

Relații Interetnice în Transilvania

Militaria Mediaevalia în Europa centrală și de sud-est



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Lucrări prezentate în conferințele internaționale
Interethnic Relations in Transylvania
Sibiu, 2018-2019

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Zeno Karl PINTER, Claudia URDUZIA și Anca NIȚOI

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CUVÂNT ÎNAINTE

Evul mediu reprezintă o perioadă ce paradoxal se bucură de atenția constantă a specialiștilor dar, în același timp, încă, reprezintă din multe puncte de vedere o perioadă cu multe pete albe. Istoria militară a reprezentat mereu o temă predilectă pentru foarte mulți din cercetătorii perioadei medievale. Chiar și istoriografiile din fostele state socialiste, puternic influențate de curentul marxist, au acordat atenție deosebită istoriei militare. Starea de beligeranță permanentă dintre lumea creștină și lumea musulmană în perioada secolelor VIII-XVII este încă o temă abordată frecvent în mediul științific. Totodată, această perioadă este la originea unor realizări artistice de excepție în literatura și pictura romantic, care au făcut cunoscute unele dintre cele mai importante realizări ale lumii medievale: castelele.

Chiar și astăzi istoria militară a evului mediu reprezintă o sursă de inspirație pentru mulți cercetători. Dacă în urmă cu cca. 50-60 de ani domeniul era dominat mai ales de cercetători de gen masculin, asistăm astăzi la o apetență tot mai mare manifestată pentru această tematică și de către femei. Tematica este departe de a putea fi considerată epuizată și în poziția de a nu mai putea furniza elemente noi de înțelegere a mecanismelor care au guvernat comunitățile medievale

În urmă cu 15 ani se năștea ideea unei conferințe dedicate analizării interacțiunii diferitelor comunități etnice din Transilvania – Relații Interetnice în Transilvania (sec. VI-XIII) – care s-a dovedit a fi o idee care a adunat aproape an de an specialiști dedicați cercetării relațiilor interetnice prin prisma arheologie, istoriei, istoriei artei sau arhitecturii. În anul 2010, ca urmare a unor discuții începute în Varna (Bulgaria) cu colegi din Bulgaria și din Polonia, s-a născut ideea ca sub umbrela conferinței Relații Interetnice în Transilvania, să fie organizată o conferință dedicată istoriei militare a perioadei migrațiilor și evului mediu timpuriu – *Medievalia Militaria in South-East Europe*. Conferința, a cărei primă ediție a fost în anul 2011, s-a bucurat mereu de o largă participare internațională și a dus la publicarea a 7 volume dedicate istoriei militare sub toate aspectele ei, demonstrând că speranța pe care o exprima Zeno Karl Pinter în Cuvântul Înainte la primul volum din seria Relații Interetnice (2005) s-a transformat în certitudine. În acest context cele 7 volume apărute între 2011-2018 reprezintă o contribuție importantă, fiind și singurele volume tematice ce abordează, în istoriografia din România, această tematică.

Volumul de față este al VIII-lea și el grupează comunicări susținute la edițiile din 2018-2019 ale conferinței **Relații Interetnice în Transilvania. Militaria Mediaevalia în Europa centrală și de sud-est**.

Temele dezvoltate în cele 14 studii din cuprinsul volumului dezbat subiecte legate de arheologia și istoria militară și a echipamentelor militare, de arheologia și istoria așezărilor, de istorie a bucătăriei și gătitului, legate de patrimoniul construit sau de istoria și arheologie eclesiastică. Deși aparent studiile reflectă o eterogenitate a temelor, asocierea lor nu face decât să ilustreze multiplele fațete prin care societatea medievală se manifesta, precum și modul în care societatea noastră, contemporană, se raportează la martorii încă prezenți ai acelei perioade.

Studiile ne poartă, nu doar pe un interval cronologic larg (secolele IV-XVIII) ci și pe un areal geografic care pornește din Transilvania (Z.K. Pinter, *O descoperire veche, într-o lumină nouă. Complexul arheologic de la Viscri / Deutsch-Weisskirch*; A. Nițoi, *Arms and Armour from the Medieval Paintings of the Church at Mălâncrav (Sibiu County)*; P. Langa, *The Sword and the Saber – Symbols of Social Position in the Votive Images of Medieval Transylvania*; D. Bacueț, H. Cociș, T. Keresztes *Ordine monastice medievale pe valea Barcăului. Despre urmele mănăstirii pauline din hotarul localității Nușfalău (jud. Sălaj)*; R. Frîncu, Simona Malearov, *Rețete culinare ale landlerilor reflectate în manuscrise și cercetări de teren*), ajunge în Bulgaria (V. Yotov, *Chafing Dishes and Ember Covers Vessels North at the Danube River (30-ies Years of 9th – Beginning of 10th Century)*; S. Popov, *Late Medieval War Hammers from Vatevi Collection (Bulgaria)*; *Elements of the 15th – 16th C. Equipment of Horseman and Horse – Possible Witnesses of the Conflicts Between the East and West*; S. Boyanov, *Localization of the Battle of Adrianople (378), the Causes and Consequences*

