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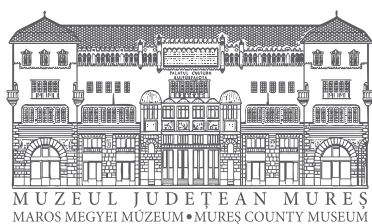
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POSSIBLE KERNOI DISCOVERED IN THE *PRINCIPIA* FROM CĂLUGĂRENI / MIKHÁZA

Katalin SIDÓ*
Szilamér-Péter PÁNCZÉL**

During the excavations of the principia from the Roman auxiliary fort in Călugăreni, fragments from two hand-formed shallow pottery objects were discovered, which do not fit in the forms repertoire of the local ceramic vessels. One of the artefacts has oval form and quite rare cogwheel decoration in the inner side, the other is almost rectangular. The two artefacts turned out to be kernoi, which are found mainly as grave goods in Central Balkan environment. The presence of these kernoi shed light on a new aspect of the spiritual life on the eastern limes of Roman Dacia. Even though it is clearly an object related to personal religious practice and may be linked to the sphere of 'baggage archaeology'; it is still a close link between Călugăreni and the provinces of Moesia and Thracia.

Keywords: Eastern *limes*, Roman Dacia, *principia*, cultic vessel, *kernos*.

Cuvinte cheie: *Limesul estic*, Dacia romană, *principia*, vase cultice, *kernos*.

Călugăreni / Mikháza in Mureş / Maros County, Romania is one of the major Roman military sites from Eastern Transylvania and it is located in the south-western part of the modern village next to the road leading towards the village of Dămieni / Deményháza. The site stretches on the left bank of the Niraj / Nyárad River, relaying on the natural defence offered by the Gurghiu / Görgényi Mountains and the hills of the Subcarpații Târnavei Mici / Sóvidéki domb-ság. Alongside a chain of watchtowers and other

defensive elements situated towards East, it had the task to control the Roman border (*limes*) section around the upper Niraj Valley and the Săcădat / Szakadát Valley.

Since 2008, in the frame of different projects focusing on the research, conservation and presentation of the site, aerial archaeological, geophysical, architectural and topographical surveys, and systematic research excavation have been undertaken at the site of Călugăreni.¹

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¹ The following projects have to be mentioned:

^a A collaboration between the Aerial Archaeological Archive from Pécs and the Mureş County Museum setting the framework for the "Limes Dacicus Orientalis" project, aiming a better comprehension of the Roman frontier system in the forehead of the Eastern-Carpathians.

^b The "Digitizing the Roman Limes. Sector Brâncovenesti – Sărațeni" project was based at the Mureş County Museum, financed by the Romanian Ministry of Research (CNCSIS-UEFISCDI) between 2013 and 2016, and focused on non-invasive research and the digitization of the available archive data.

^c In the years between 2013 and 2015, an interdisciplinary team organized the "Roman Limes as a European Cultural Landscape" field school. This Erasmus Intensive Programme was coordinated by the Winckelmann Institute of the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and involved lecturers and students of archaeology, geophysics, architecture and



Fig. 1. The excavations at the auxiliary fort from Călugăreni / Mikháza (Made by Nándor Laczkó and Szilamér-Péter Pánczél)

The area of the auxiliary fort of the *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittaria* is known as *Vár / Cetate* (Castle), *Vár-tartomány* (Castle district), *Tündér Ilona vára* (Tündér Ilona's castle) and *Óvár* (Old castle).²

Since 2013, in the frame of an international cooperation, excavations have been carried out in the headquarters building (*principia*) of the auxiliary fort (Area A). The archaeological

excavations followed a strategy determined by two important aspects: the detailed registration of the planimetry of the different phases and the interpretation of the recovered archaeological material to clarify the functionality of the different rooms.³

Based on the seven excavation campaigns (Area A on Fig. 1), as a general observation we can testify that the building was severely

restoration from the following institutions: Universität zu Köln, Pécsi Tudományegyetem, Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai from Cluj-Napoca, Műszaki- és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem and Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem from Budapest, Fachhochschule Erfurt, and Universitatea Petru Maior from Târgu Mureş. Since 2016, the Mureş County Museum, the Chair of the Roman Provinces at the Archaeological Institute of the Universität zu Köln, the Erasmus Fund of the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, and the Romanian Ministry of Culture have financed the research excavations.

^d Since 2012, the Mureş County Museum hosts the "Roman Limes Route" project financed by the Administration of the National Cultural Fund from Romania (AFCN) and the Mureş County Council with the aim to preserve and present the sites belonging to this *limes* sector.

