

# MARISIA

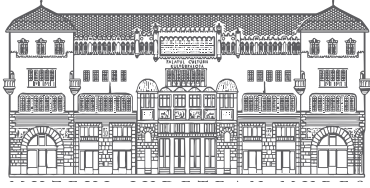
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# RECONSTRUCTING THE GYULAY AND KUUN FAMILIES' COLLECTION OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

Orsolya SZILÁGYI\*

*Before the inauguration of today's museums, the archaeological finds discovered during ploughing and other works usually ended up in the property of noble families and antiquarians. The majority of these collections consisted of inscriptions and the fragments of funerary monuments, which later on would decorate the courtyards of their mansions and castles. The most prominent private collections in the 19<sup>th</sup> century of Hunedoara County all belonged to noble families. Many of these have been lost to the turmoil of history, some items never resurfacing. However, thanks to the published and archival material of contemporary travellers and antiquarians, one can try to reconstruct them and even put them into context. This paper would like to reconstruct and present the antiquities collection in the possession of the Gyulay and Kuun families, housed at their castle in Mintia (Marosnémeti, Hunedoara County, RO).*

**Keywords:** Mintia, Gyulay family, Kuun family, private collection, Roman Dacia

**Cuvinte cheie:** Mintia, familia Gyulay, familia Kuun, colecție privată, Dacia Romană

## THE OWNERS

The 18<sup>th</sup> century ornamental garden, spanning several hectares, surrounding the family's castle at Mintia was commissioned by Gyulay István.<sup>1</sup> According to contemporary sources, it was filled with the "altars, gods and heroes and the faded inscriptions of the fortress from Vețel".<sup>2</sup> Between 1831 and 1836, the castle was rebuilt in the classical style by István Gyulay's nephew, Lajos.<sup>3</sup> Thanks to his surviving journals and the family archive, the construction work itself can be relatively well reconstructed. This is also the period when the castle's ornamental garden is re-designed into an English one. The family's collection of antiquities also expands during these years. Since Lajos Gyulay dies without any children, his estate is inherited by his sister, countess Konstancia Kuun

and his niece, countess Ottilia Wass.<sup>4</sup> This is how the castle from Mintia becomes the home of his nephew, count Géza Kuun. Kuun was an active member of Transylvanian scientific life, his research focusing mainly on philology and oriental studies. He was also known as being one of the founding members of the Transylvanian Museum Society (Erdélyi Múzeum Egyesület) and the president of the Hunedoara County Historical and Archaeological Society (Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat). Thanks to his extended network, the castle from Mintia was frequented by Hungarian and foreign scholars, to whom he gladly showed the antiquities inside his garden (Fig. 1). According to his wife's, Vilma Kemény's, memoir, one of their butlers oftentimes assisted the visiting scholars in copying the inscriptions.<sup>5</sup> In his will Kuun donated his collection to the museum of

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<sup>1</sup> GÁSPÁR-BARRA 2020, 31.

<sup>2</sup> „Veceli vár oltárköveivel, isteneivel és hőseivel, s elmállott felírásaival”, KAZINCZY 1880, 178.

<sup>3</sup> GÁSPÁR-BARRA 2020, 39.

<sup>4</sup> BICSOK-ORBÁN 2019, 247.

<sup>5</sup> KEMÉNY 1909, 25.



Fig. 1. The castle from Mintia and its surrounding garden in 1887 (KEMÉNY 1909, 6).

the Hunedoara County Historical and Archaeological Society.<sup>6</sup>

### SOURCES ABOUT THE COLLECTION

András Lugosi Fodor partially published the inscriptions and funerary monuments from the garden in 1844. The *Gyűjteménye némely maros-németi és veczeli határon kiásott római sír- és emlékköveknek* recounts a total of 19 finds, with Fodor mentioning that all of them were discovered by peasants working on the nearby fields, count Gyulay purchasing them.<sup>7</sup> The drawings included in the book were all made by Friedrich Wilhelm Stetter, who was also the one commissioned by Gyulay to build the new castle at Mintia.<sup>8</sup> Other elements of the collection could be also found in Fodor's *Panoráma*, which was never published and remains as a manuscript to this day.

The collection itself does not stop from growing during the second half of the century. For this period the primary sources are Gyulay Lajos' journals and the papers published by those

scholars who have visited the castle during Kuun Géza's time. According to an account made in 1892, university professor Julius Jung made a visit from Prague that year, and in order to honour his stay, the Hunedoara County Historical and Archaeological Society organized an impromptu excavation at the Roman necropolis from Vețel (Vecel, de. Witzel, Hunedoara County, RO).<sup>9</sup>

The richly decorated funerary monument would end up in the garden of the castle.<sup>10</sup> Another important source about the collection is *Maros-németiben. Emlékezés Gróf Kuun Géza otthonára* by Vilma Kemény, who besides describing the vibrant social life of the couple, also provided some information about the whereabouts of certain items inside the castle's garden.

Since the photographic material depicting the Gyulay–Kuun castle's garden is scarce, we have a quite vague idea about the exact location of the countless of inscriptions, statues and monuments that could be found there. The primary source of images about the garden itself is the commemorative album created by Vilma Kemény, which includes several pictures that

<sup>6</sup> KUUN 1899a, 111.

<sup>7</sup> FODOR 1844, 3.

<sup>8</sup> FODOR 1844, 1; GÁSPÁR-BARRA 2020, 31, 44.

<sup>9</sup> TÉGLÁS 1892, 443.

<sup>10</sup> KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 137.



Fig. 2. Main façade of the castle, with several inscription fragments in the foreground (ANRC II).

clearly show the inscriptions and statues displayed around the castle (Fig. 2).<sup>11</sup> In addition, Kemény's recollections also help to some extent in assuming the location of the finds.

Fodor mentions in his manuscript that the

greenhouse in the garden had two inscriptions built into its northern wall (Fig. 3).<sup>12</sup> In his commemoration of Károly Torma, Géza Kuun spoke of an inscription placed between the steps of the seating area on the banks of the Mureş River.<sup>13</sup>

