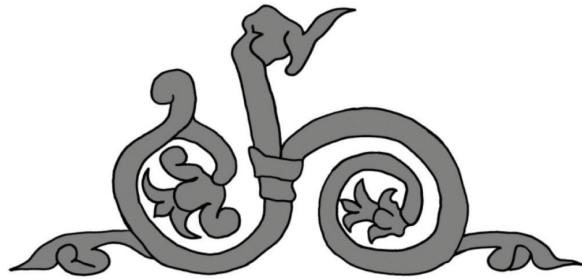


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Typology of Crescent-Shaped Pendants*

Aurel Dragotă

Abstract: Based on the typology developed by A. Kralovánszky (1959), to which I have correlated, the present paper identifies eight types of crescent-shaped (semilunar) pendants classified according to their technique, decoration, endings and other complementary elements.

Specimens of type 1a are the most numerous, followed by those of types 1d and 2a.

The presence of a “*glasses*”-shaped ornament at the bottom of the pendants is only attested on types 2 a- 2 c 1, provided with a simple ring lug. Motifs consisting of four diamond-shaped globules, with or without assignment to a register in the central field, can only be seen on types 2a 1 and Dragotă 6 from typology. In general, pieces without decoration but with stressed edge show a highlighted simple lug. The tubular lug is especially encountered on ornamented specimens of type 1 a.

I do not exclude the possibility that some of these items were used as amulets in women’s and children’s / girls’ graves, but some may be indisputably related to the impact of the Byzantine cultural environment and thus to the spread of Christianity. Their dissemination, especially in the sixth and seventh decades of the tenth century, also supports this working hypothesis. In addition, one can note their wide diffusion during the eleventh century, as indicated by their combination with Arpadian denarii emitted by Stephen I and Béla I. Other elements with Christian values and meanings are combined with crescent-shaped (semilunar) pendants, such as perforated Roman coins 44 a Tomičić and pectoral crosses.

In funerary inventories, crescent-shaped pendants are frequently associated with forms I-II, 1 b, 11 a-b, 31, 33, 35 and more rarely with shapes 1 a, 4, 1 c, 8, 9, 10, 13, 30 and 50 Tomičić.

Except for some minor similarities, a regional difference can be undoubtedly noticed between items found in the southern and north-eastern areas of Europe and those of the western part of the continent.

Keywords: crescent moon, technique, amulet, decoration, pseudo-granulation, casting.

In 10th–11th centuries funerary inventories, crescent-shaped pendants represent a rarer category of jewelry items identified around the neck. Such pendants are generally considered Slavic indicators originating in the southern area of Russia from where they reached the rest of Europe along commercial routes. According to the opinion of some specialists (J. Hampel, T. J. Arne, L. Niederle, B. Richthofen, G. Fehér, Gy. László, Z. Vaňa), these items were attributed to the Slavic or Magyar cultural environment¹.

In 1959, A. Kralovánszky chose to classify crescent-shaped pendants according to how they were made, to their shape and their decorative elements, establishing the following variants: 1 a-d, 2 a and c, 3 and 4.

Crescent-shaped pendants (shape 12 Giesler), cast out of silver or bronze feature in the tombs of children and women around the neck, in association with other elements of funerary inventory². A. Kiss’ repertory also includes this type of artifacts the characteristics of which can also be encountered in the area of the former U.R.S.S.³.

According to A. Kralovánszky, lunular pendants can be dated between the final quarter of the tenth century and the first quarter of the subsequent century (= phase Bijelo Brdo I/early according to

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia. This article was published in Romanian, *Tipologia pandantivelor în formă de semilună*, Apulum LI/2014. In: Nikolaus Boroffka, Gabriel Tiberiu Rustoiu, Radu Ota (Eds.), *Series Archaeologica et Anthropologica. Carpathian Heartlands. Studies on the prehistory and history of Transsylvania in European contexts, dedicated to Horia Ciugudean on his 60th birthday / Nucleul Carpatic. Studii privind preistoria și istoria Transilvaniei în context european, dedicate lui Horia Ciugudean la aniversarea a 60 de ani*, 645–668.

¹ Kralovánszky 1959, 76.

² Bálint 1989, 200, Fig. 89/5–6.

³ Kiss 1985, 233, 313sqq.

J. Giesler). J. Giesler admits the presence of these artifacts during phase Bijelo Brdo I, but also during phase II/late, while the items with stressed edge and flat surface might be earlier⁴.

According to A. Kralovánszky, crescent-shaped pendants were used between the Bronze Age until the 11th century, along the spread of Christianity. A narrower dating includes the period between the final quarter of the 10th century and, at most, the third quarter of the 11th century. Specialists generally agree that they were produced in southern Russia and in the Carpathian Basin. Groups 1 b, 1 d and 2 are not encountered in the eastern environment and the items made of cut metal plate were most likely produced in “local workshops”. Crescent-shaped pendants are correlated with an agrarian cult, being used as amulets.

From another perspective, they are not envisaged as an ethnic indicator, being used by different communities in the European area, a reason for which their commercial value is admitted⁵.

The items that are undecorated but have a stressed edge generally display a simple lug. Tubular lugs are mainly encountered in the case of ornamented pendants type 1 a.

The massive distribution of crescent-shaped pendants in the Slavic environment has led to their attribution to and correlation with the pagan traditions specific to this population. These pendants/ornaments or amulets, frequent in women’s tombs, had an apotropaic function. Natalia Khamayko’s researches related to the crescent-shaped pendants in the eastern environment bring a series of interesting observations. Specialists tend to connect these artifacts to the Christian fashion due to the fact that they mainly spread after the Slavs converted to Christianity and under the impact of the Byzantine cultural environment⁶.

Except for minor similarities, one notes a clear regional difference between the items discovered in the southern and south-eastern parts of Europe and those from the western area of the continent. The onset of the pseudo-granulation and filigree ornaments can be correlated to the first influences exerted by the Byzantine cultural environment. There are notable differences between the items from Russia, Bulgaria, Dobrudja, Slovakia and those from the Magyar area.

Kralovánszky Type 1 a

Type 1 a consists of items decorated with 1 + 3 + 1 simple circular prominences, with one central concavity or more rarely with a rosette or a prominent globular motif surrounded by a circle. The prominences are intercalated by triangles, convex and smooth or created in the pseudo-granulation technique. The triangles are placed with the tip towards the lug, creating a V-shaped row. In the case of other items, the triangles start from the crescent’s sides. The lug is generally tubular, simple or with perpendicularly-placed ribs. At the base of the lug one sometimes notes a pseudo-granular decoration consisting of small triangles. The central motif consists of three globules placed in the shape of an inverted triangle.

– Bešeňov-“Papföld” (Pl. 2/15)⁷.

– Bijelo Brdo/M. 156 (woman). Silver (?) lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration in combination with shapes I, 11, 31, 33, 35 and 1 b⁸; M. 182 (girl). Lunula with 1+3+1 decoration (49 × 39 mm) that frames triangles in association with shapes I-II, 13, 38 b and 1 b (Pl. 2/1–2)⁹.

– Csepreg-“Szentkirály, Malom”/M. 150. Bronze-cast lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration in combination with two finger rings (Pl. 2/13)¹⁰.

– Halimba/M. 286 (phase II) (juv.). In the cervical area the skeleton had a pendant with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration in association with beads 39–40, rings I-II (Pl. 2/12)¹¹. M. 438 (ad.)/phase II. Bronze lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration combined with kauri shells, shapes 4, II/2–4 and 39–40 (Pl. 2/11)¹².

⁴ Giesler 1981, 130sq.

⁵ Kralovánszky 1959, 78.

⁶ Khamayko 2012, 517, 519.

⁷ Szöke-Nemeskéri 1954; Kiss 1985, 313.

⁸ Brunšmid 1903/4, 67, sl. 2/2; Tomičić 1991, 114, T. 19.

⁹ Brunšmid 1903/4, 71, sl. 2/1; Tomičić 1991, 114; Kiss 1985, 313.

¹⁰ Kiss 2000, 28, Pl. 4.

¹¹ Török 1962, 150, Pl. XXXIX.

