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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Egon Dörner".

Elites, Local Power Centers in the Chronicle of Anonymous and Archaeological Realities in the Area of Meseş Gate around the Year 1000¹

Dan Băcuet-Crişan

Abstract: I have previously approached the topic of elites and local power centers in Transylvania and have suggested a number of criteria for the research methodology. One of the historical sources that make reference to the first Magyar incursions in Transylvania during the 10th century, *Gesta Hungarorum* or *the Chronicle of Anonymous*, is a significant document despite the fact that some specialists have expressed criticisms and have contested it. The local power centers mentioned in *the Chronicle of Anonymous* that had direct connections to *Porta Mesesina* are those led by *dux Menumorout* and *dux Gelou*. According to the chronicle, *Menumorout's* duchy extended between the rivers Mureş, Tisa, Someş and Meseş Gate, while *Gelou's* duchy (*Terra Ultrasilvana*) extended eastwards from Meseş Gate, inside the Carpathian Arch. My aim is not to take up the discussion of the chronicle, nor of the truth behind the characters and of the facts it describes. My goal here is to identify, on the basis of the archaeological remains/realities in the area of Meseş Gate the possible elements that can be attributed to an elite (or several elites) and local power centers that can be dated to the chronological period under investigation. Archaeological researches performed in the settlements, cemeteries, and fortifications from Sylvanian Basin, in the eastern part of which Meseş Gate is located, have revealed archaeological contexts and artifacts that suggest the existence of elite(s) and of local power centers.

Keywords: elite, power center, Meseş Gate, *The Chronicle of Anonymous*, archaeological realities.

Introduction

I have previously approached the topic of elites and local power centers in Transylvania and have suggested a number of criteria for the research methodology². On that occasion I have also stated that the formation of the elites, in this case that of the early medieval ones, is an issue that must not be researched from a historical perspective alone, but also from a sociological point of view³. Sociology, through its own analysis and interpretative methods, can provide clarifications of certain aspects of life that cannot be discovered through archaeology⁴. The use of the term elite or elites has been often debated and specialists have concluded that both terms are correct since the elite(s) express on various levels of human society, i.e. on political, military, economic, religious and social levels⁵.

Elites, Local Power Centers in *The Chronicle of Anonymous*

One of the historical sources that make reference to the first Magyar incursions in Transylvania during the 10th century, *Gesta Hungarorum* or *the Chronicle of Anonymous*, is a significant document⁶ despite the fact that some specialists have expressed criticisms and have contested it⁷. The local power centers mentioned in *the Chronicle of Anonymous* that had direct connections to *Porta Mesesina* are those led by *dux Menumorout* and *dux Gelou*. According to the chronicle, *Menumorout's* duchy extended between the rivers Mureş, Tisa, and Someş and Meseş Gate, while *Gelou's* duchy (*Terra Ultrasilvana*) extended eastwards from Meseş Gate, inside the Carpathian Arch⁸.

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia. A Romanian version of this material has been published in Băcuet-Crişan 2015, 22–26.

² Băcuet-Crişan 2012, 281–290.

³ Băcuet-Crişan 2014a, 105.

⁴ Băcuet-Crişan 2014a, 105.

⁵ Coenen-Huther 2007, 136, 159.

⁶ Alimov 2012, 91, 96.

⁷ See for example Kristó 1983, 132 and subsequent; Engel 2006, 39; etc.

⁸ Anonymus Notarius, 98–105.



Fig. 1. Meseș Gate. Localization (taken from Băcuet-Crișan 2015).

My aim is not to take up the discussion of the chronicle, nor of the truth behind the characters and of the facts it describes. My goal here is to identify, on the basis of the archaeological remains/realities in the area of Meseș Gate the possible elements that can be attributed to an elite (or several elites) and local power centers that can be dated to the chronological period under investigation.

Archaeological Realities in Meseș Gate Area

The disappearance of the Avar Khaganate after the defeats it suffered in the battles against the Franks in the West and the Bulgarians in the East has generated a void of power in these areas, a fact that allowed for the formation of local elites and local rulers⁹. The onset of local power centers is the natural / normal outcome of the process of social differentiation inside the communities and of self-expression of the local elites and leaders¹⁰.

