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PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUMS
FROM TÂRGU MUREŞ

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SÁNDOR BERECKI

IRON AGE CONNECTIVITY IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM
FROM TÂRGU MUREŞ

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AN ATTEMPT AT INTERPRETATION OF THE LA TÈNE AND ROMAN PERIOD SETTLEMENT FINDS FROM SZILVÁSVÁRAD IN NORTHEAST-HUNGARY*

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From a geographical view the north-eastern part of Hungary is a mountainous region, which is parcelled out by the tributaries of the Tisza River. It is bordered by the Danube Bend and Ipoly River on the west, the Great Hungarian Plain on the south and the Bodrog River on the east. In historical times – therefore in late Iron Age and Roman/early Migration period – this territory was strongly connected to the area situated west and north of the Danube as well as to the Great Hungarian Plain (Fig. 1).

Regarding this territory, the researchers of the Early Migration period have dealt with the survival of Celtic inhabitants – or in other words the traditions of La Tène culture – into the Roman period and the question of the earliest settling of Germanic groups for a long time (PÁRDU CZ 1957, 50; SALAMON–TÖRÖK 1960, 154, 170–171; SALAMON 1963, 18; K. VÉGH 1964, 52; LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969, 462; K. VÉGH 1975, 92; JUREČKO 1983, 277–278; K. VÉGH 1989, 484–488; BUDINSKÝ–KRIČKA–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1990, 313; K. VÉGH 1999, 218–219; KAMINSKÁ 2005). However, in general it could be stated that only scarce data are available from the time of the transition from the La Tène to the Early Roman period. These archaeological materials are known from former excavations, while the results of recent investigations are mostly unpublished or known from preliminary reports.

It is not interpretable yet that only settlements were identified from this period, while we have no information about the location of cemeteries. Beside the few available archaeological data the most important problem is posed by the difficulties of absolute chronology. From this period, grave remains are hardly known and metal artefacts are rarely uncovered, therefore we can rely mainly on the ceramic assemblages. Based on it the latest Celtic horizon as well as the exact time and dynamics of the earliest Germanic occupation is problematic.

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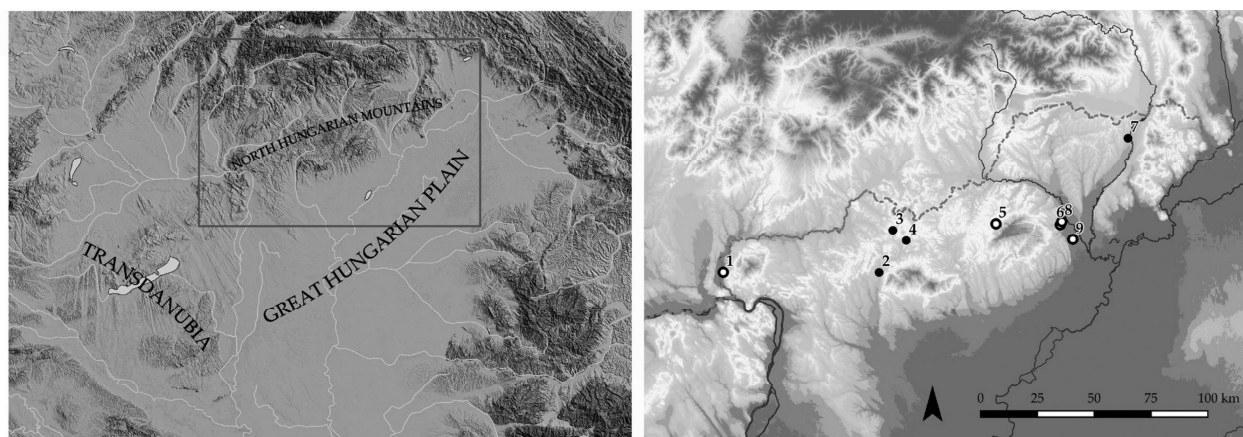


Fig. 1. Settlements with La Tène and Roman Period Barbarian ceramic assemblages in the North Hungarian Mountain mentioned in this paper:

1. Ipolytölgyes (ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971), 2. Pásztó–Csontfalva (TANKÓ 2006), 3. Salgótarján–Ipari-park (VADAY-SZABÓ 2009), 4. Kazár (VADAY 2004a; 2004b; 2006), 5. Szilvásvárad–Sport tér (SALAMON-TÖRÖK 1960), 6. Miskolc–Szabadság tér (K. VÉGH 1964), 7. Hernádvécse–Nagy-rét 4. lelőhely (Soós 2015, 116), 8. Miskolc–Sötétkapu (PÁRDUCZ 1957), 9. Kistokaj–Gerenda (K. VÉGH 1975, 71).

It is conspicuous from the results which have been published until now that there are some settlements in the scarcely investigated mountainous regions of Northeast Hungary where La Tène settlement ceramics were found together with artefacts of Germanic nature from the Roman period. This especially justifies that we should thoroughly examine the relations of finds of these two different archaeological cultures found at same site (Fig. 1). The now publishing site of Szilvásvárad–Sport tér provide us a good opportunity to summaries the characteristic ceramic types and the related questions.

The site Szilvásvárad–Sport tér (or Szilvásvárad–Lovaspálya) was excavated as part of a planned archaeological research in the beginning of the 1960s (SALAMON-TÖRÖK 1960). During this process several trenches were opened, in which the uncovered finds were documented according to layers (Pl. I/1). At least one semi-sunken building and three or four other features can be reconstructed from the old excavation documentation. Unfortunately, only a part of the archaeological material can be connected to the building (A) and the features (B–C). Most of finds were described as the ceramics from the first (0–20 cm), the second (–20–40 cm) or the third (–40–60 cm) layer of different trenches (Pl. I/2).

The Celtic and Roman period potsherds usually come from the same layers of the trenches, but in this case it was not certain proof for close context. The only closed context, the semi-sunken building contained the mixed finds of both periods. It has to mentioned that any documentation about this building was not available only the total map of the excavation. Without datable metal artefacts we can only rely on ceramic material.

