

## CIVIL ARCHITECTURE AND HABITAT DURING LATÈNE D IN THE DEPRESSION OF ȘIMLEU

The present study tries to bring into discussion older and more recent discoveries which were made in the western half of Sălaj county (*map 1/1*), zone known under the name of The Depression of Șimleu. Being very well-outlined from a geographical point of view, the depression is marked by geological formations, which had blocked the access within it (we are referring at Meseș and Plopiș mountains, the knoll of Șimleu and the hills of Sălaj. (*map 2*)<sup>1</sup>.

The main passes of entrance in the depression, all being situated along the streams of some rivers, were obstructed, during the Dacian epoch, by the building of some fortresses having a strict military-strategical purpose: (Marca, Stârciu, Tusa, Moigrad-Poguior, Șimleu). Besides their military role, the above-mentioned fortresses were surely used for supervising the salt trade that went across those regions since prehistory (*map. 2*).

Just exactly because of these reasons, in the regions treked by the superior and middle flow of Crasna and Barcău, specifically in the Depression of Șimleu, there had been constituted, very probably during a classical dacian epoch, a tribal union that had its nucleus in the complex of dwellings and fortresses situated on the knoll of Șimleu, a microsystem very rigorously jointed. (*map. 1/1*).

The archeological investigations, systematically made during the last ten years, allow us to support the upper statements and also to substantially complete the former inquiries involving this zone, within the 1st century B.C. — the 1st century A.D.

Regarding mostly the military aspects, which are easier to be investigated, the older studies and accounts, nevertheless, brought significant contributions to the repertoriation of this kind of discoveries made in this zone, and also to approach more sensible aspects of this problem of the spirituality. We are obviously referring to researches that had been made on the Knoll of Moigrad, between 1958—1959, where there was identified a Dacian necropolis for cremation, taking into consideration the statements of the researchers of those times<sup>2</sup>.

The focus of the specialists' attention especially on such aspects, those regarding the military architecture and on the discoveries of Dacian treasures containing coins and spangles (*map. 2*) has permitted the neglect of some other samples of local Dacian civilization that didn't

<sup>1</sup> I. Mac, P. D. Idu, in *Geografia României*, IV, 1992, p. 39—47.

<sup>2</sup> M. Macrea, D. Protase, M. Rusu, in *Materiale*, VII, 1960, p. 361—391; M. Macrea, M. Rusu, I. Mitrofan, in *Materiale*, VIII, 1962, p. 486—504.

lack in importance. We are thinking of the civil architecture, issue which we are going to investigate in the following lines.

As it is already known, the main regions that contain Latene D. discoveries from the Depression of Șimleu, which gained an intense consideration from specialists are: Marca-„Cetate“-systematically investigated<sup>3</sup> by S. Dumitrașcu and V. Lucăcel in 1972, Moigrad- Knoll, searched between 1958—1959 by a group lead by the lamented M. Măcrea<sup>4</sup>, and then by a staff which was coordinated by Al. V. Matei from H.A.M.Z. (The History and Art Museum from Zalău), during 1984—1994<sup>5</sup>. The third place is Șimleu Silvaniei, which was also systematically investigated by archeologists, starting from 1992 and being still and yearly under the attention of the specialists, since then, in the regions „Cetate“ and „Observator“, mainly of a group fromed by dr. M. Rusu, I. Bejinaru and the undersigned.

However, the previous inquiries from Șimleu-Silvaniei, insufficiently carried on by M. Moga<sup>6</sup> (1949) and Al. V. Matei (1978) — Uliul cel Mic and Observator<sup>7</sup> have stood out the necessity of a full-sized approach of this ensemble of dwellings and Dacian fortresses which were identified on the complex of hills from the Knoll of Șimleu.

As a result of so many years of fruitful discoveries concerning the classical Dacian civilization on the Depression of Șimleu (*map. 2*), some micromonographs of every archeological sit are compulsory to be used, the only edited being the one referring to the Dacian fortress from Marca, which was published 20 years ago<sup>8</sup>.

Hence, the gradual approach of every detail of the local Dacian civilization becomes a necessity so as to make possible the elaboration of the monographs.

Such a detail is the civil architecture<sup>9</sup>, which is the most widespread and diverse, at the same time being the least studied one.

For this forward step, we took into discussion some localities on whose territories there are regions containing such discoveries. It's the Knoll of Moigrad we are referring at (*map. 3*), then Șimleu Silvaniei with the Knoll of Șimleu (*map. 1/2; 1/3; 4; 5*) and Marca with „Cetate“.

In the followings, we'll make a presentation of this type of discoveries that concerns the civil Dacian architecture, starting with the Knoll of Moigrad.

Known in the historical literature of this speciality, due to some discoveries that had a strong ritual character that had initially been interpreted as funeral monuments, the Knoll of Moigrad more and more outions to us as a great fortified Dacian settlement, within which— as in some others' cases — there can be also identified unquestionable

<sup>3</sup> S. Dumitrașcu, V. Lucăcel, *Cetatea dacică de la Marca, Zalău*, 1974.

<sup>4</sup> See the 2<sup>nd</sup> note from above.

<sup>5</sup> Al. V. Matei, in *ActaMP*, X, 1986, p. 126—128; Al. V. Matei, C. Stoica, in *ActaMP*, XII, 1988, p. 158—160; H. Pop, in *ActaMP*, XVII, 1993, p. 91—105; in *ActaMP*, XVIII, to be soon printed.

<sup>6</sup> M. Moga, in *SCIV*, I, 1950, p. 131—135.

<sup>7</sup> Al. V. Matei, in *ActaMP*, III, 1979, p. 17—20.

<sup>8</sup> See the 3<sup>rd</sup> note from above.

<sup>9</sup> See the micromonographs: I. Glodariu, *Arhitectura dacilor civilă și militară*, Cluj-Napoca, 1983; D. Antonescu, *Introducere în arhitectura dacilor*, București, 1984.

ritual complexes, adjoining the numerous elements which are specific for a civil settlement.

