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Sarmatian graves from Pecica Site 18. Remarks upon the phenomenon of „isolated" graves from the Cris-Tisa-Mures region*

Norbert Kapcsos

Abstract: The article discusses the issue of "isolated" graves inside settlements mirrored by the more recent funerary discoveries from the Arad-Nădlac A1 highway sector. The two analyzed graves (Grave 1, Grave 2) from the site of Pecica–18 can be dated between the third century and the end of the third-beginning of the 4th century on the basis of analogies for the Omega-type fibula. The relation of the graves with the structure of the settlement though has raised certain questions during the excavations and the present article attempts to provide answers.

Keywords: burial rite, Omega brooch, Lower Mureș valley, Sarmatians.

In the last decade the role of large infrastructural investments became apparently decisive for archaeological topographical surveys aiming to locate archaeological sites[1]. Rescue excavations covering large areas prior to construction work increased the number of registered archaeological sites, and the amount of collected archaeological materials waiting to be processed, which are currently being stored in the Arad County Museum[2]. There are also many sites from the Roman period concerned here. The present paper outlines the result of archaeological investigations carried out in 2011 along the A1 motorway in Co. Arad. From this region, there were relatively few publications since the works of Egon Dörner and Peter Hügel were published[3]. Thus, materials discussed in the paper are significant since they provide new data on the Roman period archaeology of the lower catchment of the River Mureș.

The site. The Pecica–18 site is situated 3,5 kms east of Pecica (hu. Pécska), along the A1 motorway, between Arad and Nădlac (hu. Nagylak), i.e.between the 0+200 and 30+600 kilometer signs (Pl. 1/1). There were altogether 238 features found within an area of 35700 m^2, predominantly dating from the Sarmatian period (235 features), except for two Late Bronze Age pits and one grave from the 10th–11th centuries[4].

An accurate geographical and hydrological characterization of the area is already available thanks to Florin Mărginean, who discussed a 10th–11th centuries single grave[5]. Geographically, the site is situated at the margins of the Great Hungarian Plain (i.e. the Pannon basin), on the floodplain of the lower catchment of the Mureș valley, to the north of the river. According to satellite data and the 1st and the 2nd Military Surveys, the site is situated in a lowland area of the plain, segmented by oxbow lakes and subsidiary branches of the Mureș River[6] (Fig. 1).

Hydrological processes – similarly to the catchment area of the Tisa[7] – are characterized by seasonal floods caused by snowmelt and increased precipitation during spring and autumn. Flooded and

* English translation: László Ferenczi, Ana M. Gruia.

1 Hügel *et al*. 2012, 27–29.

2 Mărginean, Andreica 2013, 321.

3 See publications from recent years: Bârcă, Cociș 2013; Bârcă 2014; Bârcă 2016; Grumeza *et al*. 2013; Grumeza 2014; Kapcsos 2014; Mărginean, Băcueț-Crișan 2015; Sava, Matei 2013.

4 Sit 18 Autostrada Nădlac-Arad, Lot 2, Km 22+200 – 39+408, (orașul Pecica, județul Arad). Raport de cercetare arheologică preventivă. Arad 2011 (manuscript).

5 Mărginean, Andreica 2013, 322.

6 Mărginean, Andreica 2013, 322–323.

7 Kőhegyi 1972, 110.

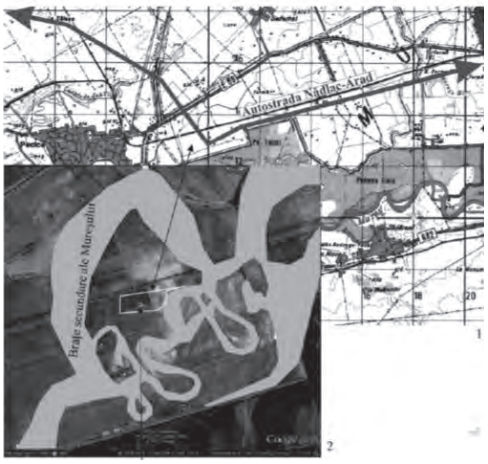

Fig. 1. After Mărginean-Andreica 2013, Fig. 1.

water-locked areas may be relieved only in the summer season, when water dries up, however, arheic areas remain usually marshlands[8].

Description of archaeological features:

Graves

Grave 1 (Cx_227a) (Pl. 2).

Orientation: N-S, 182 °; Length: 2,50m; Width: 0,85m; Depth: 0,11m[9].

The grave is situated at the western perimeters of the Sarmatian settlement (Pl. 1/1). After scraping the area, the vague outline of the amorphic grave started to appear. There was no sign of disturbance. It was an elongated oval shaped pit-grave, with straight walls and flat base. The pitfill was yellowish brown, clayey soil, but more mixed and rather greyish brown in the southern part. To the south, the grave cut pit Cx_227b. The burial was an inhumation. The machine has accidentally removed the bones of the skeleton, so their exact position could not be assessed. The skeleton was laid on its back, in extended position (?), the preservation of the bones is poor. Two fragments from the skull, the two femoral bones and the right pelvis were preserved. The stature, age and sex of the individual could not be assessed.

Grave 2 (Cx_231) (Pl. 3).

Orientation: N-S, 354 °; Length: 1,40m; Width: 0,58m; Depth: 0,10m.

The grave was situated at the western perimeters of the Sarmatian settlement (Pl. 1/1). After scraping the area, the oval, elongated shape of the grave was clearly visible. There was no sign of disturbance.

The shape of the grave is elongated-oval, its walls are straight, and its base is flat. The fill was yellowish brown clayey silt. The burial was an inhumation. The bones were disturbed by machine digging, so their original positions are uncertain. The skeleton was laid on its back, in extended position (?), the preservation of the bones is poor. Part of the skull, two femurs, the two upper arm bones (humerus) and the right pelvis were preserved. The stature, age and sex of the individual could not be assessed.

Grave finds

Penannular (omega) brooch (Pl. 4/1) Diameters: hoop: 4,9 cm; wire: 0,36 cm; pin: 0,29 cm; Length of the pin: 5,53 cm. The brooch was originally under the skull (?). It was bent from a bronze wire, terminals are flattened and coiled at each end. The locking pin has a tapered end, the body has an omega shape (Cociş Type 28a4).

