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REVUE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE  
ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

LXVIII

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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

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ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE

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SOMMAIRE  
CONTENTS  
I N H A L T

CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, <i>La revue Dacia fête son centenaire (1924-2024)</i> .....	7
<i>ÉTUDES</i>	
ALAIN TUFFREAU, ROXANA DOBRESCU, SANDA BALESCU, <i>Nouveaux regards sur quelques gisements paléolithiques situés à la périphérie des Carpates roumaines</i> .....	19
OLIVER DIETRICH, <i>Break or continuity? Bronze Age figurines in southeastern Europe beyond the Žuto Brdo – Gârla Mare culture</i> .....	43
DRAGOȘ MÂNDESCU, <i>The spur from Valea Stâni. On horses and men in Early Iron Age Ferigile group</i> .....	85
LIVIA BUZOIANU, <i>Timbres amphoriques attribués à Héraclée du Pont découverts en Dobroudja</i> .....	149
GABRIEL MIRCEA TALMAȚCHI, <i>Considerations regarding the presence of autonomous coins from Mesambria in the Istro-Pontic territory</i> .....	177
MARKO DIZDAR, ASJA TONC, <i>The Late La Tène bronze vessels in the south-eastern Carpathian Basin</i> .....	193
OCTAVIAN MUNTEANU, VASILE IARMULSCHI, DANIEL SPÂNU, <i>Zarubincy-type fibulae: A return to regional and supra-regional connections</i> .....	221
CHRISTIAN GUGL, CRISTINA-GEORGETA ALEXANDRESCU, <i>Archaeological research in Troesmis in 2010-2017: An overview</i> .....	255
ADRIANA PANAITTE, <i>The Roman roads at the Lower Danube and the milestone dedication</i> .....	269
VIRGIL MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, <i>About bracelets and necklaces with “pouches”</i> .....	299
ERWIN GÁLL, FLORIN MĂRGINEAN, MIHÁLY HUBA HÖGYES, VIKTÓRIA HORVÁTH, LEVENTE DACZÓ, <i>Thinking in Space! Why are funerary sites absent in eastern parts of Transylvania in the 7<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries?</i> .....	323
CRISTINA PARASCHIV-TALMAȚCHI, CONSTANTIN ȘOVA, <i>Aspects on the evolution of the early medieval settlement from Oltina – Capul Dealului through the lens of the two decades of archaeological research</i> .....	383
<i>NOTES ET DISCUSSIONS</i>	
ATTILA LÁSZLÓ, <i>Transylvanian archaeologists, contributors to the first volume of the journal Dacia</i> .....	419
DRAGOȘ MÂNDESCU, CRISTIAN EDUARD ȘTEFAN, MONICA MĂRGĂRIT, DRAGOȘ ALEXANDRU MIREA, <i>Note on a Bronze Age blade from Sălătrucu, Argeș County</i> .....	437

THIBAUT CASTELLI, DRAGOȘ HĂLMAGI, <i>Un Péparéthien à Istros</i> .....	449
TOBIAS HIRSCH, FLORIAN FEIL, <i>Drei hellenistische Dekrete aus Istros</i> .....	461
CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, FLORIAN MATEI-POPESCU, <i>Un nouveau procureur de Dacia Apulensis</i> .....	467
ADRIAN BĂTRÎNA, <i>An archaeological source on archiereus costume in Moldavia in the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century</i> .....	473
 <i>COMPTES RENDUS</i>	
Miglena Stamberova, <i>Fibulite na Drevna Trakija (V – I v. pr. Xr.) / The Fibulae in Ancient Thrace (5<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> century BC)</i> , Disertacii tom 16 / Dissertationes volume 16, Sofia, 2023, 551 pages, 38 plates, 10 maps, ISBN 978-619-254-348-0 ( <i>Daniel Spânu</i> ) .....	487
 <i>ABRÉVIATIONS</i> .....	 491

TRANSYLVANIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS, CONTRIBUTORS  
TO THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL *DACIA*

ATTILA LÁSZLÓ\*

**Keywords:** *Dacia* journal, Vasile Pârvan, Márton Roska, Sándor Ferenczi, Ferenc László

**Abstract:** The list of contributors to volume I of the journal *Dacia* is significant for Vasile Pârvan's scientific policy in the sense that the general secretary of the Romanian Academy strove to attract also Hungarian archaeologists from Transylvania (some of whom were already well known in the professional circles), to the scientific life in reorganization of post-First World War Romania. The author evokes some of Vasile Pârvan's collaborators (Márton Roska, Sándor Ferenczi, Ferenc László), recalling some lesser-known aspects of post-war Romanian archaeology.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** revista *Dacia*, Vasile Pârvan, Márton Roska, Sándor Ferenczi, Ferenc László

**Rezumat:** Lista autorilor volumului I din revista *Dacia* este semnificativă pentru politica științifică a lui Vasile Pârvan, în sensul că secretarul general al Academiei Române a făcut eforturi pentru a atrage și arheologi unguri din Transilvania (dintre care unii erau deja bine cunoscuți în cercurile profesionale) în viața științifică în reorganizare din România de după Primul Război Mondial. Autorul îi evocă pe unii dintre colaboratorii lui Vasile Pârvan (Márton Roska, Sándor Ferenczi, Ferenc László), rememorând unele aspecte mai puțin cunoscute ale arheologiei românești de după Primul Război Mondial.

“Ce périodique annuel est l’organe d’un Institut [Archéologique Roumain] qui n’existe pas encore” – Vasile Pârvan wrote in April 1927, in the first sentence of the foreword to the first volume of the journal *Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie*, which was originally expected to be printed in 1924<sup>1</sup>. The assertion, as well as the actual date of the publication of the volume, express concisely Pârvan's efforts and difficulties in his endeavours to reorganize the cultural and scientific life of post-war Romania in general and to lay the foundations of modern Romanian archaeology in particular<sup>2</sup>. In this first volume, the preparation of which took several years, Pârvan himself wrote five papers, and among the great scientific personalities of the time

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<sup>1</sup> *Avant-propos*, *Dacia* 1, 1924 (1927), p. V-VII.

<sup>2</sup> About the life and activity of V. Pârvan see Condurachi 1957; Vulpe 1967; Zub 1974; Zub 1975; Zub 1983; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 223-280 (especially p. 241-250), with further literature.

he succeeded in attracting the renowned French historian of Antiquity, Jérôme Carcopino, with an interesting study on the riches of Dacia. Most contributions belonged to his disciples and close collaborators in Bucharest (Ion Andrieşescu, Teofil Sauciuc-Săveanu, Radu Vulpe and Ecaterina Dunăreanu-Vulpe, Alexandru Bărcăcilă, Vladimir Dumitrescu), but among the authors there are also five archaeologists from Transylvania, namely, in order: Francisc (Ferenc) László (Sfântu Gheorghe), Constantin Daicoviciu, Alexandru (Sándor) Ferenczi, Martin (Márton) Roska (Cluj) and Aurel Filimon (Târgu Mureş)<sup>3</sup>. The list of contributors to volume I of the journal is significant for Pârvan's scientific policy in the sense that the general secretary of the Romanian Academy strove to attract also Hungarian archaeologists from Transylvania (some of whom were already well known in the professional circles), to the scientific life in reorganization of post-First World War Romania<sup>4</sup>. In evoking Pârvan's collaborators hereunder, we want to recall some lesser-known aspects of post-war Romanian archaeology.

\*

Of those mentioned, M. Roska and S. Ferenczi started their careers in Béla Pósta's school of archaeology, which existed for two decades (1899-1919) within the University of Cluj<sup>5</sup>. After the end of the First World War, the Franz Josef University of Cluj was taken over by the Romanian authorities, and the royal decree of 12 September 1919 confirmed the transformation of the university into a Romanian university on 1 October 1919. Alongside scholars such as Dimitrie Gusti, Nicolae Iorga and Petru Poni, Vasile Pârvan also contributed to the foundation of the Romanian university. The inaugural lecture of the university, suggestively entitled *The Duty of Our Life (Datoria vieţii noastre)*, was given on 2 November 1919 by Pârvan himself, who also taught ancient history and art history in Cluj in the years 1919-1920. In the following years, he also travelled to some regions of Transylvania, visited museums and archaeological sites<sup>6</sup>. During

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Dacia 1, 1924 (1927), p. VIII (*Sommaire*).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g. Pârvan 1973, p. 247, 274-275, 277; A. László 1973, p. 183-188; Zub 1983, p. 165-167.