Therefore, starting from 1958, there had been discovered 213 holes, 43 fireplaces, 6 deepened dwellings, 7 ovens and 17 so-called „ceramical platforms“. It is quite possible that some worse-preserved ovens, due to some special conditions, had been counted as fireplaces, but this fact won't fundamentally change the dates of the problem. Another detail that deserves to be mentioned is the fact that from among the 213 Dacian holes already discovered, at least 30 are holes of heavy stanchions, for which we express our serious attitude of reserve regarding the upper-mentioned chronological assignment.

As far as the so-called „ceramical platforms“ are concerned, we stand for their identification with shallow dwellings. These ceramical platforms include in their stock broken vessels, burned and unburned rough cast of wall burned and unburned bones as well as some other things specific for everyday life (hardware, objects for polishing, grinders and so on). Their form is irregular. They often surpose a fireplace and, more frequently, holes<sup>10</sup>. Such being the case, we consider them as shallow dwellings built on wood beams, because of their high level of vulcanic rock, which is specific for the Knoll of Moigrad. These beams have left behind no archeological traces that could have been detected.

The older researchers made investigations which involved especially the eastern and south-eastern part of the plateau, between 1958—1959, that was over 1 km. in perimeter and a surface of 7 hectares, being on an maximal altitude of 514 meters (*map. 3*).

Generally, the deepened dwellings from the Knoll of Moigrad have a circular plan and they penetrate the rock from about 30—40 cm. till 70 cm. The roff is made up of two slopes and it is supported by stanchions situated within this construction, which deepens even for 0,6 m under the inner level of stepping. It varies from 2 to 3,5 m in diameter. None of this type of dwellings has an inner fireplace. Only in one case the fireplace was found, but it was situated next to the dwelling, specifically under a penthouse. (1993).

This sort of dwellings has in its stock pottery, bones, small tools and stones which had fallen from the roof very probably made of straw (or thatch). Only once (1990), it happened to be noticed a superposition of a hole by such a deepened dwelling, and, for time being, this type of construction was found only along the eastern, southern and nothern parts of the region, more exposed to the winds.

At Marca, in „Cetate“, within a fortress mainly having a military role, which blocked up the access to the Depression of Șimleu, from the western side, on Barcău stream (*map. 2*), there was discovered a hut-like building meant to be dwelt by standing garrison which was stationed there. The discoverers which have published the results of the digging in 1974, didn't give us enough details on the building-plan and on its

<sup>10</sup> The superposed holes may have a cultic character destined for the lasting of the construction or they were simple holes for provisions built under the dwelling, hence being protected from rainfalls; see instances at Cătelu Nou (V. Leabu, in *CAB*, I, 1963, p. 27—28; idem, in *CAB*, II, 1965, p. 56; M. Macrea, I. Glodariu, *Așezarea dacică de la Arpașu de Sus*, București, 1976, p. 23—24.

system of construction. We don't know anything but the respective construction had a fireplace, that it was floored with clay applied directly on the mica-schist of the hillock, that it had a stock rich mostly in pottery, and that this undeeptened hut made of wood and clay was destroyed by setting on fire<sup>11</sup>.

A recent sounding having little proportions, has discovered an older stage of this construction which wasn't set on fire, its clayed floor being maintained unaltered, directly on the rock<sup>12</sup>. Some other new examinations would provide extra information on the type, the role and the inner organization of such a building.

Șimleu-Silvaniei attained to be known in the historical literature of this speciality due to the Vth century-treasures of gold objects, discovered within its territory in 1797, 1889 and later, because of the coming out of at least 5—6 Dacian treasures of silver coins and spangles<sup>13</sup>. This fact as well as the local archeological investigations, determined the realisation of soundings, examinations, on some areas situated in the northern part of the town, namely on the Knoll of Șimleu.

The first place is „Uliul cel Mare“ where 5—7 ritual holes, having a stock rich in silver and bronze spangles, weapons, tools and pottery were discovered between 1945—1947<sup>14</sup>.

As a result, M. Moga made a sounding on the western side of the Knoll, in 1949, and he finally discovered a detached dwelling, two graves and two holes without leaving further details<sup>15</sup>.

In 1978, Al. V. Matei from H.A.M.Z. made six checking sections of the upper-mentioned place, identifying 4 holes, and a dwelling disposed on a bowed slope (30°—40°), having the floor (the part situated on the valley) partially supported by wood stanchions. We are not given other details about the plan and its precarious state of preservation did not probably make possible further investigations in this respect.

We are also informed that, on „Uliul cel Mic“, during a classical Dacian epoch, a small settlement existed, being innately fortified because of some craggy slopes<sup>16</sup>.

The civil Dacian settlement, hypothetically identified by S. Dumitrașcu with the ancient Dacidava- mentioned by Ptolemeu<sup>17</sup>- is semicircularly around and at the base of the „Cetate“ hill<sup>18</sup>, which is nothing else but a branch that very much advanced to the southern part of the Knoll of Șimleu (*map. 1/2*). Many places of this civil settlement came into sight, little by little, making it visible on a pretty large surface (due

<sup>11</sup> S. Dumitrașcu, V. Lucăcel, *quoted works*, p. 8, 10; I. Glodariu, *Arhitectura...*, p. 24—25.

<sup>12</sup> Soundings made in 1992, the results being shared on the occasion of the yearly session of H.A.M.Z. — November, 1993.

<sup>13</sup> Al. V. Matei, *quoted works* p. 17—20, 23—25, 27—31, 38—40; E. Chirilă, Al. V. Matei, in *ActaMP*, X, 1989, p. 95—118.

<sup>14</sup> Z. Székely, *Materiale din campania de săpături arheologice din 1949, București*, 1951, p. 43—74.

<sup>15</sup> M. Moga, *quoted work*, p. 131—135.

<sup>16</sup> See the 7th note from above.

<sup>17</sup> S. Dumitrașcu, in *Crisia*, I, 1971, p. 39—46.

