

MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ROMANIA: THE STATUS OF RESEARCH*

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Introduction

According to F. G. Fedele, writing in 1984,¹ mountains can be seen as a unique landscape that requires a specific research approach to both theory and methodology, preferably in sequences based on each area and taking into account the relationship between alpine areas and lower-altitude habitations around it. The same author also proposed a definition for the archaeology of mountain landscapes based on the configuration of the ground's surface and altitude. Therefore the terms of *mountain archaeology* and *alpine archaeology* are used independently as they each treat different topographical environments. The former relates to the study of mountain landscapes that display characteristics of slope and topography significantly different to nearby areas, and are under the alpine ecotone (3,000 m), while the latter is concerned with traces of human habitation discovered over an altitude of 3,000 m, in areas that do not necessarily display significant changes in gradient (such as the Tibetan Plateau and the Central Asian Steppe).

In Romania, given the low altitudes of the Carpathian Mountains (the highest peak, Moldoveanu, is 2,544 m, in the Făgăraș Mountains, Southern Carpathians) we can only talk about *mountain archaeology*. The scope of this paper is to review the studies undertaken in the mountains of Romania, with the intent of obtaining an overall view of this rare occurrence in Romanian archaeological research.

Research into *karst* areas, mines and quarries

The creation in 1871 of an *Archaeological Questionnaire* by Alexandru Odobescu allowed for the inception of a broad research project in Muntenia, titled *The Campaign Project for Archaeological Explorations in the Buzău District*, with the objective of exploring the caves and religious rock dwellings in the region. Following the First World War, research into cave dwelling in other regions of Romania, Transylvania, Oltenia and Bessarabia, was rekindled. After World War II, research was carried on only in Oltenia, where, in 1954, all the caves on both sides of the

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¹ Fedele 1984.

Cerna and Olt Rivers were explored, and in 1964 also those in the Danube Valley. Even though caves have continued to interest archaeologists, up to this day there is no systematic approach for this type of monument, with the exception of a synthetic work that gathers together all cave research in Romania, including all natural and man-made caves, vertical caves, rock shelters, rocky areas, mines, clay mines, quarries and salt mines (**fig. 1.1**).²

Beginning with the 1960s, Volker Wollmann carried out systematic research into metal mining, salt extraction and the stone quarries of Roman Dacia. By combining research in the mountain areas with epigraphical sources he managed to gather materials for a synthetic work concerning ancient mining practices in the territory of what is now Romania³.

Another category of habitation in high areas that received distinct attention is represented by the mining settlements of Roşia Montană in the Apuseni Mountains. In early 2000, as a result of a wide corporate project to mine the area, the Ministry for Culture devised the National Research Program “Alburnus Maior” under the authority of the National History Museum of Romania from Bucharest. It involved various heritage management institutions, including a team of French archaeologists specializing in mining archaeology. The preventive archaeological research, starting in 2001, encompassed a large area, with numerous finds and contexts being excavated, belonging mostly to the Roman period (2nd and 3rd century CE) and also to the modern era (20th century onwards). More precisely, they identified a *kastellum*-type settlement belonging to the Illyrian settlers (in the *Găuri - Hop - Hăbad - Tăul Țapului* area and at *Valea Nanului*), Roman habitations with public edifices (*Carpeni* area), a Roman road (at *Găuri - Hop - Hăbad*), mining galleries (*Cetate* and *Cârnici* areas), several sacred areas (at *Hăbad - Brădoaia* and *Vasinca, Valea Nanului*) with 37 votive epigraph altars, as well as three Roman incineration necropoli (at *Hop - Găuri, Valea Nanului* and *Carpeni*) with over 180 graves. As for the discoveries from the modern era, several buildings, ore processing installations and spoil heaps were also documented. All the results of this research were or will be published in the monograph series *Alburnus Maior*.⁴

Alongside this example of Roşia Montană, it is worth mentioning the inception, in the year 2006, of an action to identify mining works in Maramureş County, both on the surface and underground, including the remains of several industrial structures connected to this industry. Specific mining-based archaeological research was undertaken in the townships of Baia Mare (at *Dealul Crucii, Valea Roşie, Valea Borcutului*), Baia Sprie (*Dealul Minei, Valea Borcutului, Șuior*), Căvnic, Băiuț, Poiana Botizii, Băile Borșa, Ilba, Nistru, Chiuzbaia, Băița, Budești and Dragomirești.⁵ This research also included mines and caves in the higher areas of Maramureş, which were registered later on with the county's archaeological repertory.⁶

² See Boroneanț 2000.

³ See Wollmann 1996.

⁴ See Damian 2003; Damian 2008; Simion et al. 2005.

⁵ See Kacsó et al. 2010.

⁶ See Kacsó 2011.

Ethnoarchaeological research

The widest and most comprehensive systematical studies in the Romanian mountains were performed as part of the *Highland Zone Ethnoarchaeology Project* (HZEP),⁷ which encompassed several mountainous regions of Europe, such as the Rhodopi Mountains in Greece and Bulgaria, the main ridge of the Pind Mountains, the Romanian Carpathians (the Banat and Orăştie Mountains, mountain areas in Moldova, and the Maramureş Mountains) and, in addition, the Tatra Mountains of Southern Poland. It also included mountainous areas of Yugoslavia (such as the Danube Gorges, the Velebit Ridge of Dalmatia, Cicarija of Istria, and the highlands of Macedonia), and areas in the Alps (for example the Trentino area and the Brescian Alps).⁸ Research into the higher Banat areas was initiated in 1982 by a Romanian-British team. In the Cerna Vâr Massif, part of the Cerna Mountains, three expeditions were organized, concluding in the study and mapping of over 70 ethnoarchaeological objectives, including two prehistoric settlements, in use and ruined sheepfolds, rock shelters, wind shelters, mountain sheds, roads and border earthworks, shepherd's marked trees, cherry trees orchards, copper ore areas, access paths, springs and so on. Also as part of this project, excavations were carried out at the settlement of *Piatra Ilisovei* (**figs 2.1; 2.2**), a site perched on a plateau at an altitude of 1,200 m, which has a seasonal Coţofeni II/III habitation and traces from the Hallstatt period and the early medieval age. In the year 1986, as part of the same project, research was also carried also in the Petrind Mountains.⁹

