

**THE *TRANSILVANIA* MAGAZINE (1881-1900), AN
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTARY SOURCE FOR A BETTER
UNDERSTANDING OF THE 1848-1849 REVOLUTION
IN TRANSYLVANIA***

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The *Transilvania* magazine has received plenty of attention from historians,¹ especially from those interested in the study of *Asociațiunii transilvane pentru literatura și cultura poporului român* [Transylvanian Associations for the Literature and Culture of the Romanian People]. Although the “Asociațiunii” magazine has been a significant documentary source for plenty of historians, we are yet to have a complete image of the manner in which this cultural magazine for the Romanian people in Transylvania has contributed to a better understanding of the revolutionary events of 1848-1849 in the region.²

As such, what I set out to do in the present paper is to analyse the narrative sources that add valuable new data about the Revolution of 1848-1849 in Transylvania. I have focused mostly on the 1881-1900 time period as it includes a more compact editorial direction during which the magazine published mostly historical pieces, being coordinated primarily by its first editor-in-chief, George Bariț. After a couple of years during which the activity of the *Transilvania* magazine had been suspended (1868-1871), and Bariț had been put on political trial³ accused by the Hungarian authorities of, through the documents published in the *Asociațiunii* magazine, effectively encouraging feelings of racism and hatred against the dominant group, the magazine reappeared in Sibiu, having as its editor-in-chief that same wise central figure of the 19th century Romanian press, George Bariț.

Once moved to Sibiu, the *Asociațiunii pentru cultura și literatura poporului român* magazine goes on to publish a series of historical pieces, and by the end of its third year there it also includes its first narrative source on the 1848-1849 Revolution in Transylvania.⁴

The short memoirs titled *Împresurarea cetății Alba-Iulia în 1849* [The siege of the Alba Iulia fortress in 1849], written by the chaplain of the garrison, Dionisiu

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¹ Nicolaescu 2013, p. 133-139; Nicolaescu 2014, p. 89-101; Nicolaescu 2015, p. 128-138.

² Dumbrăvescu 2015, p. 53-68.

³ For further details on the political press trial of George Bariț, see Neamțu 1987-1988, p. 711-725.

⁴ Thalso 1884, p. 5-9.

Thalson, is presented in diary form, as the author begins by offering valuable information about the number of military personnel stationed at the Alba Iulia fortress. Afterwards, he goes over the most important events that took place in the fortress and its surroundings starting from the date of 20 March 1849, when into the fortress of Alba Iulia 500 Romanian soldiers were brought from Banat, until 12 August 1849 when the Russian general Lüders was welcomed within the premises of the fortress. Thalson's memoirs provide us with new insights into the siege of Alba Iulia, at times with a surprising number of details.

The next narrative source pertaining to the Transylvanian Revolution of 1848-1849 was published in the *Asociațiunii Astra* magazine in the year of 1886.⁵ The narrative source is titled *Nicolae Vlăduțiu, preot, fost prefect în 1848-49, suferințele lui* [Nicolae Vlăduțiu, priest, former prefect during 1848-1849, his passions], written by George Bariț, and it provides important information about Vlăduțiu's family tree, as well as about the pains and tribulations of the priest during the 1848-1849 Revolution. These memories about the prefect of the Transylvanian Plains were most probably written down to also have an impact upon those who took part in the Revolution whether it was as active participants with weapons in hand, or as mere spectators to register the facts and maybe even publish their own memories in the *Transilvania* magazine, as well as in other Romanian press centres found in Transylvania so that future generations might have as detailed an account as possible of this crucial event in the lives of the Romanians living in Transylvania.

The last narrative sources on the Revolution of 1848-1849 in Transylvania and its leaders to be found in the *Transilvania* magazine at the end of the 19th century are all written by Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu. Indeed, at the beginning of the year 1887, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu writes in the *Asociațiunii Astra* magazine several pages of short memoirs on the meeting between Avram Iancu and P. Vasvári that took place during the summer of 1848 after finishing the *Diet* (Legislative Assembly) of Cluj (also known as *Siebenbürgische Landtag* or *Erdélyi Diéta*). The author gives a detailed account of the conversations between the two, which were more often than not heated debates, as they each fought for the cause of the nation they represented. The last part of this memoir is dedicated by Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu to the tragic death of P. Vasvári as it took place during the fight of 6 June 1849 at Fântânele, as well as Iancu's reaction to the news, who is said to have cried out: "aș fi dat 10 ani din viața mea, să-l fi putut mântui. Pagubă de el că tânăr talentat a fost" (I would have given 10 years of my own life to save him. Pity, as he was so young and so talented!).⁶ Therefore, the author suggests that, despite their contrasting points of view, Avram Iancu, "the king of the mountains," greatly admired Vasvári for his extraordinary wit.