<sup>5</sup> When the Ferencz József (Franz Josef) University of Cluj was created in 1872, archaeology was taught at the Faculty of Letters in the Department of Auxiliary Sciences of History. In order to alleviate the lack of specialists in the field in museums, in 1898 this department was transformed into the Department of Archaeology, and in 1899 Béla Pósta (1862-1919), who had come from the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest, was appointed as a full professor and head of department. Holding this position, by virtue of the agreement between the University and the Transylvanian Museum Society, he also became the director of the Numismatic and Archaeological Collection of the Transylvanian National Museum which, together with the library, formed the basis of the University's Institute of Numismatics and Archaeology. By attracting his best students and training them in the main fields of archaeology and sciences of antiquity (prehistory, provincial-Roman archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics, age of migration, etc.), Pósta gradually built up a team to perform the tasks of the department, institute and museum. Between 1910 and 1919, he also edited the archaeological journal of European level *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából / Travaux de la Section Numismatique et Archéologique du Musée National de Transylvanie*. As for his team, he took on the second-year student Árpád Buday as a collaborator as early as the autumn of 1899, and in the following two years the students István Kovács and Márton Roska also became institute trainees (*stagiaires*). They were the first generation of B. Pósta's school. After obtaining their bachelor's degree and then their doctorate, in 1911-1913 all three of them also obtained habilitation and the degree of docent, with the right to teach at the university. In 1912-1914 Sándor Ferenczi also joined the team, but he was called to arms and had to pause his studies until the end of the war. For further details see below. On Béla Pósta's school of archaeology in Cluj see the monographic works Vincze 2014; A. László 2019; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 219.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Zub 1983, p. 145-147, 167-168; Dumitraşcu 1992; see also below.

this period, Pârvan had also the opportunity to meet personally several Transylvanian specialists, including some Hungarian archaeologists, whose work was known to him from the literature and whom he asked to work with him, providing them moral and professional support.

Within the new university, research and teaching in the field of archaeology and Antiquity was carried out in the Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics (which became the Institute of Classical Studies in 1929, when several related scientific departments merged) of the University of Upper Dacia which, in 1927, after the death of the founding king, officially became the King Ferdinand I University of Cluj.

The new institute stemmed from the Institute of Numismatics and Archaeology, with its rich collection and its own specialized library, that of the old university. The first director of the institute became prof. D. M. Teodorescu (1881-1947), former curator of the National Museum of Antiquities in Bucharest and close collaborator of Vasile Pârvan. A man of European culture, a Christian and tolerant soul, Teodorescu appreciated the professional merits of the Institute's former collaborators who –although they could not fully preserve their previously obtained academic status – were able to continue their scientific work after 1919, under the new conditions<sup>7</sup>. Thus, Árpád Buday (1879-1937), a former senior lecturer, was (re)employed as a lecturer, and István (Ștefan) Kovács (1880-1955) and Márton Roska (1880-1961), with doctorate (1908) and habilitation (1913), became assistants. The young Sándor Ferenczi (1894-1945), who resumed his university studies interrupted in 1914 only after the end of the war, obtained a Bachelor's degree in History and Latin at the new university in Cluj in 1920. In October of the same year, he was appointed stagiaire of the Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics, becoming a close collaborator, and later assistant, of Professor D.M. Teodorescu. It was in this *milieu* that the rising career of Constantin Daicoviciu (originally named Daicovici, 1898-1973) began, who started his studies in 1918 at the Faculty of Letters of the Franz Josef University of Cluj, was a scholarship holder of the Gojdu Foundation in Budapest, and graduated in classical philology after the war, in 1922, at the new university. In 1921, while he was still a student, he was also appointed, together with Ferenczi, a stagiaire at Professor D.M. Teodorescu's Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics.

During this tumultuous period, Pârvan's support also materialized in some unusual circumstances. In November 1919 several Hungarian intellectuals, including Buday and Roska, were charged with conspiracy against state security and briefly arrested. Released while awaiting trial (which took place in May 1920 and during which all charges against them were dropped), their existence and careers were jeopardized. At this very difficult time in their lives, Vasile Pârvan, who had just been in Cluj for the opening of the academic year, lobbied for Buday and Roska and, thus, they were both reinstated at the Institute<sup>8</sup>.

\*

The subsequent careers of those mentioned evolved very differently. The well-known specialist in Roman provincial archaeology and Latin epigraphy, Árpád Buday, after some hesitation, chose to emigrate and, in 1924, became a professor at the University of Szeged, where he set up a department

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<sup>7</sup> Cf. Vincze 2014; A. László 2019, p. 113-119; Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021, p. 22-29; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 238-241.

<sup>8</sup> Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021, p. 24.



of archaeology and restarted the editing of the journal *Dolgozatok*<sup>9</sup>. István Kovács who, in the pre-war period, had distinguished himself especially by his exemplary research of prehistoric and migration period necropolises (Apahida, Bandu de Cîmpie, Decea Mureşului, Târgu Mureş, Sântana de Mureş)<sup>10</sup>, as well as by his numismatic studies, never managed to recover from the trauma he had suffered during the First World War on the eastern front and during his imprisonment in Siberia (1916-1918). After 1919 he continued his work at the Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics of the new university in Cluj and declined the invitation to become a professor at the university in Szeged. Due to his worsening health and difficult family situation, he hardly managed to perform his professional tasks and retired in 1938<sup>11</sup>. In such circumstances, among the Hungarian archaeologists of Cluj, Pârvan could only count on the collaboration of the mature researcher M. Roska and of the beginner researcher S. Ferenczi for the preparation of the first volume of the journal *Dacia*.

\*

With a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Letters obtained in 1904, a doctorate awarded in 1908, and a habilitation obtained in 1913, with important excavations and published papers, M. Roska became in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a respected specialist in prehistoric archaeology and palaeoethnology, also known abroad. This statement is supported by the fact that in June 1925 he was elected corresponding member of the German Institute of Archaeology<sup>12</sup>. His research before the First World War (which he continued in the 1920s) on the Transylvanian Palaeolithic or Bronze Age tell settlements may even be regarded as groundbreaking<sup>13</sup>. D.M. Teodorescu saw in him a worthy collaborator and appreciated his work, while Roska called Teodorescu "my benevolent master"<sup>14</sup>. A speaker of Romanian since his youth, in 1923 he also began publishing in the official state language. Thus, in addition to an extensive report on the research in southern Transylvania,

<sup>9</sup> See the papers presented at the commemorative conference organized on the occasion of the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Árpád Buday, in *DolgCluj* S.N.12-13 (22-23), 2017-2018 (2021), p. 11-188.

<sup>10</sup> See e.g. his publications, in *DolgCluj* 2, 1911, p. 1-69 (Apahida); 3, 1912, p. 250-367 (Sântana de Mureş); 5, 1915, p. 226-325 (Târgu Mureş).

<sup>11</sup> In the interwar period he carried out only two archaeological excavations, at Cluj – *str. Banatului* (1934) and at Teiuş (1938), in collaboration with S. Ferenczi and O. Floca, and published only one significant study, about the cemetery at Decea Mureşului (Kovács 1928-1932). On the life and work of I. Kovács see also Kelemen 1956; Székely 1956; I. Ferenczi 2004; Vincze 2006; Dobos, Gáll, Körösfői 2017-2018, with further bibliography.

<sup>12</sup> Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021, p. 162 (Documents): letter of the secretary general of the Archaeological Institute of the German Empire, Gerhard Martin Karl Rodenwaldt, dated 9<sup>th</sup> June 1925.

<sup>13</sup> See, for example, his publications in *Erdélyi Múzeum*, 1909, p. 121-143; *DolgCluj* 3, 1912, p. 201-249; 5, 1914, p. 1-12; *ACMIT* 1923, p. 25-51, 54-55; *Buletinul Societăţii de Ştiinţe din Cluj* 2, 1924-1925, 2, p. 183-192; 3, 1926-1927, 2, p. 67-74, 193-196; 4, 1928-1929, 2, p. 85-86, 87-88; *Az ősrégészet kézikönyve. I. A régibb kőkor [Handbook of prehistoric archaeology. I. Palaeolithic]*, Cluj, 1926, 351 p. (Palaeolithic); *DolgCluj* 3, 1912, p. 1-73 (Pecica – *Nagysánc/Sanţul Mare*); *Múzeumi és Könyvtári Értesítő* 1913, p. 81-122; 1914, p. 73-104; *Gemina* 1923, p. 9-15, 51-56, 78-93, 128-137 (Periamos/Periam – *Sánchalom*) (Bronze Age tell settlements).

<sup>14</sup> Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021, p. 25. In a report on Roska's archaeological research in 1923, D.M. Teodorescu underlines the interest of foreign specialists particularly in the results of Roska's research on the Transylvanian Palaeolithic, concluding that, in view of the results obtained, "it is our duty to thank our colleague for his tireless and fruitful work". In his turn, Roska considered Teodorescu as a man with a noble soul, a good specialist and an understanding colleague, who appreciated both the scientific background of his collaborators, and the work carried out in the institute led by him.

written in collaboration with D.M. Teodorescu<sup>15</sup>, Roska published, as sole author, the results of his excavations carried out in 1921-1922 in the old Romanian cemetery at Vărarea (Nepos) in the County of Bistrița-Năsăud<sup>16</sup>. In addition to these reports on the fieldwork carried out, which saw the light of the press in *Publicațiile Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Secțiunea pentru Transilvania* (whose chairman was Professor Alexandru I. Lapedatu), Roska published numerous papers both in specialised journals and in cultural publications, such as *Dacoromania* (Cluj), *Gemina* (Timișoara), *Arhivele Olteniei* (Craiova), *Convorbiri Literare* (București)<sup>17</sup>.