<sup>18</sup> H. Pop, in *ActaMP*, XVI, 1992, p. 129—138.

to the fireplaces, ovens, terraces, having traces of deepened or shallow dwellings, ritual or dustholes, etc).

The former civil Dacian settlement was superposed, during the last century, by three modern roads whose length is over 1,5 km. On the both sides of these roads there can be still noticed terraces arranged in Dacian epoch, most of them being covered by slidings.

The large surface on which the old Dacian settlement lies, make us to consider it as a numerous community, which is, however, hard to be judged in the present stage of investigation.

"Cetate" Hill, on which and at whose bottom the civil Dacian settlement had been developed, became the first target of the project of the systematic archeological inquiry that have started in 1992 and that hints at the exhaustive investigation of the main archeologic sits from the Knoll of Șimleu.

Referring strictly at the aspects that regard the civil Dacian architecture, we are to remember the main discoveries of this kind that had been done on "Cetate" region, during the last three years.

1992, 1st section: an oval Dacian fortress made of ground and wood was identified around the superior mamelon of the hill, having  $80 \times 60$  m in diameter. The stockade is simple, having a fosse in front of it and a rounds-road covered by a roof and laid on the stockade in the external side, and on a wood beam, in the inner side, which is situated at a distance of 4 metres from the stockade.

Beneath this roof, it also appeared an oven endowed with a dusthole that had probably been used by the standing garrison of the fortress. The wood beam from behind the stockade isn't thicker than 10—15 m and it goes deeper into the sterile soil till 15—20 cm (*map. 5*).

Besides this fortress, there had been discovered, between 1992—1994, a part of a settlement used for being dwelt of for other every-day activities, which was situated on the saddle of the hill, that links it with the rest of the Knoll. We are referring at a building which deepens in the sterile soil till 50—60 cm and which has a partially investigated side of over 11 m (*map 4*). The padding of this building ( $L_1/92$ ) superposes three holes (a ritual hole, a truncated-cone one used for provisions and a dusthole).

One of the corners of this construction was discovered in the southern part where it has three stanchions of 0,15—0,2 m in diameter and go deep into the sterile till 0,2—0,5 m. From the hole surface of the upper-described construction there were investigated 20 m<sup>2</sup>, without noticing any division. The padding does not contain many ceramical materials. Some fragments from a damaged fireplace's rough cast were also discovered. This arrangement is situated on the southern edge of the linking saddle.

In 1993, there was also partially investigated a terrace situated in the north-eastern part of the upper-mentioned fortress, next to its external side, arranged on the slope of the hill. The terrace was incompletely destroyed by the building of a road, from it being preserved about 190 m<sup>2</sup>.

Due to the diggings made on the autumn of 1993<sup>19</sup>, about 72 m<sup>2</sup> from the preserved surface of the terrace were discovered, being noticed a series of stages within its Dacian arrangement (*map. 1/3*).

1st stage: it was preserved a fireplace ( $V_1$ ) and a few ceramical fragments form a shallow dwelling.

2nd stage: it is built up a dwelling ( $L_1$ ) which cuts this fireplace and which is of 2,7—3,4 m in diameter and which goes deep into the sterile soil of the place till 0,5 m. The dwelling has a central stanchion.

3rd stage: the terrace is extended to the hill and a divided large construction is raised ( $L_2$ ). There are also identified two rooms, each having a fireplace ( $V_2, V_3, V_4$ ). One of them has a very rich stock which contains pottery, iron and silver on bronze pieces. On the fireplace there are calcinated seeds of horse bean and millet. The stock dates this stage as being happened at the middle of the 1st century A.D. The setting on fire of this construction brings with itself a re-arrangement of the fireplace from the room rich in archeological materials ( $V_3$ ). The building system of the dwelling is fit for the existent type of relief. From the sloping side there is a wood beam endowed, here and there, with stanchions, being buried in a fosse having 20—30 cm in width, and dug in the rock till 30—40 cm. The stanchions go deeper till, 0,5—0,6 m.

The length of the preserved base is of 8 m.

4th stage: the terrace gets narrower and another dwelling with a buried beam is built up ( $L_3$ ), which cuts the former arrangement and whose corner appears in the archeological digging. This dwelling has also an inner dusthole dug into the mica-schist ( $G_{11}$ ).

5th stage: a re-arrangement of the terrace brings with itself the digging of some deepened dwellings, which are quasipolygonal and have stanchions in their corners ( $L_4, L_5$ ).

6th stage: the 80 × 60 m in diameter oval fortress made of wood and ground is built up, having a covered rounds road. The ground and rock taken out after the digging if the fosse are thrown over the earlier uncovered terrace.

7th stage: the fortress is disarranged (probably when the walls on the linking saddle are formed which extend the protected habitable area). Over the oval Dacian fortress, made of weed and ground there is built a large oven (1,8—2 m in diameter). dicovered during the 1992 investigations.

On the spring of 1994, the archeological investigations are started again on the linking saddle, being sounded the two walls with fosse that cuts the saddle and the zone behind the walls (*map. 4*).

On a terrace situated on the northern board of the saddle, there is identified a dwelling ( $L_2/94$ ), whose plan we still cannot define, the

<sup>19</sup> The results were communicated at the XXVIIIth National Session of Archeological Accounts, Satu Mare, 12th—15th of May, 1994, published in the *Cronicle of Archaeological Researches — 1993 Investigations*, p. 64.

digging having only a sounding character. The dwelling is realised by straightening the slope where it made a dingle having 30–40 cm in depth. The dwelling was explored on a 4 m surface and it is endowed with a fireplace. Ceramical materials were discovered in the padding.

During the summer of this year, the archeological researches on the maximal height (597) of Șimleu-Silvaniei Hillock have started. Here the traces of Dacian fortresses were identified, which re-use the older Hallstattiene arrangements. Within the Dacian fortress, there was noticed a group of holes for provisions which -- as the time passed -- became dustholes. The only existing Dacian dwelling is situated at about 30 m far from this group. The dwelling is a shallow one, uncompletely discovered. It was built directly on the rock and it is also polished. The fireplace is arranged in the mica-schist. The stock is rather poor.