By the end of the year 1897, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu publishes in several issues running of the *Transilvania* magazine the biography of the leader of the 1848-1849 Revolution, Avram Iancu. Avram Iancu was the main character of the whole of Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu's memoirs. The biography we are to discuss takes a closer look

⁵ Barițiu 1886a, p. 5-10; Barițiu 1886b, p. 1-7.

⁶ Șuluțiu 1897, p. 43.

at the deeds of the hero. As such, this biography of Avram Iancu is a historical work with numerous asides to the polemic literature, but it has obvious memoir-like intentions. The manner in which Șuluțiu makes use of his sources, including documents and snippets from the press of the time, never alter the value of his own memories, but, on the contrary, the leitmotif of the biography arises out of the many impressions gathered in bygone days during certain events or known through rumours discussed in the comfort of his own family setting.⁷ Especially valuable are the pages dedicated to Iancu's youth, as well as those dealing with his pre-revolutionary time and the education received in the schools located in the Apuseni Mountains. Naturally, this very biography of Avram Iancu written by Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu is a polemic work in itself, yet in all the circumstances mentioned by the author, the flow of memories is never artificially interrupted. As such, starting from his memories while making use of documents and the memories of several other contemporaries, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu writes the biography of the leader of the 1848-1849 Revolution. His work, along with that written by George Bariț, are widely thought to be the most important biographies of the 19th century for our nation.

A year later, wishing to reply to malicious Hungarian memoirs, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu publishes the biography of Ioan Dragoș,⁸ one of the most infamous

⁷ Teodor 1972, p. 283.

⁸ Ioan Dragoș was born on 5/17 March 1810 in Oradea into a family of Romanian nobles from Toplița. He finished his secondary education studies at the Roman-Catholic High School in Oradea, and he later graduated the Law Academy in Pesta. Aided by his noble origin, Ioan Dragoș gained rapid access to public functions, managing to reach the position of *solgăbirău* (a clerk in the former Austro-Hungarian administration). At the same time, he got involved in Romanian religious and scholarly life in the region. Once he had become a notary and a legal consultant at the Orthodox Consistory in Oradea, Ioan Dragoș became an activist against nepotism and in favour of "freeing the Romanian Orthodox Church in Hungary from the rule of the Carloviț Metropolis"). The events of 1848 caught him in this conjuncture, yet the outbreak of the Revolution gave him hope. He would later sign on 9 May 1848 the protest paper of the Romanian Orthodox people in Bihor against the gathering at Novi-Sad that was organised by the metropolitan Bishop Raiacici who had hopes quite against the interests of Romanians. Already preoccupied with the necessity of bringing together the two sides of the Revolution (the Romanian side and the Hungarian one), Ioan Dragoș launched a call to action around the gatherings at Blaj, through which he tried to persuade Romanian Transylvanians to join the Hungarian revolutionaries as only together would they be able to escape the Austrian absolutist regime. As such, we may notice that from the very beginning of the 1848-1849 Revolution, Dragoș was already a fervent supporter of the Hungarian Revolution, being reported to have often said that Romanians should listen to Kossuth and join Transylvania with Hungary, as this would be the only way in which they might receive certain rights. The Hungarian troops failed to enter the region of the Apuseni Mountains and this determined the Romanian deputies elected in the Pesta Parliament to write to Kossuth, proposing a peaceful reconciliation between the revolutionary army and the Romanian Transylvanian rebels. Very much aware that military operations against the rebels also meant at the time significant military numbers, Kossuth, wishing to eliminate this burden, accepted this proposal, and, I may venture to add, he also accepted it out of a wish to create a digression and numb the leaders of the Romanian Revolution to ease the entry of the Hungarian armies in the region of the Apuseni Mountains. Consequently, Ioan Dragoș, who enjoyed the best of trust in the eyes of Kossuth, was allowed to negotiate with the Romanian rebels as early as 14 April 1849. Ioan Dragoș, although aware that the mission is a difficult one, accepted it as he wished for political advancement or, as is suggested by an anonymous memorialist in the Apuseni Mountains, in exchange for a large sum of money. After a series of treaties with the leaders of the Romanian

characters associated with the Revolution of 1848-1849 in Transylvania. This work dedicated to the deputy Ioan Dragoș, too, shows the marks of Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu's style, namely that he uses, alongside his personal memories, a series of documents and testimonials from witnesses that were party to the treaties between Iancu and Dragoș, among which we mention Vasile Moldovan. Consequently, the author attempts to paint a vivid picture of several stages in the life of the deputy Ioan Dragoș, using his own memories as a starting point while also drawing on several documents and memories belonging to other individuals, all this while laying heavy emphasis on the very last few days of his life in the Apuseni Mountains. Additionally, the work of Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu is a highly important narrative source for a better understanding of the atmosphere of those days and the light in which this character was seen during post-revolutionary days.