Knowing these premises, it is somewhat surprising the polemical tone of the exchange of letters between M. Roska and V. Pârvan in November-December 1925<sup>18</sup>. Having learned from various people and the press that Pârvan was dissatisfied with his conduct, Roska sent him a long letter, a real confession, in which he tried to clarify their relations, expecting a similar gesture from Pârvan. Recalling their previous meetings, Roska gratefully recalls Pârvan's humane and collegial gesture in 1919, shown "in the most difficult of times". He remembers that they met for the second time in 1920, when he and Teodorescu visited the sick Pârvan in a clinic. Roska mentions that, at one point, Pârvan enigmatically told him that "whoever does not get on the cart in time will walk". Roska did not understand the meaning of these words at the time, and it was only in the subsequent discussion with Teodorescu that he realized that Pârvan had been expecting a reply from him to the request of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Cluj to continue his work – a request that should have been addressed to Roska following Pârvan's intervention, but which the Faculty had not addressed to him until that moment. Pârvan's distrust surprised him all the more as he had assured Teodorescu as early as 1919 that whatever happened, he would stay put and, despite the fact that he had been invited four times to emigrate to Hungary, he preferred to continue his work in Transylvania, and the results he obtained in recent years speak for themselves. He also recalls his good collaboration with Professor Teodorescu, who kept Pârvan informed about his work at all times. As concerns some "rumours" about his political views, he says: "I make only one policy: the reconciliation of Romanians and Hungarians, who in the future will have to follow the same path, otherwise, tied to foreign interests, both nations will be swallowed by the waves of Germanism and Pan-Slavism". Finally, we should mention that, as concerns the "accusations" concerning his hesitations about his identity ("either Hungarian, or Armenian", as Pârvan has allegedly said), he says that his father had Armenian ancestors, originally from Moldavia, who, passing through Galicia, settled in Maramureș, where the family had been documented since 1578. On his mother's side, he had Hungarian descent and therefore considered himself an Armenian-Hungarian.

<sup>15</sup> Teodorescu, Roska 1923.

<sup>16</sup> Roska 1924a. In his research in this region, Roska was supported by the former K&K captain, the amateur archaeologist and historian from Năsăud, Iulian Marțian (1867-1937), honorary member of the Romanian Academy (1933), author of an archaeological repertory of Transylvania (Marțian 1909; Marțian 1920). See Gaiu 2012, p. 115 and 131-133: letters from M. Roska to I. Marțian from 1921-1922, regarding the excavations at Vărarea.

<sup>17</sup> For the articles in the mentioned journals, see Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021, p. 198-203 (list of publications in the field of archaeology by M. Roska).

<sup>18</sup> Roska's typewritten letter, in Romanian, dated 29<sup>th</sup> November 1925, is in the Library of the Romanian Academy. A summary of the letter was published by Alexandru Zub (1975, p. 364, no. 3088). The full text of the letter, translated into Hungarian, was published by Z. Vincze and Z.Z. Vincze (2021, p. 163-167, no. 3). Pârvan's reply from 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1925 has been preserved only as a draft, cf. Pârvan 1973, p. 274-275.

Pârvan reacted quickly, briefly, in a tone of superiority, but we have no data on whether or not his reply (preserved in concept, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1925, see note 18) was sent and whether it reached the addressee. Pârvan replies to Roska as a boss to his subordinate, claiming that there was nothing between them to clarify. He referred to something Roska had said in 1919, namely that, as Pârvan accounted it, he had promised to become a good Romanian of Armenian origin, as he had previously been a good Hungarian of Armenian origin. Not receiving any confirmation, he, Pârvan, chose to remain reserved about it. He warned Roska that, as a loyal citizen of the Romanian state and as an objective scholar, he had a duty to respect his honourable position as lecturer of a Romanian university by publishing scientific papers in Romanian press organs.

In the light of the above data and of Roska's publicist activity, Pârvan's reproaches are unfounded and are probably due to the scholar's misinformation and some regrettable mutual misunderstandings. Roska's friendly, collegial exchange of letters with Iulian Marțian is very significant in this respect. In his letter of 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1925, Roska refers to his fourth (!) invitation to take up the position of professor of archaeology at the University of Szeged. Faced with this serious dilemma, he confesses to Marțian that "...I am Transylvanian, formed on this land [...], this is where I work [...] and [yet] here I am considered foreigner, an enemy, and because I work, and only work, and I am the only archaeologist recognized even by the scientific West, I have to fight [I am forced to fight] against silly intrigues daily and I never know, when I leave the museum, to what I will return [...]"<sup>19</sup>.

After this confusing moment, things got back to normal and Roska became one of Pârvan's collaborators; to the first volume of the journal *Dacia* he participated with a report on the prehistoric research carried out during 1924<sup>20</sup>. We do not know the precise date when this study was completed and sent to Bucharest, but it is certain that this happened after April 1925, when he had already signed a paper as a senior lecturer<sup>21</sup>. The first part of the study from *Dacia* presents the results of research on the Palaeolithic period, carried out during the visit to Romania of the renowned French specialist in the field, Henri Breuil, which the University of Cluj funded with 30,000 lei, the purpose being to investigate the traces of Palaeolithic cultures in Transylvania. In the second part of the study, Roska refers to his excavations at Biharia and Valea lui Mihai, in two Neo- and Eneolithic settlements, as well as in the Bronze Age *tell* settlements of Otomani – *Cetatea de Pămînt* and Pecica – *Șanțul Mare*<sup>22</sup>. After this extensive report, Roska would also collaborate on the second volume of *Dacia*, edited by Vasile Pârvan<sup>23</sup>. After the Professor's sudden passing he continued his collaboration with Ion Andrieșescu, who coordinated the publication of the double volume III-IV/1927-1932 of the journal, in which Roska published no less than four papers on various subjects, from the Palaeolithic to the La Tène age<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> See Gaiu 2012, p. 134.

<sup>20</sup> Roska 1924b.

<sup>21</sup> See, in this regard, note 1 of his work cited above (p. 297), in which he refers to a report published in April 1925 (conf. dr. Martin Roska, *Recherches sur le paléolithique en Transylvanie*, Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj, 2, 1925, 2, p. 183-192).

<sup>22</sup> By briefly presenting the results of his archaeological excavations in the Bihor County, he also responded indirectly to some unfounded accusations that appeared in the press in connection with this research which, it seems, were also believed at one time by Vasile Pârvan. See above, Roska's letter from 29<sup>th</sup> November 1925.

<sup>23</sup> Roska 1925.

<sup>24</sup> Roska 1927-1932a; Roska 1927-1932b; Roska 1927-1932c; Roska 1927-1932d.

In the meantime, with the reorganization in 1929 of the institute in Cluj which became the Institute of Classical Studies and the appointment as its head of Professor Emil Panaitescu (who also came from Bucharest to Cluj in 1920), who was less tolerant than D.M. Teodorescu, Roska felt increasingly marginalized. Moreover, in 1936 Roska was again arrested and charged with agitating against the state. The military court sentenced him to three months in prison and the suspension of some of his citizenship rights, but after three weeks he was released, this time thanks to Nicolae Iorga, at whose intervention King Carol II had him amnestied on the occasion of Romania's national day. After these events, Roska decided to emigrate and in the autumn of 1937, he settled in Hungary, continuing his work as a professor at the University of Debrecen<sup>25</sup>.

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Roska's younger colleague, S. Ferenczi, was appointed stagiaire at the Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics in 1920 and became, afterwards as assistant, the closest collaborator of Professor D.M. Teodorescu. Between 1921 and 1929 they carried out, together (with the collaboration of Octavian Floca from the museum in Deva) archaeological surveys and excavations in the area of the Dacian fortresses in the Orăștie Mountains, at Costești and Grădiștea Muncelului; the research was started at the suggestion of V. Pârvan who supported and also visited the excavations<sup>26</sup>. In the absence of Teodorescu, who often had to leave the site because of other obligations, the excavations were skilfully conducted by Ferenczi; he drew up the excavation notebook, made the plan and profile drawings, and managed the smooth running of the work<sup>27</sup>. In the following years, some of the results of this research were published both by D.M. Teodorescu and by S. Ferenczi<sup>28</sup>.

Pârvan also met Ferenczi probably as early as 1919-1920 and it appears from his correspondence that he showed much goodwill in supporting the development of S. Ferenczi's scientific career and his participation in research in the area of the Dacian fortresses<sup>29</sup>. When preparing the first volume of the journal *Dacia* for printing, Pârvan also counted on Ferenczi's collaboration. In his letter of 12 February 1925 to Ferenc László (see below), Pârvan also mentioned Ferenczi's participation in

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<sup>25</sup> According to the indictment, his fault was his participation in a collective volume on the history of Transylvania (*A történeti Erdély [Historical Transylvania]*, edited by Miklós Asztalos, Budapest, 1936) which was considered irredentist (Roska authored three chapters, dealing with prehistory, the migration period and the Hungarian conquest). After the second Vienna decision, Roska returned to Cluj for a short time (1940-1944); during this period, he published, among others, the monographic work on the important archaeological collection of Zsófia Torma (Roska 1941) as well as a comprehensive archaeological repertoire of Transylvania (Roska 1942). After the war he settled again in Hungary, as a professor at the University of Szeged. In 1949 he came into conflict with the Hungarian communist authorities and the People's Court sentenced the 70-year-old archaeologist to eight months in prison. After his release he was unable to continue his career and lived in humiliating conditions for the last part of his life. He died in Budapest in 1961; see Z. Vincze, Z.Z. Vincze 2021. On the life and work of M. Roska, with references, also see Gáll 2010; Gáll 2011-2012; Lezsák 2017-2018.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. Ardelean 2015; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 258-260. Ferenczi began to gather evidences concerning the archaeological sites in the area of Grădiște still during his studies for a future doctoral dissertation. In 1921 he also completed a comprehensive study, parts of which were published posthumously by Constantin Daicoviciu (Daicoviciu, Ferenczi 1951, p. 66-116). In the 1920s, at the urging of Vasile Pârvan, S. Ferenczi also began the research of ancient fortifications in the mountains of southeastern Transylvania, in the basin of the Upper Olt River. The results of this research were used in his doctoral thesis, concerning the Dacian fortresses in eastern Transylvania, defended in 1937; cf. A. Ferenczi 1932-1938.

