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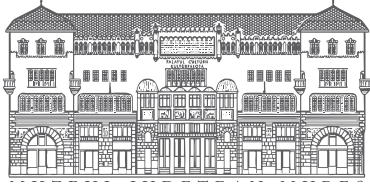
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A LATE ROMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MUREȘ VALLEY

Diana ANGYUS*

This study aims to present the settlement from Sângeorgiu de Mureș – Site 4 (Maroszentgyörgy, Mureș County, RO), identified on the route of the Târgu Mureș (Marosvásárhely, Mureș County, RO) Bypass in 2015. Located on the terrace of the Terebici (Terebics) stream, east of Sângeorgiu de Mureș, the site comprises 69 features. The ceramic inventory includes Roman provincial pottery, La Tène and Sântana de Mureș – Chernyakhov type pottery, dating the settlement to the second half of the 3rd century – the first half of the 4th century.

Keywords: settlement, Late Roman Period, Sântana de Mureș – Chernyakhov pottery, 3rd–4th centuries, Upper Mureș Valley

Cuvinte-Cheie: așezare, perioada romană târzie, ceramic Sântana de Mureș – Chernyakhov, secolele 3–4, Valea Superioară a Mureșului

INTRODUCTION

In 2015, the Mureș County Museum carried out an archaeological survey of the Târgu Mureș Bypass. Nine archaeological sites were identified along the route, enriching the archaeological area of the Mureș Valley. In this paper, Sângeorgiu de Mureș – Site 4 will be discussed,¹ represented by a settlement dating from the late 3rd century to the early 4th century.² A later necropolis was also identified within the site, which has already been discussed at length on other occasions.³

The area adjacent to the settlement is rich in archaeological traces of ancient habitation. About 500 metres north of the settlement, remains from the Roman period have been found.⁴ The archaeological site of Sângeorgiu de Mureș–Dealul Bunii (*Bunahegy*) is also nearby,

located on the northeastern edge of the village. Traces of habitation from the Bronze Age to the early Middle Ages (7th–12th centuries) have been discovered there.⁵ Site 7 was identified on the bypass section, at the *Grădina de mei* (*Köleskert*) point, where 153 features were identified, illustrating habitation from the Neolithic period to the Migration Period.⁶ To the west of Site 7, another multi-layered site has been found at the *Carieră* point, where the most consistent habitation was attributed to the Sântana de Mureș–Chernyakhov culture.⁷

As it has been shown, the area is rich in archaeological remains. Site 4 was identified between km 9+060 and 9+230 and covers an area of 5.100 square metres (Pl. I).⁸ It is located at the

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² MAN ET AL. 2016, 182.

³ GÁL 2016; DOBOS ET AL. 2021.

⁴ Tofaláu – Dealul Tăului, RAN code 114444.02.

⁵ LAZĂR 1995, 211–212; Cod RAN 114426.02.

⁶ BERECKI ET AL. 2016, 116; BERECKI–SZTÁNCZSUK 2019; DOBOS–BERECKI 2023.

⁷ MAN ET AL. 2005, 145–148; CIUTĂ–CRIȘAN 2006, 853–855; CRIȘAN–LĂZĂRESCU 2010; BERECKI–NÉMETH 2014, 125–145.

⁸ It is important to note that the settlement was not exhaustively researched, only the area affected by the project was excavated.

base of the *Pădurea din Dos* hill,⁹ a hill named *Észak* on the second and third Austrian military survey, on the southwestern slope, on the first terrace of the Terebici (Terebics) stream, east of the village of Sângeorgiu de Mureș, southeast of the Sângeorgiu de Mureș–*Tofalău* (*Tófalva*) communal road. The stratigraphy of the site is as follows: modern and contemporary vegetation layer, between 0–0.40 m, followed by the late Roman layer, between 0.20–0.60 m, followed by the sterile clay that appears at a depth of 0.60 m, in which the features were outlined.

Within the site, 69 features were identified, including 3 graves dating from the late 4th century to the early 5th century (Pl. II).¹⁰

The archaeological investigations at the site led to the identification and study of 19 dwellings (Pl. III).¹¹ The dwellings are slightly sunken, only one being deeper than the others, with a single room. There are two clusters of dwellings, one in the southern half of the researched area, where there are four dwellings and several postholes, and a second in the middle area towards the north. The dwellings are arranged in five parallel rows of two to three dwellings each, arranged in a west-east direction. Of the total number of dwellings, two were reused as graves. In the northern half, near Cx 52, four pits (Cx 53, 54, 55, 56) were identified, which likely belonged to a surface structure whose footprint has not been preserved. At the same time, the high density of pits in the southern half suggests the existence of a larger number of structures whose above-ground elements could not be outlined during the excavation process.

There are three types of dwellings: rectangular dwellings, circular dwellings, and irregularly shaped dwellings. Eleven rectangular dwellings were identified (Pl. III/1–11), dug at a depth between 0.20 and 0.60 m (one was dug up to 0.85 m, possibly a pit house), of the 11 dwellings, 5 have rounded corners. The living area ranges from 7 to 20 m², with 6 of them having an area over 15 m². Only two dwellings

have a fire installation inside (Pl. III/2, 4; IV/1–3), and one of the two also had a hearth outside (Pl. III/2; IV/1–2). It is possible that those without a fireplace had either portable hearths or hearths outside that could not be identified. Waste/storage pits were identified near 7 dwellings. Wall imprints were also identified in two of the dwellings (Pl. III/3, 5; IV/4). The dwellings with hearths inside were houses, while the ones without were either houses or simply various types of buildings.

Depending on the position and number of postholes, there are three types of rectangular dwellings:

1. *Dwellings without postholes* (Pl. III/7, 11). Only two houses have no postholes.

2. *Dwellings with postholes arranged on the median line or on the inside*. There are four such houses. One has postholes arranged on the median line, on opposite walls (Pl. III/9), and two dwellings have postholes arranged on the median line, but further inside. One of them also has two postholes next to each other in one of the corners (Pl. III/10), and another has a pit towards one corner (Pl. III/1). The last one has two pits inside the southern half and another two in the north-western quarter (Pl. III/2; IV/2). It is possible that these dwellings had a gabled roof.

3. *Dwellings with postholes arranged in corners*. This is the most common type, with two subtypes: dwellings with postholes only in the corners – one dwelling has postholes only in three corners (Pl. III/5; IV/4), while the other has two adjacent postholes in two corners (Pl. III/3); dwellings with postholes in the corners and another 1–3 on the sides (Pl. III/4, 8; IV/3), one has postholes only in 2 corners and 2 on the median line (Pl. III/6; IV/5).

Rectangular dwellings match types 1–3, dating from the 4th–5th centuries from Sighișoara (Segesvár, Mureș County, RO)–*Dealul Viilor* (*Szőlőhegy*),¹² while dwelling Cx 05 (Pl. IV/1–2), which has a river stone platform along with adobe fragments in the south-eastern corner of the surface, under which a hearth was uncovered (Pl. IV/1), is similar to the dwellings found

⁹ The name is taken from the TopRo50 application from ANCP.

¹⁰ MAN ET AL. 2016, 182, GÁL 2016; DOBOS ET AL. 2021.

¹¹ We chose to use this more general term because only a few of the 19 features were dug deeper.

¹² BALTAG 1982, 44–45.

at Şumuleu Ciuc (Csíksomlyó, Harghita County, RO), Cioboteni (Csobotfalva, Harghita County, RO)–*Fodor-kert* (*Grădina lui Fodor*)¹³ and at Cristuru Secuiesc (Székelykeresztúr, Harghita County, RO)–*Țesătorie* (*Fonoda*), which also have a stone platform in one of the corners of the dwelling. The shape and type of the features found at Şumuleu Ciuc are also a good analogy for the other rectangular dwellings from Site 4, especially type 3, with postholes arranged in the corners of the house, found at Odorheiu Secuiesc (Székelyudvarhely, Harghita County, RO)–*Lok* as well.¹⁴

Only three dwellings are circular in shape (Pl. III/12–14; IV/6). Two are 0.20 m deep, and the third is 0.85 m deep, but it was later deepened for a hut. The living area ranges from 6 to 13 m². None of them have a hearth, neither inside or nearby outside, but in Cx 47 (Pl. III/12; IV/6), the one later used as a pit house, a 1 m long platform with burn marks, charcoal and red-hot clay was discovered at a depth of 0.10 m, under which the remains of Roman vessels were found. Next to Cx 50 and Cx 52 (Pl. III/13–14; IV/7) is a storage pit.

Next to Cx 47 (Pl. III/12; IV/6), Cx 50 (Pl. III/13; IV/7) was reused as a burial tomb in *Pithos* (Pl. IV/8). Two large vessels were discovered at the bottom of pit E: a brick-red *dolium* and a coarse brick-red vessel with pebbles in the fabric, decorated with three grooves on the outside. The skeleton of a newborn was discovered in the lower half of another vessel that was covered with the *dolium*.

Only two dwellings have postholes inside: Cx 50 (Pl. III/13) has two postholes in the eastern half, one in the southern half near the grave pit, and two in the western half, and Cx 52 (Pl. III/14) has two pits in the northern half, one at the eastern end and one in the southern half.

The material from the three dwellings consists of an almost equal proportion of Roman pottery and Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov pottery. In addition to the pottery, a clay token, one tegular fragment, one lithic fragment and a zoomorphic statuette were also found (Pl. XIII/16).

Of the total, four dwellings have an irregular

shape (Pl. III/15–18). The main problem with these is that their edges were difficult to define, resulting in imprecise shapes. Their depth ranges from 0.20 to 0.35 m, with only one having been deepened to 0.70 m, probably for a pit house. The living area ranges from 8 to 13 m². Only one of the dwellings has a fire installation (Pl. III/16), a hearth surrounded by large stones appearing on the eastern edge as a river stone lens, the preserved burning platform measuring 0.60 × 0.80 m. A storage pit was identified near another dwelling (Pl. III/17).

One, two or more postholes were identified in these dwellings. In Cx 15 (Pl. III/15), two postholes were discovered in the northern half of the feature, while in Cx 30 (Pl. III/16), only one posthole was found in the southwestern part of the dwelling, opposite the hearth. In Cx 42 (Pl. III/17), one posthole was identified in the western half and another in the middle of the northern side, and in Cx 45 (Pl. III/18), one posthole was found in the middle of the dwelling, three to the west of it, and another in the southeast corner of the feature.

The ceramic material from these features consists of Roman, La Tène and Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type pottery. Osteological material, iron objects, 3 fragmented tokens, worked bone, iron slag, adobe, 2 spindle whorls, glass fragments and one glass bead (Pl. XIII/21) were also collected from the irregular dwellings.

Six waste pits were investigated in the settlement (Pl. V/1). They have either an oval or circular shape, with convex or straight walls and flat bottoms. Their dimensions range from 0.70 to 1.70 m, and their depths from 0.20 m to 0.54 m. The material is richer than in the storage pits, consisting of osteological material, one fragment of an iron tool, one large flat stone, and ceramic material, mostly of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type. Two of the pits are located at the southern end, near several postholes, and the other are in the northern half of the section, all in the vicinity of dwellings.

Five storage pits (Pl. V/2) were identified within the settlement. They are usually oval in shape, with only one being circular. The pits have either slightly sloping walls and flat bottoms, or walls that slope slightly towards the bottom, or a convex shape. Their dimensions

¹³ BOTÁR ET AL 2012, 234–236; BOTÁR 2015, 2, fig. 3.

¹⁴ KÖRÖSFŐI 2011, 107, 9. tábla.

range from 0.88 to 1.40 m, and their depths from 0.40 m to 1.32 m. They are shaped like storage pits, and most likely became refuse pits after they fell into disuse. Two of the storage pits contain no archaeological material, and one has very little material, 1 Roman ceramic fragment and 1 limestone whetstone. The other two pits contain more archaeological material, including osteological fragments, 66 Roman pottery fragments, 53 Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov pottery fragments and 22 La Tène pottery fragments. Two of the pits are located near a dwelling in the southern half of the section, and the others are near dwellings at the northern end of the section.

The post holes comprise the most numerous categories, with 26 features. There are two types of post holes, shallow and deep. The former, 15 in number, are probably the bottoms of post holes from buildings that were higher than the level of the other features. Most are circular in shape, 3 are oval, the diameter of the pits ranges from 0.24 to 1 m, and their depth from 0.06 to 0.32 m. Very little material was found in only three features, consisting of three osteological fragments, 10 ceramic fragments, of which 4 are Roman and 6 are grey Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type, and 4 adobe fragments. The second type of pits are deep pits. They are fewer in number than the shallow ones. Of the total, 3 are oval and one is irregular in shape. They have a diameter between 0.14 and 0.58 m, and depths between 0.8 and 0.40 m. The material is extremely rare, found in only 2 features, and it consists of 2 ceramic fragments, one Roman and one Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type, and a whetstone. Cx 53–56 are arranged in a rectangular shape and probably belong to a surface building (Pl. V/3–6).

Three outdoor hearths (Pl. V/7–9) were also investigated within the settlement. Two of them are located near dwellings, and the third is near several post holes, which makes them hearths attached to buildings. Cx 04 (Pl. V/7) is oval in shape and measures 0.90 × 0.60 m, with a thickness of 0.04 m. The hearth is located right next to dwelling Cx 05 (Pl. III/2; IV/1–2), which also has a hearth with several large stones surrounding it inside. Hearth Cx 21 (Pl. V/8) was identified inside an oval pit in the northern part.

Several river stones were found in the southern part of the oval pit. The hearth is circular, measuring 0.60 × 0.50 m, and with a thickness of 0.6 m. The burnt clay walls and the red-burnt clay platform have been partially preserved, over which a thick layer of ash, charcoal fragments, stains and burnt clay fragments have been preserved. The complex is located near several post holes. The last hearth, Cx 35 (Pl. V/9), was identified in the northern half of the section, between Cx 38 (Pl. III/5; IV/4) and Cx 40 (Pl. III/6; IV/5), two dwellings without a hearth inside. This one is oval and measures 0.68 × 0.50 m, with a thickness of 0.04 m. The red-hot walls and the collapsed stones on the dark grey burning platform have been preserved. The material collected from the hearths is relatively small and consists of 18 osteological fragments, 4 adobe fragments, and 13 ceramic fragments, of which 3 are Roman and 10 are of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type.

Towards the northern end of the section, near grave Cx 58, a kiln with a fuel pit was identified (Pl. V/10). The feature measures 2.70 × 1.20 m and consists of the furnace hearth and the fuel pit. The hearth is approximately circular in shape, with a diameter of 1.10 m and a depth of 0.18 m, located 0.20 m above the fuel pit. It also has a median wall measuring 0.80 × 0.20 m. This was made of fragments of burnt clay and has been relatively well preserved. The burning platform of the hearth is 0.05 m thick and has been rebuilt several times. At least three burning platforms were identified over the clay facing the kiln wall, the last one being followed by a thick layer of burnt material, charcoal, ash, and fragments of red-burnt clay. Several fragments of burnt clay were discovered in the pit filling, most likely from the kiln structure.

The kiln fuel pit has a rectangular shape with rounded corners and was filled with brown, clayey soil containing many fragments of adobe. The pit also contains traces of burning, charcoal, ceramic fragments, and animal bone material. It measures 1.70 × 0.90 m and is 0.18 m thick.

The material from the kiln is relatively scarce and consists of 10 fragments of adobe and 16 ceramic fragments, of which 3 are Roman and 13 are of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type.

Most of the material discovered in the settlement is comprised of pottery, which can be divided into three categories: grey and reddish pottery made of porous clay with pebbles, hand-thrown in the La Tène tradition; fine grey pottery with a burnished exterior surface and grey pottery with high sand content in the fabric, belonging to the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture; brick-red Roman pottery. The most representative category is the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov type material, which accounts for 45% of the entire ceramic batch, followed by Roman-style material, 33%, and hand-thrown La Tène-style material, 22%.

The Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov material consists of fragments of high-quality pottery with thin, semi-fine walls and coarse-grained sand in the fabric, and, rarely, fine grey pottery with a burnished exterior surface or burnished decoration. The repertoire of shapes includes *Krausengefäss*-type storage vessels (Pl.

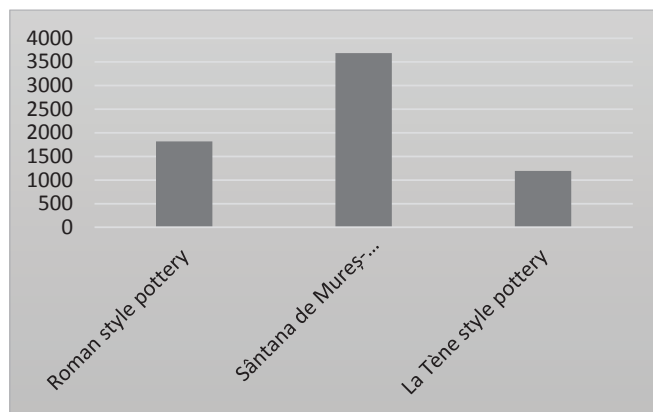


Fig. 1. Types of pottery from the settlement.

VI/1–2), pitchers with a burnished exterior surface (Pl. VII/4), pots (Pl. VIII/1–3), plates/trays (Pl. VIII/4). Some fragments have a burnished cross-hatching decoration (Pl. VI/3,5; VII/1) or incised wavy or horizontal lines (Pl. VI/4; VII/2–3). The pottery is fragmented, but can be somewhat reassembled. The shapes and types of decoration are similar to the ones found at Mugeni (Bögöz, Harghita County, RO)–*Vízlok*,¹⁵ at Cristuru Secuiesc, Alsóboldogfalva (Bodogaia,

Harghita County, RO),¹⁶ at Sânsimion (Csík-szentsimion, Harghita County, RO)–*Cariera de nisip (Homokbánya)*¹⁷ and at Caşinu Nou (Kászónújfalu, Harghita County, RO)–*Izvorul Szetye (Szetye-tóve)*,¹⁸ among many others.

The Roman material is very fragmented and mainly consists of common ware, with the shapes reduced to the bare essentials (Pl. IX). There is also a very small number of vessels imitating *terra sigillata* shapes (Pl. IX/2; X/1–3), stamped vessels (Pl. X/5–6), and a vessel decorated with a snake applied in relief (Pl. X/7). The shapes are found throughout Dacia, including at Brâncoveneşti (Marosvécs, Mureş County, RO),¹⁹ Călugăreni (Mikháza, Mureş County, RO),²⁰ and Cristeşti (Maroskeresztúr, Mureş County, RO),²¹ the latter most likely being the place of origin for these vessels, as it is the closest known pottery workshop.

The La Tène hand-thrown pottery is quite fragmented. It represents the smallest part of the ceramic lot and consists mainly of cooking ware, various types of pots (Pl. XI/1–3, 5) or bowls (Pl. XI/4). The ceramic fragments are in some cases decorated with an alveolar girdle (Pl. XII/1–2) and a cord-shaped girdle (Pl. XII/3), alveolar rim (Pl. XII/4), applied button (Pl. XII/5), zigzag incision (Pl. XII/6), parallel horizontal lines (Pl. XII/7), wavy incision (Pl. XII/8) and fir tree-like incision (Pl. XII/9). Aside from the analogies of the Dacian pottery,²² this hand-thrown ware is similar to the one from Şumuleu Ciuc – *Grădina lui Fodor*,²³ from Sânsimion–*Cariera de nisip*²⁴ and from Căpeni (Köpec, Covasna County, RO)–*Deasupra minei de cărbune (Szénbánya*

¹⁵ SÓFALVI ET AL. 2009, 320–323; KÖRÖSFŐI ET AL 2010; KÖRÖSFŐI 2011, 105, 2. tábla.

¹⁶ KÖRÖSFŐI 2011, 4–7. tábla.

¹⁷ KÖRÖSFŐI 2011, 16/13–15. tábla.

¹⁸ KÖRÖSFŐI 2016, 64/5, 8. tábla.

¹⁹ KÖRÖSFŐI 2016, 100/3.

²⁰ SIDÓ 2018.

²¹ SIDÓ 2023.

²² MAN 2011.

²³ CRIŞAN 1969, 208–210, pl. CI/6, pl. CVI/1, 6, 9, pl. CVIII/7; CRIŞAN 2000, 121, pl. 25/8, pl. 27/3; RUSUBOLINDEŢ 2007, Oală-borcan de tip 1.1A, 10–7, pl. XIV/9–11, oală-borcan de tip 1.1H, pl. XVII/30.

²⁴ KÖRÖSFŐI 2016, 36, 39. tábla.

felett).²⁵ It can be found in many settlements and even cemeteries dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries.

In addition to the ceramic material, a large amount of animal bone material was recovered.²⁶ Adobe is ubiquitous in the settlement, with 141 such fragments bearing traces of twigs and posts recovered, mainly from dwellings. The number of small finds is relatively little, with 17 fragments of iron slag being recovered, which indicates the possible existence of an iron workshop in the settlement that was not identified during this excavation, 14 fragments of iron objects, of which 5 belong to knives and one to a nail (Pl. XIII/17–19), 9 fragments of lithic material, of which 3 belong to marble and limestone whetstones (Pl. XIII /13–15), 9 spindle whorls (Pl. XIII/1–9), 5 fragments of worked bone material,²⁷ 3 ceramic tokens (Pl. XIII/10–12), 1 charcoal fragment, 1 braided bronze wire (Pl. XIII/20), 7 fragments belonging to a glass bottom, 1 blue tubular glass bead (Pl. XIII/21) and 1 zoomorphic statuette (Pl. XIII/16).

The chronological and cultural classification of the settlement is complicated by several factors. Firstly, the ceramic material, while abundant, cannot establish the date accurately, especially with the lack of artifacts that could help determine a more precise chronological classification, like coins, brooches or antler combs. Secondly, the period of the 3rd and 4th centuries has been poorly researched – most of the publications are relatively brief, in the form of excavation reports,²⁸ with little evaluation of the ceramic material coming from the sites, and most importantly, a lot of the research was carried out in cemeteries, not in settlements,²⁹ which makes this process even more difficult. Studies on the southeastern part of Transylvania have only intensified in the last 15 years.³⁰

Dating could be facilitated by the grave in Cx 50 (Pl. IV/8), as the burial pit was probably

dug after the dwelling was built but before it was demolished, and the temporal relationship between the two features could be very useful for the future chronological interpretation of the settlement, providing a possible *terminus ante quem*.

In the 2nd and 3rd centuries, the area was part of the Roman province of Dacia, and after Aurelian's retreat, various populations from the east began to enter the former territory of the province.³¹ If we compare the archaeological inventory with that of other similar sites, we notice similarities with the discoveries at Voivodeni (Vajdaszentivány, Mureş County, RO),³² Cipău (Maroscsapó, Mureş County, RO)–*Gârle*,³³ Iernut (Radnót, Mureş County, RO)–*Fundul Bedeelor*³⁴ and *Hulpişti*,³⁵ Cuci (Kutyfalva, Mureş County, RO)–*CAP*,³⁶ Bezid (Bözöd, Mureş County, RO)–*Loţ*,³⁷ Archiud (Mezőerked, Bistriţa-Năsăud County, RO),³⁸ and Mugeni³⁹. All these discoveries have one thing in common: the combination of provincial Roman material, La Tène material, and material from the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture. Based on the archaeological material from the site, the settlement at Sângeorgiu de Mureş–*Site 4* dates from the second half of the 3rd century to the first half of the 4th century. In this settlement, the complexes are arranged on the first terraces of the Terebici stream, intensifying from south to north and from east to west. The settlement extends north-westward, towards the stream, and east towards the hill. Future, more in-depth research will reveal more about the chronological and cultural context of these types of settlements.

²⁵ KÖRÖSFŐI 2016, 64/4, 6. tábla.

²⁶ KÖRÖSFŐI 2016, 121/1. tábla.

²⁷ KELEMEN 2026.

²⁸ KELEMEN 2026, pl. 1–2.

²⁹ MARINESCU–GAIU 1983; MARINESCU–DĂNILĂ 1976; PETICĂ 1978.

³⁰ PETRESCU 2002, 23.

³¹ PUSKÁS 2020, 171.

³² KÖRÖSFŐI 2024, 10; PUSKÁS 2020, 176.

³³ PETICĂ 1979, 130–132.

³⁴ VLASSA 1965, 513.

³⁵ VLASSA 1962, 153–155.

³⁶ VLASSA 1962, 155; HOREDŢ ET AL. 1966, 400–401.

³⁷ ZRINYI 1976, 136–137.

³⁸ PROTASE 1966, 108, ZRINYI 1976, 130.

³⁹ PROTASE 1966, 106–107; DĂNILĂ 1974, 461.

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

1. *Krausengefässe* type vessel rim fragment. (Pl. VI/1) Wheel-thrown, uneven surface colour, both grey and light brown, semi-fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with semi-fine sand, decorated with 2 wide horizontal grooves below the rim, the rim is wide and flat and the wall is strongly curved outward. D: undeterminable, th: 1.6 cm. (Cx 15, dpt. -20 cm, not catalogued).
2. *Krausengefässe* type vessel rim fragment. (Pl. VI/2) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with wavy incisions on top of the wide rim and with two parallel horizontal fine incisions that mark the neck, the rim is flat and wide, with the outer edge slightly raised and curved, the wall is oblique. D: 46 cm, th: 1.1 cm. (*Passim*, not catalogued).
3. Wall fragment from a fine grey vessel. (Pl. VI/3) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with burnished cross-hatched lines. Th: 0.6 cm (Cx 38, dpt. -20 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
4. Wall fragment from an oxidised vessel. (Pl. VI/4) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, uneven firing, tempered with sand and small pebbles, decorated with wavy incised lines. Th: 0.8 cm (Cx 35, dpt. -10–15 cm, from the fill of the hearth, not catalogued).
5. Two wall fragments from a fine grey vessel. (Pl. VI/5) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with burnished cross-hatched lines. Th: 0.5 cm (Cx 59, dpt. -20–30 cm, not catalogued).
6. Two wall fragments from a fine grey vessel. (Pl. VII/1) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with burnished cross-hatched lines. Th: 0.7 cm (Cx 59, dpt. -20–30 cm, not catalogued).
7. Wall fragment from a fine grey vessel. (Pl. VII/2) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with a wavy incised line. Th: 1 cm (Cx 27, dpt. -30–50 cm, not catalogued).
8. Wall fragment from a fine grey vessel. (Pl. VII/3) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with fine sand, decorated with wavy incised lines. Th: 0.9 cm (Cx 27, dpt. -30–50 cm, not catalogued).
9. Jug with a handle, fragmented. (Pl. VII/4) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, oxidising firing, tempered with fine sand, burnished black surface, most of the handle, part of the wall and part of the rim are preserved, the rim is round, the rim and neck are slightly curved outward, the neck is marked by an undecorated girdle, the neck is narrower, the body is pear-shaped. D: 11 cm, th: 0.5 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -40–50 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
10. Fragmented rim from a pot. (Pl. VIII/1) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, reductive firing, tempered with a large quantity of semi-fine sand, decorated with 9 parallel grooves, the rim is round and curved outward, the wall is tronconical. D: 12 cm, th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 38, dpt. -20 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
11. Fragmented rim and wall from a pot. (Pl. VIII/2) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, light-brown surface, reductive firing, tempered with a large quantity of semi-fine sand, undecorated, the rim is thicker than the body and round, the wall is tronconical. D: 20 cm, th: 1 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the dwelling/pit, not catalogued).
12. Fragmented rim and wall from a pot. (Pl. VIII/3) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, dark grey to black surface, oxidising firing, tempered with a large quantity of semi-fine sand, decorated with two parallel incised lines below the rim and a horizontal groove on the middle of the fragment, the rim is oblique, flat on the inside and round at the edge, the wall is tronconical. D: 13 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 59, dpt. -20–30 cm, not catalogued).
13. Plate/pan fragment. (Pl. VIII/4) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, dark greyish-brown surface, with traces of second-hand burning on the exterior, oxidising firing, tempered with a large quantity of semi-fine sand, undecorated, the rim is round and curved inward, the wall is slightly curved and the base is flat. D: 23.3 cm, Dbase: 20 cm. (Cx 40, dpt. -10–40 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
14. Fragment from a carinated bowl. (Pl. IX/1) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, the traces of the handle are visible right below the rim and around

the carination of the bowl, decorated with a fine groove below the rim, very small traces of reddish slip, the rim is round and the wall follows an S shape. D: 18 cm; th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 52, dpt. -15 cm, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).

15. *Dragendorff 37* bowl imitation fragment. (Pl. IX/2) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, matte surface with some traces of reddish slip, the neck of the bowl is profiled by a wide groove, the rim is slightly oblique, the inside is flat and the edge is round, the wall is almost vertical. D: 26 cm, th: 0.9 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the dwelling/pit, not catalogued).

16. Fragment from a jug, rim and part of the handle. (Pl. IX/3) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, reddish slip on the body and brownish paint on the handle, the handle has 3 longitudinal grooves, and the rim has 5 parallel horizontal grooves, the rim is flat, slightly round and it is almost vertical, the neck is narrowed, the handle starts from the area where the rim and the neck connect. D: 15 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 42, not catalogued).

17. Fragment from a cup/beaker, rim, wall and handle. (Pl. IX/4) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a brownish slip. The handle has one longitudinal groove and a horizontal groove under the rim, the rim is round, oblique, the neck slightly narrow, the body globular. D: 8 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 41, not catalogued).

18. Curle 23 imitation plate fragment. (Pl. X/1) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a light red slip on the inner and outer surfaces, decorated with a fine groove under the inner rim, the rim is round and the body very oblique and carinated. D: 29 cm, th: 1.2 cm. (found on the surface around Cx 41–44, not catalogued).

19. *Dragendorff 37* imitation bowl fragment. (Pl. X/2) Wheel-thrown, fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a light red slip on the inner and outer surfaces, decorated with a wide groove below the rim, the rim is thick, flat on top and round on the outside, the body is oblique and curves towards the base. D: 12 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

20. *Dragendorff 37* imitation bowl fragment. (Pl. X/3) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a reddish slip on the inner and outer surfaces, decorated with a groove under the rim and another on the neck, the rim is round, the body is oblique and curves towards the base. D: 11 cm, th: 0.5 cm. (Cx 42, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

21. 2nd century bowl fragment. (Pl. X/4) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a reddish slip on the inner and outer surfaces, decorated with a fine incised horizontal line on the rim, a wide groove under the rim and another groove on the shoulder, the rim is oblique, flat on the inside and round at the edge, the wall is strongly curved outward. D: 24 cm, th: 0.9 cm. (Cx 42, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

22. Wall fragment from a stamped vessel. (Pl. X/5) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, the vessel was originally covered in reddish slip, now only visible in the stamped decoration, decorated with 2 rosettes with 8–9 petals. Th: 0.5 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -80 cm, not catalogued).

23. *Dragendorff 37* imitation bowl wall fragment. (Pl. X/6) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, covered with a reddish slip on the outer surface, decorated with two horizontal, parallel incised lines with cut-glass decoration in between and a wavy incised line underneath. Th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 42, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

24. *Krater* shaped snake pot. (Pl. X/7) Wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising-sandwich firing, with the core light brown and the outer edges reddish yellow, covered with a brownish slip on the inner and outer surfaces, decorated with 2 longitudinal grooves on the wide rim and 2 other grooves on the handle, with a snake that goes up toward the rim, which has no decoration other than the line for the mouth and a small circle for the eye. D: 16 cm, th: 1.9 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).

25. Pot/jar rim fragment. (Pl. XI/1) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with

semi-fine sand, uneven firing, uneven colour on the surfaces, undecorated, the rim is flat, the walls are oblique. D: 20 cm, th: 1 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).

26. Pot/jar rim fragment. (Pl. XI/2) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, reductive firing with the edges oxidised, uneven colour on the surfaces, undecorated, the rim is round and curved outward, the walls bitronconical. D: 12 cm, th: 0.5 cm. (*Passim*, not catalogued)

27. Jug rim fragment. (Pl. XI/3) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, reductive firing, even colour on the surfaces, undecorated, the rim is round, a bit flat, and strongly curved outward, the neck is narrower. D: 18 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 42, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

28. Tronconical vessel rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XI/4) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, uneven firing, uneven colour on the surfaces, undecorated, the rim is flat, slightly round around the edges, the walls are straight and oblique. D: 22 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

29. Pot rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XI/5) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, oxidising firing, uneven colour on the surfaces, with second-hand burn marks on the exterior, undecorated, the rim is round and the profile of the pot follows an S shape. D: 20 cm, th: 1 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

30. Pot wall fragments. (Pl. XII/1) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, oxidising firing, somewhat even colour on the surfaces, with second-hand burn marks on the exterior, decorated with an alveolar girdle, the wall is slightly curved. Th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 47, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

31. Wall fragment. (Pl. XII/2) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, sandwich firing, reductive at the core and oxidising on the edges, even colour on the surfaces, decorated with an alveolar girdle with streaks made with a broom. Th: 1 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).

32. Pot/jar rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XII/3) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, somewhat even colour on the surfaces, with second-hand burn marks on the exterior, decorated with a cord-shaped girdle, the rim is round and strongly curved outward, the wall is vertical, with a slight curve. D: 14 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (*Passim*, not catalogued).

33. Pot rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XII/4) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, reductive firing, even colour on the surfaces, with second-hand burn marks on the exterior, decorated with an alveolar rim, the rim is round, curved outwardly. D: 14 cm, th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 02, dpt. -1 m, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).

34. Pot/jar rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XII/5) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, oxidising firing, uneven colour on the surfaces due to second-hand burn marks, decorated with an applied button and a wavy incision, the rim is slightly flat, narrowing towards the neck, slightly oblique walls towards the exterior. D: 14 cm, th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

35. Pot/jar rim and wall fragment. (Pl. XII/6) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, even colour on the surfaces, decorated with a zigzag incision, the rim is thicker than the wall and is round on the outside, flat on the top and curved outwardly in the inside, the wall is strongly curved outward. D: 20 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

36. Wall fragment. (Pl. XII/7) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, sandwich firing, reductive at the core and oxidising on the edges, uneven colour on the surface due to second-hand burn marks, decorated with incised parallel horizontal lines. Th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 35, dpt. -10–15 cm, from the fill of the hearth, not catalogued).

37. Wall fragment. (Pl. XII/8) Hand-thrown, semi-coarse paste, tempered with semi-fine sand and small pebbles, oxidising firing, even colour on the surfaces, decorated with a wavy incision. Th: 1 cm. (Cx 40, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).

38. Wall fragments. (Pl. XII/9) Hand-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, reductive firing, even colour on the surfaces, decorated with a fir tree-like incision. The profile follows an S shape. Th: 1 cm. (Cx 41, from the fill of the feature, not catalogued).
39. Cylindrical spindle whorl. (Pl. XIII/1) Made from a Roman vessel wall, flat sides, wheel-thrown, semi-fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, with traces of a brownish slip on one side. D: 4.4 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 42, dpt. -38 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
40. Cylindrical spindle whorl fragment. (Pl. XIII/2) Flat sides, semi-fine paste, oxidising firing, slight traces of a reddish slip on one side. D: 5.7 cm, th: 1.2 cm. (Cx 42, dpt. -38 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
41. Biconical spindle whorl. (Pl. XIII/3) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, uneven firing. D: 2.7 cm, th: 1.8 cm. (Cx 31K, dpt. -15, not catalogued).
42. Conical spindle whorl. (Pl. XIII/4) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, with a black outer surface, one side is flat, while the other is conical. D: 3.3 cm, th: 1.3 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -45 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
43. Conical spindle whorl fragment. (Pl. XIII/5) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, slight traces of a reddish slip on the surface and second-hand burn marks. One half of the spindle whorl and a quarter of the side is missing; we do not know if the original shape was conical or biconical. D: 3.8 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -70 cm, not catalogued).
44. Biconical spindle whorl fragment. (Pl. XIII/6) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, reductive firing, covered in a black slip, half of the spindle whorl is missing. D: 3 cm, th: 1.4 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -24 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
45. Biconical spindle whorl fragment. (Pl. XIII/7) Semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, reductive firing, uneven colour on the surface, almost 2 thirds of the spindle whorl are missing. D: undeterminable, th: 2.5 cm. (Cx 40, not catalogued).
46. Concave spindle whorl. (Pl. XIII/8) Semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing. D: 5.1 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 52, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued)
47. Biconical spindle whorl fragment. (Pl. XIII/9) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, with traces of light brownish slip on the surface, half of the spindle whorl is missing. D: 3.4 cm, th: 1.7 cm. (Cx 38C, from the fill, not catalogued).
48. Token. (Pl. XIII/10) Semi-fine paste, tempered with semi-fine sand, oxidising firing, one side is broken, oval-shaped. D: 3 × 2.4 cm, th: 1 cm. (Cx 15, dpt. -20 cm, from the fill, not catalogued).
49. Token. (Pl. XIII/11) Fine paste, tempered with fine sand, oxidising firing, irregular shape. D: 3.1 × 2.6 cm, th: 0.6 cm. (Cx 15, dpt. -20 cm, from the fill, not catalogued).
50. Token. (Pl. XIII/12) Semi-fine paste, tempered with a large quantity of semi-fine sand, sandwich firing, reductive at the core and oxidising at the edges, one side is dark brown while the other is black, irregular shape. D: 3 × 3.2 cm, th: 0.7 cm. (Cx 42, dpt. -70 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
51. Marble whetstone. (Pl. XIII/13) D: 2.5 × 1.9 cm, th: 0.8 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -50 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
52. Limestone whetstone. (Pl. XIII/14) D: 6 × 3.3 cm, th: 2.2 cm. (Cx 49, dpt. -100 cm, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).
53. Limestone whetstone. (Pl. XIII/15) D: 10.2 × 6.3 cm, th: 0.9 cm. (Cx 65, dpt. -60 cm, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).
54. Zoomorphic statuette fragment. (Pl. XIII/16) Only the head and the neck are preserved, except for the mouth and ears, semi-fine paste, tempered with a large amount of semi-fine sand, traces of second hand burning on one side, the eyes are preserved on both sides, along with the places for the ears, which have been broken off, the teeth are drawn only on one side. D: 10.6 × 3.7 cm, th: 3.6 cm. (Cx 47, from the fill of the pit, not catalogued).
55. Iron knife fragment. (Pl. XIII/17) The blade of the knife is preserved, without the handle. D: 12.6 × 1.4 cm, th: 0.3 cm. (Cx 27, dpt. -45 cm, from the fill, not catalogued).
56. Iron knife fragment. (Pl. XIII/18) The blade of the knife along with part of the

- handle are preserved. D: 13.8 × 1.9 cm, th: 0.2 cm. (Cx 40, dpt. -10 cm, from the fill, not catalogued).
57. Iron nail. (Pl. XIII/19) D: 3.4 × 0.8 cm. (Cx 42, dpt. -50 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).
58. Braided bronze wire. (Pl. XIII/20) D: 2.7 × 2.3 cm, th: 0.1 cm. (Cx 40, dpt. -50 cm, from the fill, not catalogued).
59. Blue glass bead. (Pl. XIII/21) Hexagonal profile. D: 1.4 × 0.1 cm. (Cx 42, dpt. -40 cm, from the fill of the dwelling, not catalogued).

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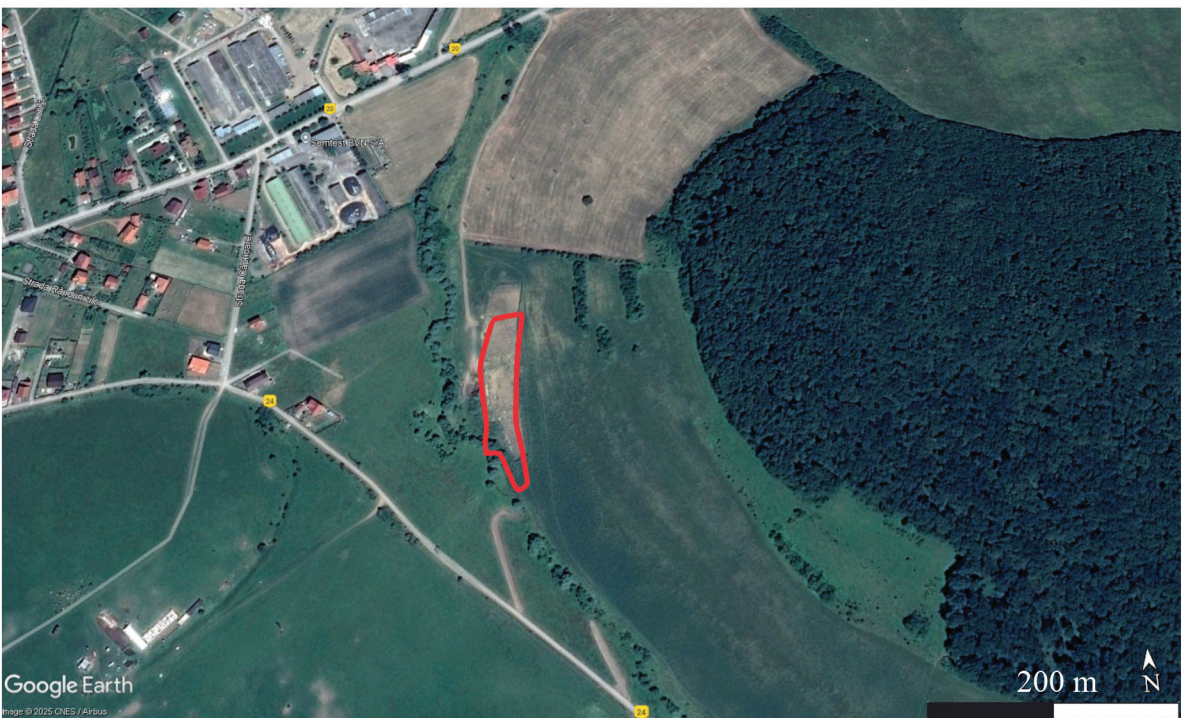


Plate I. Location of the site.

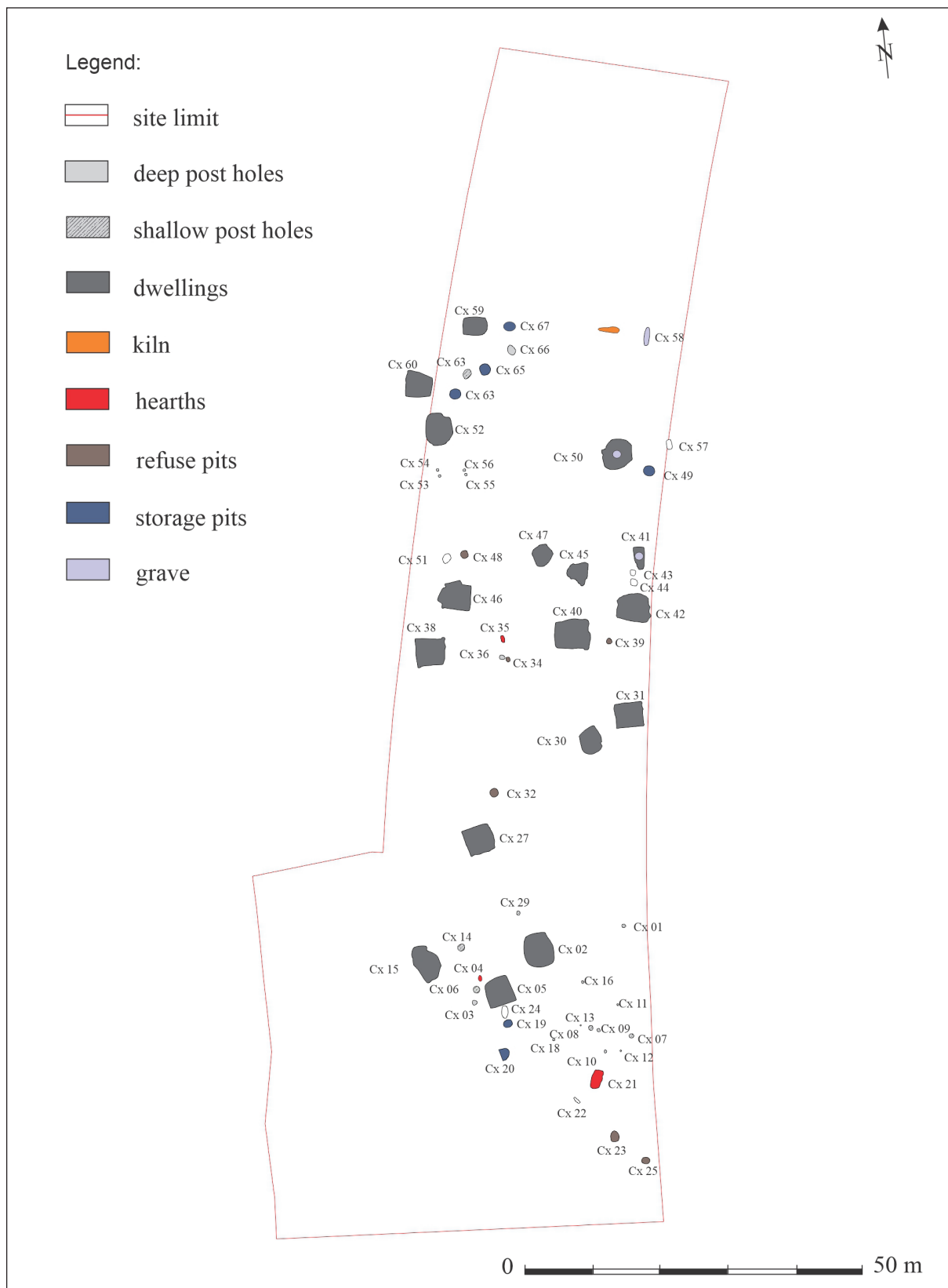


Plate II. Topographical map of the site.

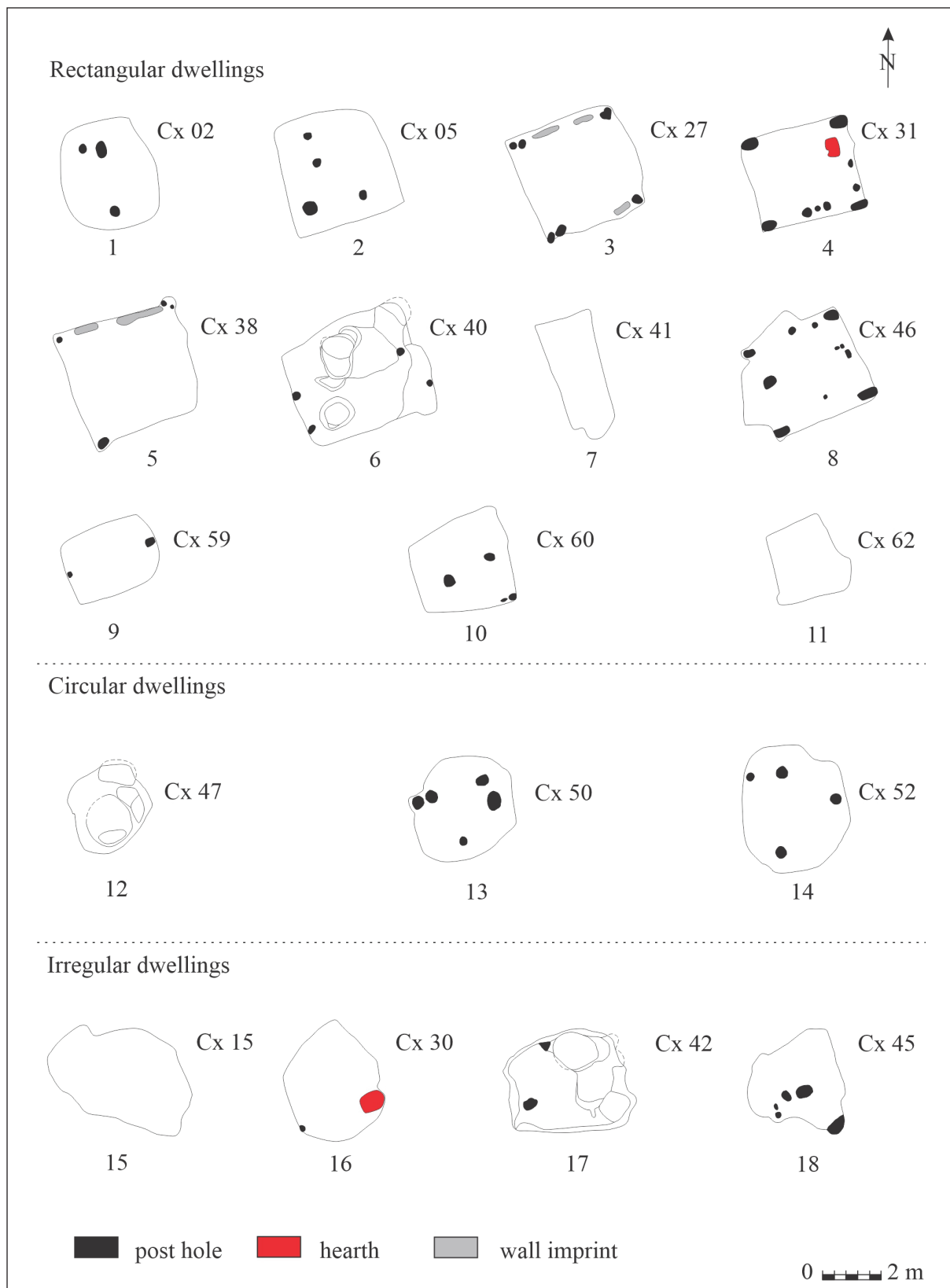


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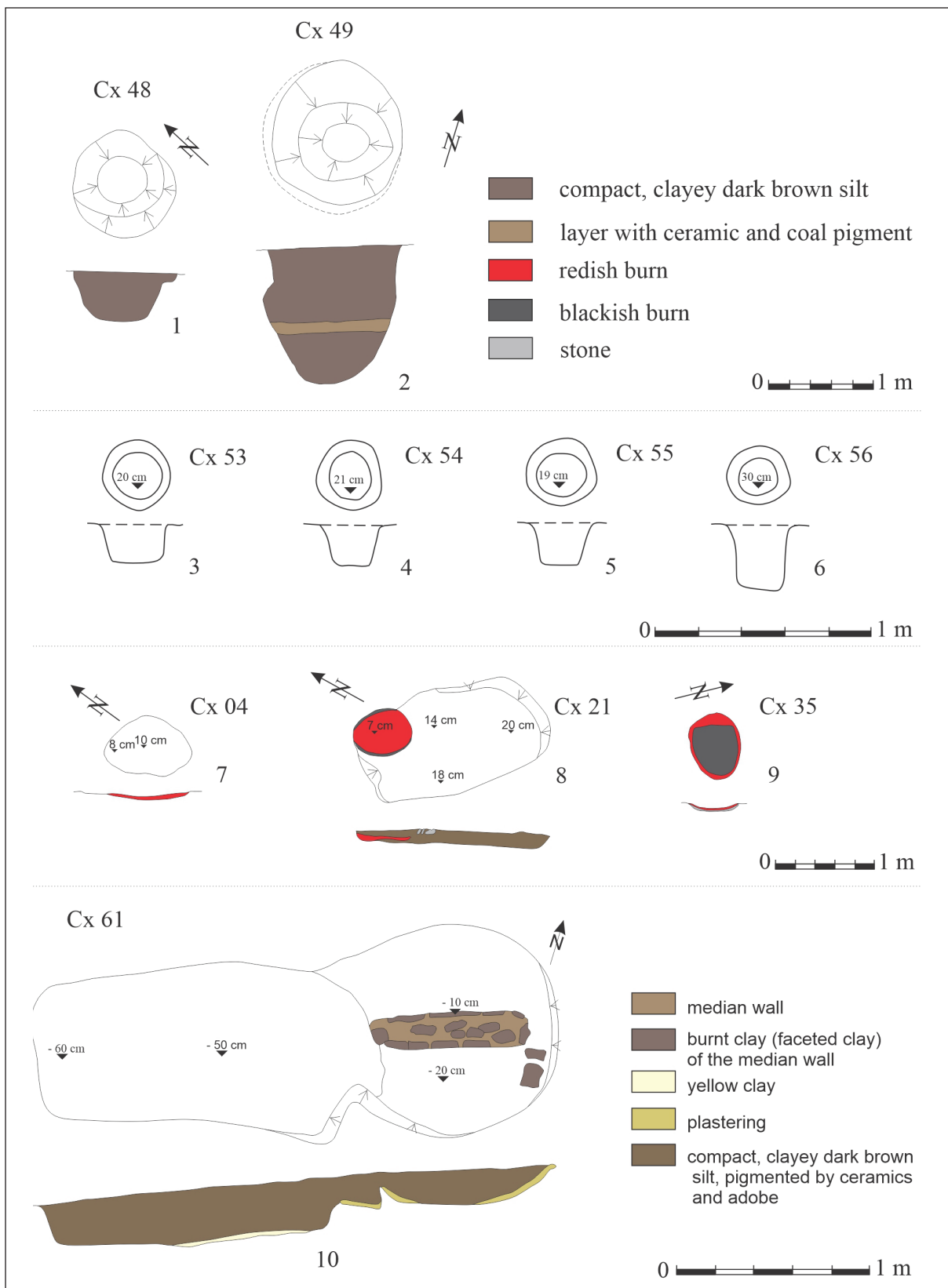


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Plate VII. Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov pottery: 1. Fragment decorated with burnished lines in a cross-hatching pattern; 2-3. Fragments decorated with incised lines in a wavy pattern; 4. Burnished jug.



Plate VIII. Sântana de Mureş – Chernyakhov pottery: 1–3. Pots; 4. Plate/pan.



Plate IX. Roman common ware: 1. Carinated bowl; 2. *Dragendorff 37* bowl, plain; 3. Jug; 4. Cup/beaker.

