

WANDERING WARRIORS. THE CELTIC GRAVE FROM “SILIVAS” (TRANSYLVANIA) AND ITS STORY*

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The inventory of the famous grave with a helmet from “Silivas” (Transylvania) was first published by M. Roska, an archaeologist from Cluj, in 1925¹ (**fig. 1**). Its inventory includes a decorated helmet, two spear heads, a fragmentary sword, a dagger (*Hiebmesser*), a brooch and a “sickle”, all objects being made of iron. According to the mentioned author the finds belonged to the private collection of Count Teleki Domokos, a well-known collector interested in Transylvanian antiquities, being later donated to the Museum of Cluj.

The discovery attracted the interest of various specialists shortly after its publication,² but some archaeologists expressed their doubts regarding the provenance of the grave and the composition of its inventory.³ These doubts led later to more investigations aiming to resolve the controversy around the history and the fate of the grave from “Silivas”.⁴

The archaeological collection of Count Teleki, containing 82 artefacts mainly recovered from Transylvania (only a few come from Hungary),⁵ was brought over from the residence of the donor in Gorneşti (Mureş County) to Cluj by the archaeologist Al. Ferenczi sometime between 30 November and 2 December 1918. He registered the artefacts in the Museum’s collections, mentioning the place of discovery only if it was known. The objects discussed in this article are lacking this mention, so the place of discovery must have been unknown. It is also significant that most of the artefacts were successively registered, having the inventory numbers IV 1900-1907, whereas the brooch is listed with the inventory number IV 1892.⁶ Furthermore, it has been later proven that the brooch actually comes from Ernei (Mureş County) and is not part of the inventory.⁷

A more recent enquiry provided new information concerning the origin of the finds. The artefacts initially belonged to another private collection owned by

* This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0278.

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¹ Roska 1925, p. 210-211; Roska 1926, p. 50-51.

² Pârvan 1926, p. 298, 464; Márton 1933-1934, p. 123-124, 161; Nestor 1937-1940, p. 179, etc.

³ Pârvan 1926, p. 298, 464; Zirra 1971, p. 182.

⁴ Crişan 1973; Rustoiu 1994.

⁵ Vlassa 1967, p. 511.

⁶ Crişan 1973, p. 45-48.

⁷ Rustoiu 1994, p. 296.

Botár Imre, a collector of antiquities from Turda (Cluj County). They were discovered in 1895 and were sold to Count Teleki before 1897.⁸

An analysis of the inventory belonging to the so-called “grave from Silivaş” also raised some doubts about the identification of the iron “sickle”⁹ (**fig. 2**). The artefact is actually a curved dagger (with the length of 29 cm). Some specialists considered that the piece comes from the Thracian milieu of the Balkans.¹⁰ It is true that similar daggers or short swords having a curved blade were used in Thrace in the 4th-3rd centuries BC.¹¹ However the total number of recovered finds is reduced, even if they are sometimes depicted, for example, in warlike scenes on the painted walls of the dromos inside the famous domed grave from Kazanlăk in Bulgaria¹² (**fig. 3**). On the other hand, the curved daggers are frequently found in graves belonging to the Padea-Panajurski Kolonii group from the northern Balkans (dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BC), inclusively in burials from southwestern Transylvania¹³ (**fig. 10/2-3**). As a consequence it might be possible that the curved dagger from “Silivaş” is coming from one such grave.

Lastly, it has to be noted that the fieldwork carried out on the territory of Silivaş (Alba County), the presumed place of origin of the funerary inventory, failed to identify a cemetery or any other Celtic traces.¹⁴

It can be therefore concluded that the iron brooch and the curved dagger did not belong to the funerary inventory. However the remaining artefacts form a unitary assemblage due to their typology and chronology. As a consequence they probably belong to a Celtic funerary inventory discovered at the end of the 19th century somewhere in Transylvania, perhaps in the surroundings of Turda, a town in which the collector Botár Imre was active and other Celtic discoveries are also known. The helmet, the sword and the two spears belong to the “traditional” set of weapons of the warlike Celtic elite. The panoply might have also included a shield, but its iron fittings (the umbo and the rim) were not recovered. The helmet and the sword stand out among the Celtic weapons and many interested researchers included them in numerous studies.

The iron helmet having a neck-guard (*Eisenhelme mit angesetztem Nackenschutz*) (**fig. 4-6**) belongs to a type well-known at the end of the 4th century and in the first decades of the 3rd century BC (LT B2 according to archaeological chronology)

⁸ Ibid., p. 295-296.

⁹ Ibid., p. 296-297.

¹⁰ Zirra 1975, p. 54; Szabó, Petres 1992, p. 21, 68, n. 74, expressed their doubts regarding the place of discovery, but considered that the inventory is unitary from a typological and chronological point of view, so the curved dagger having analogies in the local Thracian milieu belongs to the same early La Tène period.

¹¹ Similar pieces, dating from the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, were discovered in a series of archaeological sites. Some daggers come from the cemetery at Zimnicea (Alexandrescu 1980, p. 36, 40, fig. 59/12, 17), while others were found in the Thracian settlements between the Rodopi Mountains and the Balkans, for example at Kabyle (Domaradzki 1991, p. 59, pl. 26/9) and Seuthopolis (Ognenova-Marinova 1984, p. 184-185, fig. 17). They have a thicker edge and a narrow, slender blade.

¹² Zhivkova 1975, pl. 14; Domaradzki 1986, p. 227-228, fig. 1.

¹³ See recently Rustoiu 2012 with previous bibliography.

¹⁴ Zirra 1971, p. 182, n. 57.

from the Western Europe (Normandy and northern Spain) to the east, in Transylvania¹⁵ (**fig. 7**). Similar items are mostly concentrated in the Alpine region (in western Austria and northern Italy), an area in which they were probably created and from which they circulated to the west and the east. Sometimes these helmets are richly decorated. The examples from Agris and Amfreville (France) were decorated with gold and coral¹⁶. The helmet from “Silivaş” was ornamented on the neck-guard with vegetal elements specific to the so-called Waldalgesheim or Vegetal Style¹⁷ (**fig. 5-6**). The vegetal decorative details on the neck-guard of the helmet from Silivaş belong to the late phase of the aforementioned style, similarly to the ornamentation of the helmets from Förker Laas Riegel, in Carinthia, discovered in 1989.¹⁸

The sword is only fragmentary preserved. However, the chape of the scabbard is better preserved (**fig. 9**), allowing the typological identification of the sword and its scabbard. The piece belongs to a type of Celtic swords known as Hatvan-Boldog or Kosc, which is characterised by a specific shape: a large, open-worked chape-end decorated with two rosettes and rounded off. These swords were used at the end of the 4th century and in the first decades of the 3rd century BC.¹⁹ Their distribution area is wide, being known from France to the Eastern Europe, in Transylvania²⁰ (**fig. 8**). Similarly to other examples belonging to this type the rosettes on the scabbard's chape-end from “Silivaş” were decorated.²¹ At the same time, in many cases the upper part of the scabbards belonging to this type of swords was decorated with face-to-face dragons or griffins. Unfortunately the scabbard of the sword from “Silivaş” is incompletely preserved so it is impossible to say if there was any decoration. However a suggestion about its possible decoration is offered by another sword coming from a Celtic cemetery at Aiud (Alba County).²² The upper part of the scabbard was engraved with two face-to-face dragons or griffins, while the rosettes placed above these motifs were gilded (**fig. 10/1**). The swords having the scabbards decorated with face-to-face dragons or griffins are also known from the Western to the Eastern Europe²³ (**fig. 11**).

