

THE DACIAN FORTIFICATION FROM SOMEȘU RECE – “DEALUL CUSTURII” (GILĂU, CLUJ COUNTY)

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Abstract: The Dacian civilisation has not been uniformly studied and recognized on its entire geographical area, great research deficiencies being found even in the case of the intra-Carpathian region, like for instance the Someșul Mic river basin. In Mid La Tène a direct contact space between the Celtic population and the local background representing a powerful intra-Carpathian “Laténization” focal point was in existence in the area separating the upper and lower basins of Someșul Mic river. There lays a true road junction of the Dacian Antiquity, where some of the main trade routes across Transylvania joined. Like elsewhere in Dacia, a significant population growth occurred after the disappearance from the area of the markers of a Celtic presence, archaeologically outlined by both the increase in the number of settlements and the construction of certain fortifications, as well as in an intensified monetary circulation. Herein, I attempted to define more clearly the nucleus of Dacian inhabitancy by the feet of Gilău Mountain, in the light of the identification of an insofar unknown fortification. Lastly, there were discussed a few aspects related to the location of the pre-Roman centre of Νάπουκα.

Keywords: fortifications; Dacians; Late La Tène; Gilău Mountains; Νάπουκα.

Rezumat: Civilizația dacică nu este uniform studiată și cunoscută pe întreg arealul său geografic, existând mari lacune de cercetare chiar în aria intracarpatică, așa cum este cazul bazinului Someșului Mic. În La Tène-ul mijlociu, în zona ce separă bazinul superior de cel inferior al Someșului Mic, a existat un spațiu de contact direct între populația celtică și mediul autohton, reprezentând un puternic focar de „laténizare” intracarpatic. Tot aici se afla un adevărat nod rutier al antichității dacice, prin intersectarea câtorva dintre principalele drumuri comerciale din spațiul transilvănean. După dispariția celților din această zonă se constată și aici, ca de altfel în toată Dacia, o importantă creștere demografică, reliefată arheologic atât prin înmulțirea numărului de așezări și ridicarea unor fortificații, cât și printr-o intensă circulație monetară. În acest articol am urmărit conturarea mai clară a nucleului de locuri dacice de la poalele Munților Gilăului, ca rezultat al descoperirii unei fortificații dacice necunoscute în literatura de specialitate până în acest moment. În final am discutat câteva aspecte legate de localizarea centrului preroman Νάπουκα.

Cuvinte cheie: fortificații; daci; La Tène târziu; Munții Gilăului; Νάπουκα.

In the interval of approximately one century of activity, from early 20th century until these days, the Dacian branch of the Cluj-Napoca Classical archaeology school has focused its research on the spectacular complex from Orăștie Mountains, including the capital of the Dacian Kingdom, Sarmizegetusa Regia, as well as the many Dacian fortresses and open settlements scattered over its peripheral territory. Such archaeological activity, more or less intense over time, explains the extremely low level of knowledge and research of Dacian realities in the Someșul Mic river basin.

The micro-region has benefited of a single synthesis of the finds originating in the Cluj county¹, the brief presentation of the excavations carried out at Aghireșu-Fabrici - "La Stoguri"², the publication of certain materials identified at Florești-"Cetatea Fetei"³ and the fortified Dacian settlement from Sălicea, close to "Vârful Peana"⁴.

The insofar identified Mid La Tène settlements assigned to the local population are not many, namely those from Cluj-Napoca-"Băile Someșeni"⁵, Suceagu-"Hălăștău"⁶ and Florești-"Șapca Verde"⁷, the latter likely belonging to the settlement at "Sinitău" on the territory of Cluj-Napoca, and their modest character does not comply with the wealth and military power suggested by the issues of the "Crișeni-Berchieș"⁸ and "Tonciu"⁹ type tetradrachms. In the following period, known as the *classical phase* of Dacian development, the centre in the upper basin of Someșul Mic river, that pre-Roman Νάπουκα, whose existence is still doubted by some, is increasingly clearer outlined both by numismatic evidence¹⁰ and fortifications¹¹. In this area, in the upper basin of Someșul Mic river, two well delimited inhabitancy nuclei appeared that together formed an important complex of Dacian settlements and fortifications. One comprises the "Cetățuia" in Cluj-Napoca, the late Dacian settlement at "Băile Someșeni", "Cetatea Fetei" and the fortified settlement close to "Vârful Peana", hence the territory of the current city of Cluj-Napoca. The other is located in the Someșul Cald and Someșul Rece rivers interflow area, which I shall discuss herein.

