

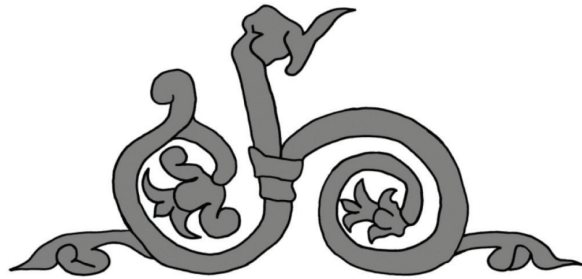
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# An Older Bronze Age Funerary Discovery from Zimandu Nou (Arad County)\*

Florin Gogâltan, Victor Sava

*In memoriam George P. Hurezan*

**Abstract:** Over the last decades the archaeological literature has kept circulating the information according to which two funerary urns dated to the Bronze Age, that can be included in the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style, were discovered in Zimandu Nou (Arad County). Taking into consideration that this discovery has in fact remained unpublished, we deemed necessary to remedy the situation. The two urns were discovered in 1894, north of the settlement of Zimandu Nou on the property of Dr. Sándor Takátsy, at the spot called “Pusztatőviségyháza”. They were found at ca. 1.5 m in depth, close to one another, each containing cremated bones. The first urn (Fig. 4; 7/1) displays three groups of small circular prominences under the rim and its belly is decorated with thin incisions. The second urn (Fig. 5; 7/2) is similar in shape to the first and is decorated with thin incisions, especially located on the lower side of the recipient.

The two funerary urns from Zimandu Nou can be connected, in all certainty, to the Bronze Age world. The funerary rite and ritual is also encountered in the cemeteries of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style. Even if we were unable to identify the best analogies for the two pots, a series of elements, such as their shape, their single handle, and their incised decoration are arguments supporting their dating during the Early Bronze Age. According to the latest opinions, the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka horizon, characteristic to stages I-IIa of the Early Bronze in the Hungarian-Transylvanian chronology are dated sometime between 2700/2600 and 2400/2300 BC.

**Keywords:** Lower Mureş Basin, Early Bronze Age, Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style, funerary discovery, stray find.

## Introduction

Over the last decades the archaeological literature has kept circulating the information according to which two funerary urns were discovered in Zimandu Nou (Arad County) (Fig. 1)<sup>1</sup>. Petre Roman has attributed them to the Early Bronze, *i.e.* to a cultural and chronological horizon not very far from what he called the “Typs Makó”<sup>2</sup>. This piece of information was then adopted by other specialists as well, who believed that the cemetery in question belonged to the Early Bronze, *i.e.* the “Makó-Kosihy-Čaka culture/communities”<sup>3</sup>. Taking into consideration that the discovery has remained unpublished, we deemed it useful to remedy the situation.

P. Roman noted, on the basis of the older ledgers kept in the Museum of Arad, that the urns in question were found at the end of the nineteenth century. Still, he did not know that László Dömötör had signaled their existence in a brief note regarding new prehistoric discoveries made in the former counties of Arad and Timiş, published in 1897 in the periodical *Archaeologiai Értesítő*<sup>4</sup>. Dömötör relates that the urns were found on Dr. Sándor’s Takátsy property, at the spot called “Pusztatőviségyháza”

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<sup>1</sup> The correct name of the settlement is Zimandu Nou and not Zimandul Nou as it features in Roman 1988, 220; Gogâltan 1995, 56; Gogâltan 1996, 44; Gumă 1997, 22; Gogâltan 1999a, 201.

<sup>2</sup> Roman 1988, 220: “Nicht weit davon, vom kulturellen und chronologischen Standpunkt aus, scheinen die Urnen von einem Gräberfeld zu sein, das Ende vergangenen Jahrhunderts in Zimandul Nou (Kreis Arad) gefunden wurde (Museum Arad, Inv. Nr. 1168–1171)”.

