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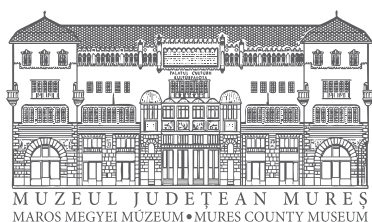
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THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANDRÁS LUGOSI FODOR TO THE RESEARCH OF ROMAN DACIA¹

Orsolya SZILÁGYI*

The number of studies dedicated to the history of archaeology and to the achievements of early researchers has been increasing in recent years, presenting the accomplishments of some lesser known scholars as well. András Lugosi Fodor was the medical superintendent of Hunedoara (Hu: Hunyad) county in the first half of the 19th century, and besides publishing important papers pertaining to medicine, he was also an avid researcher of Dacian and Roman antiquities. Some of his discoveries were published in periodicals, but there's still a vast majority of his body of work that remains only as a manuscript. Although his discoveries and transcripts serve as an important source, he and his achievements are relatively unknown to today's researchers. Despite the presence of recent papers discussing some of his contributions,² there's yet to be any publication that compiles András Fodor's biographic data together with his body of work. The purpose of this paper is to shed light onto his little-known life and contributions.

Keywords: research history, 19th century archaeology, manuscripts, Transylvania, Roman Dacia

Cuvinte cheie: istoricul cercetării, arheologia din secolul al XIX-lea, manuscrise, Transilvania, Dacia romană

András Lugosi Fodor was born in 1780/1781,³ though the exact place of his birth is unknown, it could be presumed, that his family originates from Lugoș (Hu: Lugos). He marries Barbara Kreiner at an unknown date, and has two daughters from this marriage: Aloisia (born

1809)⁴ and Amália (born 1814).⁵ He also had a son, József, whom he mentions in a letter⁶ to József Kemény, but aside from the fact that he was an emissary of Hațeg (Hu: Hátszeg) in 1842,⁷ we only know that he died before 1859,⁸ without children. Fodor's son in law⁹ was

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² PEȚAN 2013; NEMETI 2016; PEȚAN 2017.

³ In a letter to János Kemény, he mentions that he's 70 years old in March of 1851, and 73 in April of 1853. (FERENCZI 1914, 58–59).

⁴ MNL 1809.

⁵ MNL 1814.

⁶ FERENCZI 1914, 37.

⁷ HU BFL XIV.7.

⁸ In Lugosi Fodor András' obituary, his daughter Aloisia mentions that she is the last living descendant of the Fodor family from Lugos.

⁹ Unfortunately, the name of the daughter whom Spányik married is unknown. However, the identity of Aloisia's husband is known, thus it can be speculated that the daughter in question is Amália. It's also plausible that Fodor had a third, as of yet unknown, daughter as well.

József Spányik, fellow medic and antiquarian.¹⁰

Fodor becomes chief medic of Solnoc-Dăbâca (Hu: Szolnok-Doboka) county in 1810, a position he'll be holding until 1814.¹¹ Later he becomes the magistrate of Dobâca (Hu: Doboka) and Hunedoara (Hu: Hunyad) county, Scaunul Ciuc (Hu: Csíkszék), Scaunul Giurgeu (Hu: Gyergyószék) and Scaunul Cașin (Hu: Kászonszék), while also being the chief medic in Hunedoara county from 1817.¹² During his tenure, he made several journeys throughout the county, visiting ancient sites, consulting with fellow antiquarians and expanding his collection of antiques. His assortment of ancient coins and other objects was well known in the county.¹³ There are very few mentions about the exact contents, which makes its reconstruction really difficult. It is known, that the life-sized head of a white marble statue was in Fodor's property in 1847.¹⁴ The Roman statue was found at the Cernei Valley (Hu: Cserna-völgy), and went missing by the end of the 19th century. Some inscriptions from count László Gyulay's estate, originally discovered at Micia / Vețel (Hu: Vecel), also entered into Fodor's possession. József Spányik, his son-in-law, inherits these items after Fodor's death in 1859, later these are partially donated to the Deva (Hu: Déva) museum.¹⁵

During his time as Hunyad county's chief medic, he publishes a manual for obstetricians, called *Szülést segítő tudomány és mesterség* in 1817.¹⁶ The two volume work was the second of its kind ever to be published in Hungarian.¹⁷ The volumes detailed the history of midwifery and obstetrics, the observations Fodor made

during his practice, but cites the works of his predecessors and contemporaries. What's also notable about this publication is its 40 pages long bibliography pertaining to obstetrics, a feat that would be repeated only in the 20th century in Hungary.