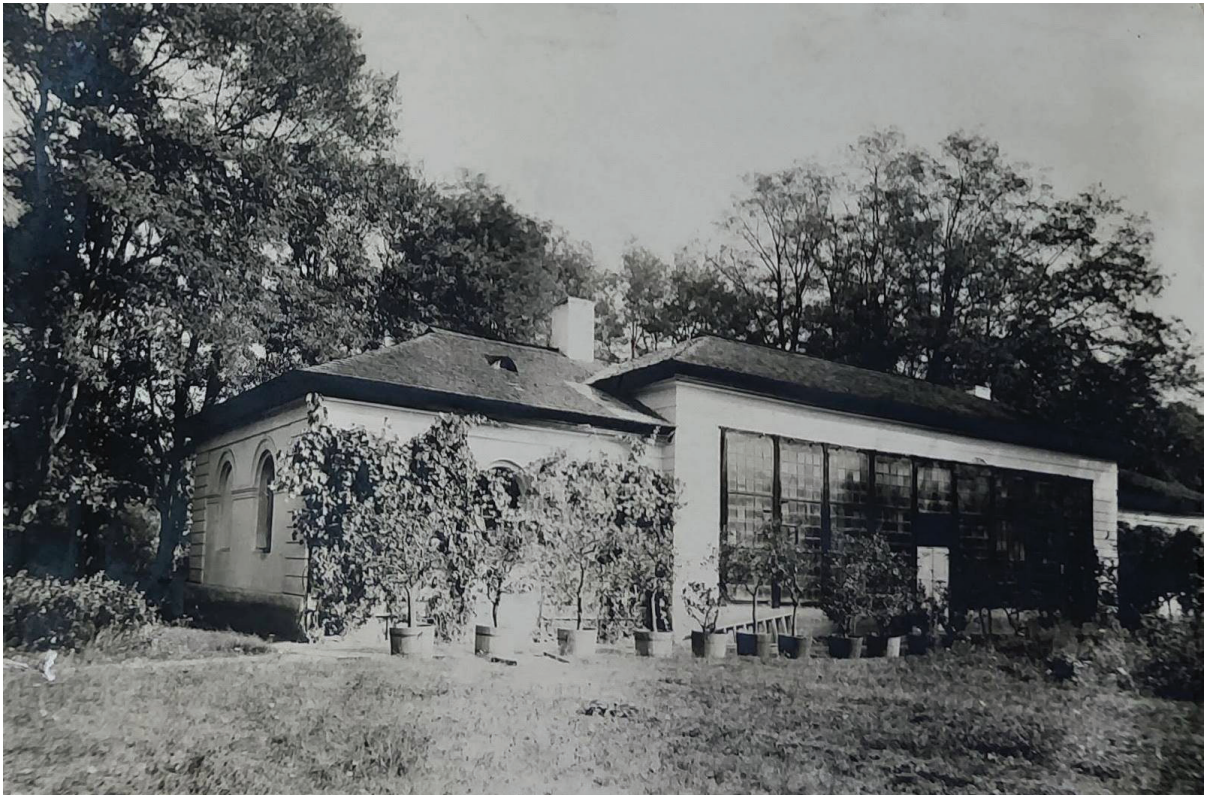


Fig. 3. The greenhouse of the castle (ANRC III).

<sup>11</sup> I would like to thank my colleague, Dorottya Újvári for making me aware of the album in question and also providing me the photographs.

<sup>12</sup> FODOR I, 35/b.

<sup>13</sup> KUUN 1899b, 17.

## ABOUT THE FINDS

A considerable percentage of the Gyulay–Kuun collection from Mintia consists of altars, funerary *stelae* and other worked stone finds. A part of these belong to the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization from Deva (Déva, Hunedoara County, RO). Based on contemporary sources, the collection originally consisted of around 54 items, 22 of which can be localized today. Despite all of this, we can confidently state that this was one of the biggest and most important epigraphic private collections in Transylvania at the time. This can be further corroborated by Theodor Mommsen's approval in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>14</sup>

With the sand and limestone finds being kept in the open air and constantly exposed to the elements, it is not surprising at all how they started to deteriorate throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 4). Based on contemporary sources, we also know, for example, that an inscription



Fig. 4. An altar used as a flower stand (ANRC III).

became fused with two trees. In a corner of the park close to the castle, there was an intertwined hornbeam and linden tree that had grown around a Roman inscription propped against

them. Over time, the inscription was lifted from the ground and eventually split in two.<sup>15</sup>

As mentioned before, Géza Kuun had conducted an excavation at Vețel, when two university professors from Prague, Julius Jung and Otto Keller, were visiting.<sup>16</sup> They discovered a richly ornamented funerary monument, which was then transported to the castle's park. While the monument itself is not described in those accounts, we can speculate that it is the *aedicula* mentioned by Cumont in 1894.<sup>17</sup> (Pl. V) Based on later accounts, the *aedicula* in question was found in pieces and then later on was rebuilt by Kuun.<sup>18</sup> A cast of the *aedicula* was also featured at the archaeological exhibition about the Roman Empire at the Baths of Diocletian in 1911.<sup>19</sup>

Two funerary lions are also featured in the images published of the monument. These two resemble lions also depicted in Fodor's *Gyűjteménye...* and *Panoráma* however, contemporary sources also mention two lions at the foot of the stairs leading up to the castle's porch.<sup>20</sup> Vilma Kemény would also write in her memoir about how the Szekler infantrymen would rest their hats on the lions' head.

Undoubtedly the two most beautiful pieces of the Gyulay–Kuun collection is the statue of Pan and of a shipman (Fig. 5). For many years, only the lower half of the statue of Pan was visible in the garden, and it was only later that the torso, head, and left arm were attached.<sup>21</sup> Both Bálint Kuzsinszky and Cumont mention how expressive the face of the creature is, noting that this quality of craftsmanship was not typical at all of provincial art in Dacia (Pl. X).<sup>22</sup> The statue was located in a part of the garden known as Adam's Nook, which Gyulay Lajos had created in memory of his friend, Ádám Bethlen.<sup>23</sup> After the statue beneath the wild pear tree began to

<sup>14</sup> KUUN 1899b, 17.

<sup>15</sup> KEMÉNY 1909, 80.

<sup>16</sup> KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 137.

<sup>17</sup> CUMONT 1894, 24. See no. 20 in the catalogue.

<sup>18</sup> KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 143.

<sup>19</sup> INSTITUTO 1911, 69.

<sup>20</sup> FODOR 1844, 23; KEMÉNY 1909, 26.

<sup>21</sup> CUMONT, 1894, 22–23.

<sup>22</sup> KUZSINSZKY 1906, 542; CUMONT 1894, 23.

<sup>23</sup> KEMÉNY 1909, 57.



Fig. 5. The statues of Pan and the shipman during the interwar period (SZEKERES-UGRON 2019).

become moss-covered, it was relocated to a spot opposite the castle terrace. Kuun had intended to build a columned chapel over it, but this plan was never realized before his death.<sup>24</sup>

The story of the shipman's statue is equally intriguing. It was discovered in 1835 by a peasant in Vețel, with him having the intention of decorating his grave in the future (Pl. X). The „devil statue” is removed by one of his acquaintances from the grave and thrown at the base of the churchyard's wall.<sup>25</sup> Gyulay Lajos then transports it to his castle and remains there for more than a century. In their article concerning some elements of the Gyulay–Kuun collection, Münsterberg and Oehler assumed that it was the statue of a member of the *collegium nautarum*. Another statue fragment is mentioned in passing by Gyulay in one of his journal entries, stating that he had procured the head of a female

statue in 1867 from a local.<sup>26</sup> This is the only time that this fragment is mentioned.

Aside from the altars and statues, András Lugosi Fodor mentions a handful of small finds as well in *Panoráma*. The seven small finds: two brooches, a fitting depicting a *hippocampus*, a broken spoon, a marble dye, the foot of a marble statue and a spearhead (Pl. XI).<sup>27</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

Amongst its contemporaries, Gyulay–Kuun collection, consisting of 54 Roman-era artifacts, was one of the most significant private archaeological collections in Transylvania. The collection, located in Mintia, is important not only because of the number of objects it contains, but also because of their scientific value. Although it is now impossible to place these items within their original archaeological contexts, the inscriptions and statues brought to the garden of the castle can help create a more accurate picture of daily life in Micia.

Thanks in part to these finds and in part to Géza Kuun himself, the castle from Mintia became one of the key centres of scholarly activity in Hunedoara County. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, remarkable figures from both the domestic and international academic world visited the castle. It is partly due to this that the collection can be reconstructed today using the sources they published.

Although the paper at hand attempts to provide a relatively complete picture of the Gyulay–Kuun family collection, the research cannot yet be considered finished. The whereabouts of several objects remain unclear, and the family archives may still hold important information about previously unknown artefacts and the circumstances of their discovery.

<sup>24</sup> KEMÉNY 1909, 58.

<sup>25</sup> MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 127.

<sup>26</sup> ANRC I, 218. See n. 43 in the catalogue.

<sup>27</sup> FODOR I, 37/a.

CATALOGUE<sup>28</sup>

1. Limestone votive altar with four cornices at the top and three at the bottom, its remaining decorative elements are today very difficult to discern. Based on contemporary drawings and descriptions, the upper section was adorned on all four sides with pediments, each topped by a “bearded human head”.<sup>29</sup> At the top there is a square-shaped recess. Inscription: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / vet(erani) et c(ives) [R(omani)] / [pe]r M(arcum) Ul[p(ium)] / [Q]uintum / [mag(istrum) ---]*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia in the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. I/1).

H: 70 cm, w: 26 cm, th: 25 cm.

CIL 3 1352; IDR 3/3 83; FODOR 1844, 4, 13; FODOR I, 35/a; FODOR VI, 55; KUUN-TÖRMA-TÉGLÁS 1902, 137.