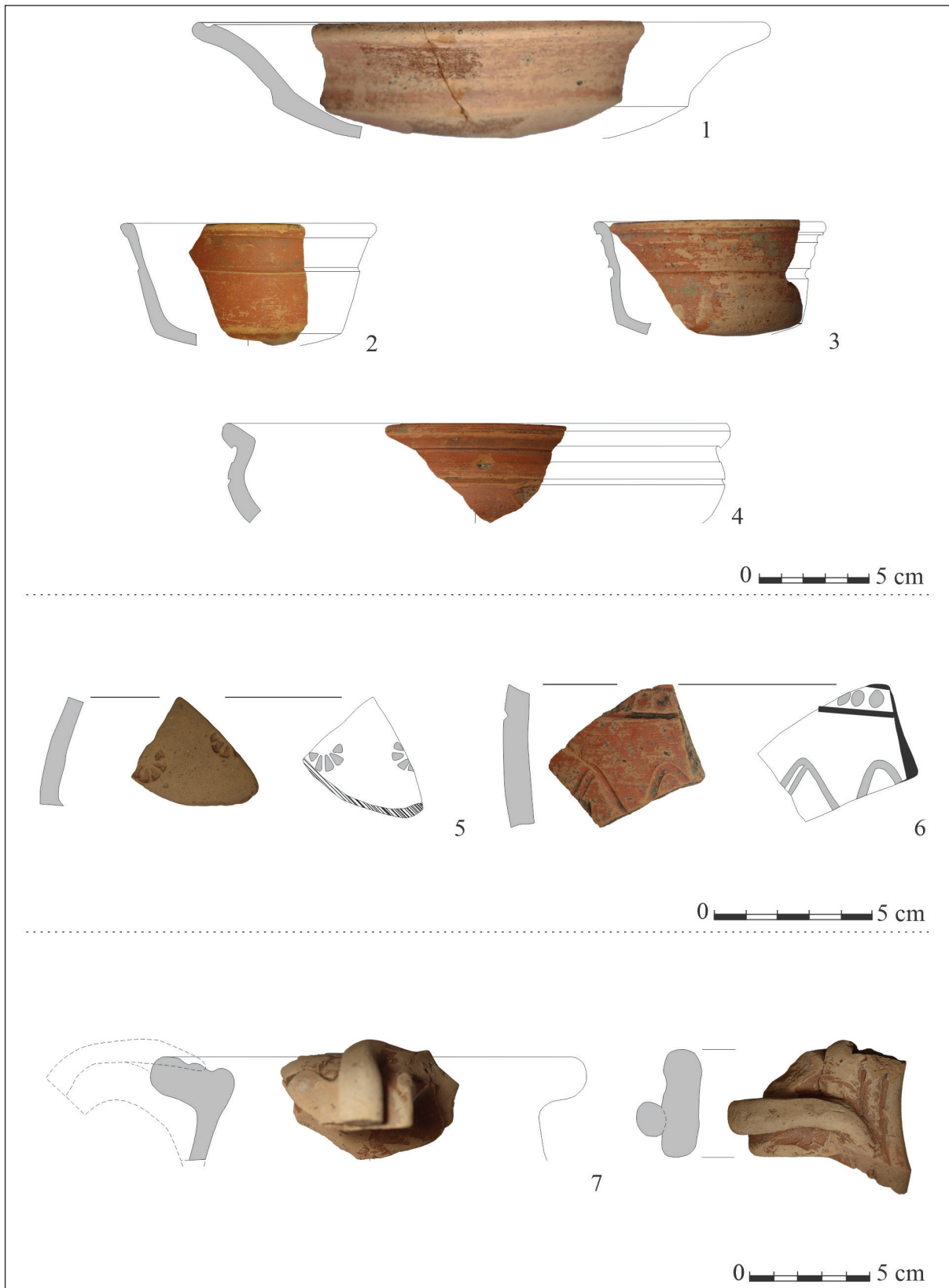


Plate X. Roman fine ware: 1. Curle 23 imitation; 2-3. *Dragendorff 37* imitations; 4. 2nd century bowl (RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 386-387, pl. XXXVIII/515); 5-6. Stamped pottery; 7. *Krater* shaped snake pot.



Plate XI. Hand-crafted La Tène-style ware: 1-3, 5. Pots-3; 4. Bowls.



Plate XII. Various types of decoration on hand-crafted La Tène-style pottery: 1. Alveolar girdle; 2. Alveolar girdle with streaks made with a broom; 3. Cord-shaped girdle; 4. Alveolar rim; 5. Applied button and wavy incision; 6. Zigzag incision; 7. Incised parallel horizontal lines; 8. Wavy incision; 9. Fir tree-like incision.

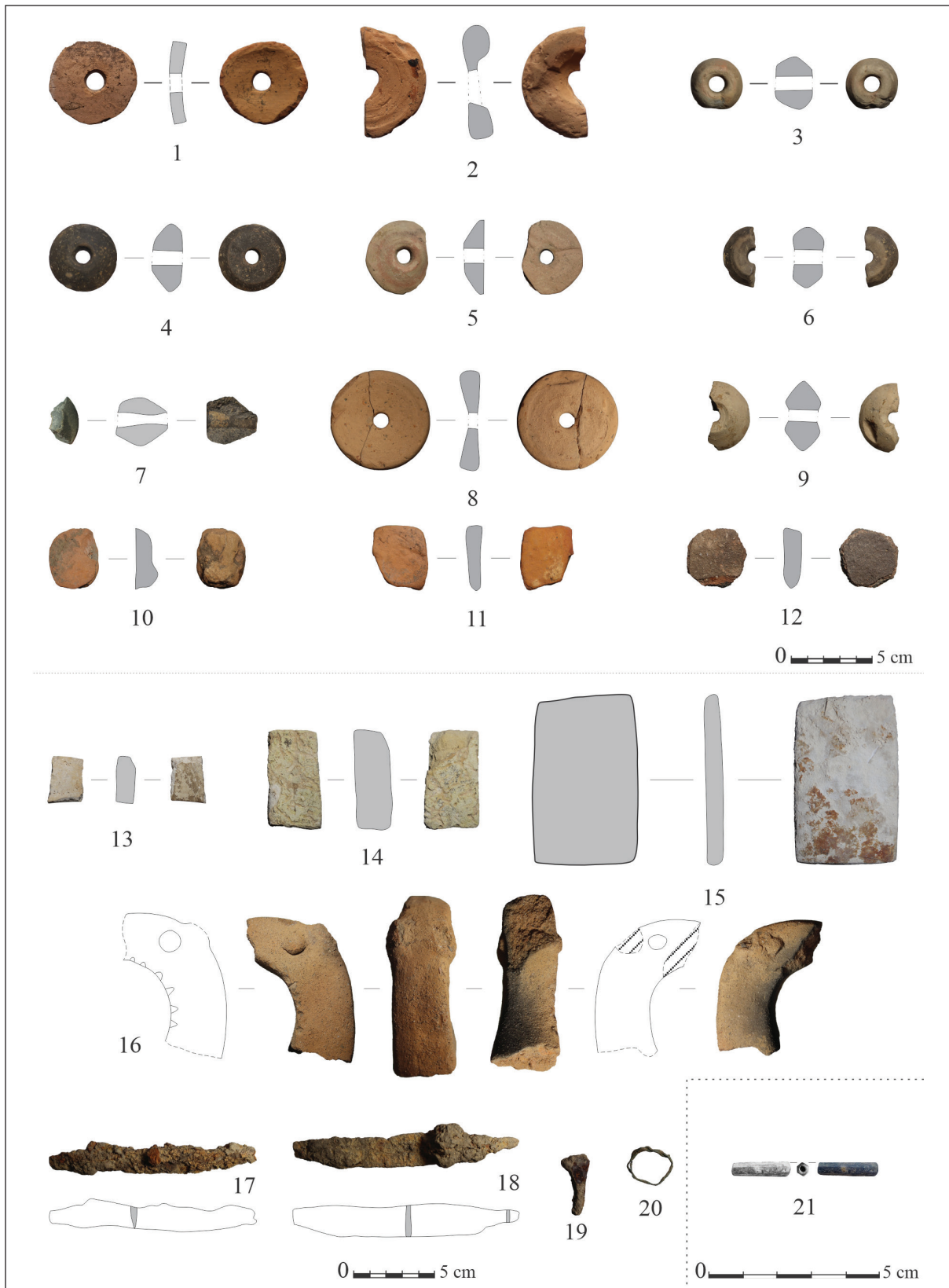


Plate XIII. Small finds: 1-9. Spindle; 10-12. Token; 13. Marble whetstone; 14-15. Limestone whetstone; 16. Zoomorphic statuette; 17-18. Iron knife fragments; 19. Iron nail; 20. Braided bronze wire; 21. Blue glass bead.

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 (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>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 Közölnye, 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 Jósza 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, https://journalofromanarchaeology.com/
<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.