Both the zoomorphic lyre and the pairs of griffins are part of an iconographic code which is relatively unitary and probably characterised certain

¹⁵ Schaaff 1974, p. 150-171, fig. 22; Schaaff 1988, p. 297-300, fig. 14; Schaaff 1990, fig. 1.

¹⁶ Schaaff 1988, fig. 10; Megaw 1970, p. 89, no. 110.

¹⁷ Szabó, Petres 1992, p. 21; Megaw 1970, p. 89; Megaw, Megaw 2001, p. 266.

¹⁸ Schaaff 1990; Megaw, Megaw 2001, p. 266.

¹⁹ Petres, Szabó 1986.

²⁰ Stöllner 1998, p. 167-170, Liste 4, Beilage 3; Rustoiu 2008, p. 102-103, fig. 47.

²¹ Szabó, Petres 1992.

²² Ferencz 2007, p. 124, pl. 11.

²³ The distribution map of these swords witnessed numerous completions during the last decades, illustrating their presence from the Western Europe to Transylvania (see a synthesis of this problem in Ginoux 2007, p. 14-20; the last mapping in Ginoux 2012, p. 180, fig. 1). To the already listed examples coming from inside the Carpathians (Pișcolț, Sanislău, Tărian and a piece having an unidentified Transylvanian provenance: Szabó, Petres 1992, p. 107, no. 97-100) some other swords can be added, the still unpublished pieces from the recently identified cemetery at Viștea, near Cluj-Napoca, and from Remetea Mare in Banat.

distinct groups within the warrior social category.²⁴ These symbols, probably having magic meanings, also played an important role as agents of social communication. They were “read” and acknowledged by the members of a pan-European warlike elite (who used to identify themselves through this visual code), as well as by various individuals belonging to other social or hierarchical categories that went in contact with them.²⁵ In this context it is important to note that the decoration was located on the scabbard on a highly visible area, sometimes (if not in the majority of cases) being enhanced using inlays of various coloured materials, or through gilding, as it is the case of the scabbard from Aiud. P. S. Wells has noted that “...these images are for the most part visually simple ... They were structured in such a way that their content could be grasped quickly.”²⁶

In contrast, the curved daggers (*sica*) commonly present in burials belonging to the communities from the northern Balkans in the area of the Padean-Panagurski Kolonii group during the 2nd-1st centuries BC, and used in Dacia until the Roman conquest,²⁷ have different decorative features (fig. 10/2-3). Several pieces were decorated on their blade, and not on the scabbard, with pairs of birds of prey or with geometric motifs usually interpreted as astral symbols.²⁸ The curved daggers were not regular weapons, although they were associated with panoplies of arms consisting of long swords of La Tène type, spears or javelins and shields. Sometimes the military equipment also included helmets and chain-mails. As it has been recently suggested, the daggers were used as sacrificial instruments.²⁹ Thus the symbols decorating the blades were only visible during their use within certain sacrificial rituals and could have only been observed by a reduced number of initiated individuals having the right to participate in these ceremonies. This situation is similar to that of the daggers or short swords having the hilt decorated with anthropomorphic details and the blade incised on the upper part with symbols representing the moon, which are widespread in the temperate Europe during the La Tène period (fig. 10/4). These objects were very probably used, like the curved daggers of the northern Balkans, in sacrificial rituals by a restricted number of masters of the sacred,³⁰ so the symbols incised on the blades were only visible during particular religious ceremonies.

The symbols decorating the scabbards of the aforementioned swords played an important role in the construction and further identification of the identity of certain groups within the warlike elite, in contrast with the iconography decorating the blades of some sacrificial instruments, like the curved daggers of the northern Balkans or those having an anthropomorphic hilt from the Celtic environment, which had a ritual role.

²⁴ Ginoux 2012.

²⁵ See a theoretical approach in Castillo Butters *et alii* 1996, p. 8-9.

²⁶ Wells 2008, p. 81.

²⁷ Rustoiu 2007a.

²⁸ Rustoiu 2007b.

²⁹ Rustoiu 2007a; Rustoiu 2007b; Rustoiu 2008, p. 153-158.

³⁰ Fitzpatrick 1996; Megaw 2002, p. 411.

The practice of decorating the weaponry was not confined solely to the helmets and the swords. One of the spear heads (more likely a javelin head due to its smaller dimensions - the length is of 19.1 cm) from this assemblage has the blade decorated along the edge with a row of incised circles (**fig. 12**). The ornament is now hardly visible due to improper restorations, but it can be still noted that the decorative row covered the entire length of the blade's edge. Although the spear heads were less frequently decorated in comparison with the swords, a series of similar examples are known from the Carpathian Basin, for example the piece from Csabrendek (Hungary),³¹ which was lost during the last war, or another recovered from an unknown site in Hungary and preserved in the National Hungarian Museum of Budapest.³²

In conclusion the inventory of the mentioned grave, discovered in an unknown location from Transylvania and containing a helmet, a sword, two spear heads and a dagger, is dated between the end of the 4th century and the first decades of the 3rd century BC. The widespread presence across Europe of this type of weapons was determined by the significant mobility of the warlike elites.

The questions are, which were the factors determining such a wide mobility and who were the major protagonists. The answers can be found in the historical events of the beginning of the 3rd century BC. This period was animated by conflicts and military expeditions which happened across a wider European area. Polybius (II, 19) writes that in 299 BC the Transalpine Celts (from the north of the Alps) successfully attacked Roman settlements in Italy, returning home with a huge booty. At the same time the Celts who already colonised several territories from the Carpathian Basin a few generations ago, lead by a certain Cambaules, attacked Thrace but were drove back on the top of the Haemus (Balkans) Mountains by Cassandros, the King of Macedonia, in 298 BC. During the following years (in 295 and 284 BC) the Celts from northern Italy continued to attack Roman territories, but some larger expeditions were carried out eastward, in the Balkan Peninsula³³ (**fig. 13**).

The death of Lysimachus, the King of Thrace, in 281 BC during the battle of Corupedion in Asia Minor, left the northern front of Thrace and Macedonia without defence. Thus in the spring of 280 BC some Celtic groups advanced southward taking advantage of the political void which appeared in Thrace. These troops sometimes consisted of larger groups originating from certain tribes (for example the Tectosages), whereas in other cases members of certain families or clans from different areas of the temperate Europe came under the authority of some famous and competent warriors, later being amalgamated into some new tribes (very probably this was the case of the Scordisci who settled in the surroundings of modern Belgrade or of the Trocmi and Tolistobogii who settled in Asia Minor).

One of these groups going southward, led by Bolgios, attacked and pillaged Macedonia. The young ruler Ptolemaios Keraunos, freshly installed as King of

³¹ Szabó, Petres 1992, p. 86-87, no. 7, pl. 9.

³² Ibid., p. 102, no. 75, pl. 78.

³³ See further in Boteva 2010. See also Strobel 1996, p. 214-252.

Macedonia, was captured and beheaded by the Celts, who then returned home with the amassed booty resulting from their swift action.