The upper enumeration of the main discoverings that may be placed in the category of the civil Dacian architecture, finally gives us a group of about 34 dwellings (*map. 6*). Among these, 11 are deepened ones, the rest being shallow dwellings.

Therefore, I --- the way-of-building criterion which was applied, offers an image of the more frequent types of dwellings which seem to be specific for the investigated zone (*map. 6*).

A. The deepened dwelling category, that is represented by those relevant samples from Moigrad and Șimleu. This sort of dwelling is also divided into three subgroups:

- 1) circular dwellings with central stanchion (hence, having a conic roof), that were discovered in one case at Șimleu „Cetate“ — 1993.
- 2) circular dwellings with two diametrically opposed stanchions, having a twofolded roof and being often met only at Moigrad — 4 instances<sup>20</sup>.
- 3) quadrilateral deepened dwellings with stanchions at their corners, represented by one case, at Moigrad, in 1984, where such a dwelling, having the sides of 4,10×3,5 m, and goes deep in the rock till 30–40 cm. This subtype may also be seen at Șimleu — the civil settlement and "Observator" — (1994)<sup>22</sup>.

B. The shallow dwelling category, which may also be parted into four subgroups, depending on their building system:

- 1) dwellings built on a slope, partially suspended on stanchions. It's the construction from Șimleu "Uliul cel Mic" (1978) we are referring at.
- 2) dwellings directly built on the soil, having their base supported by wood beams or (and) stanchions. There are the instances from Marca and Moigrad (1958—1959, 1988, 1991, 1994), from Șimleu — the civil settlement and "Observator" — (1994)<sup>22</sup>. So, there are at least 18 exemples.
- 3) dwellings with total or half buried wood beams as those discovered at Șimleu "Cetate" (1993). This sort of building system

<sup>20</sup> I. Glodariu, Fl. Costea, *Așezarea dacică de la Șercaia* (in manuscript).

<sup>21</sup> Analogies at Slimnic, I. Glodariu, *Așezări dacice și daco-romane la Slimnic*, București, 1984, p. 20, 26, 27, 35—36, images no. 6, 7, 20, 26, 35—41, 44.

<sup>22</sup> I. Glodariu, *Arhitectura...*, p. 15—17.

was used because of the arrangements made on slopes, in a smooth rock as the mica-schist. There were discovered two such dwellings, one being divided<sup>23</sup> (*map. 1/3*).

- 4) "dwellings" or settlements situated on stockades, having a covered rounds-way as that one discovered at Șimleu "Cetate" in 1992—1993 (*map. 5*).

II. In accordance with the character of the investigated archeological sit, there can be also noticed another division of the above-enumerated instances:

- 1) *in fortresses* we can find them at Marca and Șimleu "Cetate" (2 examples), in 1992—1993.
- 2) *in fortified settlements*: at Moigrad and Șimleu, specifically on "Cetate" and "Observator" (29 dwellings).
- 3) *in unfortified settlements* — as the instance from Șimleu — the civil Dacian settlement from the territory of the town and "Uliul cel Mic" situated on the Knoll of Șimleu.

III. Another typology can be made in accordance with the position of the complex within the local sort of relief; therefore, we found:

- 1) *dwellings situated on heights*: at Moigrad, Marca, Șimleu "Cetate", "Observator", "Uliul cel Mic" (the great majority of them).
- 2) *dwellings situated on plains*: the only example being the civil settlement found on the territory of Șimleu.

The number (doubled) of the shallow dwellings which are specific for hilly or mountaneous places is not accidentally greater, the geographical determinism leaving its impact on the architectonical conception of the Dacian communities from the Depression of Șimleu. It is true that, from among the dwellings situated on plains, only the one from Șimleu could be better delimited and investigated by shallow inquiries<sup>24</sup>, but even in this case the shallow dwellings arranged on terraces made on the slopes of the hill are predominant. However, they are situated by constant debit streams. Such sources of water, having a constant debit must have also existed in the fortified settlements' instance (or the fortified residence's one), from the Knoll of Moigrad<sup>25</sup>, from Șimleu "Cetate" and "Observator"<sup>26</sup>, without whom the existence of a community situated on such heights can not be justified, but because of certain military-strategical reasons.

Regarding these three instances, there was noticed the existence of a systematization conception of the settlement meant to intensively use the fortified area and to offer the best living condition during war or peace times. Hence, at Șimleu "Cetate", a succession of arrangements of the same terrace was observed, so that it, made possible the usage, at a maximal efficiency, of every square metre of the building place (*map.*

<sup>23</sup> *Idem*, p. 17—19.

<sup>24</sup> H. Pop, quoted works.

<sup>25</sup> The source of water which supplied the Roman cistern built on the Knoll, surely had a constant debit even before the Roman conquest, Al. V. Matei, in *ActaMP*, X, 1986, p. 126—128.

<sup>26</sup> The Knoll of Moigrad is even now rich in sources of water situated near the zones fortified during the Dacian epoch.



1/3). In the same zone, on the linking saddle and behind the protecting walls, there was found a group of archeological complexes which were situated on the both sides of the highest zone of the saddle, probably used as a way of access from the exterior, across the settlement to the superior mamelon (*map. 4*).

Such an outlook was formulated regarding the same region from Şimleu "Observator", where there is a Dacian fortress situated on a higher altitude. Beside this fortress having a strict military role (maybe one of sheltering), there is another one which lies on a larger surface, arranged on stretched and straight zones within whose perimeter there were built dwellings, workshops and holes, the last two being grouped at a certain distance from the zone of the dwellings.

A visible opinion on a systematization of the buildings within the perimeter of the settlement, may be also taken from the investigations made on the Knoll of Moigrad (*map. 3*).

The surface used during the Dacian epoch represents only two thirds from the whole area of the plateau of the knoll, which measures 70.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the 45.000 m<sup>2</sup> used during 200 years before the Roman conquest are mostly represented by the borders of the plateau, which were sheltered from the winds due to a diminished altitude, compared with the top of the hill.