<sup>3</sup> Gogâltan 1995, 56; Gogâltan 1996, 44, footnote 21; Gumă 1997, 22; Kulcsár 1998, 33; Vasiliev, Hügel 1999, 139–140, no. 1a; Gogâltan 1999a, 201, footnote 42; Kulcsár 2009, 23, 223, Fig. 3, no. 425. This site is not included by Dieter Vollmann in his catalogue reuniting the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka discoveries from Romania (Vollmann 2005, 223).

<sup>4</sup> Dömötör 1897, 262–263. The discovery was made in 1894 (Sava, Deac 2016).

during works for the introduction of the sewage system in his manor house<sup>5</sup>. Thus, the two urns were discovered at ca. 1.5 m in depth, somewhere on the northern side of the building (Fig. 2; 3). They had been placed close together, each preserving cremated bones. L. Dömötör also states that no other archaeological traces were found around the urns. One of the items, the one decorated under the rim with three groups of small prominences, contained human bones that Dömötör attributed, due to their larger size, to a man, while the second only contained thinner bones that could have belonged to a child<sup>6</sup>. In this context, one should also mention that several pots and pottery fragments, other clay artifacts, bone tools and fragments of grinding stones attributed to the Late Bronze Age were identified on the same occasion in the southern area of the manor house<sup>7</sup>.

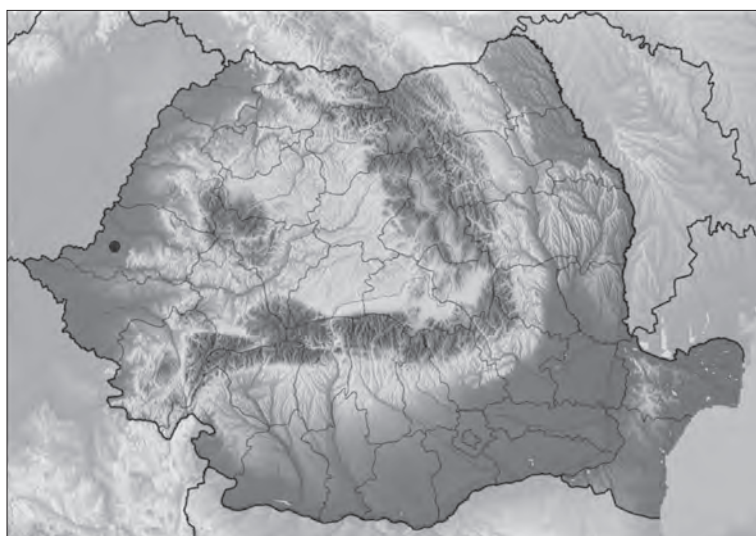


Fig. 1. Physical map of Romania with the location of Zimandu Nou.



Fig. 2. Satellite image with the approximate location of the area where the two urns were discovered.

<sup>5</sup> L. Dömötör does not mention the year when the discovery was made. Still, according to the inventory ledger of the Department of archaeology part of the Arad Museum Complex the artifacts were discovered during 1894.

<sup>6</sup> The anthropological analysis has indicated that the bones belonged to a 20–30 years old woman and a 9–10 years old child (Andreica-Szilagyi 2016).

<sup>7</sup> Sava, Deac 2016. P. Roman mentions four inventory numbers for the funerary discovery in Zimandu Nou: 1168–1171 (Roman 1988, 220). In fact, pots labeled 1170 and 1171 belong to the Late Bronze.





Fig. 3. Satellite image with the approximate location of the discovery area of the two urns and of the Tiszapolgár settlement.