2. Limestone votive altar. According to the drawing in Fodor's manuscript, it was articulated at both the bottom and the top, with its upper section featuring a pediment flanked by two volutes. Inscription: *Pro salute Auggg(ustorum) / Genio fabrum / M(arcus) Aur(elius) Timon / Aug(ustalis) col(oniae) Apul(ensis) et / mag(ister) coll(egii) s(upra) s(cripti) pe/cunia sua fec(it) / l(oco) d(ato) d(ecurionum) d(ecreto)*. Possibly from Apulum, in the garden of the castle from Mintia by 1857.<sup>30</sup> According to Fodor's manuscript, it was buried in the ground opposite the southern side of the castle, next to a path running between the trees.<sup>31</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. I/2).

H: 95 cm, w: 48 cm, th: 43.

CIL 3 1016; IDR 3/5 80; FODOR I, 36/b; FODOR VI, 57.

3. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at both the base and the top, the upper section appearing to be decorated with a pinecone or a similar

motif. Inscription: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / al[a] I Bos/por(anorum) cui / praeest C(aius) Val(erius) Gra/cilis prae(fectus) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. Discovered in Vețel, later on in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 1231 (Pl. I/3).

CIL 3 1344; IDR 3/3 76; FODOR VI, 55.

4. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at the top and bottom, with the upper section decorated with triangular incisions. Inscription: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / Iunoni / Reg(inae) / pro salu/te Miciens(ium) / L(ucius) Atil(ius) Faus/tinus et M(arcus) Ul(pius) / Romanus mag(istri) / v(otum) s(olverunt) l(ibentes) m(erito)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3519 (Pl. I/4).

H: 120 cm, w: 40 cm, th: 44 cm.

CIL 3 1350/7852; IDR 3/3 94; FODOR 1844, 6, 21; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

5. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at the top and bottom, with the upper section decorated with three triangle shapes. Inscription: *Ammius / Cresce(n)s / Silvano / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. II/1).

H: 88 cm, w: 48 cm, th: 34 cm.

CIL 3 1359; IDR 3/3 117; FODOR 1844, 5, 20; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

6. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at the top and bottom, with the upper section decorated with three triangle shapes. According to Fodor's description, the altar had at the top a „human head in the middle, with a Greek-ear at both corners”.<sup>32</sup> Inscription: *-----]N / [---]EB / [---] Rufinus / [II]v[ir]al(is) col(oniae) / votum s(olvit)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Current location unknown (Pl. II/2).

H: 105 cm, w: 45 cm.

<sup>28</sup> The following abbreviations were used: h = height, w = width, th = thickness, dm = diameter.

<sup>29</sup> FODOR 1844, 4.

<sup>30</sup> IDR 3/5 66.

<sup>31</sup> FODOR I, 36/b.

<sup>32</sup> FODOR I, 36/b.

CIL 3 1369; IDR 3/3 149; FODOR 1844, 4, 12; FODOR I, 35/a; FODOR VI, 56.

7. Andesite votive altar, its lower and upper parts are circular slabs decorated with wolf's teeth, while the inscribed section is a flat rectangle. Inscription: *Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) divi / Trai(ani) Parth(ici) fil(io) / divi Ner(vae) nep(oti) / Trai(ano) Hadriano / Aug(usto) p(atri) p(atriciae) co(n)s(uli) III / coh(ors) II Fl(avia) Com(magenorum)*. Discovered in Vețel, initially brought to the Calvinist church's yard in Mintia, then ending up in the castle's garden by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. II/3).

H: 135 cm, dm: 90 cm.

CIL 3 1371; IDR 3/3 51; FODOR 1844, 4, 14; FODOR I, 35/b; FODOR VI, 55; KUUN 1899a, 111–113.

8. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at the top and bottom, with a depression at the top framed by two volute-like decorations. Inscription: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / Heliopolitan(o) / Q(uintus) Licinius Ma/crinus |(centurio) / leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) F(elicis) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3517 (Pl. II/4).

H: 90 cm, w: 52 cm, th: 36 cm.

CIL 3 1353; IDR 3/3 95; FODOR 1844, 5, 19; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56; MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 129; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 137–138.

9. White marble votive altar, articulated at the bottom and top. At the upper half there is a tympanum in the center containing a palmette-like decoration. Inscription: *Liberio / [P]atri sac(rum) / [A]el(ius)(?) Sossius / dec(urio) coh(ortis) II / Fl(aviae) Comm(agenorum) / ex [voto] / lib(ens) [p(osuit)]*. Presumably discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. III/1).

H: 79 cm, w: 47 cm.

CIL 3 1355; IDR 3/3 105; FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 57.

10. White marble votive altar, heavily fragmented. Inscription: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) D(olicheno)(?) / [-----]*. Possibly found in Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, later arriving to the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown.

IDR 3/2 204.

11. White marble votive altar, heavily fragmented. Inscription: *Miner/vae Aug(ustae) / M(arcus) Aur[el(ius)] / Val(ens) mag(ister)(?) k(ampi?) / acta[rius] / [---]l(---) pa[-----]*. Possibly found in Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, later arriving to the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 2087 (Pl. III/2).

H: 50 cm, w: 20 cm, th: 22 cm.

IDR 3/2 270.

12. Votive altar. Inscription: *Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Iul(io) / Philippo Pio F(elici) / invicto Aug(usto) / pontifici maximo / trib(unicia) potestat(e) I[I] / [p]ater(!) patriae / [c]o(n)s(uli) proco(n)s(uli) coh(ors) / II Fl(avia) Com(magenorum) Philip/[p]iana devota nu/mini maiestatiq(ue) / [eiu]s ex quaestura*. In the 1850's, arriving to the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown.

CIL 3 1379; IDR 3/3 58; MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 131.

13. Limestone votive altar, articulated at the bottom and top, with the upper part partially broken off. Inscription: *Silvano / Dom(estico) / sacr(um)*. Discovered in Vețel, initially in the collection of József Spányik and later on in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History, Cluj-Napoca (Pl. III/3).

H: 78 cm, w: 28 cm, th: 25 cm.

CIL 3 1360; IDR 3/3 132; TORMA 1865, 25; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 139.

14. Sandstone votive altar, articulated at the bottom and top. At the upper half there is a tympanum in the centre containing a rosette. Without

any inscription. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Current location unknown (Pl. III/4). H: 100 cm, w: 45 cm. FODOR 1844, 3, 9; FODOR I, 35/b; FODOR VI, 55.

15. Bluish marble relief, depicting the tauroctony. The fragment only depicts Mithras' hands as he restrains the bull and plunges the dagger into its neck. Cautopates is visible from the neck down to his mid-thigh, holding a torch in his left hand. Quite possibly from the Mithraeum located in Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, ending up at the castle from Mintia by András Lugosi Fodor's time. Currently in the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History, Cluj-Napoca (Pl. III/5). H: 105 cm, w: 205 cm, th: 40 cm. FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59/a; KIRÁLY 1887, 33; SICOE 2014, 182.

16. Limestone plaque, the framed inscription is heavily weathered, with the lower right corner broken off. Inscription: *Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) L(uci) Septimi Severi / Pii Pertinacis Aug(usti) Arabici / Adiabenici Parthici maximi / filio divi Marci Antonini Pii / Germanici Sarmatici nepoti / divi Antonini Pii pronepoti / divi Hadriani abnepoti divi / Traiani Parthici et divi Nervae / adnepoti M(arco) Aur(elio) Antonino / Aug(usto) eq(uites) alae Campagonum / dedicante Mevio Suro co(n)s(ulari)*. Presumably discovered in Vețel, transported to the castle from Mintia, where it was built into the side wall of the entry staircase, where it still remains (Pl. IV/1). H: 86 cm, w: 133 cm. CIL 3 1377; IDR 3/3 56; KUUN-TORMA-TÉGLÁS 1902, 134.

17. Red sandstone vaulted niche fragment of an *aedicula*, decorated with *acroterion* and a reclining lion on each side. Floral motifs are visible on the frontal part. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3526 (Pl. IV/2). H: 85 cm, w: 170 cm, th: 45 cm. FODOR 1844, 3, 10; FODOR I, 35/b; FODOR VI,

55; MARINESCU 1982, 200, CIONGRADI 2007, 219.