I previously argued that the mixed hoard identified before 1844 coming from an unknown find spot close to the village of Someșu Cald should be linked to the Dacian settlement on "Cetate" hill from Someșu Rece¹². Most likely, this hoard was discovered somewhere on the northern hill slopes, those facing Someșu Cald. Its inventory, which later reached Vienna, consisted of one silver chain (Horedt B1 type) with nine nail-shaped pendants (Horedt F1a type), three silver chains attached to a silver ring and 438 coins, of which 318 Dyrrhachium drachmas and 120 Roman Republican denarii, the latest dating to 50 BC¹³, placing the moment of its deposition in the last decade of Burebista's reign. This is the most consistent Dacian hoard known from the entire Someșul Mic river basin.

The fortified settlement from Someșu Rece-"Cetate" (Pl. I/1; II/2) was known for a very long time, as early as the second half of the 18th century¹⁴ and has been

¹ Florea 1985-1986, 755-766.

² Ferenczi 1986, 83-94.

³ Rustoiu 1993, 63-75.

⁴ Bereteu 2012, 109-122.

⁵ Mitrofan 1965, 666; Daicoviciu 1974, 22-23.

⁶ Crișan 1969, 275, no. 289.

⁷ Pupeză 2008, 37-72.

⁸ Chirilă 1965, 185-200.

⁹ Chirilă, Chifor 1979, 59-79.

¹⁰ Florea 1985-1986, 763-764.

¹¹ Bereteu 2012, 114.

¹² Bereteu 2012, 110.

¹³ Pârvan 1926, 536, Fig. 370; Popescu 1937-1940, 202; Horedt 1973, 137, 141; Glodariu 1974, 272, nos. 76, 293; no. 293; Spănu 2012, 243, no. 108.

¹⁴ Ferenczi 1964, 68, note 13.

accurately conjectured, this time, almost a century ago by I. Marțian as including a Dacian level¹⁵. The site was excavated in 1931 by Al. Ferenczi who cut a trench through the imposing rampart, curiously termed "Șanțul Mare" ("the Great Ditch") (Pl. I/2), yet without reaching everywhere the native rock. The excavation was continued in 1962 by Șt. Ferenczi. There were recognized at least two construction phases of the rampart, which was formed of a burnt core covered with earth and the charred traces of a double palisade made of fir and oak logs¹⁶. The identified ceramic material in the rampart shows that this was built and rebuilt in the early First Iron Age¹⁷. Although Dacian materials were not found inside the rampart, it is very likely that the Dacians had also restored it at least partially, or that they at least built a palisade, being expected that in the event of a Dacian reconstruction the used earth would have especially contained artefacts from the First Iron Age layer. It remains to be seen whether future excavations will confirm or not the Dacian reconstruction of "Șanțul Mare".

By ca. 70 meters south-west of the "Șanțul Mare" lies another rampart, called "Șanțul Mic" ("the Small Ditch"), rather flat, made of earth and river pebbles, which shows in the profile made by the road cutting it, lacking pottery fragments that would allow a more accurate dating¹⁸.

Insofar, the Dacian pottery found on "Cetate" is scarce. The lasting character of inhabitancy in the settlement is however underlined by the existence of a Dacian millstone kept with the National History Museum of Transylvania¹⁹. A small lot of pottery fragments is currently with the restoration department of the same Museum. Amongst, neither may be considered "archaic, dating to the 3rd - 2nd centuries BC", as previously maintained²⁰, but belong to the *classical phase*, similarly to the jug published by I. H. Crișan, who then assigned it to the second phase of the Dacian pottery, thus still to the 3rd - 2nd centuries BC²¹. Should we also consider the accumulation period of the coins in the hoard at Someșu Cald, namely the second half of the 2nd century BC and first half of the following century, one may assume that the Dacian settlement there emerged most likely sometime in the second half of the 2nd century BC.

No conclusions may be drawn concerning the spread of the Dacian inhabitancy on "Cetate", but it is hard to believe it compactly occupied the entire surface of over 10 ha that was fortified by early First Iron Age. It is plausible that house clusters also existed outside the fortified area, possibly nearby certain springs. Most likely, the Dacian inhabitancy clustered especially in the eastern side of the plateau, where on the surface of the earth road, close to "the Great Ditch", I identified three pottery fragments that certainly belong to the Dacian period.

Two of the three fragments belong to hand-made jars of coarse clay and fired in oxidising atmosphere. One has a medium-sized round button applied (Pl. IV/1), while

¹⁵ Marțian 1921, 22.

¹⁶ Ferenczi 1964, 70-73, Fig. 2.

¹⁷ Ferenczi 1964, 75.

¹⁸ Ferenczi 1964, 69.

¹⁹ Ferenczi 1964, 75.