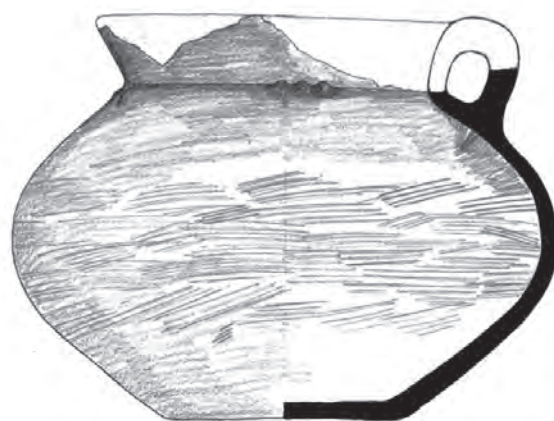
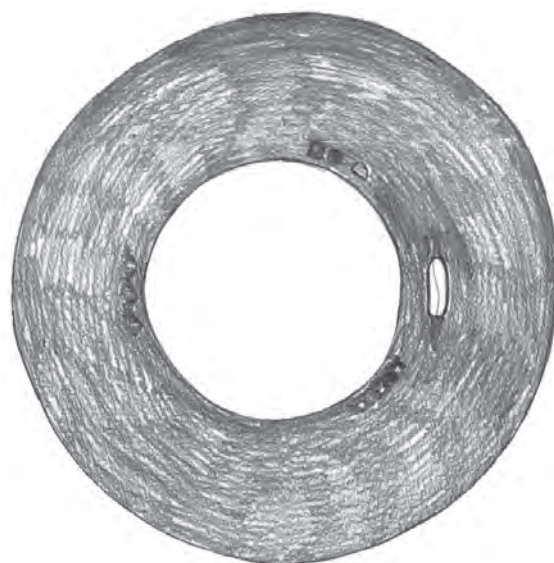
### Description of the urns

The urn is almost entirely preserved, missing only the rim and half of the handle; inv. no. 1168 (Fig. 4; 7/1). The rim is straight and starts from the globular, well stressed belly; the base is straight and little stressed. The handle starts from the belly and joins the rim; towards the middle it becomes thinner. Under the rim, the pot displays three groups of three small circular prominences. On one of the sides it displays several incisions caused, very likely, by a sharp object, resembling rather modern manipulation. The belly is decorated with thin incisions placed in most of the cases horizontally, at times overlapping. On the base one can note an area with calcareous depositions identical to the ones found on the other urn (inv. no. 1169). The pot shows traces of reduction firing and has both black (10YR – 2/1) and brown (7.5YR – 4/2)<sup>8</sup> areas. The fabric is tempered with fine sand and the surface is well polished. Dimensions: height 19.12 cm, diameter of the mouth<sup>9</sup> 14.12 cm, diameter of the belly 22.1 cm, diameter of the base 9 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

The second pot is almost entirely preserved, missing the rim and one part of the belly; inv. no. 1169 (Fig. 5; 7/2). On the missing side, the belly displays two cracks. The rim is straight and starts from the globular, well stressed belly; the base is straight and very little stressed. The angular handle, small in size, is located in the area between the belly and the rim. Another handle was added during restoration, but its original existence is doubtful (Fig. 7/2), so our drawing of choice only depicts the elements preserved since prehistory (Fig. 5). The decoration consists of thin incisions placed especially on the pot's lower side. Due to the limestone depositions on the base and lower part of the belly, the decoration is hardly visible. The pot's firing type is reduction, its outer color being dark brown (7.5YR – 3/2) and some of the base being black (10YR – 2/1). The fabric is tempered with fine sand. The surface of the pot is very well polished. Dimensions: height 18.5 cm, diameter of the mouth 11.98 cm, diameter of the belly 22.5 cm, diameter of the base 7.7 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm.

<sup>8</sup> For color determination we used the Munsell Soil-Color Charts 2009.

<sup>9</sup> The diameters have been measured outside the pot.



0 5 10 cm

Fig. 4. Urn inv. no. 1168.



0 5 10 cm

Fig. 5. Urn inv. no. 1169.

The pottery fragment described below was found besides the human remains in the urn inventoried

under no. 1169. The item is not inventoried and one cannot be certain that it was identified together with the urns<sup>10</sup>. Still, we have decided to describe and illustrate it as it certainly belongs to the Bronze Age. Fragment of rim and belly (not inventoried) from a pot with slightly flared rim and globular body (Fig. 6). There is a small, straight handle under the rim. A notched girdle is located at the base of the neck and handle. The firing is of the reduction type, the outer color black (10YR – 2/1), the fabric with inclusions of sand grains. On the surface one can note traces of polishing. Dimensions: length 8.8 cm, width: 9.08 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm.