From the 70.000 m<sup>2</sup> of the platform, there were systematically investigated only about 2,300 m<sup>2</sup> (3,2%), starting with 1958. In these 2,300 m<sup>2</sup>, there were found 213 holes (38 of them are having stanchions), 43 fireplaces, 7 ovens, 6 deepened dwellings and 17 shallowed ones. An estimation on the whole surface that could have been dwelt — 45,000 m<sup>2</sup> — would give figures hard to be accepted: 3,580 holes, 841 fireplaces, 136 ovens, 117 deepened dwellings and 332 shallow dwellings. The proportion dwellings — holes would be 1 dwelling/ holes, an unusual situation for a Latene D settlement<sup>27</sup>. If we took into discussion a six members family we would get a community of 1700 inhabitants, on condition that all the dwellings were contemporary, which is impossible from the very beginning.

The actual of the investigations does not allow us, for the time being, to draw a final conclusion, due to the sounding-character of the archeological inquiries concerning both the archeological site from the Knoll of Moigrad — where there are necessary to be made exhaustive diggings on representative microzones — and the fortresses and settlements from Şimleu-Silvaniei.

Even if there were made sensible progresses in the search of these regions and in the debates of the upper-discussed issue, the conclusions are not and can not be final, without the investigation and the search of the unfortified civil Dacian settlements, unsufficiently known, not only from the Depression of Şimleu.

As it could be noticed, the civil Dacian architecture from those few known zones situated in the Depression of Şimleu do not make an

<sup>27</sup> We must include in our estimates the fact that from among the 213 holes, the 30 ones having stanchions being subtracted, there still remain 183 from which numerous enough are the holes with an unquestionable ritual character.

exception regarding the already acknowledged typologies<sup>28</sup>. However, there are small and rare exceptions which may not be considered as lacking in importance, that can also be placed among this sort of discoveries from the investigated zone.

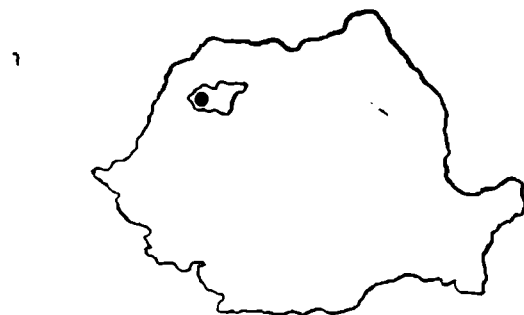
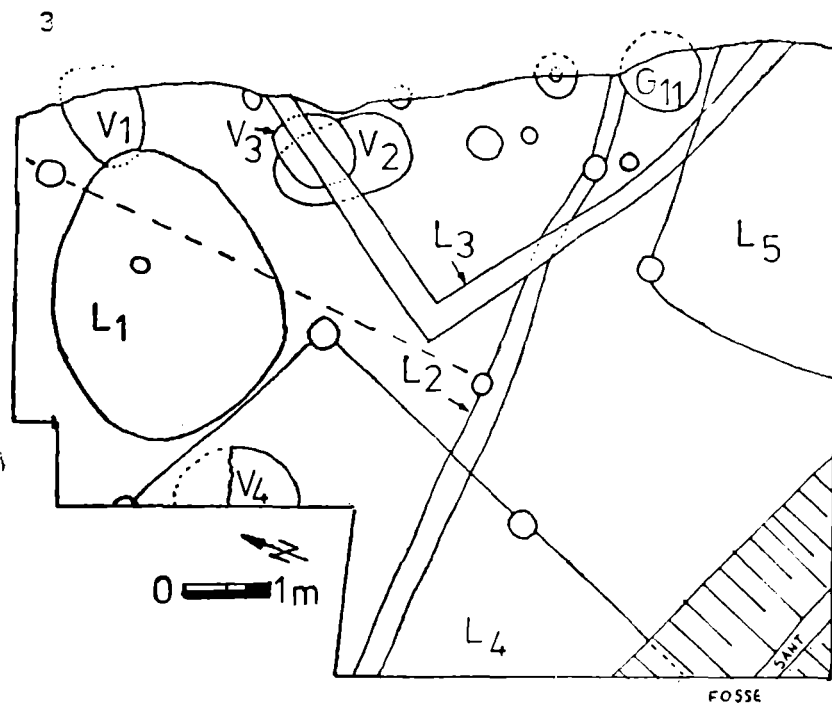
HOREA POP