Another large-scale ethnoarchaeological study was the Romanian-French project *Etnoarheologia izvoarelor de apă sărată și a munților de sare din zona extracarpatică a României* [Ethnoarchaeology of salt-water springs and salt mountains in the outer Carpathian areas of Romania].¹⁰ The project set out to investigate an area of roughly 26,000 km², encompassing the counties of Suceava, Neamţ, Bacău and Vrancea, known for a high concentration of saltwater springs (**fig. 3.1**). Between 2004 and 2006, spatial analysis was undertaken, along with ethnoarchaeological research, across two thirds of the area of Neamţ County. The project's objective was to emphasize saltwater springs' role as territorial, development and stability resources for human communities throughout various periods of time. It aimed to identify all the local saltwater springs, whether still used or abandoned, to create a database describing the distribution of saltwater and re-crystallized salt, to create a model of the network of distribution of saltwater, and to critically support the use of ethnographic analogies in the explanation of archaeological phenomena and contexts.

Worth mentioning, given their potential relevance to mountain archaeology research, are certain ethnography projects. From 1939 to 1987, several fieldwork investigations were carried out in the mountainous areas of Transylvania, Banat

⁷ See Nandriş 1985; Nandriş 1990a; Nandriş 1990b; Nandriş 1992; Nandriş 1994; Nandriş 2007; Nandriş 2009.

⁸ Nandriş 1990a, p. 7.

⁹ Lazarovici, Maxim 1987-1988, p. 959; Maxim 1988-1991; Lazarovici, Ardeş 2015.

¹⁰ See Weller et al. 2007; Moinier, Alexianu 2011; Alexianu et al. 2010-2011; Moinier 2012; Alexianu et al. 2012-2013; Brigand, Weller 2013; Brigand et al. 2013-2014.

and Oltenia, with the objective of bringing to light aspects of the material and spiritual culture of the highland settlements, knowledge of their traditions, artistic values and customs. Between 1939 and 1943, the Apuseni Mountains were studied, in particular the eastern sides and the springs of Arieş River, mainly within the counties of Alba and Cluj. From 1967 to 1971 field research was carried out in the Iron Gate area, in the Almăj and Mehedinți Mountains, and in 1972 an ethnographic study researched the subject of the perennity of populations from the scattered settlements on the heights of the Luncani Plateau of the Orăştie Mountains.¹¹ In the same category of ethnography projects, we can include studies regarding grazing practices in the Rodna and Maramureş Mountains.¹²

Surface archaeological research

A first example concerns research carried out in the Sebeş Valley with the aim of identifying the Coțofeni habitations in the higher areas, this time not taking into account the habitations from the lower course of the Sebeş River, in its contact area with the Secaşelor Plateau and the Mureş Valley.¹³ Most of the Coțofeni settlements are situated on altitudes between 300 and 600 meters, with only one chance discovery at a higher altitude, of 1,100 m.¹⁴ Given the fact that the source of the Sebeş Valley lies close to 2,000 meters high, on the northern slopes of Cindrel Mountains, it would be interesting to systematically research the entire length of the valley, from its springs downstream (**fig. 3.2**).

Another example concerns the research carried out in Bukovina. The territory of Suceava County is characterized by a complex ground surface, including the volcanic area of the Călimani Mountains, the crystalline areas of the Bistriţa Mountains, the sedimentary Carpathians and the pre-Carpathians. The valleys of the Bistriţa, Moldova and Suceava Rivers, which have sources in the mountain areas, have, since prehistory, represented important access and cultural trade routes. In the southern Bukovina region, together with at least 20 discoveries belonging to the Gravettian period, we also find older habitations belong to the Musterian culture;¹⁵ two of these habitations are situated at an altitude of 1,100 m, on the Suceava Plateau and at Rusca/Dorna Arini. The series of discoveries in the alpine area of Suceava County seem to indicate a positioning of sites on the main river courses: on the Moldova River we have sites from Breaza, Benia/Moldova Sulită; on Bistriţa Aurie the sites of Ciocăneşti and Cârlibaba; while on the Bistriţa River we have the sites from Vatra Dornei, Crucea and Ortoaia. Several marginal discoveries are mentioned on the Teşna (Teşna/Coşna) and Negrişoara (Poiana Negri/Dorna Candrenilor) creeks, on the affluents of the Dorna River all the way to the town of Vatra Dornei, and on Coverca/Panaci and Neagra Şarului, both tributaries to Bistriţa River. We encounter a distinct location with the habitations from Câmpulung Moldovenesc (two sites) and those at Pietrele Doamnei-Rarău, the

¹¹ See Apolzan 1987.

¹² See Morariu 1934; Morariu 1937.

¹³ See Popa 2009; Popa 2012.

¹⁴ Popa 2012, p. 132.

¹⁵ Păunescu 1999.

latter situated at a higher altitude and in a strategic location on the passage between two hydrographical basins, that of the Moldova and Bistrița Rivers. Dating the discovered sites proved difficult given the scarcity of archaeological finds, which were mostly lithic materials.

The authors of this research assume that most of these sites are attributed to the Upper Palaeolithic, namely the Gravettian Culture.¹⁶ The following habitation sequence in the alpine regions of Bukovina can be attributed to the Eneolithic.¹⁷ Given the long existence of the Cucuteni-Tripollian tradition (almost a millennium), we consider that most discoveries belong to this manifestation; even since the Austrian administration there have been several chance discoveries, including in the mountainous area, such as three stone axes from Poiana Micului and five flint knives from Cârlibaba (fig. 1.2).¹⁸ Archaeological research on the grounds of the Cârlibaba commune could lead to the identification of several archaeological sites, especially if intense fieldwork is carried out at the junction of Cârlibaba creek with the Bistrița Aurie River, a location that provided three flint tools (one without usage marks or patina); this particular location could be linked to activities related to the exploitation of prime material resources by the people of these Eneolithic communities.