²⁰ Popescu 1963, 455-456; RepCluj, 365.

²¹ Crișan 1969, 275, no. 284, Pl. LX/2.

the other exhibits a flattened button with three finger impressions (Pl. IV/2) having close analogies in the fortified settlement at Sălicea²². Together with these, a pedestalled bowl fragment (Pl. IV/3), wheel-thrown, made of fine clay, fired in an oxidising atmosphere and covered with a grey slip was also found. While it lacks the rim end, the wall thickness and the large diameter of the cup point to a pedestalled bowl of the massive category.

Another pedestalled bowl fragment (Pl. IV/4) was identified on the earth road, yet somewhat downwards, in the area of the sharpest road turn before climbing to the plateau. This pedestalled bowl is particular, firstly due to its clay that contains also graphite dust. It was fired in a reducing atmosphere, resulting in its dark colour. Both the wall, unusually slender, of the cup and the rim, thicker, were uniformly fired in the kiln, compared to the other pedestalled bowl, much more massive and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, though with a grey core delimited in profile. Another rarely identified aspect of the dark pedestalled bowl is the decoration, applied both on the rim as well inside the cup (Pl. IV/4a). Due to the rather small size of the fragment, one may not know whether the entire inner surface of the cup was decorated or only its upper part, which displays a subtle and carefully drawn polished decoration made not in the usual continuous style, but a discontinuous one. On the rim, just near the cup, a bunch of three parallel lines are distinguishable. Inside the cup another bunch of three lines delimits the upper part of a register comprising a decoration in the shape of the letter V, formed from bunches of five lines. The polished decoration of pedestalled bowls is common²³. Many pedestalled bowls decorated by polishing on both rim and cup, yet in a different manner, were identified at Ocnița²⁴. Furthermore, they are constant, though not general, in Dacian settlements of higher importance.

All four fragments can be only broadly dated in the interval between the 1st century BC – 1st century AD. For now, one may not exclude the supposed earlier Dacian level on “Cetate” (3rd–2nd centuries BC), however clear evidence to this effect is still missing.

The settlement from Someșu Rece–“Cetate” is the central point of the Dacian inhabitancy in the spring area of Someșul Mic river, yet it did not exist isolated in the mountain space by the feet of Gilău Mountains. Another Dacian settlement, still rather obscure scientifically, was recorded on the large plateau of “Pădurea Orașului” at Gilău²⁵. No archaeological material that would document it was published, all summing up to its mention by Șt. Ferenczi following verbal information received from M. Rusu. Though there can be no doubt on the scientific expertise of the two scholars, despite many attempts, I was yet unable to identify it with certainty due to the large forested surface of the respective plateau. Instead, one should be extremely cautious in maintaining the existence of the supposed fortified settlement east of “Dâmbul Țiganilor”²⁶. Most likely, this is a confusion related to the Bronze Age fortified

²² Bereteu 2012, Pl. III/5.

²³ Crișan 1969, 169.

²⁴ Berciu 1981, Pl. 5/8, 6/5; 9; 9/2; 16/1, 3; 18/2; 68/1; 76/2; 86/3; 87/6, 9; 90/6, 10; 92/1; 93/1; 94/2, 3.

²⁵ Ferenczi 1972, 408, no. 27a.

²⁶ RepCluj, 222, no. 15.

settlement on "Dâmbul Țiganilor" (coordinates: N 46°44'13,8"; E 23°23'30,3", that belongs to the so-called "Wietenberg-Otomani synthesis horizon"²⁷.

Traces of a settlement or other archaeological traces²⁸ were identified neither on "Dealul Cetății", located north of "Cetate", on the other side of Someșul Cald valley, currently of Gilău Lake, nor on its northern extension, "Pădurea Cetății". Upstream on Someșul Cald valley, by the interflow of Fărcașului and Râșca streams with Someșul Cald, currently Tarnița Lake, an interesting fortification was identified on a small rocky promontory, provided with two defensive ditches cut in the rock on the access road that protected a small two-level plateau, also cut in the native rock. Pottery fragments found on the plateau point to the construction of the fortification in the early medieval period (8th-9th centuries) and its reuse in the 13th-14th centuries, while the few hand-made pottery fragments, deemed prehistoric²⁹, rather belong to the early Medieval level. Both its isolation in the Gilău Mountains, the strong fortification elements and, especially, its direct proximity to Fărcașului stream make it very resistant to extended siege, being an excellent refuge. Amongst possible locations of the long sought "fortress on Someș"³⁰, where it is said that Gelou wanted to seek refuge when slain somewhere on Căpuș river, this fortification should be considered.