² For the research history of the site see mainly: PAULOVICS 1944, 32–34; PROTASE 1965; GUDEA 1997, 556; LAZÁR 1995, 122–124; POPA ET AL. 2010, 107–108; PÁNCZÉL 2015, 910; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2018, 13–14.

³ For preliminary reports see mainly: MAN ET AL. 2014; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2014; MAN ET AL. 2015; 2016; DOBOS ET AL. 2017; MAN ET AL. 2017; BITAY ET AL. 2018; PÁNCZÉL 2018a; 2018b; 2018c; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2018; PÁNCZÉL–LUKÁCSI 2019; PÁNCZÉL–SIDÓ 2019; SIDÓ–PÁNCZÉL 2019; MAN ET AL. 2019; BITAY ET AL. 2020; SZILÁGYI ET AL. 2020.

damaged by modern interventions ranging from robbing activities to contemporary agriculture. For this reasons most of the layers related to the last Roman phases of habitation are just partially preserved and could only be documented up to a certain extent. Most of the documented demolition layers represent re-depositions of the initial contexts during modern times.

Regarding the building as a whole, the excavations revealed the existence of two major phases: an earlier timber one, identified for the moment in the north-western part of the structure and a later stone phase. The precise chronology of the two phases cannot be established with certainty, but the destruction of the wooden *principia* can be roughly dated to the second part of the 2nd century.⁴ Regarding the construction of the building during the stone phase, two main techniques were used. The foundations of the exterior wall of the *principia* together with the shrine of the standards (*aedes*), back offices, and *basilica* were built from masonry made of volcanic stones, river cobbles and mortar, in the *opus incertum* technique, while the part surrounding the courtyard, consisted of a cobble foundation bound with clay. As far as the elevation concerns, in both cases we have to think rather on timber-adobe and mudbrick walls. As a general observation, it can be stated, that all of the areas investigated so far and belonging to the stone *principia* were destroyed by fire during the second part of the 3rd century.⁵

As mentioned above, the intense modern activities from the site did not allow a proper preservation of the late phases. However, with a certain degree of caution, the archaeological material from the contexts related to the

dismantling or destruction of the *principia* can be related to the latest phase of use.⁶ Such is the case of the two pottery artefacts discussed in the present paper: object A (small find numbers 436 and 10253)⁷ and object B (small find number 10690).⁸

Artefact A is a hand-formed, oval object, made of coarse fabric (Fig. 2/left; Fig. 3/A). The quality of the burning is not too good, the inner layer of the matrix is reduced, and the outer side is oxidized. In the inner side of the small plate-like vessel, traces of red-brownish engobe are visible. On the upper side of the rim a row of incised lines is running, while in the inner part, cogwheel, respectively nail-profile decoration is present. The cogwheel decoration forms nine almost straight lines in the middle, closed by one line running around. One corner of the vessel is missing. In the inner side are visible traces of burning which testifies a constant or frequent use.

Artefact B is also hand-formed, it is made of coarse fabric and the burning is oxidized. (Fig. 2/right; Fig. 3/A). It has a rectangular shape with rounded corners. In one corner, a small cup-like protrusion is visible, which was probably present on all corners. There are very scarce signs of use on the inner side.

Such strange form, decoration and fabric raises the question of functionality, especially if it is discovered in the *principia* of an auxiliary fort.

Analogies for such vessels can be found in the eastern part of *Moesia superior*, in the western part of *Moesia inferior*, and *Thracia*, so mostly in the Central Balkans. The prototypes of these vessels have usually rectangular shape, some of them with rounded corner, but circular

