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XVI

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUMS
FROM TÂRGU MUREŞ

Editor

SÁNDOR BERECKI

IRON AGE CONNECTIVITY IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

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FROM TÂRGU MUREŞ

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Front cover: Bronze chain belt from Veșel (photo: I. V. Ferencz)

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BETWEEN CELTS, THRACIANS AND GREEKS. THE CEMETERY FROM CEPARI

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Keywords: Celts, Thracians, Greeks, graves, *kantharos*

The site from Cepari is located in the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin, in today Transylvania, Romania (Pl. I). High hills and large valleys are the specific features of the area, which is rich in salt.

In 1941 some locals working at a vineyard on Kahlenberg Hill found pottery fragments and objects made of iron and bronze. These objects were later donated to the Cluj museum. The finds were important enough for M. Roska to investigate. In the spring of 1941 he organized a rescue excavation on the site and established that the objects donated to the museum were part of four graves inventories. In the autumn of the same year, Roska returned to Cepari and discovered another three graves, which he had systematically investigated. The results of these researches were briefly published by ROSKA (1944, 55–56, fig. 7–8). Afterwards, in 1966, the material was republished by I. H. CRIȘAN (1966, 57–64), but also in short. The archaeological investigations at Cepari were resumed in 1969 by V. Zirra. The results of these investigations have not been published yet (ZIRRA 1971, 202–206, n. 141, fig. 19; ZIRRA 1994, 281).

Due to brief or absent publication, the number of graves found at Cepari is uncertain. In 1971, Zirra mentioned that at Cepari a total of 14 graves were investigated (ZIRRA 1971, 173, n. 25); so, 7 new graves were found by him. Șt. Dănilă also listed 14 graves at Cepari in his repertoire (DĂNILĂ 1989, 65). Later ZIRRA (1994, 281) mentioned just 5 graves discovered by him at Cepari; so the total number of graves should be 12. It could also be an editing error because in the same paragraph 10 (?) graves were mentioned to be found at Cepari in 1941.

All objects found in 1941 are deposited at the National Museum of Transylvanian History in Cluj-Napoca (inventory numbers VI.2781–2833). The museum inventory register provides the most detailed information about the 1941 discoveries, while other documents have since been lost. The register notations were made after Roska's site log. Some objects from Cepari, however, could not be associated with a certain archaeological feature, including an iron sword and an iron spearhead (Pl. II/1).

The graves found by V. Zirra had in their inventories wheel-made and handmade pottery, iron weapons, bronze and iron ornaments (DĂNILĂ 1989, 65; ZIRRA 1994, 281). Most likely, the objects from Cepari had been deposited at the Institute of Archeology in Bucharest, where V. Zirra was employed. Until now, these objects could not be identified.¹ As a result, the present study will only analyze the graves and funerary goods discovered in 1941.

Grave 1

According to the museum register, in which a schematic drawing was made (Pl. II/2), at least three vessels belong to the inventory of this grave: an urn, a bowl and a “pot painted in black”. Only the painted

¹ I would like to thank Mrs. Oana Damian and Mr. Vlad Vintilă Zirra for their help in searching for the objects from Cepari in the Institute's deposit. The Institute's deposit is in a reorganization process, which has made the searches very difficult. Once this reorganization will end, the Cepari funerary inventories could probably be identified.

vessel was recovered, the other two being very poorly preserved (ROSKA 1944, 55). The register does not specify what kind of pot has been used as an urn or what type of bowl. The painted vessel mentioned above is actually a Greek kantharos of Attic type (ROSKA 1944, 55, fig. 8, he considers the pot to be Celtic; CRIȘAN 1966, 57–58, fig. 25/7). Fragmentary recovered, the *kantharos* was wheel-made from a fine reddish-yellow paste, with a corroded and partially preserved black glaze (Pl. II/3).

Grave 2

The recovered inventory of the grave consists in one iron fibula and a few pottery fragments (ROSKA 1944, 55, fig. 7/4; CRIȘAN 1966, 58–59, fig. 25/2, 4). The fibula was made of an iron bar, with bilateral spring, two strings and an outer chord; the foot was probably caught with a sleeve (Pl. II/4). The pottery fragments belong to one or two handmade vessels of brownish-yellow coarse paste. A black slip covered the bottom of the pot mentioned in the register as urn (Pl. II/5). On the other fragments, the black slip was not preserved (Pl. II/6).

Grave 3

The inventory objects belonging to this funerary complex are relatively numerous (ROSKA 1944, 55; CRIȘAN 1966, 59, fig. 25/10). Two iron rings (Pl. III/1–2), one iron rivet (Pl. III/3), fragments from an iron fibula (Pl. III/4) and a bronze fibula (Pl. III/5) were recovered. As noted in the register, the urn (Pl. III/6) was a bi-truncated handmade vessel, of brownish-red coarse paste with a black slip (Crișan mistakenly considered the rim fragments of this vessel as coming from another vessel, with straight walls). Another vessel had similar features, only a bottom fragment being preserved (Pl. III/8; it was mistakenly considered by Crișan as belonging to the urn. In fact, the so considered urn has the whole bottom restored; so, this fragment belongs to another vessel, probably also bi-truncated). The third vessel is of fine reddish paste, corroded (only the core is preserved), probably well-made (Pl. III/7). The type is Celtic, a small bowl (?), but the paste is similar to that of kantharos from Grave 1. CRIȘAN (1966, 59) considered the vessel as being Greek. Until a paste analysis is made, the origin of this vessel remains uncertain.

