

JOSEPHE II CENSUS OF 1784-1787 IN ZARAND COUNTY*

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The land of Zarand is a well-delimited geographic and ethnographic area, with a well-defined historical identity, lying between the western, mountainous parts of the old Zarand County and the eastern plains. The western part of the Apuseni Mountains rises as a row of mountainous massifs, isolated by broad alluvial depressions, which look like bays on a map and are actually intermountain plains. Through these tectonic depressions is made the link between the valleys of the Black Criș and the Mureș, the so-called Deva - Beiuș depression corridor.¹

This region stretches along the White Criș, marked in the north by the Codru Moma Mountains and by the mountains of Bihor and Zarand, while to the south by the Metaliferi Mountains. Geographers recognise, generally, the unitary character of this Zarand “County,” although between Gurahonț and Leasa the continuity is recognised only in the White Criș Valley. In the east, the intermountain valley (also called the Brad Basin) continues until Săcărâmb, in a region that generically belongs to the Metaliferi Mountains, while downstream it continues until Gurahonț.²

In the 18th century, administratively speaking, the Land of Zarand had reached the end of a long journey and had turned from a part of the old County of Zarand (constituted around the eponymous fortress in the 12th and 13th centuries) into a county in its own right, through the “Karolin Resolution” of 31 December 1732, issued by Emperor Charles VI.³

The decision to carry out the Joseph II Census of 1784-1787 is part of a set of administrative measures implemented by the monarch “Aufklärer” Joseph II, which he wanted to be a more vigorous continuation of the reforms started by Maria Theresa.

The first step in this regard was made in 1783, when, by imperial decree, Transylvania was divided into 10 counties. The following year, their number increased to 11. The new administrative-territorial entities no longer took into account the former territories of the privileged nations (Hungarians, Szeklers and

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¹ Tudoran 1983, p. 14-15.

² Ibid.

³ Edroiu, Cernovodeanu 2002, p. 43-44.

Saxons), which had functioned based on now anachronistic feudal law. Therefore, the purpose of the emperor was to modernise and standardise the administration of Transylvania, making it the same as in the other parts of the Habsburg Empire.

In this new administrative equation, the imperial Rescript (edict) of 3 July 1784 provided the organisation of a county that was to bear the name “Hunedoara, united with Zarand” (Latin: *Comitatus Hunyad cum Zarand unitus*). The same legislation stated that this new administrative structure would be divided into three Circles (Latin: *Cerculi*), headed by a Viscount substitute. Due to the large size of the new county, the Gubernium in Sibiu approved its division into four Districts: Hațeg, Zarand, “This Side of Mureș” (Latin: *Cis Marusianus*) and “Beyond Mureș” (Latin: *Trans Marusianus*).⁴

The next stage was that of a new census, which was intended to accurately estimate the relationships between the landowners and their subjects, with the results to be used as the basis for future land regulations. The manner of carrying out the census was regulated by the imperial Rescript of 1 October 1784.

Such censuses had been carried out in Transylvania before, for establishing the population number, determining taxes or the number of Romanians, according to their faith. The new Joseph II Census had, however, a more comprehensive nature, introducing the basic rules of modern population assessments: simultaneity of information capture and uniformity of rules, criteria leading to a greater accuracy of information. One of the main characteristics and revolutionary novelties of this population census was exhaustiveness.⁵

Census data gathered in the county Hunedoara, united with Zarand, in 1784-1787, have been researched and published by Traian Bălan;⁶ then by Liviu Botezan and Roland Schilling, in a paper divided into three parts, focused in particular on the area south of the River Mureș;⁷ then by Mihai Cerghedean, with special focus on the Land of Hațeg;⁸ by Ion Frățilă and Iosif Jivan, for the Deva area;⁹ and, more recently, by the late historian Vasile Ionaș.¹⁰

Nevertheless, these studies have not dealt with the population census that took place approximately at the same time. These census results have been published in a paper by Danyl Dezső and Zoltán David, who cover the whole territory of Hungary. Data about the number of houses, of families and of residents can be found in the tables of the census. The population is divided by gender, marital and social status, including statistics about the number of children, grouped by age. One criterion that is notably missing is religion, proof that the imperial government was interested in the secular aspect of the expected reforms.¹¹

⁴ Ionaș 2012a, p. 217-218.

