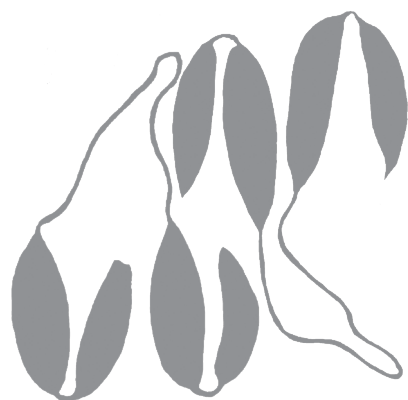


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At the Intersection of Border Areas. Traces of an Inn of the 17th and 18th centuries on the Border of Today's Kaszaper and Végegyháza (Békés County, Hungary)*

Zoltán Rózsa, Viktória P. Horváth, György Kerekes, Rajmund Péter Zsikai

*In memory of
Ferenc Szabó (1935–2021),
researcher of the outlaws and inns of the Southern Great Plain*

Abstract: Six years ago, the Nagy Gyula Regional Museum of Orosháza made a cooperation agreement with nine metal detectorists. Since then, the relationship between the professionals and the volunteers has been excellent, in fact, exemplary: participants are doing the collecting and recording work in collaboration, as well as the presentation of the results. This paper is also a product of thinking together. The authors would like to present the finds of a building on a significant archaeological site collected by metal detectorists. This object is located on the border of today's Kaszaper and Végegyháza. Its "operation time" can also be considered a border area because it existed at the intersection of archaeological and ethnographical periods. However, as we will see, these borders do not separate, but more likely connect space and time either, as well as the representatives of metal detectorists and professional archaeologists.

Keywords: metal detecting; border; coin circulation; early modern period finds; devotional medal.

The southern half of the Körös-Maros area is not very rich in permanent watercourses. A rare exception is the Száraz-ér, which derives from River Maros, and after significant turns, it disappeared during archaeological eras, on the flat areas of the southwestern part of the region. The environment of its upper course was more intensely inhabited during the millennia of Prehistory, so it is not surprising that in Late Bronze Age, there was an important fortified settlement (earthen fort) on Zsibrik-hill and its environment, which was located near Végegyháza. The builders of the fort did the same as their late descendants: they occupied the central location of the region. The centre, which was created along the road arriving from River Maros, exists up to today, because here can be found the centre of the recently terminated Mezőkovácsháza district, so today's Mezőkovácsháza, but most likely, we can find Pereg settlement mentioned by Rogerius during the Tartar invasion, which was ranked as a town by King Matthias I in the Middle Ages. Our chosen topic is also characterized by this type of junction¹.

Beginnings of a suspected inn of the 17th and 18th centuries in the light of the coin circulation. Metal detectorists who joined the museum in the Spring of 2015, regularly visited the site even before the cooperation agreement was made. Therefore, the first 1200 pieces of finds (of which 513 are coins) do not have exact coordinates, the objects can ideally be connected to plots. In contrast, the other 1200 pieces which were found after 2015, can fully be determined and presented on a map (of which 587 are coins). In this paper, we would like to analyse elements of both groups, considering the problems of the lack of the exact coordinates. We would like to examine a smaller and well-determined part of the site, where a bigger number of coins of the 17th and 18th centuries were found. That is why this area is called "Kreutzer-place" by our metal detectorists.

The big number of coins of the Early Modern Era (17–18th centuries) is particularly interesting, because in general, they are missing from the wider region. The reason is that during the Fifteen Years War, Crimean Tartars destroyed the whole region, and it was inhabited again only from the 17th

* English translation: Viktória Pomázi-Horváth.

¹ Blazovich 1996; Rózsa, Szigeti 2021, 267–268.

century². According to our experiences, the circulation of coins ceased in almost all settlements at the end of the 16th century, pieces from the 17th and 18th centuries are missing from the examined settlements. One of the counterexamples is Szentetornya, where next to the former village, on the area of the inn established on its ruins, 135 coins were found from the 18th century, along the Cattle driving route³. The other one is the site presented in this paper, where 125 pieces of coins of the Modern Era were found on the northwestern edge of the area of the former town, among finds from the 15th and 16th centuries, with other objects without coordinates (Plate 1). In this case, we are in a fortunate situation, as they derive from that part of the site, which was examined only in modern times, which means out of 125, 121 coins have coordinates, and out of the remaining four, two can be located exactly on the map⁴.

The coins were scattered over a relatively large area, about 1 hectare. Even though the pieces have exact coordinates, we have to consider the impacts of the agricultural cultivation regarding the area. In our experience, ploughing and harrowing can disperse organically related finds over a relatively large area. It is impossible to model the exact extent, so in this case we can only state that the elements of the “Kreutzer place” originally covered a smaller part than today⁵. This space could refer to a lost purse or an inn or other building, yet we are clearly in favour of the second, for a few reasons. The place and time of minting of the medals represent an overly wide spectrum, so it could have been difficult to occur in a purse at the same time, they could have fallen into the same ground over a longer period. It is also important to mention that, beside the medals, several other objects were found (devotional medals, tokens, buttons, etc.), which can be dated also to the 17th–18th centuries. Like the contemporary coins, they represent a very diverse image (Plate 2,8). In addition, geographical environment is also decisive. Every known hillfort of the region was created by the same reason: the country road arriving from Arad split here to two different directions: to Orosháza and to Tótkomlós, so to (Hódmező)Vásárhely/Szeged and to Szentes/Csongrád which served as main river crossings on the River Tisza. The intersection was an ideal place to establish a town and an inn, but what exactly is the relation between them?

