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ROMAN HAIRPINS FROM CĂLUGĂRENI / MIKHÁZA

ORSOLYA SZILÁGYI* – SZILAMÉR-PÉTER PÁNCZÉL**

This paper discusses a total of 21 bone and bronze hairpins from the Roman military site of Călugăreni / Mikháza. Although evidence confirms the presence of bone-working workshops operating at the site, bone and bronze hairpins are represented in nearly equal proportions. Furthermore, eight hairpins were discovered within the fort, which, along with other pieces of jewelry, suggests the presence of women in this military context.

Keywords: hairpins, small finds, Roman Dacia, eastern *limes*, Călugăreni

Cuvinte-cheie: ace de păr, material special, Dacia Romană, *limes-ul estic*, Călugăreni

The Roman auxiliary fort and vicus at Călugăreni / Mikháza, Mureş / Maros County, (Romania) is located on the left bank of the upper Niraj River and it is one of the major military sites on the eastern *limes* of Roman Dacia. The cohorts *I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum* was stationed in the fort from the second – third quarter of the third century AD.¹ The main components of the site: the auxiliary fort (Area A, Area D), the balneum (area B) and the surrounding military vicus (Area C, Area ERC 2018) have been systematically investigated in 2004 and since 2011 in the framework of research excavations

(Fig. 1) and rescue excavations (ERA, ERC, CAP, CAB projects).

Since then, several papers have been published regarding the research history of the site,² issues related to the protection and presentation of the archaeological heritage,³ preliminary results of the archaeological excavations and surveys,⁴ different artefact categories and archaeometry.⁵

During the recent archaeological excavations at Călugăreni, 21 copper alloy (bronze) and bone hairpins have been discovered (Fig. 2–3; Pl. I–II),⁶ but they have not been seen as being

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¹ Concerning the military unit, see: PISO–MARCUS 2008; ŢENTEA 2012, 52–60; MATEI-POPESCU 2014, 207; SIDÓ–ÖTVÖS 2015; MATEI-POPESCU–ŢENTEA 2016, 10.

² MARCUS 2009, 121–122; PÁNCZÉL 2015; PÁNCZÉL 2018A; PÁNCZÉL 2018C; NYULAS 2021A; NYULAS 2021B.

³ GAUL ET AL. 2014; GAUL–VASÁROS 2015; GAUL–VASÁROS 2016; DÁVID ET AL. 2018A; DÁVID ET AL. 2018B; PÁNCZÉL 2018B; PÁNCZÉL 2018C; SZILÁGYI ET AL. 2020; VASÁROS–SÁGI 2022; SÁGI–PÁNCZÉL 2023; SZILÁGYI ET AL. 2023A; SZILÁGYI ET AL. 2023B.

⁴ MAN ET AL. 2005; POPA ET AL. 2010, 107–110, 124; MAN–CIOATĂ 2012; MAN ET AL. 2012; MAN ET AL. 2013; MAN ET AL. 2014; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2014; MAN ET AL. 2015; MAN ET AL. 2016; DOBOS ET AL. 2017; MAN ET AL. 2017; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2018; MAN ET AL. 2019; MAN ET AL. 2020; FODOREAN 2020; HÖPKEN ET AL. 2020; OBERHOFER ET AL. 2020; SOÓS 2020, 46–48; PÁNCZÉL–BAJUSZ 2021; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2021; DACZÓ–PÁNCZÉL 2022; MAN ET AL. 2022; MAN ET AL. 2023; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2023; MAN ET AL. 2024.

⁵ MAN 2006; COCIŞ–MAN 2008; SIDÓ–ÖTVÖS 2015; BITAY ET AL. 2016; BITAY ET AL. 2017; BITAY ET AL. 2018; MUSTAŢĂ–NYULAS 2018; NYULAS 2018; PÁNCZÉL–LUKÁCSI 2019; PÁNCZÉL–SIDÓ 2019; SIDÓ–PÁNCZÉL 2019; BITAY ET AL. 2020; SIDÓ–HÖPKEN 2020; SIDÓ–PÁNCZÉL 2020; SOÓS 2020, 49–57; TALABÉR 2020; SZEKERNYÉS–PÁNCZÉL 2021; FIEDLER ET AL. 2023; DEAC–PÁNCZÉL 2023; SIDÓ 2023; COCIŞ ET AL. 2024.

⁶ We would like to thank our colleagues who participated in the field research and in the restoration process of the finds, but most of all Csongor Lukácsi, Éva Eunika Vajna, Krisztina Csibi for their help with the illustrations and Cloudscale Digital for the 3D models and the digital reconstructions.