The identified archaeological facts indicate the fact that Sylvanian Basin was on the periphery of the Gepidic world¹¹, outside the area inhabited by the early Avars¹², though the area controlled by the latter probably extended here as well during the Late Avar Era¹³. The first Slavic communities (the *Lazuri-Pișcolt horizon*) entered the area during the second half of the 6th century – first part of the 7th century; moving along the valleys of rivers Crasna and Zalău they reached close to Meseș Gate¹⁴. Other Slavic communities entered the area later and their presence is attested by the tumular cemeteries in Nușfalău and Someșeni-Cluj¹⁵.

⁹ Madgearu 2001, 186–187; Cosma 2004, 101, 104; Alimov 2012, 87–88.

¹⁰ Băcuet-Crișan 2012, 287, 296; Băcuet-Crișan 2014a, 107, 117.

¹¹ Stanciu 2011, 68.

¹² Stanciu 2011, 87.

¹³ Stanciu 2002, 214.

¹⁴ Stanciu 2002, 216–217; Stanciu 2011, 314, 318.

¹⁵ Stanciu 1999, 263.

The archeological researches performed in the settlements, cemeteries and fortifications in Sylvania Basin, that includes Meseş Gate in its eastern margin, have stressed archaeological contexts and artifacts that suggest the existence of elite(s) and of local power centers.

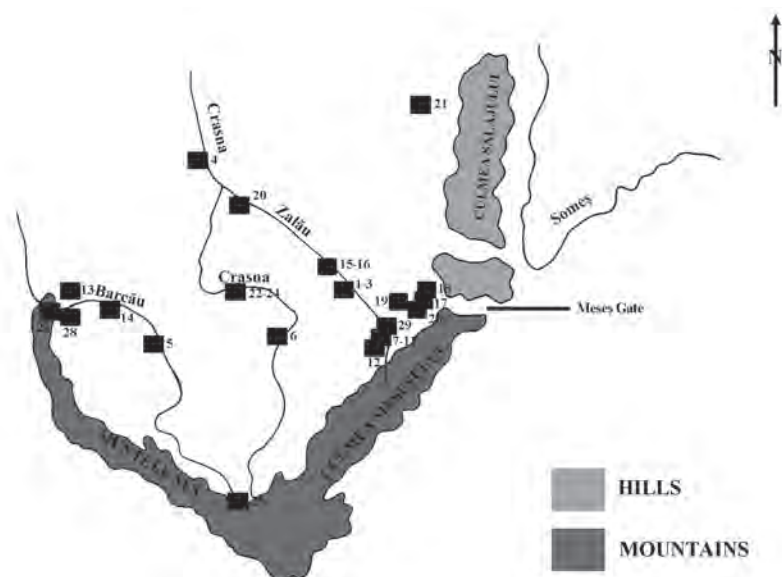


Fig. 2. Meseş Gate and Sylvania Basin. Sites that can be dated between the 7th and 9th centuries where archaeological excavations have been performed (taken from Băcuet-Crişan 2014).

The elements that could be taken into consideration in the case of settlements are buildings with a special ground plan, size, and structure (large size, several rooms) or buildings with a rich and diverse archaeological inventory or with rare types and shapes of artifacts¹⁶.

For now, the only early medieval constructions from Sylvania Basin with special characteristics related to ground plan and size have been identified in the settlement from Porţ “La baraj”¹⁷. Some of the archaeological inventories discovered in the buildings of the archaeologically researched settlements stand out through their shape and function: the iron elements of a bucket (Porţ “La baraj”), good-quality pottery made on the fast potter’s wheel (Nuşfalău “Țigoiul lui Benedek”, Bobota “Pe vale/Iertaş”), rare / special pottery shapes (Nuşfalău “Țigoiul lui Benedek”, Cuceu “Valea Bochi”).

Weapons have always been the privilege of warriors and of the military elite(s). Axes and arrows can be included in this category. According to available data, axes have been discovered so far in Sylvania Basin in Stâna¹⁸, Ip “Dealul Bisericii”¹⁹ and along Agrij Valley²⁰. There are much more numerous arrows, 14 items found inside settlements (9 items) and fortifications (5 items). The archaeological sites where the axes and arrows have been discovered cover a chronological interval that extends from the middle of the seventh century until around the year 1000.