On the territory of Pereg, a small number of Roman and Árpáadian-age coins were found, the bigger part of the coins can be dated to the 15th and 16th centuries. This refers to the whole site, as well as to one of its parts, the so-called “Kreutzer-place”. The coin material of the 15th and 16th centuries is characterized in general by the fact that Hungarian ones are dominant, pieces of foreign origins are much rarer (mostly from Polish and Prussian mintages. From the territory of the “Kreutzer-place” we have information about 147 pieces of coins of Middle Ages and Late Middle Ages, out of which 142 ones can be dated between the later years of the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg and the early years of Rudolph. Among the coins, one of Nicholas Redwitz (Banate of Severin), King John Albert I and an Osman-Turkish akçe count as foreign pieces, and two coins of Ferdinand I. and Rudolph were mint outside of the Hungarian Kingdom. Among the coins of the 16th century, there are a big number of false ones (64%).

A totally different image unfolds after examining the coins of the 17th and 18th centuries (spreadsheet). Out of the 125 pieces scattered on a relatively small area, 8 ones were made in Hungary, most of them have Austrian provincial, imperial, and Bavarian origins. The coin material can be divided into three bigger units. The first is characterized by a relatively peaceful period. Between 1624–1684, we have 36 coins (0,6 one/year), with a nearly even distribution. The two wartime decades between 1692 and 1711 are represented by 51 coins, out of which the material of 1692–1701 is highly exceeded (10 years, 44 coins; 4,4 coins/year). The third period (1711–1780) was a more peaceful one with two parts (1711–1752. 42 years, 32 coins; 0,76 coin/year; 1753–1780: 28 years, 6 coins; 0,21 coin/year).

Neither the authors of this paper can agree on the interpretation of the data presented above. According to some historical sources, the environment of River Maros was immigrated again around 1630–1640, after the destruction of the Fifteen Years War⁶. Some evidences are available as coins

² Respecting Pereg see Borovszky 1897, 262.

³ Katona-Kiss 2017, 13.

⁴ In this paper, we analyse only the finds which were collected by 31/12/2019. Research has been ongoing since then, but new data have not been considered.

⁵ See Rózsa 2018, 180; Bíró *et al.* 2019, 172.

⁶ Borovszky 1901, 14.

of the 17th century which were excavated far from the area of the earlier settlements. In addition, the building process of a Turkish palisade can be read in one letter of György Rákóczy, written to his son⁷. However the building was not finished, those coins can be the evidence of this development. It can also be connected to the traditional cattle trade, which originates from the 15th–16th centuries. This theory is supported by the rhythmicity of the data: the dispersion of pre- and post-war coins shows a very similar picture.

According to another opinion, the inn could have been established during the consolidating period following the liberator fights at the end of the 17th century and could have been worked only for some decades. The coins of the 1624–1692 period could have been in trade at the beginning of the 18th century, so their presence does not definitely prove the existence of an inn/animal trading place from the thirties of the 17th century. The coin material has provincial and imperial origins, which refers to new economic participants. An interesting fact can complete the picture: only the half of the 17th century coins found in the region of Rivers Maros-Szárazér has provincial and imperial origins, the other half was made in Hungarian mints, as well as the material from the 15th and 16th centuries. This can refer to a renascent economy following the Fifteen Years War but does not fit in the picture determined by the “Kreutzer-place”.

We do not know neither written, nor map sources of the 17th century which can decide the question above. The suspected inn of Pereg cannot be seen on the maps of the First Military Survey (1783–1784), it ceased by that time. The earliest map we have examined was made in 1753⁸. On this map, the area in question cannot be seen, but an important section of the old route connecting (Hódmező)Vásárhely–(Mező)Kovácsháza is indicated, of which southeastern sequence leads to the suspected inn⁹. This country road from the direction of Kovácsháza (Arad) got around Tótkomlós from north and moved forward along Száraz-ér towards Vásárhely, but at the end of the century, its trail moved towards today’s Tótkomlós, about 4 kilometres south, reaching the inner part of the settlement.

In the region, there existed only two settlements, Orosháza, established in 1744 and Tótkomlós, established in 1746. The trail of the old road connecting Kovácsháza and Vásárhely was yet indicated by the map from 1753. However, the map was made in the time of the cease of the inn/animal trading place, it shows the relations of the period preceding the immigration. On the map of 1753, the trail can be the relic of a late medieval road. There were three towns of the region along this way: Kovácsháza, Pereg and Csomorkány, which existed in the 15th and 16th centuries. After their destruction, on one of these ruins was that inn (?) established, which possibly ceased in the middle of the 18th century. Before discussing the possible reasons of the inn’s ceasing, let us examine more precisely the other objects found around this area.

17th and 18th centuries finds from the area of the inn of Pereg. All of the objects found by metal detectorists are scattered, surface finds. One part of them can be dated perfectly, while others less. Of the ones with exact usage times, coins of the “Kreutzer-place” were discussed above, as required by our subject. In the following, we use the same method as presenting other objects: we have chosen those ones which were found on the area covered by the 17th and 18th century coins.

In connection with the scattered finds, it is important to note that in the lack of corresponding comparative material, the objects found on the area of the inn cannot be separated with certainty. There may be such objects which survived 15th and 16th centuries, but others may have been left after the destruction of the place, because later in the near stood buildings of the Kállay-manor, then during the 20th century, a small train performing economic tasks as well, also passed this way.

Most likely, all the rings found here can be dated to the 15th and 16th centuries (Plate 3–4). To illustrate the above mentioned, we provide a schematic picture in the following. The parallel of the bronze ring with a precious stone presented on Picture 3.7 was published by Emina Zečević in the monograph dealing with the material of Novo Brdo. As a parallel of the ring found in the *suburbium*, she mentioned

⁷ Borovszky 1897, 262.

⁸ Dénes 1995.

⁹ Compare with a map made between 1750 and 1758: <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/MOLTerkeptar/29994/> (Last visit: 31/08/2021)

a 12th century one from Prilep (Church of St. Demetrius, Grave Nr. 45.)¹⁰. This early appearing is known from the Carpathian Basin as well. Ciprián Horváth published a similar ring from the cemetery of Kenézlő-Fazekaszug, Grave Nr. II/31, but without any analysis¹¹. The ring is made of silver and is very similar to the one discussed here, however there is no place for precious stones neither on its head nor on its shoulder. Rings with stone inlays are also known from later periods, among others from West-Ukraine, from a grave of a cemetery around a church, which was dated between the 15th and 17th centuries upon parallels of the region by the author¹². A similar silver (!) ring was presented by Bajalović-Hadži-Pešić, dated back to the 18th century¹³.