In 1828 he writes a letter to István Horváth, Hungarian historian and linguist, in which he asks for his help with deciphering an inscription he found on a building.¹⁸ Fodor showed it to many people of different nationalities, but none of them could recognize its language, and he hoped that Horváth, who had an extensive number of contacts, could help him. The copy of this inscription can still be found in the archives of the Hungarian National Museum, but it's yet to be translated.

Having an interest in balneology, Fodor decided to visit Mehádia (Hu: Mehádia) in 1843. He describes his experiences in *Mehádia vagy a Hercules-fürdők és utazás Hunyadmegyén keresztül a mehádiai fürdőkre, onnan Drenkóvára*.¹⁹ In this travel diary, he includes information about the ancient and more recent history of the region. He recounts the story of how Dacia was conquered by the Romans, but also gives reports about what happened to some monuments in recent history. Fodor translates from German to Hungarian the book of Schwarzott²⁰ about the various baths of this region, including it in his own work.²¹ Sometime in 1844, Fodor leads an excavation at Grădiște Muncelului (Hu: Gredistye). Here he finds the remnants of a so called bathhouse, of which only one wall fragment was still standing during his visit in 1847.²²

¹⁰ KUUN 1893, 9.

¹¹ KÁDÁR 1905, 318.

¹² FODOR 1844a, IV; FODOR II, 2.

¹³ BALLUN 1908a, 66.

¹⁴ KUUN 1899, 110–116.

¹⁵ BALLUN 1908a, 66.

¹⁶ FODOR 1817.

¹⁷ SZÁLLASI 1978, 1117.

¹⁸ FERENCZI 1914, 23.

¹⁹ FODOR 1844a.

²⁰ SCHWARZOTT 1831.

²¹ FODOR 1844a, VIII–IX.

²² FODOR 1847a, 363.

Between the 2nd and the 6th of September in 1844, the Society of Hungarian Physicians and Nature Explorers (*Magyar Orvosok és Természetvizsgálók Társasága*, hereafter MOT) held its annual assembly in Cluj-Napoca (Hu: Kolozsvár). They held for the first time the so-called “Physic, geographic, astronomical and ethnographic-archaeological session”.²³ Fodor András is also a participant and gives a lecture pertaining to archaeology for the first time in the assembly’s history. He talks about the “city of Zsigmó or Zeugma”,²⁴ the antiquities of Deva, about “a recently perished village called Gredistye which is now a forest and where he discovered buildings and other finds”.²⁵ His lecture also contained information about the relics of Hațeg and Călanu Mic (Hu: Kalánfalu), and on the “monuments of Várhely, also known as Sarmizegethusa”. Fodor also proposed the founding of an archaeological society. While the full text of his presentation remained unpublished, the editor of *Hon és Külföld* did make a report on it, based on Fodor’s manuscript. Here it is stated, that Fodor brought some artefacts to the assembly, which he donated to the soon to be founded Transylvanian Museum.²⁶

This same year he publishes *Gyűjteménye némely marosnémeti és vezeli határon kiásott római sír- és emlékköveknek*, dedicated to the MOT’s congress.²⁷ The 19 fragments of inscriptions and architectural elements were kept at count Lajos Gyulay’s estate from Mintia (Hu: Marosnémeti). These finds were discovered mostly by farmers on their fields from Vețel and Mintia, and were taken to the count’s manor later. According to Fodor, there were more than 19 such pieces there, but he considered only this much worthy to be documented. Besides the

detailed descriptions of these finds, the booklet also has high quality drawings, made by Vilmos Stetter, an architect from Deva.