To the same period we can attribute the finds at the junction of Ortoaia creek with Bistrița (at Ortoaia-Dorna Arini there are several lithics without usage marks or patina), Câmpulung-Deia, Molid-Doabru, Poiana Micului-Mănăstirea Humorului and so on. In relation to the alpine regions of Bukovina, we should mention several items of obsidian found at Cacica,¹⁹ an area known for salt exploitation. From later periods we have finds from Fundu Moldovei, within the researched areas of Handol and Centrul Satului. At Handol, fragments of pottery dating from the Iron Age were collected, and in the centre of the locality were Geto-Dacian discoveries.²⁰ Another find is that of Podeni/Bunești, where several pieces of pegmatite were recovered from a stag antler-crafting workshop and dated to the 4th century BCE,²¹ items most likely brought over from the Carpathian Mountains. To this time are attributed two Roman Imperial coins found at Straja, in the Suceava Valley and at Vama, on Moldova River: both important routes of communication. These discoveries could be linked also with the coin hoard from Plosca, on the Ceremuș River.²²

A systematic approach to studying the Upper Palaeolithic was carried out starting in 2005 on the Bistrița Valley, which has its source in the Rodnei Mountains and flows into the Siret River, a total length of 283 km. The Bistrița Valley crosses two major geological units: the Carpathian orogenic belt and the plateaus of Moldova and Podolia. The region was focus of researchers for over 50

¹⁶ Andronic, Niculică 2012, p. 261.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Olinescu 1983, p. 64-94.

¹⁹ Andronic, Niculică 2012, p. 262.

²⁰ Boghian et al. 2004.

²¹ Andronic 1993, p. 55.

²² Iosep 1986-1987, p. 221.

years, with extensive excavations followed by on-going debates. This project aimed to analyze previous radiocarbon data as well as all the lithic material recovered in the old excavations in order to compare with the dates of materials excavated in recent studies. Until 2007, a total of 23 Palaeolithic sites had been documented in the area, two more having been found since. Systematic excavations were carried at *Bistrițoara-Lutărie I* (2006-2007), *Bistrițoara-Lutărie III* (2007-2008), *Bistrițoara-La Mal* (2007, 2008, 2011), Poiana Cireșului and Ceahlău-Dărțu (2006).²³

A last example belongs to an endeavour which began in the year 2012, titled *O arheologie a munților din Maramureș* [An archaeology of the Maramureș Mountains].²⁴ The purpose of this study is to understand the materiality of the mountains and the role that they played in people's lives over time. The target area is between the junction of the Vișeu and Tisza Rivers in the west, the Vișeu Valley and Rodnei Mountains in the south, and the limits of Maramureș Mountains to the east and north. This area has provided only chance archaeological finds from surface research. In chronological order, researchers discovered Neolithic and Eneolithic stone axes from Petrova-Mociarschi,²⁵ *La Tintirim*²⁶ and Leordina;²⁷ they found Bronze Age settlements at Moisei-Tarnița Purcărețului and Poienile de sub Munte-Zarika; bronze hoards were found at Crasna Vișeului-Oloha, Moisei-Tarnița Purcărețului and Borșa; isolated discoveries of bronze artifacts were made at Vișeu de Mijloc and Vișeu de Sus;²⁸ a bronze age cup with an over-raised handle was recovered near the peak of *Geamănu* at Borșa; several isolated items attributed to the Latène period were found; a Roman denarii hoard was recovered at Moisei;²⁹ a coin issued during Trajan's rule was found at Petrova; a bronze coin issued by Constantine the Great was found in the alpine region at Poiana-Borșa;³⁰ the most important medieval finds were recovered from Poienile de Sub Munte, Bistra, Moisei, Vișeu de Sus, Petrova, Leordina, Borșa and so on.

An archaeology of the Maramureș Mountains began in 2012 with a review of locations indicated by the archaeological repertory to be at an altitude of over 900/1,000 m; on this occasion we also carried out a survey on the affected grounds of a newly-built ski slope in the Prislop Pass, managing to find, at an altitude of 1,395 m, two lithic tools in secondary positions, most likely attributable to the Upper Palaeolithic (**fig. 4.1**).³¹ As a result, three regions were selected for more detailed study: Prislop Pass, *Geamănu* and the Pietrosu Rodnei Peaks. Research in 2014 concentrated in the Prislop Pass and in 2015 was extended to the area nearby *Geamănu* peak and the possible routes towards the *Fântâna Stanchii* - old passageways from Moldova to Maramureș. In 2014 and 2015, at *Pârtia de Schi*, a

²³ See Cârciumaru et al. 2007-2008; Steguweit et al. 2009; Anghelinu et al. 2012; Trandafir et al. 2014.

²⁴ Dragoman et al. 2012; Dragoman et al. 2015.

²⁵ Bobină 2009, p. 16.

²⁶ Kacsó 2011, p. 425.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 386.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 578.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 402.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 280, vol. II, p. 33, pl. XV.

³¹ Dragoman et al. 2012, p. 221.

series of lithics were recovered at an altitude of around 1,420-1,456 m, all of them in secondary positions. As a result of a drone aerial survey,³² a 3D model of the slope was generated, in an attempt to identify the origin of the shifted lithics (fig. 4.2).

Another settlement, belonging to either the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic era, was also identified in 2014 and revisited in 2015, near the Prislop Pass: more precisely in the saddle between *Tarnița Tîsa* (or *Tîsa*) and *Coasta Plainului* peak, near *Gropșoare sheepfold*, at an altitude of 1,568 m. All of the discovered items were assumed to be *in situ* (figs 5.1; 5.2). Following a preliminary analysis, most of these flakes and tools are made of menilite and some of the so-called Prut flint. Sources of menilite are found in the Maramureș Mountains at Budescu, Bârsănescu and Copilașu and even closer by at Borșa, Toroiaga Massif, therefore we do not exclude a local provenance for these worked flakes. A current attempt to date these sites puts them in the Gravettian / Late Gravettian period, not excluding the Mesolithic era. Both sites are found nearby present-day sheepfolds, in a similar manner to contexts found in the Alps (e.g. Alpe di Pinet, Quinto, Tessin, in Switzerland).³³

Also in 2014, an attempt was made to identify in the field possible structures and the location of a 1717 battle between the locals and Tatar invaders, not far from the pass. As a reference we used the *Josephinische Landesaufnahme* (the Josephinian land maps), sheet 37 (XXXVII) with the area of Borșa township, Maramureș County. The map shows three *Wachthaus*, two at the exit from Borșa towards the Prislop Pass in the Vișeu Valley, and a third in the area of present-day Baia Borșa in the Cisla Valley, together with a written note of the Tatars' defeat, in a different location to that of the current memorial monument. In 2015, near the Știol pasture, at an altitude of 1,527 m, we recovered two flint tools and several pottery fragments, probably dating from the 4th century CE.³⁴ During 2014 and 2015, ruins and structures belonging to the two World conflagrations were also documented, along with several abandoned sheepfolds. In its next stage, the project *An archaeology of the Maramureș Mountains* will carry out several test excavations at the *Gropșoare sheepfold* site and in some of the war-related structures, while also going further with the surface surveys in the three regions initially established.