There are only a few pieces of hand-made pottery in the Celtic ceramic assemblages of Szilvásvárad. From this, only one fragment can be identified typologically: a type I.5.2.1 barrel-shaped cooking pot (Pl. II/14) (all of the typologically identifications in this study are based on the Sajópetri system: SZABÓ-TANKÓ 2007, 168; SZABÓ ET AL. 2007, 229). There was no other earthenware at the site. This type, classified among the traditional ‘Scythian’ forms was also a common type in Late Iron Age settlement at Sajópetri (SZABÓ ET AL. 2007, 239). In light of this, it can surely be dated to the La Tène period. The other ceramic types were all wheel-thrown in the La Tène phase of Szilvásvárad. The classic, type II.1.1 S-profiled bowl Pl. II/13; III/7, 13–14) and the type II.1.2 semi spherical bowl with a thickened rim (Pl. III/5, 11) is represented in the material from the settlement site. Situlae (Pl. II/ 4, 8; IV/6) with (type II.2.2) or without (type II.2.1) combed decoration are also frequent finds in the Late Iron Age phase of the settlement. Different type II.3 variants of the wheel-turned pots Pl. III/ 8–9) and type II.5 small pots (Pl. II/12; III/10) also occur among the settlement material.

From a technological and typological point of view, the above mentioned ceramic types fit into the relatively unified picture of the La Tène period in Northeast Hungary. These types were in common use in the Middle La Tène settlements (TANKÓ 2010, pl. 2–3) and close analogies also known from the Late La Tène oppidum of Bükkszentlászló (HELLEBRANDT 1992, fig. X).

A small part of the Roman period hand-formed pottery was fine ware with polished surface, while the most part was roughly-tempered earthenware. The fine implementation of polished vessels (Pl. II/7, 9; III/1, 6) is typical in the ceramic material of Quadi and in the Przeworsk culture (KOLNÍK *ET AL.* 2007, 24, obr. 23–24; VARSÍK 2011, 184; GINDELE 2010, 142; Soós 2016, fig. 5).

The analogy of the miniature pot (Pl. III/2) was found at Šebastovce–Barca (LUŠTIKOVÁ 2013, Tab. III/5) in Przeworsk region and bowls with similar profile were also frequent to the West, in the Quad territory (KOLNÍK *ET AL.* 2007, obr. 23). The bottom fragments (Pl. II/5, 9) probably belonging to biconical bowls are generally spread in the material of the Przeworsk Culture in Carpathian Basin (GINDELE–ISTVÁNOVITS 2009, Abb. 22; LUŠTIKOVÁ 2013, Tab. I/8, 15; Soós 2014, fig. 10/7; 22/9). Most of the pots in Szilvásvárad were simple with globular body (Pl. II/2; IV/7; V/3–4, 6–7), which were widespread in Germanic settlements of the Barbaricum from the transition of the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Ipolytölgyes: ERDÉLYI–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971, obr. 4/1, 6/5–6; in the vicinity of Miskolc: K. VÉGH 1989, fig. 6/11–12; 13/25; West-Slovakia: VARSÍK 2011, obr. 101; 103). Pots with narrow mouth (Pl. IV/1) also occurred in Sarmatian territory (VADAY–SZEKERES 2001, fig. 18/14), but the basic forms of pots are well separable from the pottery in Szilvásvárad. The bowls, similarly to the ceramics found at Pásztó (TANKÓ 2006, fig. 4), had slightly inverted rim and hemispherical body (Pl. VI).

The Roman period wheel-thrown ware consisted mainly of conical and hemispherical bowls (Pl. II/11; IV/2) and similarly to the material of Pásztó (TANKÓ 2006, fig. 4), jugs and storage jars were also found (Pl. II/6; IV/8). The simple hemispherical and the bowls fired to red or grey with a profile bending in a sharp angle and annular rim (Pl. VI) can be found in Sarmatian settlements from the second half of the 2nd century AD (VADAY–SZEKERES 2001, fig. 10/7, 12; 14/6–7, 9, 11, 13; 26/4, 7; 27/10–11). The conical bowls with diagonally inverted rim were also frequent in Late Sarmatian material (KOVALOVSKI 1980, 16. t./4; SÓSKUTI 2010, 172, 1. k./10). The smoothed decoration also appeared on the fragments of wheel-thrown jugs (Pl. II/6). The analogies of it are known from Sarmatian territory and settlements in the vicinity of Miskolc (VADAY–SZEKERES 2001, fig. 24/1, 3; K. VÉGH 1989, fig. 7/1; 14/9, 15; K. VÉGH 1999, fig. 13/14; 19/12). In spite of the above mentioned, the large and roughly-tempered, so called ‘northern type’ storage jars (Pl. IV/8) were primarily used in the territory of the Przeworsk Culture (LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969, 475; Soós 2014, 146, 7. k.; Soós 2016, fig. 5).

The dateable artefacts of the archaeological material are the Roman imports in the case of Szilvásvárad as well. The grey Pannonian rib-decorated bowl – *Ringschüssel* – (Pl. VI) is characteristic in the Germanic settlements of the Barbaricum from the second half of the 2nd century to the beginning of the 3rd century AD (ERDÉLYI–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971, obr. 9/9; LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969, 480, Abb. 29/6–8; 14/3; as well as western part of Slovakia: VARSÍK 2011, 190, obr. 102). The fragment of a terra sigillata (Pl. VI) belongs to the rim of a type Dragendorff no. 31 vessel (GABLER 1968, 225; GABLER–VADAY 1986, 25). This vessel form already appeared in Sarmatian territory as the product of workshops in Middle Gallia, while in the region of the Danube Bend this type can be connected rather to the Rheinzabern and Westerndorf workshops and it can also allow a later dating than in Great Hungarian Plain (GABLER–VADAY 1992, 89 f., 91).