¹² Török 1962, 153, Pl. XCIX; Kiss 1985, 314.

– Junuzovci. Lunula-shaped pendant with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration framed by triangles with the tip towards the tubular lug (Pl. 3/5).¹³

– Majs/M. 53/phase Majs I (fem. ad.). Two pendants 12 in combination with beads 40, rings I-II, mushroom knob 11, collar 1 a, shapes 4, 31, 38 b, 9, 40 ceramic pot at the feet (50) and coin with perforation/44 a (Pl. 6/13; II/8)¹⁴; M. 9/phase Majs I (fem. ad.). On the left side of the chest one bronze lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration in association with collar 1 a, knob, beads 39–40, silver ring, round in section, shape 25¹⁵; M. 108/phase Majs I (inf. II). Bronze lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration ornament in the pseudo-granulation technique / clavicle area under the jaw, in association with shapes I-II, perforated Roman coin 44 a and beads 39–40¹⁶; M. 533/phase Majs I (inf. II). Lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration in combination with rings I-II, globular knobs and mushroom (11), torsade bracelet made of two wires¹⁷; M. 806 (inf. II). Two bronze lunulae (one with geometric decoration and one with the 1 + 3 + 1 decorative element) in the area of the neck in association with shapes I-II, 39–40¹⁸; M. 1031/phase Majs III (juv.). Two bronze lunulae with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration framed by triangles / area of the jaw and skull, rings 13, I-II, bronze knob, beads 39–40 and small bronze pectoral cross (Pl. VI/14)¹⁹; M. 1126 (inf. II). Two lunulae with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration, collar 1 a made of three torsaded wires, silver ring with ribs, rings I-II²⁰.

– Malé Kosihy/M. 147 (inf. III)/horizon III. Lunula-shaped pendant (31 × 34 mm)/1 + 3 + 1 in association with shapes I-II, 9, beads, silver denarius issued by Bela I (1048–1060) and one jingle bell²¹.

– Pilin/M. V. Silver lunula with 1 + 3 + 1 ornament framed by triangles, in combination with strap bracelet with rolled extremities/decorated with triangles, shapes 9, 13, I-II and finger ring, open size, made of plate (Pl. 2/10)²²; M. 26²³.

– Ptuj-“Grad”/M. 385 (woman). Five crescent-shaped pendants in association with rings I-II, jingle bells, collar 1 b and egg offering/d = 3.5 × 2.8 cm, 3.6 × 2.9 cm, 3.6 × 2.7 cm, 3.5 × 2.9 cm (Pl. 2/3–7)²⁴.

– Pustaszentlászló/M. 203. Two bronze lunulae with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration, framed by pseudo-granulation elements/3.3 × 3.3 cm, in association with shapes I-II, 30 and 39–40²⁵.

– Sorokpolány-“Berekalja, Kápolnai út”/M. 72 (child). Bronze cast pendant with 1 + 3 + 1 ornament framed by triangles and pseudo-granulation decoration (h = 4.3 cm, gr. = 9.1 g)/neck area, in association with rings II 4. 3, II. 5. 3 and bronze ring shape 33 Giesler (Pl. 2/14)²⁶.

– Vác. Silver (?) pendant, crescent-shaped, with 1 + 3 + 1 ornament, decorated in the pseudo-granulation technique, provided with tubular lug (Pl. 2/9)²⁷.

Kralovánszky Type 1 b

Type 1 b displays the same 1 + 3 + 1 decorative elements, in a similar arrangement to those encountered in the case of type 1 a. The difference consists of a decoration with wavy lines that frames the globules/prominences. The lug is no longer tubular and the ends of the crescent are simple, narrowed, or “acorn”-shaped.

– Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 56. Crescent-shaped pendant with granulation decoration, ornamented with a wavy line, with three semi-globes in the central area and one on each end. The item’s reverse is

¹³ Kralovánszky 1959, 76, Pl. XII/4; Tomičić 2012, p. 40sq, Sl. 1/6. In the scale of relative chronology, Ž. Tomičić has dated the lunula from Ž. Tomičić during the interval 965–1035. The necropolis was in use between the first half of the tenth century and the first third of the eleventh century, synchronical to phases Bijelo Brdo I-II.

¹⁴ Kiss 1983, 80, Pl. 74/1, Fig. 53, T. 13.

¹⁵ Kiss 1983, 77, T. 10.

¹⁶ Kiss 1983, 108, T. 18; Kiss 1985, 314.

¹⁷ Kiss 1983, 111, Pl. 46.

¹⁸ Kiss 1983, 130, Pl. 76.

¹⁹ Kiss 1983, 143, Pl. 92.

²⁰ Kiss 1983, 152, Pl. 99.

²¹ Hanuliak 1994, 124, Pl. XXXIV A/ 4 b.

²² Nyáry 1902, 228sq.

²³ Nyáry 1904, 50–70; Kiss 1985, 315.

²⁴ Korošec 1999, 27, Pl. XXXIX/8–12.

²⁵ Szóke-Vándor 1987, 45sq, Fig. 80/6–7, 88/8; Vándor 2002, 120.

²⁶ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XII/8; Kiss 2000, 159, Pl. 64.

²⁷ Hampel 1905, 610, Pl. 411/12; Kiss 1985, 315.

flat. The funerary inventory also features two bracelets shape 4/on the arms, one semi-globular knob 11 a and two perforated coins issued by Constantine/44 a (Pl. 3/6)²⁸.

– Majs/M. 505 Lunula-shaped pendant with 1 + 3 + 1 decoration and wavy line in combination with beads (Pl. 3/7)²⁹.

– Mindszent/M. 6. Crescent-shaped pendant with decoration in the granulation manner ornamenting the edge. The decoration consists of a wavy line that frames the 1 + 3 + 1 motif (Pl. 3/8). The inventory also includes one collar made of bronze wire with the fastening system consisting of two hooks³⁰.

Kralovászky Type 1 c

Type 1 c displays two circular orifices in the lug and the edge with fake granulation decoration. The ends of the crescent are simple and the central area displays a decoration consisting of closely placed granules in a semicircular pattern.

– Kecskemét-“Urrét”. Lunula with lug with two orifices, edge ornamented with fake granulation decoration and the central area with globules (Pl. 3/9)³¹.

– Vörs. Lunula with bordered edge and flat lug with two orifices. The central field of the lunula is ornamented with small globules/pseudo-granulation framed by a geometric decoration. The lower part of the lunula contains a triangular element decorated with three globules placed in the shape of a triangle with the base towards the lug (Pl. 5/7)³².

Kralovászky Type 1 d

Type 1 d contains items with the edge with border, sometimes created in the manner of the fake filigree decoration, and the inner field undecorated. The extremities of the crescent are “acorn”-shaped or contain a three lobed element (type 1 d 1). When such borders are present, the items display fake filigree decoration. Pendants 1 d are combined with shapes 4, 13, I-II, 1 b, 1 c Giesler, bracelets with zoomorphic extremities and denarii issued by Stephen I.

– Budapest-“Lipótmező” (Pl. 6/1)³³.

– Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 61 (woman). *Funerary inventory*: two hair rings with one S-shaped end, beads, torsade collar shape 1 c, two bronze finger rings, two bracelets ornamented with concentric circles, one denarius issued by Stephen I and one crescent-shaped pendant made of silver, with the frame with pseudo-granulation decoration and extremities ending in globes (Pl. 3/11)³⁴.

– Tolna County. Crescent-shaped pendant with bordered edge /h = 4.7 cm, l between the ends = 5.35 cm (Pl. 3/13)³⁵.

– Curtiușeni-“Dealul Mănăstirii”. Fragmentary lead pendant in the shape of a lunula, cast, with lug. On the reverse the item is decorated in the pseudo-filigree technique and the ends have three lobed motifs (Pl. 3/16)³⁶.

– Felsőszentkirály (Pl. 6/5)³⁷.

– Hajdúszoboszló-“Árkoshalom”/M. 77 (child, 5 years old). Lamellar bracelet with decoration, hair ring with one S-shaped end, circular appliques, bracelet with zoomorphic ends, collar 1 b and bronze lunula (Pl. 3/14)³⁸.

– Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 97 (15–20 years old). Two bracelets shape 4, ring with one S-shaped

²⁸ Széll 1941, 252, Pl. XII A/3; Kiss 1985, 314.

²⁹ Kiss 1983, 110, Pl. 74/3.

³⁰ Széll 1942, 130, Pl. IX/24; Kiss 1985, 314.

³¹ Kada 1896, 50, XXII/1; Kralovászky 1959, 77, Pl. XII/16; Kiss 1985, 314.

³² Költő, Szentpéteri 1996, T. 2/8.

³³ Kralovászky 1959, 76, Pl. XII/20; Hampel 1905, II, 847sq, Fig. 8; Hampel 1907, 161, 52/8.

³⁴ Széll 1941, 252, Pl. XII B/2; Kiss 1985, 314.

³⁵ Mészáros 1962, 208sq, Fig. 17/3.

³⁶ Dumitrașcu 1983, 76, Pl. XXXI/1; Cosma 2002, 188, Pl. 97/4.

³⁷ Kralovászky 1959, 76, Pl. XIII/1.

³⁸ Nepper 2002, 69sq, Pl. 37/1.

end, shape 13, finger ring made of plate, with incised decoration width-wise and one bronze lunula / h = 5.2 cm (Pl. 3/17)³⁹.

– Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 138 (child). On the left of the skull one temple ring 13 and on the chest one lunula with lug with bordered edge (Pl. 6/2)⁴⁰.

– Szakony/M. 21 (girl?). Crescent-shaped pendant in association with two hair rings with one S-shaped end (Pl. 3/15)⁴¹.

– Szárász-“Szlavónia dűlő”. Lunula made of white metal, with bordered edge (Pl. 3/12)⁴².

– Szentes-“Kökénuzug” (Pl. 6/6)⁴³.

– Szob-Koliba/M. 25. The crescent-shaped pendant is combined with kauri shells and shapes I-II, 4, 9, 40 and 1 a (Pl. 6/4); M. 41 (Pl. 3/10)⁴⁴.

– Szolnok-“Repülőtér” (Pl. 6/7)⁴⁵.

– Zimandu Nou-“Foldvár”. Simple bronze lunula with the margin decorated with fake filigree/L = 3.3–3.4 cm, gr.=3.1 g (Pl. 3/18)⁴⁶.

Kralovánszky Type 2 a

To type 2 one can include pendants forming two symmetric crescents on the inner side. Type 2 has the margin decorated with fake filigree and the inner field with 3 or 1 + 3 + 1 circular prominences. The ends of the lunula are “acorn”-shaped. The three globules from the central area are framed by two parallel baguettes ornamented in the same manner as the borders. In the lower part such items display a “glasses”-shaped ornament.

Type 2 a 1 has the extremities shaped like “acorns” and the lower part with the “glasses”-shaped ornament. The margin is decorated in the fake filigree technique and the inner area is divided, forming two symmetrical crescents. The baguettes in the central area are placed obliquely. The decorative element consists of four larger globules framed by a row of beads, placed in the central register according to a lozenge pattern. The lug is similar to the one encountered in the case of type 2 a.

Type 2 a 2. Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 52 (girl, 3–5 years old). Temple ring and one crescent-shaped pendant cast out of bronze/h = 5.9 cm, l = 5.1 cm⁴⁷.

– Budapest-“Csepel” (Pl. 4/2)⁴⁸.

– Pécs-“Szent István tér” (Pl. 6/12)⁴⁹.

– Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 141 (child). Lunula-shaped pendant in the upper part of the chest, in association with shapes 1 a and simple bronze ring, circular in section, on the right hand (Pl. 6/3)⁵⁰.

– Szekszárd. Crescent-shaped pendant cast out of bronze, retrieved from a woman’s grave (?). The two tips of the crescent moon end in “acorn”-shaped elements and the body is divided into three parts. The central part is decorated with four circular prominences framed by a row of beads, placed in shape of a cross, and the lower part has two lugs / h = 4.55 cm, l = 5.3 cm (Pl. 4/3)⁵¹.

– Tápiószéle-“Szőlő”/M. 1 (Pl. 4/4)⁵².

– Vukovar-“Lijeva Bara”. Gilded silver lunula with the 1+3+1 decorative motif placed in three registers with the margin and the moldings ornamented with fake filigree / h = 4.72 cm, l = 5.12 cm (Pl. 4/5)⁵³.

³⁹ Kiss 2000, 57, Pl. 41/5.

⁴⁰ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/6; Dombay 1962, 78, Pl. X/12; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁴¹ Gömöri 1984, 88, Fig. 10/p. 81–108.

⁴² Kiss 1983, 285, Pl. 152/14.

⁴³ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/2.

⁴⁴ Mikes 1956, 116sqg, Fig. 33, Pl. XXVI/11; Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/3–4; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁴⁵ Kralovánszky 1959, p. 77, Pl. XIII/5.

⁴⁶ Hampel 1905, II, 506, Fig. 6; Kralovánszky 1959, 76, Pl. XII/18; Fodor 1996, 300, Fig. 4; Kiss 1985, 315; Gáll 2013, 551, Pl. 296/2.

⁴⁷ Kiss 2000, 50, Pl. 23.

⁴⁸ Kiss 1985, 313.

⁴⁹ Kiss 1983, 256, Fig. 123/4.

⁵⁰ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/10; Dombay 1962, 79, Pl. XII/2; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁵¹ Mészáros 1962, 208, Fig. 17/2.

⁵² Hampel 1907, 209, Pl. 88/4; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁵³ Demo 2009, 378.

Kralovánszky type 2 b

Type 2 b has the frame/border smooth and the inside ornamented with a wavy line. The lug is simple/ring-shaped, the extremities “acorn”-shaped and the inner part with a “glasses”-like ornament.

- Nyíregyháza? (Pl. 6/9)⁵⁴.
- Szentes-“Nagyhegy” (Pl. 4/6)⁵⁵.

Kralovánszky type 2 c

Type 2 c has the edge decorated with geometric motifs, while the inner field is undecorated. The lug is simple, the extremities are “acorn”-shaped and the inner part has a “glasses”-like ornament.

Type 2 c1 is similar in the shape of the lug, the tips of the crescent moon and the “glasses”-like ornament. The only difference resides on the inner field that has three circular perforations/orifices placed in a row.

- Győr-“Belváros” (Pl. 6/10)⁵⁶.
- Hurbanovo-“Bohata”/M. 36. Ring I-II, 13, perforated Roman coin 44 a, beads 39–40. Bronze lunula pendant with lug, the edge decorated with pseudo-granules, the extremities “acorn”-shaped and a “glasses”-like ornament on the lower part /34 × 48 mm (Pl. 4/8)⁵⁷.
- Majs/M. 603 (inf. I). Lunula discovered on the left side of the body⁵⁸.
- Oradea-“Salca”. Fragmentary, bronze, lunula-shaped pendant (inv. 3052, L = 2.8 cm) with lug, decorated in the pseudo-filigree technique. The lower part fragmentarily preserves a “glasses”-like ornament encountered on other items as well. The reconstruction of the extremities as three lobed ornaments is erroneous (Pl. 4/9)⁵⁹.
- Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 118 (child). The lunula-shaped pendant displays certain defects in the central field and the “glasses”-like ornament placed in the lower margin. On the left of the clavicle archaeologists found two knobs 11 and on the right of the skull a temple ring 13. The funerary inventory also included a string of beads and shapes 4 and 9 Giesler⁶⁰ (Pl. 4/7).

Kralovánszky type 3

Type 3 includes items with the two tips of the crescent moon ending in animal heads. The central part of the inner edge contains a reversed V-shaped decorative element with the ends outwardly arched.

- Michal nad Žitavou/M. 36 (woman). Crescent moon-shaped pendant cast out of bronze and decorated with grooves and zoomorphic extremities (Pl. 4/12)⁶¹.
- Ipelský Sokolec. Crescent-shaped pendant with zoomorphic extremities in association with a string of beads⁶².
- Szabolcs-“Vontatópart” (Pl. 6/11)⁶³.
- Székesfehérvár-“Szárázrét”/M. 87⁶⁴.

