

JOINT BURIALS OF ANCIENT TURKIC PEOPLES IN CENTRAL ASIA (6TH-10TH CENTURIES AD)

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Introduction

The construction of joint burials was a characteristic tradition which became widespread in the ceremonial practices of many ancient and medieval cultures of Eurasia. The main distinctive characteristic of such artefacts is that they were made in existing embankments of barrows from earlier times. In the Central Asian regions, joint burials dating from the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age have been found. For example, similar complexes are credited to the populations of Afanasievo and Karakol cultures.¹ Existence of this tradition in the considered region continued without interruption up to ethnographic time.²

For the majority of cultures joint burials were a rare phenomenon, constituting a non-standard option for a funeral ceremony. Hence, it is obvious that any deviations or atypical cases in the ritual practices of ancient and medieval societies demand close attention and detailed analysis. Features of joint burials of various periods have been repeatedly considered in archaeological publications, allowing the distinctive characteristics of such objects to be revealed.³ There is no doubt that the identification of the general distribution trends of this tradition, in a wide chronological and territorial framework, demands detailed study of concrete material. This article presents the results of studies of ancient Turkic joint burials in Central Asia from the 6th to 10th centuries AD.

So far, the interpretation of Early Medieval joint burials excavated in Central Asia has not been considered an object of specialist research. However, some characteristics of such sites have been considered in the publication of fieldwork materials. Some features of joint burials investigated in the south of the Minusinsk Depression were presented by D. G. Savinov. In particular, the researcher paid attention to the high status of the deceased.⁴ Contrastingly, the low social status of those buried in similar sites in the Altai territory was emphasized by G. V. Kubarev.⁵ Having ascribed the considered objects to the second type of burial, he noted the 'poor' stock of such graves. A detailed analysis of ancient Turkic joint burials allows for expansion on these conclusions.

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¹ Grjaznov, Komarova 1979, p. 20-27; Kubarev 2009, p. 29.

² D'jakonova 1975, p. 17; Toshhakova 1978, p. 132; Kubarev 2007, p. 293-294.

³ Krasnienko 1996, p. 123-130; Seregin 2010a, p. 264-266; Tishkin, Matrenin 2010, p. 297-299; Voronjatov 2011, p. 50; etc.

⁴ Kljashtornyj, Savinov 2005, p. 234.

⁵ Kubarev 2005, p. 25.

Analysis of materials

The majority of ancient Turkic joint burials investigated have been in Altai. Such objects have been excavated in sites such as Bertek, Borotal, Kalbak-Tash, Katanda, Kok-Su, Kuray, Pazyryk, Taldura, Tyangys-Tyt, Yustyd, Yakonur, etc. In total, 15 joint burials (more than 7% of all ancient Turkic graves in this region) have been excavated. Slightly fewer joint burials have been investigated in the Minusinsk Depression; 11 in sites such as Kirbinsky Log (Sabinka), one in Tuva (Ulug-Horum) and two in Mongolia (Burkhan-Tolgoy). Almost all burials sites investigated were built in embankments of barrows dating from the Scythian period, with only two cases dated to the Khunnu period. Through the analysis of funeral constructions, three types of joint burial may be determined. The most widespread was the simple, unadorned, sepulchral pit. Such artefacts have been found during the excavation of a number of sites in Altai, the Minusinsk Depression and Mongolia⁶ (fig. 1-2). In one case, a stone partition separating a horse from the corpse was found⁷ (fig. 3). The third type of funeral design was burial in the grave's niche⁸ (fig. 4). In general, the kinds of funeral constructions found in joint burials are common, as they are characteristic of the mound graves of the ancient Turkic people in Central Asia.

The features of ritual practice noted in the excavation of Turkic joint graves are more specific. In Early Medieval Altai, Tuva and Mongolia, indicators representing standard ceremonial practice are the eastward orientation of the corpse, and the positioning of the horse on the left, parallel to the corpse, perpendicular to the horizon.⁹ In this regard, the burial ground found in Ulug-Horum (Tuva) in which a horse was aligned with the corpse (fig. 3), and also the Taldura-II site (Altai) in which an animal was placed over the buried body, are atypical. The last case is analogous to materials found in a mound burial in Verkh-Elanda-I (Altai). It is important to note that the recorded features of joint burials, namely the positioning of a horse over, or near, the feet of the corpse, are quite characteristic of the Altai people's funeral practices during the Khunnu-Sarmatian period.