*ANNEX I — THE LIST OF THE LOCALITIES CONTAINING DACIAN  
DISCOVERIES FROM SĂLAJ COUNTY\**

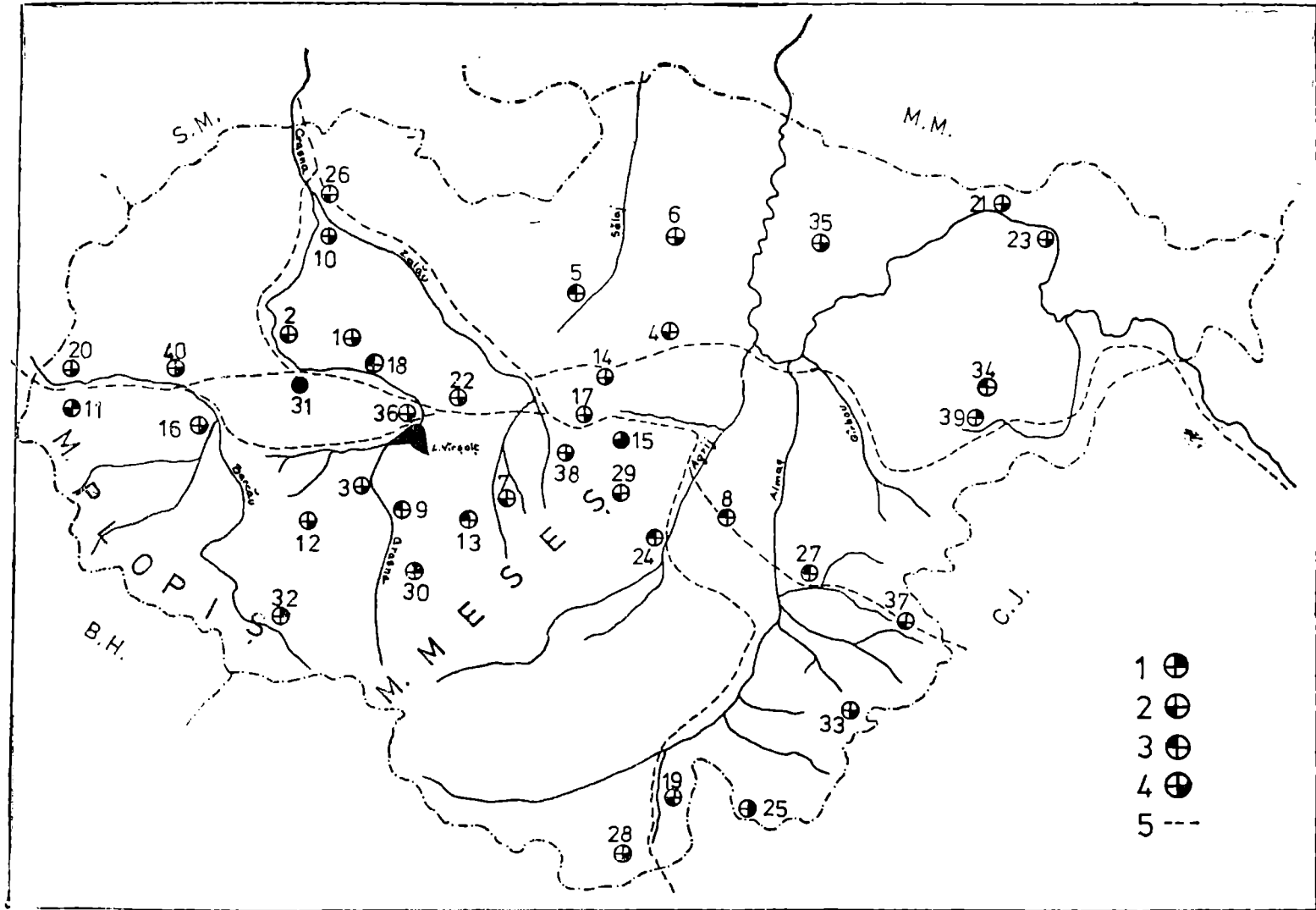
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. BĂDĂCIN           | 21. RĂSTOCI            |
| 2. CEHEI             | 22. RECEA              |
| 3. CRASNA            | 23. ROGNA              |
| 4. CUCEU             | 24. ROMĂNAȘI           |
| 5. DOBA MARE         | 25. RUGINOASA          |
| 6. DOMNIN            | 26. SĂRMĂȘAG           |
| 7. FETINDIA          | 27. SĂMPETRU ALMAȘULUI |
| 8. GĂLPĂIA           | 28. STANA              |
| 9. HOROATU CRASNEI   | 29. STĂNA              |
| 10. LOMPIRT          | 30. STĂRCIU            |
| 11. MARCA            | 31. ȘIMLEU SILVANIEI   |
| 12. MARIN            | 32. TUSA               |
| 13. MESEȘENII DE SUS | 33. UGRUȚIU            |
| 14. MIRȘID           | 34. VALEA CIURENILOR   |
| 15. MOIGRAD          | 35. VĂDURELE           |
| 16. NUȘFALAU         | 36. VĂRȘOLT            |
| 17. ORTELEC          | 37. VOIVODENI          |
| 18. PERCEI           | 38. ZĂLAU              |
| 19. PETRINDU         | 39. ZĂLHA              |
| 20. PORT             | 40. ZĂUAN              |

<sup>28</sup> I. G'odariu, *quoted works*.

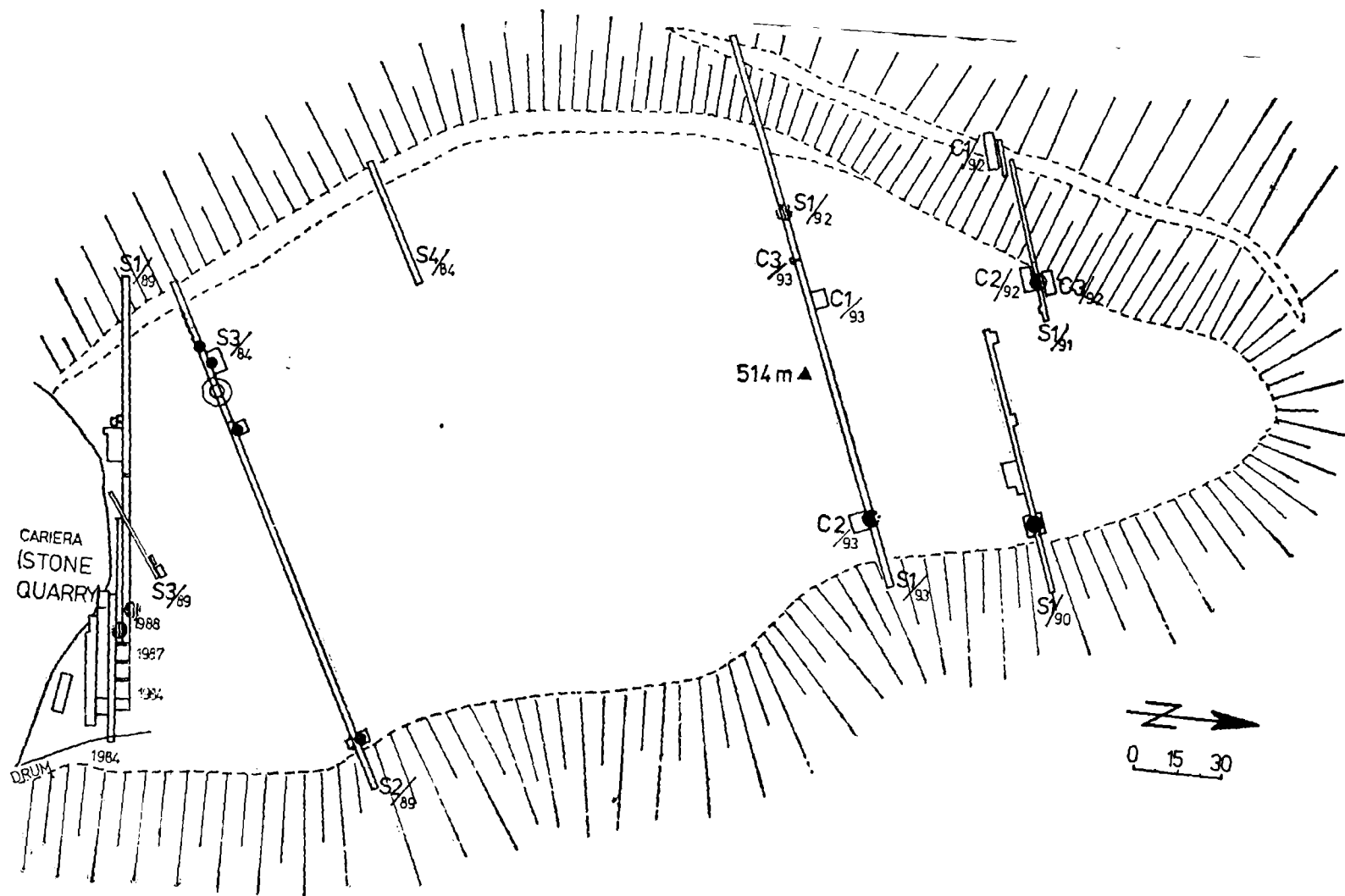
\* In accordance with Al. V. Matei, in *ActaMP*, III, 1979, p. 11—40 and *ActaMP*, X, 1986, p. 95 — 117 with the undersigned's subsequent completion. The numbers correspond to those from map 2.