Vessel (Pl. 4/2); Diameter (mouth): 10 cm; Diameter (base) 8,2 cm; Height: 20 cm. While using the machine to remove the topsoil, the vessel was hit, and moved from its original position. A piece of it was found at the southern end of the grave, and another one next to the left femur, however, most of its pieces were collected from the backdirt piled up by the machine. It was not wheel-thrown, but hand-made. It has a slightly everted rim, indented with some tool. The elongated shape of the body of the vessel is slightly wider at the shoulders. The texture of the clay is gritty, tempered with sand and crushed pebbles. The dark brown/black colour indicates reductive firing at uneven temperatures.

Pits

Cx_227b (Pl. 2).

Length: 1,19 m; Width: 0,94 m; Depth: -0,20 m.

Oval shaped pit, with straight walls and flat base, there are signs of animal disturbance in the walls. The fill is greyish brown clayey soil. No archaeological materials were found.

8 Ferenczi 1993, 43–44.

9 Measured from the surface of paleosoil (bottom of topsoil).

Cx_155 (Pl. 6).

Length: 1,76 m; Width: 1,48 m; Depth: -0,36 m.

Oval shaped pit, with sloping walls and flat base, there are signs of animal disturbance in the walls. The fill is yellowish brown sandy soil.

Finds from the pits[10]:

Local ("barbarian") amphora. (Pl. 6/3) Thrown on fast wheel, reductive firing, dark grey colour, rim is straight and thickened. Below the rim it is decorated with a single strip applied around the rim. The trace of the cracked off handle can be observed right below the slender neck.

Vessel. (Pl. 6/1) Hand-made, not wheel-thrown, oxidative firing, orange colour, tempered with gritty sand. A side sherd decorated with an applied, finger-indented strip.

"Dacian cup". (Pl. 6/2) hand-made, not wheel-thrown, reductive firing, brownish-grey colour, tempered with gritty sand, conical body, thick walls, rounded rim, flat base, to which the cracked off handle was once attached.

The graves and the grave finds. Since there were no finds from Grave 1, it can be only interpreted as Sarmatian with some reservations. It is only the S-N orientation, and its position along the perimeters of the Sarmatian settlement, in relative short distance from Grave 2 that are revealing in this context. The S-N orientation of graves is a general standard for Sarmatian burials in the Carpathian Basin[11]. The opposite (N-S) orientation can be also found generally everywhere, but occurs in the Sarmatian Barbaricum much rarely – in fact, it is regarded as a deviant form of burial in the current archeological literatures[12]. The elongated oval shape of the pits is also characteristic of the Sarmatian burial rite[13]. Since the skeletons were disturbed by machine digging, we may only assume hypothetically that they were in extended position. There were no metallic finds, which would be associated with the use of coffins, and based on the position of the bones it shall remain also undecided whether the bodies were wrapped around with some kind of animal hides or bulrush[14].

The penannular brooch, found under the skull in Grave 2, is undoubtedly a unique find. When there is only a single brooch among the grave goods of a grave, it is usually found near the neck or on the chest, and there are only a few documented cases, when such finds were discovered around the skulls[15]. A simple explanation could be that the brooch was possibly picked up together with the rest of the skull by the machine, just like the rest of the bones. From a typological point of view, penannular brooches are rare finds in Sarmatian Barbaricum[16]. Apart from the Pecica 18-site, similar objects are known from Ócsa[17], and Bácstopolya – one from each –[18], which are close typological parallels. The penannular brooch found in Pecica can be classified as Type 28a4 based on Sorin Cociş's typology (i.e. the same as Type 30g2 according to Feugére)[19]. The origins of penannular brooches have been first studied by Elisabeth Fowler; their earliest appearance is documented in the Late Iron Age on the British isles and the Iberian Peninsula as well as in Northern Europe[20]. Later on, however, they spread

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10 Ceramic finds – either hand-made, or wheel thrown – other than the few diagnostic pieces, which were relevant here to understand the chronological relation of the cemetery and the settlement – have not been considered in detail in this publication.

11 Kulcsár 1998, 16; Párducz 1950, 79.

12 Kulcsár 1998, 16; For more information regarding the topic of N-S orientation of sarmatian graves in this region see: Bârcă 2014, 80–83.

13 Kulcsár 1998, 23.

14 The use of such funeral shrouds is often only evidenced by the tightened position of limb bones (Sóskuti 2012, 300; Szekeres 1999, 506).

15 Kulcsár 1998, 52.

16 Szekeres 1999, 511.

17 Salamon 1959, Taf. VI.5.

18 Szekeres 1999, Plate V.

19 Cociş 2004, 131.

20 Fowler 1960, 150.

over the whole area of the Roman Empire[21]. Most of the examples known from the province of Dacia are concentrated in Dacia Superior. They were in use from the 2nd half of the 2nd c. to the middle of the 3rd century[22]. Ágnes Salamon dated the one from Ócsa to the end of the 3rd c./beginning of the 4th century[23]. The accompanying finds from Grave no. 84 in Bácstopolya do not contradict this dating either[24]. The relatively late appearance of Roman import objects in the Barbaricum may be explained in general by a threefold delay arising from chronological differences between the production, transport and deposition of these objects[25]. With regard to their spatial distribution within the Sarmatian Barbaricum (Pl 1/2), the one from Ócsa is notably the closest to the Pannonian Limes, and this may – at once – be illustrative of the origin and transport of these objects into the Barbaricum. Looking at the composition and amount of Roman import objects along the Pannonian stretch of the limes, differences in the composition and number of finds were noticeable in comparison to the central area of the Sarmatian Barbaricum[26]. With regard to the possible origin of the brooch found in Ócsa, one should not rule out the role of short distance trade with the Barbaricum. The complexity of trading connections, in the configuration of which the Mureș valley must have played a significant role, has been just recently noted on the basis of a set of brooches found in the Sarmatian cemetery at Makó (Igási-járandó)[27]. Brooches as import objects most likely travelled along the trade route along Micia-Partiscum-Lugio, crossing the Sarmatian Barbaricum[28]. This may explain the presence of the brooch in Pecica.

The vessel found in Grave 2 was most likely originally placed next to the leg – this is also a customary element of Sarmatian burials[29]. From a typological point of view, the vessel is a pot – its close parallel is known from a grave (no. 19) found at Kardoskút (the farmstead of János Rostás)[30]. The Kardoskút pot, however, its rim is decorated in a different way (segmented by indentations), and its neck is less slender. The technological analysis of ceramic materials conducted on funeral vessels demonstrated that hand-made ceramics were dominantly used mostly in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, gradually replaced by the ones thrown on fast wheel[31], this, however, does not rule out the possibility that hand-made pieces were present also later, e.g. in case of Grave no 19 at Kardoskút (Rostás farmstead), as indicated by the brooch with inverted foot. In case of Grave 2, it is again the dating of the brooch, which provides a more accurate chronological clue, dating the grave either to the 3rd century, or to the turn of the 3rd and 4th centuries[32].