The standard ritual practice of ancient Turkic peoples in the Minusinsk Depression differed; its distinctive features were the westward orientation of the corpse, and the positioning of animals (horse or sheep) on the right, in alignment with the dead. In this regard, the joint burials investigated in Central Yenisei are not counted among the mound objects of this territory.

It is necessary to note that some ancient Turkic joint burials did not feature horses. Such sites can connote consistency with the traditions of previous generations. The most specific example was found in the early medieval joint burial

⁶ Gavrilova 1965, p. 68-69; Mogil'nikov, Elin 1983, p. 145, fig. 4; Savinov et al. 1988, p. 93-94, fig. 2-3; Savinov 1994, p. 96, fig. 114; Kubarev 2005, p. 203, tab. 21, 23; Turbat, Amartuvshin 2003, p. 107-108, 271; etc.

⁷ Grach 1982, p. 156-157, fig. 1.

⁸ Savinov et al. 1988, p. 92-95, fig. 1-4; Turbat, Amartuvshin 2003, p. 108, 271.

⁹ Seregin 2010b, p. 177.

site of Burkhan Tolgoi (Mongolia) in which, according to excavators' reports, the bodies were buried in a standing position.¹⁰

Interpretation of joint burials

In considering the significance and meaning of joint burials in ancient Turkic culture, it is first necessary to consider whether the analysis of the objects investigated in the Altai region is reasonable. Joint graves were not created in Tuva or Mongolia. Such objects have been excavated in only two necropolises in the Minusinsk Depression, both located near to each other, and at some distance from the territory of the main concentration of Turkic sites. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that joint burials represent a local phenomenon, which can give rise to various explanations.¹¹ Joint burials in Altai are only found in a different part of this region, and they are dated to various chronological periods.

Patterns in the dates that these graves were created offer a likely explanation for the distribution of joint burials. More than 40% of such objects in Altai belong to the earliest and latest periods of ancient Turkic culture. In both cases, irregular funeral practices and non-compliance with ceremonial norms could be connected to certain aspects of the political situation in the region. It has been noted that the greatest concentration of joint graves is usually characteristic of intense periods in history. It must also be taken into account that the ceremonial canon may have been at a formative stage or, conversely, in decline at this time.

Another probable explanation is connected to Turkic social history. The majority of joint burials are distinguished by the small number of accompanying items found in the grave. Although some exceptions to this are known,¹² the general tendency is obvious. Therefore, it may be that in some cases, joint burials were built for people of low social status in ancient Turkic society. The possibility that some inhumations could indicate the ownership of slaves or dependent people cannot be excluded.¹³ At the same time, the emergence of such objects could be connected with the circumstances of death, a specific life event, or other factors that cannot be determined archaeologically.

Conclusions

The analysis of the available material does not give grounds for an unambiguous interpretation of ancient Turkic joint burials. However, certain regularities among such complexes suggest two variants of an explanation of this tradition. A significant number of joint burials are connected with periods of instability in the development of ancient Turkic culture in its initial and final stages. In these cases, a deviation from standard ceremonial practice is easily explained. The possibility that the construction of such joint burials came about through a need to demonstrate communication with previous generations in the region cannot be excluded. In

¹⁰ Turbat, Amartuvshin 2003, p. 107-108, 271.

¹¹ Kljashornyj, Savinov 2005, p. 233-234.

¹² Grjaznov 1940, p. 20; Tishkin, Gorbunov 2003; Mogil'nikov, Elin 1983, p. 129-130.

¹³ Seregin, Parshikova 2014.

other cases, joint graves were created for people of low social status and display a simpler ceremonial form.

The tendencies noted in this article suggest potential for future research in this direction. The publication of new findings from excavations is of great importance for this purpose.

Joint Burials of Ancient Turkic Peoples in Central Asia (6th-10th Centuries AD)

(Abstract)

This article concerns the results of studies of ancient Turkic joint burials excavated in Central Asia. Such objects have yet to become the subject of specialist research. On the other hand, some aspects of studies on ancient Turkic joint burials are presented in archaeological papers in which the ambiguity involved in interpreting such sites is shown. This determined the need for detailed research into the available materials.