The chronological interpretation of the above mentioned finds is particularly problematic. The most important reason for this is the lack of an absolute chronological basis from the territories east of the Danube in the period between the 2nd–1st centuries BC and the 1st–2nd centuries AD. The currently used relative chronology also poses some problems. After the known analogies, the Celtic finds presented here can be classified in the LT C phase, which according to the currently accepted view can be dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries BC. Furthermore, according to the present state of research the Early and Middle La Tène horizontal graveyards ceased at the end of the LT C1 phase and most of settlements were also abandoned at this time (SZABÓ 2015, 60).

This change has been connected to the establishment of the oppida (FICHTL 2000, 31; SZABÓ 2015, 60). Currently it seems that Bükkszentlászló was the most significant oppidum in the North Hungarian Mountains. There were only small scale investigations inside the rampart in 1930 and 1958 (HELLEBRANDT 1992, 37). Beside some non-dateable metal artefacts mainly ceramic sherds was found. Especially wheel-thrown types were published: bowls with S-profile (type II.1.1), semi-spherical bowls with a thickened rim (type II.1.2), situlae with (type II.2.2) or without (type II.2.1) combed decoration, different variants of the wheel-turned pots (Type II.3) and small pots (type II.5) as well as dolia (type

II.9) also occurred among settlement material (HELLEBRANDT 1992, fig. VI–X). Notwithstanding the huge amount of ceramic material hand-made ware was barely present (HELLEBRANDT 1992, fig. VI/9, 12; VIII/13). All the ceramic types unearthed in Bükkszentlászló are without exception present in Sajópetri (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, fig. 47) and the other LT B2–C1 settlements (TANKÓ 2010, pl. 2–3).

However, beside the characteristic La Tène style wheel-thrown ware a significant amount of Scythian-featured hand-made earthenware was also present in Sajópetri, Polgár and Mátraszőlős, which were abandoned at the end of the LT C1 phase (SZABÓ 2007, 319; TANKÓ 2010, 325). The Scythian-featured hand-made ware only scarcely occurred in Bükkszentlászló as well as in Szilvásvárad. From this we can conclude that the Middle La Tène pottery tradition still remained and earlier types were continuously used in the Late La Tène period, while the Scythian-featured hand-made earthenware gradually disappeared from the assemblages in Northeast Hungary. Meanwhile, the proportion of wheel-thrown types changed in settlement ceramic assemblages during the transition period from the Middle to Late La Tène. It is conspicuous, that the amount of bowls with S-profile, situlae and pots increased, while dolia and storage jars are also occurred in large amounts in the ceramic assemblages. This can be observed in Bükkszentlászló, and also in Szilvásvárad.

On the other hand, the rate of hand-made pottery was an average of 60–80% in the conventional Celtic settlements (Sajópetri: 76%: SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 251; Mátraszőlős: 88%: TANKÓ–VADAY 2010, 144 f.; Polgár: 57%: SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2008, 198). In the case of Szilvásvárad, if only the La Tène material is taken into account, we can almost only count with wheel-thrown ware. In the contrary, Roman period pottery was mostly hand-made, while the number of wheel-thrown ceramics is very low (Fig. 2).

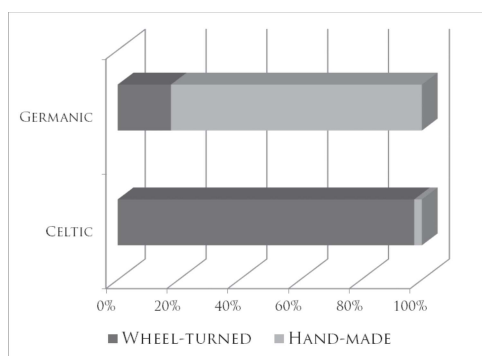


Fig. 2. Statistical distribution of wheel-thrown and hand-made ware from Szilvásvárad–*Sport tér*.

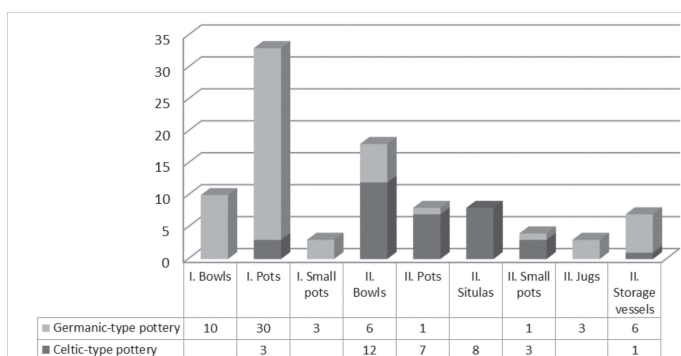


Fig. 3. Statistical distribution of the main pottery types in Szilvásvárad–*Sport tér* (NMI).

If we analyse the La Tène wheel-thrown ware together with the Roman period hand-made earthenware, than the rate of hand-made pottery is approximately 70%, like in a typical Iron Age settlement. Besides the fact that Late Iron Age and Roman period sherds frequently came from the same layer or context in Szilvásvárad, the ceramic materials of the two periods functionally complemented each other: the wheel-thrown fine ware was typical La Tène, while the roughly-tempered hand-made pottery was of Germanic nature (Fig. 3).

The Roman period finds can be dated based on imports. These unique finds were made from the end of the 2nd century to the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. However, it is questionable that, how these determine the whole lifespan of the settlements? An important methodological problem of the Roman period research, that the chronology of settlements is based on the chronology of Roman imports. The stream of Roman artefacts to the Barbaricum had two highpoints. The first was in the time around the Markomannic Wars, so from the second half of the 2nd century to the first half of the 3rd centuries AD, and the second was in the end of the 4th century AD. For this reason these chronological basepoints ‘pull together’ or ‘narrow down’ the lifespan of the settlements to the decades after the time of the Markomannic Wars and/or the end of the 4th century AD. This problem is not only restricted to East-Hungary, as Czech, Moravian and Slovakian territories are also affected (TEJRAL 1998, 187, Abb. 4).