Grave 4

Only potshards were recovered from the funerary inventory of this grave (ROSKA 1944, 55, fig. 7/1, 3, 5–7; CRIȘAN 1966, 59, fig. 25/1–6, 9, 14); no fragment is mentioned in the register as coming from an urn. Most fragments come from a handmade bowl, of brownish-grey coarse paste, with a blackish slip (Pl. III/9). Others belong to one or two bi-truncated handmade vessels, of gray coarse paste (Pl. III/10–11).

Grave 5

This funerary complex was the first systematically researched of those identified at Cepari in 1941. The grave pit was almost round, with a diameter of 1.20 m and a depth of about 0.20 m. The grave inventory consists of cremated human bones, an iron knife and ceramic vessels (ROSKA 1944, 55; CRIȘAN 1966, 59–60, fig. 25/1–6, 9, 11, 15, 18). The iron knife is small and has a triangular blade (Pl. IV/1). The vessels were fragmentary. One shard comes from a handmade cup of brownish coarse paste and curved walls, decorated with buttons (Pl. IV/2), mistakenly considered by I. H. Crișan as being a vessel with straight walls (CRIȘAN 1966, 60). Other fragments belong to a similar handmade cup, of reddish coarse paste, fitted with a handle (Pl. IV/4). Among the grave goods were one or two handmade bowls (Pl. IV/3, 6) and at least one bi-truncated handmade vessel (Pl. IV/5, 7), all of brownish coarse paste. Almost all of these pottery fragments were covered with a blackish slip. The fragments from the urn, as noted in the register, are wheel-made and belong probably to a bi-truncated vessel (Pl. IV/8).

Grave 6

The grave goods of this feature were scattered, probably during agricultural works; the objects were identified at only 0.10 m deep (ROSKA 1944, 55; CRIȘAN 1966, 60). A fragmentary iron knife with a bone handle (Pl. V/2) and pottery fragments were found. One shard is from a handmade cup with curved walls, reddish coarse paste and blackish slip (Pl. V/1). Other two fragments came from a wheel-made pot of fine gray paste (Pl. V/3). In the register, these two fragments are mentioned as coming from the urn.

Grave 7

As in the previous case, the funerary complex was disturbed by agricultural works; it was identified at only 0.22 m deep (ROSKA 1944, 55, fig. 7/2; CRIȘAN 1966, 60–61, fig. 25/7). The inventory consists in cremated human bones (Pl. V/6), a chicken bone, a bronze ring (Pl. V/4), a fragmentary iron fibula (Pl. V/5) and pottery fragments from one or two bi-truncated handmade vessels of brownish coarse paste (Pl. V/7–8).

The objects found in the spring of 1941 (graves 1–4) belong to funerary features disturbed by the agricultural works of the same year. The association of objects is uncertain, relying more on the discoverers' statements and less on archaeological observations in the field. At least two objects could not be associated with a certain complex. Some grave goods were probably lost, so the inventories are not complete. No cremated human bones were mentioned for these features, only the presence of urns. Why some vessels were considered to be urns is not specified in the register.

The complexes found in the autumn of 1941 (graves 5–7)² were systematically investigated, so the information are more reliable. The association of objects is certain, but their number is not. Two graves (grave 6 and 7) were found very close to the surface and the funerary inventories were scattered by agricultural works.

No object was entirely preserved. Due to the vessels' poor condition, only few fragments were recovered. Many of them are corroded almost to the core and lack the slip. In some cases it is difficult to determine the technical production method, by hand or by wheel. The iron and bronze objects are also corroded. Very likely, the objects' poor condition is due to the soil rich in salt. Some of the iron and bronze objects were obviously burned prior to deposition, which increased the corrosion.

Despite partial information, it is certain that the objects found at Cepari belong to the funerary inventories of a cremation cemetery. Other observations on the funerary ritual, frequency or association of objects should be made with caution.

Given the particularities of the finds, it is difficult to establish a chronology for each feature, especially if the association of objects is uncertain. Instead, an individual chronology of the objects can be made.

The fibula from Grave no. 2 (Pl. II/4) belongs to the type of large iron fibulae specific to the LT C1 period. It is a type of fibula frequent in Eastern Carpathian Basin sites (Apahida, Ciumești, Curtușeni, Pișcolt) and rare in other Carpathian-Danubian sites (București, Zimnicea) (ZIRRA 1971, fig. 8/7–9; MĂNDESCU 2000, 63–64, fig. 3, Harta 15; BUJNA 2003, 65, obr. 37, type EF-B2-C). In the vicinity of the Cepari cemetery (Pl. I), such fibulae were discovered at Fântânele, Orosfaia and Șopteriu (VAIDA 2005, 22–23, pl. VI–VII). Probably the iron fibulae from grave 3 (Pl. III/4) and grave 5 (Pl. V/5) were of the same type.

Unlike the iron fibula, the Greek vessel from Cepari is a rarity in the Carpathian Basin (RUSTOIU–EGRI 2010, 221–222, fig. 11; RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, 37–39, fig. 14). The few imported objects from the Greek world discovered here (Karaburma, Pecine, Szabolcs, Szob) were dated in LT B2–C1. Concerning the Eastern Carpathian Basin finds, such objects were dated in LT B2–C1 (Aiud, Apahida) or just in LT C1 (Berveni, Ațel, Ciumești, Șeica Mică) (RUSTOIU–EGRI 2010, 249; RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, 123).