The study is based on an analysis of 29 ancient Turkic joint burials found in Altai, Tuva, the Minusinsk Depression and Mongolia, and considers the main characteristics of such objects. Traditions relating to intra-sepulchral designs are characterised, and features of burial ceremonials defined. The article also offers alternative interpretations of joint burials. A significant number of joint burials are connected with periods of instability in the development of ancient Turkic culture, specifically in its initial and final periods. In burials from these periods, certain deviations from standard ceremonial practice can be observed. In some cases, inlet burials were constructed for people of low status in ancient Turkic society. It is not unlikely that some inlet burials could have been intended for slaves or dependents. That being said, the emergence of such objects could be connected with the circumstances of the person's death, a specific life event, or other factors not always readable to archaeologists.

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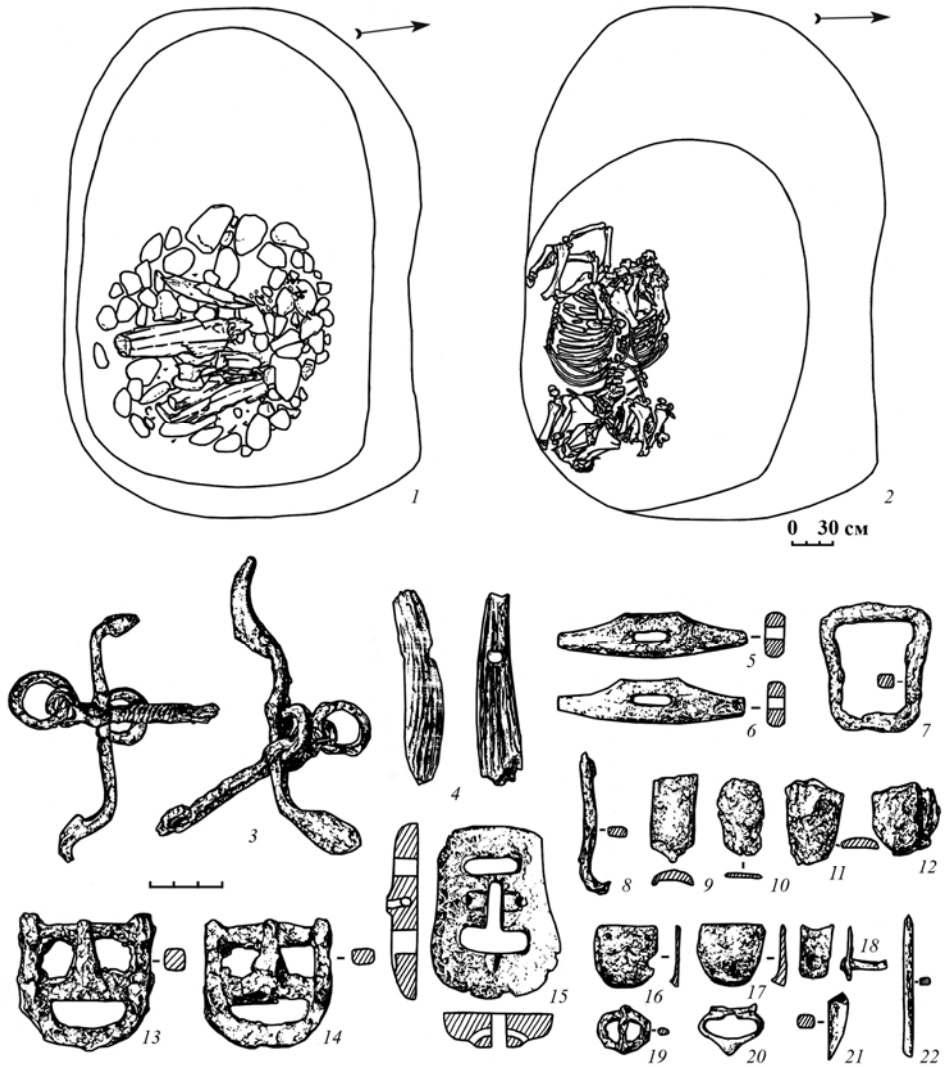


Fig. 1. Joint burial, site Bertek-27 (redrawn after Savinov 1994, fig. 112, 114, 116-117). 1-2 - plan of the grave; 3-22 - items from the burial