⁵ Ionaș 2010, p. 184; Ionaș 2012b, p. 172.

⁶ Bălan 1968, p. 577-584.

⁷ Botezan, Schilling 1970, p. 121-131; Botezan, Schilling 1971, p. 89-105; Botezan, Schilling 1973, p. 213-230.

⁸ Cerghedean 1971, p. 107-114.

⁹ Frățilă, Jivan 1969, p. 73-79.

¹⁰ Ionaș 2012a, p. 172-182.

¹¹ Dezső, Dávid 1960. Hunedoara County settlements are between pages 376 and 387.

Some census related documents are kept in the National Archives of Romania, Hunedoara County Department, in three cases, and are likely to bring new data, at least regarding the census carried out in the Land of Zarand. From an archival perspective, we identified these sources in the records of Hunedoara Prefecture, under the following numbers: no. 70/1785 and no. 33/1786 - the census conducted by settlements - and no. 3/1787 - the census conducted by boroughs (the lowest-level administrative unit - Latin: *Processus*).¹²

We will speak, in the beginning, about the census stages and about any further information concerning the landowners.

Note that religious confession appears among the data gathered in 1787, a particular situation, since it had not been mentioned in the previous years, nor in the general census.¹³

During the 11 March 1785 meeting, the *Tabula continua* of the county Hunedoara, united with Zarand, analysed Decree No. 1185, issued by the Transylvanian Gubernium on 18 February 1785, regarding the progress of the census, and decided that the census commissioners would be starting their activity after 9 April 1785.¹⁴ In the Land of Zarand, the census was carried out in two stages: a first phase in late 1785 and early 1786 and a second phase during the months of May to November 1787. The second stage of the census was due to the order of Transylvanian Gubernium, no. 6321/5 April 1787, which stated that the census should be revised.¹⁵

The census commissioners used standard tables, printed on watermarked paper, and the ends of the table were written in four languages: Hungarian, German, Latin and Romanian (the Romanian text written in Cyrillic). In the first stage of the census, the printed tables were only in Latin and Romanian, although with Cyrillic script. In the second stage they used all the presented languages. German was used only in the case of Baia de Criș borough.

Significantly, in these questionnaires appears translated into Romanian the type of data that were to be recorded; the detail indirectly suggests the number of Zarand's ethnic Romanian administrative staff. For example, in the census sheets of 1785 and 1786 all tabular data are translated into Romanian: "numele domnilor" (name of the lords/landowners), "numărul casălor" (number of houses), "numărul familiilor creștinilor" (number of Christian families), "numărul jidovilor" (number of Jews), "creștini, parte bărbătească" (male Christians), "popi" (priests), "nemeși" (nobles), "dregători și cei mai de cinste" (bureaucrats and most honoured people), "orașani în orașe și meșteri prin sate" (city dwellers in the city and craftsmen in villages), "proști" (peasants), "cei ce urmează meșteșugul" (those who follow a craft), "grădinari, lucrători pe zi și cei ce cu munca mâinilor își câștigă hrana" (gardeners, day labourers and those that earn their meals by manual labour), "din răghiment" (of regiment), "aicea să cuprindă partea fâmeiască" (here are to be mentioned the females).

¹² HCDNAR, fund *Prefecture of Hunedoara County*, file no. 70/1785; file no. 33/1786; file no. 3/1787.

¹³ *Ibid.*, file no. 3/1787.

¹⁴ Ionaș 2012a, p. 173.