In place of conclusions

As we can easily observe from the above overview, in contrast to the nearby regions of the Polish Carpathians and other regions in Europe, the number of archaeological studies in the mountains of Romania remains small. Most of the research which has been carried out has been oriented along ethnoarchaeological themes or confined to identifying and documenting a certain type of site (caves, mines, etc.) or cultural appurtenance (Palaeolithic, Eneolithic). With a single exception, the recent and contemporary past has received little or no attention

³² Photographs and image processing by Călin Şuteu.

³³ Della Casa 2009, p. 14, fig. 4.

³⁴ Report pending.

from archaeologists. Furthermore, also only a single attempt has been made to undertake a research objective that aims beyond the understanding of human traces and towards understanding the materiality of the mountain itself.

Mountain Archaeology in Romania: The Status of Research

(Abstract)

This paper offers a review of archaeological studies undertaken in the mountains of Romania, with the intent of obtaining an overall view of this relatively rare occurrence in Romanian archaeological research. In contrast to the nearby regions of the Polish Carpathians and other regions in Europe, the number of archaeological studies in the mountains of Romania remains small. Most research which has been carried out is oriented along ethnoarchaeological themes or is confined to identifying and documenting a certain type of site (caves, mines etc) or cultural appurtenance (Palaeolithic, Eneolithic). With a single exception, the recent and contemporary past has little, if any, attention from archaeologists. Furthermore, only also a single attempt has been made to undertake a research objective that aims beyond the understanding of human traces and towards understanding the materiality of the mountain itself. A particular focus of this paper is an account of the project *O arheologie a munților din Maramureș* (An archaeology of the Maramureș Mountains), which aims to explore the materiality of the mountains and the role that they played in people's lives over time. The project, which began in 2012, focuses on locations over 900/1,000 m in the area between the junction of the Vișeu and Tisza Rivers in the west, the Vișeu Valley and Rodnei Mountains in the south, and the limits of Maramureș Mountains to the east and north, and included a survey on the affected grounds of a newly-built ski slope in the Prislop Pass. In this area, Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Mesolithic artifacts have been discovered, along with Bronze Age, Roman and medieval items and artifacts dating from the two world wars.

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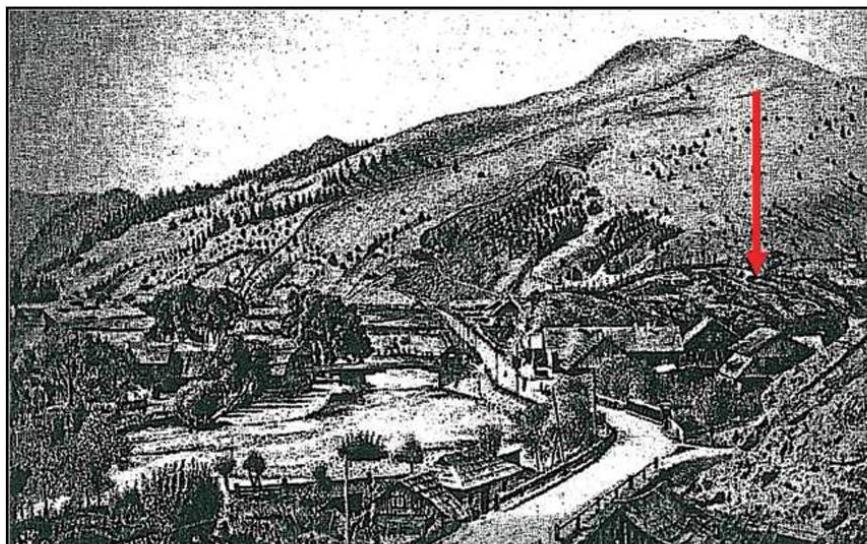
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Keywords: mountain archaeology, Romania, Palaeolithic, Neolithic, ethnoarchaeology.

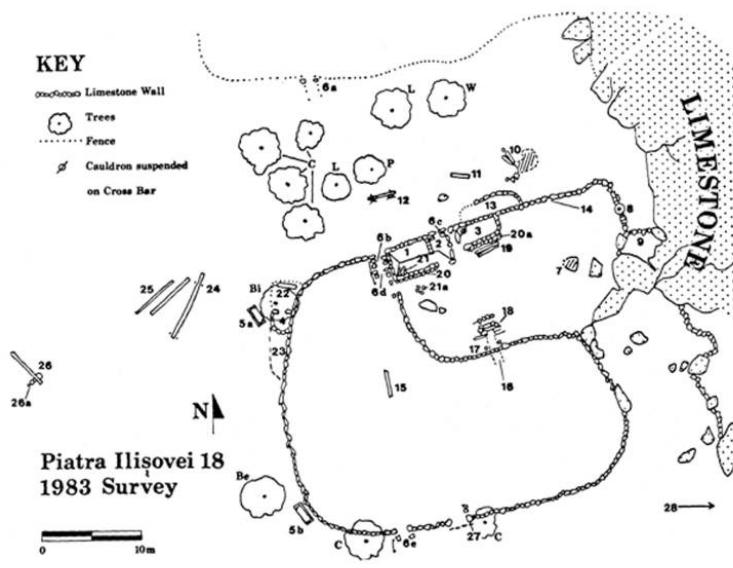


1.1



1.2

Fig. 1. Human inhabited caves in the territory of Romania (1.1); The Cucutenian settlement from Cârlibaba village, Suceava County, Austrian vintage engraving, 19th century (2.2) (after Boroneanț 2000 - 1.1; Andronic, Niculică 2012 - 2.2.)



