

MEDIEVAL ROWEL SPURS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE “IOAN RAICA” MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF SEBEȘ

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The “Ioan Raica” Municipal Museum of Sebeș holds in its collections a series of medieval weaponry and military paraphernalia of particular interest. While some of these pieces have already been published,¹ their largest majority has not been presented yet. The purpose of this paper is to showcase three medieval rowel spurs kept in the museum’s collections: two purchased in the mid-20th century and currently part of the basic exhibition, and a third one, which is a more recent donation.

Spurs descriptions

1. *Iron rowel spur* (**fig. 1/2; 3/2**). It was found in the spring of 2011 in the medieval fortress of Săsciori (Alba county).² The piece is in a good state of conservation, only the tip of an arm of the heel band is corroded. The short neck, measuring 2 cm in length, is fully cleft and actually made up of two separate pieces with small perforated knobs at each end to which the rowel axle is attached. The rowel, 2.5 cm wide in diameter, has six 0.8 cm long teeth. The spur’s heel band, triangular in section, goes upward at an angle in relation to the shank. At their junction point, the arms of the heel band are wider and form a triangle-shape plate. It is difficult to reconstruct the horizontal plane of the heel band because the deformation of the spur does not allow it. The arms, straight and slightly curved towards the tips, measure 11 cm in length and each of them ends in a circular-shaped plate punched by a round hole.

2. *Iron rowel spur* (**fig. 2/1; 4/1**). It was found close to the fortified church of Dobârca (Sibiu county) and it was donated to the museum in

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¹ Pintea, Raica 1967; Simina 1998; Dan 2004; Țuțuianu 2008.

² The spur, together with some other iron pieces and ceramic fragments, was found by the author in the central area of the enclosure, at the edge of a 2 x 2 m area plundered by treasure hunters (**fig. 1/1; 3/1**). The material was given to the “Ioan Raica” Municipal Museum in Sebeș, where was accessioned on 09.01.2012 under nr. 6503.

Sebeş in 1968 by primary school teacher Schmidt from Dobârca.³ The piece is in a poor state of conservation, both shank and rowel being strongly corroded. The oval shaped shank tapers towards the tip, measures 4.2 cm in length and approximately half of it (2.2 cm) is cleft to hold the rowel. The tips are shaped into small perforated knobs to which the rowel axle is attached. The now strongly corroded rowel apparently used to have eight teeth, the maximum known length of a teeth being 1 cm. The rowel is approximately 3 cm wide in diameter. The arms of the heel band are semioval in section, on the same axis with the shank and slightly curved upwards. The arms are slightly wider at their junction point. The maximum length of the arms is 12 cm and their spread is max. 9 cm. The arms end in a rectangular-shaped plate with rounded edges and two round holes.

3. *Iron rowel spur* (fig. 2/2; 4/2). Unknown findspot. Previously kept in the old collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeş, it went into the museum collection at the end of 1957, the year the institution was founded.⁴ The spur is in a pretty poor state of conservation, both the shank and the rowel are corroded. The oval shank with an overall length of 5.3 cm, tapers to the tip and is vertically oblique to the arms. A 3.1 cm-long stretch of it (a little more than half its total length) is cleft to hold the rowel. The tips of the shank thicken into small perforated knobs to which the rowel axle is attached. The rowel initially had six teeth out of which five still exist, it is 3.2 cm wide in diameter and the length a tooth is approximately 1 cm. Small bumps are alternately arranged between the rowel teeth and most probably represent another 6 atrophied teeth. The arms of the heel band are semioval in section, and shaped like a pointed arch to the horizontal axis. The arms are slightly wider at their junction point. The maximum length of the arms is 9 cm, and their spread is max. 8.1 cm. The arms end in a rectangular-shaped plate with rounded edges and two round holes. Two hooks, one for each perforation, are attached to one of the arms and one hook at the other arm. The hooks are shaped like the letter S with closed ends, are between 3-3.6 cm long and 0.2-0.3 thick. The central part of the hooks is flattened off in the shape of round pills with a diameter of 1.2-1.4 cm.

³ The piece was accessioned on 03.01.1968 under nr. 4210 marked in white paint on one of the arms. Although the accession records say “spurs” from Dobârca, it is highly unlikely to have been more than one piece, standing proof thereof is the single accession number.

⁴ The piece was recorded in the accession book of the museum in Sebeş on 5.12.1957 under nr. 78. The same number is marked in white paint on one of the arms, although the record specifies the marked number is 247. It is however impossible to be a different spur as our item matches the description in the museum records entirely.

Dating and historical considerations

Rowel spurs appear in 13th century Europe as a revolutionary innovation in a knight's riding aids. During this century rowel spurs were used alongside the previous spur type, the prick spur, which ended their evolution by early 14th century.