The Dacian settlement on "Cetate" was extremely well defended naturally on three sides by sharp hill slopes, while on the "vulnerable" south-western side it was protected by an imposing defensive rampart erected in the First Iron Age, likely rebuilt in the Second Iron Age. On the other side of Someșul Rece valley, south of "Cetate" was built in the Dacian period another fortification, with obvious military and surveillance purposes, on a "Dealul Custurii" hogback. The fortification, unknown in the specialty archaeological literature, was identified during a personal field survey in the autumn of 2011. "Dealul Custurii", which belongs still to the village Someșu Rece, is framed to the north-east by Custurii stream and by Valea Seacă to the south-east. The hill has two hogbacks oriented towards the Someșul Rece valley: one is located between Custurii and Poienii streams, in the area named "Poiurile", and the other, onto which the fortification lies, is located between Poienii stream and Valea Seacă. The promontory where the fortification is found (Pl. II/1) above the mine "Anton" on Valea Seacă and faces the modern golden mine "Acariu-Dezideriu" from "Baia de Aur" by the feet of hill "Cetate". The exact coordinates taken from the centre of the fortified plateau are 46°42'35.5" northern latitude and 23°21'07.9" eastern longitude.

The slopes of the fortified promontory towards north-east, north-west and south-west are very steep, so that it is practically inexpugnably on these directions. South-eastwards, on the narrow saddle linking the hill hogback to the main body of "Dealul Custurii", a defensive ditch was dug (Pl. III/1) in the same manner as in the case of the fortified settlement from Aghireșu-Fabrici³¹ and Sălicea³², namely with

²⁷ Ferenczi 1972, 408, no. 27b.

²⁸ Ferenczi 1972, 405-407, nos. 24-25.

²⁹ Ferenczi, Ferenczi jr., Ferenczi sen. 1994, 316.

³⁰ Sălăgean 2006, 189-190.

³¹ Ferenczi 1986, 86.

³² Bereteu 2012, 113.

the intent to generate a considerable difference between the fortified surface level and that of the access road. The ditch has a current maximum depth of 2.5 m and a maximum width of 9 m. On the connection saddle, which was likely purposefully narrowed, before the ditch lie other two possible defensive ditches with corresponding ramparts, of smaller sizes. However, they may also represent natural or erosion aspects. Other fortification elements are not clear on the ground, yet a more obvious ridge on the north-west and north-east sides could be the base of a palisade that likely surrounded the entire fortified surface.

The small plateau has an elliptical shape oriented north-west - south-east with a maximum 62 m length and 16.5 m width, which means a surface smaller than 1000 m². Approximately in the centre of the plateau a very clearly delimited soil bulging becomes apparent. It is relatively rectangular, sized 11 × 6 m and oriented with the long axis north-east - south-west, thus on the long axis of the plateau. This soil bulging most likely conceals the ruins of a tower-house (Pl. III/2). The 66 m² of the current surface of the mound do not represent the inhabitable surface of the respective building, assumingly much more reduced.

The pottery fragments identified on the surface come from both the plateau, namely its northern side, and especially the upper part of the steep slopes surrounding the plateau. They are not many and those typical are all hand-made pottery. The clay is generally fine, yet there are some more coarse, with high granulation sand. Their firing was done in oxidising atmosphere. All of the eight rim fragments (Pl. V-VI) come from jars, smaller or larger, as well as a fragment with an applied small protuberance (Pl. VII/2) and a fragment from the bottom of a vessel (Pl. VII/1).

A small ceramic fragment from the western corner of the rectangular mound, most likely a tile fragment, was strongly secondarily fired on the outside, almost vitrified (Pl. VII/3-3a). This point to the destruction of the house together with its possible appurtenances and the probable palisade by strong fire.

The pottery fragments identified on the surface cannot be dated but broadly, between the end of the 2nd century BC and early 2nd century AD, similarly to the Dacian settlement on "Cetate". However, the construction of the fortification, on "Dealul Custurii", most likely occurred after the establishment of the settlement on "Cetate".

The fortification on "Dealul Custurii", of *inland promontory* type, belongs to that category of fortifications used for solely military purposes, according to the classification made by Professor I. Glodariu "designating those defences, either permanently or non-permanently accommodated by a garrison, designed to block important access routes from a variably spread area or for their surveillance"³³. This is also the function of the fortification on "Dealul Custurii" that controlled the access in the Someșul Rece valley and implicitly to "Cetate", the latter still unknown, but done most likely by a more accessible area, like Mieilor stream or more upstream, such as the road climbing to hamlet Pape. The fortification from "Dealul Custurii" could not be directly attacked from Someșul Rece valley, regardless of the strength of the enemy, due to the

³³ Glodariu 1983, 50.

high abruptness of the three slopes. The only possibility for its conquest required the preliminary access of the besiegers on the main part of "Dealul Custurii" that could be done only from "Pădurea Orașului" or Stolna village. From this point further, they would have been forced to attack the fortification in small groups, due to the narrow connection saddle that, blocked by at least a defensive ditch, hindered any advance of a massive, compact group.