Another group, the most numerous, was led by Brennos and Acichorios. They advanced toward Greece and in the next year (279 BC) unsuccessfully attacked the sanctuary of Delphi, after the initial victory against the Greeks at Thermopylae. Shortly after the defeat Brennos committed suicide at Heraclea. Before the arrival in Greece, a group led by Leonorios and Lutarios separated from the main group led by Brennos and Acichorios and settled in Asia Minor. After the defeat of Delphi some of the Celts settled at the confluence of the Sava with the Danube, in the surroundings of modern Belgrade, being later known as the Scordisci. Other survivors of the disaster from Delphi, led by Commontorios, went to eastern Thrace and established the kingdom having the capital at Tylis (a settlement still unidentified on the field but very probably located somewhere in eastern Bulgaria), which resisted for two generations before falling under the attacks of the local populations.

Lastly, in 279 BC or perhaps in the following year other Celtic groups from the Carpathian Basin advanced southward under the command of Keretrios. They first defeated the troops of the Getae and Triballi, and then attacked Thrace, but were defeated shortly after that (in 277 BC) by Antigonos Gonatas at Lysimacheia.

All these events indicate that the first decades of the 3rd century BC represented a period in which smaller or larger expeditionary corps, led by commanders having a larger authority, moved across wider areas in the temperate Europe and organised a series of massive invasions in the eastern Mediterranean area. The factors which determined these group displacements were different. Some of these groups aimed to colonise new territories, while others were only attracted by the possibility to raid rich territories and to obtain large booty. The mobility of the warriors can be also noted in the wide distribution of certain symbolic elements associated with them, for example the set of weapons and military equipment. Aside from these concrete objects, the mobility of the warriors also determined the distribution of certain archaeologically “invisible” elements, for example ideologies, military strategies, rituals and religious practices, etc.

The inventory of the grave discovered somewhere in Transylvania, and known for a long period as coming from “Silivas”, also illustrates this mobility of the warriors which characterised the beginning of the 3rd century BC. The elements of the panoply of weapons and the helmet belong to certain types of weaponry which were widespread in Europe during this period. On the other hand the decorative repertoire of the helmet and the weapons indicates that the deceased belonged to the Celtic warlike elite who chose to express its specific identity through particular symbols and ideologies.

**Războinici rătăcitori.
Mormântul celtic de la „Silivaş” (Transilvania) și povestea sa
(rezumat)**

Articolul de faţă se referă la inventarul unui mormânt cu arme, La Tène timpuriu, descoperit la sfârşitul secolului al XIX-lea undeva în Transilvania, poate în împrejurimile oraşului Turda, şi considerat multă vreme ca fiind de la Silivaş. Piesele în discuţie au făcut parte din colecţii particulare din Transilvania şi au fost publicate pentru prima dată de M. Roska în 1925, după achiziţionarea lor de către Muzeul din Cluj. În acest articol sunt analizate evoluţia informaţiilor şi a interpretărilor privind mormântul de la „Silivaş”, autenticitatea inventarului funerar, semnificaţia pieselor de armament în contextul mai larg al mobilităţii războinicilor celţi şi în legătură cu marile expediţii din Balcani şi din Grecia la începutul sec. III a. Chr.

Explicaţia figurilor

- Fig. 1.** Inventarul mormântului celtic de la „Silivaş” la prima sa publicare (după Roska 1925).
- Fig. 2.** Pumnalul curb considerat a fi de la „Silivaş” (după Rustoiu 1994) - 1 ; pumnalul curb considerat a fi de la „Silivaş” - lungime: 29 cm (după Rustoiu 1994); 2 - pumnal curb dintr-un mormânt din sec. III a. Chr. de la Zimnicea - lungime: 26 cm (după Alexandrescu 1980).
- Fig. 3.** Războinici cu arme de pe friza estică a dromos-ului mormântului de la Kazanlăk (după Zhivkova 1975).
- Fig. 4.** Coiful de la „Silivaş” (foto: M. Egri).
- Fig. 5.** Apărătoarea de căfăru a coifului. Detaliu al decorului (foto: M. Egri).
- Fig. 6.** Apărătoarea de căfăru a coifului. Detaliu al decorului (foto: M. Egri).
- Fig. 7.** Harta de răspândire a coifurilor de fier - *Eisenhelme mit angesetztem Nackenschutz* (după Schaaff 1990).
- Fig. 8.** Harta de răspândire a spadelor de tip Hatvan-Boldog (după Stöllner 1998 cu completări).
- Fig. 9.** Buterola spadei de la „Silivaş”.
- Fig. 10.** Spada ornamentată cu dragoni afrontaţi şi aurita de la Aiud - 1; pumnale curbe cu lama decorată (2-3) de la Cetate (2) şi Piatra Craivii (3); spadă scurtă cu mâner antropomorf descoperită în fluviul Rin lângă Mainz (4) (după Ferencz 2007 - 1; Nicolăescu-Plopșor 1945-1947 - 2; Rustoiu 2007b - 3; Fitzpatrick 1996 - 4).
- Fig. 11.** Harta de răspândire a spadelor ornamentate cu perechi de dragoni (după Stöllner 1998).
- Fig. 12.** Vârf de lance ornamentat de la „Silivaş”.
- Fig. 13.** Expediţiile celtilor în Peninsula Balcanică din anii 280-277 a. Chr. Legenda: aria delimitată de linia roşie indică zona de origine a grupurilor de celti care au participat la expediţii; X - bătăliile desfăşurate cu macedonienii sau grecii; săgeţi albastre - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Bolgios; săgeţi roşii - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Brennos şi Acichorios; săgeţi roz - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Leonorios şi Lutarios spre Asia Mică; săgeţi verzi - ruta urmată de grupul desprins după înfrângerea de la Delphi din armata lui Brennos şi Acichorios şi care a format ulterior grupa scordiscă; săgeţi negre - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Commontorios care a fondat regatul cu capitala la Tylis; săgeţi galbene - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Keretrios care a purtat lupte cu getii şi tribalii, iar apoi a fost învins de Antigonos Gonatas la Lysimachia.

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Keywords: Transylvania, Silivaş, Celts, iron helmet, sword.

Cuvinte-cheie: Transilvania, Silivas, celti, coif de fier, spadă.

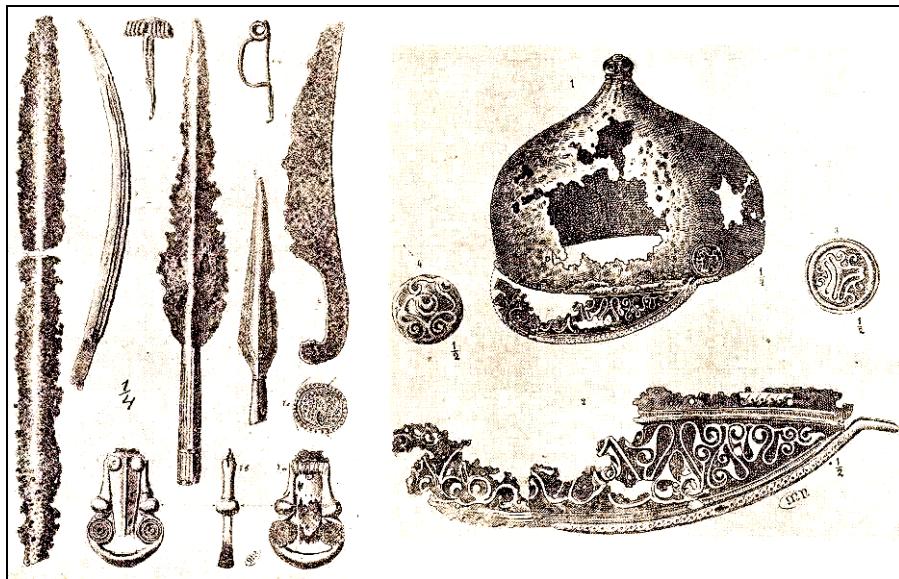


Fig. 1. Inventory of the Celtic grave from “Silivaş” published for the first time
(after Róska 1925)