2.1



2.2

Fig. 2. Piatra Ilișovei survey plan (2.1); Piatra Ilișovii excavation plan (2.2) (after Lazarovici, Ardeț 2015 - 2.1; Lazarovici, Ardeț 2015 - 2.2)



3.1

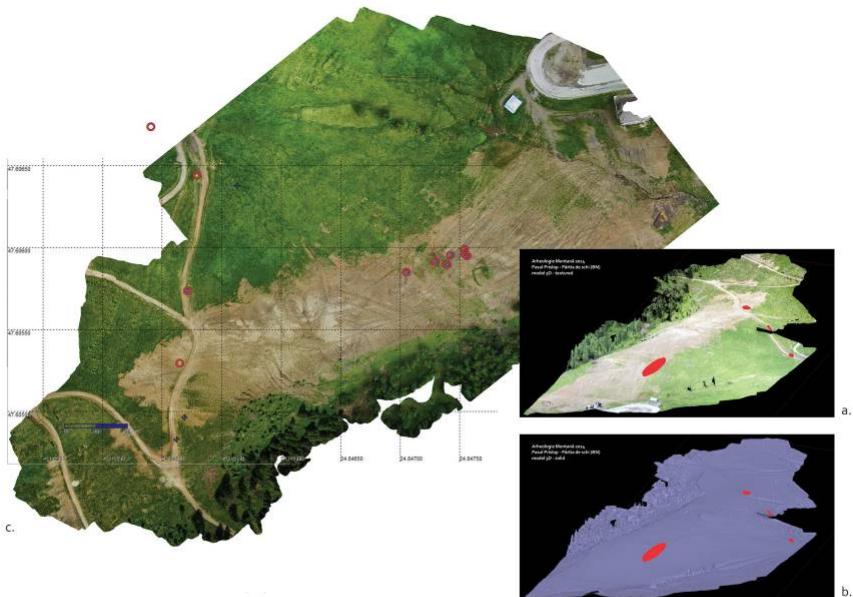


3.2

Fig. 3. Location of the Bistrița valley and Palaeolithic sites (3.1) (from Steguweit et al. 2009, p. 140, fig. 1); The Coțofeni habitation at Sebeșel-Gorgan and the upland road towards the plains below (3.2) (after Steguweit et al. 2009 - 3.1; Popa 2012 - 3.2)



4.1



4.2

Fig. 4. The site Pasul Prislop-Pârtia de schi (4.1); The site Pasul Prislop-Pârtia de schi, aerial photo and 3D model (4.2) (photo: Călin Șuteu)



5.1



5.2

Fig. 5. Stâna Gropșoare site from the Maramureș Mountains (5.1); Stâna Gropșoare site from Maramureș Mountains, aerial photo (5.2) (photo: Zamfir Șomcutean - 5.1; Călin Șuteu - 5.2)

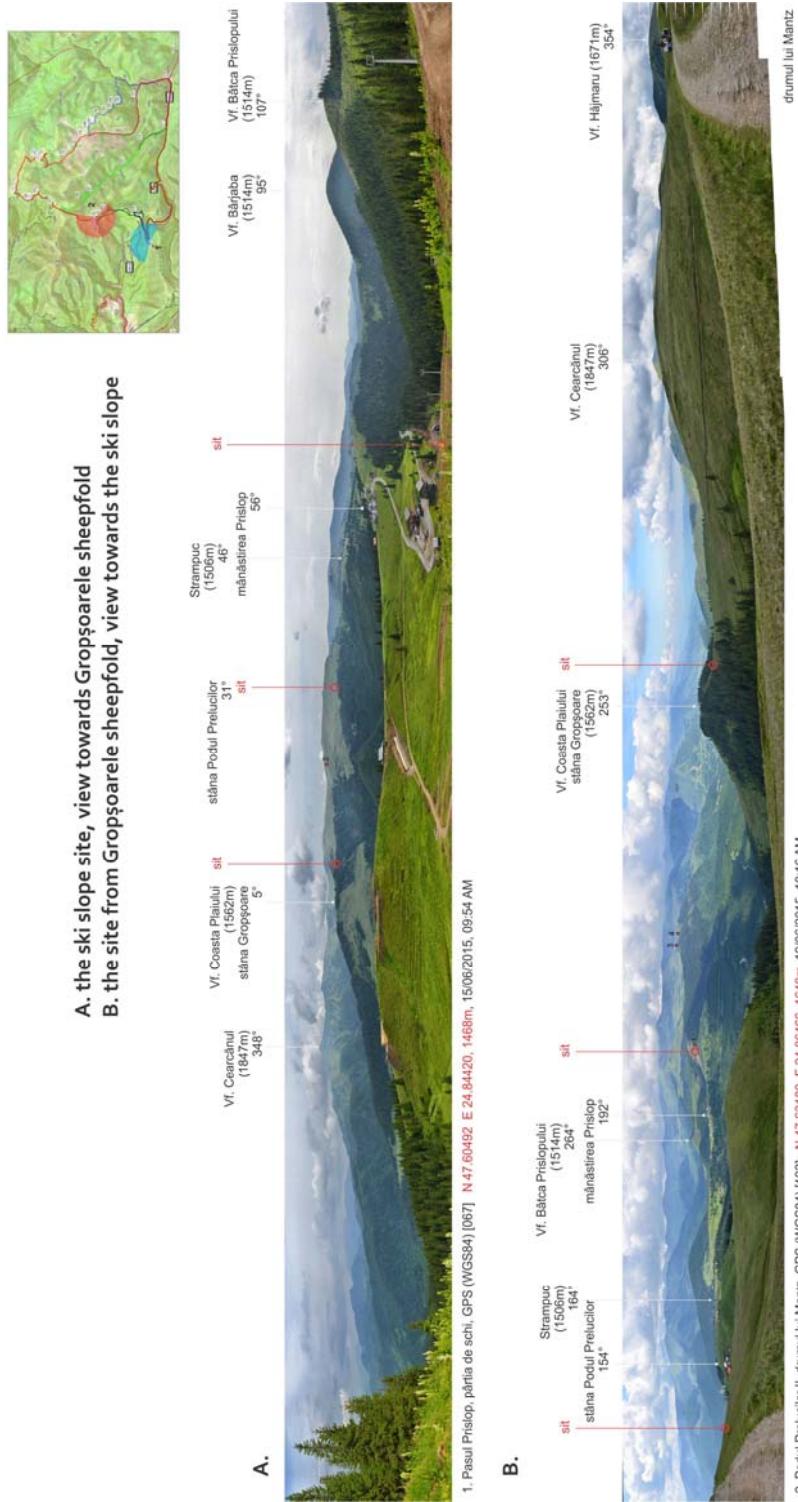


Fig. 6. GPS tracks from Maramureş survey project with panoramic views over Prislop Pass and surrounding area (photos: Călin Şuteu)

LISTA ABREVIERILOR

AAR-SI

- Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice. Academia Română. București.

