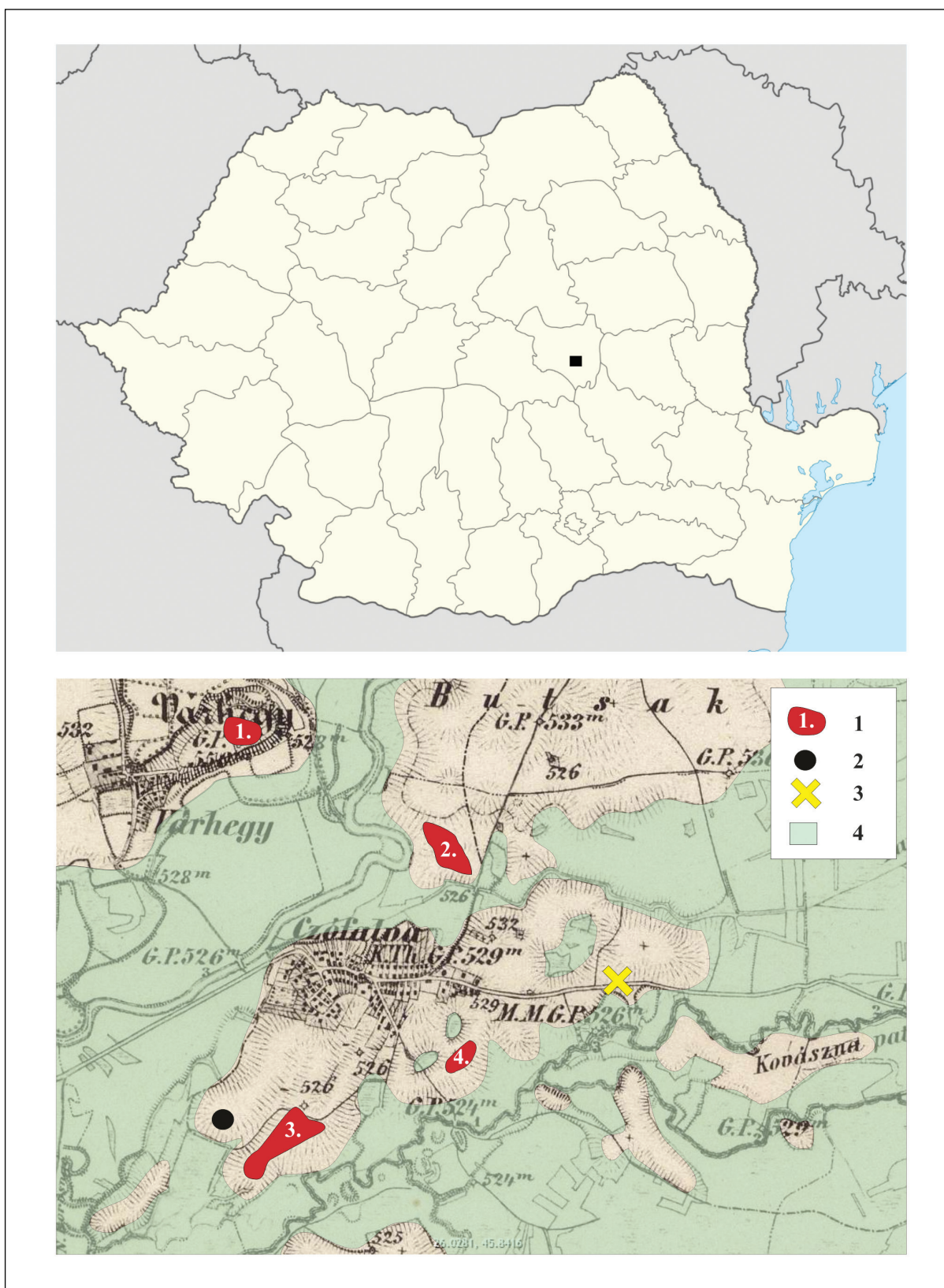


Plate I. The location of the site within Romania (upper) and Tufalău / Cofalva (lower).