It is not known wherefrom rowel spurs originated. Iconographic sources of the early 13th century show the more or less simultaneous appearance of rowel spurs in the German,⁵ French, English and Italian geographical areas.⁶ Until the end of the 13th century they spread almost throughout Europe. However, it appears that the new fashion reached the Italian and Spanish areas with more difficulty and became popular only in the 14th century.⁷

The earliest types of rowel spurs inherit the shape of the heel band and the strapping systems of the 12th-13th century prick spurs. As an element of novelty, the shank holding the rowel is short and fully cleft. Such pieces were subsumed by Al. Ruttkay to the C type dated to the first half of the 13th century until the mid-14 century. In the Russian space, the earliest types of rowel spurs were dated before the Mongol invasion of 1240 and were included by A. N. Kirpičnikov in the V type.⁸ Similar pieces discovered on Hungarian territory were associated by G. Nagy to the Angevine era.⁹

In Transylvania, such early spurs with short, fully cleft shank, were grouped by Z. Györfi into four main types A.a.1, A.b.1, A.c.1 and B.a.1.¹⁰ The rowel spur discovered in the fortress of Săsciori, by the shape of the arms, belongs to the type A.a.1. in Z. Györfi's typology¹¹ and to the type Cb in Al. Ruttkay's.¹² Most Transylvanian pieces subsumed to this type, however, do not have discovery contexts to enable a more accurate dating. Consequently, the spurs found the fortress of Măgura Codlei were loosely dated, based on analogies with similar pieces, to the 13th-14th centuries.¹³ We

⁵ Ruttkay 1976, p. 351.

⁶ Ellis, Egan 1995, p. 128.

⁷ Ruttkay 1976, p. 351.

⁸ Kirpičnikov 1973, fig. 37.

⁹ Nagy 1898, p. 62; for an overview of the main systems for spur classification, see Jakovljević 2009, p. 109-112.

¹⁰ Györfi 2004, p. 102-106; Györfi 2006, p. 102-106.

¹¹ Györfi 2004, p. 102-103; Györfi 2006, p. 102-103; to the repertoire published by Zalán Györfi another spur found in the fortress of Tilișca could be added (Nägler 1967, p. 82, Abb. 2/2) and, possibly, the one discovered at the Comana fortress (Eskenasy 1981, p. 39, fig. 12). The spur from Cluj Napoca-*Astoria Hotel*, seems to belong to a more advanced type due to its elongated, partially split, shank (Mitrofan 1965, p. 660, fig. 5/1).

¹² Ruttkay 1976, p. 350-352, Abb. 72.

¹³ Costea 1968, p. 82, fig. 7.

know nothing of the archeological context the spurs from the Piatra Craivii fortress dated to the 13th-14th centuries,¹⁴ or the ones of Tăuți dated to the 14th century, were found.¹⁵ Three published spurs found in enclosures I and II of Dăbâca in the level corresponding to the stone enclosure, were loosely dated to the 14th-15th centuries.¹⁶ The spurs found in the fortress of Tilișca in an unknown context were dated based on typological criteria to the 14th-15th centuries.¹⁷ The piece from Voivodeni was part of the inventory of a partially revealed dwelling loosely dated to the 12th-14th centuries.¹⁸ The spur belonging to the same type found by chance or during fieldwalking at Cernat were dated base on analogies to the 14th century.¹⁹ Also following some field investigations the spur from Jigodin dated to the 14th-15th centuries, was discovered.²⁰ The spurs kept in the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History, one discovered at Cluj-Napoca – *Franciscan Church* and the other two of unknown findspot, are in a similar situation.²¹

Furthermore, there are a few finds that give us precious clues to the dating of this type of piece from Transylvania. Thus, one of the spurs discovered at Cechești was found in a waste pit along 13th century ceramic material.²² The piece of Chilieni belonged to a dwelling, also dated to the 13th century, having in its inventory clay pails.²³ Inside the keep found in enclosure I at Dăbâca two spurs that are very similar to the one from Săsciori, were found. The complex was built some time in the second half of the 13th century and apparently ended its existence at the end of the 13th century - beginning of the 14th century.²⁴ Another spur of the same type was discovered in a dwelling complex at Cuhea and dated in the late 13th century - mid-14th century.²⁵

Therefore, the spur found in the fortress of Săsciori can be included in the type A.a.1 in the typology proposed by Z. Györfi dating in Transylvania to the second half of the 13th century and the first half of the

¹⁴ Anghel, Berciu 1968, fig. 4.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, fig. 16/10-11.

¹⁶ Pascu, Rusu *et alii* 1968, p. 168, fig. 8/1-3.

¹⁷ Nagler 1967, p. 82, Abb. 2/2.

¹⁸ Petică 1979, p. 131, pl. XCIII/4.

¹⁹ Haszmann, Bordi 1998, p. 263-264, 2. ábra/2, 3. ábra/1-2, 4. ábra/1.

²⁰ Jánovits 1999, p. 123, pl. V/1.

²¹ Györfi 2004, p. 102, 104; Györfi 2006, p. 116-117, 119, 121.

²² Györfi 2004, p. 102.

²³ Székely 1990, p. 4, 10. ábra/7.

²⁴ Iambor 1984, p. 199, pl. III/1, 4.