The chronological problem of the 1st century AD partly originates from the above mentioned situation. Except for some isolated examples (BENADIK 1965; BUDINSKÝ–KRIČKA–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1990) we cannot date any settlements with certainty to this period of time neither in the territory of

the Prezworsk Culture (GINDELE 2013, 12) nor the Sarmatian Barbaricum (ISTVÁNOVITS *ET. AL.* 2005; ISTVÁNOVITS–KULCSÁR 2005) in the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin. We have to note that the depopulation of the Great Hungarian Plain and the North Hungarian Mountains is quite improbable in the 1st centuries BC and AD.

A similar chronological problem can also be seen in Lesser Poland. M. Rudnicki analysed the relationship of the Celts and the Germanic peoples from a different archaeological aspects. He concluded that the Przeworsk elements appeared relatively early in the local Celtic material, described earlier as Tyniec group (WOŹNIAK 1992; GODŁOWSKI 1992, 13), from the end of the Middle La Tène period (RUDNICKI 2009, 293). According to this we can count with the parallel existence of the two ethnical groups, but there are only a few archaeological evidences for a possible co-existence. The mixture of the Celtic and the early Germanic material can also be observed in Moravia and the Czech Basin. These findings were described as the Radovesice–Lužice or Odera–Wartha group (DROBERJAR 2006). As it can be seen, the problem raised in the case of Szilvásvárad, Pásztó (TANKÓ 2006) and the other sites in Northeastern Hungary is not at all unique in the research of Barbaricum.

In summary, the joint interpretation of Late Iron Age and Early Roman period materials poses a methodological problem (Pl. VI). Researchers of both of these two periods elaborated different typochronological systems based on their own materials, a joint-section of which is difficult to interpret as yet. Dating based on rapid changes results that the chronology of a material culture unchanged for a long time will be seen unreasonably 'short'. On the other hand, this chronology is framed by two assuredly dateable basepoints: the Middle La Tène period and the time of the Markomannic Wars. For that reason it seems as though there would not have been any archaeological data in East Hungary between the 2nd–1st centuries BC and the 1st–2nd centuries AD.

Therefore it is particularly difficult to interpret Celtic and Early Germanic finds unearthed in the same context from Szilvásvárad and similar sites. In the light of this further research is necessary to prove or reject the possibility of relations between the Celts and the Germanic people.

Finally it have to mention that further investigations were carried out by Dobó István Castle Museum of Eger on the site in 2016, where – among others – many Late Iron Age and Early Roman period finds and different settlement structures were uncovered. We hope that the recently excavated territory of the site proves many new information about the transitional period of La Tène and early Roman period and it makes clear many unanswered question in Northeast-Hungary.

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Fig. 1. Settlements with La Tène and Roman period Barbarian ceramic assemblages in the North Hungarian Mountain mentioned in this paper: 1. Ipolytölgyes (ERDÉLYI-LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971), 2. Pásztó–Csontfalva (TANKÓ 2006), 3. Salgótarján–*Ipari-park* (VADAY-SZABÓ 2009), 4. Kazár (VADAY 2004a; 2004b; 2006), 5. Szilvásvárad–*Sport tér* (SALAMON-TÖRÖK 1960), 6. Miskolc–*Szabadság tér* (K. VÉGH 1964), 7. Hernádvécse–*Nagy-rét 4. lelőhely* (SOÓS 2015, 116), 8. Miskolc–*Sötétkapu* (PÁRDU CZ 1957), 9. Kistokaj–*Gerenda* (K. VÉGH 1975, 71).

Fig. 2. Statistical distribution of wheel-thrown and hand-made ware from Szilvásvárád–*Sport tér*.

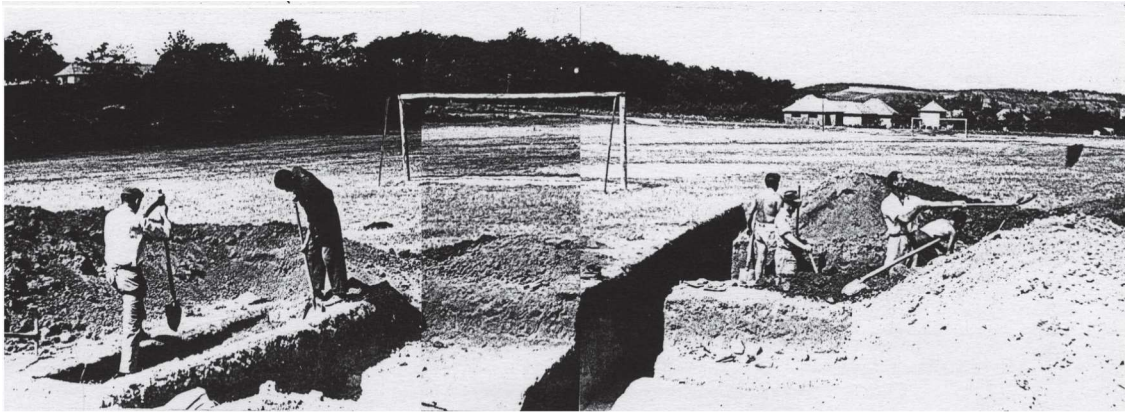
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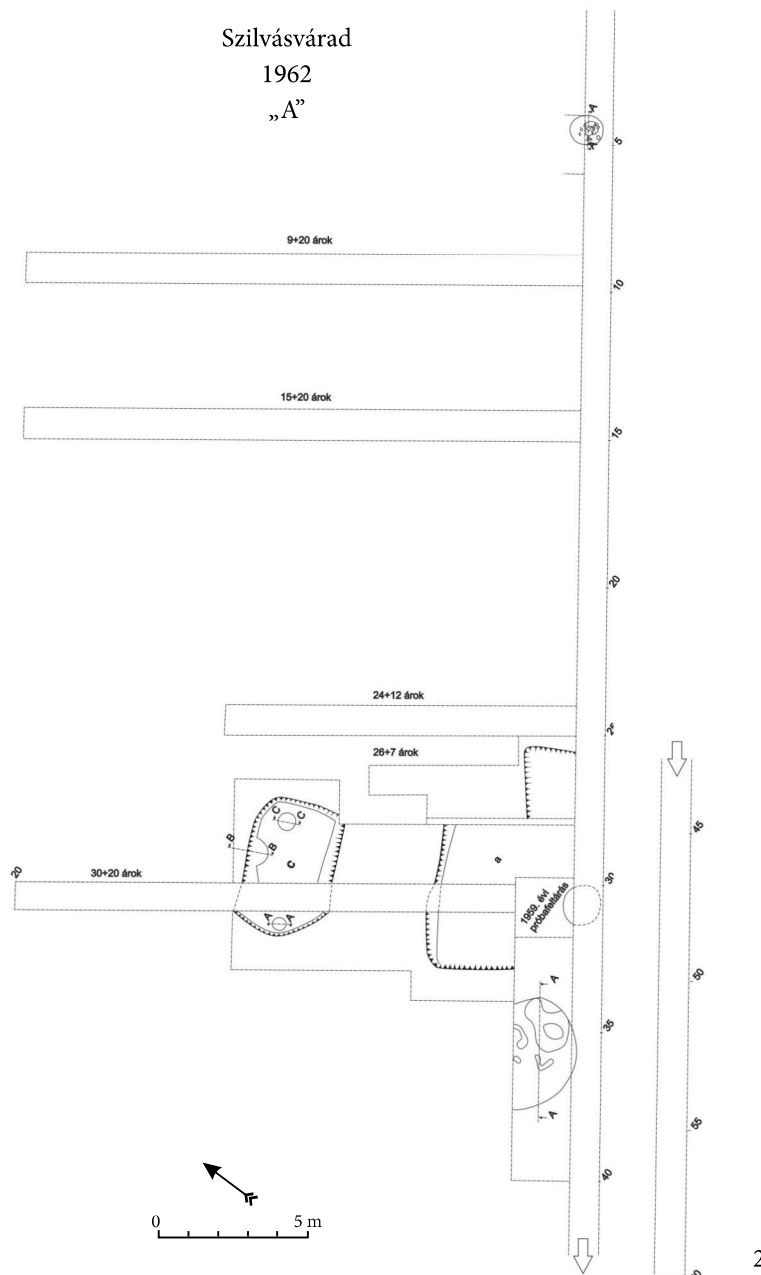
Pl. II–V. Archaeological material from Szilvásvárád–*Sport tér*.