The Cepari kantharos could be dated most probably in LT B2 (CRIȘAN 1966, 57–58: second half of the 4th century – first half of the 3rd century BC; ZIRRA 1971, 176: first half of the 3rd century BC; TELEAGĂ 2008, 13 (before 275 BC); RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, 123: LT B2a, 330/320–290/280 BC). It is the single kantharos of this type found in the Carpathian Basin; similar in shape is the bronze kantharos from Szabolcs, and, to a certain extent, the ceramic kantharos from Szob (RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, fig. 12). In the Carpathian Basin, the imitations of Greek kantharoi follow other types, the earliest dating from LT B2 (RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, 35–39).

In the Greek world, especially in Athens, such kantharoi are dated from the second half of the 4th century to the first half of the 3rd century BC. Most exemplars are concentrated in the first part of this time span (ROTROFF 1997, 85, no. 36–47, fig. 4–6; TELEAGĂ 2008, 182, Abb. 31). On the Black Sea shore Greek sites from Dobrogea, such kantharoi were dated predominantly at the end of the 4th century BC (CRIȘAN 1966, 62–63; LUNGU 1993, 176–184, no. 14–22: end of 4th century BC – beginning of 3rd century BC).

² For unknown reasons, in the register two graves have the same number, 4. These are two different graves, one identified in the spring of 1941 and the other one in the autumn of the same year.

The other wheel-made vessels from Cepari have less chronological significance.³ The vessels' type is difficult to establish, only a few fragments being recovered. As a result, one could say only that these vessels belong to the LT B–C period.

The majority of handmade vessels have a blackish slip of Early Iron Age tradition. The handmade cups, conical, with slightly rounded or straight walls, can be directly related to Early Iron Age handle cups. Despite the fact that the cups covered the whole Eastern Carpathian Basin, it was not a commonly used type during the Late Iron Age. The cups appear sporadically both in settlements (Ciumești) and in cemeteries (Ciumești, Curtuișeni, Fântânele, Orosfaia, Pișcolt, Sanislău). This type of cup is largely dated, from the last phases of Early Iron Age to LT C2 or even LT D (CRIȘAN 1969, 43–48, 84; MOSCALU 1983, 80; NÉMETI 1988, 99; PUPEZĂ 2012, 320, pl. 3).

The bowls with inverted rim are the most numerous Early Iron Age tradition bowls from the Eastern Carpathian Basin cemeteries (Apahida, Cristuru Secuiesc, Curtuișeni, Galații Bistriței, Fântânele, Pișcolt, Pruniș, Tărian, Zăuan) and settlements (Berea, Florești, Morești). As was the case of the cups, the bowls with inverted rim could be dated for the last phases of the Early Iron Age to LT C2. It is to be noted that this type of bowl has a more consistent presence in the Eastern Carpathian Basin graves in LT B2–C1 and is decreasing afterwards (CRIȘAN 1969, 52–53, 114–116; MOSCALU 1983, 70–77, 111–119; NÉMETI 1988, 95, 100; PUPEZĂ 2012, 320–321, pl. 4).

The bi-truncated vessels originate in the Early Iron Age, when this type had a remarkable frequency. In the Late Iron Age such vessels were discovered in the Eastern Carpathian Basin settlements (Ciumești, Morești, Zalău) and cemeteries (Apahida, Ciumești, Dezmir, Fântânele, Orosfaia, Pișcolt, Pruniș, Sanislău, Tărian, Zăuan). The bi-truncated vessels kept their shape almost unchanged during the Late Iron Age, so no chronological observations can be made (CRIȘAN 1969; MOSCALU 1983, 15; PUPEZĂ 2012, 322, pl. 6–7).

As a result, the funerary features from Cepari could be dated in LT B2–C1, with the observation that some features are specific to the first part of this time span.

The diversity of the Cepari material has raised the question of who were the people buried there: Celts, Thracians or Greeks? Most probably, there are not Greek. The Greek vessel arrived at Cepari by trade, as gift or as pray. The kantharos was brought at Cepari either from the East, from the Black Sea shore Greek cities, or from the South, from the Dalmatian coast (CRIȘAN 1966, 61–62; RUSTOIU–EGRI 2011, 39–44).

The ethnic identity of those buried at Cepari has been seen differently since the early publications: ROSKA (1944, 55) considered the graves as Celtic; CRIȘAN (1966, 63) considered the graves as Thracian (Dacian). Roska's hypothesis relied on metal objects, especially on the fibulae; Crișan's hypothesis relied on pottery fragments, especially the handmade ones.

The objects' chronology does not completely exclude any of these hypotheses. Probably the dating of the finds excludes half of Crișan's arguments, according to which the graves are placed in time before the Celts reached the Eastern Carpathian Basin. Most likely the graves are dated after the Celtic arrival, as is the case of other nearby sites (Archiud, Fântânele, Galații Bistriței, Orosfaia, Șopteriu).

The funerary ritual was also considered to be ethnically specific. Crișan considered that at Cepari the cremated human bones were deposited in handmade urns, probably with a lid, without meat offerings. He assumed the funeral ritual was Thracian, because usually the Celts did not deposit the cremated remains in urns, but on the ground (CRIȘAN 1966, 63). In the Eastern Carpathian Basin Celtic cemeteries, indeed the graves with cremation in pits are the most numerous (BERECKI 2006, 55–54, fig. 3). But, as Crișan also noted, in the register there is no mention of cremated human bones deposited in so-called urns. The urns are mentioned in the register, but without justifying why they were considered in this manner. Also, according to register notes, the urns from grave 5 and 6 are wheel-made, the last one being probably Celtic. In grave 7 a chicken bone was found, probably from the meat offering. Furthermore,

³ It was mistakenly considered by I. H. Crișan that, in 1941, at Cepari wheel-made pottery was not found (CRIȘAN 1966, 63). They are not the only wheel-made pottery fragments; V. Zirra found also wheel-made pottery at Cepari (ZIRRA 1994, 281).