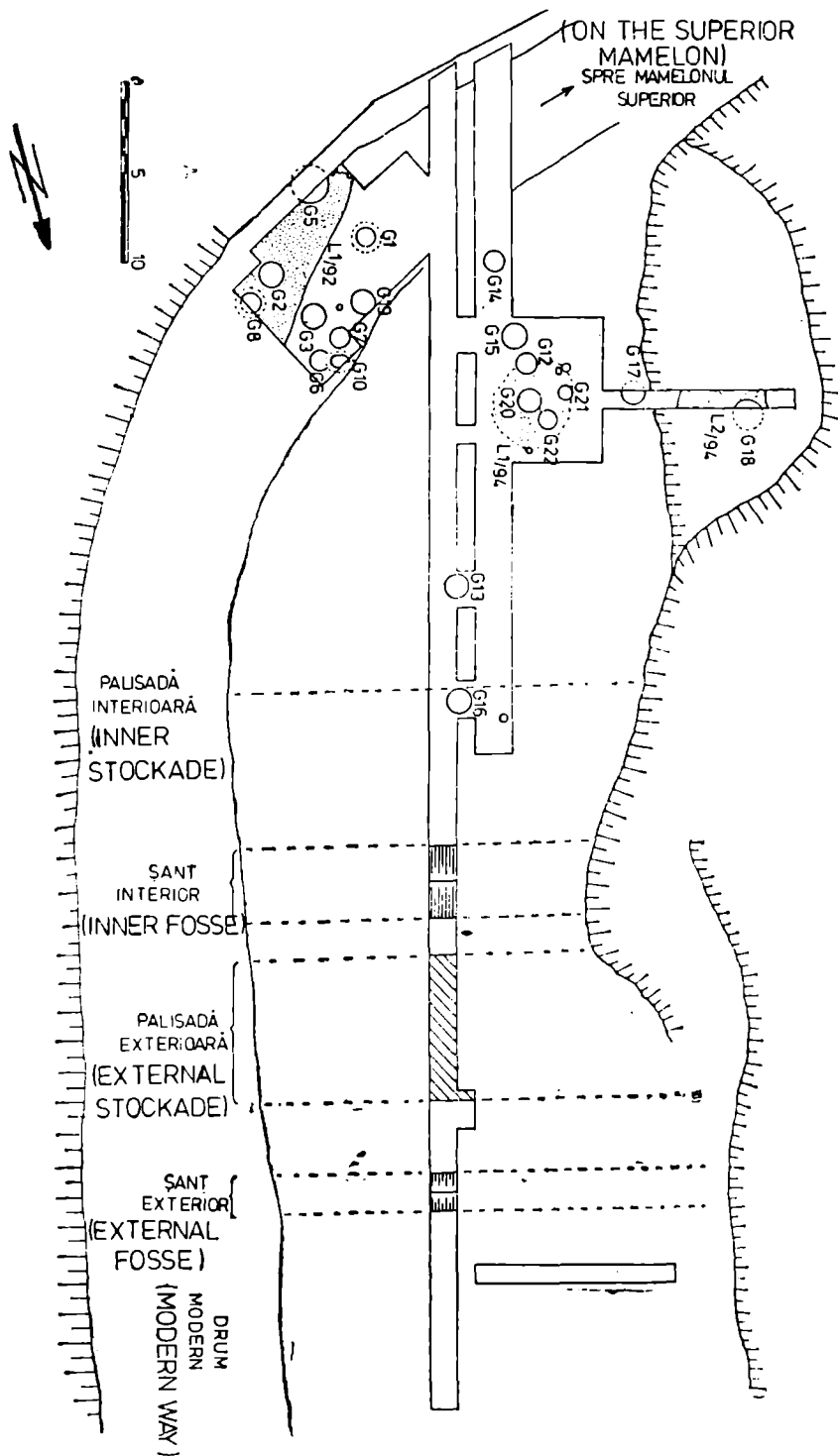
Map 1. 1<sup>st</sup> image: The position of Sălaj county on the map of Romania; the black point represents the Depression of Șimleu.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> image: The plan of Șimleu-Silvaniei town and of a part from the Knoll of Șimleu. The stressed line represents the outline of the civil Dacian settlement from the bottom of "Cetate" hill, and the black point represents the Dacian fortress arranged on the superior mamelon of the hill.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> image: Șimleu-Silvaniei, "Cetate", 1993, cassette 1 from terrace I, plan. (L = dwelling, V = fireplace, G = hole).