Similar to the rings, other objects found on the area of the inn may belong to the horizon of the 15th and 16th centuries (Plate 5). The only exception may be the group of the buttons (Plate 6). A significant number of the buttons collected by metal detectorists is cast, round, flat: these may have belonged to the period when the inn operated (Plate 7). Completed of two pressed halves, smooth and twisted spherical buttons may have belonged to both horizons of the settlements.

Devotional medals. Two devotional medals of similar shape and design can be considered as precious pieces of the area's early modern history. They can tell us about long journeys of their owners once lived. The medieval and post-medieval antecedents of these objects known in English as *devotional medals*, *miraculous medals*, *sacramental medals*, and in German as *Wallfahrtsmedaillen*, *Pilgermedaillen*, *Heiligenanhängern*, *Pilger Anhängern* were pilgrim badges. By the 1600's, with the increase of the number of shrines and pilgrimage sites, the demand for anti-amulets, medals and "souvenirs" that could be bought there also increased among visitors, which led to the creation of smaller manufactories and then factories suitable for the serial production of this type of medals¹⁴. The spread of medals can be traced back to the 18th century, which is linked to the aspirations of the booming counter-reformation process¹⁵. The devotional medals found in archaeological context have been recently examined by Szabina Reich, who collected as many examples as she could from Hungarian museums and published them in 2018¹⁶. We have to agree with her statement referring to the 'bad fate' of this object, because according to the actual Hungarian practice, the era in question doesn't really belong to any of the popular periods, nor to any specific discipline.

One of the devotional medals found in Pereg has a size of 2,1 × 1,2 × 0,05 cm, it is pressed from a bronze sheet, and it has an (incomplete) octagonal shape¹⁷ (Plate 8/1). The detail of a double hole can be seen on the upper edge, the hanging ring is missing, the tip is broken. On the worn-out *avers* side, a pearl-framed inscription can be read: [MARIA IN MONTE PRÆ] MONST[RADO] AD OLO[M] BVM. The B.V.M. is the abbreviation of BEATA VIRGO MATER (or MARIA)¹⁸. On the *reverse* side, there is a spoiled depiction and an inscription in pearled frame: SIT NOMEN DOMINÆ [BENED]ICTUM. In the middle, in a continuous line-frame, there are initials on each other: A/M, i.e., AVE MARIA. Based on the inscriptions, this medal is originated from Olomouc, Moravia (now Czech Republic)¹⁹. Visiting the so-called Societies of Mary and the pilgrimage sites was a defining element of Baroque religiosity. In Olomouc, on the hill called Svatý Kopeček, stands the Basilica of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which became a pilgrimage site during the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) (Plate 8/2). There lived a wealthy wine merchant called Jan Andryšek, once in whose dream Virgin Mary appeared. With gratitude, he decided to build a little chapel on the hill which reminded him most of the place in dream²⁰. (Plate 8/3) The chapel was consecrated in 1633 and soon became a popular place of pilgrimage. After the occupa-

¹⁰ Zečević 2006, 86–88, Cat. nr. 54.

¹¹ Horváth 2020, 158, Plate 99, 3, Plate 258, 6.

¹² Chekurkov 2017, 136, Fig. 3, 10.

¹³ Bajalović-Hadži-Pešić 1984, 128; Plate XLVII/5.

¹⁴ The most famous factory was established in Salzburg, Austria.

¹⁵ Kováts 2013, 5.

¹⁶ Reich 2018.

¹⁷ Inv. Nr. 2020/3.8.3. Based on parallels, the complete one has a heptagonal shape with a peak.

¹⁸ Szentgáli 1942, 20 (256).

¹⁹ The authors would like to thank Thomas Kühtreiber and his wife, Karin Kühtreiber, the fellow workers of the Institut für Realienkunde des Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit, Salzburg, for their kind help in the identification.

²⁰ The story of the chapel can be read here: <http://www.svatykopecek.cz/>. Last visit: 23/03/2021. Picture: Paul Troger (1698–1762), Andreas Schmutzer (1700–1740), Joseph Schmutzer (1683–1740): Appearance of the image of the Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary in Svatý Kopeček (Olomouc). Piarista Museum, Budapest, Inv nr. 2020.100.1.P. The picture is published here with kind permission from Peter Borbas (Piarista Museum, Budapest).

tion of the area by the Swedes in 1642, the building was destructed. Because of that and the increasing number of visitors, on the exact place of the chapel, a Baroque Basilica was built between 1670 and 1679²¹ (Plate 8/4)²² (Plate 8/5)²³. Among Hradišsko Monastery, near Olomouc, Svatý Kopeček (once called Heiligenberg) was also supervised by the Premonstratensian order until Emperor Joseph II. disbanded the order in 1784–1785²⁴. After it, their tasks were carried out by secular priests. The order could return to Svatý Kopeček only in 1990; since then, thousands of pilgrims visit the Basilica in every year. The production and distribution of devotional medals connected to the Basilica started during the leading of Hradišsko Monastery. The piece found in Pereg can be dated between 1710 and 1785, based on its form and shape²⁵. Of this type we know four pieces in Hungary, from the collection of the Catholic Museum in Esztergom²⁶. The importance of the pilgrimage site among the Czechs is also shown by the fact that we can see 103 similar ones on the local metal detecting website²⁷.