1. settlements; 2. cemetery from the Alámenő I. site;

3. approximate location of the golden hoard; 4. unsuitable areas for settling.



Plate II. The location of the cemetery on the 1st (upper) and 2nd (lower) Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire.

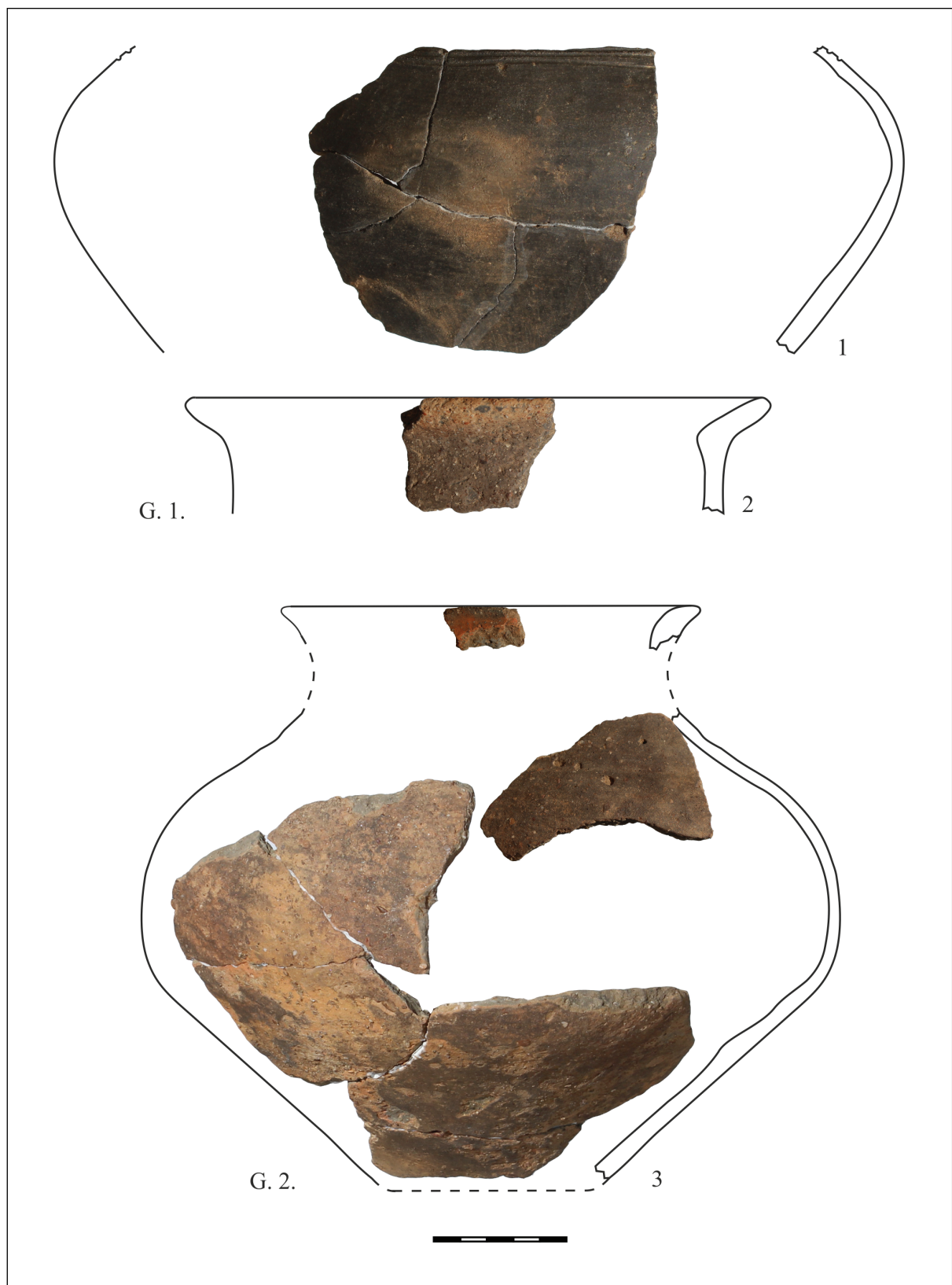


Plate III. Ceramics from G 1 (1-2) and G 2 (3).