Kralovánszky type 4

This type includes crescent-shaped items cut out of metal plates, without borders, with a lug or two orifices for suspensions.

⁵⁴ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/13.

⁵⁵ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/14; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁵⁶ Kralovánszky 1959, 76, Pl. XIII/16.

⁵⁷ Rejholcová 1976, 196, 214sq, Pl. V/5.

⁵⁸ Kiss 1983, 117, Fig. 74/2.

⁵⁹ Dumitraşcu 1983, 76, Pl. XXXI/2; Harhoiu *et al.* 2010, 96, Pl. 14/8.

⁶⁰ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/17; Dombay 1962, 76sq, Pl. IX/7; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁶¹ Točík 1971, 197, Pl. LIV/15; Kiss 1985, 314.

⁶² Hanuliak 2004, 263, Pl. XLI/9.

⁶³ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/18.

⁶⁴ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/19; Kiss 1985, 315.

- Malé Kosihy/M. 127 (f. ad. 1). Two lunulae in combination with shapes 1 a, 11, 36, 40 and finger ring made of plate with two incisions (Pl. 5/2–3)⁶⁵.
- Mezőberény/M. 65 (Pl. 5/1)⁶⁶.

Dragotă type 5

Type 5 includes crescent-shaped items with narrowed extremities and tubular lug with perpendicular hollows. The item's field is often ornamented with relief triangles or in the pseudo-granulation technique.

- Alba Iulia-“Stația de Salvare”. M. 501/1981. Crescent-shaped pendant with one flat side and the other decorated with continuous lozenges and angles made of granules delimited by a marginal rib (h = 32.3 mm, l = 36.3 mm, g = 1.2 mm, MNUAI. 7571)⁶⁷.

- Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141 (inf.). Three lunulae with geometric decoration consisting of triangles, featuring on a string with 10 jingle bells, in association with shapes 13, I, 11, 12 and 42⁶⁸.

- Halimba/M. 423 (juv.)/phase III. Lunula with geometric decoration in association with a perforated Roman coin issued by the Constantine dynasty, rings I-II, beads 39–40, finger rings made of plate and bronze wire⁶⁹.

- Majs/M. 900 (f.). Lunula with geometric decoration consisting of triangles in association with rings I-II and beads 39–40⁷⁰; M. 1051 (inf. I). 14 rings shapes I-II/6 on the left side of the skull and eight on the right, beads 39–40 and bronze lunula with decoration consisting of triangles⁷¹.

Dragotă type 6

Crescent-shaped pendants type 6 have the edge with a border decorated in the pseudo-granulation technique (globules close together) and the central area displays a motif consisting of four larger globules placed in a lozenge pattern. In comparison to type 2 a 1 Dragotă, the lug is larger and with a shaft and the tips of the crescent end in “acorn”-shaped elements.

- Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 107. Lunula with circular, heightened lug, decorated with four globules on the obverse, set in a lozenge pattern (Pl. 5/5). The edge is decorated in the pseudo-granulation technique. *The funerary inventory* also included a denarius issued by Stephen I, a lozenge-shaped bracelet and a small pectoral cross⁷².

- Szacks/M. 9 (child). Crescent-shaped item made of silver with the edge decorated with fake granulation decoration, with four globules in the central part placed in a lozenge pattern (h = 4.9 cm, l = 5.1 cm). The tips of the item end in “acorn”-shaped elements (Pl. 5/4)⁷³.

Dragotă type 7

Type 7 displays the 1+3+1 decorative element and the lower part displays a circular ornament with a perforation surrounded by rays. The decorative elements on the extremities are larger in diameter than those from the central register.

- Nădlac-“Lutărie”/M. 02. Two lunula-shaped pendants cast out of bronze decorated with three V-shaped globules in the central area and two small circles with a dot in the middle on the extremities (Pl. 2/16–17, CMA 17097–17098, L = 3.1 cm, g = 0.2 cm, gr = 3.8–4.2 g). Both items have tubular lugs. Part of the funerary inventory one notes one bracelet 4, rings 13, finger ring made of plate with zigzag dotted decoration and beads⁷⁴.

⁶⁵ Hanuliak 1994, 123, Pl. XXX.

⁶⁶ Kiss 1985, 214.

⁶⁷ Blăjan 2004, 52sq, Fig. 145; Ciugudean-Pinter-Rustoiu 2006, 28, Fig. 16.

⁶⁸ Tomičić 2010, 118, T. 24/7. Phase Bagruša II = Bijelo Brdo I.

⁶⁹ Török 1962, 164

⁷⁰ Kiss 1983, 136, Pl. 82.

⁷¹ Kiss 1983, 146, Pl. 93.

⁷² Nepper 2002, 146sq, Pl. 161/2.

⁷³ Mészáros 1962, 205sq, Fig. 14/2; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁷⁴ Mărginean-Huszarik 2008, 32, Pl. VII/6–7; Mărginean 2011, 90.

Dragotă type 8

To this type we have delegated the item from Transylvania made of plate that has V-shaped decoration in the central field.

– Alba Iulia-“Stația de Salvare”/M. 63/1980. Crescent-shaped pendant with two oval lugs (h = 32.3 mm, l = 34.3 mm, g = 1.5 mm, MNUAI. 7641). The item is flat on one side and the other is decorated along the margin with a circular groove (Pl. 4/15). The decoration consists of a concavity with three dots of fake granules in the corners and one V-shaped group in the central part. According to the author, the item was cast and can be dated to the tenth century⁷⁵.

Different shapes

– Ellend I-“Nagyödör”/M. 144. Fragmentary lunula that still preserves one “acorn”-shaped extremity combined with beads, globular knobs, and four perforated coins 44 a⁷⁶.

– Halimba/M. 651 (phase III). Fragmentary lead lunula with 3+3+... decoration/area of the cervical vertebrae, that is combined with shapes I/6, II/5 and beads 39–40 (Pl. 5/6)⁷⁷.

– Majs/1047 (inf. II). Two pairs of earrings 17 b in association with shapes II, 12, 25 and 40.⁷⁸ M. 681 (inf. II). Two crescent-shaped pendants made of bronze, in combination with shapes 1 b, 40 and I-II.⁷⁹ M. 1051 (inf. I). Lunula with tubular lug and the central field decorated with triangles, in association with beads 40 and 14 rings I-II⁸⁰.

– Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 33. Crescent-shaped pendant ornamented in the central field with four grouped globules, in association with collar 1 b and shapes I, 7 and 9 (Pl. 6/8)⁸¹.

– Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 92 (Pl. 5/7)⁸².

– Puszta-“Bodoglár”. Half of a crescent-shaped pendant with one of the tips bent towards the inside (Pl. V/8)⁸³.

– Tiszaeszlár-“Dióskerti tábla”/M. 17. Crescent-shaped pendant made of bronze (34 × 28 mm) with the extremities displaying a three lobed element each. In the lower part of the central area one also notes a V-shaped element that ends in a three lobed shape. The central field is decorated with a geometric motif. The funerary inventory also consists of temple rings 13, a globular knob and a perforated coin issued by Nikephoros II Phokas (963–969)⁸⁴.

Items type 1 are the most numerous, followed by those of types 1 d and 2 a.

The presence of the “glasses”-shaped ornament on the lower part is only encountered on items types 2 a- 2 c 1 that have simple ring lugs. In the case of the items of these types the extremities are always “acorn”-shaped. The three lobed ends are mainly encountered in the environment of the western Slavs. The decorative motif consisting of four globules placed in shape of a lozenge, framed by a register in the central field or not, can be noted only in the case of types 2 a 1 and 6. The undecorated items generally have stressed borders and simple lug. Tubular lugs are especially encountered on ornamented items type 1 a.

I do not exclude the possibility that some of the items were used as amulets in the tombs of women and children/girls, but some of them can clearly be connected to the impact of the cultural Byzantine environment and implicitly by the spread of Christianity. The spread of such objects mainly during the 960s and 970s supports such a working hypothesis. Furthermore, their maximum distribution

⁷⁵ Blăjan 2004, 52sq, Fig. 144; Ciugudean-Pinter-Rustoiu 2006, 28, Fig. 15.