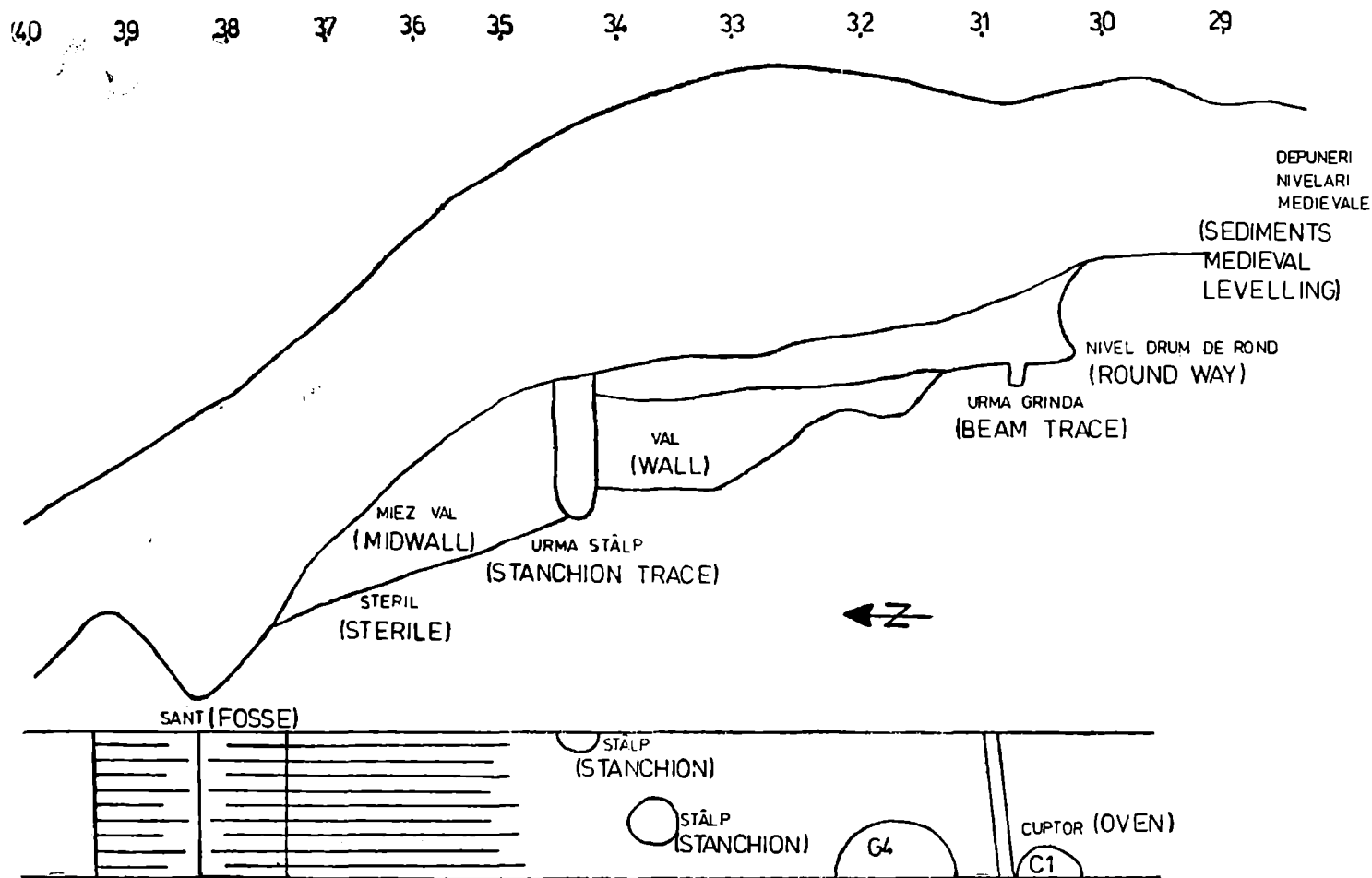
Map 2. Sălaj county with the discoveries from the Dacian epoch. 1: fortresses; 2: treasuries; 3: isolated discoveries; 4: settlements; 5: the ancient way of the salt (see annex 1)



Map 3. The Knoll of Moigrad; the general plan of the diggings. The dotted line represent the places of the fortresses. The full circle: deepened dwellings; The hachured ones: shallow dwellings.



**Мәтін 4. Șimleu Silvaniei, "Cetate" — the linking saddle general plan of the diggings, 1892—1994 (G = hole, L = dwelling).**



Map 5. Șimleu Silvaniei. "Cetate", 1992, section S<sub>1</sub>, plan and profile of the fortress having a covered rounds way.

NR	LOCALITY	YEAR	DEEPEENED DWELLING			SHALLOW DWELLING				TOTAL	TOTAL
			CIRCULAR		C	D	E	F	G		
			A	B							
1	MARCA	1972					1			1	1
2	MOIGRAD	1958-59					11			11	23
3		1984	1		1					2	
4		1988					2			2	
5		1989		2						2	
6		1990		1						1	
7		1991					1			1	
8		1992					1			1	
9		1993		1						1	
10		1994						2		2	
11	ŞIMLEU ORAŞ	1992		X			X				10
12	ULIUL CEL MIC	1978				1				1	
13	OBSERVATOR	1994					1			1	
14	CETATE	1992			1				X	1	
15		1993	1		2			2	X	5	
16		1994		1			1			2	
TOTAL			1	3	4	1	20	2	X		
TOTAL			7		4						
TOTAL			11			23					34

Map 6. Statistical list of the investigated dwellings in accordance with the way-of-building criterion.