<sup>27</sup> Ardelean 2015, p. 71, note 12, with reference also to the memories of the archaeologist István Ferenczi, the son of Sándor Ferenczi.

<sup>28</sup> Teodorescu 1926; A. Ferenczi 1926; Teodorescu 1929; Teodorescu 1930-1931; A. Ferenczi 1937.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. Pârvan 1973, p. 274-277, no. 312, 314; Zub 1983, p. 166.

this volume with a paper on research in the area of the Roman Sarmizegetusa. The paper, illustrated with drawings of site plans and archaeological material, presents the results of Ferenczi's research at the isolated ruins located in *Poiana Selei*, a clearing with a particularly beautiful position, situated to the northwest of the village of Grădiștea (Sarmizegetusa). After József Mallász, director of the Deva Museum, drew Professor Teodorescu's attention to the existence of these ruins, he empowered Ferenczi to make a preliminary investigation, and Vasile Pârvan was also present at these excavations for a while. Without then reaching definitive conclusions, Ferenczi considered that the traces of masonry could belong to a *villa* or an outbuilding from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The pottery of La Tène period, discovered during the excavations, show that the site had been frequented even before the Roman conquest<sup>30</sup>.

In the interwar period, S. Ferenczi became a renowned specialist, distinguished by his research in various fields of prehistoric, ancient and medieval archaeology. It is a great pity that this important scientific career was cut short by the war. He lost his life in 1945, in Soviet captivity, at the age of 51<sup>31</sup>.

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The younger colleague of Sándor Ferenczi, Constantin Daicoviciu (Daicovici), specialized in classical philology, was directed to the research of Roman Dacia. In 1921 he was appointed as a stagiaire at the professor D.M. Teodorescu's Institute of Archaeology and Numismatics, and concomitantly he became the secretary of the Commission of Historical Monuments, Section for Transylvania (until 1940). From the assignment of D.M. Teodorescu, C. Daicoviciu carried out archaeological surveys (in 1921), then excavations (from 1924) at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, in collaboration with József Mallász, the director of the museum in Deva. Responding to Pârvan's request, the results of this research were published in the first volume of *Dacia*<sup>32</sup>. In the first part of his substantial study, Daicoviciu reviewed the history of earlier research in the capital of Roman Dacia, after which he presented, with illustrations, the results of his new investigations, during which the remains of various buildings, inscriptions, etc. were discovered. Thanks to the kindness of V. Pârvan, in the years 1925-1927 C. Daicoviciu benefited from a specialization at the *Accademia di Romania* in Rome after which, in 1928, he obtained his Ph.D degree and was appointed assistant at the University of Cluj. After this promising collaboration, C. Daicoviciu later distanced himself from Vasile Pârvan and his disciples and began to forge his own path to become the head of archaeology in Transylvania<sup>33</sup>.

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In the 1920s Vasile Pârvan also co-operated with Aurel Filimon (1891-1946), director of the museum in Târgu Mureș, former assistant of Professor Alexandru Tzigara-Samurçaș at the

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<sup>30</sup> A. Ferenczi 1924.

<sup>31</sup> About the life and work of S. Ferenczi, see Ardelean, Cioca 2012; I. Ferenczi 1994; Tomi 2021.

<sup>32</sup> Daicovici 1924. He published his second report also in *Dacia* (Daicovici 1927-1932).

<sup>33</sup> In 1936, Daicoviciu still characterized Vasile Pârvan as "a bright beacon", "a worthy example to follow", but in 1953 he accused him of romanticism, mysticism and anti-scientific conceptions, cf. Zub 1983, p. 169, 334, 352. See also Daicoviciu 1954, especially p. 160-172, and the reply of V. Cheresteșiu, R. Vulpe and I. Nestor (1954, p. 1844-1845, 1857-1864). On C. Daicoviciu's career, see also Dumitrașcu, Sfrengeu 2008; Vizauer 2021; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 267-270, 281-291.

Museum of National Art in Bucharest. Established in Târgu Mureş in 1918, Filimon tried to arouse V. Pârvan's interest in the antiquities of this part of Transylvania and to attract also the specialists D. M. Teodorescu, Emil Panaitescu and S. Ferenczi from Cluj to research the area<sup>34</sup>. Just during the preparation for printing of the first volume of *Dacia*, in the spring of 1924, a large deposit of bronze objects (which later became one of the "guiding fossils" of Hallstatt A1 period metallurgy) was accidentally discovered at Suseni, near the town of Reghin. Pârvan immediately realized the importance of this find and, at his urging, Filimon prepared for this volume a description of the discovery and the presentation of the component pieces, while Pârvan, in a separate study, analysed more thoroughly the typology and chronology of the objects<sup>35</sup>.

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The third Hungarian archaeologist from Transylvania who collaborated with V. Pârvan to the first volume of the journal *Dacia* was Ferenc László, teacher at the Reformed Mikó College and curator of the Szekler National Museum (SzNM) in Sfântu Gheorghe (Sepsiszentgyörgy), who became well known in European archaeology mainly due to his excavations in Ariuşd (Erősd). Thanks mostly to their correspondence, the "history" of his scientific relationships with Vasile Pârvan can be followed almost step by step.

The two archaeologists met during V. Pârvan's visit to the SzNM on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1924, a meeting that laid the foundations for their future collaboration<sup>36</sup>. After this visit, V. Pârvan ordered his technical assistant, Dionisie Pecurariu, to go to Sfântu Gheorghe to draw some archaeological finds in the SzNM collections<sup>37</sup>. Pecurariu's assignment having been fulfilled, Vasile Pârvan, who was then in Rome, sent a letter to László on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1925<sup>38</sup>. In the first part of this letter, Pârvan thanks F. László for the kindness with which he supported D. Pecurariu and also provides some clarifications on his [Pârvan's] understanding of scientific collaboration, in the sense that he respects every researcher's right to their scientific property.

It is worth noting here that at the time Pârvan was finishing his main work, *Getica*, published in 1926, a year before his sudden passing. For the thorough documentation of his synthesis on the protohistory of Dacia, the author used not only the available ancient sources and specialized literature but also many original, unpublished archaeological materials in various museums or private collections, which were studied on the spot. Thus, V. Pârvan's book also includes

<sup>34</sup> At Filimon's invitation, Vasile Pârvan, together with Dorin Popescu, carried out some preliminary research at Lechința de Mureş and Cristeşti, near Târgu Mureş, followed by excavations. The research in the Roman settlement of Cristeşti which overlaps traces from the Dacian era, was continued by D.M. Teodorescu and Emil Panaitescu, assisted by A. Ferenczi. Cf. Pop 2001. See also Popescu 1925; A. Ferenczi 1926-1928.

<sup>35</sup> Cf. Filimon 1924; Pârvan 1924a. See also Rusu 1963, especially p. 184-189: Die Horte der Gruppe Cincu-Suseni, Hallstatt A1, 12. Jh. v.u.Z.

<sup>36</sup> The date of Pârvan's visit, accompanied by D.M. Teodorescu, is recorded in the visitors' book of the SzNM; cf. F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022, p. 38/77 and note 55/74. A little later, Ion Andrieşescu's visit took place, who offered László on this occasion his book, *Piscul Crăşani* (Bucureşti, 1924), with the following dedication: "D-lui Dr. Francisc László, custode director al Muzeului Național Secuiesc din Sf. Gheorghe. Omagiu de deosebită stimă" [To Dr. Francisc László, director custodian of the Szekler National Museum in St. George. Homage of great esteem"].

<sup>37</sup> In *Getica*, in the foreword to the book, as well as in its abstract in French, Pârvan mentions Pecurariu by name as an old collaborator and expresses his gratitude for his original drawings; cf. Pârvan 1926/1982, p. 2/8, 726/416.

<sup>38</sup> A. László 2008-2010, p. 125-127, p. 131-133 (Annex 1, photocopy), p. 135 (transcription), p. 136 (Hungarian translation); A. László 2011, p. 44-46, fig. 1-2 (photocopy), p. 53 (Appendix 1, transcription), p. 54 (Appendix 2, Romanian translation).

well-illustrated archaeological finds from the Bronze Age and the Early/Late Iron Age, dug out in the Szekler Land and, in particular, in the former Treiscaune (Háromszék/Three Seats, nowadays Covasna) County, which was one of the best archaeologically researched regions of interwar Romania. When referring to these finds, V. Pârvan mentions F. László's research and thanks him for providing material and information, much of it unpublished, which could be used in the book. Besides ceramics and other types of objects, V. Pârvan particularly appreciated the map drawn up by F. László on the diffusion of the archaeological finds from the Early and Late Iron Age (Hallstatt and Latène)<sup>39</sup>. In his letter of 12<sup>th</sup> February 1925, Pârvan refers, among other things, to a black vessel, interesting both for its shape and its ornamentation, which belongs to the grooved bitronconic vessels of the Hallstatt period, known at the time as "Villanova urns"; several such vessels, found in the former Treiscaune County, were also presented in *Getica*<sup>40</sup>.