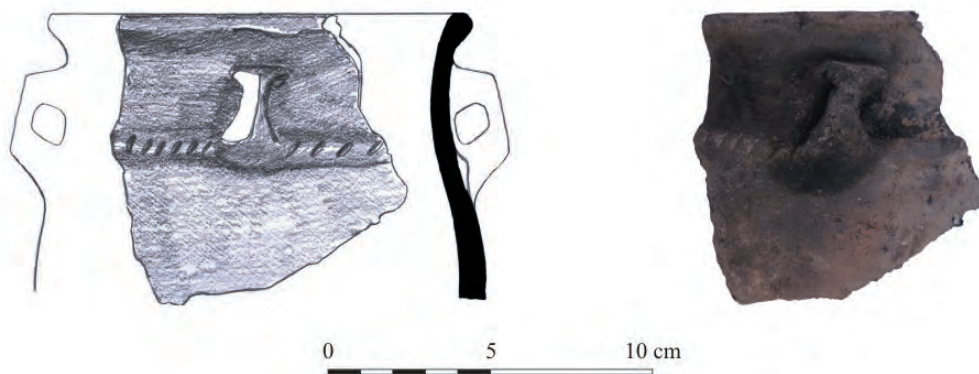


Fig. 6. Pottery fragment discovered in urn inv. no. 1169.



Fig. 7. 1. Urn inv. no. 1168; 2. Urn inv. no. 1169.

<sup>10</sup> It is not mentioned in L. Dömötör's 1897 report.

## Comments

A field survey was performed in 2012, in order to locate the site in question<sup>11</sup>. The spot of the former Takátsy manor house is currently located north of the settlement of Zimandu Nou, in the courtyard of the former IAS Scânteia (Fig. 3). During László Dömötör's life, there stood a small mound oriented north-south, with the higher part to the east and surrounded by water on the eastern and northern sides<sup>12</sup>, but the area is different today: around a not very tall natural levee one can note the traces of paleo-valleys (Fig. 8). Naturally, the Early Bronze Age cemetery could not be identified on the surface, neither the settlement, nor the cemetery dated to the Late Bronze Age, corresponding to the pots discovered south of the manor house. Still, the team was able to locate a small settlement north of the former manor house and recover Tiszapolgár and second-fifth-century A.D. pottery fragments from its surface (Fig. 3; 8).



Fig. 8. Photograph taken during the field survey (Photo: F. Mărginean).

Based on the cultural and chronological attribution of the urns, one can turn to the funerary rite and ritual and the possible analogies of the two pottery jars. We must note from the very beginning that the time interval to which they can be dated is restricted to the Early Bronze and possibly the Middle Bronze. Neither the funerary rite and ritual or the pots' shape and decoration can be encountered among the so-called Baden and Coțofeni cultures from the end of the Copper Age<sup>13</sup>, nor among the realities of the Late Bronze in the area of the Lower Mureș Basin<sup>14</sup>. Even so, the period in question covers a millennium: between ca. 2700/2600 and 1600/1500 BC<sup>15</sup>.

Cremation and the deposition of the funerary remains in urns are characteristic to the funerary rite and ritual of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style<sup>16</sup>. According to Gabriella Kulcsár, there are 38 such graves from a total of 71 + at least 7 unpublished ones<sup>17</sup>. Most of them (21) are located in the eastern and southern distribution area of this pottery style, Zimandu Nou being part of it<sup>18</sup>. To this pre 2009 statistical situation, one can add three more urn graves discovered in Uivar (Timiș County)<sup>19</sup>,

<sup>11</sup> The following archaeologists took part in the field research: Victor Sava, Florin Mărginean and the late George P. Hurezan.

<sup>12</sup> Dömötör 1897, 262.

<sup>13</sup> More recently Sava 2015a; Sava 2015b.

<sup>14</sup> Out of a larger bibliography we mention just a few recent works that make strict reference to the archaeological material belonging to the Late Bronze Age in the area of the Tisa and the Lower Mureș: Szabó 1996, 9–109; Bondár *et al.* 1998, 15–25, Kép. 17–24; Szabó 1999, 62–70; Gogâltan, Sava 2010; Sava *et al.* 2011; Sava, Andreica 2013, 49–76; Sava, Ignat 2014, 7–35; Sava, Deac 2016.