18. Limestone slab, probably side panel of an *aedicula*. The relief on the slab depicts two men dressed in tunics, both holding a scroll-like object in their left hand, while one holds a basket and the other a bunch of grapes in their right hand. The upper part of the slab, including the men's heads, is broken off. Discovered in Vețel, with it being built into the northern wall of the greenhouse belonging to the castle from Mintia by the 1840's.<sup>33</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. IV/3). H: 95 cm, w: 63 cm. FODOR 1844, 5, 16; FODOR VI, 55.

19. Limestone slab, probably side panel of an *aedicula*. The relief on the slab depicts three men dressed in tunics, two of which hold a scroll in their left hand. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Current location unknown (Pl. IV/4). H: 126 cm, w: 63 cm. FODOR I, 36b; FODOR VI, 58.

20. *Aedicula*. The niche with a vaulted top consisted of three side panels; on the inner surface the panel facing the opening there's a relief depicting a man, a woman, and two (?) children. The man holds a bell, while one of the children holds in his right hand an object resembling a doll and in his left hand a flower. The boy (?) in the centre holds a bowl of fruit, while the woman places both hands on the boy's shoulders, the figures seemingly wear the same clothes. The same relief is repeated on the exterior sides of the panels. On the front pilasters of the *aedicula*, a garland is flanked by a snake on each side. A pine cone crowns the apex of the arch. In 19th-century photographs, the *aedicula* is flanked by a pair of funerary lions. Discovered in the *necropolis* of Vețel in 1892, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia later on. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3528 (Pl. V). CUMONT 1894, 24–25; KUUN-TORMA-TÉGLÁS

<sup>33</sup> FODOR 1844, 5.

1902, 143; KUZSINSZKY 1906, 531, 533; MARINESCU 1982, 198.

21. Andesite slab, probably left side panel fragment of an *aedicula*. The relief on the slab depicts a woman, wrapped in a cloak. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 15944 (Pl. VI/1). H: 64 cm, w: 60 cm, th: 17 cm.

FODOR I, 36/b; FODOR VI, 58; MARINESCU 1982, 210, CIONGRADI 2007, 224–225.

22. Limestone pedestal, possibly part of an *aedicula*. The square shaped pedestal has two resting lions back-to-back, with the head of another lion/Ammon rising between the two of them on one side. On the other two sides, a dolphin and Scylla are presumably depicted. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia facing the Mureş River by the 1840's. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3544 (Pl. VI/2).

H: 78 cm, w: 91 cm, th: 45.

FODOR 1844, 6, 22; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56; MARINESCU 1982, 179; CIONGRADI 2007, 249.

23. Limestone *stelae*, with chipped sides, the relief at the top depicting six people arranged in two rows, two adults and four children. Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / C(aius) Iul(ius) Sosipater vixit an(nos) LXX / et C(aius) Iul(ius) Antipater [vix(it)] an(nos) XVI / et C(aius) [Iul(ius)] Valentin[us] vix(it) an(nos) / XXIII[---]I[---] Iul(ius?) {II}{?} Eu(h)od[us --- c]oniu/gi et fili(i) s / b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit)*. Discovered in Veşel, with it being dug into the western path of the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's.<sup>34</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. VI/3).

H: 126 cm, w: 79 cm.

CIL 3 1388; IDR 3/3 178; FODOR I, 36/b; FODOR VI, 57.

24. Sandstone *stelae* fragment. The medallion with a laurel at the top depicts two people in it.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Ulp(ius) Sabinus / vix(it) an(nos) XIII / Ulp(ia) Maxima / m(ater) fil(io) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit)*. Discovered in Veşel, it was later erected at the western end of the Mintia castle, beside the path, in the vicinity of *stelae* 25.<sup>35</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. VI/4).

H: 127 cm, w: 79 cm.

CIL 3 1390; IDR 3/3 185; FODOR I, 36/b; FODOR VI, 57.

25. Andesite *stelae*, fragmented both at the top and the bottom. The fragmented medallion at the top depicts two people. Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Ael(ius) Ianuari/us vix(it) an(nos) XVIII / P(ublius) Ael(ius) Aelianus / f(ilio)(?) p(ientissimo) posuit*. Discovered in Veşel, it was later erected at the western end of the Mintia castle, beside the path, in the vicinity of *stelae* 24. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3527 (Pl. VII/1).

H: 90 cm, w: 62 cm, th: 18 cm.

CIL 3 1386; IDR 3/3 157; FODOR I, 36/b; FODOR VI, 57; KUUN-TORMA-TÉGLÁS 1902, 143; TÉGLÁS 1902, 265; MARINESCU 1982, 138.

26. Red limestone *stelae*, fragmented both at the top and the bottom. The relief on it depicts a cavalryman. Inscription: *-----] / [--- s] tip(endiorum) XII vix(it) [ann(os) ---] / [h(ic)] s(itus) e(st) Aur(elius) Primus et Val(erius) Maximus [et] V[al(erius)] / Valerianus heredes et Aelia P(h)ilip(p)is / mater b(ene) m(erenti) pos(uerunt)*. Discovered in Veşel, with it being built into the northern wall of the greenhouse belonging to the castle from Mintia by the 1840's.<sup>36</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. VII/2).

H: 158 cm, w: 117 cm.

CIL 3 1381; IDR 3/3 169; FODOR 1844, 5, 17; FODOR I, 35/b; FODOR VI, 55.

27. Sandstone *stelae*, with the upper right corner broken off. The inscription is framed by a line of egg-and-dart. Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / memoriae / C(ai) Licini / Coll(ina) Caes(aria) / Pontici vet(erano) / alae I Aug(ustae) / I[tura]*

<sup>34</sup> FODOR I, 36/b.

<sup>35</sup> FODOR I, 36/b.

<sup>36</sup> FODOR 1844, 5.

*eo[r(um)] vix(it) / an(nos) L [---] / Licin[iu]s Eup/[r]epes [l(ibertus)] p(atrono) f(ecit)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia by the 1840's. Current location unknown (Pl. VII/3).

H: 120 cm, w: 80 cm.

CIL 3 1382; IDR 3/3 179; FODOR 1844, 4, 15; FODOR I, 35/b; FODOR VI, 55.

28. Andesite, heavily fragmented *stelae*. Inscription: *D(is) [M(anibus)] / Appian[i?]u[s Mat?]/urus vix[it] / an(nos) XXXX An[t(onius)? Ru]sticus [---] / adfinis fec(it)*. Presumably from Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva Inv. 66 (Pl. VII/4).

H: 72 cm, w: 45 cm, th: 23 cm.

IDR 3/3 161; MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 130.

29. Andesite *stelae*, heavily fragmented. Inscription: ----- / [--- a]n(nos) VII / [---]T ZIA / [---]C(aius) Iul(ius) / [---]alis |(centurio) / [coh(ortis) Co]mm(agenorum) / [--- coni]ugi et / [--- l?]iber / [t?---] vix(it) / [---]MAR / [--- v]ix(it) / [-----]. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 66 (Pl. VII/5).

H: 160 cm, w: 26 cm, th: 20 cm.

CIL 3 7873/13773; IDR 3/3 177; CUMONT 1894, 22; MARINESCU 1982, 106.

30. Andesite *stelae*, with only the bottom half surviving. Inscription: -----] / vix(it) ann(os) [--- mil(itavit)] / an(nos) XV Aulusanu/s (h)eres bene m(erenti) posuit arbitrante Ingenui. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. VIII/1).

CIL 3 12568; IDR 3/3 163; TÉGLÁS 1902, 265.

31. Andesite *stelae*, with only the bottom half surviving. Inscription: -----] / Su[r?]u[s?] / heres / f(aciendum) c(uravit). Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle

from Mintia, with it still being there in 1966<sup>37</sup> (VIII/2).

H: 113, w: 75 cm, th: 21 cm.

CIL 3 12570; IDR 3/3 188; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 143, MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 131.