The other object, called St. Benedict-medal, once also had a heptagonal shape, but has lost a peak during the centuries. (Plate 8/6) It is pressed from a bronze sheet, a little hole can be seen on the upper edge, the hanging ring is missing²⁸. On its *avers* side, in a pearled frame, stands a figure with coat and halo, holding a cross in his right hand and a crosier in his left. On its right edge, the NENEDIG, on its left edge the CRUX S.P. inscription can be seen. On its *reverse* side, in a pearled frame, the following letters can be read: IHS. V.R.S.N.S.M.V.S.M.Q.L.I.V.?. In the middle, in a continuous octagonal frame, there is a St. Benedict-cross, plus top left a C, top right an S, bottom left a P, bottom right a B letter can be seen. The inscription on the horizontal stem of the cross is: NDMSD, on the vertical is: CSSML.

The explanation of the inscription on the backside is: Vade Retro Satanas, Non Suade Mihi Vana, Sunt Mala Quae Libas, Ipse Venenum Bibas [in English: „Be gone Satan / Never tempt me with your vanities / What you offer me is evil / drink the poison yourself.”] The other inscriptions are: Crux Sacra Sit Mihi Lux, Non Draco Sit Mihi Dux [in English: May the Holy Cross be my light / May the dragon never be my guide]. The four letters mean Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti [the Cross of Father St. Benedict]²⁹.

Based on the inscriptions and abbreviations, the object can be classified as a type of the popular, widely used St. Benedict’s medal. It is strange, however, that several differences were observed on this one compared to other known parallels. The Benedict figure on the avers has a crosier in his left hand, a cross in his right hand, and a halo around his head, none of which match the known medal image. In addition, instead of the name BENEDIC., the inscription NENEDIG can be clearly read here, which in our opinion may be the result of counterfeiting. In this case, their maker may have been a wise and trigger merchant who took advantage of the naivety of gullible believers who wanted to heal by buying an object which had never seen Svatý Kopeček before.

The so-called Benedictine shield was a widely liked motif of other medals and coins as well³⁰. At the time of the natural disasters and temptations, the popularity of medals with an image reminiscent of the Holy Cross rivaled the medals of Our Lady. Géza Faludi wrote the following about this type of medal in 1928: “Benedict medals were used extensively by the faithful people: against temptations, plague, cholera. Against accidents in the barn, hung on the wall; and buried in the field against mice. The Benedictine shield was given such great defensive power that it was engraved on medals depicting other saints as well”³¹.

Jettons³². Two worn-out, subsequently perforated jettons were also unearthed on the territory

²¹ Brázdil *et al.* 2011, 7.

²² Sv. Kopeček u Olomouce. Zempléni Múzeum, Szerencs. Inv. nr.: 242252.

²³ Friedrich Bernhard Werner: Svatý Kopeček from West, cca. 1740. Fiala 2003, without page number.

²⁴ Forgó 2009, 1111.

²⁵ Hauner 1942, Kat. Nr. 43.

²⁶ Their place of origin is called Heiligenberg bei Olmütz. Leopold 1930, 12. Nr. 356–359.

²⁷ <https://www.lovecpokladu.cz/artefakty/c/cirkev-a-uzite-umeni-novoveku/cirkevni-predmety/svatostky/panna-maria/panna-maria-svatokopecka-olomouc/> Last visit: 24/03/2021.

²⁸ Inv. Nr. 2017/185.27.

²⁹ lexikon.katolikus.hu

³⁰ Gyöngyössi 2014, 34.

³¹ Faludi 1928, 15–16.

³² The authors would like to thank Máté Varga for his advices and help.

of the 17–18th centuries inn, which were fabricated in Nuremberg, Germany. The jettons were made of a copper alloy sheet, and they were initially used for counting on table, then for table games. On their backside, the name of the guild manufacturer was to be seen.³³ After having lost their original function, they were worn as necklaces or belt-fittings, which is proved by several graves excavated in Hungary³⁴.

Based on the inscription, the first jetton's maker was Johann Adam Vogel (he became a master in 1737 and deceased around 1760)³⁵. *Avers* side: bust of King Louis XV (reign: 1715–1774), circular inscription: LVD.XV.D.G.FR.ET.N.REX. *Reverse* side: a sailing boat depicted frontwise, circular inscription: IOHN.ADAM.VOGEL; down: RE-IAV-PF (Plate 8/7).

The maker of the second jetton was Johann (Hans) Albrecht Dorn (became a master in 1732, deceased in 1738)³⁶. *Avers* side: Sun, Moon, stars, circular inscription: IOH.ALBRECHT.DORN.RECH.PF. *Reverse* side: a sailing boat, circular inscription: DVRCH.GLVK.V.KVNST; down: RE.I.A.D.PF (Plate 8/8)

The perforated jettons found in Pereg may have been dug into the ground after having lost their original function. However, their place of origin of Nuremberg raises the possibility that they may have entered the area in some way through cattle drivers in connection with the cattle trade between Central and Western Europe, which was revived in the middle of the 17th century.

The jettons were placed in a so-called scratch-off table made for this purpose, on a linear spreadsheet, used as a unit,³⁷ maybe during the counting of cattle. At home, in Hungary, jettons were thought to be worthless, however they were used as gaming tools, probably because of the artistic depictions on them (sailing boat, coat of arms, stars, portraits etc.). Later they were used as patters for necklaces or headdresses.

Possible reasons of the inn's ceasing. The Pereg region has traditionally been set up for the cattle trade. This may have been like that already during the Árpáadian Age, when this activity was prevented by Tartar invasion, however people of the region returned to the traditional lifestyle by the early 1400's.³⁸ The end of the 16th century was again a significant setback, but the cattle trade was revived by the years of 1630–1640's and remained still and undisturbed until the end of the century and the new period of war. Probably the inn of Pereg (?) was established in this later period, but from the beginning of the 18th century, its existence is more possible to be accepted.

The coin material found on the „*Kreutzer-place*” shows a decline after 1752. Based on the devotional medals and jettons found in the same place, a later dating should be accepted, yet we believe that this building ceased to exist by the 50's of the 18th century. Coins of later decades found here are either scattered or can be related to the change of function of the building.