Analyzing the discoveries of arrows in Sylvania Basin according to chronological stages, one notes the following situations:

- The arrows discovered in the settlements from Popeni “Pe pogor”, Cuceu “Valea Bochi”, Marca “Sfârăuaş” I, Aghireş “Sub păşune” (eighth-ninth century habitation) can be dated between the middle of the seventh century and the first half of the ninth century, a stage that characterizes the middle and late horizon of the Avar Khaganate.

- The arrows discovered in the settlement from Şimleu Silvaniei “Observator” can be dated during the first half of the tenth century, a stage after the Khaganate and before the entry of the Magyars in the area.

- The arrow discovered in the tenth-eleventh century habitation level in the settlement from

¹⁶ Băcuet-Crişan 2014a, 111.

¹⁷ Matei, Băcuet-Crişan 2011, 56.

¹⁸ Băcuet-Crişan 2000, 578–579, Fig. II/2a-b.

¹⁹ Băcuet-Crişan, Csók 2010, 273; Băcuet-Crişan 2014, 46. Previously unpublished item.

²⁰ Băcuet-Crişan 2000, 577–578, Fig. II/1a-b.

Aghireș “Sub pășune”²¹ (maybe also the arrow from Giurtelecu Șimleului “Coasta lui Damian”) can be attributed to the first arrivals of the Magyars in the area.

Following the geographical distribution of the early medieval arrows in Sylvanian Basin one notes the fact that they have been found in strategic locations along the main access routes (river valleys/courses), in the important crossing points, or in the power centers near them:

- Along the rivers Barcău and Crasna (or their effluents).
- In the area of some important crossing points/access ways: the settlement from Marca “Sfărăuș” I – near the gorge through which the river Barcău leaves the last ramifications of the Plopiș Mountains; the settlements from Popeni “Pe pogor”, Cuceu “Valea Bochii”, Aghireș “Sub pășune” and the fortification in Ortelec “Cetate” near Meseș Gate.
- In or near power centers: I envisage the items from the fortification in Șimleu Silvaniei “Observator” (power center) and the one discovered in its proximity, in Giurtelecu Șimleului “Coasta lui Damian”.

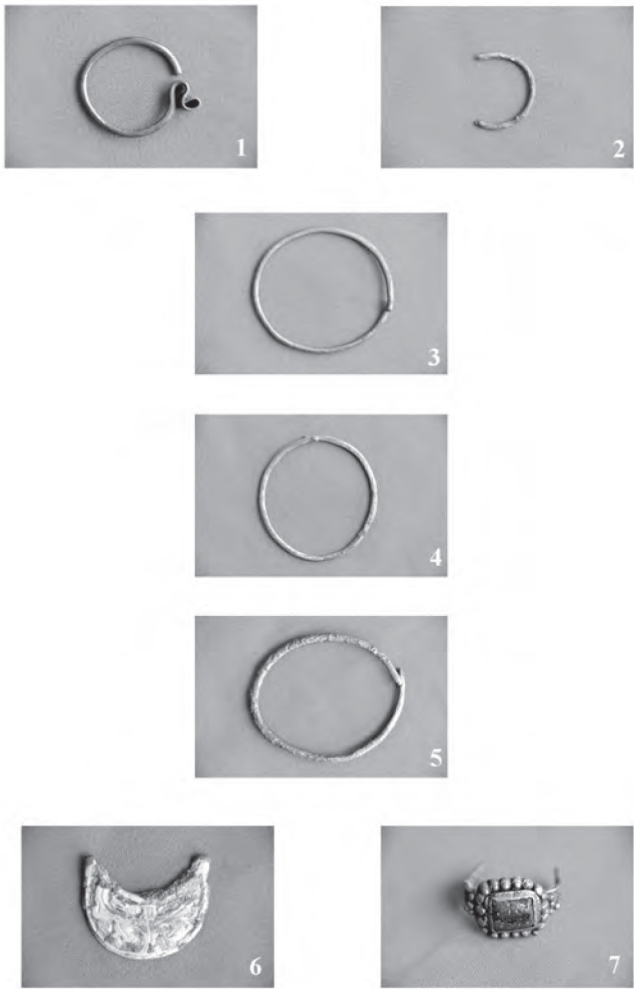


Fig. 3. Zalău “Valea Răchișorii/Pálvár”. Artifacts discovered in graves (taken from Băcuet-Crișan 2014).