32. Andesite *stelae*, with chipped sides. Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) Ianuar/ius vix(it) an(nos) LX / et P(ublia) Ael(ia) Dionisia(!) / vix(it) an(nos) XXXXV P(ublius) Ael(ius) / Germanus vix(it) / an(nos) XXV P(ublius) Ael(ius) Dio/nisius vix(it) an(nos) / XVIII P(ublius) Ael(ius) / Cassianus par(entibus?) / b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit)*. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (VIII/3).

H: 127 cm, w: 78 cm, th: 61 cm.

CIL 3 12567; IDR 3/3 156; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 143; TÉGLÁS 1902, 264; MARINESCU 1982, 167.

33. Blunt pyramidal *stelae* with a square ground plan. The corners are decorated with pillars connected by arches. On the four sides, different figures are depicted: on one side, a married couple, above them a dolphin swallowing a fish (?), and a harpoon behind them. On another side, a young woman holding a bunch of grapes, above her a “shingled” roof. The figures on the other two sides cannot be identified due to heavy erosion. The pine cone on top of the tombstone, according to descriptions, was not originally part of the monument.<sup>38</sup> Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3529 (VIII/4).

H: 105 cm, w: 55 cm, th: 45 cm.

MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 128–129; MARINESCU 1982, 173–174; CIONGRADI 2007, 212–213.

34. Sandstone slab, depicting two lions standing back-to-back, each pinning down a ram.

<sup>37</sup> IDR 3/3, 187.

<sup>38</sup> MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 128.

Above the two lions, probably a funerary *genius* is shown, rising with crossed legs, holding a wreath in their left hand.<sup>39</sup> Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3521 (Pl. IX/1).

H: 70 cm, w: 65 cm, th: 12 cm.

FODOR 1844, 5, 18; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56; MARINESCU 1982, 159; CIONGRADI 2007, 283.

35. Limestone reclining lion, holding a horse or an ox between its claws. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. IX/2).

H: 71 cm, w: 178 cm.

FODOR 1844, 6, 23; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

36. Limestone reclining lions positioned back-to-back, with the right one partially broken off. The left lion probably holds an ox between its claws. At the rear, a rectangular slab rises up, but it is too eroded to make out what it depicts. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the part of the Mintia castle garden close to the bank of the Mureș River.<sup>40</sup> Current location unknown (Pl. IX/3).

FODOR I, 37/b; FODOR VI, 58.

37. Limestone reclining lion, holding a ram between its claws. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (Pl. IX/4).

H: 61 cm, w: 158 cm.

FODOR 1844, 6, XV. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56; CIONGRADI 2007, 288.

38. Sandstone funerary lion fragment. Due to its fragmentary condition, only the lion's foreleg and mane are visible, along with part of

the animal it holds between its claws. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. IX/5).

H: 35 cm, w: 42 cm.

FODOR I, 37/b; FODOR VI, 58.

39. Fragmentary funerary lion, of which only its paw and the head of an ox/ram beneath it have survived. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. IX/6).

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 57.

40. A life-size statue of Pan made of fine gray sandstone. Pan is seated on a rock with crossed legs, with a not very clearly discernible lamb-skin in his lap. His lower legs and both arms are missing. According to Cumont, the statue was found in fragments, which were later reassembled. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3516 (Pl. X/1). CUMONT 1894, 22–23; KUZSINSZKY 1906, 533, 542; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 139.

41. A 1.4-meter-tall sandstone statue of a man. The bearded figure sits on a log placed in a boat, with both arms broken off below the shoulders. He is bare-chested, and from the hips downward he wears a drapery-like garment. Could be interpreted as either Charon, or a member of the *collegium nautarum*. Discovered in Vețel, then originally erected onto a grave in the Reformed church's yard in Mintia, with it being in the garden of the castle later on. Currently in the collection of the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva, Inv. 3515 (Pl. X/2).

MÜNSTERBERG–OEHLER 1902, 127–128.

42. Female statue head. Discovered in Vețel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown.

ANRC I, 218.

43. Limestone capital, Tuscan (?) style. Discovered in Vețel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/1). Dm: 35 cm.

<sup>39</sup> The figure framed by the lions has been interpreted in different ways: Florescu believes it to be Attis (FLORESCU 1930, 105), Marinescu thought it to be Eros (MARINESCU 1982, 159), while Ciongradi states that it is a funerary *genius* (CIONGRADI 2007, 283).

<sup>40</sup> FODOR I, 36b.

FODOR 1844, 6, XVI. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

44. Limestone capital, Tuscan (?) style. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/2).

Dm: 36 cm.

FODOR 1844, XVI. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

45. Limestone capital, with acanthus. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/3).

Dm: 32 cm.

FODOR 1844, XVI. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

46. Limestone capital, with acanthus and line of pearls. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/4).

Dm: 35 cm.

FODOR 1844, 6, XVII. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

47. Limestone capital, decorated with egg and dart and line of pearls. Discovered in Veşel, with it being in the garden of the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/5).

Dm: 36 cm.

FODOR 1844, 6, XVII. tábl.; FODOR I, 36/a; FODOR VI, 56.

48. Bronze brooch depicting a grazing horse (Type Cocis 22a). Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/6).

H: 1.8 cm, w: 2.5 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

49. Bronze fitting. According to Fodor it depicts a hippo, but it is more possible that it is a *hippocampus*. Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/7).

H: 1.5 cm, w: 3.2 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

50. Bronze spoon fragment, with missing handle. There is a palmette at the base of the handle. Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/8).

H: 5.2 cm, w: 3 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

51. Silver brooch, which seemingly is completely intact (Type Cocis 19). Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/9).

H: 2.3 cm, w: 1.5 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

52. Fragment of a foot, which was once part of a cast bronze statue. Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/10).

H: 4.5 cm, w: 1.2 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

53. Marble dye. Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/11).

H: 1 cm, w: 1 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

54. Bronze spearhead fragment. Discovered in Veşel and then ending up at the castle from Mintia. Current location unknown (Pl. XI/12).

H: 8.5 cm, w: 2 cm.

FODOR I, 37/a; FODOR VI, 59.

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 Plate IV. Sources: 1. IDR III/3 56; LUPA 11702; 2. FODOR 1844, 10; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 72; 3. FODOR 1844, 16; 4. FODOR VI, 58, without scale.  
 Plate V. Sources: CUMONT 1894, 24; KUUN–TORMA–TÉGLÁS 1902, 118–119, without scale.  
 Plate VI. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 58; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 80; 2. FODOR 1844, 22; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 108; 3. FODOR VI, 57; 4. FODOR VI, 57, without scale.

- Plate VII. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 57; LUPA 11795; 2. FODOR 1844, p. 17; 3. FODOR 1844, 15; 4. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 130; LUPA 11799; 5. IDR III/3 177; LUPA 11816, without scale.
- Plate VIII. Sources: 1. IDR III/3 163; LUPA 11731; 2. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 131; 3. IDR III/3 156; LUPA 11794; 4. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 128, without scale.
- Plate IX. Sources: 1. FODOR 1844, 18; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 129; 2. FODOR 1844, 23; 3. FODOR 1844, 23; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 135; 4. FODOR VI, 58; 5. FODOR VI, 58; 6. FODOR VI, 5, without scale.
- Plate X. Sources: 1. KUZSINSZKY 1906, 533; 2. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 127, without scale.
- Plate XI. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 56; 2. FODOR VI, 56; 3. FODOR VI, 56; 4. FODOR VI, 56; 5. FODOR VI, 56; 6. FODOR VI, 59; 7. FODOR VI, 59; 8. FODOR VI, 59; 9. FODOR VI, 59; 10. FODOR VI, 59; 11. FODOR VI, 59; 12. FODOR VI, 59, without scale.



Plate I. Sources: 1. FODOR 1844, 13; LUPA 17701; 2. FODOR VI, 57; 3. FODOR VI, 55; 4. FODOR VI, 56; LUPA 17739, without scale.



Plate II. Sources: 1. FODOR 1844, 20; LUPA 11759; 2. FODOR 1844, 12; 3. FODOR 1844, 14; LUPA 11698; 4. FODOR 1844, 19; LUPA 11740, without scale.