Pl. VI. Typo-chronological distribution of the ceramic material from Szilvásvárád–*Sport tér*.



1

Szilvásvár
1962
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2

Plate I. 1. Excavation at Szilvásvár–Sport tér in 1962; 2. Survey map of the Szilvásvár excavation in 1962.

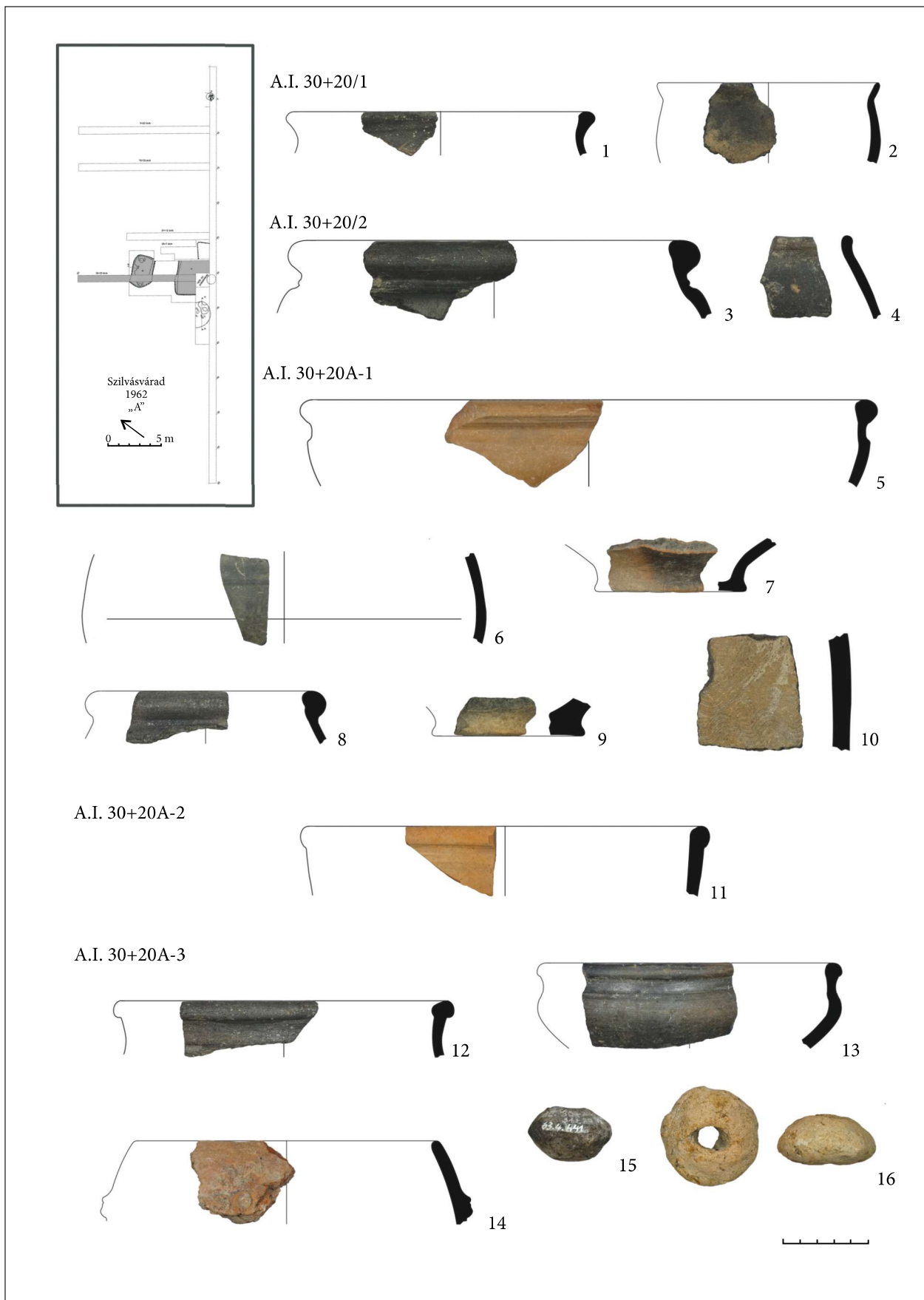


Plate II. Archaeological material from Szilvásvár–*Sport tér*.