The deposition of horse bones in some of the graves in the tumular Slavic cemetery from Nușfalău indicates the fact that the elite of this community took over certain funerary practices from the warrior

²¹ On this occasion I would like to make the following note on a category of artifacts identified in the settlement from Aghireș “Sub pășune”. I. Stanciu presumes that the clay “small breads” and “coils” from Aghireș “Sub pășune” are rolled and ended up, by chance, in the filling of some of the complexes dated to the 8th–9th, 10th–11th, and 13th–14th centuries and that their presence supports the existence of an early Slavic habitation on the spot or near by (Stanciu 2011, 267). I disagree on the basis of the following reasons: a. the closest early Slavic vestiges known so far are located 6 km away from the settlement in Aghireș “Sub pășune”; b. such artifacts (“small breads”) have also been discovered in the vicinity, in the settlement from Zalău “Valea Mâții-Livada Veche” dated to the end of the 11th century / 12th century – the first half of the 13th century (Băcuet-Crișan *et al.* 2009, 24, Pl. 39–40, Pl. 47/1–2); c. the presence of these artifacts in the settlements from the Arpadian Period is not uncommon (Kvassay 2003, Pl. 3/1, Pl. 4).

Avar elite²². At the same time, due to the large size of some of the tumuli that form a separate group in the cemetery under discussion, specialists believe that the people buried inside them were members of that community's elite²³.

In the case of the cemetery from Zalău "Valea răchişorii/Pálvár" I have noted that the graves with coffins were grouped together, surrounded by those with simple graves. Jewelry items discovered in the graves are made of silver (3 items), silver-coated bronze (1 item), and bronze (4 items). Among them, the most out of the ordinary objects are the silver ring found in tomb M. 3/1989 and the crescent-shaped earring with vegetal decoration found in tomb M. 1/1989.

M. 1/1989 was the richest grave: its inventory included 3 bracelets and the crescent earring. It was followed by grave M. 3/1989 that contained the cabochon finger ring and one temple ring.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts, grave M. 1/2001 is extremely interesting; it is the grave of a child placed in a coffin from which all eight large iron cramps have been preserved. Their role was to strengthen the structure of the coffin²⁴. Despite the fact that M. 1/2001 lacked a funerary inventory, I believe that the large number of iron cramps and their size indicate the importance of the deceased or its family among the members of the community that buried its dead there. Besides, even if the grave is poor, one cannot exclude the possibility that the religious procession was opulent and thus reflected the status of the individual and its family in that community²⁵.



Fig. 4. Zalău "Valea Răchişorii/Pálvár". Grave M. 1/2001. Iron cramps (taken from Băcuet-Crişan 2015).

The cemetery in Zalău "Valea răchişorii/Pálvár" is located at the feet of Meseş Mountains, on a spot where people could control the passes over the mountain into Transylvania. One part of the funerary inventory found there and some of the noted archaeological situations can be connected to the presence of a social elite. Besides, Al. Madgearu has also noted the fact that the presence of certain rare artifacts in this cemetery, obtained from afar, can be connected to a certain degree of prosperity of the community in question²⁶.

Another objective contemporary to the events described in the *Chronicle of Anonymous* is the fortification in Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator" that can be dated to the first half of the tenth century²⁷. The fortification is located on Măgura Hill, a height that dominates the entire Şimleu Basin and that had an essential role in controlling the access along Crasa Valley towards Zalău Valley and Meseş Gate. Its strategic position is undisputable and the construction of the fortification can only be explained by the existence of a political elite, of a local magnate who controlled, from this fortification, the surrounding area.

²² Comşa 1961, 527.

²³ Comşa 1961, 527.

²⁴ Sanda Băcuet-Crişan, Băcuet-Crişan 2003, Pl. 72/1, Pl. 74.

²⁵ Musin, Wołoszyn 2012, 690–691.

²⁶ Madgearu 2001, 177.

²⁷ Băcuet-Crişan, Pop 2011, 312–313.