<sup>15</sup> On the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze in this region see more recently Gogâltan 2015.

<sup>16</sup> Kalicz 1984, 95; Tóth 2002, 40, 46; Vollmann 2005, 76; Kulcsár 2009, 78 (“The grave pottery from the inurned burials of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka culture conforms to the culture's general types, confirming that the inurned cremation burials with these vessels represent the burial rite most widely practiced by Makó-Kosihy-Čaka communities”).

<sup>17</sup> Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 12.

<sup>18</sup> Kulcsár 2009, 75–78.

<sup>19</sup> Woidich, Szentmiklosi 2013, 238–239, Fig. 5–7.

a site located ca. 75 km south-west of Zimandu Nou. There is also data according to which, in 1948, M. Moga discovered some graves in Sânpetru German (Arad County), but the funerary rite and ritual cannot be decided upon<sup>20</sup>. In any case, the pottery found there can be placed into the same Late Makó-Kosihy-Čaka horizon as the ones from Uivar<sup>21</sup>. Regarding the ritual of urn burial, in 14 cases out of the 21 analyzed by G. Kulcsár, the inventory consisted of a single pot (the urn), situation also encountered in Zimandu Nou<sup>22</sup>. Nevertheless, there is no analogy in the area of the Lower Mureş Basin for the deposition of the cremated funerary remains in an urn that is at the same time the tomb's only inventory item. Naturally, there is no certainty on the archaeological context of this 1894 discovery.

For the following chronological sequence of the Early Bronze in the Lower Mureş, Early Bronze IIB-III (ca. 2300–2000/1900 BC)<sup>23</sup> one can turn to data on the funerary rite and ritual characteristic to the Mureş I pottery style. Still, the necropolises in question are of the inhumation, not cremation type<sup>24</sup>. This is the case of the cemeteries in Pitvaros<sup>25</sup>, Beba Veche<sup>26</sup>, the first burial phase in Mokrin<sup>27</sup>, Hódmezővásárhely<sup>28</sup>, Sándorfalva<sup>29</sup>, and the one more recently investigated in Szeged-Kiskundorozsma<sup>30</sup>. Towards the end of the Early Bronze, in the area of Arad (Arad “Bufniți”)<sup>31</sup> there are also discoveries that can be attributed to that horizon with pottery decorated with textile and comb impressions from Banat<sup>32</sup>. Unfortunately, the funerary rite and ritual of these communities remains unknown.

For the Middle Bronze (2000/1900–1600/1500 BC)<sup>33</sup>, in the area of the Lower Mureş several necropolises of the Mureş pottery style are known where, nevertheless, inhumation is characteristic<sup>34</sup>. A special situation has been noted in the case of the cemeteries I and II in Battonya<sup>35</sup>. The percentage of cremation graves that indicates various rituals is of 22.2% (cemetery I) and of 20.7% (cemetery II) respectively<sup>36</sup>. Located on the northern periphery of the Mureş pottery style, the onset of cremation in the cemeteries from Battonya is justified by its contact with the Vatia world<sup>37</sup>. The mutual influences are proven by the bi-ritual cemetery in Csanytelek<sup>38</sup>. During this period the area of Zimandu Nou was inhabited by the communities archaeologically called Corneşti-Crvenka<sup>39</sup>. The important tell settlement from Sântana<sup>40</sup> and the one from Socodor<sup>41</sup> are located not very far away, to the north. The funerary rite and ritual of those who have developed the Corneşti-Crvenka pottery style remain practically unknown<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> Gogâltan 1996, 45, T. II-III.

<sup>21</sup> On the basis of the discoveries from Sânpetru German and Pančevo “Donja Varoš” (Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, 69–80), the late Marian Gumă suggested the existence for Banat of a horizon that he called Sânpetru German-Pančevo, characteristic to stage Early Bronze Ib (Gumă 1997, 22, 24, 37). Other specialists shared, with certain observations, this opinion at that time as well (Gogâltan 1999a, 202, Fig. 54), but it was rejected with the publication of the Late Makó-Kosihy-Čaka materials from Uivar (Woidich 2008; Woidich 2009), since “This creation is no longer needed to explain the phenomena at the transition of the first to the second stage of the Early Bronze Age” (Woidich, Szentmiklósi 2013, 239). In the light of the new data obtained over the last 20 years we also share Manfred Woidich's opinion.