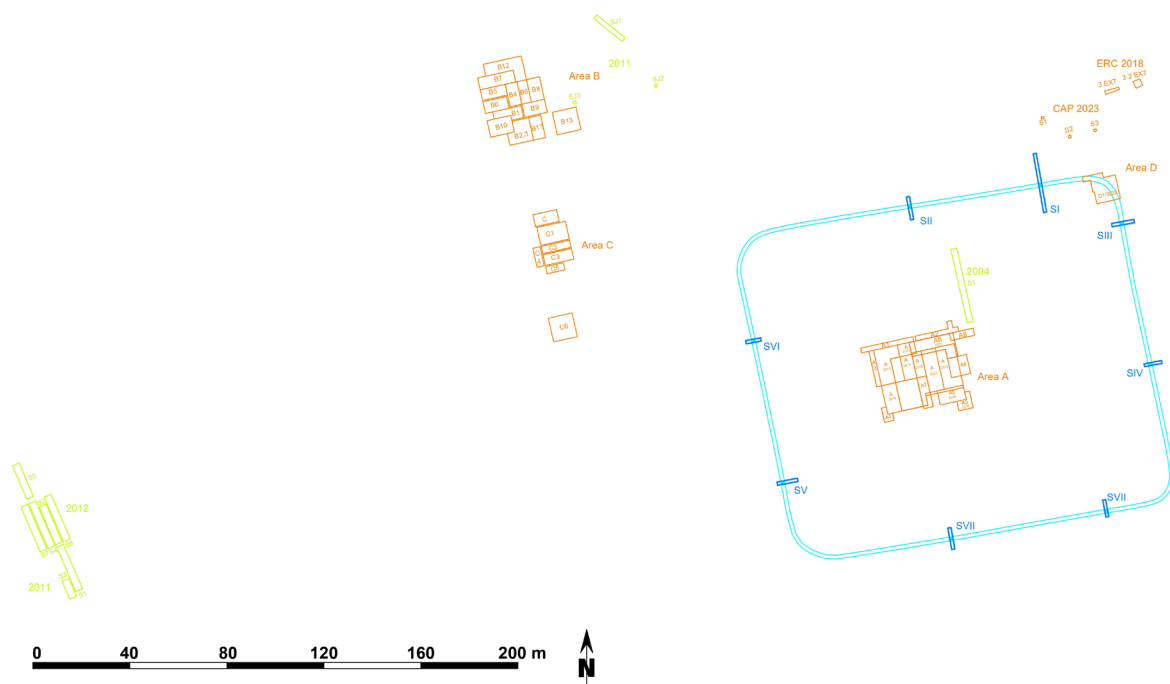


Fig. 1. The research excavations until 2023 (auxiliary fort in turquoise): 1961 excavations in blue; 2004, 2011–2012 excavations in green; 2013–2023 excavations in orange (Made by P. Simon and Sz. P. Pánczél).

of much help in studying either the chronology of the site, or the way in which they fit into the

socio-economic framework of the region,⁷ so they remained mostly unpublished.⁸

THE STATE OF ART CONCERNING ROMAN DACIA

There aren't many studies dedicated solely to hairpins from Roman Dacia, most of these items being discussed together with other categories of small finds from archaeological excavations or museum collections. However, several hairpins have been discovered, both in military and civilian contexts, although from the perspective of quality and quantity, urban regions show a larger variety, due to the presence of the legions, Apulum and Potaissa are the most noteworthy.⁹ Hairpins were made of bone, metal, jet, glass and presumably wood, bone being the most widely used type of material across the Empire.¹⁰ This

phenomenon can easily be explained by the lack of special expertise needed to create bone and, supposedly, wooden hairpins, thus there's a high chance that those with a simpler (i.e. nonfigurative) design were manufactured at home.¹¹ The metal, jet and glass hairpins were almost certainly produced by skilled craftsmen, together with the more elaborate bone ones.¹² The popularity of bone hairpins can also be observed in Dacia, where the majority of these finds are made of bone, thus there's a larger number of papers that focus on these, rather than those made of bronze.

⁷ COOL 1990, 148.

⁸ Two hairpins have been published: TALABÉR 2020, 120–121; 125 Cat. 1–2; 136 Pl. I/1–2.

⁹ TIMOC 2007, 179.

¹⁰ ISAC-GAIU 2006, 423.

¹¹ JOHNS 1996, 162.

¹² JOHNS 1996, 162.