If the circumstances of access control on Someșul Rece valley are now rather clear, not the same may be argued about the Someșul Cald valley, from where one could accede to a possible northern road of the settlement on "Cetate". Although I explored several promontories in the area suitable for fortifications, none could be identified. Such a fortification could lay on one of the northern footholds of "Cetate" hill above Someșu Cald village, yet not surveyed, in the area where I presume that the above discussed silver hoard was found.

Νάπουκα, recorded by Ptolemy among the main "cities" in Dacia³⁴, was deemed by V. Pârvan to represent the accurate form of the Dacian, pre-Roman toponym, opting for a Scythian or Thraco-Getae origin of the name³⁵. A Celtic influence on the Dacian name form can't be excluded, given the massive Celtic presence in the area until mid 2nd century BC. For the location of the pre-Roman Νάπουκα several aspects must be considered, especially chronological. Firstly, if we see in it the centre of the tribal union issuing by early 2nd century BC coins of "Crișeni-Berchieș" and "Tonciu"³⁶ types, then the supposed settlement should have a Mid La Tène level, datable no later than early 2nd century BC, such as the settlement from Cluj-Napoca-"Sinitău". However, the latter settlement can't be proven to continue its existence into Late La Tène that would have allowed the passing on of the name to Roman times.

Two hypotheses can be formulated, which add to the variant "Cetățuia" in Cluj-Napoca suggested by I. Marțian and I. Glodariu³⁷. Firstly, is taken into account the settlement on the terraces of "Sinitău" and a possible late Dacian inhabitancy there, but yet unproven. In this case, another possibility is that due to certain causes the inhabitancy on "Sinitău" ceased and transferred to the fortified settlement near "Vârful Peana", the only one with direct visibility to all the Dacian settlements known in the Someșul Mic river upper basin.

The second hypothesis, previously developed³⁸, refers to the Dacian settlement from Someșu Rece - "Cetate". Despite the lack of evidence of an early Dacian level (end of the 3rd century BC - first half of the 2nd century BC), several indications converge towards this variant. The pedestalled bowl fragment with graphite in the fabric is an additional reason in favour of the existence there of an important Dacian settlement. Although it possibly only mirrors a state of research, it was statistically established that during the *classical* phase pottery containing graphite in fabric was discovered only in Dacian settlements of a high development level, such

³⁴ Iliescu, Popescu, Ștefan 1964, 544.

³⁵ Pârvan 1926, 258-259.

³⁶ Chirilă 1965, 185-200; Chirilă, Chifor 1979, 72-75.

³⁷ Marțian 1921, 19; Glodariu 1987, 133, note 4.

³⁸ Bereteu 2012, 114.

as Costești-“Cetățuie”³⁹, Grădiștea de Munte-“Fețele Albe”⁴⁰, Luncani-“Piatra Roșie”⁴¹, Berindia-“Șindrioara”⁴², Pecica-“Șanțul Mare”⁴³, Marca-“Cetate”⁴⁴, Șimleu Silvaniei-“Cetate”⁴⁵ and Moigrad-“Măgură”⁴⁶. The sharp drop in the import of graphite in Dacia after mid 2nd century BC was firstly due to the disappearance of the Celts from the intra-Carpathian area. Later, subsequent to the Celtic campaign of Burebista, the small quantity of raw graphite imported in the Dacian space, related to the perpetuation to a certain extent of trade relations with Central Europe⁴⁷, was absorbed by the Dacian aristocratic environments close to which great pottery workshops operated.

The most conclusive evidence of the presence of the Dacian aristocracy at Someșu Rece - “Cetate” remains the silver hoard. It is possible that the number of nail-shaped pendants on the Dacian decorative silver chains mirrors an aristocratic hierarchy or a certain degree of initiation of the owner, which would indicate that the silver ring with nine nail-shaped pendants in the hoard from Someșu Cald could record the presence there of an important aristocrat living sometime in the period between the end of the 2nd century BC and the first half of the following century. Most likely, pendants of this type, attached to chains one, three, four or nine, such as in the case of the ring from Someșu Cald, fulfilled a decorative and apotropaic function, the two aspects non-excluding a role in the expression of social position.