⁷⁶ Dombay 1960, 144, Pl. XIX/21; Kiss 1985, 314.

⁷⁷ Török 1962, 167.

⁷⁸ Kiss 1983, 145, Pl. 93; Tomičić 1997, 80, Fig. 11.

⁷⁹ Kiss 1983, 122, Fig. 62, Pl. 59.

⁸⁰ Kiss 1983, 146, Pl. 93.

⁸¹ Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XII/17; Dombay 1962, 72, Pl. IV/3; Kiss 1985, 315.

⁸² Nepper 2002, 72, Pl. 156/2.

⁸³ Hampel 1905, 647, Pl. 426/4; Kralovánszky 1959, 77, Pl. XIII/19.

⁸⁴ Tóth 2014, 49, Pl. 54/25. Similar items feature in the necropolises from Cifer-Pác/M. 19 and Čakajovce/M. 572, cf. Hanuliak 2004, Pl. XVIII/5, XXV/8; Rejholcová 1995a, 62, Pl. LXXXIX/8; Rejholcová 1995 b, 72.

can be noted during the eleventh century, a fact attested by their association with Arpadian denarii issued by Stephen I (Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 61; Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 107) and Bela I (Malé Kosihy/M. 147). Other elements with Christian associations that are combined with crescent-shaped pendants are perforated Roman coins 44 *a Tomičić* (Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 56; Ellend I-“Nagyödör”/M. 144; Hurbanovo-“Bohata”/M. 36; Majs/M. 108, M. 53) and small pectoral crosses (Majs/M. 1031; Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 107).

In funerary inventories, crescent-shaped pendants are frequently associated to shapes I-II Giesler (Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141; Bijelo Brdo/M. 156, M. 182; Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 61; Hajdúszoboszló-“Árkoshalom”/M. 77; Halimba/M. 286, M. 423, M. 438, M. 651; Hurbanovo-“Bohata”/M. 36; Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 97; Majs/M. 53, M. 108, M. 806, M. 900, M. 1051, M. 1126, M. 1031; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 33; Sorokpolány-“Berekalja, Kápolnai út”/M. 72; Szakony/M. 21; Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25; Pustaszentlászló/M. 203), 1 b (Bijelo Brdo/M. 156, M. 182; Ptuj-“Grad”/M. 385; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 33), 11 a-b (Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141; Bijelo Brdo/M. 156; Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 56; Ellend I-“Nagyödör”/M. 144; Majs/M. 9, M. 53, M. 533, M. 1031; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 118), 31 (Bijelo Brdo/M. 156; Bijelo Brdo/M. 156; Majs/M. 53), 33 (Bijelo Brdo/M. 156; Sorokpolány-“Berekalja, Kápolnai út”/M. 72), 35 (Bijelo Brdo/M. 156), 40 (Ellend I-“Nagyödör”/M. 144; Halimba/M. 286; Majs/, 900, 1047, 1051; Ipelský Sokolec; Malé Kosihy/M. 127; Nădlac-“Lutărie”/M. 02; Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25) and more rarely with shapes 1 a (Majs/M. 53, M. 1126; Malé Kosihy/M. 127; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 141; Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25), 4 (Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 56; Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 97; Halimba/M. 438; Majs/M. 53; Nădlac-“Lutărie”/M. 02; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 118; Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25), 1 c (Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 61), 7 (Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 33; Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 107), 8 (Hajdúszoboszló-“Árkoshalom”/M. 77; Majs/M. 53), 9 (Malé Kosihy/M. 147; Somogyvasas-“Erzsébethegy”; Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 118; Pilin/M. V; Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25), 10 (Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141; Ptuj-“Grad”/M. 385; Malé Kosihy/M. 147), 13 (Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141; Bijelo Brdo/M. 156, M. 182; Hurbanovo-“Bohata”/M. 36; Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 97; Majs/M. 1031; Nădlac-“Lutărie”/M. 02), 30 (Pustaszentlászló/M. 203), 38 b (Bijelo Brdo/M. 182) and 50 “Tomičić”/(Majs/M. 53).

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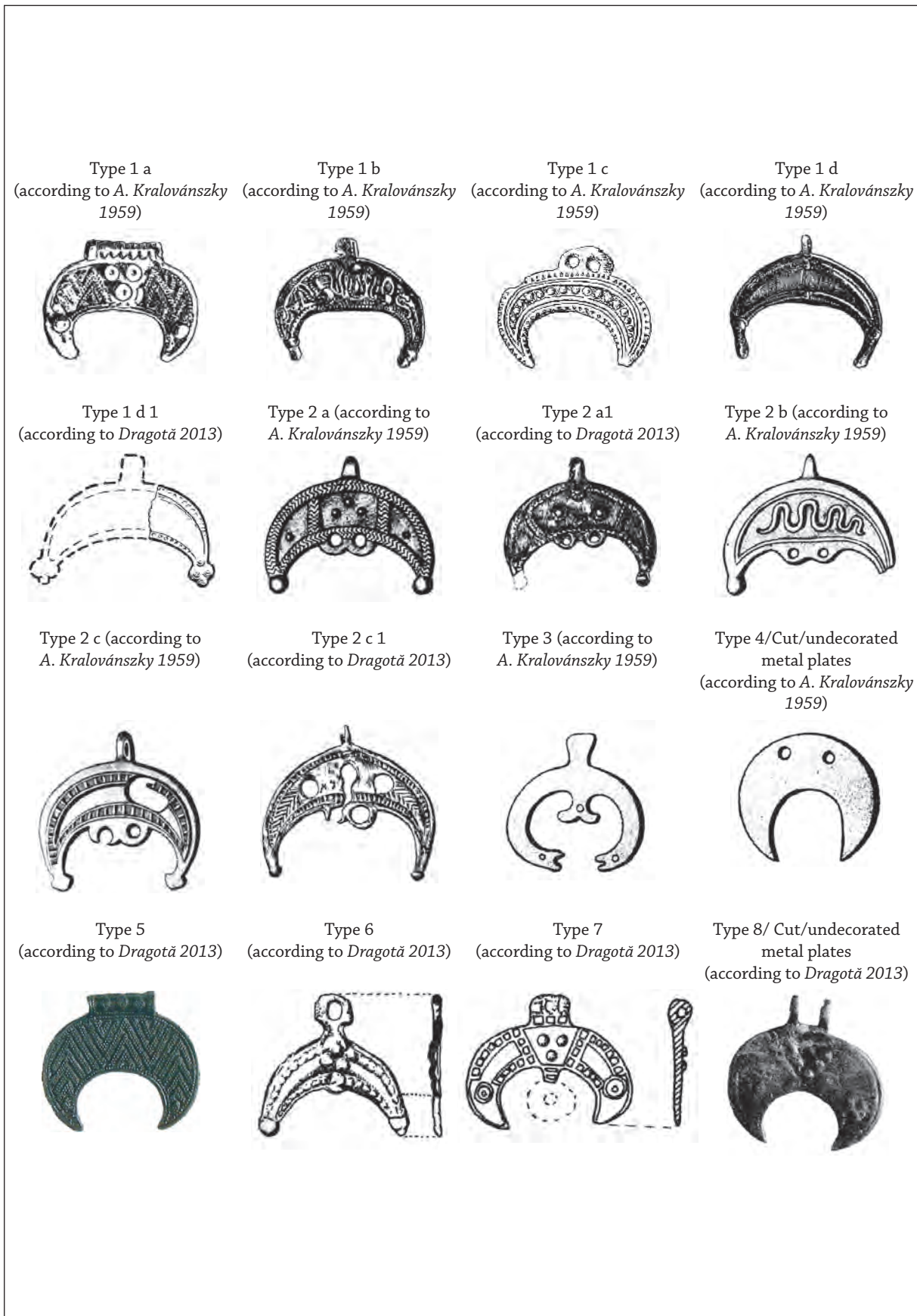


Plate 1. Typology of crescent-shaped pendants (according to Dragotă 2013).