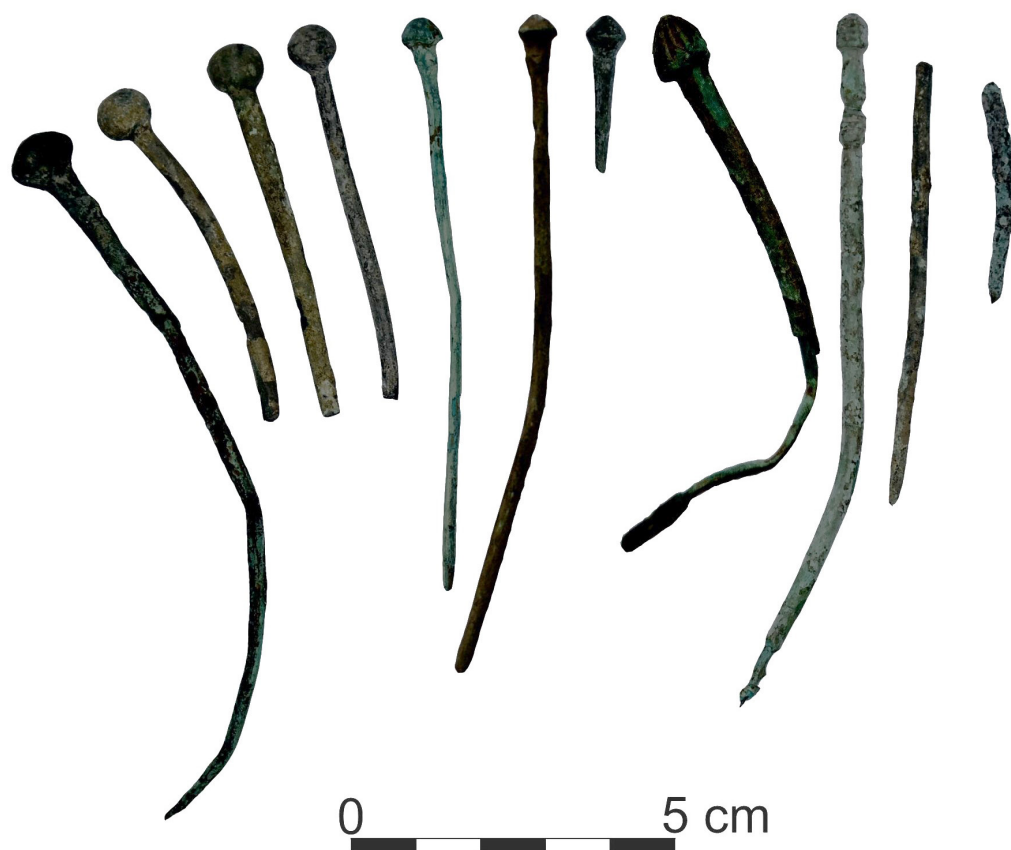


Fig. 2. Group photo of the bronze hairpins.

Bone hairpins are briefly discussed in an article presenting worked bone finds from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, the authors concluding that the pins with conical heads were used for a considerable period here.¹³ The first article that pays more attention to hairpins once again presents those found in the above mentioned Roman city, where the authors establish a provisional typology for the bone and bronze hairpins found at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.¹⁴

In the small finds monograph of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, the bone and the bronze hairpins are presented separately and are grouped after the same principles as the previous typologies, but show greater variety.¹⁵

The typology often referred to for bone

hairpins from Roman Dacia is the one created by N. Gudea and I. Bajusz.¹⁶ In their article, they present ca. 160 bone hairpins from Porolissum, grouping them into five major types. Their research is based on analogies that were found in Britannia, Noricum and Pannonia Inferior.

The bone finds from Dacia Apulensis and Dacia Porolissensis from the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History were also discussed in a later paper by S. Cociş and D. Alicu.¹⁷ The 103 hairpins presented were grouped according to the Gudea-Bajusz typology.

In her monograph about worked bone finds from Apulum, D. Ciugudean lists 140 hairpins, which is more than a quarter of all finds listed

¹³ ALICU-NEMEŞ 1982.

¹⁴ ALICU-COCIŞ 1989. The same typology was used in a later article on bronze hairpins from the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History (COCIŞ 1994).

¹⁵ ALICU ET AL. 1994, 53, 63–65, 108–109, 116–117, Pl. 39/724–730, Pl. 56/815–831.

¹⁶ GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1991.

¹⁷ COCIŞ-ALICU 1993.

in this publication.¹⁸ The typology she established in her work, consisting of 12 forms, is a combination of the Gudea–Bajusz typology and the one used by J. C. Béal.¹⁹ It is worth mentioning, that none of the hairpins came from the legionary fort, and only one was retrieved from a grave.

The bone and bronze hairpins from the Roman forts of Gilău and Cășeu are briefly discussed in A. Isac's paper on Roman jewellery from the aforementioned forts and are divided into eight types and their various subtypes.²⁰ In the analysis of the material from the military site of Ilișua, the sheer mass of the hairpins is divided into 13 main types,²¹ however it can be said that it also served as a supplement to the

typology for the finds from the amphitheatre of Porolissum.²² From the collections of the Mureș County Museum a total of 10 hairpins were published, coming mainly from Cristești and, to a lesser extent from Brâncovenești, on the eastern *limes* of the province.²³

For the bronze (Fig. 2; Pl. I) and bone (Fig. 3; Pl. II) hairpins from Călugăreni we decided to use the typologies established for the Roman site of Aquincum,²⁴ due to the fact that they are quite complex and integrate most of the typologies established for the western provinces,²⁵ but have a wider range of types than the ones established for Dacia. In the case of some hairpins, it was not possible to identify their exact type due to their fragmentary state.

GENDER RELATED ARTEFACTS IN THE ROMAN AUXILIARY FORT

The presence of women inside the Roman military forts has been the subject of debate for several decades now. Due to a marriage ban enforced onto Roman soldiers since the early imperial period, soldiers were not allowed to have legitimate wives until their official discharge from the army.²⁶ Before the reign of Septimius Severus, only the senatorial and equestrian commanders were exempt,²⁷ and even though we have no contemporary written sources about how these rules applied exactly to the centurions, there is both funerary and archaeological evidence showing that they were married while still on active duty.²⁸ While the wife and children of an undischarged Roman soldier never got the full benefits that such unions would provide

under normal circumstances, they did not receive any formal penalties for doing so.²⁹ W. Scheidel even suggests that the term “non-recognition” should be used instead of “ban” when discussing marriage in the Roman army.³⁰

This non-recognition of spouses led many scholars to believe that women and children were completely excluded from entering and living inside a fort, and that they most probably lived in the civilian settlement next to it.³¹ However, there's countless evidence that suggests the presence of women in a place considered to be exclusively male. One of the most famous examples is a writing tablet from Vindolanda, containing a birthday party invitation addressed to the wife of one of the camp's prefects.³² The

¹⁸ CIUGUDEAN 1997, 51.