ZIRRA (1994, 281) claimed that all the graves found by him at Cepari were pit cremation burials, not urn cremation graves. Consequently, cremation was the funerary rite at Cepari, but the arguments of certain funerary rituals are still to be considered.

The essence of the ethnic problem lies in the associations of Thracian vessels with Celtic objects. Local handmade vessels of Early Iron Age tradition were found in almost all Celtic settlements and cemeteries from the Eastern Carpathian Basin. The main question is who's behind the production and the use of such vessels in LT B2–C2. The local pottery undoubtedly proves that in the region a Thracian population was present at the arrival of the Celts. But the cohabitation of these two populations is hard to determine.

The Eastern Carpathian Basin territories originally inhabited by Thracians follow probably two distinct directions. In the territories ruled effectively by the Celts the autochthons seem to be 'Celtised'. The situation from Pişcolt where the local pottery constantly decreases from one phase to another might prove some autochthons assimilation in the Celtic society (PUPEZĂ 2012, 326). On these territories the elites of the Celts imposed norms of expression of individual and collective identity brought from their homeland. This aspect is illustrated by the preservation of specific funerary rites and rituals (RUSTOIU–BERECKI 2016, 298). In the territories where the Celtic influence was small, Thracian features might have been preserved. But these particular Eastern Carpathian Basin areas are difficult to identify, if they really existed. These areas (Maramureş, southern Transylvania, southern Banat, and some eastern Carpathians Depressions) were presumed especially because the Celtic material was missing and not because the Thracian material abounded (PUPEZĂ 2012, 326). Anyway, the interactions between Celts and locals differed from one community to another. In some cases, autochthons continued probably to practice traditional funerary rituals, but in other cases, they were assimilated relatively fast and ended by obscuring their own origin behind some elements belonging to the newcomers (RUSTOIU–BERECKI 2016, 298).

The presence of Thracian pottery aside Celtic objects could be the result of some kind of local influence over the newcomers. The bi-truncated vessels, the cups or the bowls with inverted rim were found in the Early Iron Age, in the Vekerzug culture and in the Thracian world outside the Carpathian Arch. When arrived in the Carpathian Basin, the Celts made first contact with the population behind the Vekerzug culture so it was initially assumed that most of the local influences came from here (ZIRRA 1975; NÉMETI 2010, 185–186). However, in this research stage, it is difficult to assume which Thracian cultural group had the strongest influence over the Celts (PUPEZĂ 2012, 325).

If initially the Thracians were behind the local pottery production and use, after the Celts arrival this monopoly was not necessarily to continue. The Celts probably assumed the majority of handmade local pottery to complete their repertoire of mostly wheel-made pottery. It is possible that the Celts continued to manufacture those handmade types because their obvious efficiency: the handmade vessels were better for cooking than the wheel-made ones (PUPEZĂ 2012, 326). The local pottery aside Celtic objects may reflect cohabitation between those two populations but also the hybridization of culinary practices (RUSTOIU–BERECKI 2016, 298). Generally, the local Iron Age tradition pottery had a significant presence in the Celtic settlements, often around 40–50% of all ceramic material. In the cemeteries this proportion was at half, around 20–25%. Maybe the Eastern Carpathian Basin communities were pragmatic in life and conservatives in death (PUPEZĂ 2012, 326).

The mixed material from Cepari is the result of some occurrences that still have many unknowns. Due to reduced and uncertain data provided so far, phenomena such as cohabitation, assimilation or acculturation can be rather assumed than proved. For new data, new archaeological investigations are needed.

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- Pl. IV. Cepari, grave 5.
- Pl. V. Cepari. 1–3. Grave 6; 4–8. Grave 7.