Today's Tótkomlós was re-established southern from the Kovácsháza-Vásárhely road of medieval origin, on the same axis where its medieval antecedent was located, 4 kilometres north. The new position of Tótkomlós followed the old paths. On one hand, it maintained the connection between the core of the region, so between Orosháza and the Mureş; on the other hand, it relocated the route of the old Vásárhely road. It is clear, therefore, that when the site of today's Tótkomlós was designated, the achievement of the Mureş, so the Maros Border Region, represented higher interests (Orosháza – Tótkomlós axis). This is also supported by the fact that the period of decline of the inn (1752) coincides with the period of liquidation of the Maros Border Guard (1751)³⁹.

By the second half of the 18th century, the importance of the inn area had further lost its significance. The fact that the Hungarian Royal Postal Route, inaugurated on March 1, 1788, moved on the Orosháza – Tótkomlós – Battonya route to Arad, clearly in the western area of the inn, may have contributed to this⁴⁰. Among the trails of the cattle trade that continued in the 18th century, the trail

³³ Varga 2018, 115.

³⁴ Varga 2018, 117.

³⁵ Weidauer 2020, 40.

³⁶ Mitchiner 1988, 537; Weidauer 2020, 38–39.

³⁷ Molnár 1987, 28–29.

³⁸ See Kocsis 1993.

³⁹ Blazovich 1985, 228; Gavrilović 2001, 349.

⁴⁰ Czeglédi 1986, 14; a map depicting Royal Mail Road from 1788: <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/MOLTerkeptar/4425/> (last visit: 31/08/2021)

known as Göbolyhajtó road should be highlighted, which passed the Arad – Dombegyház – Bánhegyes route and bypassed Orosháza. This trail was located in the lane east of the Pereg inn⁴¹.

With the disappearing of the coins in Pereg, the coin circulation of the Szentetornya inn on the so-called Göbolyhajtó road had started. Attila Katona-Kiss has previously pointed out the relationship between the late medieval village, the Göbolyhajtó road and the inn.⁴² A total of 135 coins dating back from the second decades of the 17th century to the first decades of the 19th century were found in the area of the inn of Szentetornya during metal detecting. Most of the coins come from the third third of the 18th century. It can be seen that the ceasing of the circulation of coins in Pereg and the “explosion” of coins in Szentetornya took place at the same time.

The inn in Pereg was established at the junction of the Kovácsháza – Orosháza and Kovácsháza – Vásárhely roads during the 17th century. These roads lost their significance by the end of the 18th century, so the inn became empty, and by the 1780s, life in the area had ceased.

Opinions on the way of community archaeology are strongly divided within Hungarian archaeology. There are still many voices that would forbid the involvement of civilians. Our present paper was primarily based on questions, but in order to be able to ask these questions at all, it required both the physical and mental work of the metal detectorists of the Orosháza Museum. We are aware that our paper is more of a local history and does not necessarily meet the expectations of *Ziridava Studia Archaeologica* readers, but we also know that our approach goes far beyond the regional nature of Orosháza and Arad.

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⁴¹ See the map of Vertics (1801) with a route of Arad: <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/MegyeiTerkepek/296/> (Last visit: 31/08/2021) We have only few data about the cattle-driving routes from the end of the 18th century, of which the so-called Göbolyhajtó route should be highlighted. There may have been alternative routes which allowed the driving of fed-up livestock from the region and the ones overwintering here, coming from Transylvania. (See Ruisz 1887, 154–157).

⁴² Katona-Kiss 2017, 13–14.

APPENDIX

The 17–18th centuries coin material found on the territory of the inn

Accession number	Monarch and title	Unit of currency	Place/sign of coinage	Date	Catalogue	Finder's name
2017/184.8.	Matthias II, King of Hungary	denar	Kremnica / K-B	1619	CNH3-241	Bene András
2020/3.7.8.	Maximilian I, Elector of Bavaria	1 kreutzer	Bavaria	1624	Hahn 91	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/187.4.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1624	Herinek 1358	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.30.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Neiße / B-Z	1624	Herinek 1476	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.8.9.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau / W	1624	Herinek 1451	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.9.12.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Brünn	1624	Herinek 1419	Zsikai R. Péterné
2016.2978.1.	Ferdinand II. Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln / S-F	1625	Herinek 1471	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.12.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau	162?	Herinek 1451	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/187.2.	Ferdinand III, as Archduke of Austria, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Glatz/Klodzko / P-H	1631	Herinek 73	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.47.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Olmütz	1631	Herinek 1438	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.23.	Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1631	Herinek 1361	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.6.7.	Ferdinand III, King of Hungary	denar	Kremnica / K-B	1638	CNH3-360	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.7.9.	Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau	1638	Herinek 921	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/189.17.	Ferdinand Charles, Archduke of Austria	3 kreutzer	Tyrol	1642	MT 517	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.36.	Ferdinand III, King of Bohemia	1 kreutzer	Teschen / H-L	1644	Herinek 933	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.9.9.	Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	City of Augsburg	1644	KM 78	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/184.3.	Free city of Regensburg	1 kreutzer	City of Regensburg	1644	Beckenbauer 6615	Bene András
2017/187.3.	Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	City of Augsburg	1645	KM 78	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.14.	Paris von Lodron, Bishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1648	Zöttl 1655	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.6.3.	Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau	1649	Herinek 928	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.7.17.	Paris von Lodron, Bishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1650	Zöttl 1657	Zsikai R. Péterné
2018/11.12.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau / G-H	1659	Herinek 1785	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.25.	Christian von Liegnitz, Duke of Brzeg	15 kreutzer	Brieg	1664	KM 434	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.41.	Sigismund Francis, Archduke of Austria	1 kreutzer	Tyrol	1663–1665	MT 537	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.21.	Charles II. von Liechtenstein, Prince-Bishop of Olomouc	3 kreutzer	Olomouc	1665	KM 227	Zsikai R. Péter