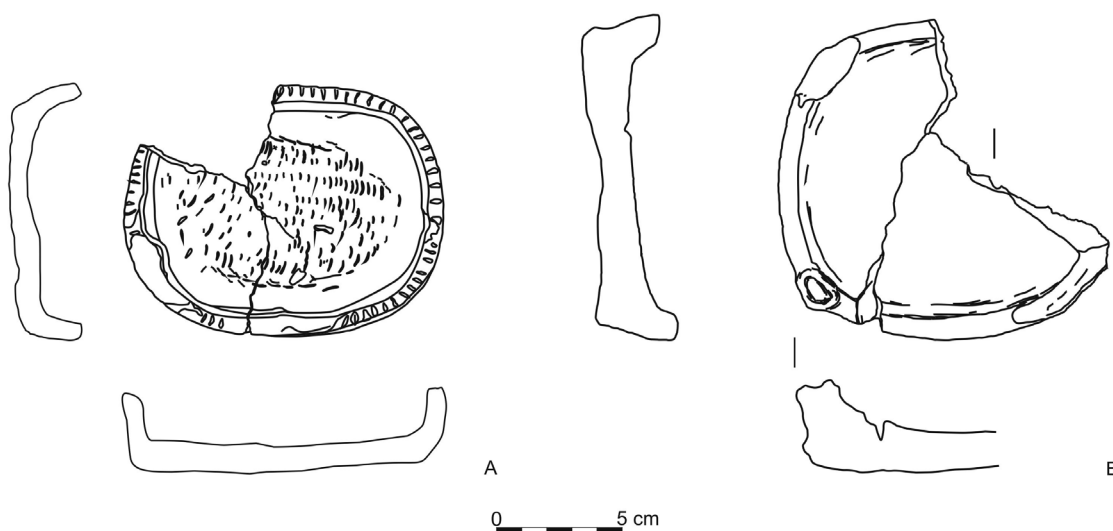
⁴ SIDÓ-PÁNCZÉL 2019, 476; PÁNCZÉL-SIDÓ 2019, 31.

⁵ The latest coins discovered during the excavation were minted during the reign of Philippus Arabus and the latest datable other small finds are from the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century.

⁶ Silvia Mustăța and Alpár Dobos have been the area supervisors in the *principia* between 2013 and 2016 and Dorottya Nyulas was the trench supervisor in 2016 in trench A4. We are grateful for their contribution and the great results.

⁷ It was recovered from the robbing trench (fill numbers 34 = 159, cut numbers 16 = 131) of the northern precinct wall of the *principia* excavated in trench A in 2013 and 2015. Dimensions of the object composed of two joining fragments: length 12.1 cm; width 9.55 cm; height 3.1 cm; thickness of the wall 0.7 cm; thickness of the base 0.9 cm.

⁸ It was recovered from the robbing trench (fill numbers Cx 259 = 262 = 264 = 269 = 282 = 375, cut numbers 270 = 293 = 376) of the southern precinct wall of the *principia* excavated in trench A4 in 2016. Dimensions of the object composed of two joining fragments: length 13.1 cm; width 12.8 cm; height 3.5 cm; thickness of the wall 1.2 cm; thickness of the base 1.7 cm.

Fig. 2. Photo of the *kanoi* (Photo by Szilamér-Péter Pánczél)Fig. 3. Drawings of the *kanoi* (Drawings by Katalin Sidó)

ones also occur. On the corners, in some cases appear small cup-like recipients. According to these, the vessels are considered to be *kanoi*, which follow La Tène traditions.⁹ Most of the vessels, with very few exceptions, like the ones

from the *villa* of Pernik in Králev Dol¹⁰ or the one discovered in a waste pit, next to a pottery kiln in Viminacium,¹¹ were discovered in cemeteries as grave goods. Bulatovič collected these vessels from 16 sites (Table 1/1–16).¹² Sultov

⁹ The origin of the *kanoi* is considered of La Tène tradition. Rectangular altars were discovered in the thracian city of Seuthopolis (Kazanlak, Bulgaria) from 4th–3rd century BC, which are considered to be prototypes, but also the eleusian cult vessels are associated with the development of this form (CÍCIKOVA 1984, 49–51; NÁJĐENOVA 1991, 287). Bulatovič links the origin of the vessels to thracian tradition as well (BULATOVIČ 2006, 212–214). There is without doubt similarity between the *kanoi* and altars of the Iron Age, and the ones discovered in cemeteries and few other environments from the 2nd–4th centuries AD, but there is no answer to the lack of these objects during several hundred years between the two intervals.

¹⁰ BULATOVIČ 2006, 207, Pl. 2/15; BULATOVIČ 2015, 49.

¹¹ BULATOVIČ 2015, 49.

¹² BULATOVIČ 2006; 2015.

published one *kernos* from the necropolis at Butovo, and mentions one from Hotnica (Table 1/21–22).¹³ A high quality *kernos* was discovered in Pautalia, which is a lead-glazed rectangular object, with four corner cups. In the middle of the vessel there is a Fortuna / Tyche representation. The inner side and the rim of the vessel was decorated with cogwheel decoration as well (Table 1/20).¹⁴ Other examples were published by Najdenova (Table 1/12, 15),¹⁵ three by Torbatov (Table 1/17),¹⁶ one by Dimitrova from Dragoman (Table 1/18).¹⁷ The only vessel with such decoration from a province located north of the Danube, is the one discovered in the cemetery of Sucidava and dated to the 4th century (Table 1/19).¹⁸

The dating of the cemeteries and sites, and implicit the *kernoi* begins in the middle of the 2nd century, and very few last until the second half of the 4th century (Table 1).