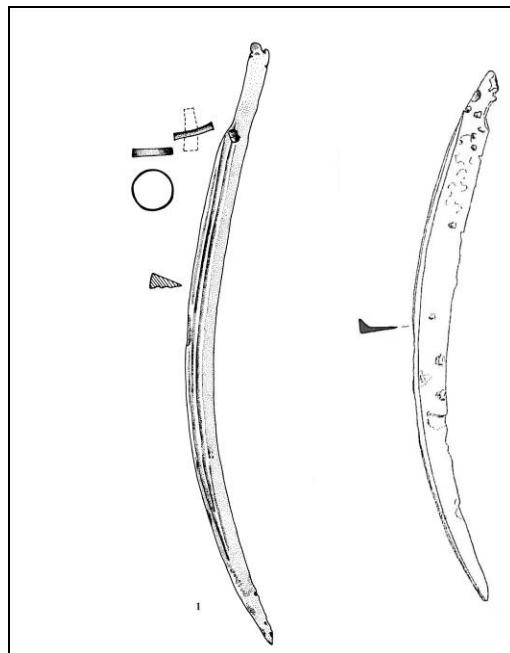


Fig. 2. The curved dagger considered to be from “Silivaş”. Length: 29 cm (1) (after
Rustoiu 1994); Curved dagger from a 3rd century BC grave from Zimnicea. Length: 26 cm
(2) (after Alexandrescu 1980)

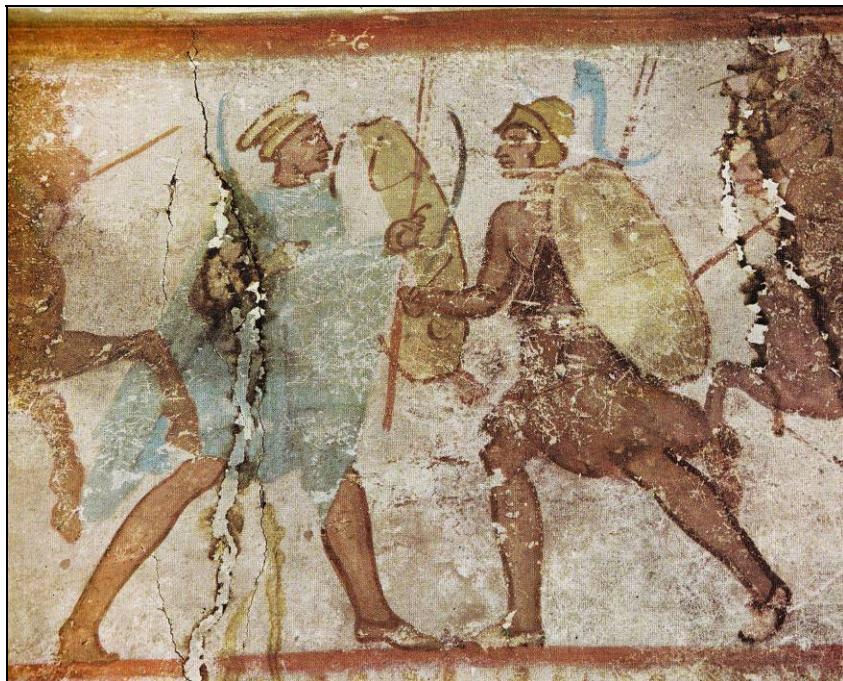


Fig. 3. Warriors depicted on the eastern frieze of the dromos of the grave from Kazanlăk
(after Zhivkova 1975)



Fig. 4. The helmet from “Silivas” (photo: M. Egri)



Fig. 5. The neck-guard of the helmet. Detail of decoration (photo: M. Egri)



Fig. 6. The neck-guard of the helmet. Detail of decoration (photo: M. Egri)

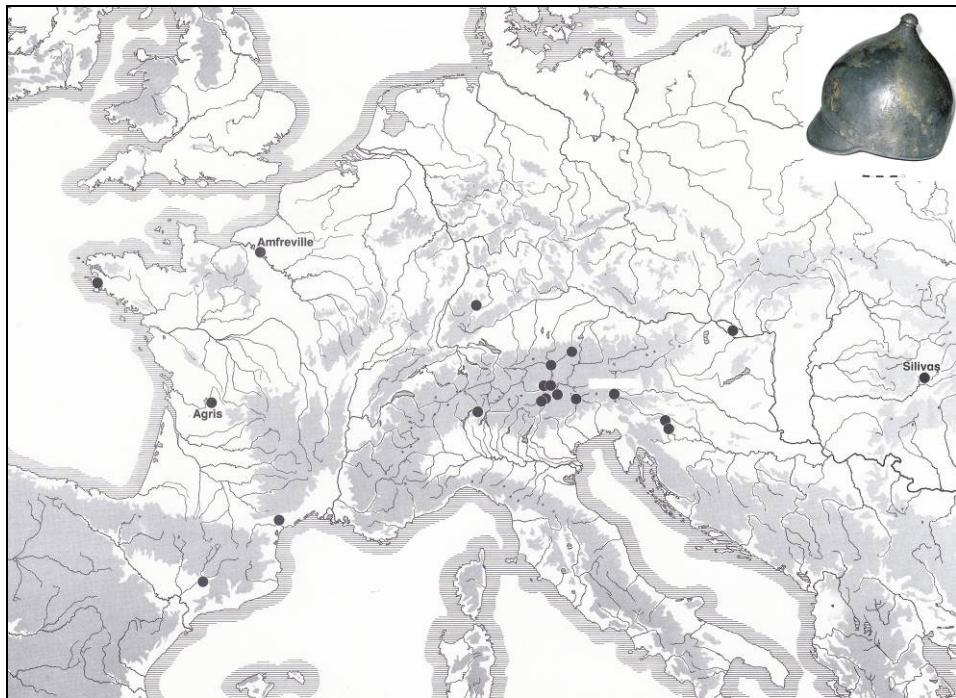


Fig. 7. Distribution map of the iron helmets – Eisenhelme mit angesetztem Nackenschutz (after Schaaff 1990)