The relation between the settlement and the graves. From a chronological point of view, the approximate dating of the Pecica–18 site is somewhere between the late 2nd century and early 3rd century – a full assessment of the finds has still to be carried out though. Typological and technological observations made thus far indicate that there is a high ratio of hand-made vessels in the assemblage, which is attested in case of early Sarmatian settlements[33], however, the presence of wheel-thrown ceramics point to the same period – some of these pieces typically have a chalk like texture due to inappropriate and primitive firing techniques[34]. On the other hand, the types of biconical bowls are still absent in the assemblage, which could widen the chronological horizon, as they usually date from a later period[35]. As far as the relation between the graves and the settlement is concerned, the "barbarian" amphora found in pit Cx_155 is an important reference point (Pl. 6/3), as there are close parallels from Szegvár-Oromdüllő

21 Cociş 2004, 131.
22 Cociş 2004, 131.
23 Salamon 1959, 86.
24 Szekeres 1999, Plate V.
25 Istvánovits, Kulcsár 1994, 69–70.
26 This issue has been summarized recently in connection to ceramic materials from Üllő: Szebenyi 2015, 17–18.
27 Balogh 2016, 287.
28 Vaday 1998, 123–124.
29 Kulcsár 1998, 67.
30 Vörös-Rózsa 2014, 5. tábla/4.
31 Kulcsár 1998, 67.
32 Salamon 1959, 86.
33 Masek 2012a, 180. The observed high ratio of hand-made ceramics can be also a phenomenon specific for the local settlement, so the above assumption regarding the Pecica–18 site, shall be handled with due care.
34 Masek 2012a, 183. This texture might be also the result of soil conditions.
35 Masek 2012b, 51. In support of these preliminary observations, further statistical analysis would be certainly desirable.

(2nd and early 3rd century settlement, Feature 1986/4)[36], as well as from Hódmezővásárhely-Aranyág-Vida tanya[37]. Other finds in the pit – the wall sherd of a vessel decorated with an applied, finger indented strip, as well as the "Dacian" cup – similarly point to the early date of the Pecica site. Close parellels of the wall sherd were found also in Szegvár-Oromdüllő[38], as well as in Zăbrani (hu. Temeshidegkút, Romania)[39], where these types of sherds were similarly accompanied by "Dacian cups".[40]

Graves located within – or more precisely at the perimeters of – Sarmatian settlements is a well-known phenomenon and is in fact a very interesting research problem with respect to the archaeology of the Carpathian Basin. A survey concerning the narrow geographical region has revealed examples of similar graves in Pecica 4R[41], Arad „Bariera" B_05[42], as well as in Pecica-Rovine/Căpravanul Mic[43]. In the area of the Criș-Tisa-Mureș-interfluve, in Makó-Innenső Jágor–3[44] and Gyoma–133[45] there are other examples of isolated graves located in the perimeters of settlements.

In our case, the superposition of grave 1 and Feature Cx_227b is indicative of the chronological relation between the two Sarmatian graves and the settlement. In case of the Arad „Bariera" B_05 site, Feature Cx_61b, the double grave of two young children[46], cut the pit of a former house[47]. At the Pecica 4R site, a similar superposition can be observed between Feature Cx_10 (a Sarmatian grave) and Feature Cx_86 (a pit)[48]. Thus, the graves are postdating the settlement features – and the surrounding settlements – in all three cases[49], so they were probably created following the abandonment of the respective parts of these settlements[50].

Andrea Vaday addresses the problem of „atypical"[51] Sarmatian graves in a separate study, where graves with similar locations and superpositions are discussed in detail. Regarding our case, „atypical" may refer only to the spatial context of these graves, otherwise, they comply with standard burial customs[52], though they were poorly furnished, which is also remarkable in this respect. Based on the observations hitherto undertaken on the ground, the isolated burials can either be interpreted as self-standing graves or as part of larger Sarmatian cemetery[53]. As has been noted by Lavinia Grumeza concerning the Arad „Bariera B_05 site, Grave no. Cx_12, 14 and 16 may represent a cemetery probably contemporaneous with the settlement[54]. Grave no. Cx_61b (a double grave of two children), however, is to be considered separately, as it was situated in a considerable distance from the other three. In this case, the context implies that these individuals were not – yet – regarded as full members

36 Istvánovits *et al*. 2005, 19. Fig. 1–2.
37 Havassy 1998, 163. Kat 115.
38 Istvánovits *et al*. 2005, 13. Fig. 6.
39 Berzovan 2015, Plate 8, 22.
40 Berzovan 2015, Plate 9, 28; Plate 11, 35.
41 Kapcsos 2014, 162–163.
42 Grumeza *et al.* 2013, 23–25.
43 Mărginean 2016, 109. Graves Cx_32 and Cx_42 (unpublished).
44 Sóskuti 2012, 299–303.
45 Vaday 1996, 153.
46 Child graves found within the area of Sarmatian settlements constitute a separate category of „atypical" graves. Their interpretational problems have been addressed most recently by Kornél Sóskuti. For more on this theme, see: Sóskuti 2015.
47 Grumeza *et al*. 2013, 24–26.
48 Kapcsos 2014, 162.
49 Grumeza *et al*. 2013, 24; Kapcsos 2014, 162.
50 Vaday 1997, 77.
51 See also: Istvánovits 1999.
52 In case of Grave 2, the opposing orientation (N-S) is also contradictory to the standard burial rite, as they occur very rarely in Sarmatian Barbaricum. The occurence of graves with opposing orientation has been observed in connection to a migration wave starting gradually from the end of the 2nd century, this may be inferred from the gradual rise in the numbers of these graves in the subsequent period (Kulcsár 1998, 19–20; Bârcă 2014, 80–81). It has been also observed that examples of graves oriented N-S are concentrated in the area of the Criș-Tisa-Mureș interfluve, as well as along the northern borders of Sarmatian Barbaricum (Kulcsár 1998, 20). In the light of more recent research, however, they also occur in high numbers in the Banat (Bârcă 2014, 82). 40% of the graves in the cemetery at Foeni (Fény) were oriented N-S (Grumeza 2014, Pl. 16–20), and there is also a very high ratio (79%) in the cemetery at Hunedoara-Timișeană (Németságapuszta) (Bârcă 2014, Pl. 4–46; Grumeza 2014, Pl. 41–49). Notably, their ratio is 100% in the cemeteries at Vršac / Dvorište Eparhie Banata (Versec), at Vatin_Bele Vode (Versecvát), and Crvenka (Vršac – Crvenka) (Grumeza 2014, 49–51). Tis topic has been summarized recently by Vitalie Bâcă. For more on this theme see: Bârcă 2014, 80–83.
53 Sóskuti 2012, 299.
54 Grumeza *et al*. 2013, 23.