The same letter of 12<sup>th</sup> February 1925 further refers to V. Pârvan's efforts in preparing the first volume of the journal *Dacia*, including the collaboration with F. László. "My assistant tells me that you are interested in our archaeological journal in French [...] it is in the best stage of preparation. So far, our collaborators in Transylvania are Prof. Teodorescu, dr. Roska, Daicovici and Ferenczy [Ferenczi!] who will report on the latest discoveries and excavations (in the Palaeolithic caves, at Perjamos [Periam], at Sarmizegetusa, in the Sebeş Mountains, etc.). As I told you on the occasion of my visit to Sf. Gheorghe, I would be very happy if we had something from you already in our first volume". In addition to this invitation to publish in the journal *Dacia*, Pârvan also had in mind the prospect of a lasting collaboration. He realized the importance of the excavations in Ariuşd, interrupted by the outbreak of the First World War, and was willing to provide the necessary funds for their resumption. The letter continues: "also, if you wish and if you have the time, I could provide you this summer with 40000-50000 lei for the new excavations; the finds will obviously have to find their place exclusively in our journal, which is the official organ of the Ministry of Cults, which provides the money both for the excavations and for printing the results".

In the 1920s, one of the priority areas of prehistoric research of Pârvan's archaeological school became the research of Neolithic – Eneolithic civilizations with painted pottery (especially Gumelniţa and Cucuteni), neglected in Romania after Hubert Schmidt's excavations in Cucuteni, northern Moldavia (1909-1910); the attention of some of his best students (e.g. the couple Hortensia and Vladimir Dumitrescu, Gheorghe Ştefan) was directed precisely in this direction. After carrying out some field reconnaissance, Pârvan himself started the archaeological excavations in the Cucuteni A settlement from Bonţeşti, near Focşani, in September 1926, which were continued after Pârvan's illness by Vladimir Dumitrescu. Also in 1926, Hortensia Dumitrescu began excavations in the settlement of the same period in Ruginoasa (Iaşi County), and then V. Dumitrescu will carry

<sup>39</sup> Cf. Pârvan 1926/1982, p. 366/258 note 1, 385/216, 388/217, 421/232, 425/234, 461/265, 587/326-590/328, 726/415, fig. 266 (Icfalău), 267 (Baraolt), 268 (Bita), 269 (Ilieni), 279 (Covasna), 280-281 (Ghidfalău), 299 (Ozun), 300 (Reti – present-day Reci), 446 (Sânzieni and Chepeţ – present-day Căpeni), 447 (Sfântu Gheorghe), 448 (Comolău and Dalnic), 449 (Chepeţ), 451 (Olteni and Comolău). In addition to the figures in the text, some finds are also presented in the photographs in the plates XXII/2, XL (Bronze Age, Hallstatt and Latène pottery from the collections of SzNM).

<sup>40</sup> Pârvan 1926/1982, fig. 267-268, 279-280. It is significant for V. Pârvan's personality and moral standing that, in connection with the publication of the vessel mentioned, in a passage of the letter he expresses his conviction that every researcher has the right to publish his own findings, and he, as a teacher, not only did not appropriate the results of his students but urged them to publish independently. These principles, the idea of respect for intellectual property, are also reiterated in the foreword to *Getica*, where he mentions that in this book, in the text, in the notes and under the images, he acknowledges everyone's contribution, "even that of the most modest and innocent rural amateur" (Pârvan 1926/1982, p. 2/7).

out excavations, on behalf of the V. Pârvan, in the archaeological site of Cucuteni B period from Drăgușeni (Suceava County)<sup>41</sup>.

Pârvan's offer of fund archaeological excavations in south-eastern Transylvania shows that, in this field, he also relied on F. László's expertise, who was already known in Europe for his methodical excavations in the painted pottery settlement of Ariușd and other sites, the results of which were published in well-documented studies and articles, richly illustrated with photographs and drawings<sup>42</sup>. In addition to domestic archaeologists, several renowned foreign specialists (as Walter Bremer, Gustaf Kossinna, Leon Kozłowski, Jaroslav Palliardi, Hubert Schmidt, and after László's death, in 1926, also Vere Gordon Childe) visited the Ariușd archaeological excavations area and studied the discoveries in the SzNM<sup>43</sup>.

The excavations were halted during the First World War and the possibility of resuming them only arose after a decade of interruption. Even before Pârvan's offer, the first encouragement came from the British archaeologist V. Gordon Childe, with whom F. László had been corresponding since 1923<sup>44</sup>. Childe not only insisted on the continuation of the excavations in Ariușd, but he also obtained, as early as 1924, the financial support of the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology. After the necessary official measures had been made to the Romanian authorities, the excavations were to begin in the summer of 1925 under László's direction<sup>45</sup>. Thus, Pârvan's offer to fund the excavations in Ariușd came after these antecedents. The management of the SzNM accepted the offer of the General Secretary of the Romanian Academy and also succeeded in reaching a new collaboration agreement with the Cambridge Museum, in the sense that the joint excavations were postponed to 1926<sup>46</sup>.

We do not know F. László's reply to the Pârvan's letter of 12<sup>th</sup> February 1925, but, according to the next letter from V. Pârvan to F. László of 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1925, in the meantime, the archaeologist from Sfântu Gheorghe had already sent him the illustration for his study and had made suggestions for the excavations in Ariușd in the summer of 1925<sup>47</sup>.

In his letter, Pârvan confirms the receipt of the pictures for F. László's study on the types of Ariușd vessels, intended for the first volume of the journal *Dacia*. He assures the author that, after the reproductions have been made, the 14 pictures mentioned in the letter (more precisely, 13 typological plates with drawings of vessels and one comprehensive statistical table) will be sent back to the author to be kept at the SzNM (which was subsequently done). He expresses his satisfaction that László begins his collaboration "with this beautiful typological study". He makes

<sup>41</sup> Cf. Monah, Cucuș 1985, p. 19, 66, 81, 141; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 253-254. The results of this research were published only after V. Pârvan's death, cf. H. Dumitrescu 1927-1932 (Ruginoasa); V. Dumitrescu 1927-1932a (Bontăști); V. Dumitrescu 1927-1932b (Drăgușeni). About the discovery of the Bontăști settlement, V. Pârvan informed F. László as early as the autumn of 1924, as appears from László's correspondence with V.G. Childe, see A. László 1973, p. 176, 192 and notes 40-41.

<sup>42</sup> Cf. especially F. László 1911; F. László 1912; F. László 1914. The list of F. László's publications see in F. László 1978/2022, p. 208-209/442-444. About the life and work of F. László see F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022; A. László 1978/2022a; A. László 1987; A. László 2007; A. László 2009b; A. László 2020; Bărbulescu 2022, p. 192, fig. 161-165. For a complete list of references, see F. László 1978/2022, p. 209-212/445-451.

<sup>43</sup> A. László 1978/2022a, p. 92-93/177; A. László 2022b, p. 197.

<sup>44</sup> Cf. A. László 1973, p. 171-185, 189-196; A. László 2009a.

<sup>45</sup> A. László 1973, p. 185; A. László 1978, p. 97; A. László 2009a, p. 41.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibidem*; A. László 1978-1979b.

<sup>47</sup> A. László 2008-2010, p. 127-128, 134 (Annex 2, photocopy), 137 (Annex 5-6, transcription, Hungarian translation); A. László 2011, p. 46-47, fig. 3 (photocopy), p. 55 (Appendix 3, transcription).



a few comments on the translation of the text and the make-up of the illustration. He assures the author that he will personally handle the [French] translation “with all due care” and then, when proofreading, he will be able to make any changes he deems necessary. As regards some documentation difficulties pointed out by László, Pârvan promises that he will enquire at the Library of the Academy about publications on the [Cucuteni] sites in Galicia and if he finds anything useful, he will immediately make them available to László. The letter ends with his agreement on the period when the excavations are to begin.

As proven by Pârvan’s letter, quoted above, the illustration was sent first (in March-April 1925), in order to start the technical preparation of the pictures for printing. The manuscript was finished in May and its typewriting on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1925; this is also the date printed below the published text<sup>48</sup>. The work was written by F. László in Hungarian<sup>49</sup> and Pârvan took care of the translation of the text into French. The translation is accurate, only the title has been changed: “Types of vessels in Ariuşd” (in original: *Az erősdí edények típusai*) has become “Types of painted vessels in Ariuşd” (in French *Les types de vases peints d’Ariuşd (Erősd)*)<sup>50</sup>. We do not know who and why this apparently insignificant modification was made, which changes the meaning of the title of the work, which tackles the study of Ariuşd pottery as a whole, and not only of painted pottery, which, although important, is only one category of Ariuşd ceramics<sup>51</sup>!

The manuscript was accompanied by a letter from F. László, also dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 1925, which we know thanks to the preserved concept, written in Hungarian<sup>52</sup>. “I am sending, a few days late, the Hungarian text of my study”, writes F. László. “The work, no matter how much I tried to compress the material, became more extensive than I had planned. This is the cause of the delay, which, I believe, will be to the advantage of the work”. He also mentions the difficulties encountered in his scientific documentation efforts, in knowing the Neolithic finds related to those of the Ariuşd type.