Ultimately, the construction of the Roman fort at Gilău relatively close and facing the Dacian settlement from Someșu Rece-“Cetate” might be related, at least hypothetically, to a siege during the wars of early 2nd century AD, in the event that the Dacian centre in the upper basin of Someșul Mic river was conquered by the Romans through battle and not after a betrayal of Decebalus by the local aristocracy. The validation of such hypothesis would mean the identification of the first earth-and-timber phase of the fort from Gilău in the time of Trajan’s rule and, furthermore, for the period of the Daco-Roman wars. Here it should be considered the small earth-and-timber fort identified there⁴⁸ or the possible existence of another earlier phase, yet unidentified.

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³⁹ Crișan 1969, 203, Fig. 111.

⁴⁰ Daicoviciu, Glodariu, Piso 1973, 69, Fig. 15.

⁴¹ Daicoviciu 1954, 103, Pl. XIII/6.

⁴² Dumitrașcu, Ordentlich 1973, 62-63.

⁴³ Crișan 1978, 154-155, Pl. 10/5, 8, 9.

⁴⁴ Dumitrașcu, Lucăcel 1974, 20; Pop 1994, 40-41, Pl. A/1, 3; Pl. B/6, 10.

⁴⁵ Pop 1994, 41, Pl. A/2, 4; B/11, 12.

⁴⁶ Pop 1994, 41, Pl. B/1-2, 4-5, 7-9.

⁴⁷ Rustoiu 1993a, 70.

⁴⁸ Isac, Diaconescu, Opreanu 1981, 88.

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1



2

Pl. I. 1. The fortified settlement at Someșu Rece-“Cetate”; **2.** Detail of the highest part of the rampart at Someșu Rece-“Cetate”.

**1****2**

Pl. II. 1. Someșu Rece-Dealul Custurii seen from “Cetate”; **2.** Someșu Rece - The settlement on “Cetate” seen from “Dealul Custurii”.