AAust

- Archaeologia Austriaca, Beiträge zur Paläanthropologie, Ur- und Frühgeschichte Österreichs. Wien.

AB

- Altarul Banatului. Arhiepiscopia Timișoarei și Caransebeșului și Episcopia Aradului. Timișoara.

ActaArchCarp

- Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Cracovia.

ActaArchHung

- Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.

ActaMN

- Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.

ActaMP

- Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.

ActaPal

- Acta Paleobotanica. Polish Academy of Sciences. Krakow.

AÉ

- Archaeologai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művészettörténeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.

AHA

- Acta Historiae Artium. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.

AIIC(N)

- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț”. Cluj-Napoca.

AIIAC

- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj. Cluj-Napoca (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț”).

AIIAI/AIIX

- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași. (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).

AISC

- Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj.

AJA

- American Journal of Archaeology. New York.

AJPA

- American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The Official Journal of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Baltimore.

Almanahul graficei române

- Almanahul graficei române. Craiova.

Aluta

- Aluta. (Studii și comunicări - Tanulmányok és Közlemények). Sfântu Gheorghe.

AnB

- Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Timișoara.

Angustia

- Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.

Antaeus

- Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.

AnthAnzeiger

- Anthropologischen Anzeiger. Journal of Biological and Clinical Anthropology.

Antiquity

- Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of World Archaeology. York.

AnUB-LLS

- Analele Universității din București - Limba și literatura străină. Universitatea din București.

AO

- Arhivele Olteniei. Craiova; serie nouă (Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Craiova).

AP	- Annales de Paléontologie. L'Association paléontologique française.
APR	- Acta Palaeontologica Romaniae. Romanian Society of Paleontologists. Bucharest.
Apulum	- Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
Archaeologia Bulgarica	- Archaeologia Bulgarica. Sofia.
Archaeometry	- Archaeometry. Research Laboratory for Archaeology & the History of Art. Oxford.
ArchMűhely	- Archeometriai Műhely. Budapest.
Arheologia	- Archeologia. Organ na Archeologičeskija Institut i Muzei pri Bulgarskata Akademija na Naukite. Sofia.
ArkhSb	- Arkheologicheskiy sbornik. Muzey Ermitazh. Moskva.
AS	- American Studies. Mid-America American Studies Association. Cambridge (USA).
ASS	- Asian Social Science. Canadian Center of Science and Education. Toronto.
ASUAIC-L	- Analele Științifice ale Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași (serie nouă). Secțiunea IIIe. Lingvistică. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.
AT	- Ars Transsilvaniae. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj-Napoca. Cluj-Napoca
ATS	- Acta Terraie Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
AUASH	- Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
AUASP	- Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Philologica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
AUCSI	- Analele Universității din Craiova. Seria Istorie. Universitatea din Craiova.
Australiada	- Australiada: A Russian Chronicle. New South Wales. Woy Woy (Australia).
AUVT	- Annales d'Université „Valahia” Târgoviște. Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire. Universitatea Valahia din Târgoviște.
AVSL	- Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Sibiu.
BA	- Biblioteca de arheologie. București.
Banatica	- Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
Balcanica	- Balcanica. Annuaire de l'Institut des Études Balkaniques. Belgrad.
BAMNH	- Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History. American Museum of Natural History. New York.
BAR	- British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
BB	- Bibliotheca Brukenthal. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BCMI	- Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice / Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor istorice. București.

BerRGK	- Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt am Main.
BF	- Bosporskij fenomen. Gosudarstvennyj Ermitazh Sankt-Peterburg.
BGSG	- Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece. Geological Society of Greece. Patras.
BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara.
BI	- Bosporskie issledovaniya. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija, Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukrainskij. Simferopol, Kerch.
BMA	- Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
BMAntiq	- Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis. Piatra Neamț.
BMN	- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
BMS	- Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”. Sebeș.
BOR	- Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
BospCht	- Bosporskie ctenija. Bosphorus Kimmerijskij i varvarskij mir v period antichnosti i srednevekov'ja. Militaria. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukrainskij. Simferopol, Kerch.
Das Börsenblatt	- Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel-Frankfurter Ausgabe. Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels. Frankfurt pe Main.
Br J Ind Med	- British Journal of Industrial Medicine. London.
Brukenthal	- Brukenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BTh	- Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
București	- București. Materiale de istorie și muzeografie. București.
Bucureștii vechi	- Bucureștii vechi. Buletinul Societății Istorico-Arheologice. București.
BUS	- Birka Untersuchungen und Studien. Stockholm.
CA	- Current Anthropology. University of Chicago.
Caietele ASER	- Caietele ASER. Asociația de Științe Etnologice din România. București.
Carpica	- Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.
CCJ	- Chemistry Central Journal. London.
Cele Trei Crișuri	- Cele Trei Crișuri. Oradea.
Cetatea Bihariei	- Cetatea Bihariei. Institutul de Istorie și Teorie Militară din București, Secția Teritorială Oradea.
CIRIR	- Cercetări istorice. Revistă de istorie românească. Iași.
CL	- Cercetări literare. Universitatea București.
Codrul Cosminului	- Codrul Cosminului, seria nouă. Analele Științifice de Istorie, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” Suceava.
ComStMediaș	- Comunicări Științifice. Mediaș.
ConspNum	- Conspecte numismatice. Chișinău.