In 1845 he writes an article for a conservative newspaper published in Cluj-Napoca. His paper, entitled *A váraljai hegytetőn álló rom régisége*, described the ruins of a tower, situated on top of a cliff near Subcetate (Hu: Hátszegváralja). He states that the structure has a hexagonal plan, and based on the floor and roof tiles he found there, it was built by either Dacians or Romans.²⁸ Fodor also remarks that it was probably used as a watchtower, since its location makes it possible to have visual contact with the surrounding mountains, and even with the Deva castle. Due to the archaeological researches of 1937, it became clear that the ruins belonged to a medieval fortification.²⁹

Fodor embarks on a hiking trip across Hunedoara county in 1847, accompanied by ca. 17 other scholars.³⁰ Notable members of his entourage were Johann Michael Ackner and Johannes Ferdinand Neigebaur. Fodor mentions that he wanted to recruit count László Nopcsa into their group in order to conduct the archaeological researches, but the latter refused, stating that he’ll do them by himself.³¹ During their several days long trek, they visited many sites that were presumed to be Dacian or Roman. They also start a small excavation at Grădișteța Muncelului, and discover several inscriptions, metal objects and stone structures.³² Through their two day long halt here, they also take measurements of the fortifications. Fodor recounts their journey in *Hon és Külföld*, under the title *Utazás nemes Hunyadvármegyében régiségek kinyomozása végett*.

Fodor left behind several versions of a manuscript about the ancient vestiges of

²³ CS. PLANK–CSENGEL 1996, 26.

²⁴ Not to be confused with the ancient city of the same name, located in modern Turkey. Fodor here actually talks about a Dacian fortress presumably called Zeugma, located in Cigmău (Hu: Csigmó).

²⁵ MOTV V, 67.

²⁶ HK 1844, 302.

²⁷ FODOR 1844b.

²⁸ FODOR 1845

²⁹ LUCA 2005, 148.

³⁰ FODOR 1847b, 347.

³¹ FERENCZI 1914, 43–44.

³² FODOR 1847a, 362.

Transylvania. Some of these were donated to the Transylvanian Museum Society by his daughter, Aloisia in 1860.³³ Today the documents can be found in the collections of the University Library from Cluj-Napoca. Neither version was published during Fodor's lifetime, only a shortened posthumous volume.³⁴ The title of these manuscripts that were given by Fodor were quite long-winded, but a shorter version also exists: *Panoráma*, used also in the present paper. Thanks to surviving parts of his correspondence with József Kemény, some phases of the evolution of these manuscripts can be reconstructed.

He sends a version of his work, together with a letter to Kemény in November of 1844 with the help of Lajos Gyulai.³⁵ He asks Kemény to review the document, seeing as he has more experience in archaeology, history and heraldry. Fodor also states that he'll need the paper back as soon as possible, since he only has time to work on it during the winter. In a letter posted in March of 1845, he complains that he still didn't get his manuscript back; this letter is followed by several others with the same content throughout the years. It will take Kemény four years to send Fodor's work back, reckoning it worthy for publication. Both Kemény and János Teleki, Transylvania's then governor, suggest that he should try publishing his work in German. Fodor lists a handful of people who could translate it, but does not know any of them personally, so he requests Kemény's advice and supervision, so that the foreign language version will have good quality. Kemény recommends Antal Kurtz, his secretary and a journalist for this task, and while Fodor's letter to him still exists, we do not know if Kurtz accepted the offer.

While finding a skilled interpreter was seemingly a difficult task, persuading someone to publish his work was even harder for Fodor. He asks Kemény countless times if he would

help him with finding someone who'd publish either the Hungarian or the German version of the manuscript. Since he does not have the financial means to cover the printing costs himself, Fodor hopes that the publisher would give him an advance on it.³⁶ By his own admission, the cost would've been a whopping 2000 forints, which would amount to approximately one year's worth of an official's salary.³⁷ It seems that the main reason why it was so hard for him to find a suitable place was because of the huge number of illustrations. He submits his work to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, but due to financial reasons, they didn't even examine the manuscript.³⁸ Fodor also tries to persuade the Academy of Vienna with Kemény's help to fund the costs of printing.

By 1853, at the age of 73, he becomes more and more desperate to have *Panoráma* published, even resorting to giving up on any sort of financial gain from it and printing it himself.³⁹ Sometime after '53, he meets Lajos Brúz, with whom he prepares to complete several volumes about Transylvania's antiques. Brúz writes an article in 1854, detailing their future plans about printing these under the title *Erdély régiségei és természeti ritkaságai*. It seems that this announcement wasn't received in kind by many. In his article written for another newspaper, the historian László Kőváry makes some less than favourable comments about their plans. One of his main complaints is the fact that the work of Fodor and Brúz would have almost the same title as one of his volumes, published much earlier.⁴⁰ He also observes that only a small part of Transylvania would be covered in their book, so their title is unsuitable. Not to mention that the work's proposed length is unbecoming, considering the enormity of its subject matter. These remarks would certainly contribute to the fact that neither Fodor, nor Brúz ever published the volumes.

³³ FODOR I, 111.

³⁴ FODOR-BRÚZ 1905.

³⁵ FERENCZI 1914, 24–53.

³⁶ FERENCZI 1914, 50–57.

³⁷ HORVÁTH 2003, 19.

³⁸ MAÉ 1847/X, 22.

³⁹ FERENCZI 1914, 20–59.

⁴⁰ KŐVÁRY 1854, 114.

As it was previously mentioned, there were several versions of Fodor's manuscript. Since they aren't dated, the exact chronology of their creation can only be speculated. In his letters to Kemény, Fodor talks about two distinct versions. There was certainly a first draft, which he sends to Kemény in 1844; after he gets this version back in 1848, Fodor mentions that he still has much work to do before he can consider it to be completed. He also sends a second draft in 1853 to Kemény, which he would like to publish as soon as possible.⁴¹ Volume I from the manuscripts belonging to the university library could be this one. In the foreword belonging to this volume, Fodor mentions that he's been the chief medic of Hunedoara county for 36 years, which means that at least this part was written in 1853.⁴² The dating of the third version of the manuscript, which hereafter will be called Volume III,⁴³ should be sometime after 1853, but before January of 1854.⁴⁴ Two German versions of the same Hungarian volume, volume number II, were also preserved.⁴⁵ Ferenczi theorises that the shorter one was translated first.

The drawings that would've been part of *Panoráma* also survived. There are three versions of these. Volumes number VI and VII are filled with high quality drawings, made by several people.⁴⁶ Ferenczi thinks that these two accompanied the German manuscripts.⁴⁷ This theory is plausible, but the numbering of the drawings from vol. VI matches the references from vol. I of the manuscript. However, most of these numberings were crossed out and rewritten, so the only way to identify the objects from the drawings, is by reading the descriptions in the drafts. Vol. VIII⁴⁸ is a collection of sketches, most probably made by Fodor, though Ferenczi notes that some were made by Neigebauer.

Volumes I and II were clearly not ready for publishing, since there are many words that were crossed out, and also several supplementary annotations written on the margins. Even Fodor admits that, also stating that during the revolution of '48 and after that, he didn't have enough time to properly work on it.⁴⁹ Both version starts with an introductory part, where Fodor summarizes the importance of archaeology and of the collection of antiques, mentions the '44 assembly of the MOT, details some of his travels inside Hunedoara county, and he lists the sites from where Roman finds originate. This part is followed by the brief history of how Dacia was conquered by the Romans and subsequently became a province. In the first part of both versions of *Panoráma*, he presents in alphabetical order and in detail those settlements, where he found vestiges in Hunedoara county. The second part presents the antiquities of Alba (Hu: Alsó Fehér) county, briefly summarizing the contributions of fellow antiquarians from Transylvania. In the third part he talks about those relics that can be found in the rest of Transylvania, but also about those from Moldova and Wallachia belonging to the Roman era.

The inscriptions included in *Panoráma* were often copied erroneously, while their completed transcriptions are frequently crossed out. Fodor admits in the introduction that he's not a very qualified person in epigraphy, and even apologizes if what he writes is inaccurate. Árpád Buday underlined his lack of expertise in his subsequent work about Roman epigraphy.⁵⁰ Despite these errors, *Panoráma* oftentimes serves as primary source about several Roman inscriptions.

Volume III is a print-ready version, which while it never got published during Fodor's

⁴¹ KÓVÁRY 1854, 59.