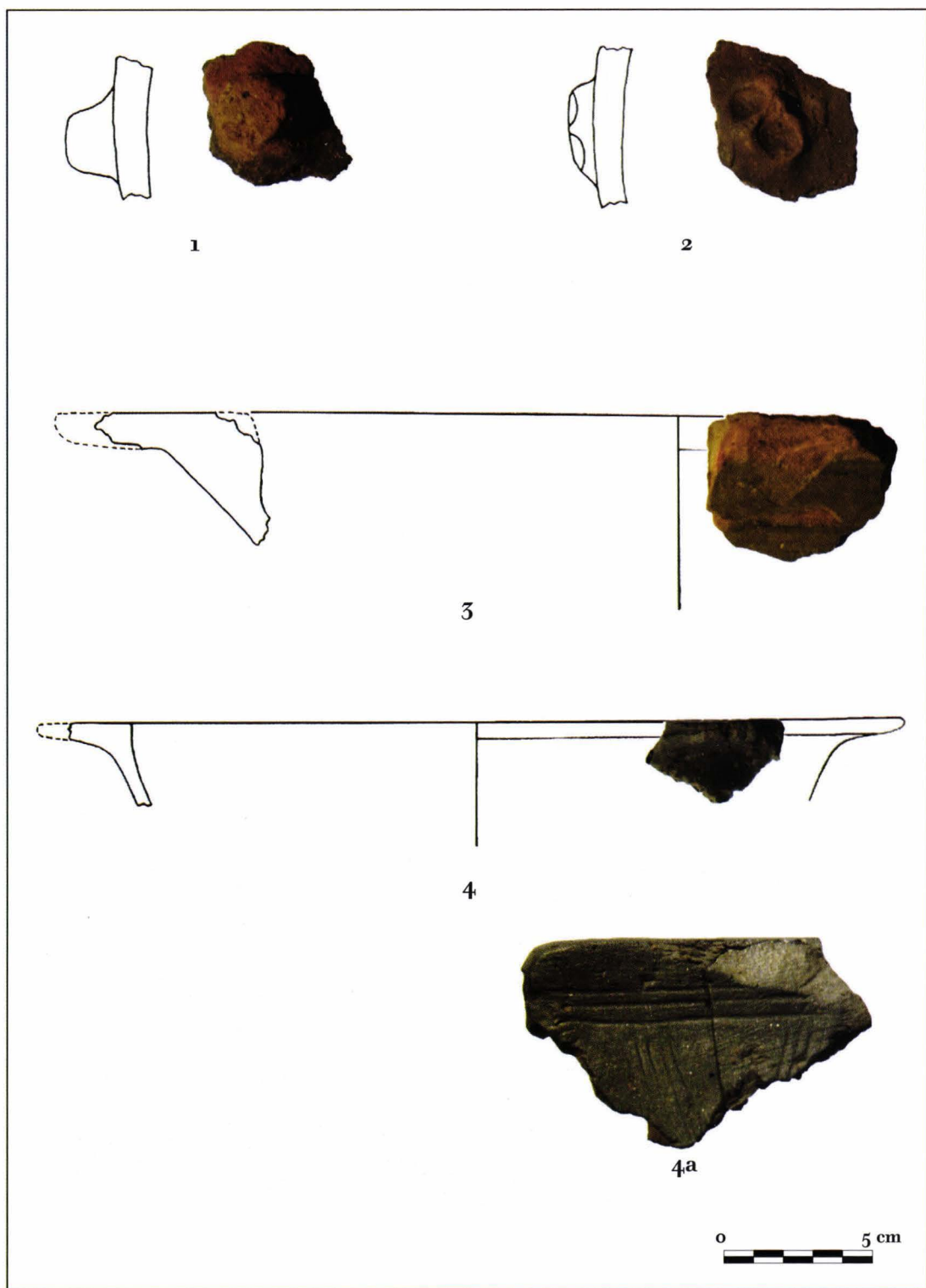


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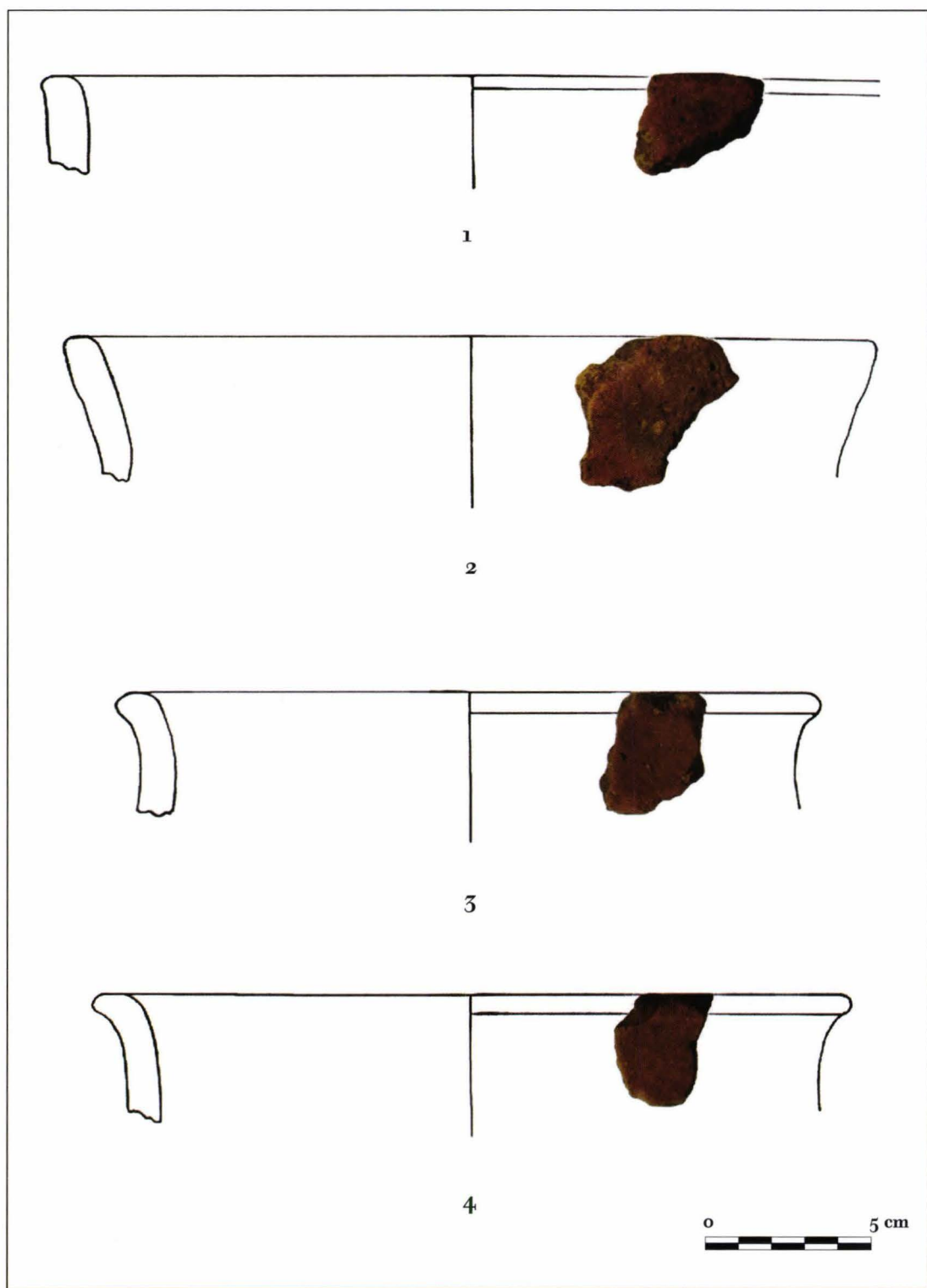