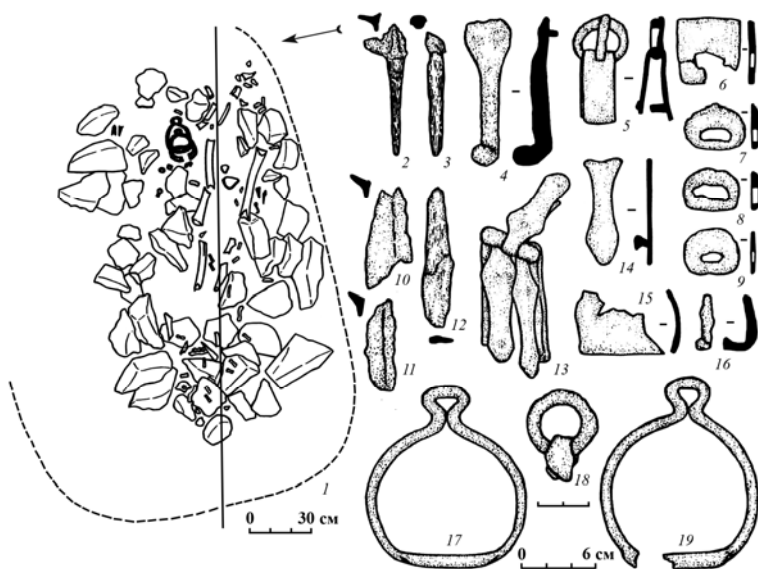


Fig. 2. Joint burial, site Tjangys-Tyt (redrawn after Hudjakov, Borisenko 1997, fig. 1-2). 1 - plan of the grave; 2-19 - items from the burial

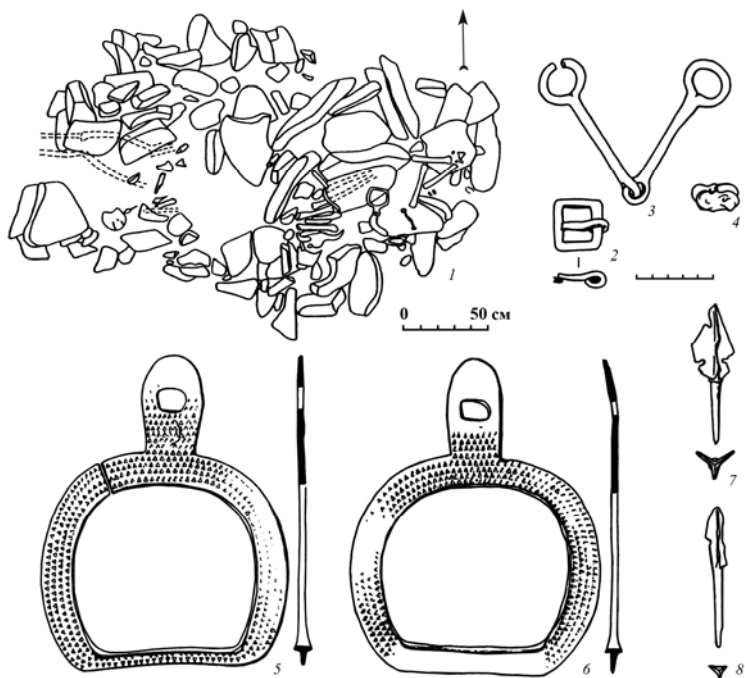


Fig. 3. Joint burial, site Ulug-Horum (redrawn after Grach 1982, fig. 1-2). 1 - plan of the grave; 2-8 - items from the burial

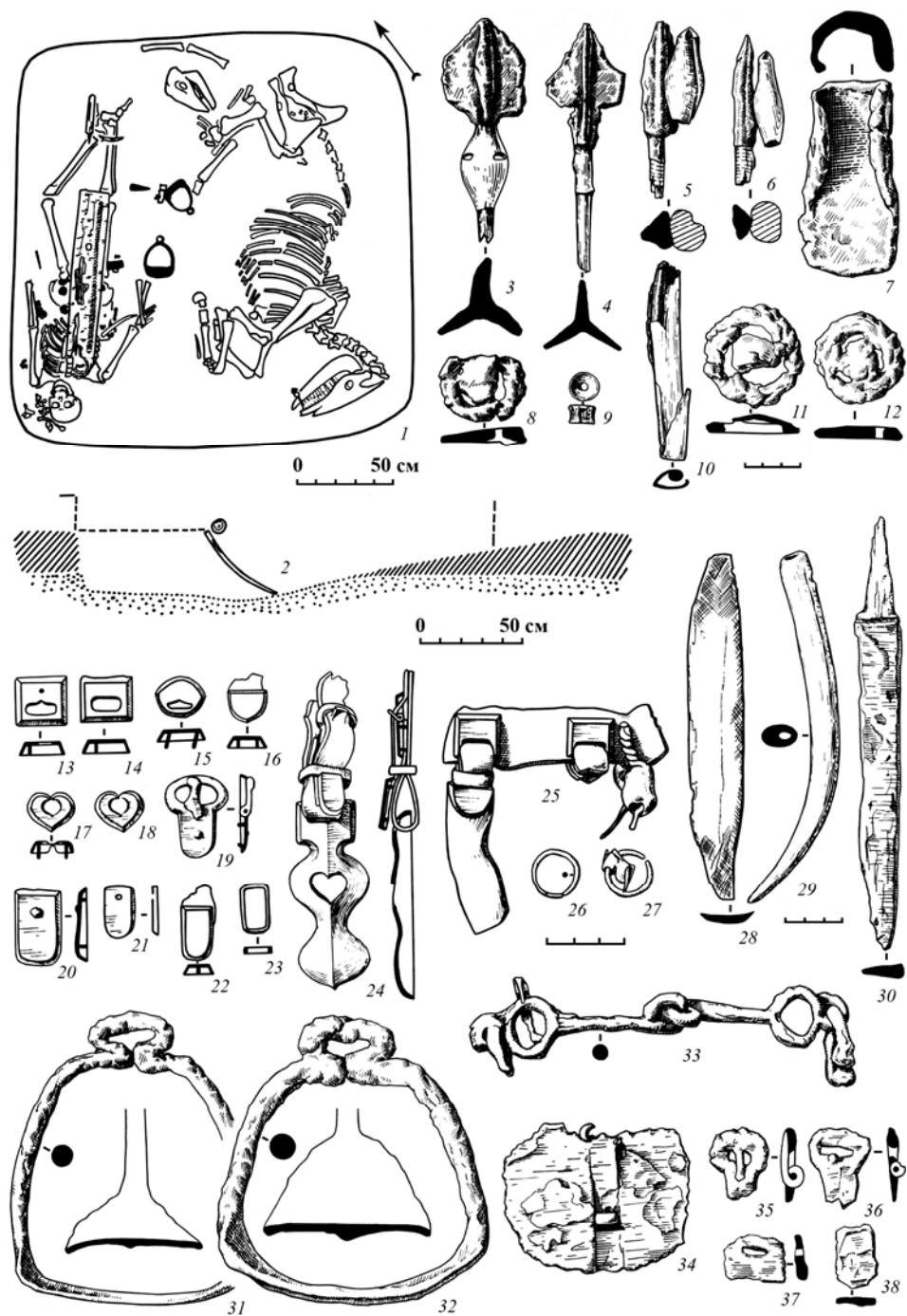


Fig. 4. Joint burial, site Sabinka-I (redrawn after Savinov et al. 1988, fig. 1-2; 5-6). 1-2 - plan of the grave; 3-38 - items from the burial

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 Quartely 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.
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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 <i>Revista Teologică</i> , (1907-1947) și este continuată de aceeași revistă.
Marisia	- Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
Marmatia	- Marmatia. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie. Baia Mare.
Materiale	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
MBGAEU	- Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Berlin.
MCA	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.

ME	- Memoria Ethnologica. Centrul Județean pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Maramureș. Baia Mare.
MEJSR	- Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research. International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Deira, Dubai (United Arab Emirates).
MemAntiq	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MIA	- Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii SSSR. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
MJSS	- Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. Mediterranean Center of Social and Educational Research. Rome.
Monumente Istorice	- Monumente Istorice. Studii și lucrări de restaurare. Direcția Monumentelor Istorice. București.
Monumente și muzee	- Monumente și muzee. Buletinul Comisiei Științifice a Muzeelor, Monumentelor Istorice și Artistice. București.
MPG	- Marine and Petroleum Geology. Elsevier.
MSIAR	- Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice a Academiei Române, seria a II-a. Academia Română. București.
MTE	- Magyar Történelmi Eletrajzok. Budapest.
Naturwissenschaften	- Naturwissenschaften. Springer-Verlag. Berlin, Heidelberg.
OlteniaȘtNat	- Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări. Științele Naturii. Muzeul Olteniei. Craiova.
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).
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.