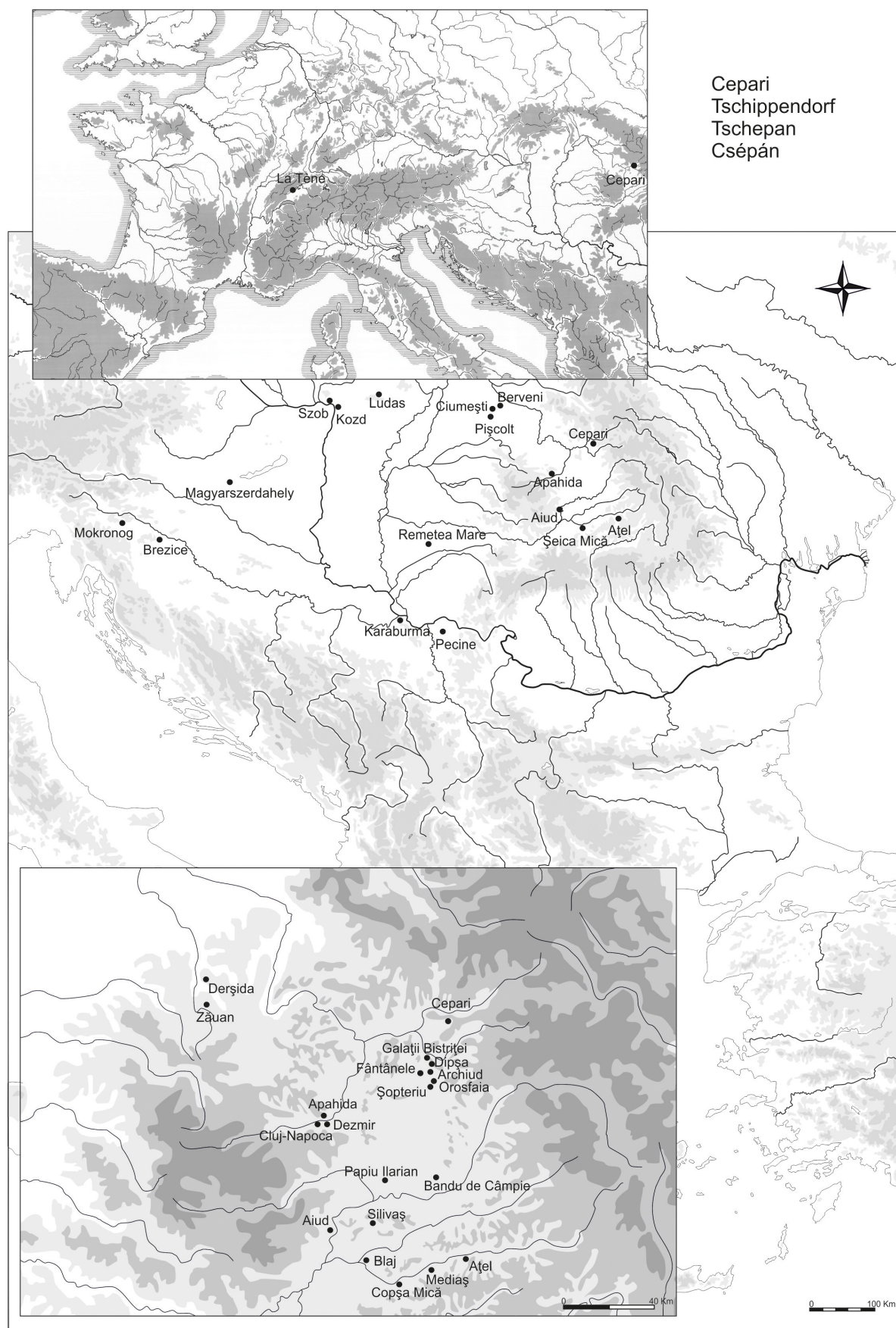


Plate I. Cepari. Location of the site.