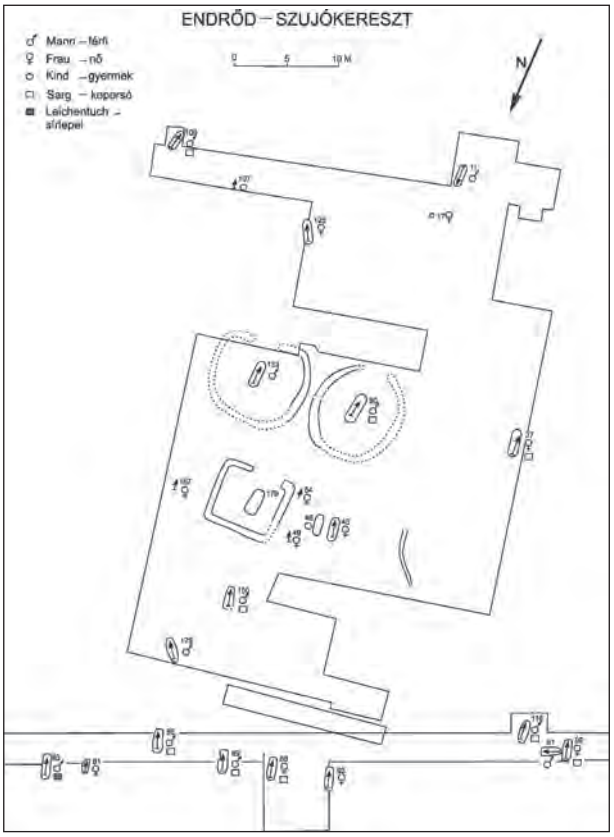

Fig. 2. After Vaday-Szőke 1983, 120. 26. Kép.

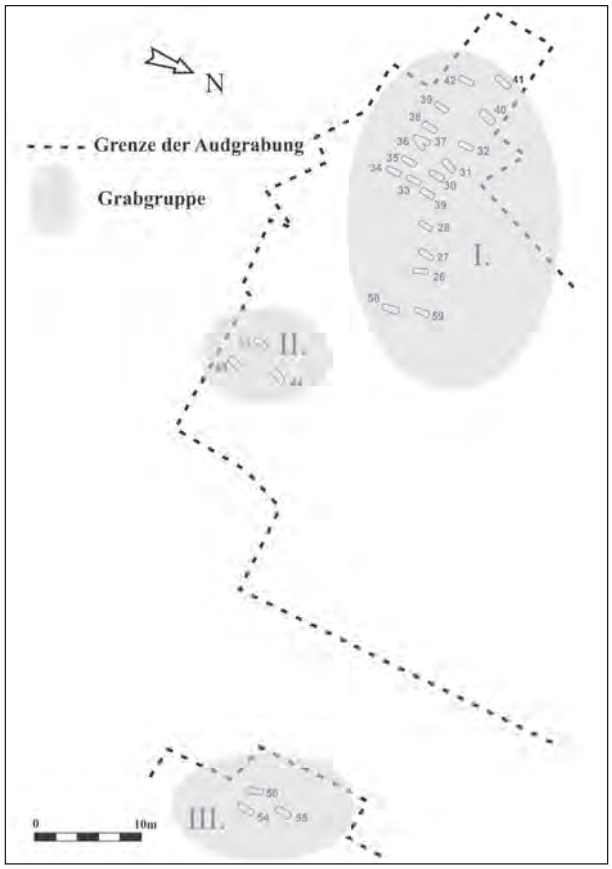

Fig. 3. After Vaday-Domboróczi Domboróczki 2001, 134. Abb. 2.

of the community for some unknown reasons. Thus, they were placed to rest outside the sacred area reserved for the dead members of the community[55]. There was a grave (Feature no. 142) at the Gyoma–133 site cutting a pit (Feature no. 140), and Andrea Vaday inferred from this superposition that the grave dates from when part of the settlement was already abandoned[56], and that it might have been one situated at the very margins of the cemetery[57].

Since the two graves excavated at the Pecica 18 site are 25–30 meters away from the balks of the trench, they were most likely isolated ones. Test trenching along the line of the motorway did not indicate any other settlement features or a possible cemetery lying west from this block. Sarmatian cemeteries were usually situated in the vicinity of settlements, but they were spatially separated[58]. In our case, areas to the south and northeast of the location of our trench might have been theoretically suitable for a cemetery, but it is really only the latter case, where geological conditions (higher lying grounds protected from the water) could have made this likely. As regards the spatial plans of Sarmatian cemeteries, graves were either linearly or centrally arranged, and sometimes the two types were combined[59]. Besides, in most cases the inner structures of cemeteries segmentation is characteristic, as between the burial groups of the graveyard some larger and smaller empty areas can be observed[60], which can be well illustrated on the ground plans of the Endrőd-Szujókereszt (Fig. 2.), and Mezőszemere-kismarifenék (Fig. 3.) cemeteries, and is best visible in case of the Madaras-Halmok cemetery, where two early grave groups (dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries) were separated by an area, which became later also populated by graves[61].

Concluding from here, in some cases it is also possible that isolated graves belonged to a

[55] Grumeza *et al*. 2013, 25. The context of this might be, of course, simply accidental, though one may not rule out the possible interpretation, that these children (at the time of their death) were not to recieve the same kind of funeral service, which would have made them full-status members of their communities. On this theme, see: Sóskuti 2015, 354.

[56] Vaday 1996, 153.

[57] Vaday 1997, 77.

[58] Vaday 1997, 78.

[59] Kulcsár 1998, 75.

[60] Parker-Pearson 2003, 12.

[61] Kőhegyi-Vörös 2011, 358.

cemetery, but in our case evidence available from the area of the excavation seems to contradict this possibility.