¹⁵ HCDNAR, fund *Prefecture of Hunedoara County*, file no. 3/1787, p. 1.

The ends of the table were divided into five columns, each divided into a specific number of sections. In the following, we shall present the table rubrics:

The first column contains the name of the property and of its landlord (Latin: *Nomina dominiorum*).

In the second column, there were specified the number of houses and of families, the latter divided into “Christian” and “Jew” (in the late 18th century the Jews were not yet politically emancipated in Transylvania).

The third column noted the social status of the Christian men - ex.: “priests,” “proprietors,” “bureaucrats,” “craftsmen,” “peasants,” “day labourers”, “the number of those who cannot work.” The number of children (divided into two age groups: 1-12 year olds and 13-17 year olds) and the marital status of Jewish males (married, unmarried, widowed) were also covered here. The female population was recorded in the same column, but under a separate heading (“here are to be mentioned the females”).

The fourth column is subdivided into two parts: the first contained the marital status of the Christian men (married, unmarried, widowed) and the number of those who had left the village (be they still in the country or abroad). The second part recorded the number of foreigners living in the village (men and women from other parts of the empire or from across the borders).

In the period 1785-1786, the census was made by settlements and was carried out by a single census commissioner, named Michael Makaj. This bureaucrat failed to cover the entire region of Zarand Circle, in 1785 gathering data only in a small number of settlements, more specifically in only 14 villages: Baia de Criș, Dupăpiatră, Grohot, Groși, Hălmăgel, Dumbrava de Jos, Ociu, Ribicioara, Sârbi, Tomnatec, Țebea, Uibărești and Vața de Jos. In January 1786, he assessed another 10 villages: Aciuța, Aciua, Bulzeștii de Jos, Dumbrava, Gura Văii, Poiana, Pleșcuța, Rostoci, Tălagiu and Vidra.¹⁶

The unsatisfactory results led to the Gubernium in Sibiu demanding the revision of the census. From May to November 1787, the census was resumed. This time, the assessment was not made by settlements but by boroughs. The headings of the table remained the same, with one change. Over the column registering the domain owner’s name on the initial table was stuck a piece of paper, on which were recorded: the number of residents, the settlement’s name (Latin: *nomina pagorum*), the proprietor (Latin: *nomina possessorum*), and the number of faiths followed in the settlement.

Another change is that there was not just one man to carry out the census anymore, but it was carried out by local notaries or borough commissioners:

Processus Körös-Bánya: Baia de Criș, Rișca, Țebea, Caraci, Lunca, Cărstău, Birtin, Tărățel, Prihodiște, Vața de Sus, Vața de Jos, Căzânești, Ciungani, Prăvăleni and Basarabasa. Their census was done by local official Georg Olajos;¹⁷

Processus Bleseny: Blăjeni, Buceș, Dupăpiatră, Mihăileni, Potingani, Stănița, Zdrapți and Valea Brad. Their census was done by local official Ferentz Balog, then by the commissioner of Blăjeni borough, Francisc Zohanies;¹⁸

¹⁶ Ibid., file no. 33/1786, p. 7-10, 16-49.

¹⁷ Ibid., file no. 3/1787, p. 9, 21.

Processus Brad: Brad, Curechi, București, Crișcior, Tărățel, Ruda Brad, Luncoiu de Jos, Podele, Luncoiu de Sus, Scroafa (Stejărel), Mesteacăn. Their census was done by Stephanus KristSORI and later by the local notary, Andreas Laszloffi;¹⁹

Processus Nagy-Halmagy: Hălmăgiu Mare, Tisa, Țărmure, Ionești, Ocișor, Ociu, Poienari, Țohești, Hălmăgel, Sârbi, Luncoșoara, Vozdoci, Brusturi, Cristești, Bănești. Census performed by Joseph Ambrassi as well as by Stephanus Pönfinus;²⁰