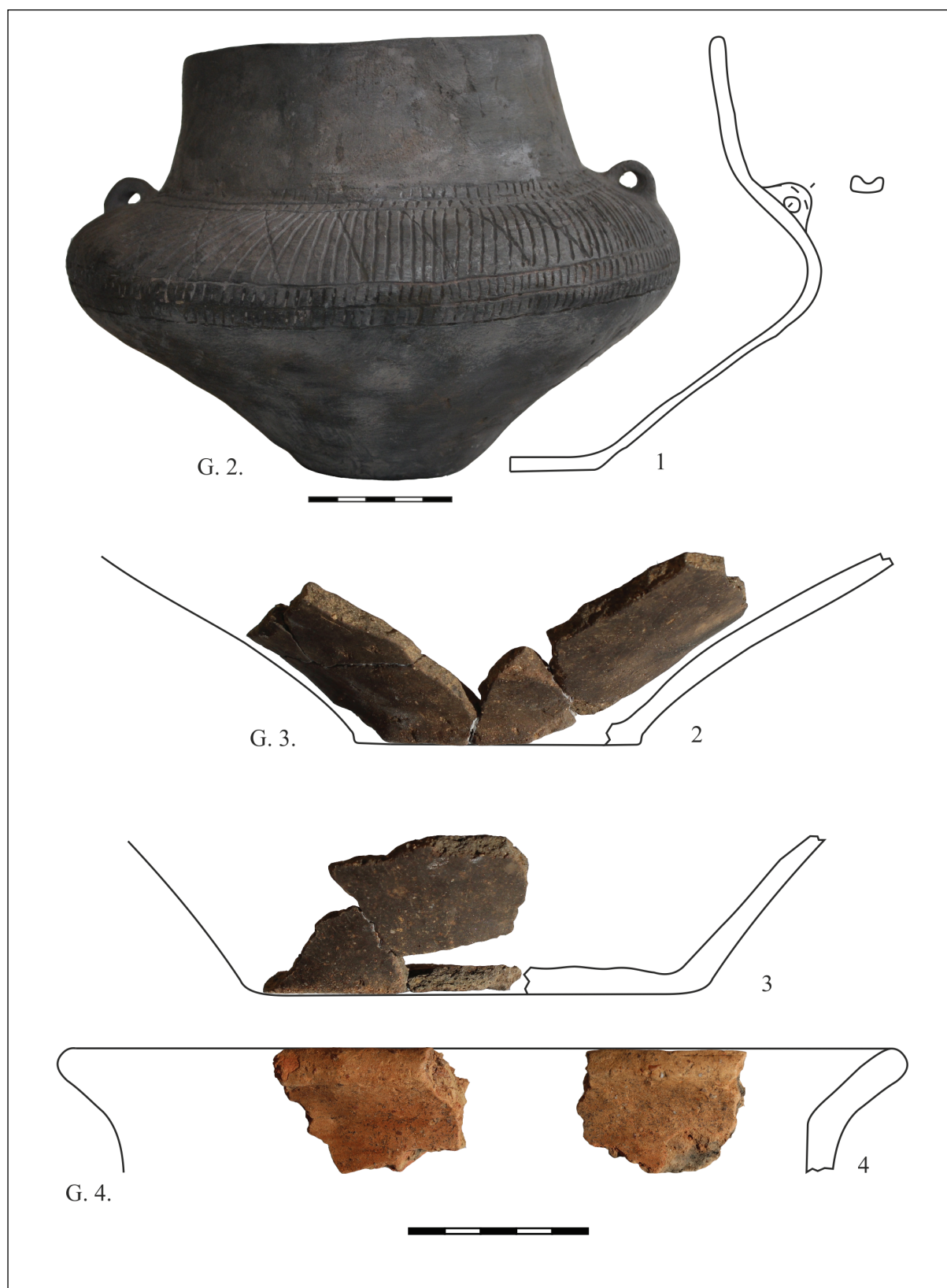


Plate IV. Ceramics from G 2 (1), G 3 (2-3) and G 4 (4).