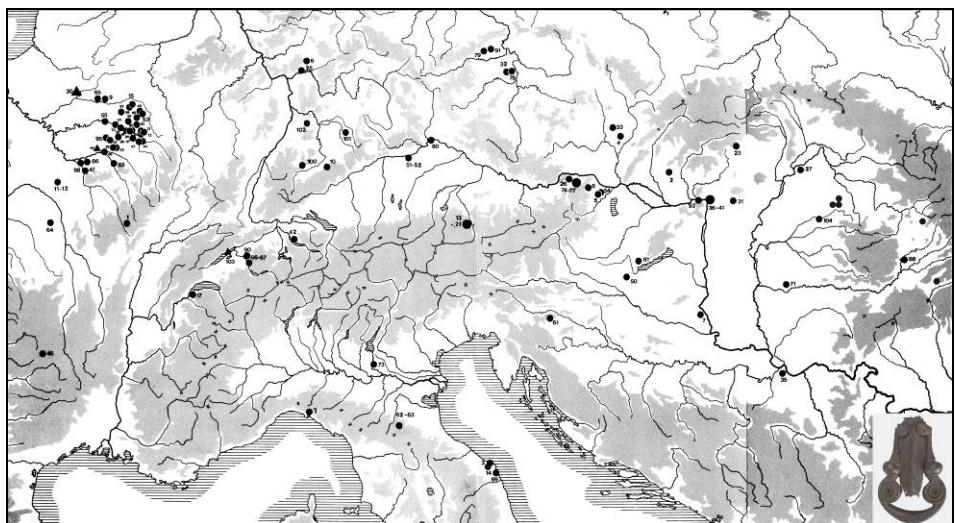


Fig. 8. Distribution map of the swords of Hatvan-Boldog type
(after Stöllner 1998 with completions)



Fig. 9. The chape of the scabbard from “Silivaş”

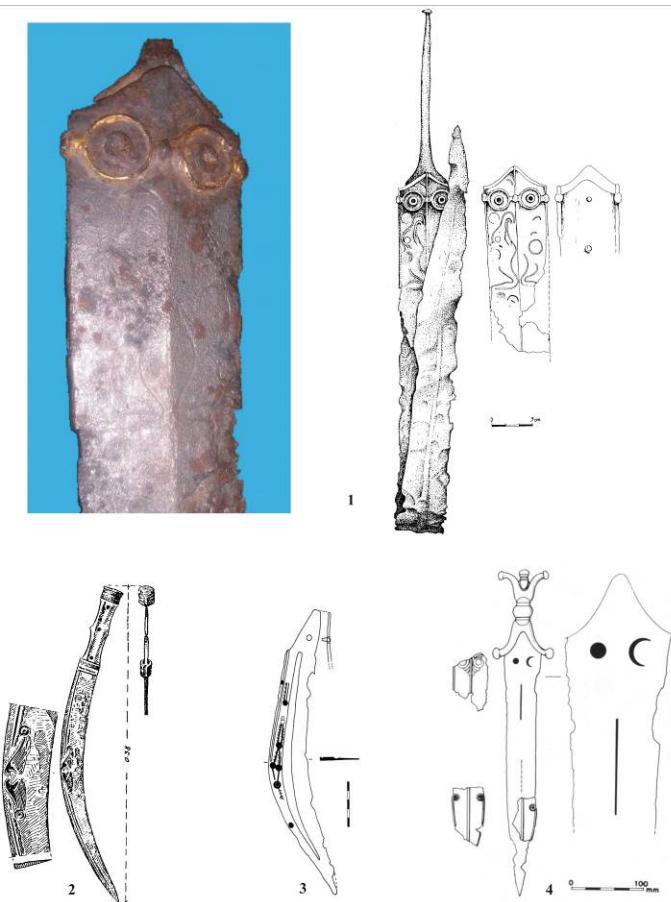


Fig. 10. Sword having the scabbard decorated with face-to-face griffins and gilded from Aiud (1) (after Ferencz 2007); Curved daggers having decorated blades from Cetate (2) (after Nicolăescu-Plopșor 1945-1947) and Piatra Craivii (3) (after Rustoiu 2007b); Anthropomorphic hilted short sword from the Rhine at Mainz (4) (after Fitzpatrick 1996)

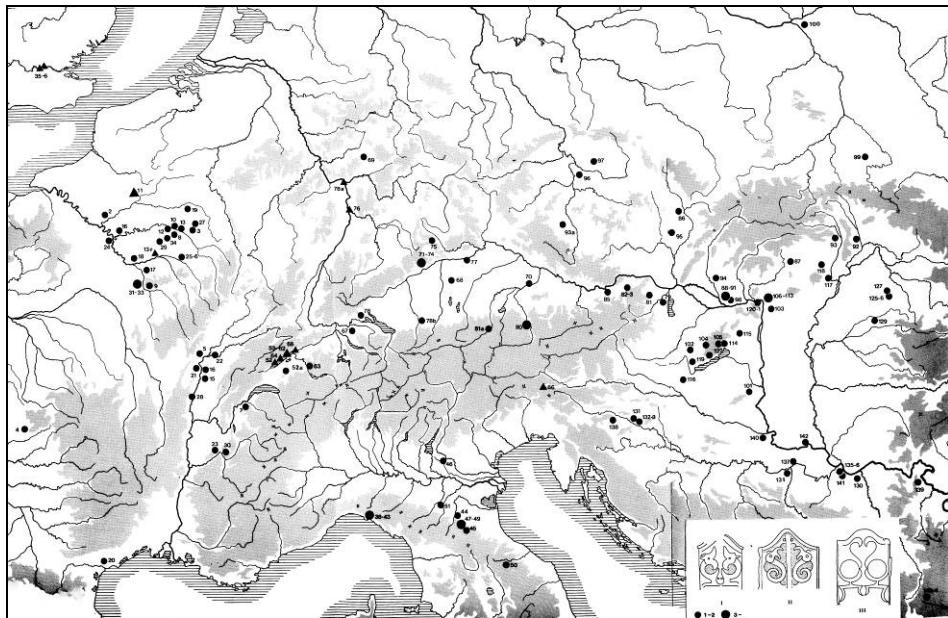


Fig. 11. Distribution map of the swords decorated with face-to-face dragons
(after Stöllner 1998)

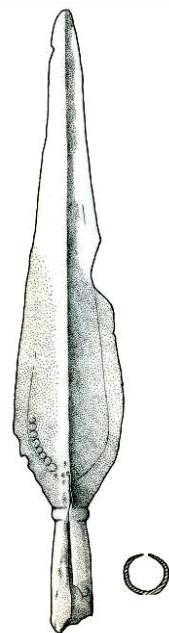


Fig. 12. Decorated spear head from “Silivăş”

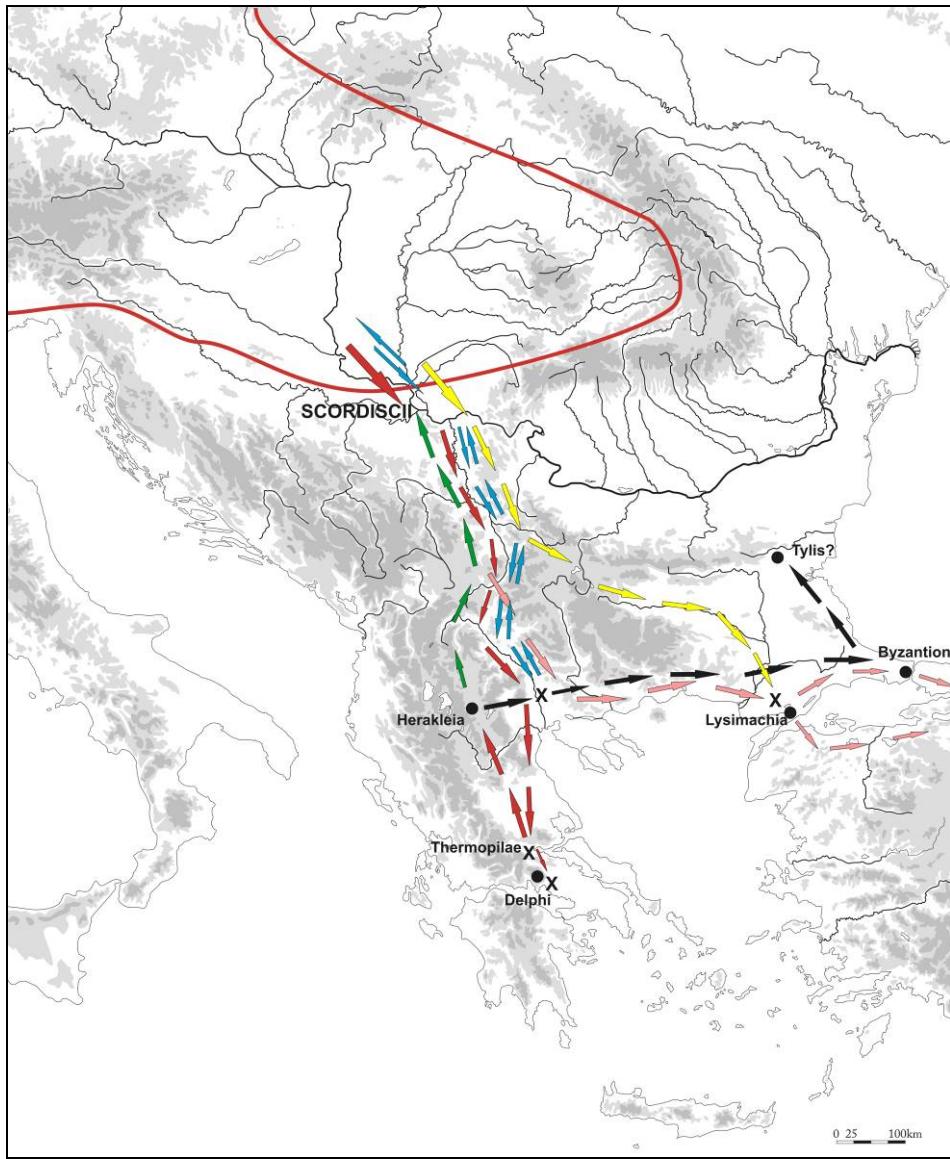


Fig. 13. Celtic expeditions in the Balkan Peninsula in 280-277 BC. Legend: area delimited by the red line indicates the territory of origin of the Celtic groups participating in the expeditions; X - battles against the Macedonians or Greeks; blue arrows - route of the group led by Bolgios; red arrows – route of the group led by Brennos and Acichorios; pink arrows - route of the group led by Leonorios and Lutarios towards Asia Minor; green arrows - route of the group separated after the defeat of Delphi from the army of Brennos and Acichorios, who later formed the Scordiscian group; black arrows - route of the group led by Commontorios who founded the kingdom having the capital at Tylis; yellow arrows - route of the group led by Keretrios who fought against the Getae and Triballi, being later defeated by Antigonos Gonatas at Lysimachia

LISTA ABREVIERILOR

AAR-SI	- Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice. București (s. III, 1922-1947).
Academica	- Academica. Academia Română. București.
ACG	- Anuarul Comitetului Geologic. Institutul Geologic al României. București.
ACMI	- Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. București.
ActaArchHung	- Acta Archaeologica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
ActaBC	Acta Bacoviensia. Serviciul Județean Bacău al Arhivelor Naționale. Bacău.
ActaMN	- Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	- Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău. Zalău.
Acta Siculica	- Acta Siculica. Analele Muzeului Național Secuiesc. Sfântu Gheorghe.
ActaZC	- Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia. Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals. Kraków.
ADIU	- АРХЕОЛОГІЯ І ДАВНЯ ИСТОРИЯ УКРАЇНИ. Kiev.
AE	- Archaeologai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művészeti-történeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
AHR	- Asiatic Herpetological Research. Chengdu Institute of Biology. Chengdu.
AIIA	- 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. Iași (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).
AIIGB	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „George Bariț” Cluj-Napoca. Cluj-Napoca vezi AIIA.
AIIN	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Națională. Cluj-Sibiu.
AInf	- Archäologische Informationen. Mitteilungen zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte. Bonn.
Altertum	- Das Altertum, Routledge, part of the Taylor & Francis Group.
Aluta	- Aluta. (Studii și comunicări - Tanulmányok és Közlemények). Sfântu Gheorghe.
AM	- Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol”. Iași.
AmAnthropol	- American Anthropologist. Washington, D.C.
AnB	- Analele Banatului; serie nouă. Timișoara.
Angustia	- Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.
Annales de Paléontologie	- Annales de Paléontologie. Association Paléontologique Française. Paris.

Lista abrevierilor

- Antaeus** - Antaeus. *Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Budapest.
- Antiquity** - *Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of World Archaeology*. York.
- AntTard** - *Antiquité tardive. Revue internationale d'histoire et d'archéologie (IVe-VIIIe s.)*. Turnhout.
- AO** - Arhivele Olteniei. Craiova; serie nouă (Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Craiova).
- APA** - *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica*. Berlin.
- APR** - *Acta Palaeontologica Romaniae. Romanian Society of Paleontologists*. Bucureşti.
- Apulum** - Apulum. *Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia*.
- AR** - *Archeologické rozhledy. Praha*.
- ARA** - *Annual Review of Anthropology. Palo Alto*.
- ArbInstHalle** - *Arbeiten aus dem Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg*.
- Archaeologia Bulgarica** - *Archaeologia Bulgarica. Sofia*.
- ArchAustr** - *Archaeologia Austriaca. Viena*.
- ArchHung** - *Archaeologia Hungarica, Dissertationes Archaeologicae Musei Nationalis. Budapest*.
- ArchKözl** - *Archaeologai Közlemények. Pesten*.
- Argesis** - *Argesis. Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești*.
- Arheologija** - *Archeologija. Organ na Archeološki Institut i Muzei pri Bulgarskata Akademija na Naukite. Sofia*.
- ArhRom** - *Arhiva Română. Arhivele Statului. Bucureşti*
- AŞUAIC-I** - *Analele Științifice ale Universității „Al. I. Cuza” din Iași. Istorie. Iași*.
- Athenaeum** - *Athenaeum. Studi periodice di litteratura e storia dell'antichità. Pavia*.
- ATS** - *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu*.
- AUA** - *Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Alba Iulia*.
- AUSB** - *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, sectio Historica. Budapest*.
- AusgrabFunde** - *Ausgrabungen und Funde. Berlin*.
- AUVT** - *Annales d'Université „Valahia” Târgoviște. Târgoviște*.
- BA** - *Biblioteca de arheologie. Bucureşti*.
- BÁMÉ** - *A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve. Szekszárd*.
- Banatica** - *Banatica. Muzeul de istorie al județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița*.
- BAR** - *British Archaeological Reports (International Series)*. Oxford.
- BC** - *Biblioteca și cercetarea. Cluj-Napoca*.
- BCH** - *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique. L'Institut de correspondance hellénique d'Athènes (continuă Bulletin de l'Ecole française d'Athènes- 1868-1871). Atena*.
- BCMI** - *Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice / Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor istorice. Bucureşti*.
- BCSS** - *Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești. Alba Iulia*.
- BerRGK** - *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt am Main*.
- BG** - *Boabe de grâu. Bucureşti*