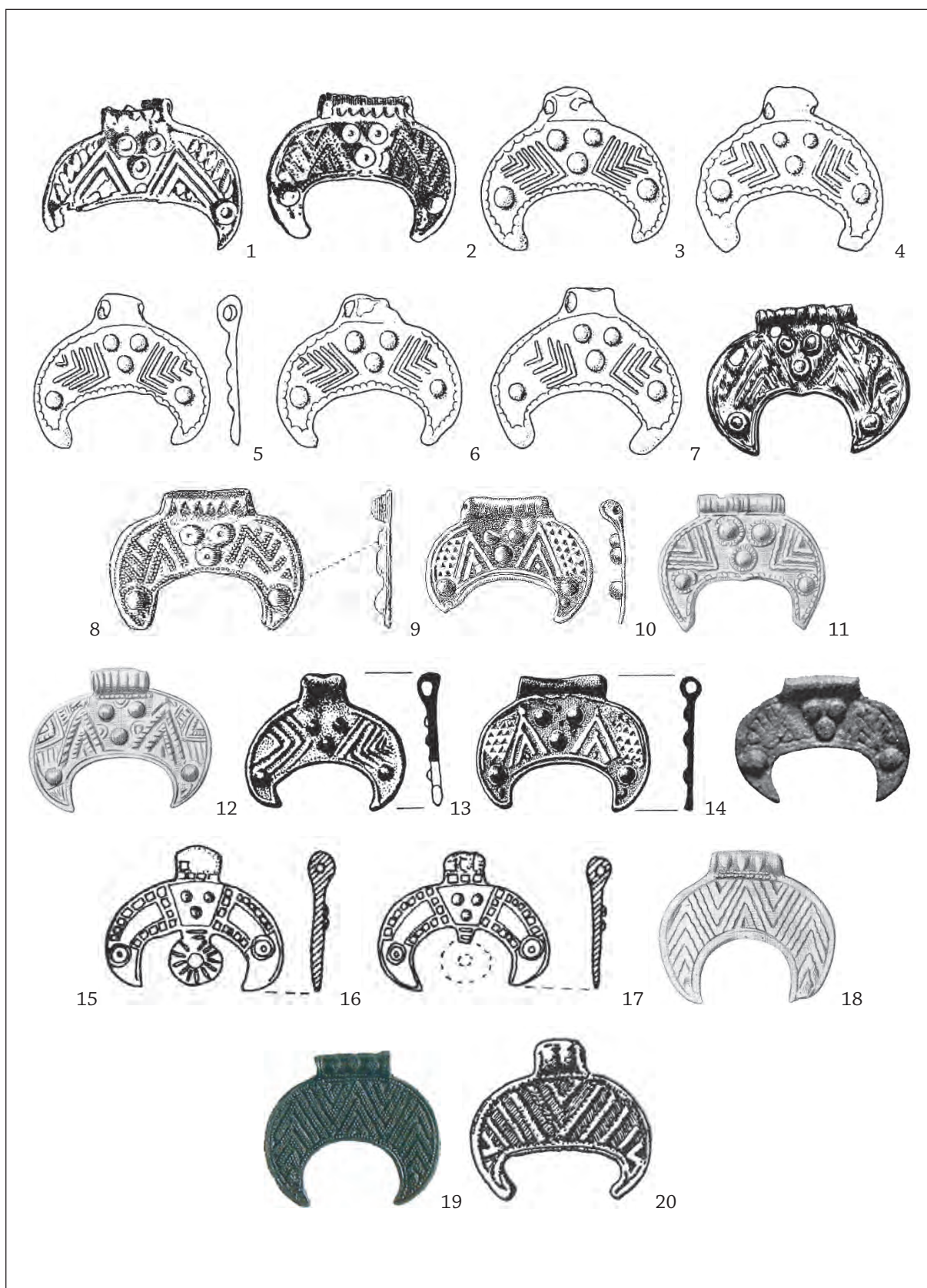


Plate 2. Type 1 a Kralovánszky: 1–2: Bijelo Brdo (taken from Brunšmid 1903–4); 3–7: Ptuj (taken from Korošec 1999); 8: Majs/M. 53 (taken from Kiss 1983); 9: Vác (taken from Hampel 1905); 10: Pilin/M. 26 (taken from Nyáry 1904); 11: Halimba/M. 438; 12: Halimba/M. 286 (taken from Török 1962); 13: Csepreg-“Szentkirály, Malom”/M. 150 (taken from Kiss 2000); 14: Sorokpolány-“Berekalja, Kápolnai út”/M. 72 (taken from Kiss 2000); 15: Bešeňov (taken from Szöke-Nemeskéri 1954); 16–17: Nädlač-“Lutärie”/M. 3 (taken from Mărginean-Huszarik 2008); 18: Halimba/M. 423 (taken from Török 1962); 19: Alba Iulia (taken from Blăjan 2004); 20: Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141 (taken from Tomičić 2010).