Accession number	Monarch and title	Unit of currency	Place/sign of coinage	Date	Catalogue	Finder's name
2017/184.11.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Graz	1666	Herinek 1671	Bene András
2020/3.7.18.	Max Gandolph von Kuenburg, Bishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1668	KM 187	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.21.	Christian von Liegnitz Duke of Brzeg	1 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1669	KM 482	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.4.1.	Charles II. von Liechtenstein, Prince-Bishop of Olomouc	3 kreutzer	Olomouc	1670	KM 227	Benkó József
2017/187.19.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau /SHS	1671	Herinek 1790	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.1.	Max Gandolph von Kuenburg, Archbishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1674	KM 187	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.3.	Sylvius Frederick, Prince of Württemberg-Oels	6 kreutzer	Oels / S-P	1674	KM 9	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/189.9.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1675	Herinek 1654	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.23.	Max Gandolph von Kuenburg, Archbishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1677	KM 187	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.51.	Max Gandolph von Kuenburg Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg	1 kreutzer	Salzburg	1679	KM 187	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/10.8.	Christian Ulrich, Prince of Württemberg-Oels	1 kreutzer	Oels	1684	KM 36	Tóth Gábor
2017/184.5.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Graz / IA-N	1692	Herinek 1691	Bene András
2017/189.16.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Graz / IA-N	1692	Herinek 1691	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.51.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1694	Herinek 1802	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.24.	Eberhard Louis, Prince of Württemberg	1 kreutzer	Württemberg	1694	KR 101	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/184.2.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Breslau	1695	Herinek 1543	Bene András
2017/185.37.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln	1695	Herinek 1795	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.57.	Leopold I, King of Bohemia	1 kreutzer	Kuttenberg	1695	Herinek 1771	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.10.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1696	Herinek 1659	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.29.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1696	Herinek 1564	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.17.7.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1696	Herinek 1564	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.6.6.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	gröschel	Oppeln	1696	Herinek 1855	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.32.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln	1697	Herinek 1796	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.7.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Graz / I-A	1697	Herinek 1361	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.5.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln	1697	Herinek 1796	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.15.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau / M-M-W	1698	Herinek 1792	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.22.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau / M-M/W	1698	Herinek 1792	Zsikai R. Péter

Accession number	Monarch and title	Unit of currency	Place/sign of coinage	Date	Catalogue	Finder's name
2017/185.14.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau / M-M-W	1699	Herinek 1793	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/186.5.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1699	Herinek 1798	Bene András
2017/185.22.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1699	Herinek 1798	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.33.	Leopold I, King of Bohemia	3 kreutzer	Prague / G-E	1699	Herinek 1466	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.14.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1699	Herinek 1806	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.36.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1699	Herinek 1798	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.6.10.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1699	Herinek 1662	Zsikai R. Péterné
2018/10.11.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Breslau /MMW	1699	Herinek 1793	Tóth Gábor
2020/3.7.16.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1699	Herinek 1662	Zsikai R. Péterné
2016.823.1.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Brieg / C-B	1699	Herinek 1806	Bene András
2017/185.3.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1700	Herinek 1799	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/184.4.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Graz / I-A	1700	Herinek 1700	Bene András
2017/185.55.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln	1700	Herinek 1700	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.15.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1700	Herinek 1663	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.26.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1700	Herinek 1663	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/189.7.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1700	Herinek 1700	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/189.18.	Leopold I, King of Bohemia	1 kreutzer	Kuttenberg	1700	Herinek 1776	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/186.14.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1700	Herinek 1663	Bene András
2020/3.7.19.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1700	Herinek 1663	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.8.1.	Charles III. Joseph von Lot- hringen, Bishop of Olomouc	1 kreutzer	Olomouc	1701	KM 337.2	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.20.	Franz Louis Prince-Bishop	1 kreutzer	Breslau	1701	Kopicki 6944	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/185.19.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Oppeln /F-N	1701	Herinek 1558	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.18.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Wien	1701	Herinek 1664	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.26.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Oppeln / F-N	1701	Herinek 1558	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/189.10.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Graz / I-A	1703	Herinek 1702	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/119.17.	Leopold I, King of Hungary	duarius	Kremnica / K-B	1703	Huszár 1500	Bene András
2020/3.10.3	Frederick I, King of Prussia	3 gröscher	Königsberg / CG	1703	KM 41	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/187.10.	Christian Ernst, Earl of Brandenburg-Bayreuth	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth/ IA-P	1705	Wilm 672.	Zsikai R. Péter