Conviețuirea-Együttélés	- Conviețuirea-Együttélés. Catedra de limbă și literatura română a Institutului Pedagogic „Juhász Gyula”, Szeged.
Corviniana	- Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
CPF	- Cahiers des Portes de Fer. Beograd.
CretaceousRes	- Cretaceous Research. Elsevier.
Crisia	- Crisia. Culegere de materiale și studii. Muzeul Ţării Crișurilor. Oradea.
CRP	- Comptes Rendus Palevol. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences France.
Cultura creștină	- Cultura creștină. Publicație apărută sub egida Mitropoliei Române Unite cu Roma Greco-Catolică și a Facultății de Teologie Greco-Catolice din Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca, Departamentul Blaj.
Dacia	- Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) - XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. București.
Dări de seamă	- Dări de seamă ale ședințelor. Paleontologie. Institutul Geologic al României. București.
DB	- Drevnosti Bospora. Rossiyskaya Akademiya Nauk. Moskva.
De Antiquitate	- De Antiquitate. Asociația Virtus Antiqua. Cluj-Napoca.
DFS	- Deutsche Forschung im Südosten. Sibiu.
DP	- Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.
Drevnosti Altaja	- Drevnosti Altaja. Gorno-Altaiskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Gorno-Altajsk (Respublika Altaj).
EHQ	- European History Quarterly. Sage Publications. New York.
EphNap	- Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca.
EVNE	- Etnokul'turnoe vzaimodeystvie narodov Evrazii. Institut Arheologii i Etnografii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk. Novosibirsk.
FK	- Földtani közlöny. Magyar honi foldtani tarsulat folyóirata. Budapest.
FU	- Finno-Ugrika. Institut Istorii imeni Sh. Mardzhani. Akademiya Nauk Tatarstana. Kasan'.
FVL	- Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
Geo-Eco-Marina	- Geo-Eco-Marina. Institutul Național de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Geologie și Geoecologie Marină. București.
Glasnik	- Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva. Journal of the Serbian Archaeological Society. Beograd.
Glasul Bisericii	- Glasul Bisericii. Mitropolia Munteniei și Dobrogei. București.
Godišnjak	- Godišnjak. Jahrbuch Knjiga. Sarajevo-Heidelberg.
GR	- Gondwana Research. International Association for Gondwana Research, Journal Center, China University of Geosciences. Beijing.
HistArchaeol	- Historical Archaeology. Society for Historical Archaeology.
HistMet	- Historical Metallurgy, The Historical Metallurgy Society.

HJ	- The Historical Journal. University of Cambridge (UK).
HSCE	- History & Society in Central Europe. István Hajnal Society of Historians. Medium Ævum Quotidianum Society. Budapest. Krems.
IJAM	- International Journal of Arts Management. École des Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC) in Montreal.
IJO	- International Journal of Osteoarchaeology. United States.
IPH	- Inventaria Praehistorica Hungarie. Budapest.
Istros	- Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
JACerS	- Journal of the American Ceramic Society. The American Ceramic Society, Ohio.
JAS	- Journal of Archaeological Science. Academic Press. United States.
JFA	- Journal of Field Archaeology. Boston University.
JLS	- Journal of Lithic Studies. Edinburgh.
JMH	- Journal of Modern History. University of Chicago.
JOB	- Jarbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik. Institut für Byzantinistik und Neogräzistik der Universität Wien.
JPSP	- Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. American Psychological Association. Washington DC.
JRGZM	- Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz. Mainz.
JSP	- Journal of Systematic Palaeontology. British Natural History Museum. London.
JSSR	- Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. The Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. South-Carolina.
JVP	- Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) in partnership with the Taylor & Francis Group. Abingdon, Oxfordshire (UK).
Közlemények	- Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtárából, Cluj.
Le Glob	- Le Globe. Revue genevoise de géographie. Paris.
LSJ	- Life Science Journal. Acta Zhengzhou University. Zhengzhou (China).
LŞ	- Lucrări științifice. Institutul de Învățământ Superior Oradea.
MA	- Mitropolia Ardealului. Revista oficială a Arhiepiscopiei Sibiului, Arhiepiscopiei Vadului, Feleacului și Clujului. Episcopiei Alba Iuliei și Episcopiei Oradiei. Sibiu (1956-1991). A continuat <i>Revista Teologică</i> , (1907-1947) și este continuată de aceeași revistă.
Marisia	- Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
Marmatia	- Marmatia. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie. Baia Mare.
Materiale	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
MBGAEU	- Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Berlin.
MCA	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.

ME	- Memoria Ethnologica. Centrul Județean pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Maramureș. Baia Mare.
MEJSR	- Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research. International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Deira, Dubai (United Arab Emirates).
MemAntiq	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț, Piatra Neamț.
MIA	- Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii SSSR. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
MJSS	- Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. Mediterranean Center of Social and Educational Research. Rome.
Monumente Istorice	- Monumente Istorice. Studii și lucrări de restaurare. Direcția Monumentelor Istorice. București.
Monumente și muzee	- Monumente și muzee. Buletinul Comisiei Științifice a Muzeelor, Monumentelor Istorice și Artistice. București.
MPG	- Marine and Petroleum Geology. Elsevier.
MSIAR	- Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice a Academiei Române, seria a II-a. Academia Română. București.
MTE	- Magyar Történelmi Eletrajzok. Budapest.
Naturwissenschaften	- Naturwissenschaften. Springer-Verlag. Berlin, Heidelberg.
OlteniaȘtNat	- Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări. Științele Naturii. Muzeul Olteniei. Craiova.
ŐL	- Ősrégészeti Levelek. Prehistoric newsletter. Budapest.
PA	- Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba. Alba Iulia.
PAPS	- Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.
PAS	- Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Berlin.
PAT	- Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	- Prähistorische Bronzefunde. München.
PLOS ONE	- PLOS ONE. International, peer-reviewed, open-access, online publication.
PM	- Publics et musées. Association Publics et Musées - PUL (Presses universitaires de Lyon). Lyon.
PNAUSA	- Proceedings of the National Academy of the United States of America. National Academy of the United States of America.
Pogrebal'nyj obrjad	- Pogrebal'nyj obrjad rannih kochevnikov Evrazii. Juzhnij nauchnyj centr Rossijskoj Akademii nauk. Rostov-na-Donu.
Pontica	- Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța.
PPP	- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology ("Palaeo3"). An International Journal for the Geo-Sciences. Elsevier.
ProblemyArh	- Problemy arheologii, jetnografii, antropologii Sibiri i sopredel'nyh territorij. Institut arheologii i jetnografii Rossijskoj Akademii nauk. Novosibirsk.