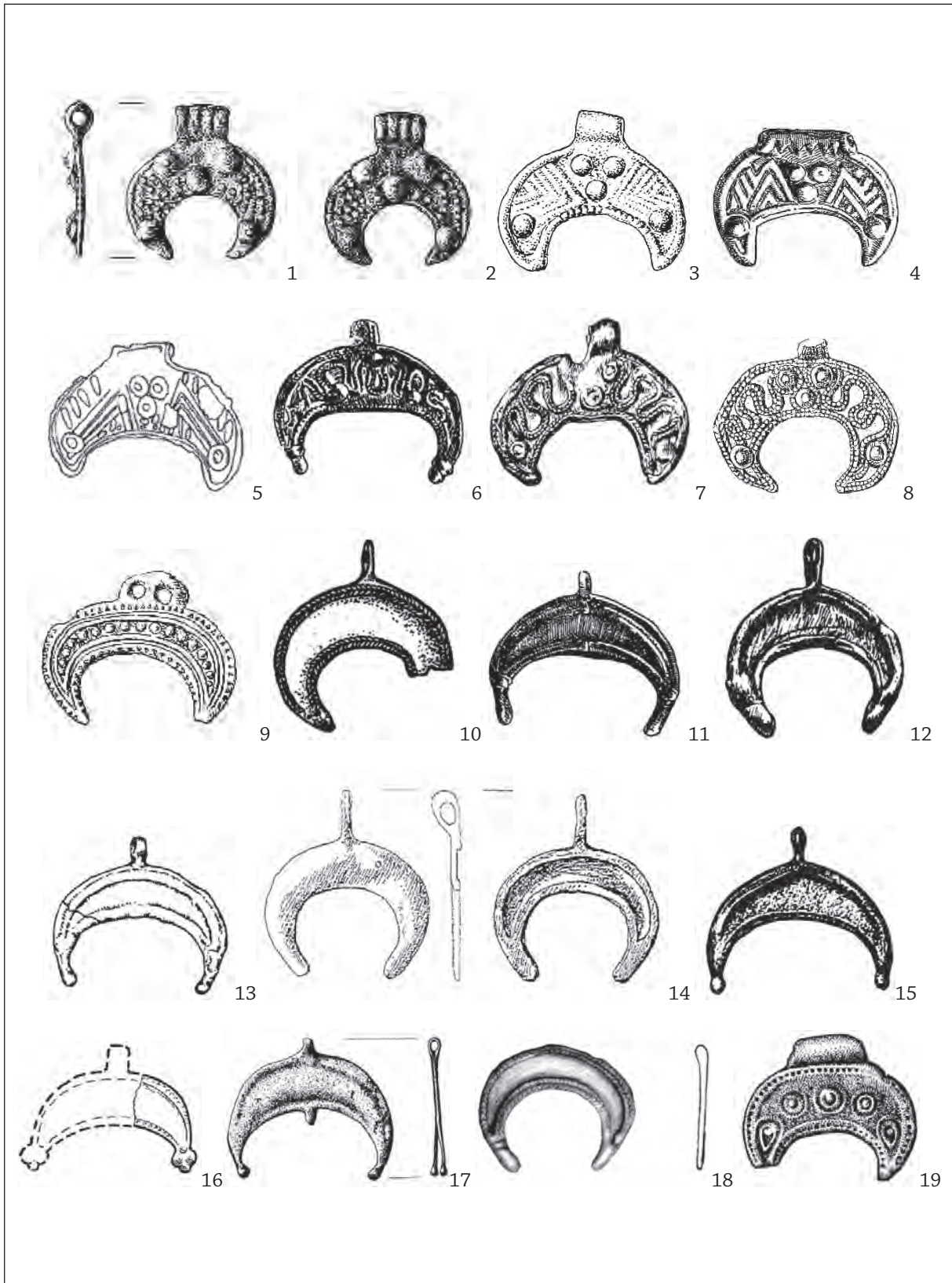


Plate 3. 1–2: Pustaszentlászló/M. 203 (taken from Szőke-Vándor 1987); 3: Malé Kosihy/M. 147 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 4: Pilin/M. V (taken from Nyáry1902); 5: Junuzovci (taken from Tomičić 2012); 6: Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 56 (taken from Széll 1941); 7: Majs/M. 505 (taken from Kiss 1983); 8: Mindszent/M. 6 (taken from Széll 1942); 9: Kecskemét (taken from Kada 1896). Type 1 d Kralovánszky. 10: Szob-“Koliba”/M. 41 (taken from Mikes 1956); 11: Csanytelek-“Dilitor”/M. 61 (taken from Széll 1941); 12: Szárász-“Szlavónia dülő” (taken from Kiss 1983); 13: Tolna County (taken from Mészáros 1962); 14: Hajdúszoboszló-“Árkoshalom”/M. 77 (taken from Nepper 2002); 15: Szakony/M. 21 (taken from Gomori 1984); 16: Curtuiușeni-“Dealul Mănăstirii” (taken from Dumitrașcu 1983); 17: Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 97 (taken from Kiss 2000); 18: Zimandu Nou-“Foldvár” (taken from Gáll 2013); 19: Visonta (Révész 2008).

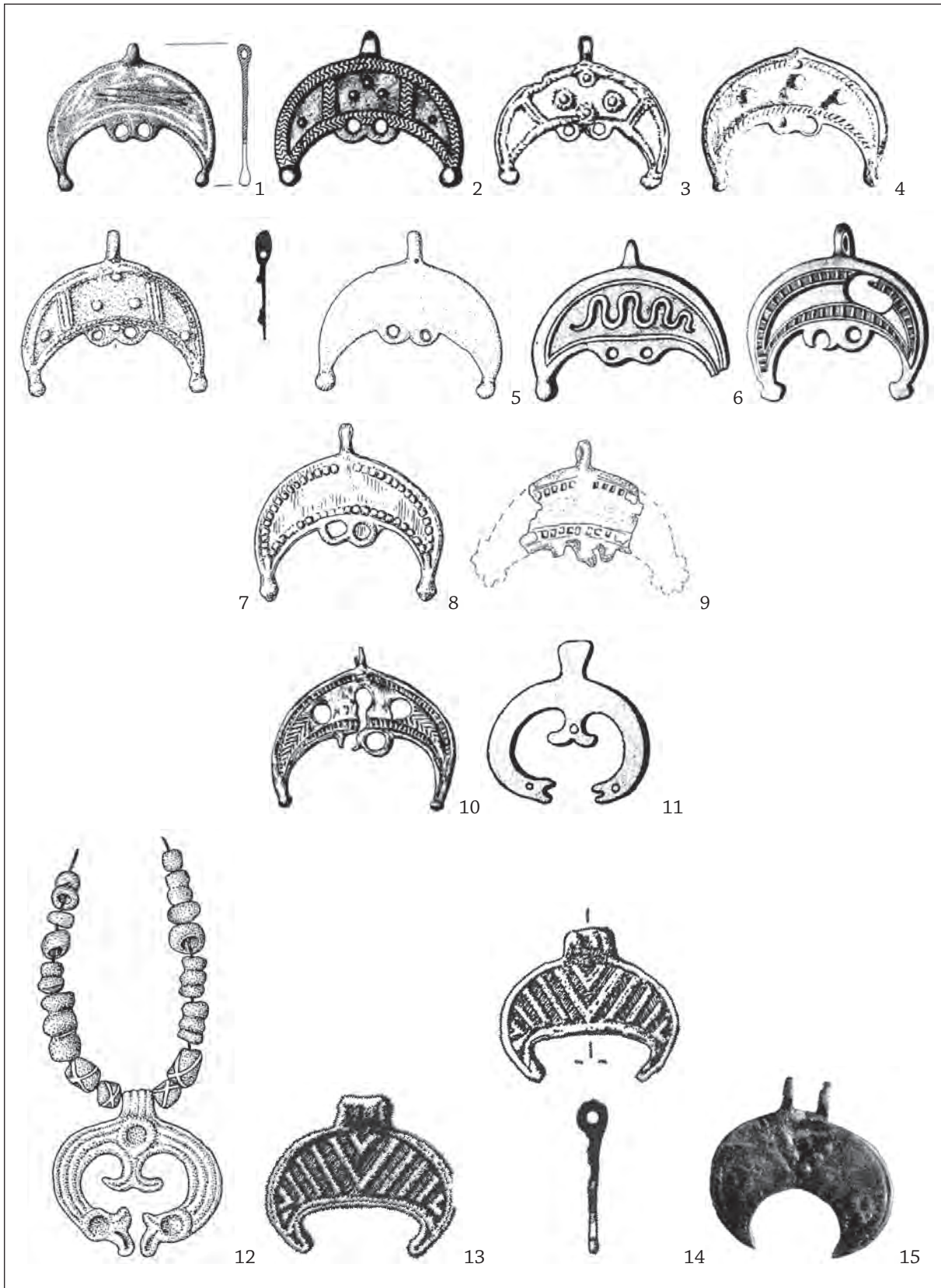


Plate 4. 1: Ikervár-“Virág utca”/M. 52 (taken from Kiss 2000); Type 2 a Kralovánszky. 2: Budapest-“Csepel” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 3: Szekszárd (taken from Mészáros 1962), 4: Tápiószéle-“Szőlő”/M. 1 (taken from Hampel 1907); 5: Vukovar-“Lijeva bara” (taken from Demo 2009); 6: Szentés-“Nagyhegy” (Kralovánszky 1959); 7: Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 118 (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 8: Hurbanovo-“Bohata”/M. 36 (taken from Rejholcová 1976); 9: Oradea-“Salca” (taken from Cosma 2002); 10: Majs/M. 603 (taken from Kiss 1983); 11: Székesfehérvár-“Szárzsrét”/M. 87 (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 12: Michal nad Žitavou/M. 36 (taken from Hanuliak 2004) 13–14: Bagruša-“Petoševci”/M. 141 (taken from Tomičić 2010); 15: Alba Iulia-“Stația de Salvare”/M. 63/1980 (taken from Blăjan 2004).