Plate III. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 57; 2. IDR III/2 270; LUPA 17760; 3. IDR III/3 132; LUPA 20947; 4. FODOR 1844, 9; 5. FODOR VI, 59; SICOE 2014, 333, without scale.

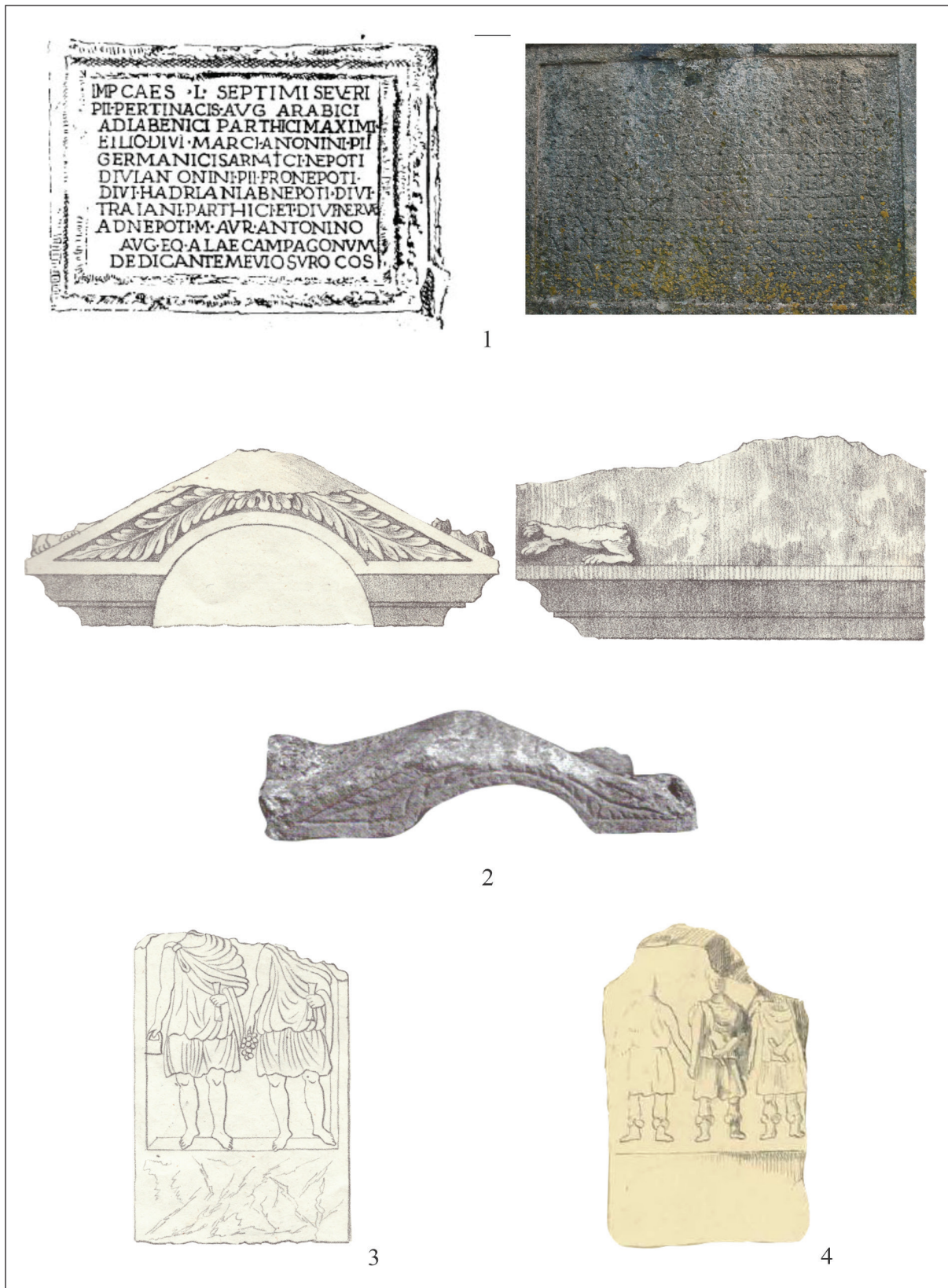


Plate IV. Sources: 1. IDR III/3 56; LUPA 11702; 2. FODOR 1844, 10; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 72; 3. FODOR 1844, 16; 4. FODOR VI, 58, without scale.



Plate V. Sources: CUMONT 1894, 24; KUUN-TORMA-TÉGLÁS 1902, 118–119, without scale.

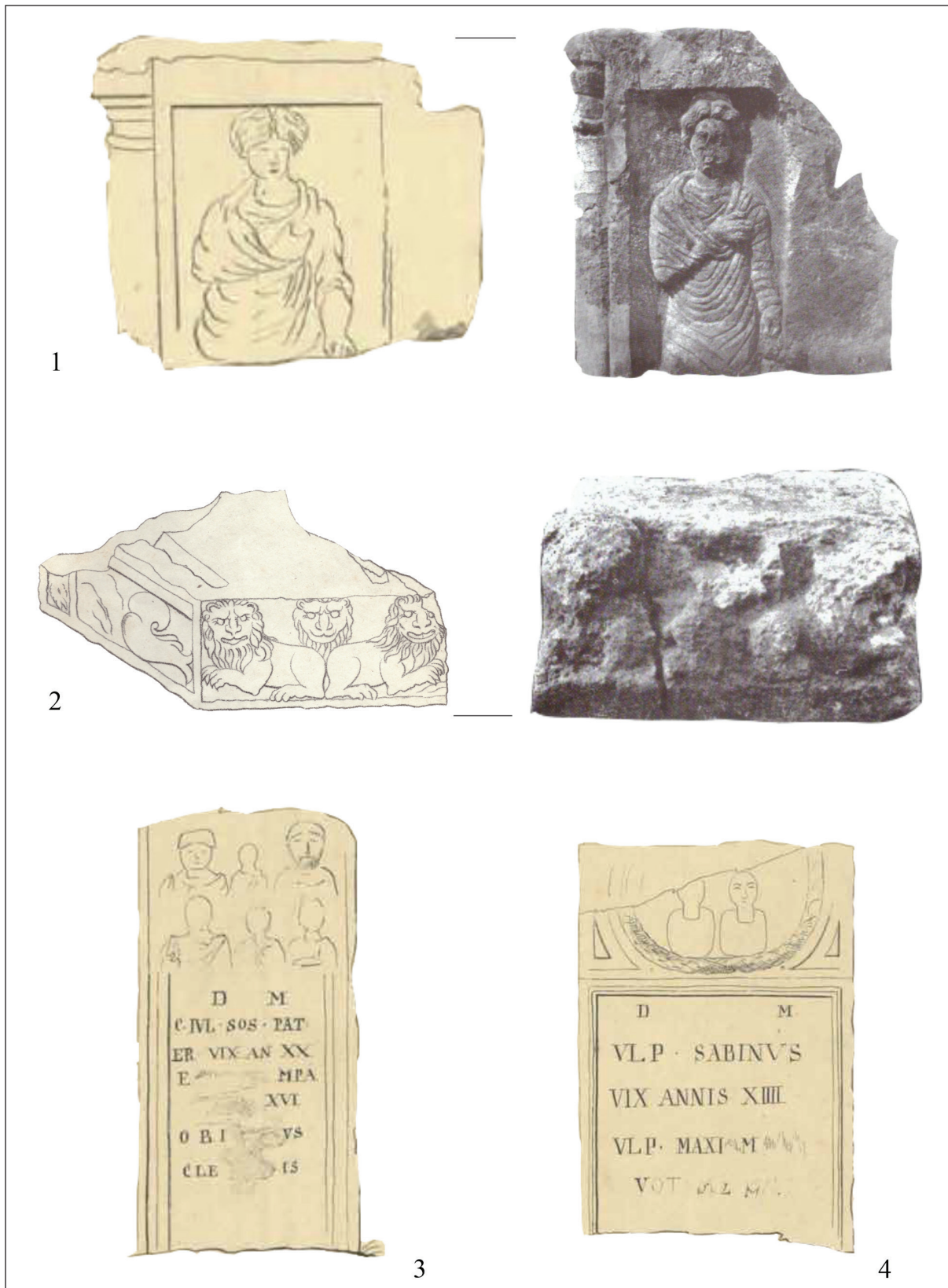


Plate VI. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 58; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 80; 2. FODOR 1844, 22; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 108; 3. FODOR VI, 57; 4. FODOR VI, 57, without scale.