Processus Csuts: Ciuci (today Vârfurile), Aciua, Aciuța, Poiana, Pleșcuța, Gura Văii, Rostoci, Dumbrava (*Dsunĕ*), Tălagiu, Vidra, Măgulicea, Mermești, Lazuri, Groși, Leasa, Bodești și Tomești. Their census was done by commissioner Lucas Both and by the commissioner of the Ciuci borough, Franciscus Szente;²¹

Processus Riskulitzza: Rișculița, Baldovin, Brotuna, Dobroț, Leauț, Obârșă, Șteia, Tiulești, Târnavă și Târnavița. Census performed by Michael Kovacs and then by the commissioner of Rișculița borough, Michael Osztrovi;²²

Processus Szelistie: Săliște, Hărtăgani, Ormindea, Călimănești-Băița, Peștera, Crăciunești, Trestia, Căinelul de Sus, Băița. Census performed by Mojses Balog and by Josephus Horváth;²³

Processus Ribitzze: Ribița, Uibărești, Grohot, Bulzești, Ribicioara, Tomnatic, Dumbrava, Vaca. Their census was done by the commissioner of the Ribița borough, Daniel Ranossoni.²⁴

Various particular cases can be noticed at this stage too. All boroughs, except Ribița, have two tables, made by different census commissioners. The census period is also different. Some of them can be grouped in the period May to July 1787 and the other in October to November of the same year. A particular case is Baia de Criș borough, where both tables are less accurately dated, only the year being mentioned.

Documentation of the decision to resume work in the autumn of 1787 has not survived, but it can be noticed based on the data differences between entries. The most important information, which is not shown in the tables made in late 1787, is that of the residents' religion.

A common point of the two 1787 assessments is the indication of the landlords (*possessorum*) from the Land of Zarand. We encounter names of important noble families of the Hinterland: Hollaki, Kozma, Brádi, Ribiczei, Kristyori, Türi, Csiszár, Nemes and Szebeni. However, there are also small armorial noble families, most of them in the village Baldovin.²⁵ We also meet some noble families from parts of Hunedoara, such as Josika, Nalaczi and General Francisc Gyulay. There are also some long established family clans of the old Transylvanian elite: Bethlen,

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 10, 17.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 11, 18.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 12, 22.

²¹ Ibid., p. 13, 23.

²² Ibid., p. 14, 20.

²³ Ibid., p. 15-16.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 19.

²⁵ Ibid., file no. 70/1785, p. 10.

Teleki and Bornemisza. Beside these private properties, there were also state-owned areas: the domain of Hălmaġiu and that of the royal fortress of Deva.

Due to its tabular nature, the census of 1784-1787 is a valuable source of historical demography for the parts of Zarand. Firstly, it reveals concrete data on the administrative-territorial organization of the territory toward the end of the 18th century. At the same time, it encompasses the local demographic potential, differentiated by gender - male and female - which represents a new direction compared to the medieval censuses, which recorded only the male residents. The recorded details reveal the employment profile of the locals, exposing the existence of a small core of “city dwellers” in the Land of Zarand, and, as such, the rise of a lesser bourgeois society. The statistical data related to employment (as well as those regarding the land-working peasants) expose the economical landscape of the area.

The clerics are shown as well, which is important when analysing the state-church relationship. The data about the local noble elite and its domains have their own importance too. In addition, the census involved a great number of local bureaucrats, notaries, borough commissioners and revisers, which shows that in this area the bureaucratic organisation was already viable at the end of the 18th century, obviously as the successful result of implementing the Austrian methods of modern administration. That the headings of the census tables have been translated into Romanian shows the attitude of the Imperial administration towards the Romanian ethnic majority, but also the emergence of the Romanian population on the political stage. Of course, the 1784-1787 period marks a rather long detente, but the late date of the census could be due to the 1784 revolt, since it is well-known that the Land of Zarand was at the epicentre of this violent social movement.