¹⁹ BÉAL 1983.

²⁰ ISAC 1999.

²¹ ISAC–GAIU 2006, 421.

²² BAJUSZ–ISAC 2001, 401.

²³ PETICĂ–ZRINYI 2000, 125–126, Cat. 26–35; 133, Pl. IV/1–10.

²⁴ FACSÁDY 2009, 85–89; BÍRÓ ET AL. 2012, 73, 75.

²⁵ RUPRECHTSBERGER 1979; COOL 1990; RIHA 1990; DESCHLER–ERB 1998.

²⁶ SCHEIDEL 2007, 417.

²⁷ Although they couldn't marry someone from the same province they were stationed in (SCHEIDEL 2007, 418).

²⁸ ALLISON 2006, 2–3.

²⁹ SCHEIDEL 2007, 418.

³⁰ SCHEIDEL 2007, 418.

³¹ ALLISON 2006, 2.

³² VASS 2010, 127.



Fig. 3. Group photo of the bone hairpins.

presence of small sized leather shoes found in Roman forts was also linked to the presence not only of women, but children as well.³³ A. Böhme stated that certain types of *fibulae* discovered in the Roman fort from Saalburg were probably used by women,³⁴ even though some scholars rejected this assessment.³⁵

The fact that some “traditionally female” objects were found inside forts, led some scholars to argue that these were used by men as well. Parts of the Romanian scientific community have widely supported the claim that both females and males wore hairpins in the Roman period,³⁶ the sole reason being the presence of these items inside forts, in areas supposedly used exclusively by men.³⁷ Despite these claims,

some research has shown that male hairstyles did not justify the use of hairpins.³⁸

Besides contemporary written and visual sources, items found in graves with sexed bodies could help us most in defining what was used more frequently by women and men. Unfortunately, there’s only a handful of papers published on the discoveries from Roman cemeteries in our region. In addition, the sex and even the age of some of the bodies found have oftentimes been determined by non-experts, on the basis of the size and gracility of the remains.³⁹ Based on the published research, we can assume that items like hairpins, earrings, pendants, bracelets, spindle whorls, distaffs, mirrors and certain types of belts were used by women.⁴⁰ While

³³ ALLISON 2015, 107.

³⁴ BÖHME 1970; BÖHME 1972.

³⁵ ALLISON 2006, 6.

³⁶ ALICU-COCIȘ 1989, 228; GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1991, 89; COCIȘ 1994, 53.

³⁷ GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1991, 89.

³⁸ ALLASON-JONES 1995, 28

³⁹ STEMBERGER 2019, 2

⁴⁰ STEMBERGER 2019, 2–8; COOL 2010, 307; BÖHME 1985, 439.

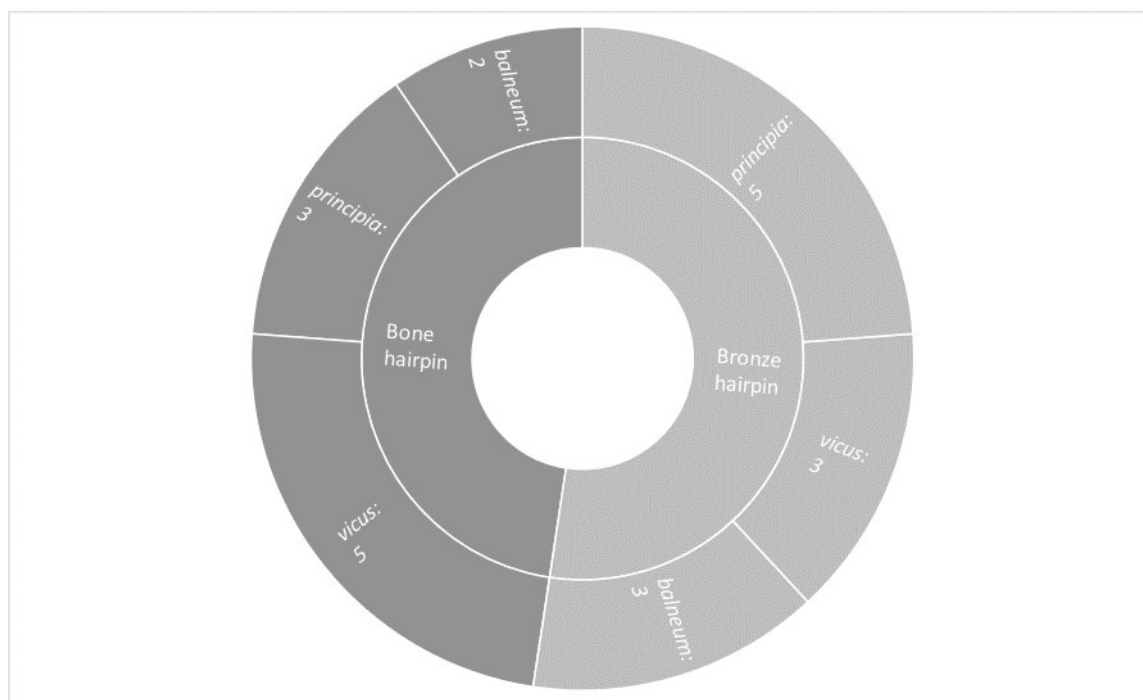


Fig. 4. The distribution of hairpins based on their material and area of discovery.

weapons, military belts and crossbow type brooches can be associated with men.⁴¹ It has to be noted though, that these grave goods can only serve as statistical markers of sex, because items identified as female could easily end up in a male grave and *vice versa*.⁴²

In the case of Roman Dacia, L. Vass analysed the items associated with women found inside forts. Based on the published research available to him at the time, he concluded that the majority of the finds related to women were discovered in places where soldiers were accommodated inside the fort.⁴³ In the case of the fort at Buciumi, the majority of female items were retrieved from barrack no. 5, which might've served as a workshop.⁴⁴ Of course, this does not negate any other evidence connected to female presence in forts.