Lista abrevierilor

BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara.
BIRSNB	- Bulletin de l'Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Bruxelles.
BMA	- Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia.
BMI	- Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice. București.
BMJT	- Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman. Seria Arheologie. Alexandria.
BMM	- Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis. Seria Archaeologica. Târgu Mureș.
BMMK	- Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMS	- Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
BollVerona	- Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona. Verona.
BOR	- Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
BR	- Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum. Budapest.
Britannia	- Britannia. A Journal of Romano-British and Kindred Studies. The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Cambridge.
Bruckenthal	- Bruckenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Bruckenthal. Sibiu.
BSAF	- Bulletin de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. Paris.
BSHNT	- Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Toulouse. Toulouse.
BSNR	- Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. Societatea Numismatică Română. București.
BTh	- Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
Buletin foaie oficială	- Buletin foaie oficială. Iași.
BulletinAMNH	- Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History. New York.
BulletinSGF	- Bulletin d'Societe Geologique France. Paris.
Buridava	- Buridava. Studii și materiale. Muzeul Județean „Aurelian Sacerdoteanu” Vâlcea. Râmniciu Vâlcea
BV	- Bayerische Vorgeschichtblätter. München.
CA	- Cercetări arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
CAANT	- Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă. București.
CAn	- Current Anthropology. Chicago.
Carnets de Géologie	- Carnets de Géologie. Brest.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.
CCGG	- Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz. Sorbonne (Paris).
CFS	- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg. Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum. Frankfurt am Main.
Ciências da Terra (UNL)	- Ciências da Terra (UNL). Earth Sciences Journal. Caparica.
ClausthalerGeo	- Clausthaler Geowissenschaften. Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie. Clausthal-Zellerfeld.

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- CMPUMichigan** - Contributions from the Museum Paleontology. The University of Michigan. Michigan.
- Codrul Cosminului** - Codrul Cosminului, Seria Nouă. Analele Științifice de Istorie, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” Suceava. Suceava
- CommArchHung** - Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Magyar Népművészeti Múzeum. Budapest.
- Communications** - Communications. École Des Hautes Étude en Science Sociales – Centre D’Études Transdisciplinaires (Sociologie, Anthropologie, Politiques), Paris.
- Copeia** - Copeia. American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. New York.
- Corviniana** - Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
- CRAcadSciParis** - Comptes Rendus De L’Academie Des Sciences. Serie II, Fascicule A - sciences de la Terre et des Planètes. Paris.
- CretaceousRes** - Cretaceous Research. Published by Elsevier.
- 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.
- Cumania** - Báks - kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Kecskemét.
- Dacia** - Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) - XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne. București.
- Danubius** - Danubius. Muzeul de Istorie Galați. Galați.
- DMÉ** - A Debreceni déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
- Dolgozatok** - Dolgozatok az Erdély Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtárából. Kolosvár (Cluj).
- DolgSzeged** - Dolgozatok. A. M. Kir. Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeologiai Intézetéből. Szeged.
- DP** - Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.
- Drobeta** - Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Portilor de Fier. Drobeta Turnu-Severin.
- Dumerilia** - Dumerilia. Association des amis du laboratoire des reptiles et amphibiens du Muséum = AALRAM. Paris.
- Eclogae** - Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae. Swiss Journal of Geosciences. Swiss Geological Society. Zürich.
- EHR** - The English Historical Review. Oxford University Press (UK).
- Environment & Progress** - Environment & Progress. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca. Facultatea de Știință și Ingineria Mediului. Cluj-Napoca.
- EphNap** - Ephemeris Napoccensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca. Cluj-Napoca.
- ErdMúzÉvk** - Erdélyi Múzeum Egyesület Évkönyve. Kolosvár (Cluj).
- EstudiosAlava** - Estudios del Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Alava. Vitoria.
- Eurasia Antiqua** - Eurasia Antiqua. Zeitschrift für Archäologie Eurasiens. Mainz am Rhein.

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FbÖst	- Fundberichte aus Österreich. Wien.
FK	- Földtani közlöny. Magyarhoni foldtani tarsulat folyóirata. Budapest.
FöldrKözl	- Földrajzi Közlemények. Budapest.
FoliaArch	- Folia Archaeologica. Magyar Történeti Múzeum. Budapest.
Gemina	- Gemina. Timișoara.
Geodiversitas	- Geodiversitas. Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris. Paris.
Gerión	- Gerión. Revista de historia antigua, Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Madrid.
Germania	- Germania. Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt am Main.
Godišnjak	- Godišnjak. Jahrbuch Knjiga. Sarajevo-Heidelberg.
HAC	- Historiae Augustae Colloquia Nova Series. Bari.
Hantkeniana	- Hantkeniana. Periodical of the Department of Palaeontology, Eötvös University. Budapest.
Hermes	- Hermes. Zeitschrift für klassische Philologie. Stuttgart.
Hesperia	- Hesperia. Journal of American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Athens.
Hierasus	- Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani. Botoșani.
HJ	- The Historical Journal. University of Cambridge (UK).
Hrisovul	- Hrisovul. Academia de Poliție „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”. Facultatea de Arhivistică. București.
HTRTÉ	- A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyvei (1880-1913). Deva.
HU	- Historia Urbana. Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Sibiu.
IA	- International Affairs. Royal Institute of International Affairs. London.
Instrumentum	- Instrumentum (Bulletin du Groupe de travail europeen sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturees dans l'Antiquite. Montagnac.
Ioan Neculce	- Ioan Neculce. Buletinul Muzeului de Istorie a Moldovei. Iași.
Iranica Antiqua	- Iranica Antiqua. Leiden.
Iistros	- Iistros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
Îndrumător pastoral	- Îndrumător pastoral. Episcopia Ortodoxă Română de Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia
JAMÉ	- A Nyíregyhzái Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JAMT	- Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory. New York.
JCH	- Journal of Contemporary History. University of Cambridge (UK), University of Wisconsin at Madison (USA).
JMH	- The Journal of Modern History. University of Chicago.
JMV	- Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte. Halle (Saale).
JRGZM	- Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz. Mainz.
JRS	- The Journal of Roman Studies. London.
JSP	- Journal of Systematic Palaeontology. British Natural History Museum. London.