²⁵ Popa, Zdroba 1966, p. 22, fig. 15/b.

14th century. The earliest date seems to be supported by the discoveries at Cechești and Chilieni, where spurs of this type show up along ceramic specific to the 13th century. In the keep of Dăbâca, destroyed no later than the early 14th century, this was still the only type of spur used. At Cuhea, however, in the settlement complex abandoned immediately after the mid-14th century, only one more spur of this type was discovered, the others pertaining to more advanced types, A.b.1 and B.a.1 in the typology of Z. Györfi.

In the second half of the 14th century, there are some changes in the structure of rowel spurs. Thus, the circular end plates are replaced with round-cornered rectangular ones endowed with two strapping holes. The time of this change was set by Al. Ruttkay after the middle of the 14th century.²⁶ Around the same period of time, the shank gradually becomes longer and, eventually, partially split to hold the rowel. Shank elongation was attributed to changes in military equipment,²⁷ although the proliferation of elongated spur shanks seems to have been the result of a fashion.²⁸

The spur from Dobârca, just like the one from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeș, has a moderately elongated shank, little more than half of it being split to fix the rowel. Spurs of this type held in the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History were grouped by Z. Györfi into the types C.d.2, D.d.2, E.d.2, F.d.2 and A.d.1.²⁹ The spur from Dobârca resembles in this respect the four spurs of the group A.d.1 kept in the museum in Cluj-Napoca, one of which was found in Cluj Napoca while the other three have unknown findspots.³⁰ A spur similar to that from Dobârca is the one held in the *Dorin Vlad* collection from Loman but it does not come from an archeological context.³¹ The spur discovered in Răhău, even though it is missing its end plates, by the shape of the shank and arms, it belongs to the same type. However, the piece does not have a

²⁶ Ruttkay 1976, p. 352.

²⁷ The increase in weight of the armour resulted in the modification of the knight's position in the saddle, the stretched legs getting further from the horse (Györfi 2004, p. 108); for the saddle position of the knight in the Middle Ages, see Kirpčnikov 1973, fig. 30.

²⁸ Ellis, Egan 1995, p. 129.

²⁹ Györfi 2004, p. 106-107; the author uses, among others, the criterion of absolute shank length in the typological classification and sets a conventional limit of 4.5-5 cm between the two shank categories, short and long; a much better classification would have been, in our opinion, into fully cleft shanks (1) and partially cleft shanks (2); category A.d.1 would have thus become category A.d.2, in accordance with the typological scheme used by Z. Györfi.

³⁰ Györfi 2004, p. 103; Györfi 2006, p. 104.

³¹ Ghenescu 2009, p. 120, pl. III/2a, 2b, pl. V/2; C. I. Popa tried to connect the material from Loman to an episode kept in oral tradition related to the Battle of Breadfield of 1479 (see Popa 2010, p. 299-300).

clear discovery context, being found in the culture area of a settlement dated, based on the ceramic material, to the 15th century.³² The spur from Vințu de Jos found in the yard of the Dominican Monastery and dated to the 14th-15th centuries, does not provide any clear chronological reference either.³³ Pieces of this type from Hungary were attributed to the time of Sigismund of Luxemburg.³⁴ South of the Carpathians, such objects were encountered at Cetățeni along archeological material that does not seem to date from a period following the first half of the 15th century.³⁵ In Moldavia, similar spurs were discovered at Baia, but none of them in complexes, and were loosely dated to the 14th-15th centuries.³⁶ A piece of the same type discovered at Roman was attributed to a foreign garrison stationed there from the last decades of the 14th century until the end of the first decade of the 15th century.³⁷ The spur from Dobârca differs from most of these pieces due to the slightly curved arms and the shank situated on the same plane with the arms, characteristics encountered only at the piece from Loman and that can hint to a slightly different version of the Györfi A.d.1 type.

As regards the typological classification and dating of the spur coming from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeș, the information is just as scarce. The mildly elongated, partially cleft shank, the straight arms and round-cornered rectangular end-plates with two perforations each make it fit the type Györfi F.d.2, represented by a single piece of unknown findspot kept in the museum in Cluj-Napoca.³⁸ A similar piece dated to the 14th -15th centuries based on some analogies, was discovered in the fortress of Florești that was abandoned in the early 15th century.³⁹ Spurs of the same type were found in Moldavia at Baia, on a pavement dating from the time of Alexandru cel Bun,⁴⁰ as well as south of the Carpathians, at Coconi, in a complex dated to the turn of the 14th to the 15th century,⁴¹ or at Cetățeni, in a fortification that was apparently abandoned in the first half of the 15th century.⁴² Both the piece from Florești and the ones found at Baia, Coconi

³² Horedt *et alii* 1967, p. 19, fig. 7/5.

³³ Rusu 1998, nr. cat. 51.

³⁴ Nagy 1898, p. 63, nr. cat. 12-13.

³⁵ Chițescu 1976, p. 176, fig. 14/19-20.