<sup>48</sup> See F. László 1924, p. 27; A. László 1978-1979a, p. 639.

<sup>49</sup> The original text has been preserved both in F. László’s manuscript and a typed copy (cf. the editor’s note in F. László 2007, p. 47). Some parts of this text, in Hungarian, were published in the volume F. László 1978/2022, p. 189-202/401-423. The full text of the paper was edited only in 2007 by A. László, accompanied by an introductory study, see A. László 2007; F. László 2007.

<sup>50</sup> Cf. F. László 1924, p. 1; F. László 2007, p. 31; A. László 2007, p. 22-23.

<sup>51</sup> This comprehensive study is the first attempt at a morphological and stylistic analysis of the Ariuşd – Cucuteni pottery, with statistical evaluations of the frequency of the various types of vessels, depending also on the stratigraphy of the Ariuşd settlement (on the importance of this study see Niţu 1973). László also refers in his paper to analogies found in contemporary settlements in different regions of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. For comparisons, László relied both on literature and on direct study of finds. In 1913, during a study trip, László had the opportunity to examine Hubert Schmidt’s Cucuteni finds in Berlin and the finds from Şipeniţ in Bucovina, which were kept in Vienna. The latter were later dealt with by V. Gordon Childe, whose work (Childe 1923) was reviewed by László, in Romanian, in the journal *Convorbiri Literare*, 1924, p. 876-877. As far as the finds in the Tripolian area are concerned, they could be studied from literature, as well as due to the connections, established through correspondence, with Ernst von Stern (Odessa), with A.S. Uvarov’s widow (Moscow), Miloje M. Vasić (Belgrade) and, in particular, with Vincenc V. Hvojka (Kiev/Kyiv), who sent him a lot of valuable information, including unpublished photographs. Cf. F. László 1924, *passim* (references and analogies); F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022, p. 39/80; A. László 1978, p. 92-93; A. László 2007, p. 24. Initially, F. László intended to publish the study on the Ariuşd pottery in the VI/1915 volume of the journal *DoljCluj*, as part II of his monographic study on the prehistoric settlement of Ariuşd (A. László 2007, p. 22, with reference to F. László’s letter from 30<sup>th</sup> December 1914 to I. Kovács.) The first part of the study, which dealt with the general description of the settlement, stratigraphy, fortifications, houses and other building elements, was published in 1914 in the same journal (F. László 1914). The outbreak of war and the events that followed thwarted László’s plans. Therefore, the study on Ariuşd pottery, which had been developed a great deal in the meantime, was not published until a decade later in the journal *Dacia*.

<sup>52</sup> Cf. A. László 1978-1979a, p. 641 (fig. 1, photocopy), p. 643-644 (transcription and Hungarian translation).

He regrets that for Galicia he was able to obtain only little comparative material, and for Bulgaria not at all. He announces that the start of excavations at Ariușd is scheduled for 25<sup>th</sup> June and that the necessary measures have already been partly taken to carry out the work. He assures V. Pârvan that he will keep him informed about the actual start and progress of the works, asking him to send him, once the money allocated for the excavations has been sent, instructions on the use and settlement of the money. At the end of his letter, László adds: “It would give me great pleasure, if you made us the honour, esteemed Professor, to visit us during the excavations”.

After all the administrative formalities had been completed, F. László was able to resume his excavations in Ariușd, which took place between 6<sup>th</sup> August and 5<sup>th</sup> September 1925<sup>53</sup>. Pârvan accepted László’s invitation and, in a short letter written in German on 7<sup>th</sup> August, he announced his visit to Ariușd for the afternoon of Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> August<sup>54</sup>. The visit to the excavation site took place as scheduled; Pârvan was very punctual and came by car<sup>55</sup>. He listened attentively to László’s explanations, asking only a few questions. He returned to Bucharest that same evening<sup>56</sup>. Pârvan later recalled his impressions with great warmth: “We shall never forget the meeting we had with this tireless researcher, just at the place of his most blissful discoveries, Ariușd, in August 1925. [...] Very happy to be able to resume his excavations [...], László was truly transfigured by his love of this discipline, explaining to us on the spot not only his latest discoveries, but also the entire history of the excavations in Ariușd, with particularly precious topographical and stratigraphic details, which can never be understood exactly, except when described on the spot, on the excavation site”<sup>57</sup>.

In the course of the 1925 excavations, in addition to rich archaeological material, two new dwellings (L 5 and L 6) were discovered and partially uncovered. Unfortunately, the results of this campaign could not be published by F. László. On 5<sup>th</sup> September he halted the excavations and three days later went to Cluj to take the Romanian language exam, which was compulsory for minority teachers. Suffering from a cardiovascular disease in the last years of his life, he died suddenly of brain haemorrhage in Cluj on 16<sup>th</sup> September<sup>58</sup>.

Upon learning of F. László’s death, Pârvan immediately sent a warm tone letter of condolence in which he writes: “[...] Notified too late to take part in the funeral ceremony itself, please be kind enough to convey on behalf of the Romanian Academy, the National Museum and myself our sincere and moving condolences to the László family, the management of the Szekler National Museum, the Reformed Mikó College and the Reformed Church from Sf. Gheorghe”. He further on promises that he will publish the study sent by László for the journal *Dacia* in place of honour and that he will also write the obituary “that the deceased deserved through his beautiful activity

<sup>53</sup> The excavation permit from the Commission of Historical Monuments, Transylvania Section (signed, as secretary, by Constantin Daicoviciu) was issued on 15<sup>th</sup> March, and on 31<sup>st</sup> July the official delegation was issued for László’s trip to Ariușd, who settled at the excavation site on 5<sup>th</sup> August. Cf. A. László 1973, p. 185-186; A. László 1978-1979a, p. 640; F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022, p. 41-42/85-87; A. László 1978-1979b.

<sup>54</sup> Cf. A. László 1978-1979a, p. 640, fig. 2-3 (photocopy), p. 644 (transcription and Romanian translation).

<sup>55</sup> F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022, p. 42/87; A. László 1978-1979a, p. 640.

<sup>56</sup> Information from Ferenc László Jr., the archaeologist’s son, who participated to the excavations in 1925; see also A. László 1978-1979b, p. 19, note 7.

<sup>57</sup> Pârvan 1924b.

<sup>58</sup> F. László Jr., A. László 1978/2022, p. 42-43/86-88. Only a brief typed report in Hungarian on the main discoveries of the excavations in Ariușd in 1925 has survived, probably written in early 1926 on the basis of F. László’s excavation diary by the curator Árpád László, the archaeologist’s brother, who also participated to the excavations; cf. A. László 1978-1979b.

in the field of prehistoric archaeology and we will keep him an indelible memory”<sup>59</sup>. A little later, referring to his relationships with László, he wrote in a letter to M. Roska: “In the meantime I met the late Francisc László and offered him my support and friendship; and László, while remaining a devoted member of the national minority to which he belonged, became however an eminent and devoted collaborator of ours. Hence, the forefront of volume I of the journal *Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie* will feature his article on the types of Ariuşd vessels and a warm article of mine about him”<sup>60</sup>.

And so it happened: the first volume of the first Romanian journal of archaeology and ancient history, intended for the international scientific world, published only in 1927, after the death of Ferenc László, begins with his study and ends with a eulogistic obituary about him, written by Vasile Pârvan<sup>61</sup>. To conclude, we quote the last sentences of this obituary: “Apprécié non seulement dans les milieux scientifiques hongrois et roumains, mais aussi à l'étranger, en Allemagne et en Angleterre, comme en Autriche, en Pologne et en Russie, László fut un chercheur de premier ordre dont la méthode fut toujours à la hauteur de son zèle admirable. Sa mort est une grande perte pour l'archéologie préhistorique de la Dacie. Il nous a tenu à cœur d'ouvrir et de clore ce premier volume de notre revue avec son oeuvre et sa commémoration”<sup>62</sup>.

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<sup>59</sup> Cf. A. László 1970, with photocopy (p. 262-263) and transcription (p. 264). Pârvan's letter was cited for the first time in an improvised Hungarian translation in the newspaper of Sf. Gheorghe, *Székely Nép*, no. 76/1925.

<sup>60</sup> Pârvan 1973, p. 247.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. Dacia 1, 1924, p. 1-27 and p. 368. F. László's biographical data were compiled by his brother, Árpád László. A copy of them, in the possession of the family, is accompanied by the following note, in Hungarian, by their author: “The above data were compiled on the basis of the letter, received at the Szekler National Museum under no. 47/1927, from Mr. H. Metaxa, curator of the National Museum of Antiquities in Bucharest (Bul[evardul] Academiei no. 7) for the obituary to be published in the journal *Dacia* by Dr. V. Pârvan, general secretary of the Academy. Sent on 11.03.1927”.

<sup>62</sup> Among the many tributes published after F. László's unexpected death, we also mention the obituaries of V. Gordon Childe (1925) and Hermann Schroller (1926). The British archaeologist, among others, wrote the following: “In the rich metalliferous region of the Upper Alt [Olt] he had been patiently exploring a brilliant Copper Age civilization the relics of which, notably the magnificent painted vases, the clay plastic and the substantial houses with their painted plaster decorations, not only betray unmistakable affinities with the Thessalian, but also offer curious analogies to material from the Ancient East. The station of Erősd which Dr László excavated with such meticulous care provides, as a result of his labours, our most precious source of information on the culture with painted pottery in south-eastern Europe”.