These vessels present different forms, from rectangular to oval and circular, and the cup-like vessels are also missing in some cases. Bulatovič separates the vessels in three groups: (a) with one cup or container in the inner side, (b) with small cups on the corner, or corners, and (c) the ones without cup.¹⁹ The only element which is constant, and which probably had a basic meaning in case of the initial vessels, is the cogwheel decoration. The decoration resembles grain seeds, so it may be very well connected to fecundity as well. The only representation, of Fortuna / Tyche on the vessel from Pautalia also can point into this direction.²⁰

Between the analogies there are three which resemble to the *kernos* A from Călugăreni. The first one is from Donja Ljubata–*Stojkovanijska*, dated from the first third of 3rd to the middle of 4th century. It was discovered in a cremation grave, and after the description, the fabric and the size is quite similar.²¹ The other close analogy was discovered in Kočani–*Kasarski Krug* site in one of the cremation burials. The cogwheel decoration in this case does not follow a structure, but the form is very similar. The site was dated from the middle of the 2nd to the beginning of the 4th century.²² The third vessel is from Otošnica–*Mogila*, dated from the middle of the 2nd century until the end of the 3rd century.²³ All three sites have a wider dating, which offers a larger period of time also for the *kernos* from Călugăreni, beginning from the second half of the 2nd until the third quarter of the 3rd century. It has to be underlined, that one quarter of the vessel is missing, so there might have been a cup-like vessel in one corner, but for this form, taking in consideration the analogies, it is not common. The *kernoi* type similar to object A defined mostly by the decoration, can be considered a distinct group of cult vessels.

The closest analogy for *kernos* B, except its decoration, is the one from the *villa rustica* from Pernik–*Krlev Dol*, dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd–2nd half of the 4th century.²⁴

Even if both of the *kernoi* from Călugăreni were discovered only fragmentary and coming from a layers related to the disuse of the building, we have to link them to the cultic activities

¹³ SULTOV 1985, 87, Pl. 44/7.

¹⁴ КАБАКЧИЕВА 2018, 584–585.

¹⁵ NAJDENOVA 1991, 185–293.

¹⁶ Торбатов 2012, Fig. 13/5–6, Fig. 14/7.

¹⁷ ДИМИТРОВА 2015, 49, фотос11.

¹⁸ POPILIAN–BONDORC 2012, 68, 224, 299, Pl. 168/2.

¹⁹ BULATOVIČ 2015, 34.

²⁰ After Kabakchieva, in the pottery workshop from Pautalia were produced a large range of different vessels with sepulchral function (КАБАКЧИЕВА 2018, 584). Bulatovič, in the discussion about the functionality and origin of the vessels notes, that in earlier times these might have been used as containers for different seeds, such as poppy, sage, wheat (BULATOVIČ 2015, 39).

²¹ BULATOVIČ 2006, 202–204, Plate 1/8.

²² BULATOVIČ 2006, 206, Pl. II/14; Атанасова 2005, 216, Сл. 1.

²³ BULATOVIČ 2015, 37.

²⁴ BULATOVIČ 2006, 207, Pl. II/16; Атанасова 2005, 216, Сл. 2.