A total of 8 out of 21 hairpins were found inside the Roman fort from Călugăreni (Fig. 4),

all of them being discovered in the *principia*, the contexts in which they were found can be related to the latest phase of use (late 2nd – 3rd century AD) and the destruction of the building. It is worth mentioning, that the fragments of a gold earring⁴⁵ and a grape-shaped gold pendant were also found inside the building. According to contemporary sources, the wearing of earrings by men was frowned upon in Roman society, although men living in North Africa, Asia Minor and Persia did wear them.⁴⁶ There are no surviving literary sources that would state whether Roman auxiliary soldiers were allowed to wear this jewellery even after enlisting. It is more likely that the earring and the pendant found inside the *principia* belonged to a woman.⁴⁷ The fact that some of the hairpins were found in the *balneum* or in the *vicus* fits in with the usual distribution pattern known from other sites in the province.

⁴¹ STEMBERGER 2019, 9.

⁴² STEMBERGER 2019, 17.

⁴³ VASS 2010, 134.

⁴⁴ VASS 2010, 137.

⁴⁵ TALABÉR 2020, 125.

⁴⁶ JOHNS 1996, 126–127; ALLASON-JONES 1995, 25.

⁴⁷ ALLASON-JONES 1995, 25.



Fig. 5. Digital 3D models and reconstructions of hairpins from Călugăreni (Made by Cloudscale Digital)

For a Roman military site, it is unusual that almost half of the hairpins were made of bronze. This is even more peculiar, if we emphasise the fact that based on the published archaeological evidence, we have at least two different bone working workshops at the site, one in the fort and the other in the *vicus*.⁴⁸ We shall refrain from launching wide ranging conclusions based on 21 hairpins, but the quality of the material would suggest a preference among the ancient inhabitants of Călugăreni for more noble

materials like bronze, and if they could not afford them, an attempt to colour the bone pins was made with the aim of creating the impression that they were made of metal (Cat. 20). In order to emphasise the shape and aspect of the hairpins in their original state, digital 3D models and reconstructions have been made for a selection of two bone (Cat. 12– 13) and three bronze (Cat. 9; Cat. 4; Cat. 1) hairpins from Călugăreni (Fig. 5).

CATALOGUE⁴⁹

Cat. 1. Bent and corroded bronze hairpin with oval head: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/1).
L: 106.47 mm, d: 3.61 mm, w: 8.13g.

CAL 2014, Tr. B3, Cx. 3061, *balneum*, Sf. 3160, Inv. no. 14571.
Literature: TALABÉR 2020, 125, Cat. 2, Pl. I/2.

⁴⁸ PÁNCZÉL–LUKÁCSI 2019, 420.

⁴⁹ The following abbreviations have been used: L = length; d = diameter; w = weight; CAL = Călugăreni excavations; Tr. = trench; Cx. = context; Sf. = small find number; Inv. no. = inventory number. The artefacts belong to the Archaeological Collections of the Mureș County Museum.

Cat. 2. Slightly bent and corroded bronze hairpin with spherical head, tip broken: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/2).

L: 55.6 mm, d: 3.5 mm, w: 4.75g.

CAL 2015, Fieldwalking grid 825/2075, *vicus*, Sf. F1169, Inv. no. 15715.

Cat. 3. Slightly bent and corroded bronze hairpin with spherical head, tip broken, FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/3).

L: 58.27 mm, d: 3.66 mm; w: 4.94g.

CAL 2021, Tr. B11, Spoil, *balneum*, Sf. 3662, Inv. no. 15838.

Cat. 4. Bent and corroded bronze hairpin with spherical head, tip broken: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/4).

L: 58.42 mm, d: 2.96 mm, w: 4g.

CAL 2014, Tr. A, Cx. 32, *principia*, Sf. 615, Inv. no. 14569.

Cat. 5. Slightly bent and corroded bronze hairpin with spherical head and collar: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/5).

L: 87.80 mm, d: 2.23 mm, w: 1.95g.

CAL 2021, Tr. A8/2021, Cx. 692, *principia*, Sf. 12360, Inv. no. 15839.

Cat. 6. Slightly bent and corroded bronze hairpin with spherical head and collar: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/6).

L: 91.50 mm, d: 2.20 mm, w: 1.89g.

CAL 2024, Tr. A/2024, Cx. 975, *principia*, Sf. 13853, Inv. no. 17163.

Cat. 7. Corroded bronze hairpin with square section and oval head, tip broken: FACSÁDY 2009, type VI (Pl. I/7).

L: 23.72 mm, d: 2.57 mm, w: 1.39g.

CAL 2015, Tr. A1, Cx. 117, *principia*, Sf. 10050, Inv. no. 14547.