Programm Mühlbach	- Programm des evagelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Mühlbach (Sebes).
PZ	- Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie. Berlin.
QG	- Quaternary Geochronology. The International Research and Review Journal on Advances in Quaternary Dating Techniques.
QSA	- Quaderni di Studi Arabi. Istituto per l'Oriente C. A. Nallino. Roma.
Quartär	- Quartär. International Yearbook for Ice Age and Stone Age Research.
RA	- Revista Arheologică. Institutul de Arheologie și Istorie Veche. Chișinău.
RArhiv	- Revista Arhivelor. Arhivele Naționale ale României. București.
Radiocarbon	- Radiocarbon. University of Arizona. Department of Geosciences.
RB	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
REF	- Revista de etnografie și folclor. Institutul de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăileanu”. București.
RESEE	- Revue des études sud-est européennes. Academia Română. București.
RHMC	- Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine. Société d'histoire moderne et contemporaine. Paris.
RHSEE/RESEE	- Revue historique du sud-est européen. Academia Română. București, Paris (din 1963 Revue des études sud-est européennes).
RI	- Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
RIR	- Revista istorică română. Institutul de Istorie Națională din București.
RJP	- Romanian Journal of Paleontology. Geological Institute of Romania. Bucharest.
RJS	- Romanian Journal of Stratigraphy. Geological Institute of Romania. Bucharest.
RM	- Revista Muzeelor. București.
RMMG	- Revista Muzeul Mineralogic-Geologic, al Universității din Cluj la Timișoara. Sibiu.
RMM-M	- Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Muzee. București.
RP	- Revista de Pedagogie. Institutul de Științe ale Educației. București.
RRH	- Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. București.
RT	- Revista Teologică. Sibiu.
SA	- Sovetskaya arkheologiya. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
SAI	- Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice a RPR. București.

SAO	- Studia et Acta Orientalia. Société des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques de la RPR., Section d'Etudes Orientales. Bucarest.
Sargetia	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
Sargetia Naturae	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Series Scientia Naturae. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
SCE	- Studii și comunicări de etnologie. Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane Sibiu.
SCCI	- Studii, conferințe și comunicări istorice. Sibiu.
SCIA	- Studii și cercetări de istoria artei. Academia Română. București.
SciAm	- Scientific American. New York.
SCGG	- Studii și Cercetări. Geologie-Geografie. Complexul Muzeal Județean Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
SGJ	- Soobshhenija Gosudarstvennogo Jermitazha. Gosudarstvennyj Jermitazh. Leningrad.
SMIM	- Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” București.
SP	- Studii de Preistorie. București.
SPACA	- Stratum Plus: Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Superior Council on Science and Technical Development of Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Saint Petersburg, Kishinev, Odessa, Bucharest.
SPPF	- Società Preistoria Protostoria Friuli-V.G. Trieste.
SSK	- Studien zur Siebenbürgischen Kunstgeschichte, Köln. Wien.
Starinar	- Starinar, Tređa Serija. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
Stâna	- Stâna. Sibiu.
StComSibiu	- Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
StComSM	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
StRI	- Studii. Revistă de istorie (din 1974 Revista de istorie și din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
StudiaUBBG	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBGG	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia-Geographia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBGM	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia-Mineralogia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBH	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Series Historia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
Suceava	- Anuarul Muzeului Județean Suceava.
SUCH	- Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis, Serie Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu.
SUPMPH	- Studia Universitatis Petru Maior. Philologia. Târgu-Mureș.
SV	- Siebenbürgische Vierteljahrschrift. Hermannstadt (Sibiu).

SympThrac	- Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. Bucureşti.
TEA	- TEA. The European Archaeologist.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeş.
TESG	- Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Oxford (UK), Malden (USA).
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. Bucureşti.
Transilvania	- Transilvania. Foaia Asociaţiei Transilvane pentru Literatura Română şi Cultura Poporului Român. Braşov.
Transsylvania Nostra	- Transsylvania Nostra. Fundaţia Transsylvania Nostra. Cluj-Napoca.
Trudy nauchnogo	- Trudy nauchnogo Karel'skogo tsentra Rossiyskoy akademii nauk. Karel'skiy tsentr Rossiyskoy akademii Nauk. Moskva.
TT	- Történeti Tár. Akadémia történelmi bizottságának. Budapest.
Tyragetia	- Tyragetia. Muzeul Naţional de Arheologie şi Istorie a Moldovei. Chişinău.
Țara Bârsei	- Țara Bârsei. Muzeul „Casa Mureşenilor” Braşov.
Ungarische Revue	- Ungarische Revue, Herausg. von P. Hunfalvy. Budapest.
UPA	- Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
Vestnik arkheologii	- Vestnik arkheologii, antropologii i etnografii. Institute problem osvoyeniya Severa Sibirskogo otdeleniya Rossiyskoj akademii nauk. Tyumen.
Vestnik Novosibirskogo	- Vestnik Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Serija: Istorija, filologija. Novosibirskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Novosibirsk.
VLC	- Victorian Literature and Culture. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge (UK).
VPUI	- Vestnik permskogo universiteta. Istočnaya Permskaya Gosudarstvennaya Universitet. Perm'.
VR	- Victorian Review. Victorian Studies Association of Western Canada. Toronto.
WASJ	- World Applied Sciences Journal. International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Deira, Dubai (United Arab Emirates).
WorldArch	- World Archaeology. London.
Xenopoliana	- Xenopoliana. Buletin al Fundaţiei Academice „A. D. Xenopol” Iaşi.
Yearb. Phys. Anthropol.	- Yearbook of Physical Anthropology. New York.
Yezhegodnik gubernskogo	- Yezhegodnik gubernskogo muzeya Tobol'ska. Tobol'sk Khistori Muzeum. Tobol'sk.
ZfSL	- Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Gundelsheim.
Ziridava	- Ziridava. Muzeul Judeţean Arad.
ZooKeys	- ZooKeys. Sofia.