⁴² FODOR I, 3.

⁴³ FODOR III.

⁴⁴ FERENCZI 1914, 20–21.

⁴⁵ FODOR VI, FODOR VII.

⁴⁶ FODOR IV, FODOR V.

⁴⁷ FERENCZI 1914, 21.

⁴⁸ FODOR VIII.

⁴⁹ FERENCZI 1914, 57.

⁵⁰ BUDAY 1914, 18.

lifetime, the *Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat*⁵¹ includes in their yearbook of 1905. This was co-authored with Brúz, and was supposed to be the first part of a three volume series. The settlements presented in alphabetical order are all from Huedoara county. Deva is left out from the list, stating that it'll be discussed another time.⁵² While this version still retains some fragments from *Panoráma*, we can consider this volume a completely re-edited version of it. Besides disclosing data pertaining to Dacian and Roman remains, there are also folktales included, oftentimes in greater length and detail than anything else. This might've contributed to the not so favourable reaction that Kőváry had towards their proposed work.

For many years Fodor tried to find sponsors for a possible archaeological society in Transylvania to no avail, his plans never came to fruition during or after his life. Some members of the HTRT considered themselves to be the kind of organization that Fodor wished to establish.⁵³ However, based on his statements it is clear that he envisioned an organization that concentrated on Transylvania as a whole, and not just on a smaller region.

Fodor wasn't the only one with such kind of plans. During the opening of the MOT's annual congress in 1844, vice-chairman Ferenc Kubinyi, mentions the need for a Transylvanian Archaeological Society.⁵⁴ He believed that antiquarians from Cluj-Napoca and Pest could profit tremendously from this arrangement. After his lecture, Fodor also proposes the founding of the aforementioned society, József Kemény also supporting this. He sends a detailed proposal to Kemény in 1844, in which he states that the purpose of this society would be discovering and collecting antiques.⁵⁵ These items would then be donated to the Transylvanian Museum. Besides presenting the society's general framework, he also suggests that each location with either Dacian

or Roman heritage should have a commissioner, which would conduct researches; the result of these discoveries would be published in a yearbook.

In his manifesto from 1845, he urges everyone to start looking for sponsors, now that the National Assembly has gathered in Cluj-Napoca, making it easier to gain the support of influential people.⁵⁶ Fodor asks József Kemény to talk to Transylvania's governor about the Society, in hopes of maybe getting some kind of state funding for it. Furthermore, he hopes that Kemény himself could help with finding sponsors. Regardless of the effort of many, the Society was never founded.

At first glance, András Lugosi Fodor's body of work pertaining to archaeology and history is very similar to that of his contemporaries. An avid supporter of archaeological heritage protection and research, he worked really hard on the founding of a society that would partake in this. However, on further inspection, it becomes clear that he makes several mistakes that sometimes underline his amateurism, and this paper does not wish to deny this fact. He often describes medieval and 16th–17th century finds when he clearly talks about Dacian and Roman remains, and also makes hasty conclusions based on insubstantial evidence. These mistakes were frequently brought up by his critiques.

Despite his many oversights, we cannot ignore his many contributions to the study of the ancient history of Transylvania. Fodor conducted archaeological researches in an era when the fundamentals of such studies have not been established yet, meaning that he didn't have concrete guidelines to fall back on. Of course, this cannot be a legitimate excuse for his lapses, since several of his contemporaries already conducted much more professional studies.

Even though Fodor's manuscripts cannot be considered as finished works, the amount

⁵¹ Historical and Archaeological Society of Hunyad County, hereafter HTRT.

⁵² FODOR–BRÚZ 1905, 143.

⁵³ BALLUN 1908b, 99.

⁵⁴ MOTV V, 22.

⁵⁵ FERENCZI 1914, 26–28.

⁵⁶ FERENCZI 1914, 33–47.

of data he provides through them is certainly descriptions and illustrations of items that are invaluable. Included in *Panoráma* are lost and are waiting to be identified.

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MNL 1809

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MNL 1814

Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár, Budapest-Belvárosi római katolikus plébánia anyakönyveinek mikrofilmmásolata, X 2003/1814

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