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## ABRÉVIATIONS

- (A)ARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București
- ABSA – Annual of the British School at Athens, Athens
- ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
- ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, Cluj
- ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- ActaArchLodz – Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia, Łódź
- ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
- ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrens. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European, Sibiu
- ActaUnivLodz – Acta Universitatis Lodzianis, Folia Archaeologica. Uniwersytet Łódzki
- ADIU – Arheologija i davnja istorija Ukrajni. Institut arheologij nacional’noj Akademij nauk Ukrajni
- AÉ – L’Année épigraphique, Paris
- Agria – Agria. Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve – Annales Musei Agriensis. Dobó István Vármúzeum, Eger
- AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca
- AK – Antike Kunst. Vereinigung der Freunde Antiker Kunst, Basel
- Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
- Alt-Thüringen – Alt-Thüringen. Jahresschrift des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens
- Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
- AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen
- Analele Dobrogei – Analele Dobrogei. Revista Societății Culturale Dobrogene, Constanța
- Annales Universitatis Apulensis – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918”, Alba Iulia
- AnB (S.N.) – Analele Banatului (Serie Nouă Arheologie – Istorie). Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
- AncSoc – Ancient Society, Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven, Leuven
- AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
- Angustia – Angustia. Revista Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
- Annales – Annales. Économies, Société, Civilisations, Librairie Armand Colin
- ANRW – *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin – New York, 1972-1998
- Antaeus – Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, *Budapest*
- Anthropologie(Brno) – Anthropologie. International Journal of Human Diversity and Evolution, Anthropos Institute at the Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
- L’anthropologie – L’anthropologie. Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris
- Antiquité Tardive – Antiquité Tardive. Revue Internationale d’Histoire et d’Archéologie (IV<sup>e</sup>-VII<sup>e</sup> siècle), Brepols Publisher
- Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham University, Durham
- AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova
- DACIA N.S., tome LXVIII, Bucarest, 2024, p. 491-499

- AnUDC – Analele Universității „Dimitrie Cantemir”, București
- AnUOradea – Analele Universității Oradea, Oradea
- AnUVT – Annales d’Université “Valahia” Târgoviște. Section d’Archéologie et d’Histoire
- AOR – Arheologičeski otkritija i razkopki
- Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- Archaeologia Austriaca – Archaeologia Austriaca. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Wien
- Archaeologia Lituana – Archaeologia Lituana. Vilnius University Press
- Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences – Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, Springer
- Archaeological Reports – Archaeological Reports. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the British School at Athens
- Archeometriai Műhely – Archeometriai Műhely a Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat interdiszciplináris kutatásokkal foglalkozó vitaülés-sorozata, Budapest
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat Tudományos Folyóirata, Budapest
- ArchIug – Archaeologia Iugoslavica. Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd
- ArchKözl – Archaeologiai Közlemények. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha
- Arctic Anthropology – Arctic Anthropology. University of Wisconsin Press
- Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
- ArhDelt – Αρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Μελέτες. Athina: Tameio Archaiologikon Poron kai Apallotrioseon
- Arheologičeskij al’manah – Arheologičeskij al’manah. Nacional’naja Akademiya Nauk Ukrainy. Institut Arheologii Krymskij filial, Doneckij Oblastnoj Kraevedčeskij Muzej
- ArhEvraziStepej – Arheologija Evraziskih stepej. Akademiya Nauk Respubliki Tatarstan
- ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhSbErmitaž – Arheologičeskij sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitaža, Leningrad
- ArhSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej, Sofia
- ArhVestLjubljana – Arheološki vestnik. Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana
- Arheologičeskie vesti – Arheologičeskie vesti. Rossijskaja Akademiya Nauk, Institut istorii material’noj kul’tury, Sankt Petersburg
- ArheologijaKiev – Arheologija. Nacional’na Akademiya Nauk Ukraini, Institut Arheologij NAN Ukraini, Kijv
- ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR: Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov. Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- BABesch – Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving. Archaeologisch Instituut, Leiden
- BalcanicaBelgrad – Balcanica. Annuaire de l’Institut des Études Balkaniques. Académie Serbe des Sciences et des Arts, Belgrad
- Banatica – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
- BARBrSer – British Archaeological Reports, British Series, Oxford
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford



- BAVA – Beiträge für allgemeinen und vergleichenden Archäologie. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie, München
- BayVgBl – Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter. Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Verbindung mit dem Bayerischen Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und der Archäologische Staatssammlung, München
- BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes – Paris
- BeJA – Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology. Association of Bulgarian Archaeologists, Sofia
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara
- BiblArchMold – Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae, Iași
- BiblIstrPont-SA – Biblioteca Istro-Pontică. Seria Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea
- BiblMusAp – Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
- BiblTyr – Bibliotheca Tyragetia, Chișinău
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BPS – Baltic-Pontic Studies, Poznań
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- București.MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București
- Budapest Régiségei – Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- BulletinAFEQ – Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'étude du quaternaire, Paris
- Byzantinoslavica – Byzantinoslavica. Revue internationale des Études Byzantines. Slovanský ústav Akademie věd České republiky, Praha
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie. Asociația ARA, București
- Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu”, Bacău
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos. Muzeul Dunării de Jos, Călărași
- CEFR – Collection de l'École Française de Rome
- CercIst – Cercetări Istorice. Complexul Național Muzeal „Moldova”, Iași, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- Chiron – Chiron. Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 17 volumes, Berlin, 1853-
- CIQ – The Classical Quarterly. The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- ComArchHung – Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Complutum – Complutum. Universidad Complutense, Madrid
- Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Muzeul „Castelul Corvinilor”, Hunedoara
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, București
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine, Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan », București

- Danubius – Danubius. Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- DE – E. de Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romane*, Roma, 1961-
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae, Budapest
- Dobroudja/Dobrudža – Dobroudja / Dobrudža. Istoričeski muzej Dobrič
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica. University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Cluj
- DolgCluj S.N. – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából. Új sorozat, Cluj-Napoca
- DRH A vol. I – *Documenta Romaniae Historica, A. Moldova (1384–1448)*, vol. I (eds. C. Cihodaru, I. Caproșu, L. Șimanschi), București, 1975
- DRH B vol. VII – *Documenta Romaniae Historica, B. Țara Românească (1571-1575)*, vol. VII (eds. Ș. Ștefănescu, O. Diaconescu), București, 1988
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- EAIVR – *Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României* (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994 (I, A-C), 1996 (II, D-L), 2000 (III, M-Q)
- EAZ – Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift. Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel
- EDCS – Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus/Slaby, Universität Zürich
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology. European Association of Archaeologists, Cambridge University Press
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut – Eurasien Abteilung, Berlin
- FBW – Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart
- FI – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- Gallia – Gallia. Archéologie de la France Antique. CNRS Éditions
- Geographical Review – Geographical Review. American Geographical Society
- Gephyra – Gephyra. Doğu Akdeniz Bölgesi Eskiçağ Tarihi ve Kültürlerini Araştırma Dergisi / Zeitschrift für die Geschichte und Kulturen des antiken östlichen Mittelmeerraums. Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Antalya
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- Gladius – Gladius. Weapons History Journal. Hoffmeyer Institute for the Study of Ancient Weapons of the CSIC Institute of Archaeology of Mérida
- GlasnikBelgrad – Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva, Beograd
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- GLIHalmyris – M. Zahariade, C.-G. Alexandrescu (eds.), *Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Halmyris. Inscriptions on stone, signa, and instrumenta found between 1981 and 2010*, BARIntSer 2261, 2011
- Godišnjak – Godišnjak. Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja. Akademija Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- Godišnjak grada Beograda – Godišnjak grada Beograda. Muzej grada Beograda
- HambBeitrA – Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg
- Hazanéző – Hazanéző. Firtos association in Korond

- Heritage Science – Heritage Science. Springer Open
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
- History of Religions – History of Religions. The University of Chicago
- Honismeret – Honismeret. A Honismereti Szövetség folyóirata
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l’histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latine din secolele IV–XIII descoperite în România*, București, 1976
- IK Byzantion – A. Łajtar (ed.), *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*. Band 58. *Die Inschriften von Byzantion*, Bonn, 2000
- Il Mar Nero – Il Mar Nero. Annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II.1 (1902), II.2 (1906), III (1914/1916)
- Instrumentum – Instrumentum. Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l’artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l’Antiquité, Chauvigny
- IOSPE I<sup>2</sup> – V.V. Latyshev, *Inscriptiones Tyrae, Olbiae, Chersonesi Tauricae, aliorum locorum a Danubio usque ad regnum Bosporanum*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Sankt Petersburg, 1916
- IRT – J.M. Reynolds, J.B. Ward-Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, Rome, 1952
- ISM I – D.M. Pippidi, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. I. *Inscriptiones Histriae et viciniae*, București, 1983
- ISM II – I. Stoian, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. II. *Tomis et territorium*, București, 1987
- ISM III – A. Avram, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. III. *Callatis et territorium*, București, 1999
- ISM IV – E. Popescu, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. IV. *Tropaeum – Durostorum - Axiopolis*, București – Paris, 2015
- ISM V – E. Doruțiu-Boilă, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. V. *Capidava, Troesmis, Noviodunum*, București, 1980
- ISM VI.2 – A. Avram, M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. VI. Supplementa. Fasciculus alter. *Tomis et territorium*, București – Paris, 2018
- Istros – Istros. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaJugoiztočna – Izvestija na muzejte ot Jugoiztočna Bălgarija, Plovdiv
- IzvestijaRuse – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej Ruse
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- IzvestijaSeverozapadna – Izvestija na muzejte ot Severozapadna Bălgarija, Vidin – Vraca – Montana – Pleven
- IzvestijaŠumen – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej, Šumen
- IzvestijaVarna – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej, Varna
- JAA – Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, Elsevier
- JAHA – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca, Universitatea Tehnică Cluj-Napoca
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory. Springer Science + Business Media, New York
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science, Elsevier