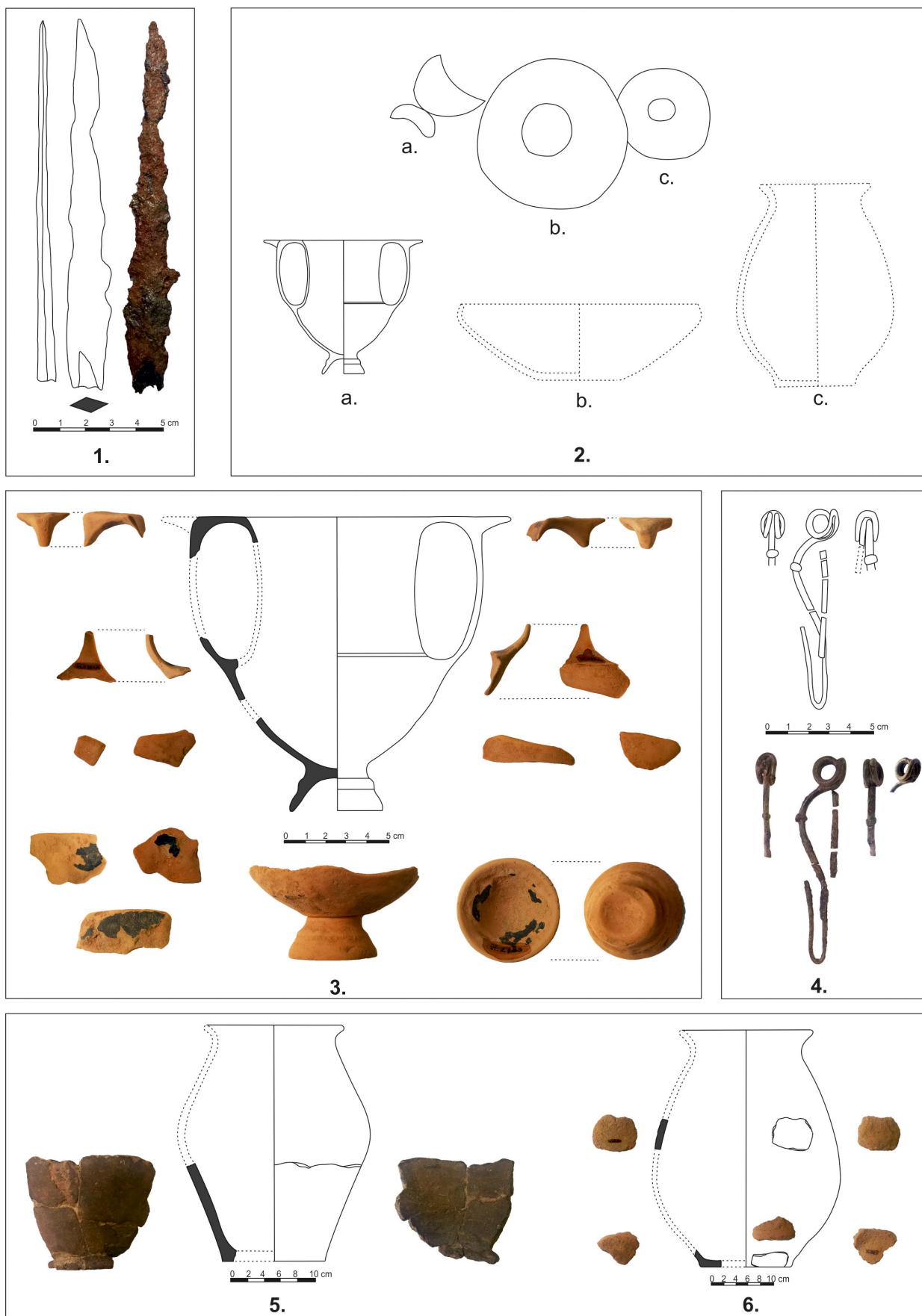


Plate II. Cepari. 2-3. Grave 1; 4-6. Grave 2.



Plate III. Cepari. 1-8. Grave 3; 9-11. Grave 4.

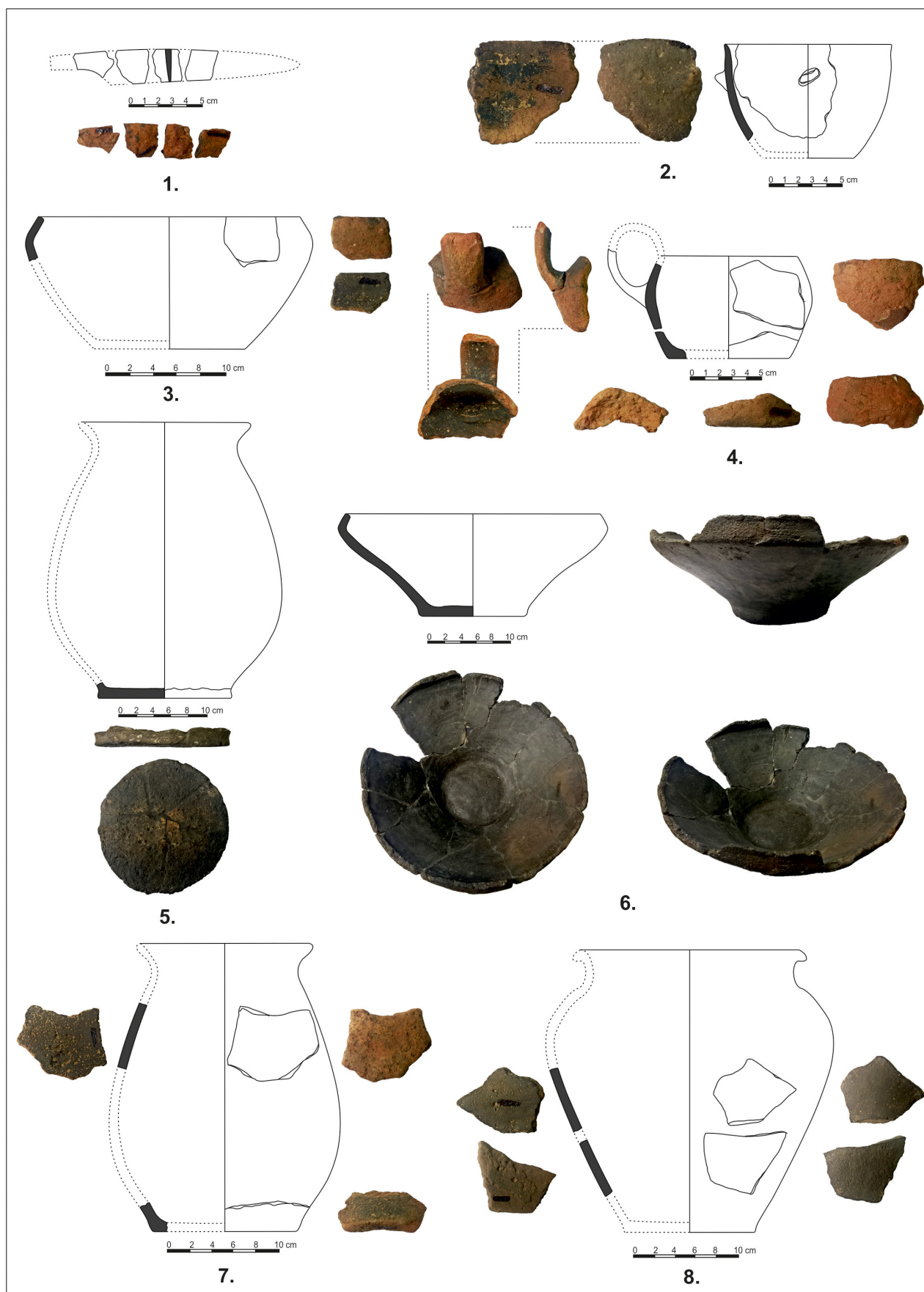


Plate IV. Cepar, grave 5.

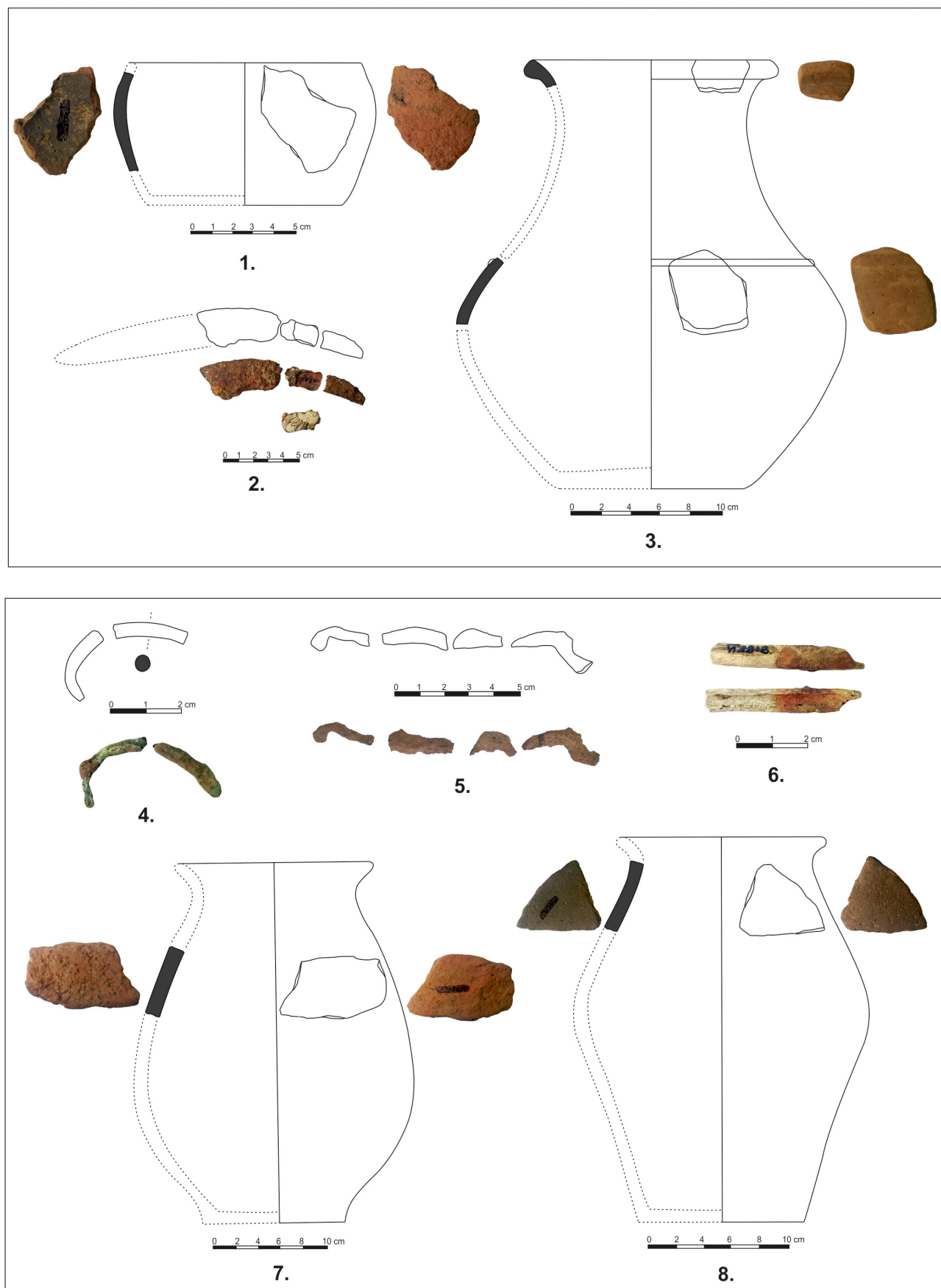


Plate V. Cepari. 1-3. Grave 6; 4-8. Grave 7.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AAR</i>	Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaAC</i>	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Academia Scientiarum Polona Collegium Cracoviense, Kraków
<i>ActaMC</i>	Acta Musei Cibalensis, Vinkovci
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>AFGN</i>	Archäologische Forschungen zu den Grabungen auf dem Magdalensberg, Klagenfurt
<i>AIH</i>	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon / Archaeological Investigation in Hungary, Budapest
<i>AJPhA</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>Alba Regia</i>	Alba Regia, Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
<i>Anatolian Studies</i>	Anatolian Studies, Journal of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara
<i>AnnalenWien</i>	Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien
<i>Annales HSS</i>	Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum, Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAustr</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchČechách</i>	Archeologie ve středních Čechách
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
<i>ArchIug</i>	Archaeologia Iugoslavica
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchRoz</i>	Archeologické Rozhledy, Prague
<i>ArchSlov</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Monographiae, Studia, Nitra
<i>ArchSlovC</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Monographiae Communicationes, Nitra
<i>ArchSlovF</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Fontes, Bratislava
<i>ArhRR</i>	Arheološki radovi i rasprave, Zagreb
<i>ArhVest</i>	Arheološki vestnik (Acta Archaeologica), Inštitut za arheologijo, Ljubljana
<i>ASA</i>	Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, Zürich
<i>ASM</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Monographiae, Nitra
<i>AVANS</i>	Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku
<i>AVJC</i>	Archeologické výzkumy v Jižních Čechách
<i>AVSC</i>	Archeologický výskum v severných Čechách
<i>Balcanica</i>	Balcanica, Beograd
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul de istorie al județului Caraș-Severin, Reșița
<i>BAR</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BayerVorgbl</i>	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
<i>BB</i>	Bibliotheca Brukenthal, Sibiu
<i>BCȘS</i>	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești, Alba Iulia
<i>Beiträge UFM</i>	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas, Weissbach