<sup>22</sup> Kulcsár 2009, 76.

<sup>23</sup> Gogâltan 2015, Fig. 10.

<sup>24</sup> Soroceanu 1975, 161–179; Girić 1984, 35–45; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 330–369.

<sup>25</sup> Bóna 1965, 18–21; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 343–344.

<sup>26</sup> Bóna 1965, 21–24; Gogâltan 1996, 45–46, T. IV-VII; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 344.

<sup>27</sup> Girić 1971, 29–237; Soroceanu 1975, 161–179; Girić 1984, 42–43; Wagner 2009, Abb. 10; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 334–343.

<sup>28</sup> Szabó 1997, 57–84.

<sup>29</sup> Trogmayer 2001, 177–192.

<sup>30</sup> Bende, Lőrinczy 2002, 77–107.

<sup>31</sup> Unpublished materials from the collections of the Museum of Arad.

<sup>32</sup> Gogâltan 1993, 51–64; Gogâltan 1995, 55–79; Gogâltan 1996, 46, T. X-XIV.

<sup>33</sup> Gogâltan 2015, Fig. 10.

<sup>34</sup> Bóna 1975, 85–87; Girić 1984, 35–45; Fischl 2000, 77–138; Fischl 2001, 193–217; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 330–369.

<sup>35</sup> Szabó 1999; Motzoi-Chicideanu 2011, 346–360.

<sup>36</sup> Szabó 1999, 11–13.

<sup>37</sup> Szabó 1999, 60–62; Lőrinczy, Trogmayer 1999, 191–194.

<sup>38</sup> Lőrinczy, Trogmayer 1995, 65–90; Lőrinczy, Trogmayer 1999, 191–200.

<sup>39</sup> Gogâltan 1999b, 51–76; Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XVII.

<sup>40</sup> Sava 2014, 231–232.

<sup>41</sup> Popescu 1956, 43–88; Gogâltan 1999b, 51–76; Petric 2014, 247–257.

<sup>42</sup> A general presentation of this cultural horizon in Gogâltan 2004, 79–153.

Let us take a look at possible analogies for the shape and decoration of the two pots. The urns are very similar in shape. They can be attributed to the type of one-handled pots, widely spread in the entire world of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style<sup>43</sup>. According to Gabrilla Kulcsár's typology, the items under discussion here can be included in type X/3–4<sup>44</sup>. Among these pots “the larger type decorated with applied ornamentation (Types X/3a–3c) was more popular in the culture's eastern and south-eastern distribution”<sup>45</sup>. In our area of interest, such items are known from Makó “Vöröskereszt” and Hódmezővásárhely “Barci-rét”. Two pots from Makó “Vöröskereszt”, one smaller and one larger, display one prominence at the base of the neck and are not decorated in the lower half with thin incisions<sup>46</sup>. Incisions are, nevertheless, well represented on other types of pots<sup>47</sup>. We were also unable to identify satisfying analogies in the settlement of Hódmezővásárhely “Barci-rét”. One-handled pots are not decorated with incisions in the lower half<sup>48</sup>, despite the fact that there are numerous fragments that display such ornamental motifs and might belong to this type of pots<sup>49</sup>. Two one-handled pots decorated with incisions on the belly are known from Hajdukovo, slightly westwards of the place where River Mureş flows into the Tisa, though they are smaller in size than the items from Zimandu Nou<sup>50</sup>. Pit 1 from Battonya “Georgievics-tanya” has revealed fragments of pots decorated with small prominences at the base of the neck and incisions in the lower half, but it is not known if they belong to one-handled pots<sup>51</sup>. Several discoveries dated to the Early Bronze featuring one-handled pots have been made on the right bank of the Tisa, in the county of Csongrád, but none of them display prominences at the base of the neck, accompanied by incisions in their lower half<sup>52</sup>. One of the pots in grave 2 from Uivar, that seems to be smaller than the ones in Zimandu Nou, displays a prominence at the base of the neck, but no incisions<sup>53</sup>. An urn cremation grave from Mártély “Üdülőtelep” contained, among other inventory items, a pot similar to those from Zimandu Nou, decorated in the lower half with incision but displaying two handles instead of one. Katalin Tóth has attributed the discovery to the early stage of the Nagyrév Culture, a pottery style that started spreading east of the Tisa during stage Early Bronze IIb<sup>54</sup>. In fact, at the current stage of research, satisfactory analogies for the two pots from Zimandu Nou are not found in the world of the Early Bronze on the Lower Mureş where people deposited their dead in urns.