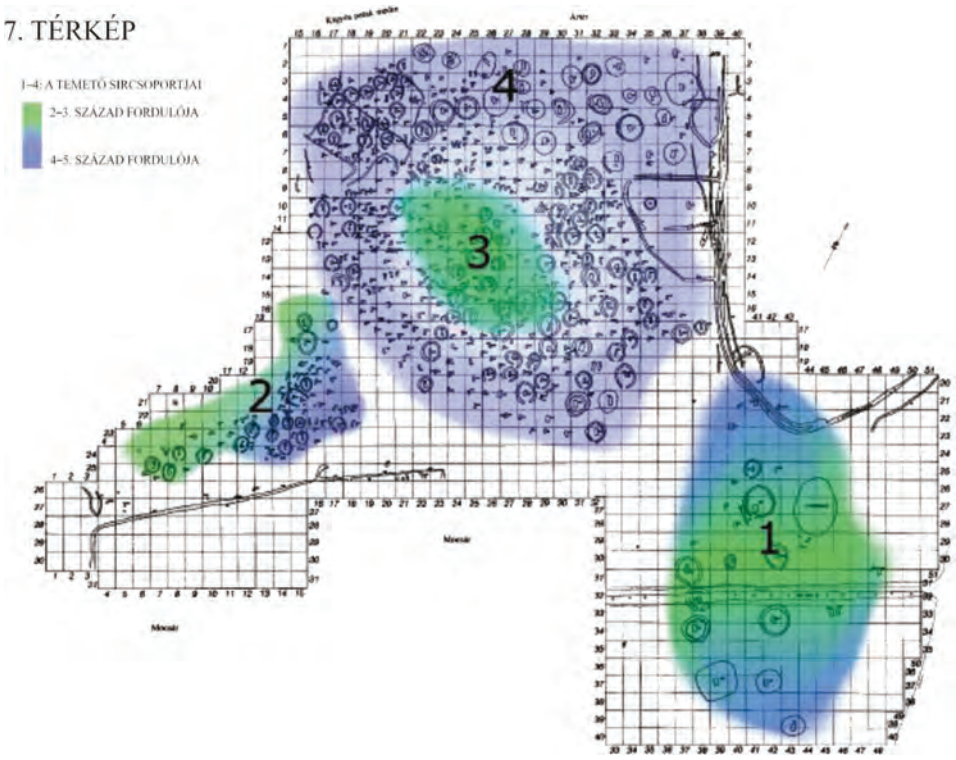

Fig. 4. After Kőhegyi-Vörös 2011, 7. térkép.

Summary. Thus far, isolated graves within settlements could be evidenced relatively rarely. There are only a few examples of them, but the high occurrence of superpositions suggest that they are usually not contemporaneous with the settlements, but mostly date from when the respective settlements were already abandoned[62]. Cemeteries were normally laid out outside of the perimeters of settlements – as dead were not to mingle with the living[63]. Based on the spatial segmentation of the cemeteries, we may infer that some of the „isolated" graves belonged to larger clusters of burials, lying maybe at the edge of the cemeteries. The two graves from the Pecica 18 site were most likely not part of a cemetery, yet, the regularity of the burial rite, the superposition, and their distance from the area characterised by 'profane' activities, i.e. the settlement, confirms the rule of separating the world of the dead from that of the living. In addition to these points, the opposite orientation of Grave 2 (which was otherwise poorly furnished with grave goods) poses further questions. Besides interpreting these phenomena as irregularities or chance occurrences, one may also suggest that perhaps these persons were not full-status members of their communities.

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62 Vaday 1997, 77.
63 Vaday 1997, 78.

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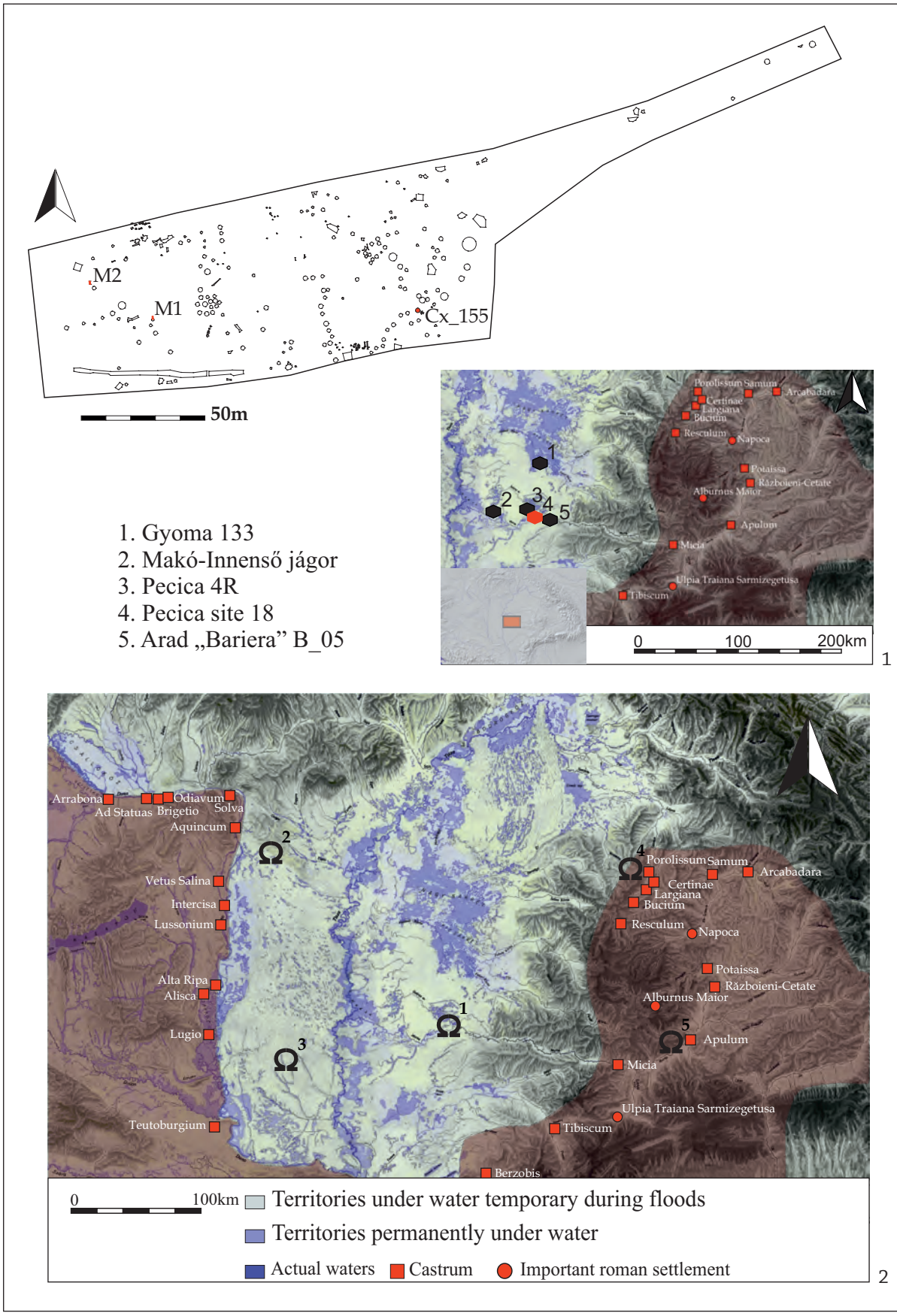

Plate 1. 1. Map: Pecica/Pécska Site 18; 2. Map: Dispersion map of the Omega type 28a4 brooches from Dacia and the sarmatian Barbaricum: 1. Pecica Site 18, 2. Ócsa, 3. Bácstopolya, 4. Porolissum, 5. Apulum.