Cat. 8. Bent and corroded bronze hairpin with round section and conical head with canelures, tip broken: FACSÁDY 2009, type II (Pl. I/8).

L: 57.70 mm, d: 4.25 mm, w: 7.80g.

CAL 2016, Tr. C3, Cx. 2116, *vicus*, Sf. 5733, Inv. no. 17162.

Cat. 9. Bronze hairpin with square head and triple rounded collars, tip broken: FACSÁDY 2009 type VIII(?) (Pl. I/9).

L: 106.68 mm, d: 3.62 mm, w: 2.47g.

CAL 2014, Tr. C2, Cx. 2039, *vicus*, Sf. 4129, Inv. no. 14570.

Literature: TALABÉR 2020, 125, Cat. 1, Pl. I/1.

Cat. 10. Slightly bent and corroded bronze hairpin with broken head (Pl. I/10)

L: 67.42 mm, d: 2.70 mm, w: 2.18g.

CAL 2013, Tr. A, Cx. 30, *principia*, Sf. 396, Inv. no. 15766.

Cat. 11. Bent and corroded bronze hairpin with broken head (Pl. I/11).

L: 33.52 mm, d: 3.20 mm, w: 1.29g.

CAL 2017, Tr. B9, Cx. 3198, *balneum*, Sf. 3657, Inv. no. 15837).

Cat. 12. Bone hairpin with conical head, chisel marks and polished surface: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type A.I.2 (Pl. II/12).

L: 94.44 mm, d: 3.58 mm, w: 1.52 g.

CAL 2014, Tr. A, Cx. 60, *principia*, Sf. 883, Inv. no. 15727.

Cat. 13. Bone hairpin, with drop-like head and simple collar, chisel marks and polished surface, tip broken: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type B.3 (Pl. II/13).

L: 65.26 mm, d: 3.80 mm, w: 1.04g.

CAL 2019, Tr. A/2019, Cx. 587, *principia*, Sf. 11840, Inv. no. 15728.

Cat. 14. Bone hairpin with conical head, chisel marks and polished surface, tip broken: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type A.I.2 (Pl. II/14).

L: 52.33 mm, d: 6.47 mm, w: 2.21g.

CAL 2013, Tr. C, Cx. 2018, *vicus*, Sf. 2695, Inv. no. 15833.

Cat. 15. Bone hairpin, with double collar, chisel marks and polished surface, head and tip broken: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type B.3 (Pl. II/15).

L: 81.31 mm, d: 5.95 mm, w: 1.67g.

CAL 2014, Tr. C1, Cx. 2034, *vicus*, Sf. 2914, Inv. no. 14601.

Cat. 16. Bone hairpin with chisel marks and

polished surface, tip broken: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type A.II (Pl. II/16).

L: 34.02 mm, d: 6.04 mm, w: 1.45g.

CAL 2014, Tr. B3, Cx. 3061, *balneum*, Sf. 3166, Inv. no. 15830.

Cat. 17. Bone hairpin with chisel marks and polished surface, head broken (Pl. II/17).

L: 47.70 mm, d: 2.4 mm, w: 0.29g.

CAL 2019, Tr. A/2019, Cx. 587, *principia*, Sf. 11940, Inv. no. 15823.

Cat. 18. Bone hairpin with chisel marks and polished surface, head broken (Pl. II/18).

L: 45.09 mm, d: 3.60 mm, w: 0.8g.

CAL 2013, Tr. C, Cx. 2018, *vicus*, Sf. 2684, Inv. no. 15826.

Cat. 19. Bone hairpin with straight head, chisel

marks and polished surface, tip broken: BIRÓ ET AL. 2012 type A.I.1 (Pl. II/19).

L: 43.93 mm, d: 3.92 mm, w: 0.76g.

CAL 2015, Tr. B6, Cx. 3130, *balneum*, Sf. 3599, Inv. no. 15817).

Cat. 20. Bone hairpin with chisel marks and polished surface, grey coloured, head and tip broken (Pl. II/20).

L: 12.27 mm, d: 5.80 mm, w: 0.44g.

CAL 2014, Tr. C1, Cx. 2034, *vicus*, Sf. 4033, Inv. no. 15829.

Cat. 21. Bone hairpin with chisel marks and polished surface, some burned traces, head and tip broken (Pl. II/21).

L: 14.81 mm, d: 4.41 mm, w: 0.26 g.

CAL 2015, Tr. C3, Cx. 2082, *vicus*, Sf. 5076, Inv. 15818.