³⁶ Neamțu *et alii* 1980, p. 71, fig. 38/6, 9.

³⁷ Matei, Chițescu 1966, p. 311, fig. 12/14.

³⁸ Györfi 2004, p. 106.

³⁹ Rusu 1993, p. 293-294, fig. 10/8.

⁴⁰ Neamțu *et alii* 1980, p. 71-72, fig. 38/7-8.

⁴¹ Constantinescu 1972, p. 96-97, pl. X/1; L38, where the spur was found is part of the B phase of the settlement dated between 1394-1410; unlike the spur from Sebeș, the shank of the spur found at Coconi has a rectangular cross-section.

⁴² Chițescu 1976, p. 176, fig. 14/18; Rosetti 1962, fig. 14/13 a-b.

and Cetățeni have the shank and the heel band at the same level, the latter being slightly curved at the ends which distinguishes them from the spur previously held in the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeș. A piece resembling the one at the museum in Sebeș, but with the same characteristic bent close to the end-plates, comes from Hungary and was dated to the 15th century.⁴³ Due to its elongated, oblique to the heel band, shank, it represents the best analogy for the piece in Sebeș.

Hooks like the ones attached to the piece in Sebeș were published from the fortification of Pescari where they are encountered on spurs typologically dated into the 15th century.⁴⁴ A similar piece was found attached to a spur discovered at Coconi in a complex dated at the turn of the 14th to the 15th century.⁴⁵ In Hungary, such hooks show up on a spur of the Györfi A.b.1 type, dated to the beginning of the 14th century.⁴⁶ In England, similar pieces were dated to the second half of the 14th century, but they cannot constitute chronological references because such hooks were in use starting from 13th century until the pre-modern era.⁴⁷

Therefore, both the spur from Dobârca and the one from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeș can be dated to the second half of the 14th century and the middle of the 15th century. The spur from the Gymnasium collection seems to be of a more advanced type characteristic mainly of the first half of the 15th century, anticipating through its shape the straight and wide-armed spurs with long shank characteristic of the so-called era of the Hunyadi and Jagelon era. Spurs such as the ones from Dobârca and the gymnasium collection were certainly in use in the first half of the 15th century when the fortress of Florești was abandoned and wherefrom oldest materials from Cetățeni date.

The fortress of Săsciori has not undergone an archeological excavation yet, the spur found here and dated, as we have seen, in the second half of the 13th century - the first half of the 14th century, represents the only archeological reference for dating the fortress.⁴⁸ Documents from

⁴³ Szendrei 1896, p. 202.

⁴⁴ Pinca 2004, p. 268-269, pl. I/1-2.

⁴⁵ Constantinescu 1972, p. 96-97, pl. X/1.

⁴⁶ Szendrei 1896, p. 203.

⁴⁷ Ellis, Egan 1995, p. 149-150, nr. cat. 369-371.

⁴⁸ G. Halaváts mentions spurs, keys and snaffle bits, maybe of medieval origin, discovered in the fortress and kept in the early 20th century in the collection of the priest Ilie Moga from Săsciori (Halaváts 1906, p. 356); from the materials found inside the fortress, only Bronze Age and post-Roman items have been published (Andrițoiu 1992, p. 124, nr. 91;

the first half of the 14th century mentions *villa de sub castro Petri*, a village in the jurisdiction of the deanery of Sebeș.⁴⁹ F. Baumann identified that *castrum Petri* with the fortress⁵⁰ although there were historians who doubted this and placed the construction of the fortress in the second half of the 14th century.⁵¹ An idea subsequently taken over also by other researchers,⁵² that the fortress of Săsciori and the *castrum Petri* mentioned in documents was one and the same, was readdressed by Th. Streitfeld,⁵³ and in time it became a certainty in historiography.⁵⁴ The same Th. Streitfeld noticed that the pointed arch at one of the gate-towers provided by A. Amlacher as supporting evidence that the fortress was built at the turn of the 14th to the 15th century, could be dated as far back as the second half of the 13th century.⁵⁵ According to Gh. Anghel, an element supporting the dating of the fortress in Săsciori is the gate-towers placed inside the curtain wall and which cannot be dated in Transylvania later than the mid-14th century.⁵⁶ The spur discovered in the fortress of Săsciori confirm the information in documents as well as the planimetry and art history data placing the beginnings of the fortification in the second half of the the 13th century – the beginning of the 14th century and identifying it thus with the *castrum Petri* documents mentioned.

The first documented mention of the village of Dobârca dates from the beginning of the 14th century.⁵⁷ The church in the vicinity of which the spur was found is a Romanesque construction of the 13th century that in 1481 was turned into a Gothic hall church. Round the year 1500 the church undergoes fortification works during which the old Romanesque tower is incorporated into a massive defense tower. There seems to have been another construction stage prior to this, a part of the old curtain wall being demolished and replaced with a polygonal enclosure when the new defense tower was built.⁵⁸ The spur kept in the collection of the “Ioan Raica”

Mariencescu 1901, p. 56-58); the presence of Dacian material has also been signalled in the fortress (Popa 2004, p. 67, footnotes 39, 42).