Accession number	Monarch and title	Unit of currency	Place/sign of coinage	Date	Catalogue	Finder's name
2017/187.48.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Hall in Tirol (without year)	1657–1705	Herinek 1718	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.50.	Leopold I, counterfeit	15 kreutzer	Impossible to specify	1657–1705	?	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/122.9.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Bratislava/Pressburg C-H/C-S	1657–1705	Huszár 1478	Bene András
2020/3.11.6.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	Oppeln / F-N	1657–1705	Herinek 1556–1561	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.11.11.	Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Hall in Tirol	1657–1705	Herinek 1718	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.22.	Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	München	1706	Herinek 240	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/190.1.	Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	München	1709	Herinek 274	Bene András
2017/184.7.	Joseph I, King of Hungary	poltura	Without sign (Kremnica)	1711	Unger 1160	Bene András
2017/185.2.	Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor	3 kreutzer	München	1711	Herinek 245	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.9.	Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Hall in Tirol	1705–1711	Herinek 257	Zsikai R. Péter
2016.2889.1.	Joseph I. Holy Roman Emperor	1 kreutzer	Hall in Tirol	1705–1711	Herinek 257	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.4.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	1 kreutzer	München	1712	Herinek 930	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.30.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	1 kreutzer	Hall in Tirol	1713	Herinek 891	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.6.	Frederick William, King of Prussia, Prince-Elector of Brandenburg	1 kreutzer	Brandenburg-Preussen	1714	Wilm 946	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.7.13.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	6 kreutzer	Breslau	1714	Herinek 695	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/185.1.	Maximilian Emanuel II, Elector of Bavaria	1 kreutzer	Bavaria	1717	Hahn 193	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/10.9.	Georg William, Earl of Brandenburg-Bayreuth	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / IAP	1718	KM 123	Tóth Gábor
2017/186.8.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	halfkreutzer	Wien	1719	Herinek 938	Bene András
2020/3.9.8.	Georg William, Earl of Brandenburg-Bayreuth	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / IA-P	1712–1724	KM 123	Zsikai R. Péterné
2020/3.9.14.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	1 kreutzer	Augsburg	1726	KM 137	Zsikai R. Péterné
2018/10.5.	Charles III (King of Germany as Charles VI)	3 kreutzer	Prague	1727	Herinek 790	Tóth Gábor
2017/186.11.	Charles VI (as Charles III, King of Hungary and Prince of Transylvania)	1 kreutzer	Siebenbürgen	1731	Herinek 929	Bene András
2020/3.8.2.	Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria	1 kreutzer	Bavaria	1731	Hahn 241	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/187.46.	Charles Albert Elector of Bavaria	1 kreutzer	München	1732	Hahn 241	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/184.10.	Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (as Charles III, King of Hungary)	3 kreutzer	Stadt Chur (Switzerland)	1732	HMZ2–498	Bene András
2017/184.9.	Franz Louis, Prince-Bishop	1 kreutzer	Breslau / LP-H	1683–1732	Kopicki 6944	Bene András

Accession number	Monarch and title	Unit of currency	Place/sign of coinage	Date	Catalogue	Finder's name
2017/187.38.	Charles III, King of Hungary	denar	Kremnica / K-B	1734	Huszár 1639	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.21.	Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria	3 kreutzer	Bavaria	1734	KM 426	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.11.	Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria	1 kreutzer	München	1735	KM 426	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.55.	Charles III	1 kreutzer	Breslau	1711–1740	Herinek 916–918.	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/11.27.	Count Joseph Ernst von Montfort	1 kreutzer	Montfort	1742	KM 170	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.8.	Count Joseph Ernst von Montfort	1 kreutzer	Montfort	1747	KM 170	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/188.6.	Frederick II, Duke of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / CL-R	1749	Wilm 779	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.37.	Frederick II, Duke of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / CL-R	1749	Wilm 779	Zsikai R. Péter
2018/11.10.	Frederick II, Duke of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / CL-R	1750	Wilm 779	Zsikai R. Péter
2020/3.9.4.	Frederick II, Duke of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg	1 kreutzer	Bayreuth / CL-R	1751	Wilm 779	Zsikai R. Péterné
2017/186.4.	Maria Theresia, Queen of Hungary	denar	Kremnica / K-B	1752	Huszár 1748	Bene András
2017/186.9.	Archduchess Maria Theresia	1 kreutzer	Wien / W	1762	Eypeltauer 163	Bene András
2017/185.35.	Maria Theresia, Queen of Hungary	poltura	Konventions Münze / K-M	1763	Eypeltauer 293	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/187.20.	Maria Theresia, Queen of Hungary	poltura	Konventions Münze / K-M	1763	Eypeltauer 293	Zsikai R. Péter
2017/186.12.	Earl Frederick Christian	20 kreutzer	Bayreuth / CLR/IAS	1765	Wilm 807	Bene András
2018/124.6.	Maria Theresia, Queen of Hungary	1 kreutzer	Wien	1780	Eypeltauer 223	Bene András
2017/190.2.	Franz Joseph, King of Hungary	10 kreutzer	Kremnica / K-B	1870	Herinek 742	Bene András

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Plate 1. 1. The relation between medieval Pereg and the “Kreutzer-place”. Coins found outside of the inn place may refer to the old road. 2. Situation of the site inside Körös-Maros-köze: 1. Böld; 2. Algyő; 3. Arad; 4. (Hódmező)Vásárhely; 5. Csomrkány; 6. Szentetornya; 7. Orosháza; 8. (Tót)Komlós; 9. Pereg; 10. Kovácsháza; 11. Mezőhegyes.



Plate 2. 17–18th centuries buttons and other metal objects.



Plate 3. Rings from the „Kreutzer-Place”.



Plate 4. Rings from the „Kreutzer-Place”.



Plate 5. Metal objects from the 15–16th centuries.