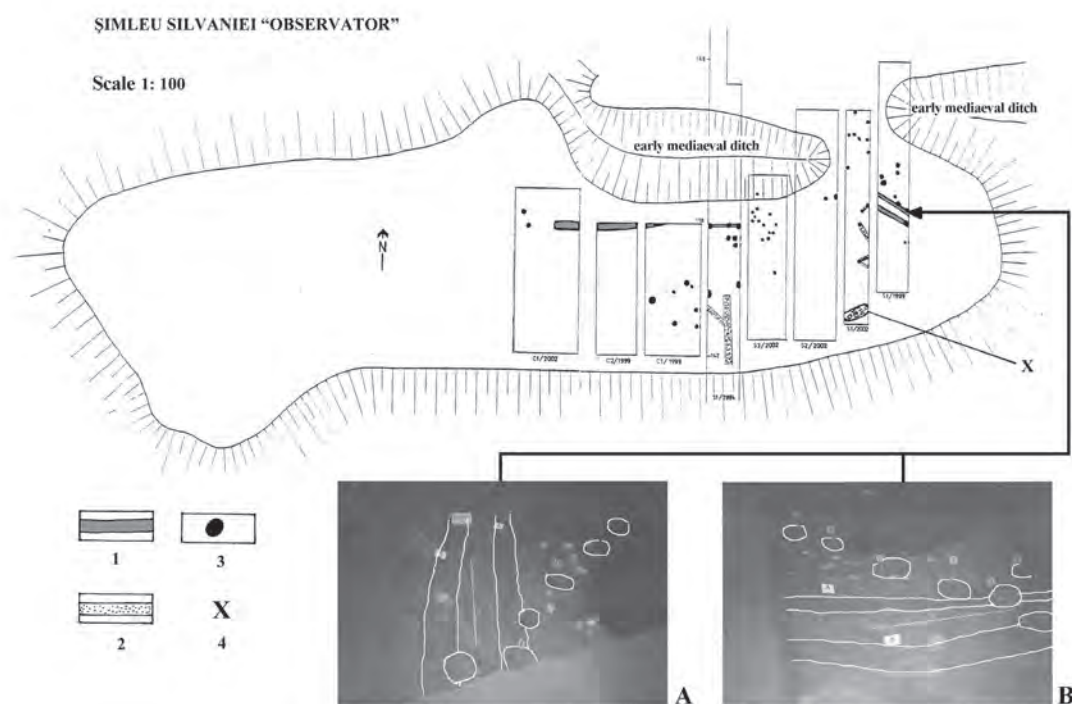


Fig. 5. Șimleu Silvaniei "Observator". The sector of the early medieval fortification (taken from Băcuț-Crișan 2014).

If *dux Menumorout* was a real person, then the fortification in Șimleu Silvaniei "Observator" must have been part of his duchy as it was one of the power centers placed strategically in order to control the access ways²⁸, in this case Crasna Valley.

Another objective taken into consideration here is the fortification in Zalău "Valea răchișorii/ Pálvár". Though the archaeological excavations performed on the site have revealed a number of aspects related to the construction technique of the defensive elements²⁹, very few artifacts with a clear dating have been found. The construction of the fortification near the settlement and the cemetery might have had several reasons:

- the elements identified in the cemetery indicate the presence of a local elite that controlled the area.
- if the fortification was contemporary to the cemetery and the settlement (taking into consideration the analogies in the field of pottery), then it was the privilege of these elites, fulfilling the role of supervising/controlling access over Meseș Mountains.
- the fortification is not contemporary to the settlement and the cemetery and was built by the Magyars (after they burnt the settlement there) sometime during the second half of the tenth century.
- the fortification was destroyed during a strong fire caused either attacks of either the early Magyars or the Pechenegs.

Instead of conclusions

Naturally, one cannot state in all certainty that the discoveries described above belonged to an elite (or certain elites), but one can interpret the presence of some artifacts as an expression of some type of social stratification / differentiation / distancing inside the community (or communities), suggesting the possibility that some of these special elements belonged to the ruling elite(s).