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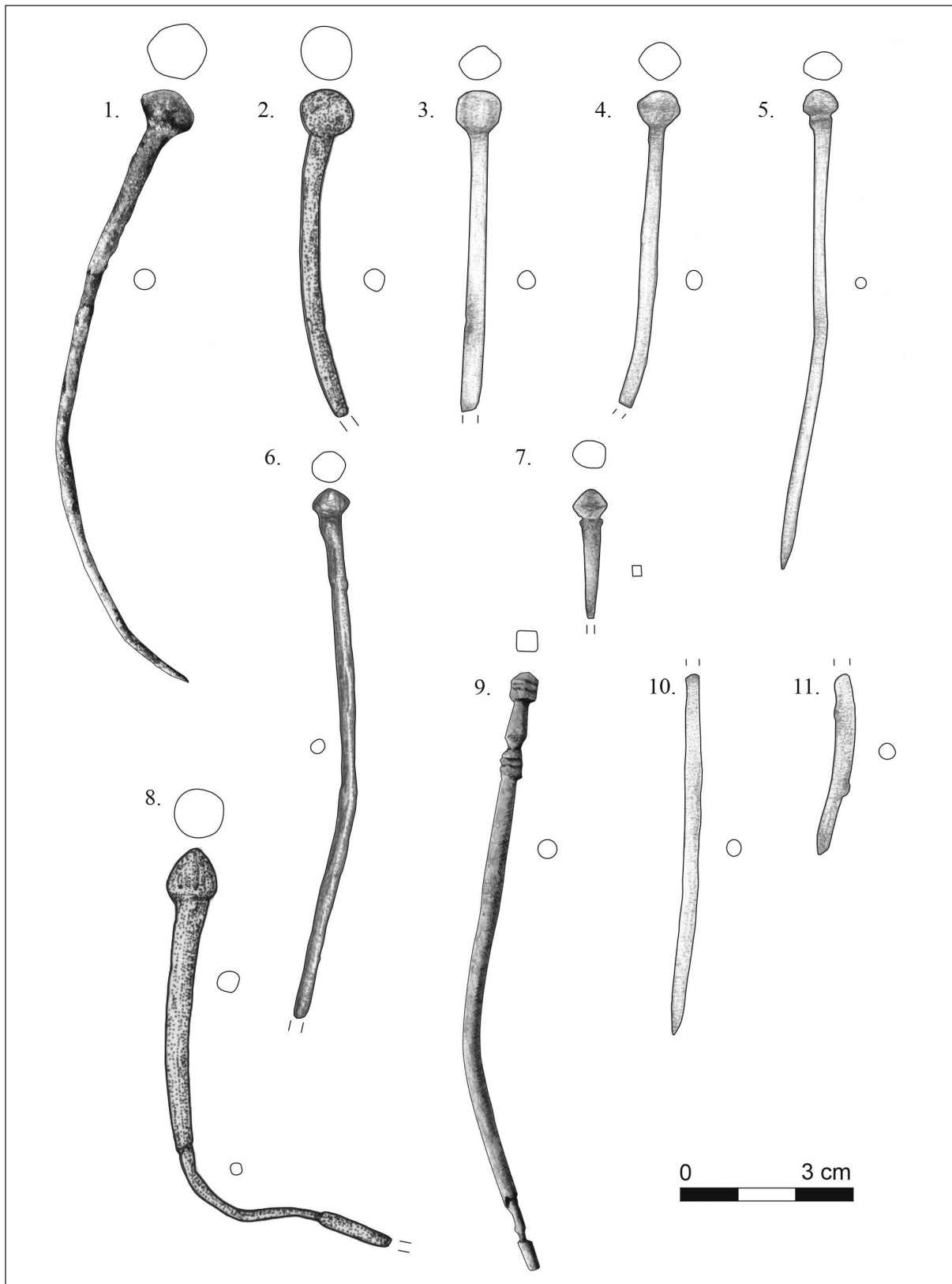


Plate I. The bronze hairpins (Cat. 1-11).