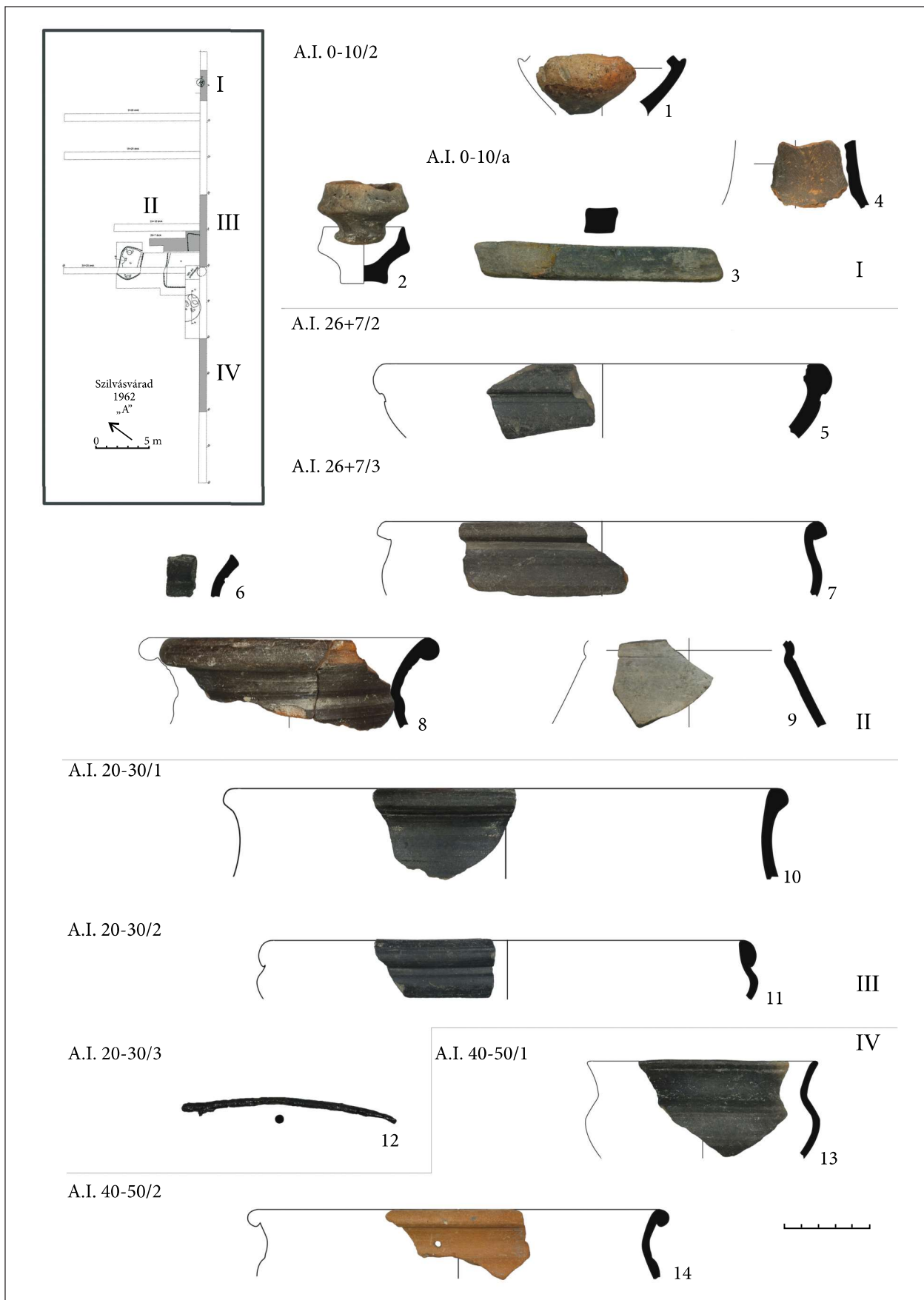


Plate III. Archaeological material from Szilvássvár-Sport tér.

