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

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The inventory of the famous grave with a helmet from “Silivaş” (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 “Silivaş”.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 Gornești (Mureș 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 (Mureș 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

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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.
⁵ Vlassa 1967, p. 511.
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 Kazanlák in Bulgaria12 (fig. 3). On the other hand, the curved daggers are frequently found in graves belonging to the Padea-Panagjurski Kolonii group from the northern Balkans (dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BC), inclusively in burials from south-western 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 Transylvania\textsuperscript{15} (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 coral\textsuperscript{16}. The helmet from “Silivaș” was ornamented on the neck-guard with vegetal elements specific to the so-called Waldalgesheim or Vegetal Style\textsuperscript{17} (fig. 5-6). The vegetal decorative details on the neck-guard of the helmet from Silivaș 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.\textsuperscript{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 Kosd, 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 4\textsuperscript{th} century and in the first decades of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} century BC.\textsuperscript{19} Their distribution area is wide, being known from France to the Eastern Europe, in Transylvania\textsuperscript{20} (fig. 8). Similarly to other examples belonging to this type the rosettes on the scabbard’s chape-end from “Silivaș” were decorated.\textsuperscript{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 “Silivaș” 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).\textsuperscript{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 Europe\textsuperscript{23} (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

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\textsuperscript{15} Schaaff 1974, p. 150-171, fig. 22; Schaaff 1988, p. 297-300, fig. 14; Schaaff 1990, fig. 1.
\textsuperscript{16} Schaaff 1988, fig. 10; Megaw 1970, p. 89, no. 110.
\textsuperscript{17} Szabó, Petres 1992, p. 21; Megaw 1970, p. 89; Megaw, Megaw 2001, p. 266.
\textsuperscript{18} Schaaff 1990; Megaw, Megaw 2001, p. 266.
\textsuperscript{19} Petres, Szabó 1986.
\textsuperscript{20} Stöllner 1998, p. 167-170, Liste 4, Beilage 3; Rustoiu 2008, p. 102-103, fig. 47.
\textsuperscript{21} Szabó, Petres 1992.
\textsuperscript{22} Ferencz 2007, p. 124, pl. 11.
\textsuperscript{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 Ginouix 2007, p. 14-20; the last mapping in Ginouix 2012, p. 180, fig. 1). To the already listed examples coming from inside the Carpathians (Pišcolt, Sanislău, Tărișan 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. 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. 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 Aiu. 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.”

In contrast, the curved daggers (sica) commonly present in burials belonging to the communities from the northern Balkans in the area of the Padea-Panagjurski Kolonii group during the 2nd-1st centuries BC, and used in Dacia until the Roman conquest, 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. 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. 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, 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.

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24 Ginoux 2012.
26 Wells 2008, p. 81.
27 Rustoiu 2007a.
28 Rustoiu 2007b.
29 Rustoiu 2007a; Rustoiu 2007b; Rustoiu 2008, p. 153-158.
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 Peninsula\(^33\) (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

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\(^{31}\) 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) un成功fully 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 “Silivaş”, 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 though particular symbols and ideologies.
Wandering Warriors. The Celtic Grave from “Silivaș” (Transylvania) and Its History

Războinici rătăcitori.
Mormântul celtic de la „Silivaș” (Transilvania) și povestea sa

(rezumat)

Articolul de față se referă la inventarul unui mormânt cu arme, La Têne timpuriu, descoperit la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea undeva în Transilvania, poate în împrejurimile orașului Turda, și considerat multă vreme ca fiind de la Silivaș. Pieșele în discuție au făcut parte din coleciuni particulare din Transilvania și au fost publicate pentru prima dată de M. Roska în 1925, după achiziționarea lor de către Muzeul din Cluj. În acest articol sunt analizate evoluția informațiilor și a interpretărilor privind mormântul de la „Silivaș”, autenticitatea inventarului funerar, semnificația pieselor de armament în contextul mai larg al mobilității războinicilor celti și în legătură cu marile expediții din Balcani și din Grecia la începutul sec. III a. Chr.

Explicația figurilor

Fig. 1. Inventarul mormântului celtic de la „Silivaș” la prima sa publicare (după Roska 1925).
Fig. 2. Pumnalul curb considerat a fi de la „Silivaș” (după Rustoiu 1994) - 1; pumnalul curb considerat a fi de la „Silivaș” - lungime: 29 cm (după Rustoiu 1994); 2 - pumnal curb dintr-un mormânt din sec. III a. Chr. de la Zîmnică - lungime: 26 cm (după Alexandrescu 1980).
Fig. 3. Războinici cu arme de pe friza estică a dronos-ului mormântului de la Kazănă (după Zhiţkovă 1975).
Fig. 4. Coiful de la „Silivaș” (foto: M. Egri).
Fig. 5. Apărătoarea de ecață a coifului. Detaliu al decorului (foto: M. Egri).
Fig. 6. Apărătoarea de ecață a coifului. Detaliul al decorului (foto: M. Egri).
Fig. 7. Harta de răspândire a coifurilor de fier - Eisenböhle mit angestetztem Nackenschutz (după Schaff 1990).
Fig. 8. Harta de răspândire a spadelor de tip Hatvan-Boldog (după Stöllner 1998 cu completărî).
Fig. 9. Buterola spadei de la „Silivaș”.
Fig. 10. Spadă ornamentată cu dragoni afrontați și uriață de la Aiud - 1; pumnale curbe cu lama decorată (2-3) de la Cetate (2) și Piatra Craiului (3); spadă scurtă cu mâner antropomorf descoperită în fluviul Rin lângă Mainz (4) (după F. 2007 - 1; Nicolăescu-Plopsor 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 „Silivaș”.
Fig. 13. Expediții celorlililor în Peninsula Balcanică din anii 280-277 a. Chr. Legenda: aria delimitată de linie roșie indică zona de origină a grupurilor de celții care au participat la expediții; X - bătăliile desfășurate cu macedonenii sau grecii; săgeți albastre - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Bolgios; săgeți roșii - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Brennos și Acichorios; săgeți roz - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Leoniorios și Lutarios spre Asia Mică; săgeți verzi - ruta urmată de grupul desprins după înfrângerea de la Delphi din armata lui Brennos și Acichorios și care a format ulterior grupa scordiscă; săgeți negre - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Commontorios care a fondat regatul cu capitala la Tylis; săgeți galbene - ruta urmată de grupul condus de Keretrios care a purtat lupte cu getii și tribali, iar apoi a fost învins de Antigonos Gonatas la Lysimachia.

Bibliographical Abbreviations

Aurel Rustoiu


Pârvan 1926 - Vasile Pârvan, Getica. O protoistorie a Daciei, București, 1926.


Rustoiu 2008 - Aurel Rustoiu, Războinici și societate în aria celtică transilvăneană. Studii pe marginea mormântului cu coif de la Ciumești - Warriors and society in Celtic
Wandering Warriors. The Celtic Grave from “Silivaş” (Transylvania) and Its History


Schaaff 1974 - Ulrich Schaaff, Keltische Eisenhelme aus vorrömischer Zeit, in JRGZM, 21, 1, 1974, p. 149-204.


Keywords: Transylvania, Silivaş, Celts, iron helmet, sword.
Cuvinte-cheie: Transilvania, Silivaş, celți, coif de fier, spadă.
Fig. 1. Inventory of the Celtic grave from “Silivaș” published for the first time (after Röska 1925)

Fig. 2. The curved dagger considered to be from “Silivaș”. Length: 29 cm (1) (after Rustoiu 1994); Curved dagger from a 3rd century BC grave from Zimnicea. Length: 26 cm (2) (after Alexandrescu 1980)
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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 Schaff 1990)

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Fig. 12. Decorated spear head from “Silivaş”
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### LISTA ABREVIERILOR