of this Military Conflict According to Ancient Authors) pentru a ajunge în regiunea Rusiei (E. Shinakov, V. Guryanov, A. Chubur, *Ownership Settlements of the Ancient Rus Epoch in the Desna Region: Natural, Economic and Ethno-demographic Aspects*). Subiectele prezentate anterior sunt completate de studii dedicate analizării apariției unor motive decorative pe săbii (D. Toichkin, Y. Toichkina, *About the Origin of Swords, Decorated with Special Christian Symbols and Inscriptions*) și de analiza procesului de restaurare a uneia dintre cele mai importante fortificații de pe linia Dunării de Jos (V. Speriatu, *Inițiativa de restaurare și valorificare a Cetății Capidava*).

În încheiere un cuvânt de prețuire trebuie adus colectivului redacțional care a făcut posibilă editarea acestui nou volum: Zeno Karl Pinter, Claudia Urduzia și Anca Nițoi.

Sibiu, septembrie 2020

Prof. univ. dr. habil. Ioan Marian Țiplic

FOREWORD*

Middle Ages is a period of time which paradoxically sees the constant attention of specialists and at the same time is still in many regards an age with many blank spots. Military history has been always a popular theme for many of the researchers studying the medieval period. Even historiographies in former socialist states, under the strong influence of the Marxist currents, have shown a special attention to military history. The permanent state of belligerence between the Christian world and the Muslim world in the period of time comprised between the 8th and the 17th centuries is still a frequent approached theme in the scientific environment. At the same time this period of time is at the origin of some exceptional artistic achievements in Romantic literature and painting, which popularised some of the most important achievements of the medieval world: castles.

Even today the military history of the Middle Ages serves as an inspiration source for many researchers. If some 50-60 years ago this domain was dominated by researchers of the male gender, one can observe today an increasing taste for such subjects among female scientists as well. The topic is far from being exhausted or in the situation of being unable to supply new elements for understanding the mechanisms which governed medieval communities.

15 years ago the idea of a conference dedicated to analysing the interaction between the various ethnical communities in Transylvania was born – Interethnic Relations in Transylvania (6th – 13th centuries) – which proved to be a popular idea, gathering together almost yearly specialists dedicated to interethnic relations in terms of archaeology, history, art history or architecture. In 2010, following some discussions started in Varna (Bulgaria) with colleagues from Bulgaria and Poland, came the idea of organising a conference dedicated to the military history of the Migration period and Early Middle Ages – *Medievalia Militaria* in South-East Europe – under the large umbrella of the conference Interethnic Relations in Transylvania. The conference which had its first edition in 2011, always enjoyed a large international participation and led to the publication of 7 volumes dedicated to military history in all its aspects, proving that the hope expressed by prof. Zeno Karl Pinter in his foreword to the first volume of the series Interethnic Relations (2005) is becoming a certainty. In this context the 7 volumes printed between 2011 and 2018 stand as an important contribution, being also the only thematic volumes to approach this topic in the Romanian historiography.

The volume here is the 8th and it brings together papers presented during 2018 and 2019 editions of the conference **Interethnic Relations in Transylvania. Militaria Mediaevalia in Central and South-Eastern Europe**.

The themes approached in the 14 studies of the volume deal with subjects linked to military archaeology and history and history of military equipment, settlement archaeology and history, history of kitchen and cooking, built patrimony, or ecclesiastic history and archaeology. Although the studies apparently reflect a heterogeneousness of themes, their association only illustrates the multiple facets through which the medieval society manifested itself, as well as the mode in which our contemporary society relates to the still present witnesses of those times.

The studies take us not only through a large chronological frame (4th-18th centuries) but also through a geographical areal beginning in Transylvania (Z. K. Pinter, *O descoperire veche, într-o lumină nouă. Complexul arheologic de la Viscri / Deutsch-Weisskirch*; A. Nițoi, *Arms and Armour from the Medieval Paintings of the Church at Mălâncrav (Sibiu County)*; P. Langa, *The Sword and the Saber–Symbols of Social Position in the Votive Images of Medieval Transylvania*; D. Bacueț, H. Cociș, T. Keresztes, *Ordine monastice medievale pe valea Barcăului. Despre urmele mănăstirii pauline din hotarul localității Nușfalău (jud. Sălaj)*; R. Frîncu, Simona Malearov, *Rețete culinare ale landlerilor reflectate în manuscrise și cercetări de teren*), reaches Bulgaria (V. Yotov, *Chafing Dishes and Ember Covers Vessels North at the Danube River (30-ies Years of 9th – Beginning of 10th Century)*; S.

* Translated in English by / Tradus în limba engleză de Claudia Urduzia.

Popov, *Late Medieval War Hammers from Vatevi Collection (Bulgaria); Elements of the 15th – 16th C. Equipment of Horseman and Horse – Possible Witnesses of the Conflicts Between the East and West*; S. Boyanov, *Localization of the Battle of Adrianople (378), the Causes and Consequences of this Military Conflict According to Ancient Authors*) until finally reaching Russian areas (E. Shinakov, V. Guryanov, A. Chubur, *Ownership Settlements of the Ancient Rus Epoch in the Desna Region: Natural, Economic and Ethno-demographic Aspects*). The subjects already mentioned are complemented by studies regarding the analyses of some special decorative motifs on swords (D. Toichkin, Y. Toichkina, *About the Origin of Swords, Decorated with Special Christian Symbols and Inscriptions*) and by the analyses of the restauration process of one of the most important fortifications of the Lower Danube line (V. Speriatiu, *Inițiativa de restaurare și valorificare a Cetății Capidava*).

Before closing we must add an appreciation thought for the editorial team, who made possible the editing of this new volume: Zeno Karl Pinter, Claudia Urduzia and Anca Nițoi.

Sibiu, September 2020

Prof. univ. dr. habil. Ioan Marian Țiplic

LATE MEDIEVAL WAR HAMMERS FROM VATEVI COLLECTION (BULGARIA)*

Stoyan POPOV**

Abstract: The here presented work is devoted to an interesting kind of impact weapon – the war hammer. In Europe (especially Central and to a lesser degree Western regions) this type of weapon became most widespread during the 15th – 17th c. However, in Central and Eastern Europe they were in use during the whole span of the 17th c., and in Poland and Hungary – till the mid-18th c. In this report, 7 specimens of war hammers unpublished so far are presented. They come from the Vatevi weapon collection, based in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The artefacts represent 5 of the types (II, III, IV, VIII, XI) of Paszkiewicz/Popov classification. These war hammers are accidental finds without data of context. They are found generally in the area of North-Eastern Bulgaria.

Keywords: blunt weapons, Late Mediaeval, war hammers.

Rezumat: Lucrarea prezentată aici este dedicată unei categorii interesante de arme de contact – ciocanele de război. În Europa (în special cea centrală și într-o mai mică măsură cea vestică) acest tip de armă a devenit mai larg răspândită în timpul secolelor XV-XVII. Totuși în Europa Centrală și Estică ea rămas în uz pentru întreaga durată a secolului XVII, iar în Polonia și Ungaria până la jumătatea secolului al XVIII-lea. În această lucrare sunt prezentate 7 specimene de ciocane de război nepublicate până în prezent. Ele provin din colecția de arme Vatevi, aflată în Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Artefactele reprezintă cinci tipuri din clasificarea Paszkiewicz/Popov (II, III, IV, VIII, XI). Aceste ciocane de război sunt descoperiri întâmplătoare fără date despre context. Ele au fost în general descoperite în nord-estul Bulgariei.***

Cuvinte cheie: arme fără tăiș, evul mediu târziu, ciocane de război.

This short work is devoted to an interesting kind of impact weapon, to which specialists have not often paid attention – the war hammer. In Europe (especially Central and to a lesser degree Western regions) this type of weapon became most widespread during the 15th – 17th c. Some written sources, pieces of art and archaeological data dating from as early as the mid-13th and late 14th c. contain data of its function.¹

The war hammers went out of use entirely in the Western European continent in early 17th c. However, in Central and Eastern Europe they were in use during the whole span of the 17th c.,² and in Poland and Hungary – till the mid-18th c.³ In the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire this weapon remained in use till the late 19th c. mainly as a cane or a rod carried by dervishes.⁴

* The here presented work is part of the research under project DN 10/2 entitled „The Bulgarian lands in the military conflicts between the East and the West” funded by the Sci-entific Research Fund of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria.

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*** Translated in Romanian by / Tradus în limba română de Claudia Urduzia.

¹ Laking, G. F. *A Record of European Armour and Arms. Vol. III.* London, 1920, 87 – 89. Laking, G. F. *A Record of European Armour and Arms. Vol. IV.* London, 1921, 331 – 332. Edge, D., J. M. Paddock. *Arms and armor of the Medieval Knight.* New York, 1991, 88 – 89, p. 128, p. 149. Бехайм, В. *Энциклопедия оружия (Руководство по оружию*

ведению. Оружейного дело в его историческом развитии от начала средних веков до конца XVIII в.). Санкт Петербург. 1995, 262 – 265.

² Квитковский, Ю. В. *Великолепные латники. Армии и битвы*, 4, 2005, 46 – 47.

³ Kalmar, J. *Regi magyarfegyverek.* Budapest, 1971, 36 – 37. Paszkiewicz, M. *Polish War Hammers: Czekan, Nadziak, Obuch.* The Journal of Arms and Armour Society. Vol. VIII, № 3, 1975, p. 225. Oakeshott, E. *European Weapons and Armour.* Woodbridge, 2000, 69 – 72.

⁴ Венедикова, К. *За жезлите и бастуните на шейховите и дервишите и няколко предмета от колекцията на д-р Васил Хараланов. Симпозиум: „Сто години от рождението на д-р Васил Хараланов (1907- 2007)”*, 13-15 септември 2007. Шумен, 2007, 413 – 431. Игнатова М. *Дръжки от дервишки бастуни или късносредновековни бойни*

According to the research, the war hammers in use in Poland and Hungary till the 16th c. were similar to the German and Italian ones. Since the same century on they came under the strong influence of the East and various groups and types developed. In Mieczysław Paszkiewicz' view, the Polish war hammers differed from the Western and Eastern types in their handles. Oftenest they were made of hard wood and according to him, they were longer than the ones in the rest of the countries.⁵ I think though the handles of the hammers exploited in Poland as well as in Hungary and the Ottoman Empire had approximately the same length, and we could not draw such a definite ethnic attribution on the grounds of this feature alone.

The distinctions between the Western European and Central- and Eastern European hammers are significant as regards the shape and construction of the fighting part. According to the scanty publications and comparatively small number of published pieces, a couple of basic dissimilarities between the Ottoman and Central European war hammers can be distinguished. First comes the shape of the component – hammer. The striking sector of the Central European specimens is shaped as a flat plate - rectangular or polygonal. The backside of the Ottoman hammers is not a flat plate but displays convexity or is of a spherical shape. Still another distinguishing feature is the missing flutes that furrow the beak of the Ottoman war hammers in contrast to the Central European ones.⁶

There are three classifications of the Late Medieval European war hammers. The first one was presented by E. Oakeshott in 1980. It consists of four types of war hammers, but is rather general and covers small in number specimens from Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Germany.⁷ A more complete and detailed classification was made by the Polish scholar M. Paszkiewicz.⁸ Under the terms of it, there are 6 types distinguished. Bearing in mind the finds from Bulgaria, this classification was

expanded with 10 more types and is presented in the newest typology by S. Popov (the classification of Paszkiewicz/Popov) (Ill. 1).⁹ For the first time in that work some explanations concerning the parts of the war hammers along with the new Eastern European types, were presented (Ill. 2).¹⁰

In this short report, 7 specimens of war hammers unpublished so far are presented. They come from the Vatevi weapon collection, based in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The artefacts represent 5 of the types, of the Paszkiewicz/Popov classification. These war hammers are accidental finds without data of context. They are found generally in the area of North-Eastern Bulgaria.

Type II. (Inv. N 1368 Cat. N 1; Ill. 3). Iron. Beak: short, its section close to a prolonged rhomb, almost horizontal below and curved above. Its height is equal to the one of the sleeve. Sleeve: polygonal outside and elliptic inside. Neck: non-profiled, of a medium length and polygonal section. Its height is smaller than the one of the sleeve and the beak. The back sector is shaped as a slightly flattened sphere.

Type III. (Inv. N 1367, Cat. N 2; Ill. 4). Iron. Beak: curved, with a section of a prolonged rhomb. Its height is equal to the one of the neck, and lesser than the one of the sleeve. The sleeve is rounded, bi-conical in height. The neck is short, of a round section, and bi-conically profiled. The back plate is bi-conical, as the truncated cone next to the neck is shorter than the other one. The back is round.

Type IV. (Inv. N 050614-9, Cat. N 3; Ill. 5). Iron. Beak: curved, with a polygonal section. Its height is equal to the one of the sleeve. Sleeve is rectangular outside, and round inside. The neck is of a medium length, non-profiled and of a polygonal section. The back sector has a bulb – like shape, with a polygonal section of the neck. The back is polygonal.

Type VIII. (Inv. NN 1502; 2615, Cat. NN; 4, 5 Ill. 6, 7). Iron. Beak: slightly curved downwards, with a polygonal section, with flutes running along its entire length. Sleeve: polygonal outside and round inside, with side ears of equal height up and down. Often the side edges of the ears are profiled; sometimes they are straight though and occasionally have

чукове. Симпозиум: „Сто години от рождението на д-р Васил Хараланов (1907- 2007)”, 13-15 септември 2007. Шумен, 2007, 433 – 436.

⁵ Paszkiewicz, M. *Op. cit.*, p. 226.

⁶ Popov, S. *Late Medieval Warhammers*. Archaeologia Bulgarica, XVII, 1, 2012, 97-116.

⁷ Oakeshott, E. *Op. cit.*, 69 – 72.

⁸ Paszkiewicz, M. *Op. cit.*, pl. LXXXI – LXXXII.

⁹ Popov, S. *Op. cit.*, tabl. II.

¹⁰ Popov, S. *Ibid.*, tabl. I.

openings for nails close to the terminations. The beak and the neck are of an equal height, shorter than the height of the sleeve. The sleeve is long, in most of the cases highly profiled, occasionally non-profiled, and of a rectangular section. The back plate and the back are square or rectangular. The war hammers of this type are widespread in Central and Eastern Europe (Poland, Ukraine, Russia, and on the European territory of the Ottoman Empire - in particular in Romania and today Bulgarian lands)¹¹ and are dated in the 16th – 17th c.

Type XI (Inv. NN none, 2617; Cat. NN 6, 7; Ill. 8, 9). Iron. Beak: sharply curved downwards, with a rectangular section, arch-shaped below, and concave in the middle of its upper outline. The height of its base is equal to the ones of the neck and the sleeve. The sleeve is cylindrical, prolonged downwards. The neck is short, non-profiled, with a rectangular section, flat at both upper and lower terminations, and concave at both sides. The back plate is rather slightly outlined and in fact the back makes the rear of the neck. These two war hammers are identical to specimens from northeastern Bulgaria, associated with the army of Vladislav III Yagailo and the Crusade in 1444.¹²

War hammers are an important element in the armament of Central and Eastern European warriors in the 15th – 17th c. The present work contributes to the study of this type of weapon through the introduction into scientific circulation of several unpublished exemplars.

CATALOGUE

1. Inv. N 1368

¹¹ Kalmar, J. *Op. cit.*, 50. kép., p. 36. Свешніков, І. К. *Битва під Берестечком*. Львів, 1993, 233-236. Квитковский, Ю. В. *Op. cit.*, p. 46. Попов, С. *Op. cit.*, 102-103, fig. 8-10. Mărginean, F. *Ottoman-Turkish Archaeological Research in Arad County. Turkish Strongholds in the Second Half of the 16th Century between Mureș and Crișul Alb (The Beginning of a thematic Approach)*. Ziridava Studia Archaeologica, 30, 2016, 221, fig. 5.

¹² Атанасов, Г., И. Йорданов. *Средновековният Ветрен на Дунав*. Шумен, 1994, 32-33, таб. X. Парушев, В. *Нови находки на оръжие от кръстоносния поход през 1444 г.* Известия на Народния музей Варна, XL (LV), 2004, 38, 42-43

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing slightly downwards. The tip is pointed. The lower part is almost horizontal, the upper - arched curved to the tip. The section at the sleeve is octagonal and at the top 4-wall. The walls of the beak, the sleeve and the heel are densely covered with shallow cut leather-resembling lines. The cross section of the sleeve is hexagonal and ellipsoidal inside. Both side walls are decorated with vertical incised lines. On one of the sides, the decoration is strongly wiped out. The neck is octagonal in section. The heel is separated from the neck by an embossed ring. The heel is onion-shaped, the part towards the neck is octagonal and the back is spherically convex.

Overall long. 19 cm; beak long. x height x width 10,3x2,1x1,5 cm; sleeve long. x height at the beak x at the neck 5,5x2,2x2,6 cm; sleeve d opening up and down 3x1,9 cm and 2,8x1,9 cm; sleeve outside width 2,9 cm; sleeve long. x height 0,9x1,6 cm; heel long. x d at the neck x d widest 2,7x1,7-1,9x2,7-2,9 cm

Weight 338 gr

Dating: 16th – 18th c.

Type II

Ill. 3

2. Inv. N 1367

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed. The section is octagonal with alternating wide and narrow walls. At the tip, it becomes pentagonal with the figure facing down. The sleeve is close to a parallelepiped shape. It has the same width and height as the beak. The eight protruding angles at the base of the beak and at the neck are beveled. One of the side walls of the parallelepiped is adorned with a triangle formed by incised lines. Its tip points to the beak. On the other side, there is no such triangle. In the direction of the neck, the sleeve on its two side walls is stepped. The sleeve opening is circular. The neck has an octagonal section with alternating wide and narrow walls. It goes flat with a flat indentation in a biconical heel, octagonal, as the walls extending from those of the neck. The back is an octagonal plane.

Overall long. 12,8 cm; beak long. 7,5 cm; beak height x width at the sleeve 1,8x2,4 cm; sleeve long. x height x width 2,8x1,6x2,6 cm; sleeve d opening up 1,7x1,8 cm, d opening down 1,7x1,9 cm; neck long. 1,3 cm; neck height at the sleeve x middle x heel 1,6x1,5x1,7 cm; heel long. x height 1,5x2,5 cm; plane of the back 1,8x1,8 cm

Weight 240 gr

Dating: 16th – 18th c.

Type III

Ill. 4

3. Inv. N 050614-9

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed. The section is hexagonal, both lateral sides being narrow. At the top, it becomes pentagonal with the figure facing down. The sleeve has close to a parallelepiped shape. It has the same width and slightly larger height than the beak. The two lateral walls of the sleeve are decorated with vertical relief lines. The opening is circular. The neck has an octagonal section with alternating wide and narrow walls. It goes into an intersecting conical heel, 8-sided with the walls concave.

Overall long. 14,5 cm; beak long. 7,6 cm; beak height x width at the sleeve 2,6x2,8 cm; sleeve long. x height x width 2,9x2,9x2,9 cm; sleeve d opening up 2x2,1 cm, d opening down 2,2 cm; neck long. 2,2 cm; neck height at the sleeve x middle x heel 2,3x2,2x2,3 cm; heel long. x height 2x3,2 cm; plane of the back 2,8 cm

Weight 409 gr

Dating: 16th – 18th c.

Type IV

Ill. 5

4. Inv. N 1502

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed with tetragonal section. The sleeve section at the outside is hexagonal and at the inner side is elliptical. From the outside the sleeve is decorated with vertical high-relief lines. The neck has

octagonal section, divided into two equal parts by a vertical parallelepiped plate with embossed decoration on two of its sides. The back plate is shaped like an intersected 8-wall pyramid. The back is octagonal, slightly convex.

Overall long. 41 cm; beak long. x height x width 26,2x2x1,8 cm; sleeve long. x height 4,4x3,6 cm; sleeve d opening 2,5x3,3 cm; neck long. x height 9,8x1,6 cm; back plate long. x width x height 1x4,6x4,6 cm

Weight 806 gr

Dating: second half of the 16th – 17th c.

Type VIII

Ill. 6

5. Inv. N 2615

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed with octagonal section. The sleeve section at the outside is octagonal and at the inner side is elliptical. From the outside the sleeve is decorated with vertical high-relief lines, 5 on each side. The neck has octagonal section, divided into two equal parts by a vertical parallelepiped plate with embossed decoration on two of its sides. The back plate is shaped like a stepped truncated four-walled pyramid. The back is quadrangular, slightly convex.

Overall long. 24 cm; beak long. x height x width 14,3x2x1,4 cm; sleeve long. x height 4,5x2,7 cm; sleeve d opening 2,7x1,9 cm; neck long. x height 3,1x1,7-2 cm; vertical parallelepiped plate in the neck long. x width x height 0,6x1,9x2,3 cm; back plate long. x width x height 1,8x3,7x3,9 cm

Weight 456 gr

Dating: second half of the 16th – 17th c.

Type VIII

Ill. 7

6. Inv. N none.

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed with tetragonal section. On the walls of the beak are incised oblique parallel lines. The cross section of the

sleeve is slightly elliptical on the outside and close to a circle on the inside. The neck has a tetragonal section and with a slight extension goes into the back of the hammer, which is quadrangular. There are 3 incised parallel lines on the sleeve walls.

Overall long. 21,1 cm; beak long. x height x width 14,4x1,5x2,2 cm; sleeve long. x height 2,9x2,4 cm; sleeve d opening 1,9 cm; sleeve d outside 2,9 cm; neck long. x height 2,3x2,1 cm; back width x height 3x3,3 cm

Weight 462 gr

Dating: 16th c.

Type XI

Ill. 8

7. Inv. N 2617

War hammer. Iron. Consisting of a beak, sleeve, neck and heel. The beak is pointing downwards. The tip is pointed with octagonal section and at 3 cm from the sleeve is

tetragonal. On the two side walls of the 4-walled part of the beak are horizontally stamped 2 pairs of stamps resembling three-pointed crowns. The section of the sleeve is elliptical on the outside and close to a circle on the inside. The neck has a tetragonal section and with a slight extension goes into the back of the hammer, which is quadrangular. On the walls of the neck are the same crown-like stamps, one pair on each vertical side, arranged vertically one below the other.

Overall long. 15,4 cm; beak long. x height x width 10x1,9x2,2 cm; sleeve long. x height 3,4x2,3 cm; sleeve d opening up and down 2,7 and 2,7x2,4 cm; sleeve d outside 3,6 cm; neck long. x height 1,9x2,5 cm; back width x height 2,8x2,7 cm

Weight 366 gr

Dating: 16th c.

Type XI

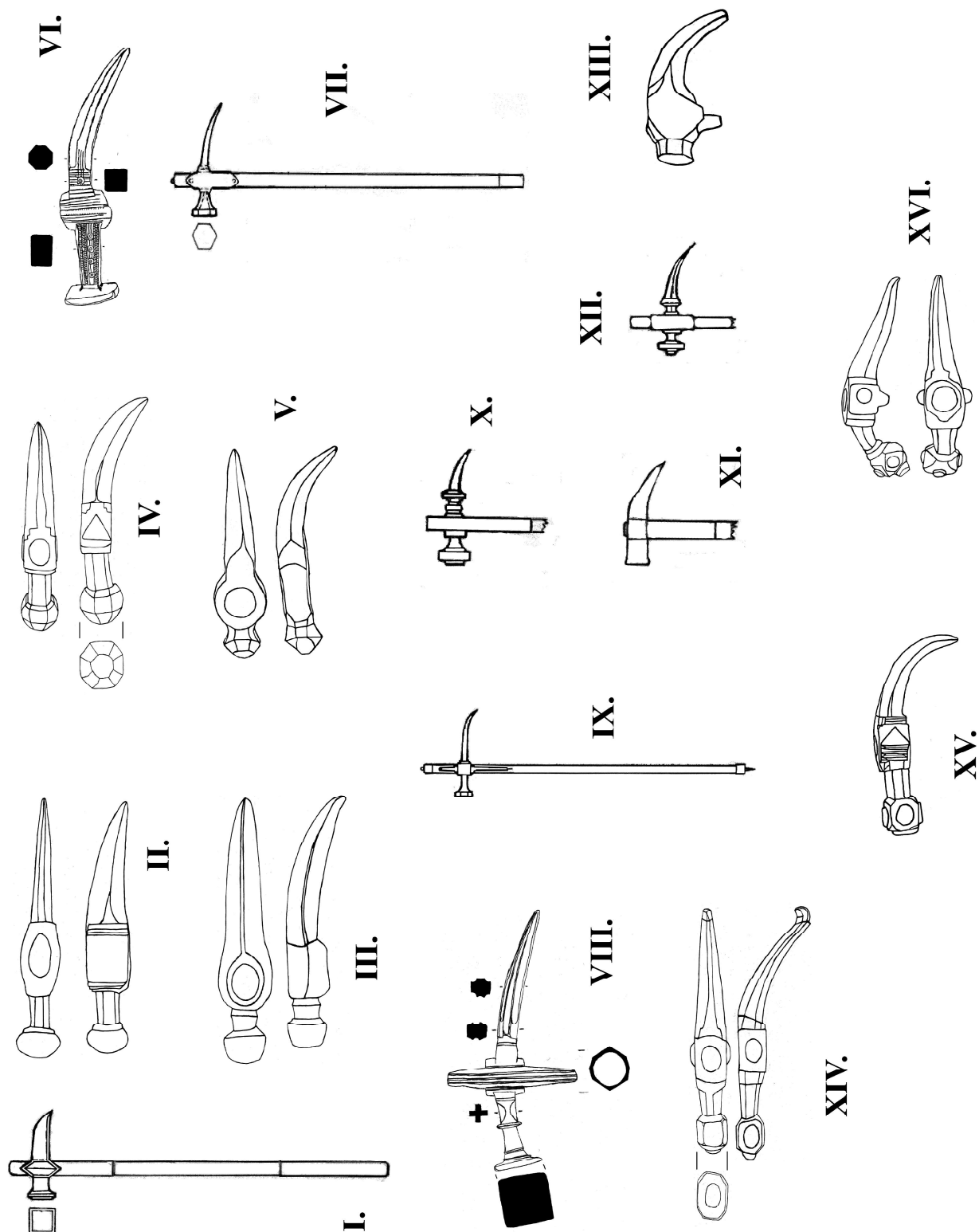
Ill. 9

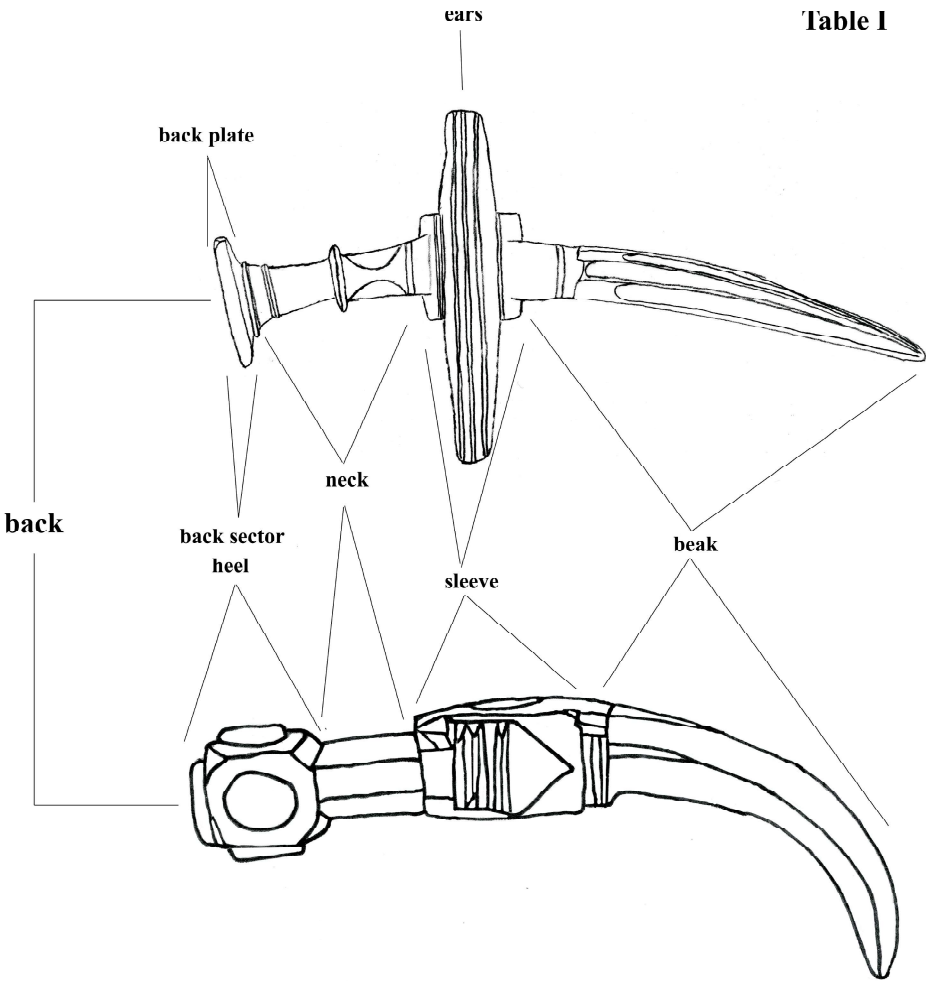
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III. 2



III. 3



III. 4



III. 5



III. 6



III. 7



III. 8



III. 9