As previously mentioned, no data is available on the burial rite and ritual practiced by the Corneşti-Crvenka communities. Except for the tell from Socodor<sup>55</sup>, few materials from settlements have been published<sup>56</sup>. Incisions decorating the body of pots and small prominences are ornamental elements common to the Middle Bronze as well. Based on currently known data, no analogies for the urns from Zimandu Nou can be identified. The pottery fragment found inside the urn inventoried under no. 1169, although there is still a great deal of uncertainty if it indeed belonged to this funerary inventory, can be attributed both to the Bronze Age and the First Iron Age.

The two funerary urns from Zimandu Nou can be certainly connected to the Bronze Age world. We have pointed out that the funerary rite and ritual is encountered in the cemeteries of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka pottery style. Even if we were unable to identify the best analogies for the two pots, a series of elements, such as the shape of the one-handled pots and the incised decoration, are arguments supporting their dating to the Early Bronze. According to the most recent opinions, the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka horizon, characteristic to the stages of the Early Bronze I-IIa from the Hungarian-Transylvanian chronology, are dated sometime between 2700/2600 and 2400/2300 BC<sup>57</sup>.

<sup>43</sup> Kulcsár 2009, 144–147.

<sup>44</sup> Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 31.

<sup>45</sup> Kulcsár 2009, 144.

<sup>46</sup> Banner 1939, Kép. 3/4, 6/3.

<sup>47</sup> Banner 1939, Kép. 4/1, 4.

<sup>48</sup> Kulcsár 1997, Táb. VII/5; VIII/1, 3.

<sup>49</sup> Kulcsár 1997, Táb. IV/2–5, 7–9; V.

<sup>50</sup> Horváth 1984, Tab. VII/5–6.

<sup>51</sup> Bondár *et al.* 1998, Kép. 15/2–4.

<sup>52</sup> Kulcsár 2000, Kép. 2/1–8, 3, 4, 5, 6/1, 3, 4–5, 77/3, 8/4–7.

<sup>53</sup> Woidich, Szentmiklosi 2013, Fig. 7.

<sup>54</sup> Tóth 2003, Kép. 2/3;3/4.

<sup>55</sup> Popescu 1956, 43–88; Gogâltan 1999b, 51–76; Petric 2014, 247–257.

<sup>56</sup> Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XI–XII.

<sup>57</sup> Gogâltan 2015, 56–62, Fig. 10.

\*

We dedicate these lines to the memory of a man to whom our scientific destinies are tied. In a time when the collections of certain museums were closed to those who wished to study them, Nea Georgică (George Pascu Hurezan), as he allowed us to fondly call him, proved a welcoming host. He was a good colleague, generously sharing his knowledge obtained during field surveys. His numerous excavations and field surveys, performed together with us, were marked by our shared passion for archaeology and for a beautifully lived life.

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# Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zaláu.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensens. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei <i>Agriensis</i> . Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CCA	<i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe <a href="http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp">http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp</a> ).
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galați.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.

FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă culturală științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA	Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Național. București.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
PamArch	Památky Archeologické. Praha.
Past and Present	Past and Present. Oxford.
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, București.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice și de artă. București.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Național. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București.
SCN	Studii și Cercetări Numismatice. București.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timișoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. București.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. București.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. București.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.

VMÉ  
Ziridava  
ZM  
ZSA

A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője  
Ziridava. Arad.  
A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője  
Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.