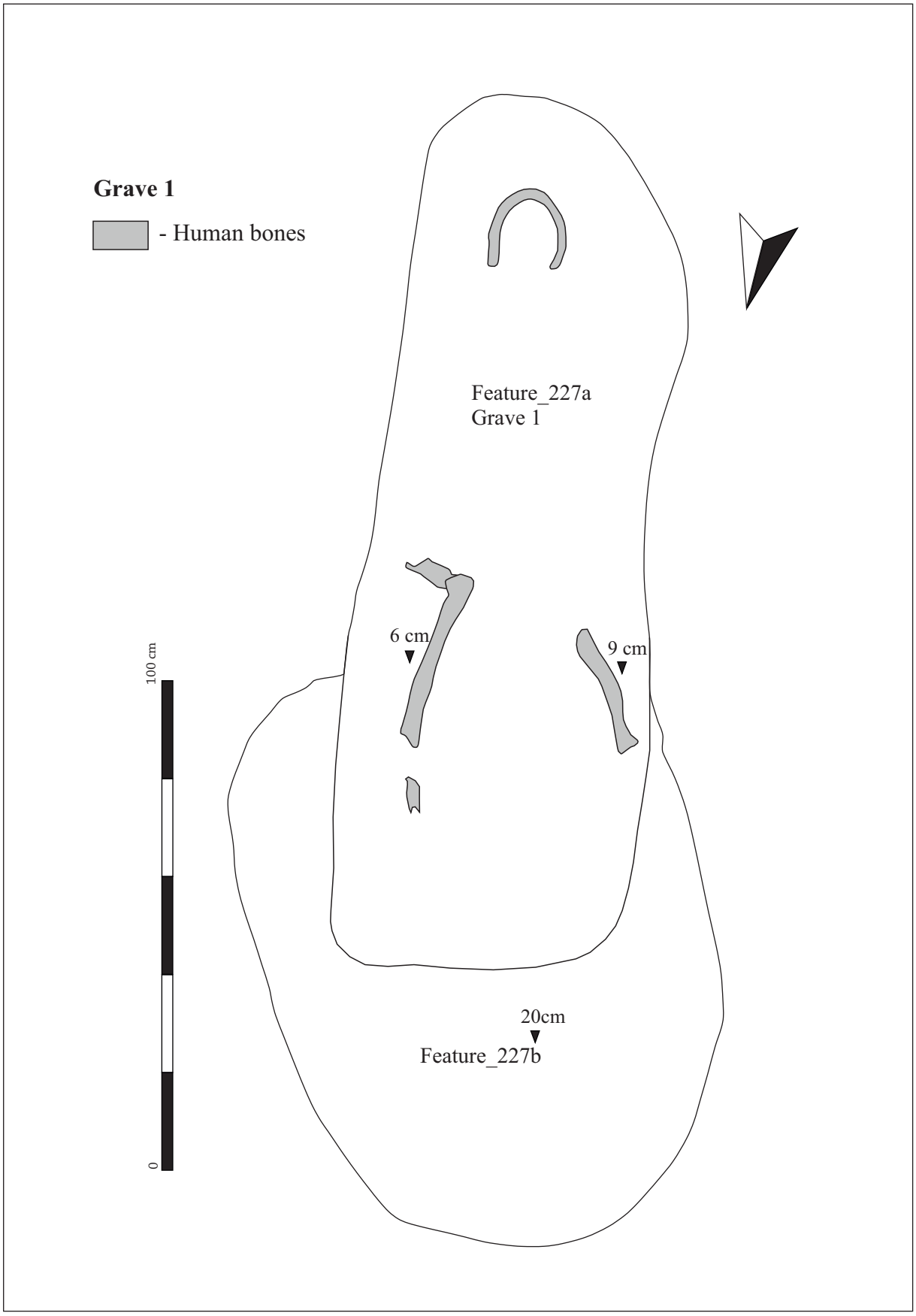

Plate 2. Grave 1 and Feature_227b pit.