⁴⁹ DIR, C, veac XIV, I, p. 155, 265-266; DIR, C, veac XIV, II, p. 107, 324; DIR, C, veac XIV, III, p. 128, 141, 218.

⁵⁰ Baumann 1882, p. 32-33.

⁵¹ Amlacher 1889, p. 34.

⁵² Halaváts 1906, p. 357.

⁵³ Streitfeld 1939, p. 239.

⁵⁴ For the historiography of the fortress in Săsciori, with subsequent additions, see *Ibidem*, p. 239-240; Anghel 1986, p. 156; Rusu 1996, p. 149-150.

⁵⁵ Streitfeld 1939, p. 251.

⁵⁶ Anghel 1986, p. 159.

⁵⁷ DIR, C, veac XIV, I, p. 160.

⁵⁸ Fabini 1998, p. 150-151.

Municipal Museum of Sebeș, together with the coin hoard from the time of Sigismund of Luxemburg and the several tile fragments kept in the museum collection, are the only medieval objects known to have been found in the village of Dobârca so far.⁵⁹

As regards the spur from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeș, the fact that its findspot is unknown hinders any historical consideration.⁶⁰ It remains the piece proper, which together with the ones from Săsciori and Dobârca, also without any clear discovery contexts, come to complete the repertory of medieval spurs in Transylvania awaiting a much necessary synthesis.

Pinteni medievali cu roțiță din colecțiile Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica” din Sebeș

- rezumat -

În colecțiile Muzeului Municipal Ioan Raica din Sebeș, alături de alte piese de armament și echipament militar, se păstrează trei pinteni medievali cu roțiță.

Primul dintre aceștia a fost descoperit recent în cetatea de la Săsciori în urma unor săpături neautorizate. Piesa are spinul scurt, despicat în întregime, brațele drepte, curbate ușor doar la extremități, și plăcuțe terminale de formă circulară, cu o singură perforație. Pintenul poate fi încadrat în tipul Györfi A.a.1, datat în Transilvania în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIII-lea – prima jumătate a secolului al XIV-lea, ceea ce coincide cu perioada în care izvoarele documentare, precum și datele de planimetrie și istoria artei atestă funcționarea cetății de la Săsciori.

Al doilea pinten a fost descoperit în jurul bisericii fortificate de la Dobârca, fiind donat în 1968 Muzeului din Sebeș. Piesa are spinul alungit moderat, parțial despicat, brațele ușor curbate și plăcuțe terminale de formă dreptunghiulară, cu colțurile rotunjite, cu câte două perforații. Poate fi încadrată în tipul Györfi A.d.1, datat în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIV-lea – prima jumătate a secolului al XV-lea.

Al treilea pinten, cu loc de proveniență necunoscut, a făcut parte din vechea colecție a Gimnaziului german din Sebeș, de unde a trecut, la mijlocul secolului XX, în patrimoniul Muzeului din Sebeș. Piesa are spinul alungit moderat, parțial despicat, brațele drepte și plăcuțe terminale de formă dreptunghiulară cu colțurile rotunjite cu câte două perforații. Pintenul poate fi încadrat în tipul Györfi F.d.2, datat ca și piesa de la Dobârca, în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIV-lea – prima jumătate a secolului al XV-lea. Brațele perfect drepte și spinul oblic pot trăda o variantă ușor mai evoluată, caracteristică mai ales primei jumătăți a secolului al XV-lea.

⁵⁹ Weißkircher 1936, p. 316-317; Marcu Istrate 2004, p. 213, pl. 50, 51/A.

⁶⁰ The spur could not be found in the chronicle of archaeological finds entering the school collection published in the second half of the 19th century in the periodical of the Gymnasium in Sebeș.

Explicația figurilor

- Fig. 1.** Planul cetății de la Săsciori cu locul descoperirii pintenului (*apud* Anghel 1986).
Fig. 2. Pinten descoperit în cetatea de la Săsciori.
Fig. 3. Pinten descoperit în jurul bisericii fortificate de la Dobârca.
Fig. 4. Pinten cu loc de descoperire necunoscut, provenit din colecția Gimnaziului german din Sebeș.
Fig. 5. Cetatea de la Săsciori - zona răvășită de căutătorii de comori.
Fig. 6. Pinten descoperit în cetatea de la Săsciori.
Fig. 7. Pinten descoperit în jurul bisericii fortificate de la Dobârca.
Fig. 8. Pinten cu loc de descoperire necunoscut, provenit din colecția Gimnaziului german din Sebeș.

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Keywords: rowel spurs, Middle Ages, Sebeș, Dobârca, Săsciori.
Cuvinte-cheie: pinteni cu rotiță, Evul Mediu, Sebeș, Dobârca, Săsciori.