Two years after publishing the biography of Avram Iancu, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu returns to the *Transilvania* magazine with new pages of memoirs about the "king of the Apuseni mountains," namely about his very end. In these pages, as well, Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu discusses at great length the subsequent journey through inheritances of Iancu's whistle after his tragic death. All these details and memories were gathered by Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu from the lawyer Gherasim Câdea.

To conclude, from the first two decades (1881-1900) when the *Transilvania* magazine was published in Sibiu, I have identified no less than six narrative sources (memoirs) belonging to Dionisie Thalsen, George Bariț and Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu (four sources). After a comparative analysis with the first period during which the magazine was serialised in Brașov, one might notice that, during the first two decades in Sibiu, the number of narrative sources (memoirs) related to the Revolution of 1848-1849 in Transylvania is significantly lower than during its first decade of publication: during its time in Sibiu, there are only six narrative sources while during the eleven years in Brașov there are no less than 8 narrative sources. As concerns the geographic distribution of the six narrative sources analysed in the present paper, one gives an account of the events taking place in the fortress of Alba Iulia and its surroundings, while the others cover the revolutionary events in the Apuseni Mountains, having at their centre the figure of Avram Iancu.

Given all that has already been stated above, it is only fair to assess that the *Transilvania* magazine, during its first two decades in Sibiu, paid particular attention to this major event in the history of Transylvania, as alongside these narrative sources (memoirs), one may find in it also a series of documents from the archive of Andrei Șaguna. Indeed, it is beyond a shadow of doubt that the *Transilvania* magazine (1881-1900) was and still is an important documentary source for a more in depth understanding of the revolutionary events that took place in the years of 1848 and 1849.

Revolution in 1848, Ioan Dragoș was taken as a prisoner and killed in Abrud by enraged *moți* (natives of the Apuseni Mountains region) who believed that he was to blame for the Hatvany's access to Abrud (for further details on the life and activity of the deputy Ioan Dragoș, see: Spira 1993, p. 100-112; Glück 1998-1999, p. 11-17; Faur 2005, p. 3-8).

The *Transilvania* Magazine (1881-1900), an Important Documentary Source for a Better Understanding of the 1848-1849 Revolution in Transylvania

(Abstract)

The *Transilvania* magazine devoted a significant amount of attention to the publishing of narrative sources regarding the 1848-1849 revolution in Transylvania.

These tendencies lived on in the 1881-1900 period when the magazine of the Astra Association included no less than six narrative sources on the issue of the revolution and its leaders, Avram Iancu and Ioan Axente Sever, as well as a number of texts from the collection of the metropolitan bishop Andrei, baron of Șaguna.

Consequently, the *Transilvania* magazine during the 1881-1900 time frame is a highly important documentary source that may offer us a deeper understanding of the revolutionary events of the years 1848-1849.

Bibliographical Abbreviations

- Barițiu 1886a - George Barițiu, *Nicolae Vlăduțiu, preot, fost prefect în 1848-49, suferințele lui*, in *Transilvania*, XVII, 1886, 1-2, p. 5-10.
- Barițiu 1886b - George Barițiu, *Nicolae Vlăduțiu, preot, fost prefect în 1848-49, suferințele lui*, in *Transilvania*, XVII, 1886, 3-4, p. 1-7.
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- Faur 2005 - Ioan Faur, *Prezența lui Ioan Dragoș în evenimentele de la 1848 din Crișana*, in *Cetatea Bihariei*, 2, 2005, p. 3-8.
- Glück 1998-1999 - Eugen Glück, *Lupta lui Ioan Dragoș pentru drepturile românilor din Ungaria*, in *Conviețuirea-Együttélés*, 4/1998-1/1999, p. 11-17.
- Neamțu 1987-1988 - Gelu Neamțu, *Procesul politic de presă din 3 septembrie 1879 intentat lui George Barițiu pentru publicarea unui document istoric în revista „Transilvania”*, in *ActaMN*, XXIV-XXV, 1987-1988, p. 711-725.
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- Nicolaescu 2014 - Nicolae-Alexandru Nicolaescu, *Specificul editorial și locul revistei Transilvania în presa românească*, in *SUCH*, XI, 2014, p. 89-101.
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- Spira 1993 - György Spira, *De pe tărâmul celălalt Ioan Dragoș ne vorbește din nou*, in *AHCN*, XXXII, 1993, p. 100-112.
- Șuluțiu 1897 - Iosif Sterca Șuluțiu, *Avram Iancu și P. Vasvári*, in *Transilvania*, 1897, 2, p. 41-43.
- Teodor 1972 - Pompiliu Teodor, *Avram Iancu în memorialistică*, Cluj-Napoca, 1972.
- Thalson 1884 - Dionisie Thalson, *Împresurarea cetății Alba-Iulia în 1849*, in *Transilvania*, XV, 1884, 21-22, p. 5-9.

Keywords: *Transilvania* magazine, memoirs, narrative sources, documentary sources, revolution.

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 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.
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 (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. 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 (Sebeș).
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).
Thracο-Dacica	- Thracο-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.