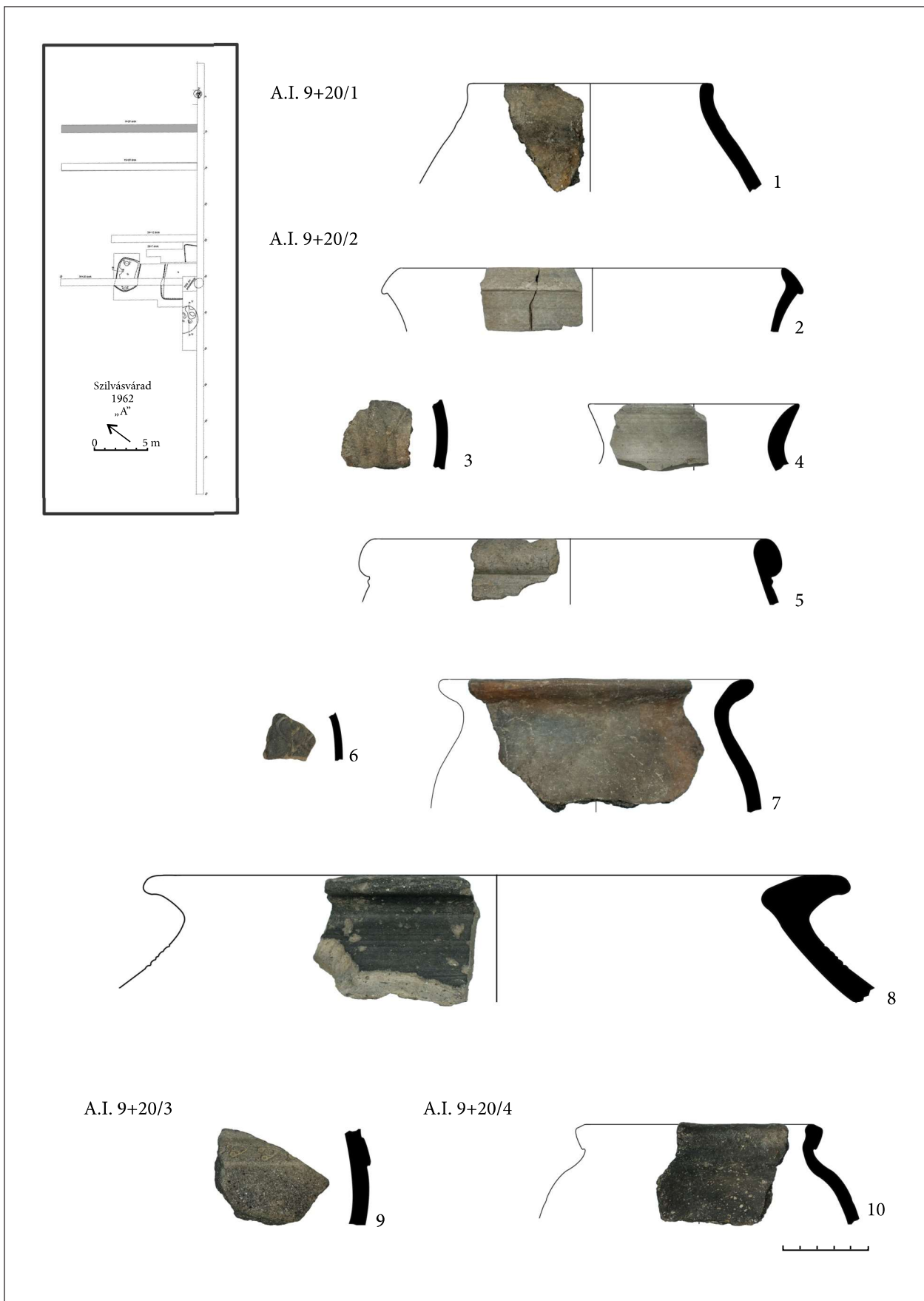


Plate IV. Archaeological material from Szilvásszabad–Sport tér.

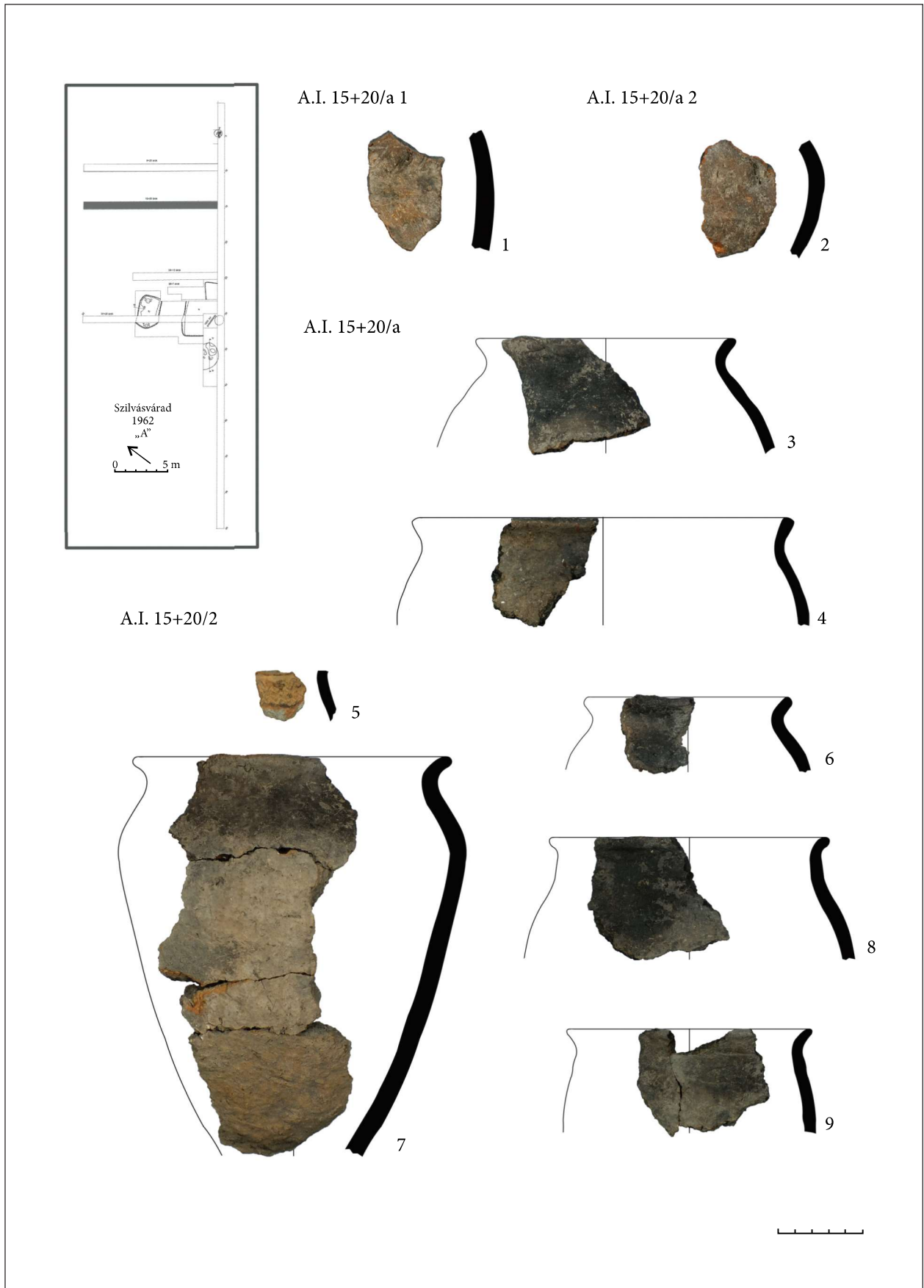


Plate V. Archaeological material from Szilvásvárad–*Sport tér*.