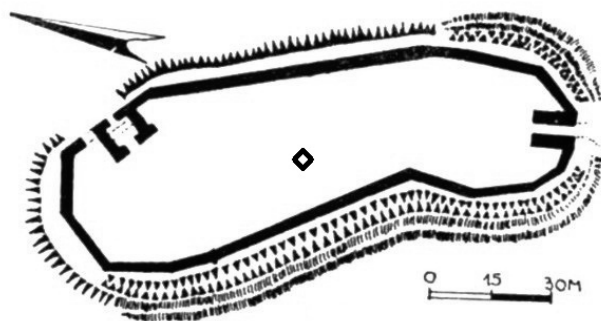


Fig. 1. Plan of the fortress of Săsciori and the findspot of the spur
(*apud* Anghel 1986)

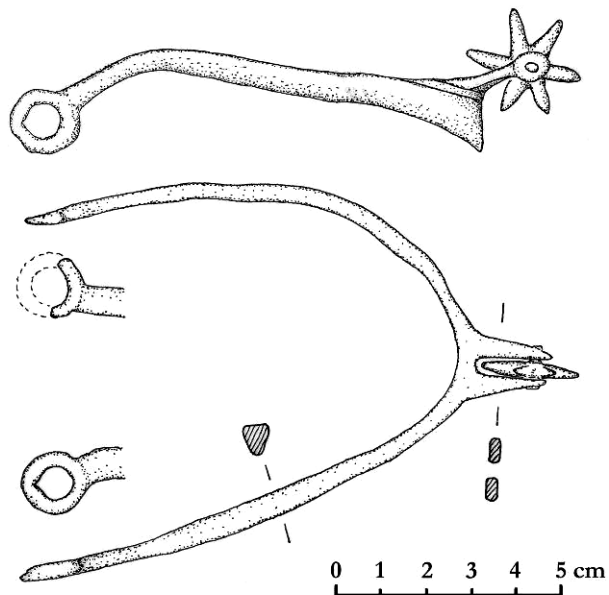


Fig. 2. Medieval spur discovered in the fortress of Săsciori

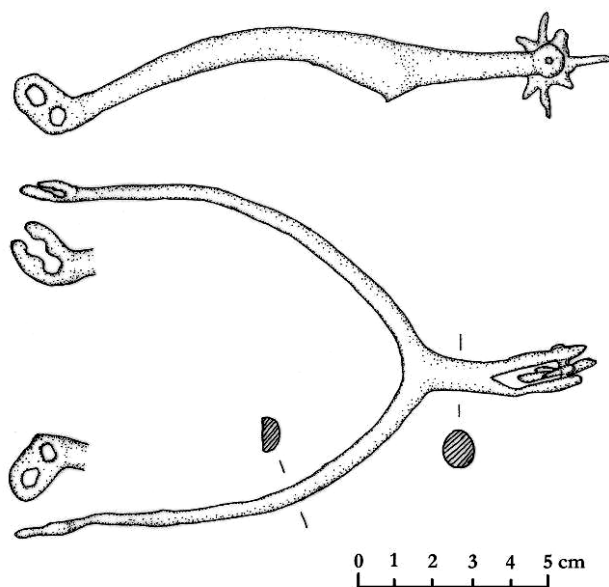


Fig. 3. Medieval spur found around the fortified church in Dobârca

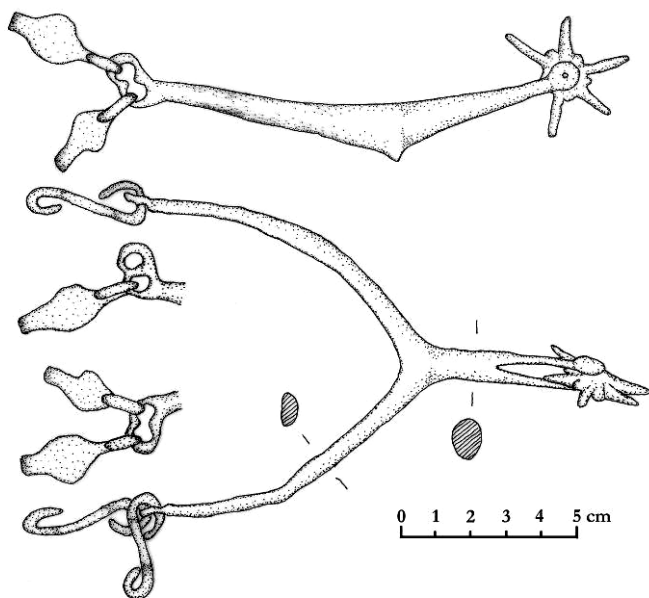


Fig. 4. Medieval spur with unknown place of discovery from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeş



Fig. 5. The fortress in Săsciori – area plundered by treasure hunters



Fig. 6. Medieval spur discovered in the fortress of Săsciori



Fig. 7. Medieval spur found in the vicinity of the fortified church in Dobârca



Fig. 8. Medieval spur with unknown place of discovery from the collection of the German Gymnasium in Sebeş