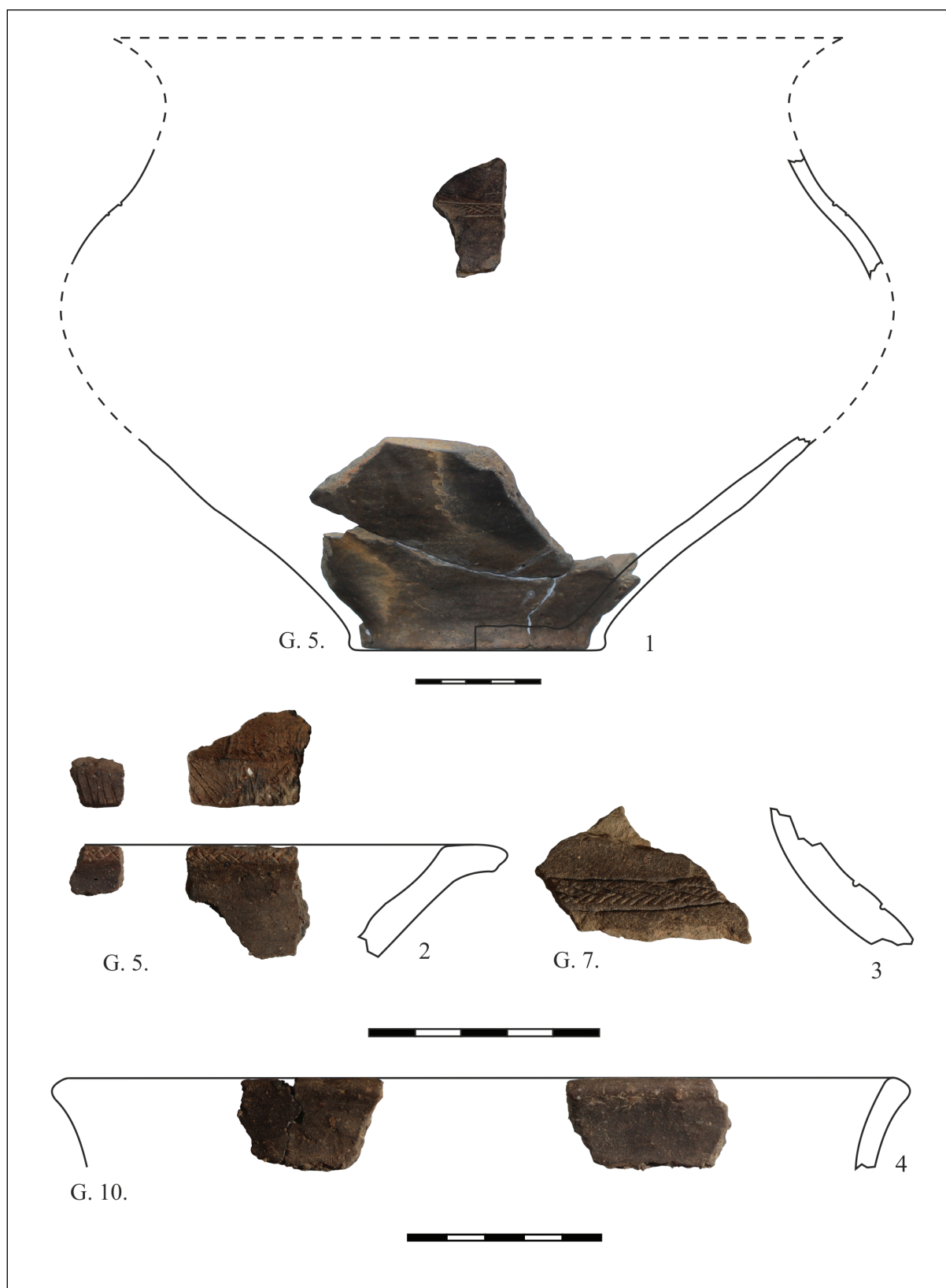


Plate V. Ceramics from G 5 (1-2), G 7 (3) and G 10 (4).