Nr.	Site	Vess. no.	Dating	Bibliography
1	Mala Lukanja– <i>Ljubavica</i> (Southeast Serbia)	2	3 rd quarter of 2 nd –3 rd quarter of 3 rd century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 202, Pl. 4/32–33; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
2	Mala Lukanja– <i>Kamik</i> (Southeast Serbia)	3	2 nd half of 3 rd –2 nd half of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 201–202, Pl. 4/34–36; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
3	Mala Kopašnica– <i>Kamenitica</i> (Southeast Serbia)	1	middle of 2 nd –beginning of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 202, Pl. 2/18; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
4	Donja Ljubata– <i>Stojkovanijska</i> (Southeast Serbia)	1	first third of 3 rd –middle of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 202–204, Pl. 1/8; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
5	Sebrat– <i>Selište</i> (Southeast Serbia)	2	beginning to the middle of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 204–205, Pl. 4/30–31; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
6	Ljanik– <i>Stare Kolibe</i> (Southeast Serbia)	2	middle of 2 nd –end of 3 rd century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 204, Pl. 4/28–29; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
7	Svinjište– <i>D’lgenjive</i> , Preševo (Southeast Serbia)	1	no data	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 205; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
8	Svinjište– <i>Reka</i> , Preševo (Southeast Serbia)	1	no data	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 205, Pl. 1/7.
9	Otošnica– <i>Mogila</i> (Northeast Macedonia)	more than 1	middle of 2 nd –end of 3 rd century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 205–206; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
10	Kočani– <i>Kasarski Krug</i> (Northeast Macedonia)	2	middle of 2 nd –beginning of 4 th century	АТАНАСОВА 2005, 216, Сл. 1–2; BULATOVIĆ 2006, 206, Pl. 1/5, 3/25, 2/14, 16; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
11	Drašhan– <i>Kresta</i> (West Bulgaria)	more than 1	last 3 rd of 2 nd –middle of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 206–207.
12	Pernik– <i>Kralev Dol</i> (Northeast Macedonia)	1	2 nd half of 3 rd –2 nd half of 4 th century	NAJDENOVA 1991, 293, Fig. 3; BULATOVIĆ 2006, 207, Pl. 2/15; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
13	Popovjane– <i>Samokovsko</i> (Northeast Macedonia)	more than 1	2 nd half of 3 rd –2 nd half of 4 th century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 207; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
14	Smoljan– <i>Gela</i> (Northeast Macedonia)	1	middle of 2 nd –3 rd quarter of 3 rd century	BULATOVIĆ 2006, 207–208, Pl. 2/17; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
15	Kyustendil– <i>Hisarlik</i> (West Bulgaria)	1	no data	NAJDENOVA 1991, 294, Fig. 5; BULATOVIĆ 2006, 207; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
16	Viminacium– <i>Zanatska centar</i> (Serbia)	1	first quarter of 2 nd –3 rd quarter of 3 rd century	RAIČKOVIĆ 2007, 33, Tl. 9/93; BULATOVIĆ 2015, 34.
17	Gorsko Ablanovo (Bulgaria)	3	2 nd half of 2 nd century	Торбатов 2012, 297, Обр.13/5–6, Обр.14/7.
18	Dragoman (Bulgaria)	1	2 nd –3 rd century	Димитрова 2015, 49, фотос 11.
19	Sucidava / Celei– <i>Corabia</i> (Romania)	1	4 th century	POPILIAN–BONDORC 2012, 68, 224, 299. Pl. 168/2.
20	Pautalia / Rila (Bulgaria)	1	3 rd century	КАБАКЧИЕВА 2018, 584–585.
21	Butovo (Bulgaria)	1	2 nd –3 rd century	SULTOV 1985, 87.
22	Hotnica (Bulgaria)	1	2 nd –3 rd century	SULTOV 1985, 87.

Table 1. Rectangular and circular *kernoi*

in the latest phase of the building, so the end of the 2nd–3rd quarter of the 3rd century. This late dating is confirmed by the dating of the aforementioned analogies and their archaeological context.

There is no doubt, that most of the vessels can be linked to sepulchral activities, although it seems that during time, some of these forms were simplified, for instance the small cup/cups disappear, but their function does not change. The presence of a thick burnt layer on the interior of the *kernos* A is a strong argument that it was used for burning possible offerings inside it. In the case of the *kernos* B, the cup-like protrusion is not functional, since it is very small, but follows the original idea even if only light burning marks are visible on the surface. The possibility, that they were used in the area of the *basilica* or even at the *aedes* of the *principia* is testified by their place of discovery and relives us from any speculation related to their funeral role.

Similar vessels are to be found in the Sarmatian *Barbaricum*²⁵ and the area belonging to the Przeworsk culture, however most of them seem very distant analogies, only two are showing similar features to the ones from Călugăreni and Moesia.²⁶ Because of their rarity, these two have to be considered rather imports than local products.

If we have to explain the presence of these peculiar artefacts in Călugăreni, is that it might be connected to an individual, originating or servicing beforehand in the Central Balkan area. Due to the high mobility of the officers in the Roman army, it is possible that these vessels were brought by one of them as part of their cultic practices or as a personal token related to the sphere of ‘baggage archaeology’.²⁷ The fact that these vessels appear on the eastern *limes* of Roman Dacia, shows a direct link to the provinces south of the Danube, since most of the analogies are from the provinces of Moesia and Thracia.

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²⁵ ISTVÁNOVITS–PINTYE 2011, 83–111; VADAY–MEDGYESI 1993, 63–89.

²⁶ Soós 2017, 45, 2. tábla/4; Soós 2019, 392, Fig. 10/12.

²⁷ APEL–DARMARK 2019; PITTS 2007.

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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