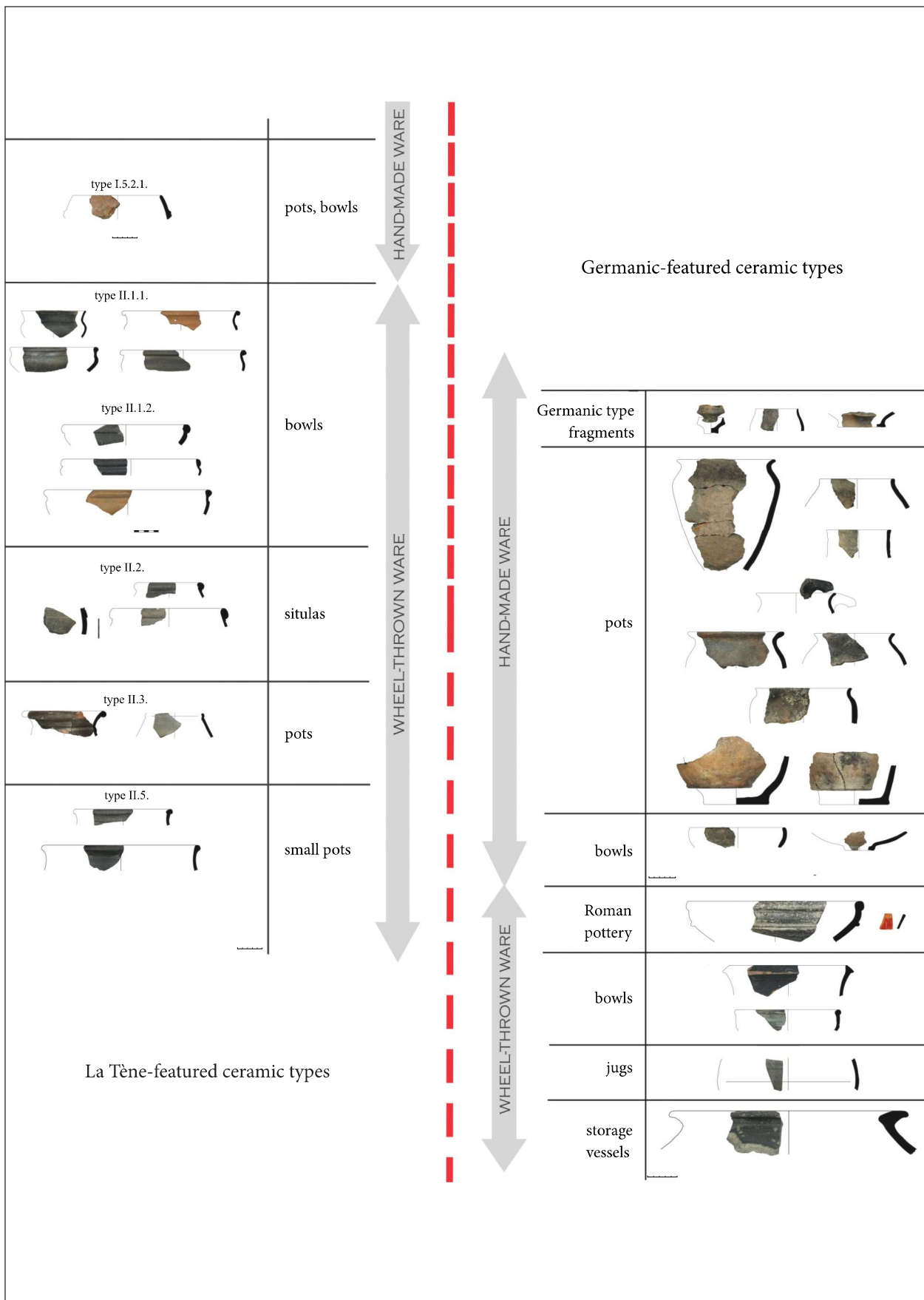


Plate VI. Typo-chronological distribution of the ceramic material from Szilvásváradsport tér.

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>Balkanica</i>	Balkanica, 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 Musei 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>DolgKolozsvar (Ú. S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvar
<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 Moravicae, 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 Jósza 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
<i>Közl Kolozsvár</i>	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
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
MAS	Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca, Nitra
<i>MatBV</i>	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
<i>MittAGW</i>	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft Wien
<i>MittAI</i>	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
<i>MittPK</i>	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Vienna
<i>Monographien RGZM</i>	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
<i>OpArch</i>	Opuscula Archaeologica, Arheološki zavod, Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
OZ	Osječki Zbornik, Osijek
ÖAW	Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien
<i>Ősrégészeti levelek</i>	Ősrégészeti levelek / Prehistoric newsletter, Budapest
<i>PamArch</i>	Památky Archeologické, Praha
PBF	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München, Stuttgart
<i>Pontica</i>	Pontica, Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London
<i>Prilozi IAZ</i>	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu
<i>PrzArch</i>	Przegląd Archeologiczny, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin
RAE	Revue Archéologique de l'Est, Dijon
RAO	Revue archéologique de l'ouest, Rennes
<i>RégFüz</i>	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
RGZM	Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Monographien, Bonn / Mainz
RVM	Rad vojvođanskih muzeja
SAB	Studa Archaeologica Brunensia
<i>Sargetia</i>	Sargeția, Buletinul Muzeului județului Hunedoara, Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
SBA	Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde, Bonn
<i>Sborník Brno</i>	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
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
<i>Spisy AUBrno</i>	Spisy Archeologického Ústavu AV ČR Brno
SRLT	Schriftenreihe des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier, Main am Rhein
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar, Arheološki institut, Beograd
<i>Studia UBB</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Študijne zvesti</i>	Študijne 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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