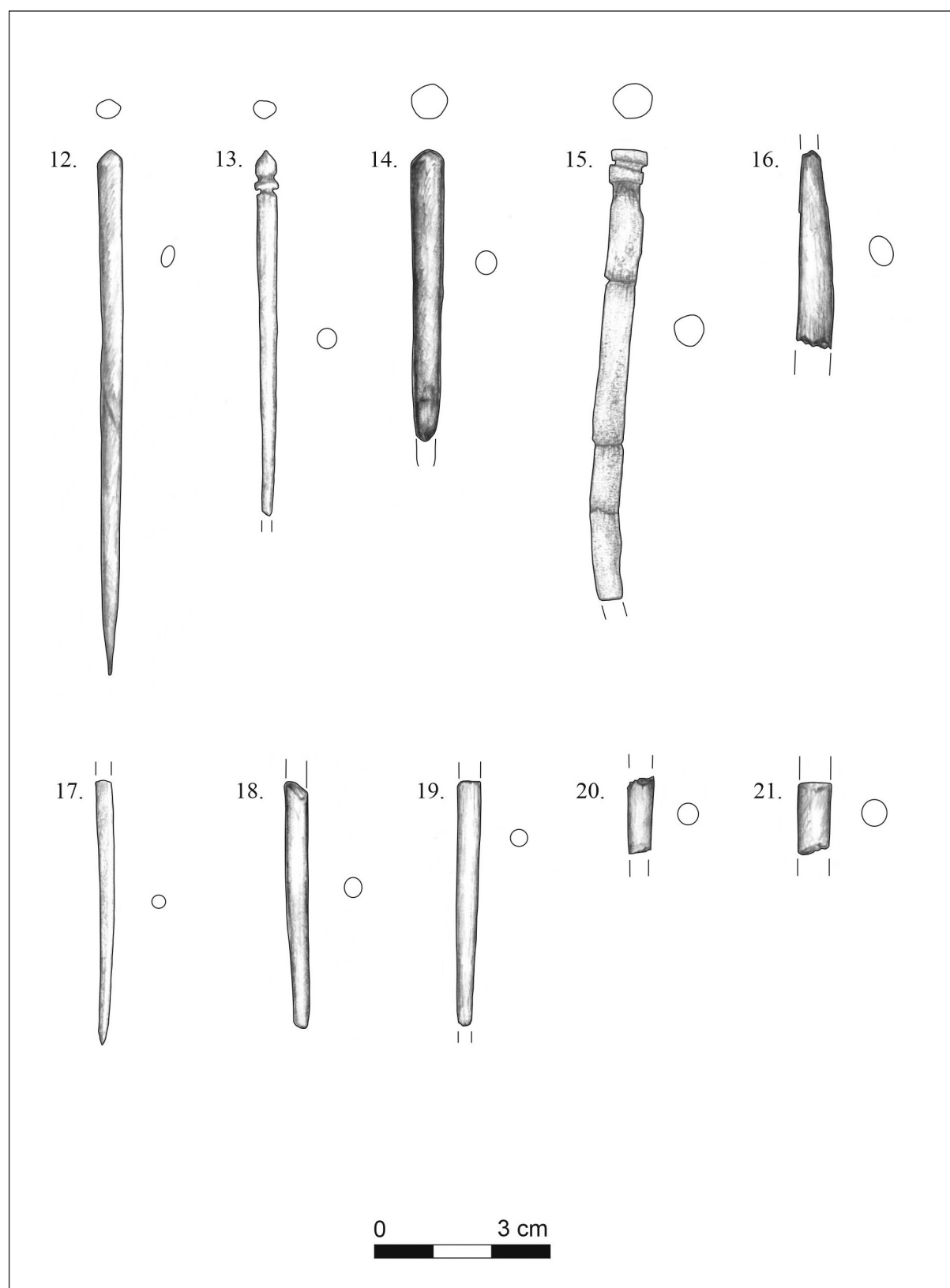


Plate II. The bone hairpins (Cat. 12–21).

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis
<i>Acta MP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis
<i>AIIA</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie “A. D. Xenopol”. Iași
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan
<i>BAR (IS)</i>	British Archaeological Reports (–International Series)
<i>BHAUT</i>	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis
<i>BJ</i>	Bonner Jahrbücher
<i>BAI</i>	Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis
<i>BAM</i>	Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis
<i>BMA</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis
<i>BMN</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis
<i>BMP</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Porolissensis
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>Dacia (N. S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne
<i>DolgKoložsvár (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (Új sorozat 2006–)
<i>EMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Lymbus</i>	Lymbus. Magyarságtudományi Forrásközlemények
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–XXXV): Studii și Materiale
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice
<i>MFME (–StudArch)</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, (Studia Archaeologica 1995–)
<i>ReiCretActa</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta

<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței. Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia</i> (S.N.)	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis
<i>SCIV</i> (A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–)
<i>StComSfGheorghe</i>	Studii și comunicări. Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Iași

MARISIA. ARCHAEOLOGIA, HISTORIA, PATRIMONIUM

With a publishing tradition since 1965, in 2019 the annual of the Mureș County Museum initiated a new series entitled: *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium*. The publication provides a panel for new research results in archeology, architecture and material heritage of the history of arts and culture. The studies mainly focus on the inner Transylvanian region that encompasses also Mureș County. Beyond local valuable contributions, the annual aims at a regional and global concern that is relevant for the whole of Transylvania. Among the annual's missions is to provide mutual interpretation of the research results produced by the Romanian and Hungarian scientific workshops. Therefore, the annual articles are mainly in English but based on the field of research and the approached topic studies in German, Romanian or Hungarian are also accepted.

Cu o tradiție din anul 1965, anuarul Muzeului Județean Mureș s-a relansat în 2019 sub titlul *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium*. Această publicație se descrie ca o platformă științifică care cuprinde rezultatele cercetărilor în domenii precum: arheologia, arhitectura și patrimoniul material din zona istoriei artelor și a culturii, studii localizate în regiunea centrală a Transilvaniei, din care face parte județul Mureș. In extenso, anuarul își propune să ofere un spațiu unitar contribuțiilor științifice valoroase, relevante din perspectiva geografică a ceea ce înseamnă întreaga regiune a Transilvaniei. Una dintre misiunile publicației este aceea de a oferi tuturor celor interesați spațiul de schimb pentru cele mai noi rezultate din atelierele științifice românești și maghiare. Articolele anuarului sunt scrise în general în limba engleză, existând totodată articole scrise în germană, română și maghiară, în funcție de specificul domeniului și a temei abordate.

A Maros Megyei Múzeum 1965 óta megjelenő évkönyvének 2019-ben útjára bocsátott új sorozata, a *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium* elsősorban a mai Maros megyét is magába foglaló belső-erdélyi régió régészeti, épített és tárgyi örökségére, nemkülönben az ezekhez kapcsolódó művészettörténeti, művelődéstörténeti kérdésekre vonatkozó újabb kutatások tudományos fóruma. A lokális perspektíván túl igyekszik kitekinteni a regionális és univerzális összefüggésekre, így a tágran értelmezett Erdély területére nézve is közöl kiemelkedő értékkel bíró tanulmányokat. Küldetésének tekinti a hazai román és magyar tudományos műhelyekben született eredmények kölcsönös tolmácsolását. A dolgozatok nyelve főként az angol, de szakterülettől és témától függően német, román vagy magyar nyelven is közöl írásokat.