- JHS – The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Cambridge University Press
- J.Hum.Evol. – Journal of Human Evolution, Elsevier
- JMV – Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt (mit Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte) in Halle (Saale)
- JRAI – Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- KölnJb – Kölner Jahrbuch. Römisch-Germanisches Museum Köln, Archäologischen Gesellschaft, Köln
- Konštantinove listy – Konštantinove listy / Constantine's Letters. Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra
- KSIIMK – Kratkie soobščeniya o dokladah i polevyh issledovaniyah Instituta istorii material'noj kul'tury, Moskva
- Die Kunde – Die Kunde. Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie N.F., Heidelberg
- Latomus – Latomus. Revue d'études latine, Société d'Études Latines de Bruxelles
- LED – I. Piso, R. Ardevan, C. Fenechiu, E. Beu-Dachin, Ş. Lalu, *Lexicon epigraphicum Daciae*, Cluj-Napoca, 2016
- LGPN – *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford
- LGPN IV – P.M. Phraser, E. Matthews (eds.), *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. IV. *Macedonia, Thrace, Northern Regions of the Black Sea*, Oxford, 2005
- LGPN V.A – T. Corsten (ed.), *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. V.A. *Coastal Asia Minor. Pontos to Ionia*, Oxford, 2010
- Litua – Litua. Studii și cercetări. Muzeul Județean Gorj „Alexandru Ștefulescu”, Târgu Jiu
- LSJ – H.G. Liddell, R. Scott, H.S. Jones (eds.), *A Greek-English Lexicon*, Oxford, Clarendon Press (9<sup>th</sup> edition), 1940
- Madriider Mitteilungen – Madriider Mitteilungen. Zeitschrift der Madriider Abteilung des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
- MAGW – Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
- MAN – MAN. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- Marisia – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu Mureș
- Marmatia – Marmatia. Arheologie – Istorie. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare
- MBAH – Marburger Beiträge zur Antiken Handels-, Wirtschafts- und Sozial Geschichte. Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Universität Marburg
- Metalla – Metalla. Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum
- MGBAEU – Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
- MSW – Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne. Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MIA – Materiały i issledovaniya po arheologii SSSR, Moskva
- Montana 2 – V. Velkov, G. Alexandrov, *Epigrafski pametnici ot Montana i raiona*, Montana, 1994
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletin Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- MSROA – Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego, Rzeszów
- Musaica – Musaica Archeologica. Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave

- Nature – Nature. Weekly international journal, Springer Nature, UK
- NE – Numizmatika i epigrafika, Moskva
- Notae Numismaticae – Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne. Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie
- Novensia – Novensia. Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw
- Numiz. sfragistika epigr. – Numizmatika, sfragistika i epigrafika. Bălgarska Akademija na Naukite, Nacionalen arheologičeski institut s muzej, Sofia
- Offa – Offa. Berichte und Mitteilungen von Archäologie, Neumünster
- OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology. School of Archaeology, University of Oxford
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, Arheologie-Istorie. Muzeul Olteniei, Craiova
- Osječki zbornik – Osječki zbornik. Muzej Slavonije Osijek
- Palamedes – Palamedes. A Journal of Ancient History. University of Warsaw
- Paléo – Paléo. Revue d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Les Eyzies, France
- PaleoAnthropology – PaleoAnthropology. Official Publication of the Paleoanthropology Society and the European Society for the Study of Human Evolution, University of Tübingen
- PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Patrimonium Apulense – Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba, Alba Iulia
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M., Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și note de istorie veche și arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea
- Phoenix – Phoenix. Journal of the Classical Association of Canada, Toronto
- Pliska – Preslav – Pliska – Preslav. Nacionalen arheologičeski institut s muzej, Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite, Sofia
- Plural – Plural. History, Culture, Society. Journal of the History and Geography Department, “Ion Creangă” Pedagogical State University, Chișinău
- PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge University Press
- Preslav – Preslav. Arheologičeski institut s muzej pri Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite – filial Šumen, Sofia
- Przegląd Archeologiczny – Przegląd Archeologiczny. Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa
- PSI – Papiri della Società Italiana, Firenze
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Quartärpaläontologie – Quartärpaläontologie. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Instituts für Quartärpaläontologie, Weimar
- Quaternaire – Quaternaire. Revue de l'Association Française pour l'étude du Quaternaire
- Quaternary International – Quaternary International. International Union for Quaternary Research, Elsevier

- Quaternary Science Reviews – Quaternary Science Reviews. International Journal of Earth, Climate and Life Interactions, Elsevier
- Radiocarbon – Radiocarbon. An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge University Press
- RCAN – Revista de cercetări arheologice și numismatice. Muzeul Municipiului București
- RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- RecMusAlcoi – Recercues de Museu d'Alcoi. Museu Arqueòlogic Municipal d'Alcoi
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques. L'associations pour l'Encouragement des Études grecques en France, Paris
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică. Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Chișinău
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor – Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RMV – Rad Muzeja Vojvodine, Novi Sad
- RossArh – Rossijskaja Arheologija. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași
- Saalburg Jahrbuch – Saalburg Jahrbuch. Bericht des Saalburg Museums, Bad Homburg
- Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie). Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Science – Science. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Amsterdam 1979-
- SGLI – V. Beševliev, *Spätgriechische und spätlateinische Inschriften aus Bulgarien*, Berlin, 1964
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- SMMIM – Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. Muzeul Militar Central, București
- SNG Blackburn Museum – K.F. Sugden, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, vol. VIII. *The Hart Collection Blackburn Museum*, Oxford, 1989
- SNG Sweden II – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Sweden II. The Collection of The Royal Coin Cabinet National Museum of Monetary History Stockholm, Part 2. Thrace – Euboa*, Stockholm, 1980
- Social Research – Social Research. An International Quarterly. The New School for Social Research, New York
- SP – Studii de Preistorie. Asociația Română de Arheologie, București
- Specimina Nova – Specimina Nova. Dissertationes ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Ianno Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
- SprawArchKraków – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Kraków
- SprawArchWarsaw – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu, Beograd
- StCl – Studii Clasice. Societatea de Studii Clasice din România, București
- StComSfGheorghe – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Sfântu Gheorghe
- StComSatuMare – Satu Mare. Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare
- StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Brukenthal, Sibiu

- Strabon – Strabon. Bulletin d'information historique, Iași
- Stratum plus – Stratum plus. Arheologija i kulturnaja antropologija. Vysšaja Antropologičeskaja Škola, St. Peterburg-Chișinău-Odessa-București
- Studi di Antichità – Studi di Antichità. Rivista del Dipartimento di Beni Culturali dell'Università di Salento
- Studia Academica Šumenensia – Studia Academica Šumenensia. History and Archaeology of the Balkans and South Eastern Europe. „Episkop Konstantin Preslavski” University of Šumen
- Studia Balcanica – Studia Balcanica. Institut za balkanistika s centăr po trakologija. Bălgarska Akademija na Naukite
- Studia Europaea Gnesnesia – Studia Europaea Gnesnesia. Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Ústav pro klasickou archeologii, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha
- Studii – Studii. Revistă de istorie, București
- Studii și Cercetări de Istorie – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie. Institutul de Istorie „George Barițiu”, Cluj
- Studii și Cercetări Științifice Iași – Studii și Cercetări Științifice. Filiala Iași, Academia R.P.R.
- SUCSH – Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga”, Sibiu
- Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne – Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne. Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Instytut Archeologii
- SympThrac – Symposia Thracologica
- Székelyföld – Székelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
- TGIM – Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Istoričeskogo Muzeja, Moskva
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Tisicum – Tisicum. A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyvei, Szolnok
- Transilvania – Transilvania. Complexul Muzeal Național Astra, Sibiu
- Trav.Inst.Spéol. – Travaux de l'Institut de spéologie « Émile Racovitza », București
- Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- Vekove – Vekove. Bălgarsko istoričesko društvo, Sofia
- Východoslovenský Pravek – Východoslovenský Pravek. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- WA – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa
- Wosinsky Mór Múzeum évkönyve – A Wosynski Mór Múzeum évkönyve, Szekszárd
- Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie – Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie = Journal of animal breeding and genetics, Berlin – Hamburg
- Zephyrus – Zephyrus. Revista de Preistoria i Arqueologia. Universidad de Salamanca
- Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego – Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria Socjologiczno-Historyczna, Rzeszów
- ZfA – Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Berlin
- ZfE – Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. German Association for Social and Cultural Anthropology, Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory, Berlin
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Complexul Muzeal Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn