

The National Museum of Transylvanian History from Cluj-Napoca, Romania, is the oldest and most prestigious of the cultural institutions dealing with archaeological and historical heritage in the country.

Situated in a privileged location in the Cluj old town, it owns close to half a million-heritage items in its collections, stretching from prehistory to nowadays. In particular, one could draw attention to its Egyptian (Ptolemaic) collection, a magnificent Neolithic collection and the richest Roman and medieval lapidaries in Romania.

Its team of archaeologists and researchers has a vast experience in dealing with archaeological heritage in general and with Roman heritage in particular. Specialists from the museum were, all throughout the 20th century and are currently, leaders of researching the most important archaeological sites in Transylvania: both Dacian and Roman *Sarmisegetusae*, *Apulum* and the most important forts on the frontiers of Dacia, such as *Potaissa*, Bologa, Gilău or Căței. Furthermore, it is also the largest “enterprise” working in preventive archaeological excavations in the region, among the most important results being Roman rural settlements and stretches of Roman roads. The archaeologists are also involved in quite a number of non-invasive investigations, accustomed with the techniques of geophysics and aerial photography.

In the last couple of years, our museum was involved and led various projects in different contexts and fields. The SEE project entitled *When the ancient everyday life becomes UNESCO heritage. The scanning, digital restoring and contextualization of the Dacian artefacts from the Orăștie Mountains* is a project that the museum benefitted from in 2016, which focused on the Dacian settlements from the Orăștie Mountains. In the course of this project various objects were digitasised, from ceramic vessels and iron tools to reconstruction of architecture from the sites, that were later on concretised in an exhibition, entitled *Dacians Incursions in the Virtual Space* and a catalogue.

Erasmus + Programme: Teaching Methods in Archaeological Field Schools was a partnership between our museum, Babeș-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, University of Vienna, University of Exeter and University of Heidelberg, aiming to teach students modern techniques of field excavation. The project ended with a manual dedicated to those who conduct excavations and want to benefit from a unified method.

The National Programme Limes, for which the museum is also leader, aims to enlist the sites on the Roman frontiers in Romania on the UNESCO World Heritage list. In the frame of the project, the museum is responsible for the entire section of frontier in Transylvania and Banat, where it leads field researches and elaborates the overall documentation for the UNESCO application. The project is part of a transnational effort, stretching from the UK to Syria and North Africa, with the purpose of acknowledging the Roman frontiers (the limes) as the largest manmade monument on the planet. Other stretches of limes were already included on the UNESCO world heritage list, such as Hadrian’s Wall (1987), the Antonine Wall (2008) or the upper Germanic-Rhaetian limes (2005). There is currently in evaluation also the Danube limes (western section) and the lower German limes.

ZMEA (Zei și muritori în Egiptul Antic - Gods and Mortals in the Ancient Egypt) is an interdisciplinary project aiming the restoration and conservation of the Egyptian collection,

one of the largest the museum holds. For this endeavour the museum will collaborate with partner institutions specialised in different fields, such as the Museum of Fine Arts and the Faculty of Arts from Budapest and the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine from Cluj-Napoca.

Pharmatrans is a project dedicated to the history of the Pharmacy Collection in Cluj-Napoca, which is also a big part of the museum's heritage. The final aim of this project is to provide the public and the specialists alike with a 6-volume catalogue of the History of Pharmacy from the museum.

In *ISTER*, the museum, as lead partner, aims to identify and document as many stretches of Roman roads in the Danube region as possible. This will open the way for the other partners to implement their strategy and activities in the purpose of valorisation, presentation and preservation of the Roman roads in the Danube region.

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