²⁸ Another fortification that seems to contain artifacts typical to the 10th century is the one in Marca "Cetate". The fortification is strategically located on the left bank of River Barcău, as it exits the gorge of Plopiș Mountains (Băcuț-Crișan 2014, 50–51).

²⁹ Besides the elements of the palisade, archaeological excavations performed there have also led to the identification of the remains of one of the towers that flanked the gate; this tower indicates the complexity and significance of the fortification in the area.

Besides the archaeological evidence, the existence of the elite(s) and of local power centers during the historical stages before the Magyar conquest is also supported by later written sources that describe for example historical realities of the area during the eleventh century, between 1090 and 1093³⁰. In this context, *Mesta* and *Nepocor*³¹ are extremely important: they were two local rules who received privileges from King Koloman the Learned³². According to this written source, the *Mesta/Nepocor* family received the territory of *Bozia/Gemelchen*³³. I disagree with Zs. Csók who supports the idea that the two rules received the domains on royal order in order to manage/supervise the area of the new border of the kingdom³⁴; I believe that it was in fact an act of reconfirming / strengthening their rule, followed by an extension in the above mentioned area.

The facts described by the written source detailed above clearly indicate the existence of local rulers, members of an elite that had certainly formed before the Magyar conquest³⁵ and that continued to manifest itself inside the kingdom. One may presume that the Magyar kings used from the very beginning the local structures³⁶ and the local elite due to the influence it had over the local population.

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³⁰ Csók 2012, 128. Z. Csók's approach is extremely interesting as it envisages the origins/bases of the organization/formation of the county of Crasna (a county that developed in Şimleu Basin, the western component of Sylvanian Basin), having an intuition on the possible continuity of some local elite(s) and structures.

³¹ DIR 1951, 229; Turcuş *et al* 2011, 242.

³² Csók 2012, 128.

³³ *Terra Bozia* and *terra Gemelchen* are mentioned in 1090 (see Csók 2012, 128). The territory in question must have included human settlements (Pop 1985, 295). They should be located inside the borders of the present-day village of Plopiş (municipality of Plopiş), attested in 1227 under the name of *Bozia-Gelelchen* and *Gemelchem* while in 1342 it was mentioned as *Gumulchenus* (DIR 1951, 229; Suci 1967, 46; Musca 1987, 203). Surface researches performed in the current territory of the settlement of Plopiş have led to the discovery in the spot called "Perimetru" (near the boundary with the village of Bozieş, municipality of Boghiş) of some pottery fragments that can be dated to the eleventh-eighth/ninth and 10th–13th centuries that indicate the presence of habitation in the area contemporary to the written source (Băcuetz-Crişan 2014, 136).

³⁴ Csók 2012, 129.

³⁵ In Barcău Valley, along Nuşfalău-Boghiş-Bozieş-Plopiş-Iaz sector one finds a large number of early medieval discoveries that might also suggest a high density of habitation (Băcuetz-Crişan 2014, Pl. 2). The continuity of the local elite in this area must not surprise, as it might have a tradition in the area if one thinks of the characteristics of some tumuli in the Slavic cemetery in Nuşfalău, a cemetery located at 3–4,5 km away from the current location of the villages of Bozieş and Plopiş. In the boundaries of the settlement of Plopiş, in Plopiş Mountains, one knows of the toponym of "Feldevári" (Földvár = earth fortification). Unfortunately, researches performed so far have not led to the identification of the site of this fortification.

³⁶ Pop 1996, 130–131; Csók 2012, 127.

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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. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	<i>Agria. Annales Musei 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.
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.
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.
CAB	
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 http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996</i> . [București] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, București, 12–15 iunie 1997</i> . [București] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Călărași, 20–24 mai 1998</i> . [București] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999</i> . [București] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), CCA. <i>Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001</i> . București 2001.

CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaș, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001</i> . București 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004</i> . București 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006</i> . București 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgoviște, 27–30 mai 2009 (= Valachica 21–22, 2008–2009)</i> . Târgoviște 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014</i> . [București] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Pitești, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul județean Argeș</i> . [București] 2015.
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 Galați. 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.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultural 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.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Național. București.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
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.
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	<i>Studii și comunicări</i> . Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. <i>Budapest</i> .
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. <i>Szentendre</i> .
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. <i>Budapest</i> .
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.