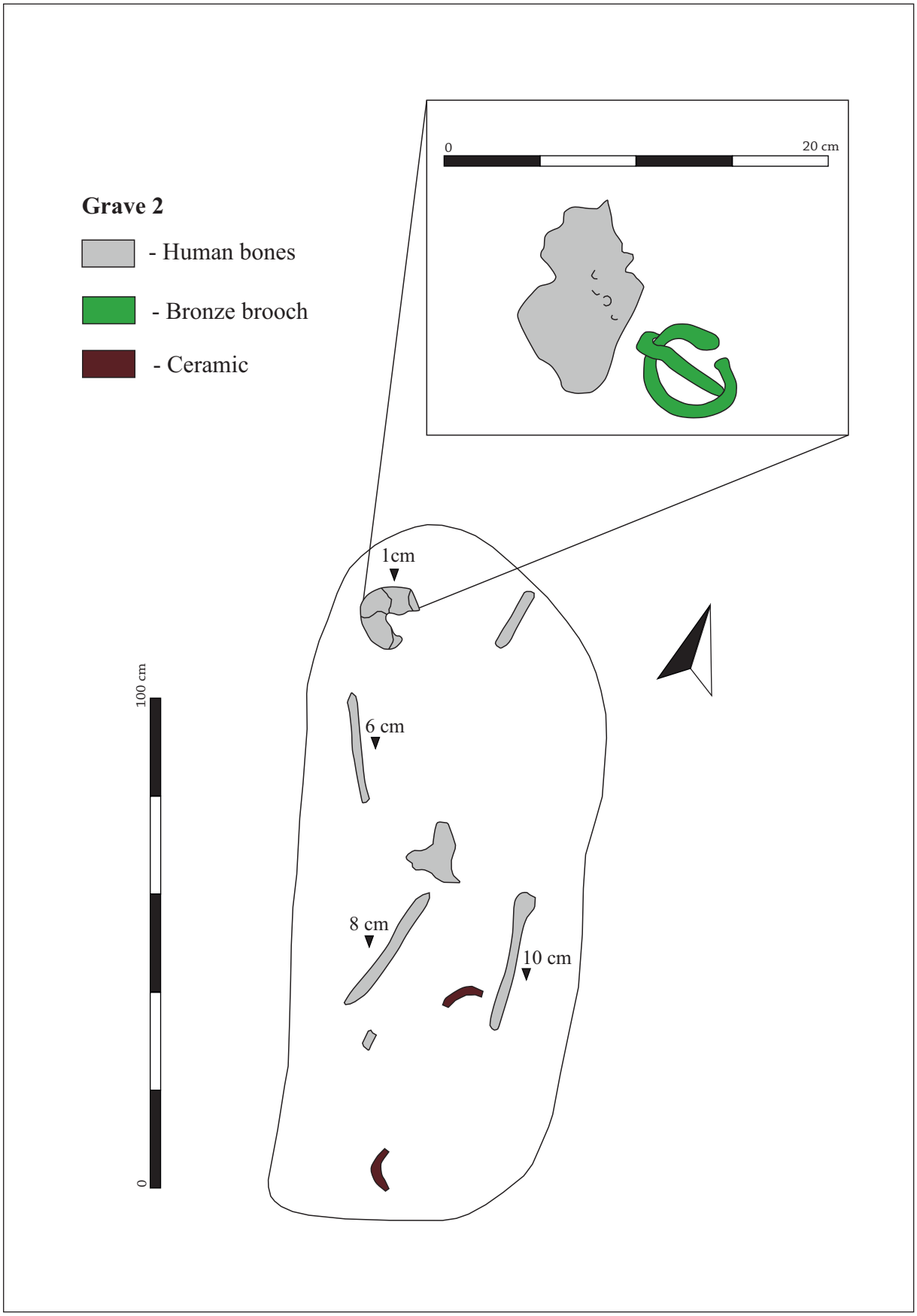

Plate 3. Grave 2.

Plate 4. Grave 2: 1. Omega type brooch; 2. Vessel.

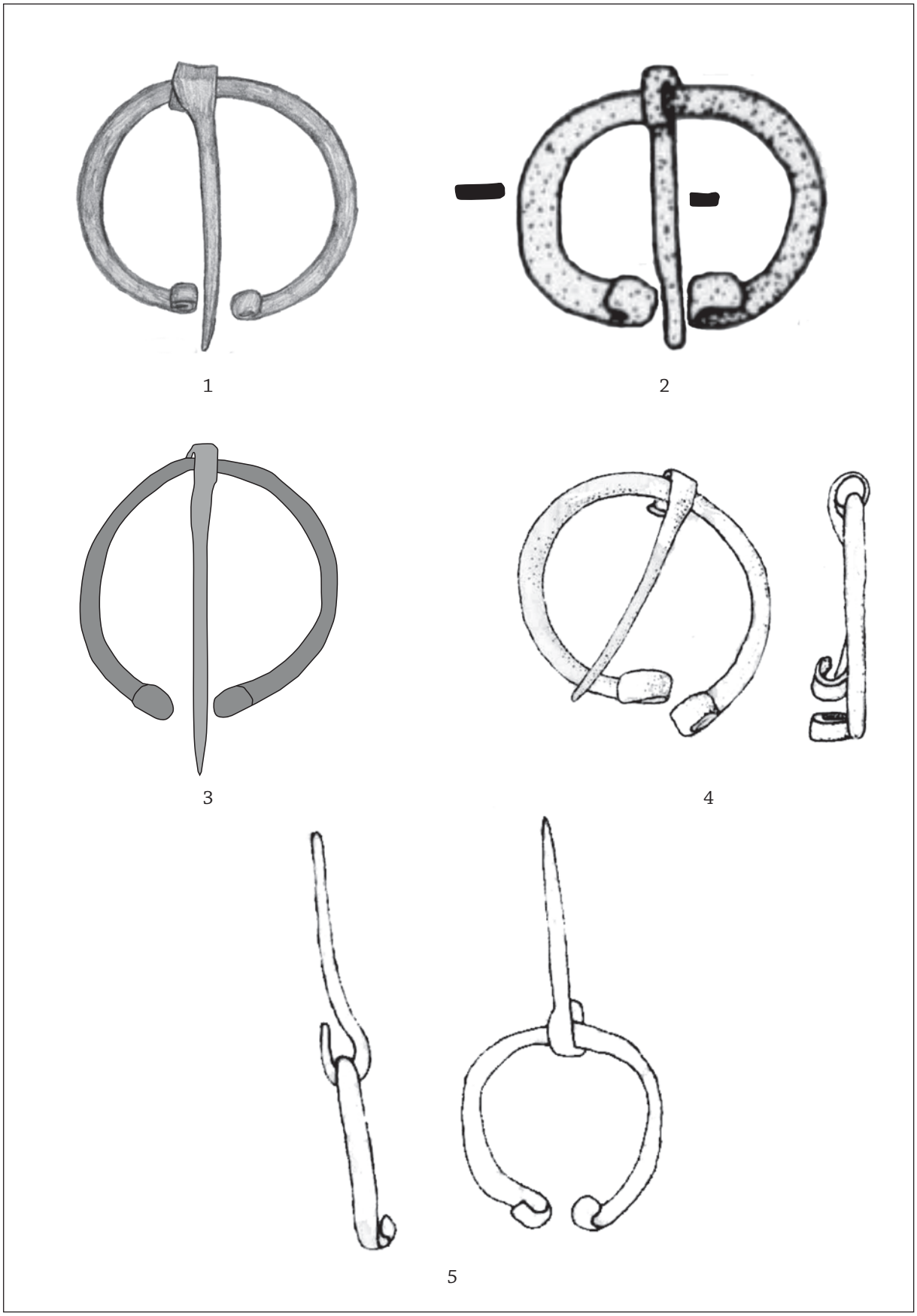

Plate 5. 1. Analogies of the Omega type brooch from Pecica: 1. Pecica Site 18; 2. Bácstopolya-Bánkert (Szekeres 1999, Pl. V.2.); Ócsa (digitalized after Salamon 1950, Taf. VI.5); 3. Apulum (Moga *et al.* 1997, Pl. XIII, 95); 5. Porolissum (Gudea *et al.* 2001, XIII, 87).

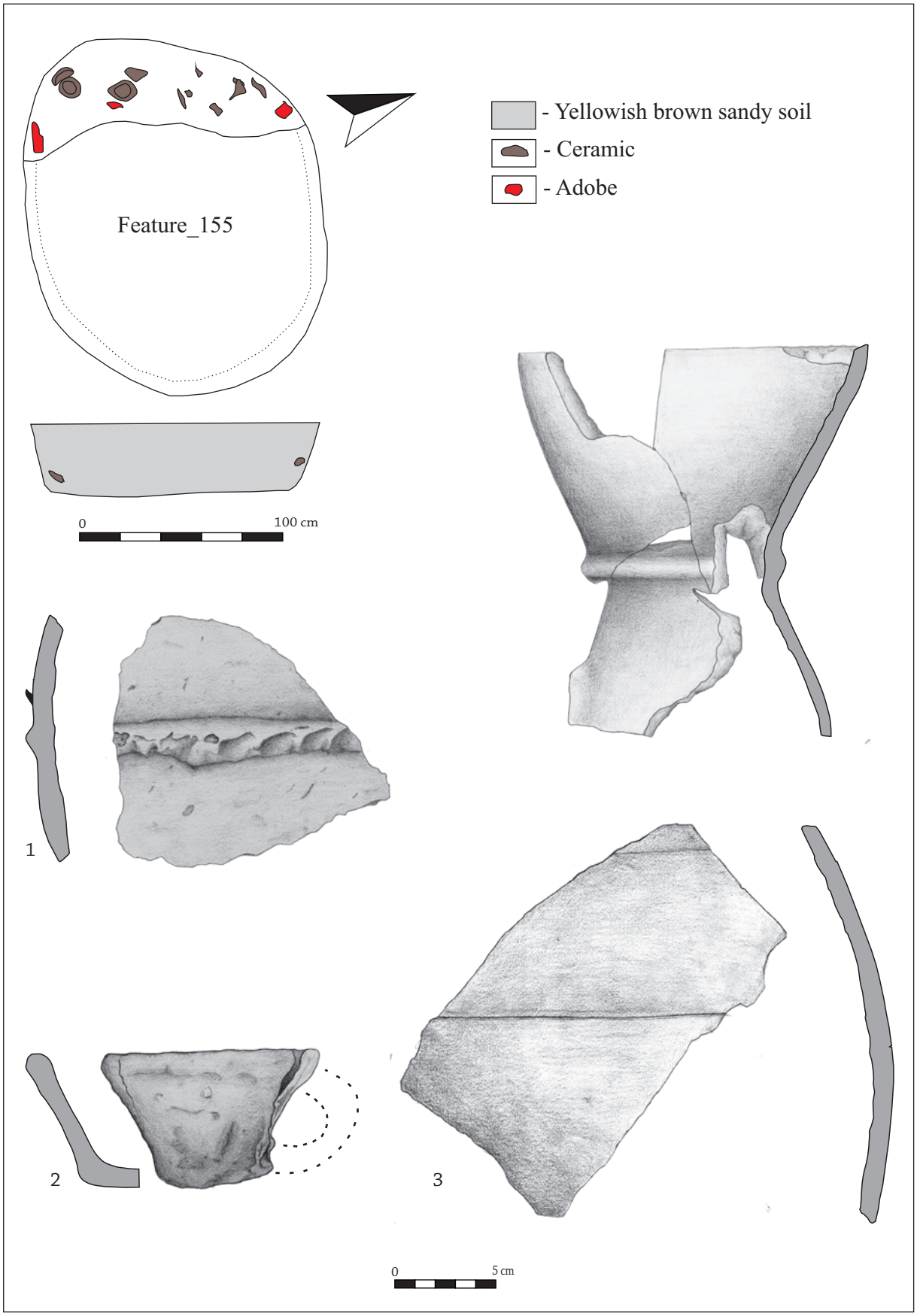

Plate 6. Feature_155.

Abbreviations

AAASH	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ARA	Annual Review of Anthropology. Stanford.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn. Heidelberg.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
AMS.CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU. Budapest.
ACN	Archaeological Computing Newsletter. Florence.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica. Beograd.
ArhPregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
ArchSlovCat	Archaeologia Slovaca Catalogi. Bratislava.
Archaeológiai Közlemények	Archaeológiai Közlemények. A hazai Műemlékek Ismeretének Előmozdítására. Budapest.
ArchKorr	Archaölogisches Korrespondenzblatt. Mainz.
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală. Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
AVSL	Auftrage des Vereins für siebenbürgische Landeskunde, Wien.
Banatica	Banatica. Reşiţa.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. București.
BCȘS	Buletinul Cercurilor Ştiinţifice Studenţeşti. Arheologie – Istorie – Muzeologie. Alba Iulia.
BG	Botanical Guidebooks. Kraków.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission. Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BHAUT	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve. Berettyóújfalu.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice. Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. Bucureşti.

CAB	Cercetări Arheologice în Bucureşti. Bucureşti.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie și Arheologie, Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CIL	*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983-1992 *sqq*. (și în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
Classica et Christiana	Classica et Christiana. Iasi.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Crisia	Crisia. Muzeul Ţării Crișurilor, Oradea.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
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.
EMEÉ	Az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EMÉ	Erdélyi Múzeum Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EAZ	Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis. Zalău.
File de Istorie	File de Istorie. Bistrița.
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. Déva (Deva).
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Cluj-Napoca.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA / MemAnt	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Piatra Neamț.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN / MuzNat	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
NumAntCl	Numismatica e antichitàclassiche. Milano.
Opitz Archaeologica	Opitz Archaeologica. Budapest.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OM	Orbis Mediaevalis. Arad, Cluj-Napoca.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesitő, 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/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.

ReDIVA	Revista Doctoranzilor în Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
Revista Bistriței	Revista Bistriței. Bistrița.
RevMuz	Revista Muzeelor. Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. Seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja. Novi Sad.
Sargetia	Sargeția. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva.
Savaria	Savaria. A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője. Szombathely.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.
SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve. Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
Stratum plus	Stratum plus. Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Kishinev.
StCl	Studii Clasice. Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	Studii şi comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. Szentendre.
Studii și Comunicări	Studii și Comunicări. Arad.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata. Budapest.
TIR L34	D. Tudor, *Tabula Imperii Romani*. București 1965.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
VIA	Visnik Institutu arkheolohii. L'viv.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
w.a.	without author