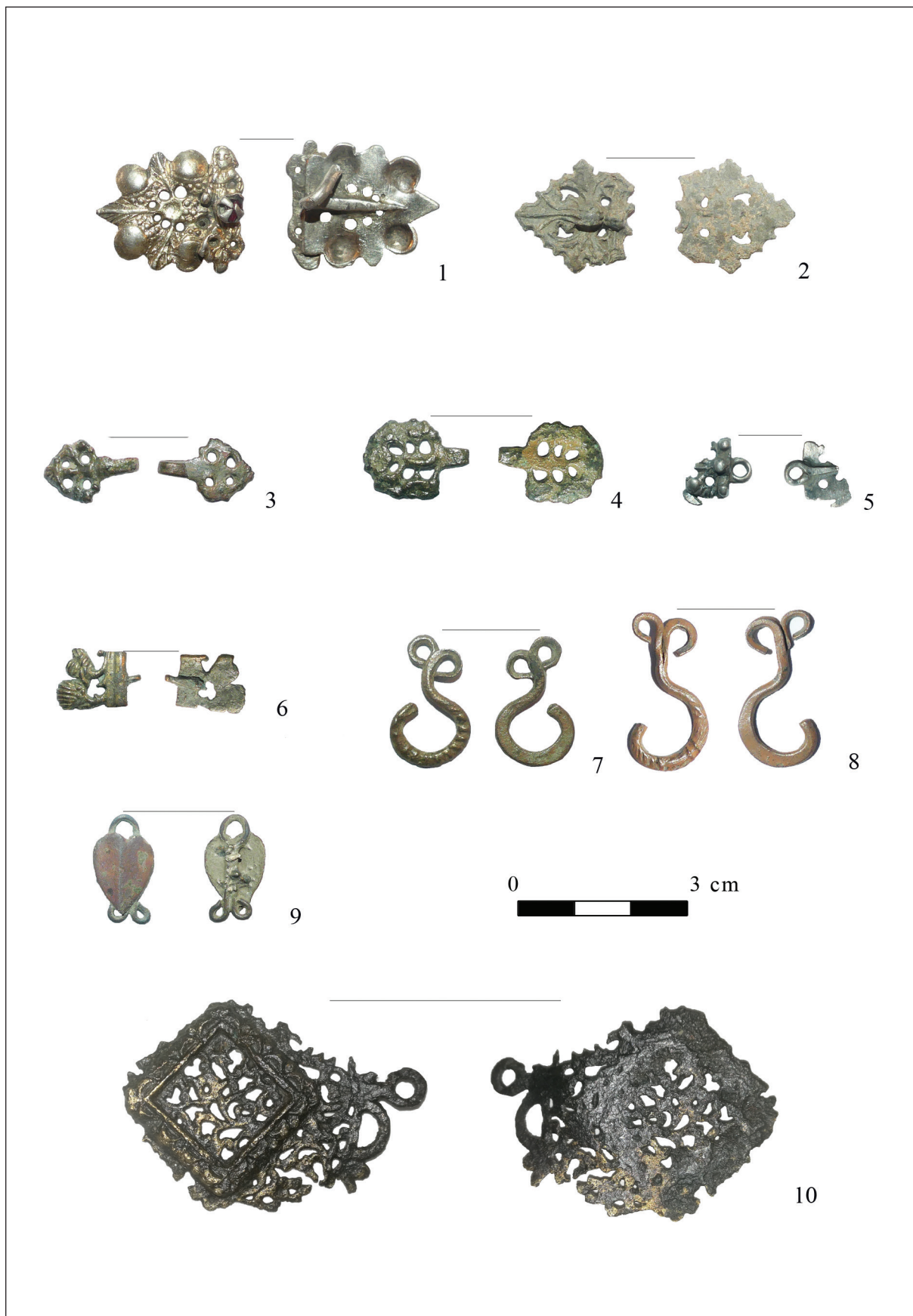


Plate 6. 15–18th centuries cloth fasteners from the site.



Plate 7. Buttons, aiglet, belt buckles and other finds from the Early Modern Period.



Plate 8. 1. Devotional medal from Olomouc, Moravia; 2. Svatý Kopeček and Olomouc; 3. Paul Troger (1698–1762), Andreas Schmutzer (1700–1740), Joseph Schmutzer (1683–1740): Appearance of the image of the Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary in Svatý Kopeček (Olomouc). Parista Museum, Budapest, Inv. nr. 2020.100.1.P; 4. Sv. Kopeček Olomouce. Zempléni Múzeum, Szerencs. Inv. nr.: 242252; 5. Svatý Kopeček from West, cca. 1740. Source: Fiala 2003; 6. St. Benedict-medal; 7. Jetton made by Johann Adam Vogel; 8. Jetton made by Johann Albrecht Dorn.

Abbreviations

AEM	Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Vienna.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.
AMV	Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna.
Angustia	Angustia. Revista Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sf. Gheorghe.
Anuarul MJIAP (S.N.)	Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova, Serie Nouă, Ploiești.
Antiquity	Antiquity. A review of world archaeology, Durham.
Archaeological Journal	Archaeological Journal. New Series. Chișinău.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
ArchPol	Archaeologia Polona, Warsaw.
ArchRozhledy	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha.
ASM	Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Bratislava.
BAR (Int. S.)	British Archaeological Reports (International Series), Oxford.
Biharea	Biharea. Culegere de studii și materiale de etnografie și artă, Oradea.
BMG	Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuvensis, Giurgiu.
BMJT	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman. Seria Arheologie, Alexandria.
BMM	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Târgu Mureș.
Budapest Régiségei	Budapest Régiségei Régészeti és Történeti Évkönyv. Budapest.
CA București	Cercetări arheologice în București, București.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CsSzME	A Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve. Csíkszereda.
Dacia (N.S.)	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeológiai Intézetéből. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
Erdély	Erdély. Turistai, fürdőügyi és néprajzi folyóirat, Cluj-Napoca.
FontArchPrag	Fontes Archaeologici Pragenses, Prague.
Földtközl.	Földtani közlöny, Budapest.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc.
ILD	C. C. Petolescu, <i>Inscripții latine din Dacia</i> , Bucharest 2005.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
Jahrb. RGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz, Mainz.
JAMÉ	Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyiregyháza.
Karpatika	Karpatika, Uzhorod.
LMI	List of Historic Monuments, updated 2015.
Marisia	Marisia. Studies and Materials. Archeology. Târgu-Mureș.
MCA (S.N.)	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice Serie Nouă. București
MemAntiq	Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț.
NNA	Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift, Stockholm.
PAS	Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Rahden/Westf.
PAT	Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum, Cluj-Napoca.
Paléo	PALEO – Revue d'archéologie préhistorique, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac-Sireuil.
Pallas	Pallas. Revue d'études antiques, Toulouse.

PNAS	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
RAN	National Archaeological Repertory.
RM	Revista Muzeelor, București.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SatuMareSC	Satu Mare Studii și Comunicări, Satu Mare.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, București.
SCȘMI	Studii și Comunicări Științifice ale Muzeelor de Istorie, București.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timișoara.
SlovArch	Slovenská archeológia, Nitra.
SP	Studii de Preistorie, București.
St.Cerc.Antropol.	Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie, București.
StudUBB-G	Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Seria Geologia, Cluj-Napoca.
ZborníkSlovNMA	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea. Archeológia, Bratislava.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad.
ИАИ	Известия на Археологическия Институт при БАН, София.