Josephe II Census of 1784-1787 in Zarand County

(Abstract)

The Hunedoara County Department of the National Archives of Romania keeps, in three files, a great number of documents related to the Josephe II census conducted between 1784 and 1787. These documents provide new information regarding the census carried out in Zarand County. The census of Zarand County was conducted in two phases: the first phase was from late 1785 until early 1786, and the second phase took place during the months of May to November 1787. Due to its tabular nature, the census of 1784-1787 is a valuable source of historical demography for the parts of Zarand County. Firstly, it reveals concrete data on the administrative-territorial organisation of the territory toward the end of the 18th century. At the same time, it encompasses the local demographic potential, differentiated by gender - male and female - which represents a new direction compared to the medieval censuses, which recorded only the male residents. The statistical data related to employment (as well as those regarding the land-working peasants) expose the economical landscape of the area. The census hired a variety of local administrators from notaries and borough commissioners to reviewers, which demonstrates that the Austrian administrative system had been successfully implemented by the end of the 18th century. The fact that the tabular entries are translated into Romanian reveals the attitude of the imperial administration in relation to the Romanian majority population. Of course, the 1784-1787 period marks a rather long detente, but the late date of the census could be due to the 1784 revolt, since it is well-known that the Land of Zarand was at the epicentre of this violent social movement.

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- Ionaș 2012b - Vasile Ionaș, *Executarea conscripției urbariale din anul 1785 în comitatul Hunedoara*, in Ciprian Drăgan, Carmen Barna (eds), *Studii de istorie a Transilvaniei. Volum dedicat istoricului Ioachim Lazăr la 70 de ani*, Cluj-Napoca, Deva, 2012, p. 172-182.
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- Keywords:** Zarand Country, historical demography, census, nobility, Romanians, administration.

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	- Archaeologiai 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.
AIAC	- 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 Anthropologist. Baltimore.
Almanahul graficeii române	- Almanahul graficeii 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 Romaniaae. 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.
- ArchMühely** - Archeometriai Mühely. Budapest.
- Arheologia** - Archeologia. Organ na Archeologičeskija Institut i Muzei pri Bulgarskata Akademija na Naukite. Sofia.
- ArkhSb** - Arkheologičeskij 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 Transilvaniae. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj-Napoca. Cluj-Napoca
- ATS** - Acta Terrae 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 issledovanija. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija, Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. 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 chtenija. Bospor Kimmerijskij i varvarskij mir v period antichnosti i srednevekov'ja. Militaria. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. 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 „Julian 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.
ComȘtMediaș	- Comunicări Științifice. Mediaș.
ConspNum	- Conspicte 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 Țării 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-Altajskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Gorno-Altajsk (Republika 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. Magyarhoni földtani tarsulat folyóirata. Budapest.
FU	- Finno-Ugrika. Institut Istории 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 Præhistorica 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** - Jahrbuch 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).
- LȘ** - 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 *Revista Teologică*, (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.
ÓL	- Ósrégészeti 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. Juzhnyj 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 evaghelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Mühlbach (Sebeş).
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 Brăiloiu”. 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. Muzeu. 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, Treća 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. București.
TEA	- TEA. The European Archaeologist.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
TESG	- Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Oxford (UK), Malden (USA).
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Transilvania	- Transilvania. Foaia Asociațiunii Transilvane pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român. Brașov.
Transsylvania Nostra	- Transsylvania Nostra. Fundația 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 Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.
Țara Bârsei	- Țara Bârsei. Muzeul „Casa Mureșenilor” Brașov.
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: Istoriya, filologiya. Novosibirskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Novosibirsk.
VLC	- Victorian Literature and Culture. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge (UK).
VPUI	- Vestnik permskogo universiteta. Istoriya. Permskiy Gosudarstvennyi 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 Fundației Academice „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
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 Județean Arad.
ZooKeys	- ZooKeys. Sofia.