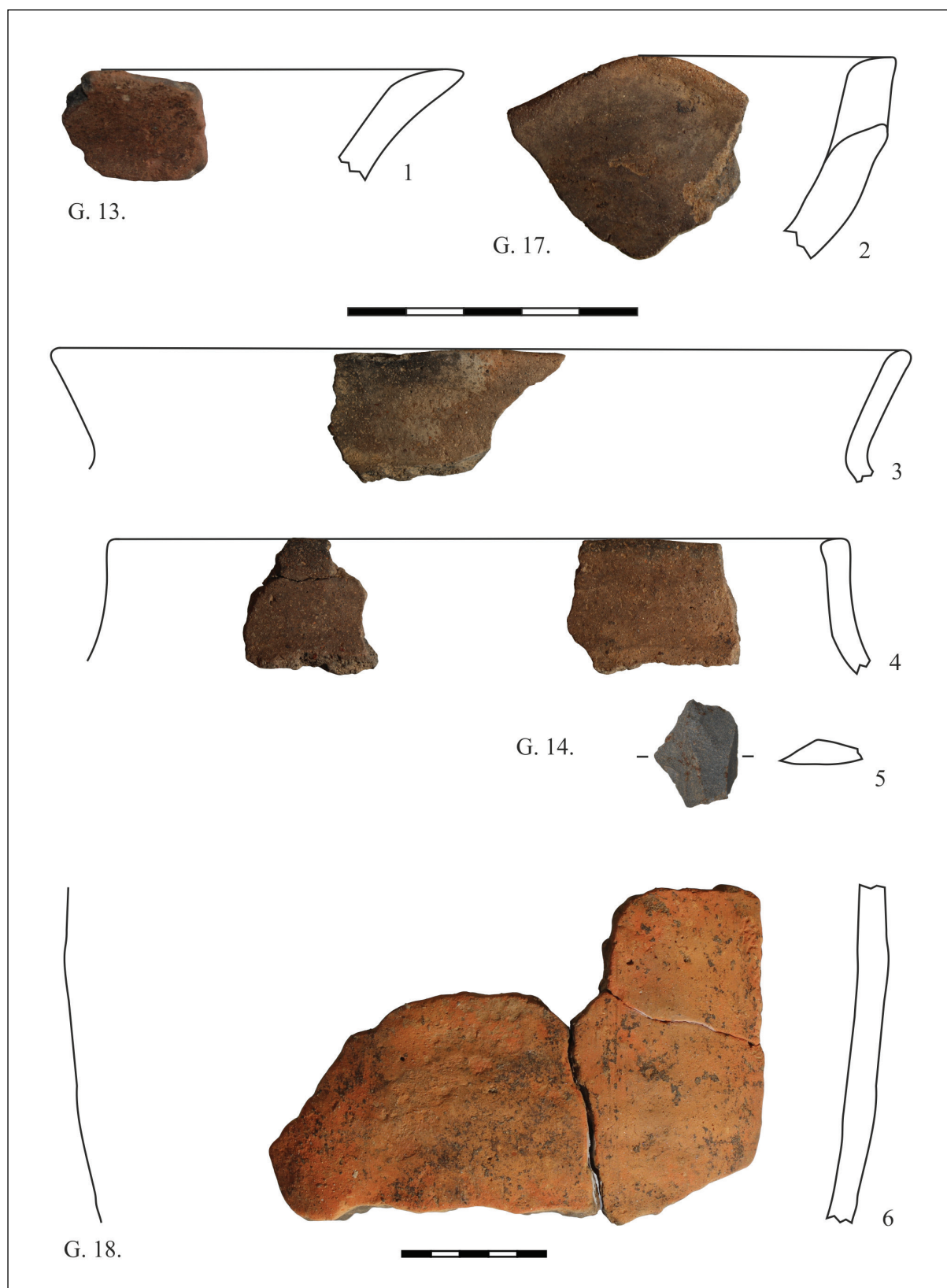


Plate VI. Ceramics from G 13 (1), G 14 (3-5), G 17 (2) and G 18 (6).

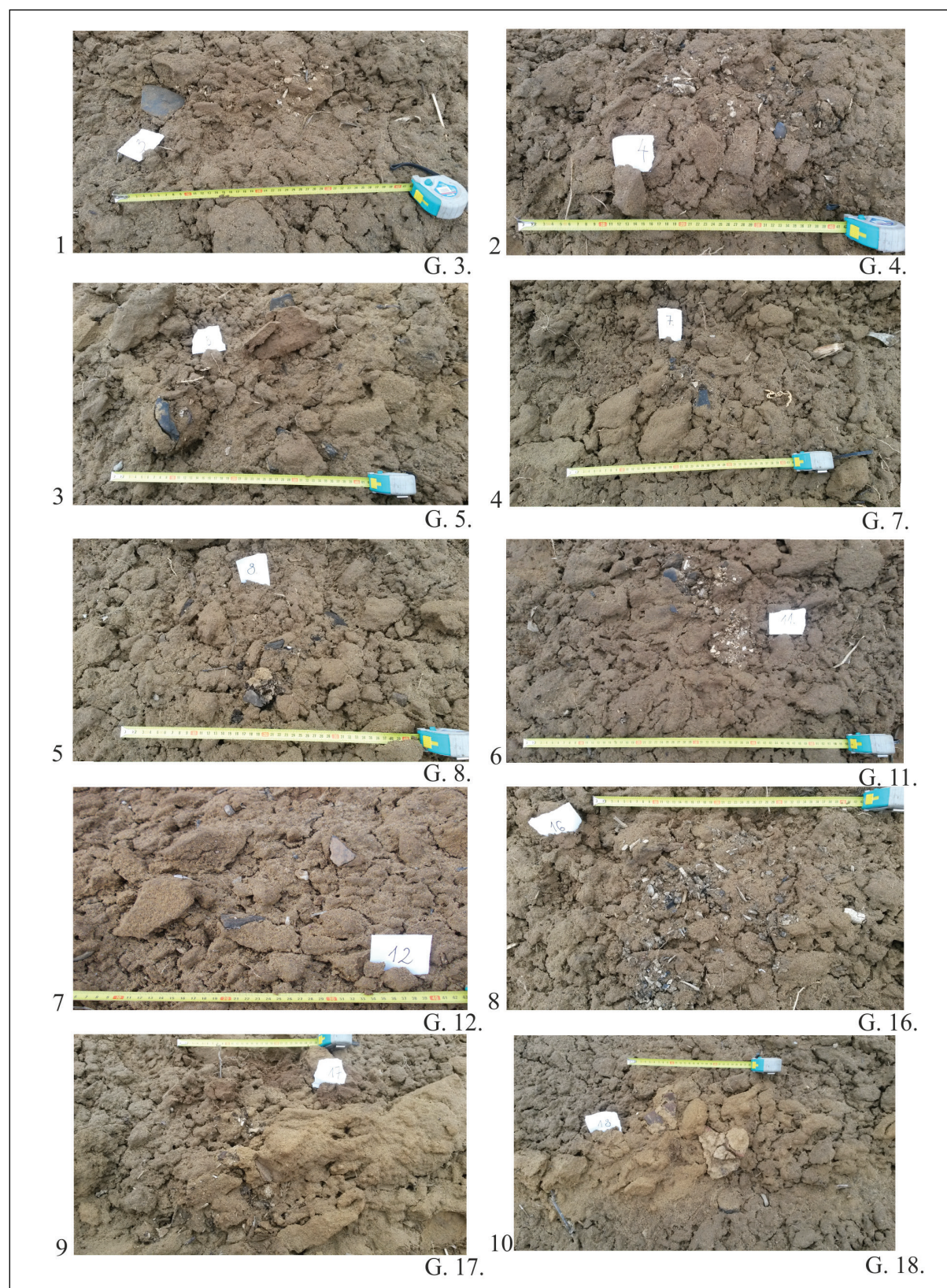


Plate VII. The different groupings at the time of discovery.

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 Jós 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