Plate VII. Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 57; LUPA 11795; 2. FODOR 1844, p, 17; 3. FODOR 1844, 15; 4. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 130; LUPA 11799; 5. IDR III/3 177; LUPA 11816, without scale.



Plate VIII. Sources: 1. IDR III/3 163; LUPA 11731; 2. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 131;  
3. IDR III/3 156; LUPA 11794; 4. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 128, without scale.

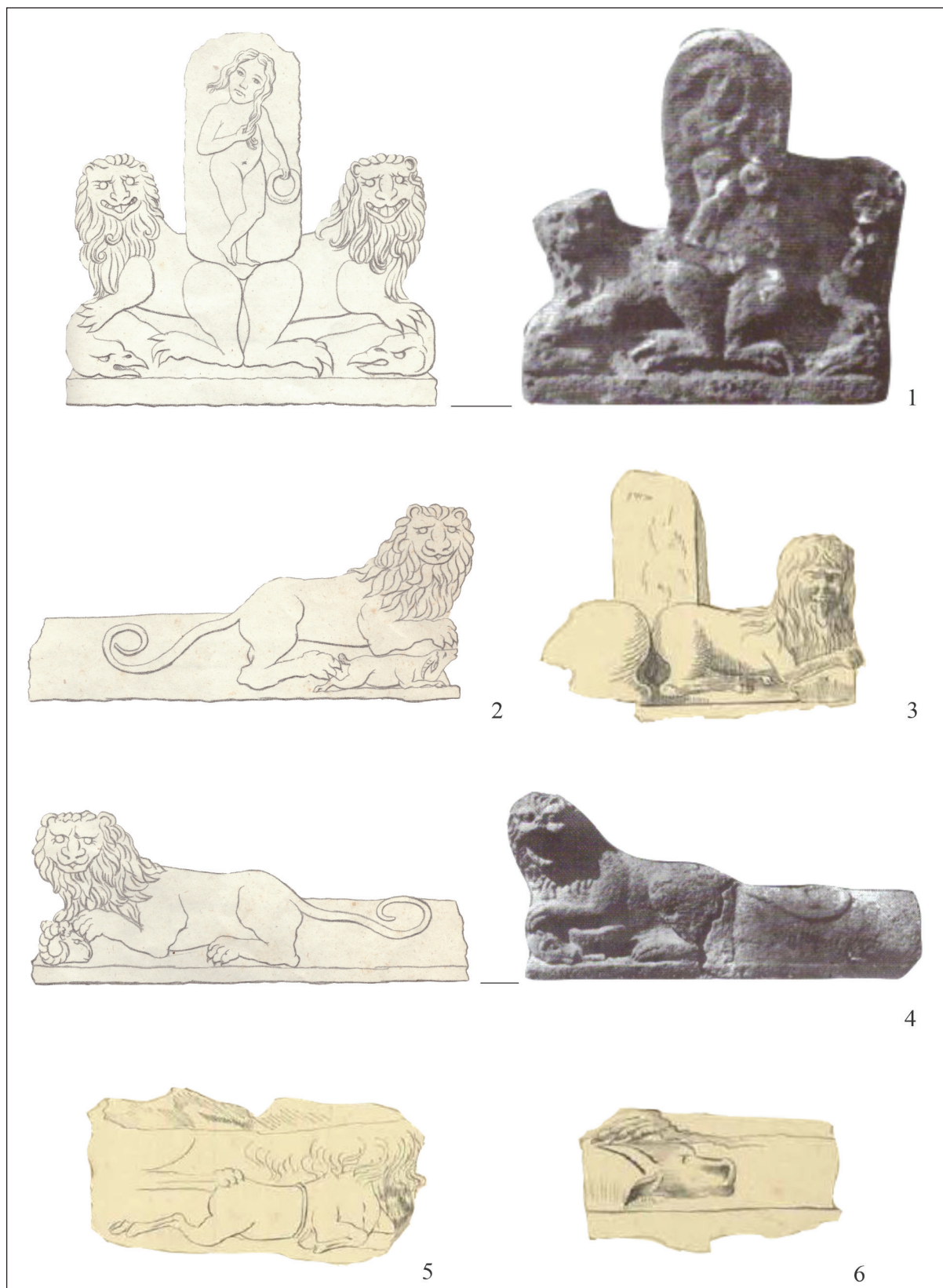


Plate IX. Sources: 1. FODOR 1844, 18; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 129; 2. FODOR 1844, 23; 3. FODOR 1844, 23; CIONGRADI 2007, Taf. 135; 4. FODOR VI, 58; 5. FODOR VI, 58; 6. FODOR VI, 5, without scale.



Plate X. Sources: 1. KUZSINSZKY 1906, 533; 2. MÜNSTERBERG-OEHLER 1902, 127, without scale.

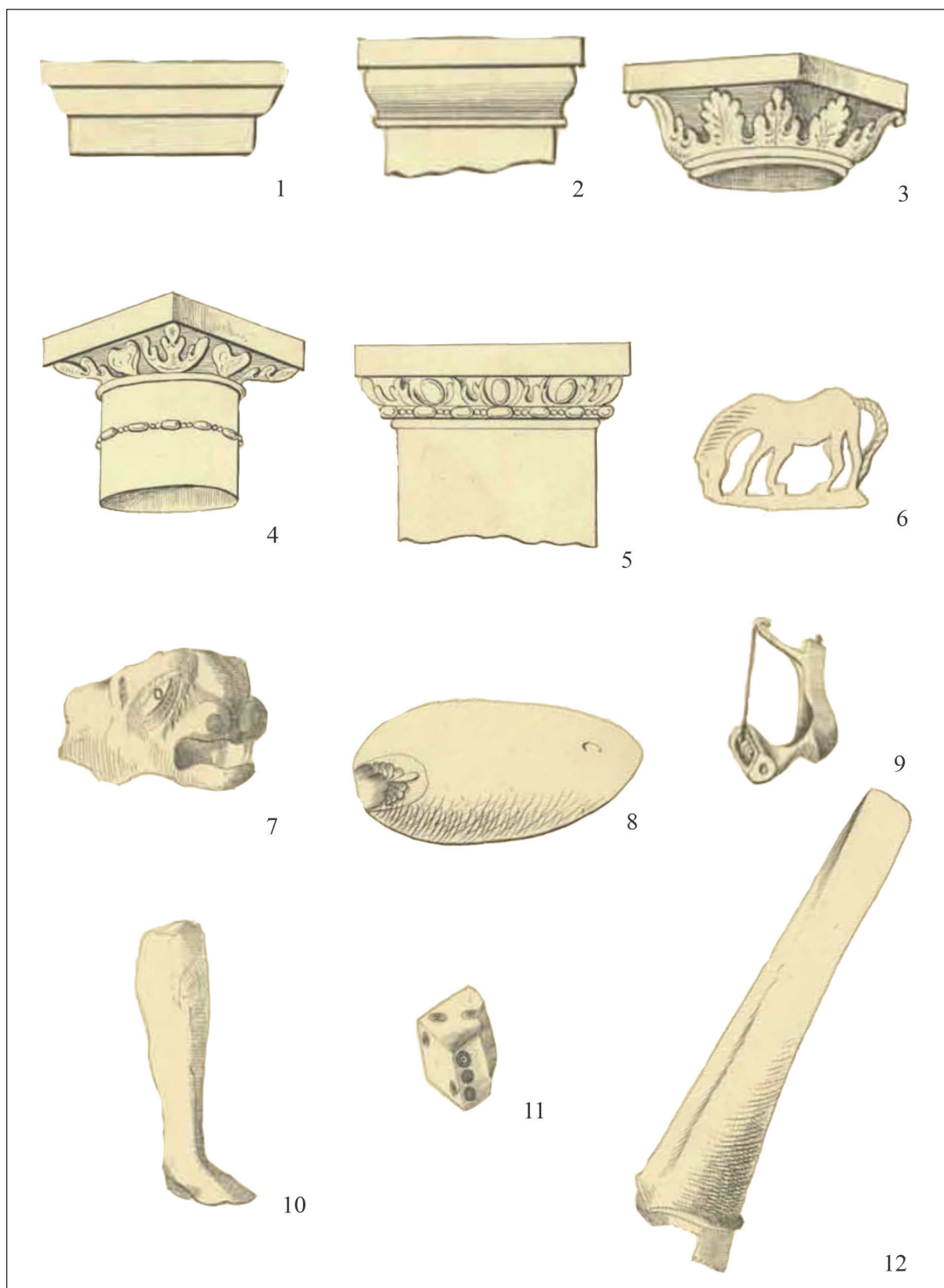


Plate XI Sources: 1. FODOR VI, 56; 2. FODOR VI, 56; 3. FODOR VI, 56; 4. FODOR VI, 56; 5. FODOR VI, 56; 6. FODOR VI, 59; 7. FODOR VI, 59; 8. FODOR VI, 59; 9. FODOR VI, 59; 10. FODOR VI, 59; 11. FODOR VI, 59; 12. FODOR VI, 59, without scale.

## ABBREVIATION

<i>ACMI</i>	Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
<i>Acta Antiqua</i>	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>Acta Siculica</i>	Acta Siculica. A Székely Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>AEM</i>	Archaeologisch–Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich–Ungarn, Wien
<i>American Antiquity</i>	American Antiquity, Society for American Archaeology
<i>Analele Banatului (S.N.)</i>	Analele Banatului S.N., Arheologie – Istorie, Muzeul Național al Banatului, Timișoara
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia, Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ANRC</i>	Arhivele Naționale ale României, Cluj
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>Aquincumi Füzetek</i>	Aquincumi Füzetek, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
<i>Archaeolingua</i>	Archaeolingua, Budapest
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt: Urgeschichte, Römerzeit, Frühmittelalter, Mainz
<i>ArchKözl</i>	Archaeologiai Közlemények, (1859–1899), Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Archaeológiai Bizottsága, Budapest
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei, Institutul de arheologie Iași, Iași
<i>ATF</i>	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis, Muzeul Țării Făgărașului, Făgăraș
<i>AUA (SH)</i>	Anuarul Universității 1 Decembrie 1918, Alba Iulia
<i>AUASH</i>	Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica, Universitatea 1 Decembrie 1918”, Alba Iulia
<i>BiblEphNap</i>	Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Bibliotheca Marmatia</i>	Bibliotheca Marmatia, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș
<i>BiblThrac</i>	Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Seria(es) Archaeologica, Târgu Mureș
<i>BMN</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Buridava</i>	Buridava. Studii și materiale, Muzeul Județean „Aurelian Sacerdoțeanu” Vâlcea
<i>Caiete ARA</i>	Caiete ARA (Arhitectură. Restaurare. Arheologie), Asociația ARA, București
<i>CAN</i>	Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă, Institutul de Thracologie, București
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
<i>CIL</i>	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Berlin
<i>Coll. Med.</i>	Collegium Mediense. Comunicări Științifice, Muzeul Municipal Mediaș, Mediaș
<i>ComArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Complutum</i>	Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid
<i>Crisia</i>	Crisia, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea

<i>Dacia</i> (N. S.)	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne
<i>DissPan</i>	Dissertationes Pannonicae, Budapest
<i>EDR</i>	Ephemeris Dacoromana. Annuario della Scuola Romana di Roma, Roma
<i>EphNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ErdÉvsz</i>	Erdélyi Évszázadok, a Kolozsvári Magyar Történelmi Intézet évkönyve, Kolozsvár
<i>ErdMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum. Az Erdélyi Múzeum Egylet Történelmi Szakosztályának Közölyne, Kolozsvár
<i>ETF</i>	Erdélyi Tudományos Füzetek, Kolozsvár
<i>FileIst</i>	File de Istorie, Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>HTRTÉ</i>	A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve (1880–1912), Déva
<i>Hung. Archaeol.</i>	Hungarian Archaeology, Archaeolingua, Budapest
<i>Hungarian Archaeology</i>	Hungarian Archaeology, Archeolingua, Budapest, e-Journal
<i>IDR</i>	Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae, Academia Română
<i>Istros</i>	I stros. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology and Art History of Romanian Academy Cluj-Napoca & Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Cluj-Napoca
<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jóna András Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>JAMT</i>	Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Springer Nature
<i>JAS</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science, Elsevier, e-Journal
<i>JdI</i>	Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
<i>JMS</i>	Journal of Mithraic Studies
<i>Journal of Applied Geophysics</i>	Journal of Applied Geophysics, Amsterdam
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, <a href="https://journalofromanarchaeology.com/">https://journalofromanarchaeology.com/</a>
<i>JRMS</i>	Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies, Association for Roman Military Equipment Studies
<i>LUPA</i>	
<i>Lustra</i>	Lustra, Internationale Halbjahresschrift für Fragen des Klassischen Altertums, Göttingen
<i>MAGW</i>	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Wien
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–XXXV): Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium (2019–), Târgu Mureș
<i>MBV</i>	Münchener Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, München
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
<i>MIMK</i>	Molnár István Múzeum Kiadványai, Székelykeresztúr
<i>MNL DL</i>	Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár, Diplomatikai Levéltár
<i>NIMB</i>	Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms, Elsevier, e-Journal
<i>OJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Oxford
<i>Opitz Archaeologica</i>	Opitz Archaeologica, Martin Opitz Kiadó, Budapest
<i>Páztortúz</i>	Páztortúz (1921–1944), Kolozsvár
<i>PAT</i>	Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum, Cluj-Napoca

<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München, Stuttgart
<i>Peabody Museum Bulletins</i>	Peabody Museum Bulletins, Harvard University Series
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London
<i>Pril. Inst. arheol. Zagrebu</i>	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, Zagreb
<i>PZ</i>	Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin
<i>Quat.Int.</i>	Quaternary International, International Union for Quaternary Research, Elsevier, e-Journal
<i>Radiocarbon</i>	Radiocarbon, Cambridge University Press
<i>ReiCretActa</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta, Tongeren
<i>Religion</i>	Religion, e-Journal
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexului Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
<i>RevMuz</i>	Revista Muzeelor Institutul Național pentru Cercetare și Formare Culturală, București
<i>RMM – MIA</i>	Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Monumente istorice și de artă, Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, București
<i>SaalbJb</i>	Saalburg-Jahrbuch. Bericht des Saalburg-Museums
<i>SAO</i>	Studien zur Archäologie in Ostmitteleuropa, Berlin
<i>Sargetia (N. S.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, deva
<i>Sbor. FFUK Historica</i>	Sborník Filozofickej fakulty Univerzity Komenského, Historica, Bratislava
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
<i>StCom Satu Mare</i>	Studii și comunicări Satu Mare, Muzeul Județean Satu Mare
<i>StudPreist</i>	Studii de preistorie, Asociația Română de Arheologie (ARA), București
<i>Székelyföld</i>	Székelyföld, Kulturális folyóirat, Csíkszereda
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tisicum</i>	Tisicum – A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Szolnok
<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>V PU</i>	Vydavetel'stvo Prešovskej univerzity, Prešov
<i>WorldArch</i>	World Archaeology, Taylor & Francis, e-Journal
<i>Xantener Berichte</i>	Xantener Berichte. Grabung–Forschung–Präsentation, Mainz

## MARISIA. ARCHAEOLOGIA, HISTORIA, PATRIMONIUM

With a publishing tradition since 1965, in 2019 the annual of the Mureş 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 Mureş 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 Mureş 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 Mureş. **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 atelierile 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.