<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BJ</i>	Bonner Jahrbücher
<i>BMÉ</i>	A Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve, Berettyóújfalu
<i>BMM sa</i>	Bibliotheca Mvsei Marisiensis, Archaeologia, Târgu Mureş / Cluj Napoca
<i>BpRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei, Budapest
<i>BT</i>	Bibliotheca Thracologica, Bucureşti
<i>BUFM</i>	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CMM sa</i>	Catalogi Musei Marisiensis, series archaeologica, Târgu Mureş / Cluj-Napoca
<i>ComArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Crisia</i>	Crisia, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
<i>Dacia (n.s.)</i>	Dacia, Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), Bucureşti; Nouvelle série (N. S.), Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucureşti
<i>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae
<i>DissPann</i>	Dissertationes Pannonicae, ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestinensis provenientes, Budapest
<i>DMB</i>	Dissertationes et Monographiae Beograd
<i>DolgKoložsvár (Ú. S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Koložsvár
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok, Szeged
<i>ÉC</i>	Études Celtiques, Paris
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FA</i>	Forschungen in Augst
<i>FAB</i>	Folia Archaeologica Balkanica, Skopje
<i>FAH</i>	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest
<i>FAM</i>	Fontes Archaeologiae Moraviae, Brno
<i>FAS</i>	Fontes Archaeologiae Slovakiae, Bratislava
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archeologica, a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve, Budapest
<i>FÖ</i>	Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien
<i>Germania</i>	Germania, Frankfurt am Main
<i>Glasnik ZM</i>	Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu
<i>Godišnjak</i>	Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka Ispitivanja Akademije Nauka i Umjetnosti, Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
<i>HBA</i>	Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie
<i>Historica Carpatica</i>	Historica Carpatica, Zborník Východoslovenského múzea v Košiciach, Kosice
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>IAIS</i>	Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut Sofia
<i>Instrumentum</i>	Instrumentum, Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l'Antiquité
<i>InvArch</i>	Inventaria Archaeologica, Bonn
<i>IPH</i>	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, Budapest
<i>JAA</i>	Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, Amsterdam
<i>Jahrbuch OM</i>	Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines, Linz
<i>Jahrbuch RGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz
<i>JahrMV</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte, Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften for the Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte (Halle), Berlin
<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jóna András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JAMT</i>	Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory

JAR	Journal of Archaeological Research
JAS	Journal of Archaeological Science, London
JPMÉ	A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs
Közl Kolozsvár	Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Cluj
KVF	Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Bonn
MA	Monumenta Archaeologica, Acta Praehistorica, Protohistorica et Historica Instituti Archaeologici Academiae Scientiarum Bohemoslovenicae, Praha
MABW	Materialhefte zur Archäologie in Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart
Marisia	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
MAS	Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca, Nitra
MatBV	Materialien zur Bayerischen Vorgeschichte, Kallmünz/Opf
MBVF	Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, München
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
MIA	Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici, Zagreb
MittAGW	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft Wien
MittAI	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
MittPK	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Vienna
Monographien RGZM	Monographien Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz, Mainz a. R
MSV	Marburger Studien zur Völkerkunde, Berlin
MSVF	Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Marburg
OJA	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
OpArch	Opuscula Archaeologica, Arheološki zavod, Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
OZ	Osječki Zbornik, Osijek
ÖAW	Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien
Ősrégészeti levelek	Ősrégészeti levelek / Prehistoric newsletter, Budapest
PamArch	Památky Archeologické, Praha
PBF	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München, Stuttgart
Pontica	Pontica, Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London
Prilozi IAZ	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu
PrzArch	Przegląd Archeologiczny, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk
PZ	Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin
RAE	Revue Archéologique de l'Est, Dijon
RAO	Revue archéologique de l'ouest, Rennes
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest
RevBis	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
RGZM	Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Monographien, Bonn / Mainz
RVM	Rad vojvođanskih muzeja
SAB	Studa Archaeologica Brunensia
Sargetia	Sargeția, Buletinul Muzeului județului Hunedoara, Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
SBA	Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde, Bonn
Sborník Brno	Sborník Prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské Univerzity
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
SJ	Saalburg Jahrbuch, Berlin
SKRMM	Schriften des Kelten Römer Museums Manching
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
Spisy AUBrno	Spisy Archeologického Ústavu AV ČR Brno
SRLT	Schriftenreihe des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier, Main am Rhein
Starinar	Starinar, Arheološki institut, Beograd
Studia UBB	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
Študijné zvesti	Študijné zvesti, Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Nitra

<i>SzMMA</i>	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár
<i>SzRT</i>	Szolnoki Régészeti Tanulmányok / Archaeological Papers of Szolnok
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Mvsei Sabesiensis, Sebeş
<i>TGF</i>	Trierer Grabungen und Forschungen, Mainz am Rhein
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, Bucureşti
<i>Tisicum</i>	Tisicum, A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Szolnok
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAMZ</i>	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
<i>VLVS</i>	Veröffentlichen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Saale, Berlin
<i>VsP</i>	Východoslovenský pravek, Archeologický ústav Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Nitra
<i>WArch</i>	World Archaeology, Oxford, Oxbow
<i>WMBH</i>	Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina, Wien
<i>Zalai Múzeum</i>	Zalai Múzeum, Közlemények Zala megye múzeumaiból, Zalaegerszeg
<i>Zborník SNM</i>	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea, Bratislava

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