Lista abrevierilor

- JTa** - Journal of Taphonomy. Paleontological Network Foundation.
- Klio** - Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte. Berlin.
- Korunk** - Korunk. Kolozsvár. Cluj-Napoca.
- KözlDebrecon** - Közlemények a Debreceni M. Kir. Tisza István-Tudományegyetem Régészeti Intézetéből. Debrecen.
- Latomus** - Latomus. Revue d'études latines. Bruxelles.
- MA** - Mitropolia Ardealului. Revista oficială a Arhiepiscopiei Sibiului, Arhiepiscopiei Vadului, Feleacului și Clujului, Episcopiei Alba Iuliei și Episcopiei Oradei. Sibiu (1956-1991). A continuat *Rerista Teologică*, (1907-1947) și este continuată de aceeași revistă.
- MAGW** - Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Wien (1912-1941).
- Marburger Studien** - Marburger Studien. Marburg.
- Marisia** - Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
- Marmatia** - Marmatia. Baia Mare.
- Mas de las Matas** - Mas de las Matas. Grupo de Estudios Mastnos. Mas de las Matas.
- Materiale** - Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
- MBGAEU** - Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Berlin.
- MedTrans** - Mediaevalia Transilvanica. Satu-Mare.
- MÉFRA** - Mélanges de l'École française de Rome. Antiquité. Roma.
- Mehedinți** - Mehedinți - Istorie și cultură. Drobeta Turnu Severin.
- MemAntiq** - Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
- MemMNHistNat** - Memoires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle - Serie C: Sciences de la Terre. Paris.
- MemPadova** - Memorie degli Istituti di Geologia e Mineralogia dell' Università di Padova. Padova.
- MES** - Middle Eastern Studies. The University of Texas at Austin.
- MFMÉ StudArch** - A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve. Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
- MIAK** - Materialy i issledovaniya po archeologii Kubani. Krasnodar.
- MittUngGeo** - Mitteilungen aus den Jahrbuch der Kön. Ungarische Geologischen Anstalt. Budapest.
- MKÉ** - Múzeumi és Könyvtári Értesítő. Budapest.
- MKFIE** - A Magyar Királyi Földtani Intézet Évkönyve. Mitteilungen aus dem Jahrbuch der Kgl. ungar. Geolog. Anstalt. Annales Instituti Regii Hungarici Geologici. Budapest.
- MN** - Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
- MÖSTA** - Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs. Österreichischen Staatsarchiv. Wien.
- Natl Geogr Res** - National Geographic Research Journal. Washington, D.C.
- NeuesJahrGP** - Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie Monatschafte. Stuttgart.
- NTS** - The Nordic Textile Journal. University College of Borås. The Swedish School of Textiles.
- OJA** - Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Blackwell Publishing Inc.

Lista abrevierilor

- ÓL** - Ősrégészeti Levelek. Prehistoric newsletter. Budapest.
- Oltenia** - Oltenia. Studii și comunicări. Arheologie – Istorie. Craiova.
- OpuscArchaeol** - Opuscula Archaeologica Radovi Arheološkog zavoda. Zagreb.
- Oryctos** - Oryctos. Musée des Dinosaures d'Espéraza.
- PA** - Patrimonium Apulense. Alba Iulia.
- PalaeoAfricana** - Palaeontologia Africana. Annals of the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research, University of the Witwatersrand. Witwatersrand. Johannesburg.
- Paleobiology** - Paleobiology. The Paleontological Society. Gainsville.
- Palevol** - Palevol. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des sciences. Issy-les-Moulineaux.
- Pallas** - Pallas. Revue d'études antiques. Université du Mirail. Toulouse.
- PamArch** - Památky archeologické. Praha.
- PAS** - Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Berlin.
- PBF** - Prähistorische Bronzefunde. München.
- Peuce** - Peuce. Studii și comunicări de istorie veche, arheologie și numismatică. Tulcea.
- PLoS ONE** - PLoS ONE. International, peer-reviewed, open-access, online publication.
- PNAS** - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. Washington.
- Pontica** - Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța. Constanța.
- PPP** - Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology ("Palaeo3"). An International Journal for the Geo-Sciences.
- PPS** - Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. Cambridge-Londra.
- Programm Mühlbach** - Programm des evagelischen 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.
- RA** - Revista Arheologică. Institutul de Arheologie și Istorie Veche. Chișinău.
- Renașterea** - Renașterea. Cluj-Napoca.
- RÉV** - Revue des études latines. Paris.
- RevAquitania** - Revue Aquitania. Revue interrégionale d'archéologie. Aquitaine.
- RHSEE/RESEE** - Revue Historique du Sud-Est Européen. Academia Română. București și Paris (din 1963 Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes).
- RI** - Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). București.
- RJTRG** - Romanian Journal of Tectonics and Regional Geology. București.
- RM** - Revista Muzeelor. București.
- RMGM** - Revista Muzeului de Geologie și Mineralogie. Cluj-Napoca.
- RMM** - Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. București.
- RMM-MIA** - Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Monuments Istorice și de Artă. București.

Lista abrevierilor

RRH	- Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. Bucureşti.
RRL	- Revue Roumaine de Linguistique. Academia Română - Institutul de Lingvistică „Iorgu Iordan - Al. Rosetti”. Bucureşti
RT	- Revista Teologică. Sibiu.
RVM	- Rad Vojvodanskih muzeja. Novi Sad.
SAA	- Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Iaşi.
SAHIR	- Studia et Acta Historiae Iudaeorum Romaniae. Institutul de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iaşi. Iaşi.
SAI	- Studii și articole de istorie. Bucureşti.
Sargetia Naturae	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Series Scientia Naturae. Deva.
Sargetia	- Sargetia. Buletinul Muzeului judeţului Hunedoara (Acta Musei Devensis). Deva.
SASTUMA	- Saarbrücker Studien und Materialien zur Altertumskunde. Bonn.
SB	- Studia Bibliologica. Bucureşti.
SBV	- Studia bibliologica Valachica. Târgovişte.
SC (Ştiințele Naturii)	- Studii și Cercetări (Ştiințele Naturii). Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
SCB	- Studii și cercetări de bibliologie. Bucureşti (1955-1963).
SCIM	- Studii și cercetări de istorie medie. Bucureşti.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. Bucureşti (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
SCN	- Studii și cercetări numismatice. Bucureşti.
SEER	- The Slavonic and East European Review. University College London.
SlovArch	- Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SMICont	- Studii și materiale de istorie contemporană. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” Bucureşti. Bucureşti.
SMIMod	- Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” Bucureşti. Bucureşti.
SMK	- Somogyi Muzeumok Kozlemenyei. Somogyi Megyei Muzeumok. Kaposvar.
Starinar	- Starinar, Treća Serija. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StComSM	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul județean Satu Mare. Satu Mare.
StudArch	- Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudGeolSalmanticensis	- Studia Geologica. Salmanticensia. Universidad de Salamanca. Departamento de Geología. Salamanca.
StudiaTGCV	- Studia. Theologia Graeco-Catholica Varadiensis. Oradea.
StudiaUBBG	- Studia Universitatis „Babeş-Bolyai”. Series Geologia. Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBH	- Studia Universitatis „Babeş-Bolyai”. Series Historia. Cluj-Napoca.
Študijné Zvesti AUSAV	- Študijné Zvesti. Archeologickeho Ustavu Slovenskei Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Suceava	- Anuarul Muzeului Județean. Suceava.
SympThrac	- Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Sebeș.
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. Bucureşti.

Lista abrevierilor

- Tibiscum** - Tibiscum. Studii și Comunicări de Istorie și Etnografie. Caransebeș.
- Tibiscus** - Tibiscus. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara (1971-1979).
- Tisicum** - Tisicum. A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megyei múzeumok évkönye. Szolnok.
- Transilvania** - Transilvania. Foaia Asociației Transilvane pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român. Brașov.
- Tyragetia** - Tyragetia. Muzeul Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.
- UPA** - Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
- Vjesnik** - Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Zagreb.
- VZBGW** - Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Wien.
- WPZ** - Wiener Prahistorische Zeitschrift. Selbstverlag der Wiener Prahistorischen Gesellschaft. Wien.
- Zalai Múzeum** - Zalai Múzeum. Zalaegerszeg.
- ZfA** - Zeitschrift für Archäologie. Berlin.
- Ziridava** - Ziridava. Muzeul Județean Arad. Arad.