Lista abrevierilor

Acta	- Acta (Siculica). Muzeul Național Secuiesc. Sfântu-Gheorghe.
ActaArch	- Acta Archaeologica. Copenhagen.
ActaMN	- Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	- Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău. Zalău.
AÉ	- Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művész-történeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
AIIA	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj. Cluj-Napoca (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț” Cluj-Napoca).
AIGS	- Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio-Umane „Gheorghe Șincai”. Târgu Mureș.
AJPA	- American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The Official Journal of the American Association of Physical Anthropologist. Baltimore.
Aluta	- Aluta (Studii și comunicări - Tanulmányok és Közlemények). Sfântu Gheorghe.
AM	- Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol”. Iași.
AnB	- Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Muzeul Banatului. Timișoara.
AnEtn	- Anuarul Muzeului Etnografic al Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
Angustia	- Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.
ARA	- Annual Review of Anthropology. Palo Alto.
Antiquity	- Antiquity. A Quartely Review of World Archaeology. York.
AOG	- Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichtsquellen. Wien.
APA	- Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica. Berlin.
Apulum	- Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Buletinul Muzeului Regional Alba Iulia/Anuarul Muzeului Național al Unirii. Alba Iulia.
Archaeologia Bulgarica	- Archaeologia Bulgarica. Sofia.
Archaeometry	- Archaeometry. Research Laboratory for Archaeology & the History of Art. Oxford.
ArhSom	- Arhiva Someșană. Arhiva Someșană. Revistă istorico-culturală. Năsăud, 1924-1940.
ArhMed	- Arheologia Medievală. Reșița-Cluj-Napoca.
ATS	- Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
AUA	- Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918”. Alba Iulia.
AUO	- Analele Universității din Oradea. Istorie, Arheologie. Oradea.
BAHC	- Bibliotheca Archaeologica et Historica Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
Banatica	- Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.

BA	- Biblioteca de arheologie. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
BAR	- British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
Barlangkutatas	- Barlangkutatas. Hoehlenforschung. Budapest (1913-1943).
BB	- Bibliotheca Brukenthal. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BCȘS	- Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia.
BHAUT	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Timișoara.
BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara.
BMA	- Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii. Alba Iulia.
BMMN	- Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național. București.
BMN	- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
BMP	- Bibliotheca Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău. Zalău.
Bonner Jahrbücher	- Bonner Jahrbücher. Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Rheinischen Amtes für Bodendenkmalpflege im Landschaftsverband Rheinland und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Köln/Bonn.
BOR	- Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
Boreas	- Boreas. Münstersche Beiträge zur Archäologie. Münster.
BR	- Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum. Budapest.
BS	- Bibliotheca Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
BSNR	- Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. Societatea Numismatică Română. București.
BSPF	- Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française. Paris.
BȘȘC	- Buletinul Societății Științifice din Cluj. Cluj.
BUA	- Bibliotheca Universitatis Apulensis. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia.
CA	- Cercetări arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
CAn	- Current Anthropology. Chicago.
CAI	- Caiete de Antropologie Istorică. Revistă Semestrială publicată de Seminarul de Antropologie Istorică. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai”. Cluj-Napoca.
Carpica	- Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu”. Bacău.
CB	- Caiete Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.
CCRPM	- Cercetări de conservare și restaurare a patrimoniului muzeal. București.
CI	- Cercetări Istoric. Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei. Iași.
Cibinium	- Cibinium. Analele Muzeului Etnografic „ASTRA”. Complexul Muzeal „ASTRA”. Sibiu.

CNA	- Cronica Numismatică și Arheologică. Foaie de informații a Societății Numismatice Române. București (1920-1945).
Corviniana	- Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
Crisia	- Crisia. Culegere de materiale și studii. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. Oradea.
Cultura creștină	- Cultura creștină. Publicație apărută sub egida Mitropoliei Române Unite cu Roma Greco-Catolică și a Facultății de Teologie Greco-Catolică din Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca, Departamentul Blaj. Blaj.
Cumidava	- Cumidava. Muzeul Județean Brașov. Brașov.
Dacia	- Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) – XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”. București.
Delfo	- Il coltello di Delfo. Rivista di cultura materiale e archeologia industriale. Roma.
Der Anschnitt	- Der Anschnitt. Zeitschrift für Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau. Bochum.
DFS	- Deutsche Forschung im Südosten. Sibiu.
Dolgozatok	- Dolgozatok az Erdély Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtárából. Kolosvár (Cluj).
DP	- Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.
Drobeta	- Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier. Drobeta Turnu-Severin.
EA	- Environmental Archaeology. The Journal of Human Palaeoecology. Association for Environmental Archaeology.
EphNap	- Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei. Cluj-Napoca.
FoliaArch	- Folia Archaeologica. Magyar Történelmi Múzeum. Budapest.
FSI	- Forensic Science International.
FVL	- Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
GCA	- The Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta. Washington University.
Germania	- Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission. Frankfurt am Main.
HTRTÉ	- A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyvei. Deva (1880-1913).
IJO	- International Journal of Osteoarchaeology. United States.
Interacademica	- Interacademica. Les travaux de la VI-ème et VII-ème session annuelle Cernăuți (1999) et Mangalia/Neptun (2000) (editori: Victor Cojocaru, A. G. Korvin-Piotrovskij, Adrian Poruciu). București, 2001.
Istros	- Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
JAA	- Journal of Anthropological Archaeology.
JAR	- Journal of Archaeological Research. New York.
JAS	- Journal of Archaeological Science, Academic Press. United States.
JFA	- Journal of Field Archaeology. Boston University.