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<td>BMMK</td>
<td>Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.</td>
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<td>BMS</td>
<td>Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.</td>
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<td>BollVerona</td>
<td>Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona. Verona.</td>
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<td>BTh</td>
<td>Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>Bayerische Vorgeschichtblätter. München.</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>Cercetări arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.</td>
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<td>CAANT</td>
<td>Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă. București.</td>
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<td>CAn</td>
<td>Current Anthropology. Chicago.</td>
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<td>Carnets de Géologie</td>
<td>Carnets de Géologie. Brest.</td>
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<td>CCA</td>
<td>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.</td>
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<td>CCGGG</td>
<td>Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz. Sorbonne (Paris).</td>
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<td>CFS</td>
<td>Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg. Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum. Frankfurt am Main.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CretaceousRes</td>
<td>Cretaceous Research. Published by Elsevier.</td>
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<td>Cumania</td>
<td>Bâks - kiskun Megyedi Múzeumok Közléményei. Kecskemét.</td>
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<td>DMÉ</td>
<td>A Debreceni déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.</td>
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<td>DP</td>
<td>Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.</td>
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<td>EHR</td>
<td>The English Historical Review. Oxford University Press (UK).</td>
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<td>Abreviere</td>
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<td>FbÖst</td>
<td>Fundberichte aus Österreich. Wien.</td>
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<td>FöldrKözl</td>
<td>Földrajzi Közlemények. Budapest.</td>
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<td>Gemina</td>
<td>Gemina. Timișoara.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>International Affairs. Royal Institute of International Affairs. London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instrumentum</td>
<td>Instrumentum (Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l’artisanat et les productions manufacturees dans l’Antiquite. Montagnac.</td>
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<td>Ioan Neculce</td>
<td>Ioan Neculce. Buleninul Muzeului de Istorie a Moldovei. Iași.</td>
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<td>Iranica Antiqua</td>
<td>Iranica Antiqua. Leiden.</td>
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<td>Îndrumător pastoral</td>
<td>Îndrumător pastoral. Episcopia Ortodoxă Română de Alba Iulia, Alba Iulia</td>
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<td>JCH</td>
<td>Journal of Contemporary History. University of Cambridge (UK), University of Wisconsin at Madison (USA).</td>
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<tr>
<td>JMV</td>
<td>Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte. Halle (Saale).</td>
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Lista abrevierilor


**Közlemények a Debreceni M. Kir. Tisza István-Tudományegyetem Régészetí Intézetéből. Debrecen.**


**Marburger Studien** - Marburger Studien. Marburg.


**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.


**MedTrans** - Mediaevalia Transilvanica. Satu-Mare.


**MES** - Middle Eastern Studies. The University of Texas at Austin.


**MIAK** - Materiale i issledovaniia po archeologii Kubani. Krasnodar.


**MN** - Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.


**NeuesJahrGP** - Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie Monatschafe. Stuttgart.


**OJA** - Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Blackwell Publishing Inc.
Lista abrevierilor

Oryctos - Oryctos. Musée des Dinosaures d’Espéraza.
PA - Patrimonium Apulense. Alba Iulia.
PamArch - Památky archeologické. Praha.
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.
Programm Mühlbach - Programm des evaghelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Mühlbach (Sebeș).
Renașterea - Renașterea. Cluj-Napoca.
RJTRG - Romanian Journal of Tectonics and Regional Geology. București.
<table>
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<th>Abreviere</th>
<th>Titlul si Descrizie</th>
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<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Revista Teologică. Sibiu.</td>
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<td>RVM</td>
<td>Rad Vojvodanskih muzeja. Novi Sad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Iași.</td>
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<td>SAI</td>
<td>Studii și articole de istorie. București.</td>
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<td>SASTUMA</td>
<td>Saarbrücker Studien und Materialien zur Altertumskunde. Bonn.</td>
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<td>SB</td>
<td>Studia Bibliologica. București.</td>
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<td>SBV</td>
<td>Studia bibliologica Valachica. Târgoviște.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCIM</td>
<td>Studii și cercetări de istorie medie. București.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCIV(A)</td>
<td>Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).</td>
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<td>SCN</td>
<td>Studii și cercetări numismatic. București.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEER</td>
<td>The Slavonic and East European Review. University College London.</td>
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<td>SlovArch</td>
<td>Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMICont</td>
<td>Studii și materiale de istorie contemporană. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” București. București.</td>
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<td>Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” București. București.</td>
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<td>StComSM</td>
<td>Studii și comunicări. Muzeul județean Satu Mare. Satu Mare.</td>
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<td>Suceava</td>
<td>Anuarul Muzeului Județean. Suceava.</td>
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<td>Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie.</td>
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<td>- Tyragetia. Muzeul Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.</td>
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<td>- Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.</td>
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