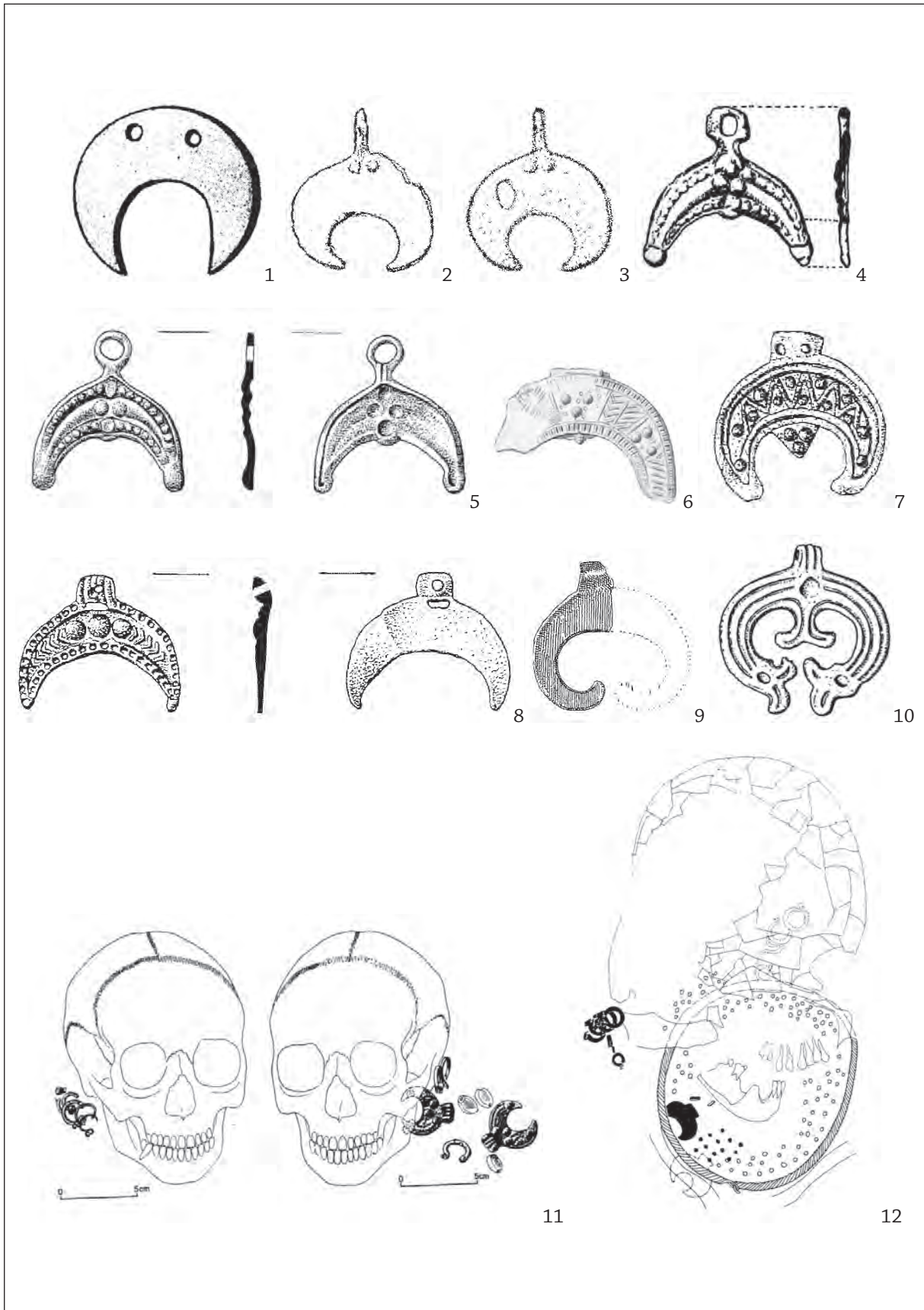


Plate 5. 1: Mezőberény/M. 65; 2-3: Malé Kosihy /M. 127 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 4: Szacs/M. 9 (taken from Mészáros 1962); 5: Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 107 (taken from Nepper 2002); 6: Halimba/M. 651 (taken from Török 1962); 7: Vörs (taken from Költö, Szentpéteri 1996); 8: Püspökladány-“Eperjesvölgy”/M. 92 (taken from Nepper 2002); 9: Pusztá-“Bodoglár” (taken from Hampel 1905); 10: Ipelský Sokolec (taken from Hanuliak 2004); 11: Pustaszentlászló/M. 203 (taken from Szóke-Vándor 1987); 12: Majs/M. 681 (taken from Kiss 1983).

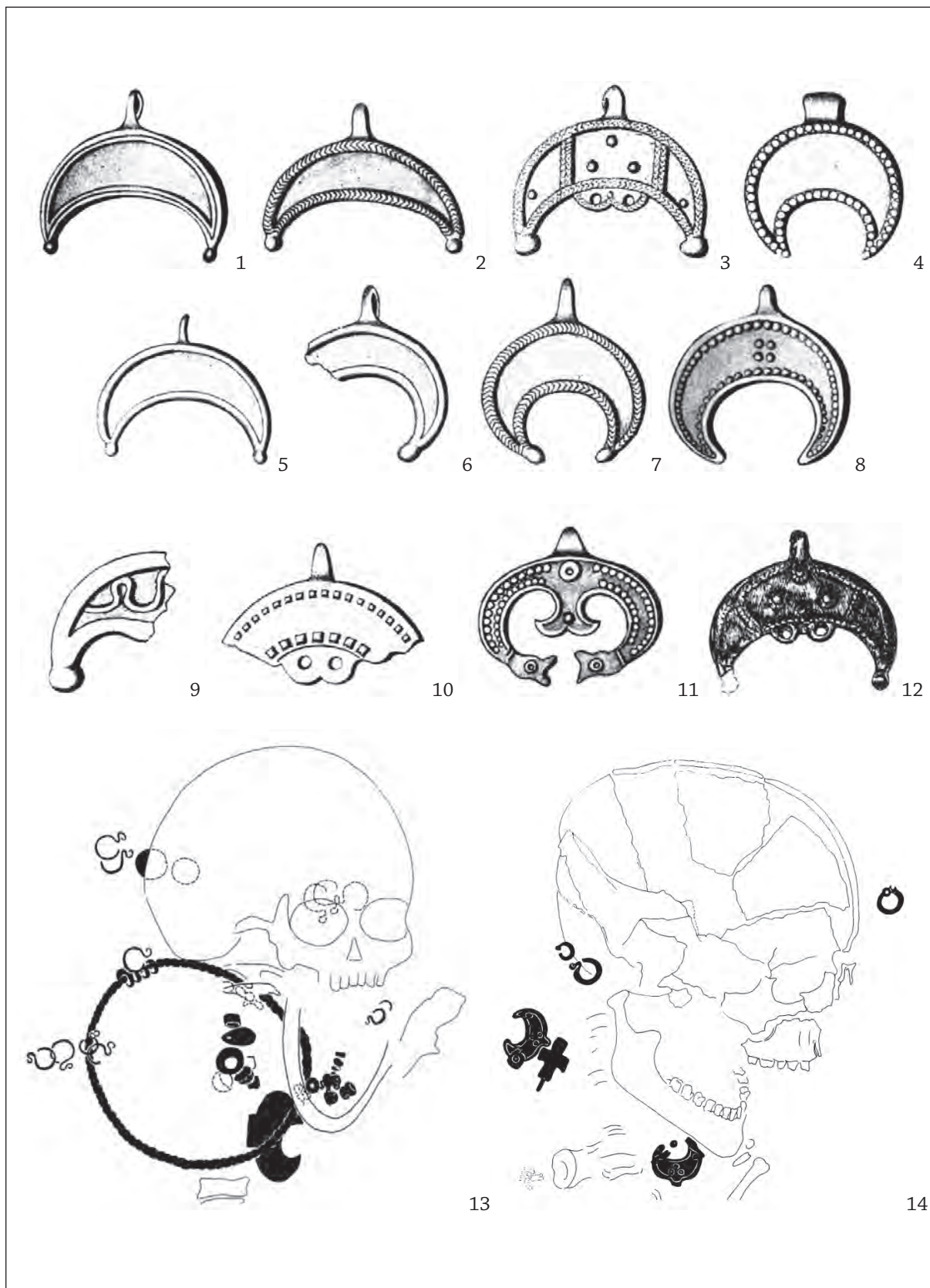


Plate 6. 1: Budapest-“Lipótmező” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 2–3: Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 138, M. 141 (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 4: Szob-“Koliba”/M. 25 (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 5: Felsőszentkirály (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 6: Szentés-“Kökénuzug” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 7: Szolnok-“Repülőter” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 8: Pécs-“Somogy”/M. 33 (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 9: Nyíregyháza? (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 10: Győr-“Belváros” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 11: Szabolcs-“Vontatópart” (taken from Kralovánszky 1959); 12: Pécs-“Szent István tér” (taken from Kiss 1983); 13: Majs/M. 53 (taken from Kiss 1983); 14: Majs/M. 1031 (taken from Kiss 1983).

Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zaláu.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei <i>Agriensis</i> . Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CCA	<i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp).
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galați.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.

FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultural științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA	Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Național. București.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
PamArch	Památky Archeologické. Praha.
Past and Present	Past and Present. Oxford.
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, București.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice și de artă. București.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Național. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București.
SCN	Studii și Cercetări Numismatice. București.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timișoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. București.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. București.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. București.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.

VMÉ
Ziridava
ZM
ZSA

A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava. Arad.
A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.