JQS	- Journal of Quaternary Science.
JRGZM	- Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz. Mainz.
JSKV	- Jahrbuch des siebenbürgischen Karpathen-Vereins. Hermannstadt (Sibiu) (1881-1922).
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 urmată de aceeași revistă.
Marmatia	- Marmatia. Muzeul Județean Maramureș. Baia Mare.
Marisia	- Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
Materiale	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
Materijali	- Poceci ranih zemljoradnickih kultura u Vojvodini i Srpskom Podunavlju, Materijali X, Srpsko arheološko društvo. Gradski muzej, Subotica. Beograd.
MB	- Mitropolia Banatului. Timișoara.
MemAntiq	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MI	- Magazin istoric. Revistă de cultură istorică. București.
MN	- Muzeul Național. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
Nemus	- Nemus. Alba Iulia.
Nexus	- Nexus. The Canadian Student Journal of Anthropology. Department of Anthropology McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
OJA	- Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Blackwell Publishing Inc., United Kingdom.
OmIA	- Omagiu Profesorului Ioan Andrițoiu cu prilejul împlinirii a 65 de ani. Studii și cercetări arheologice (ed. Cristian I. Popa, Gabriel T. Rustoiu). Alba Iulia, 2005.
OmPCI	- Omagiu lui P. Constantinescu-Iași cu prilejul împlinirii a 70 de ani (ed. Emil Condurachi, Georges Cogniot, Pavel Reiman, Stanciu Stoian). București, 1965.
OpuscArchaeol	- Opuscula Archaeologica Radovi Arheološkog zavoda. Zagreb.
PA	- Patrimonium Apulense. Alba Iulia.
Partium	- Analele Universității Creștine Partium. Oradea.
PAS	- Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Berlin.
PAT	- Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei. Cluj-Napoca.
Perspective	- Perspective. Revista Misiunii Române Unite din Germania. München.
PB	- Patrimonium Banaticum. Timișoara.
PBF	- Prähistorische Bronzefunde. München.
Pontica	- Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța. Constanța.
Potaissa	- Potaissa. Studii și comunicări. Turda.

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.
QSR	- Quaternary Science Reviews. The International Multidisciplinary Research and Review Journal.
RB	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
RI	- Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). București.
RM	- Revista muzeelor. București.
RMM	- Revista muzeelor și monumentelor istorice. București.
RMM-MIA	- Revista muzeelor și monumentelor. Monumente Istoricе și de Artă. București.
RVM	- Rad Vojvodanskih muzeja. Novi Sad.
Saalburg Jahrbuch	- Saalburg Jahrbuch. Bericht des Saalburg-Museums. Berlin.
Sargetia	- Sargetia. Buletinul Muzeului Județului Hunedoara (Acta Musei Devensis). Deva.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
SCIM	- Studii și cercetări de istorie medie. București.
Singidunum	- Singidunum. Muzej grada Beograda. Beograd.
SJ	- Saalburg-Jahrbuch. Publikationen des Saalburgmuseums. Saalburg.
SOA	- Südostdeutsches Archiv. München.
SlovArch	- Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SMMIM	- Studii și materiale de muzeografie și istorie militară. Muzeul Militar Central. București, 1968.
SP	- Studii de Preistorie. București.
StComCaransebeș	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Etnografie și Istorie Locală. Caransebeș.
StComSibiu	- Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
StComSM	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare. Satu Mare.
Suceava	- Suceava. Anuarul Muzeului Județean. Suceava.
SUCH	- Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu. Sibiu.
SV	- Siebenbürgische Vierteljahrschrift. Hermannstadt (Sibiu).
Symposium Badener	- Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Bratislava, 1973.
SympThrac	- Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”. Sebeș.
The Bead Journal	- The Bead Journal (din anul 1978 <i>Ornament</i>). The Bead Museum, Glendale. Arizona.
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Tibiscus	- Tibiscus. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara (1971-1979).

TISER	- Travaux de l'Institut de Spéléologie « Emile Racovitza ». București.
Transilvania	- Transilvania. Foaia Asociațiunii Transilvane pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român. Brașov.
UPA	- Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
VAH	- Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
VAMZ	- Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu. Zagreb.
VHA	- Vegetation History and Archaeobotany. The Journal of Quaternary Plant Ecology, Palaeoclimate and Ancient Agriculture - Official Organ of the International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany.
Vigilia	- Vigilia. Budapest.
VTT	- Veszprémi Történelmi Társaság Veszprém Megyei Múzeumi Igazgatóság kiadványa. Veszprém.
ZfSL	- Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Gundelsheim.
Ziridava	- Ziridava. Muzeul Județean. Arad.