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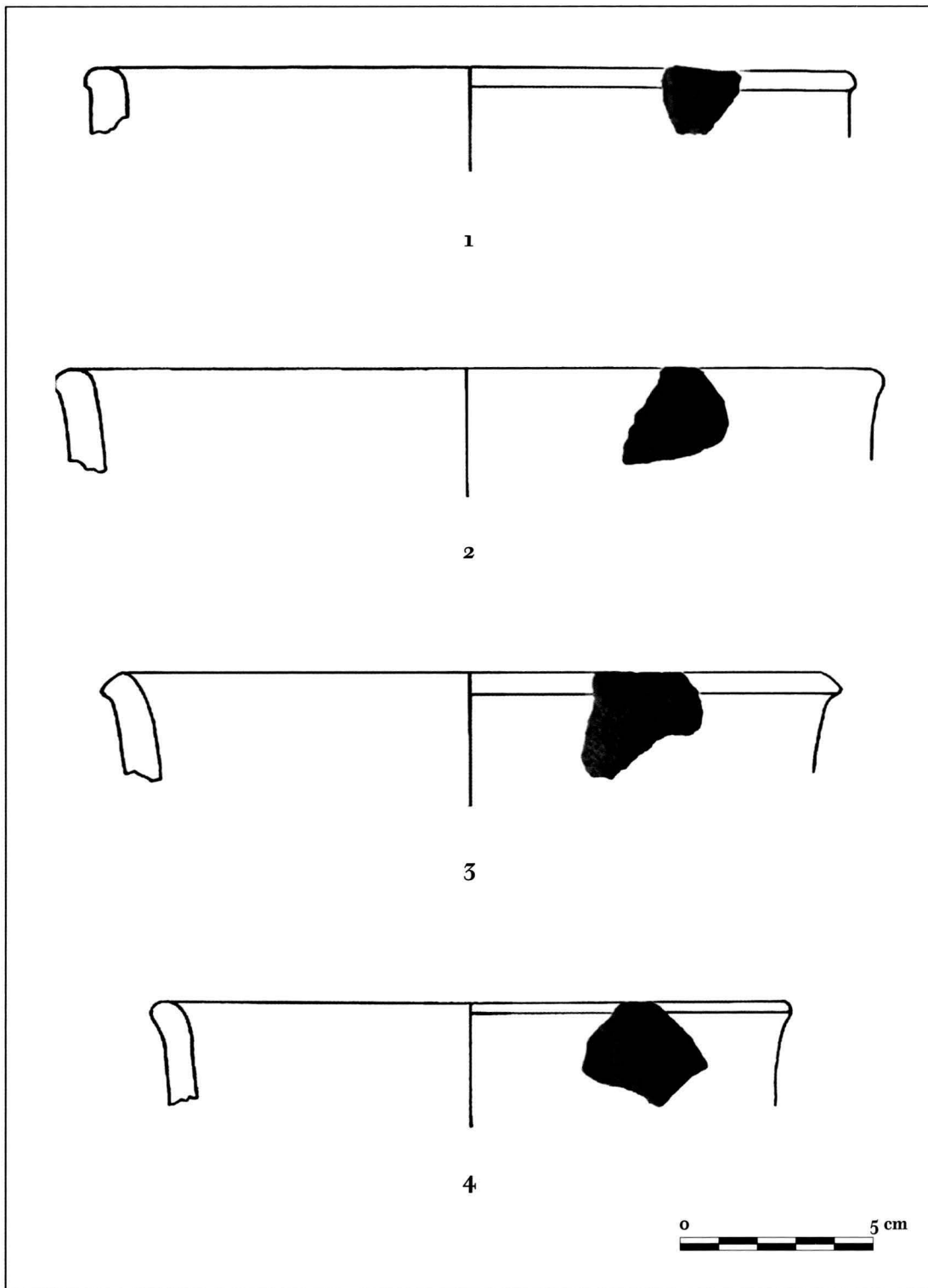
Pl. III. 1. The ditch of the fortification at Someșu Rece-“Dealul Custurii”; 2. Tower-house on the plateau of the fortification at Someșu Rece-“Dealul Custurii”.



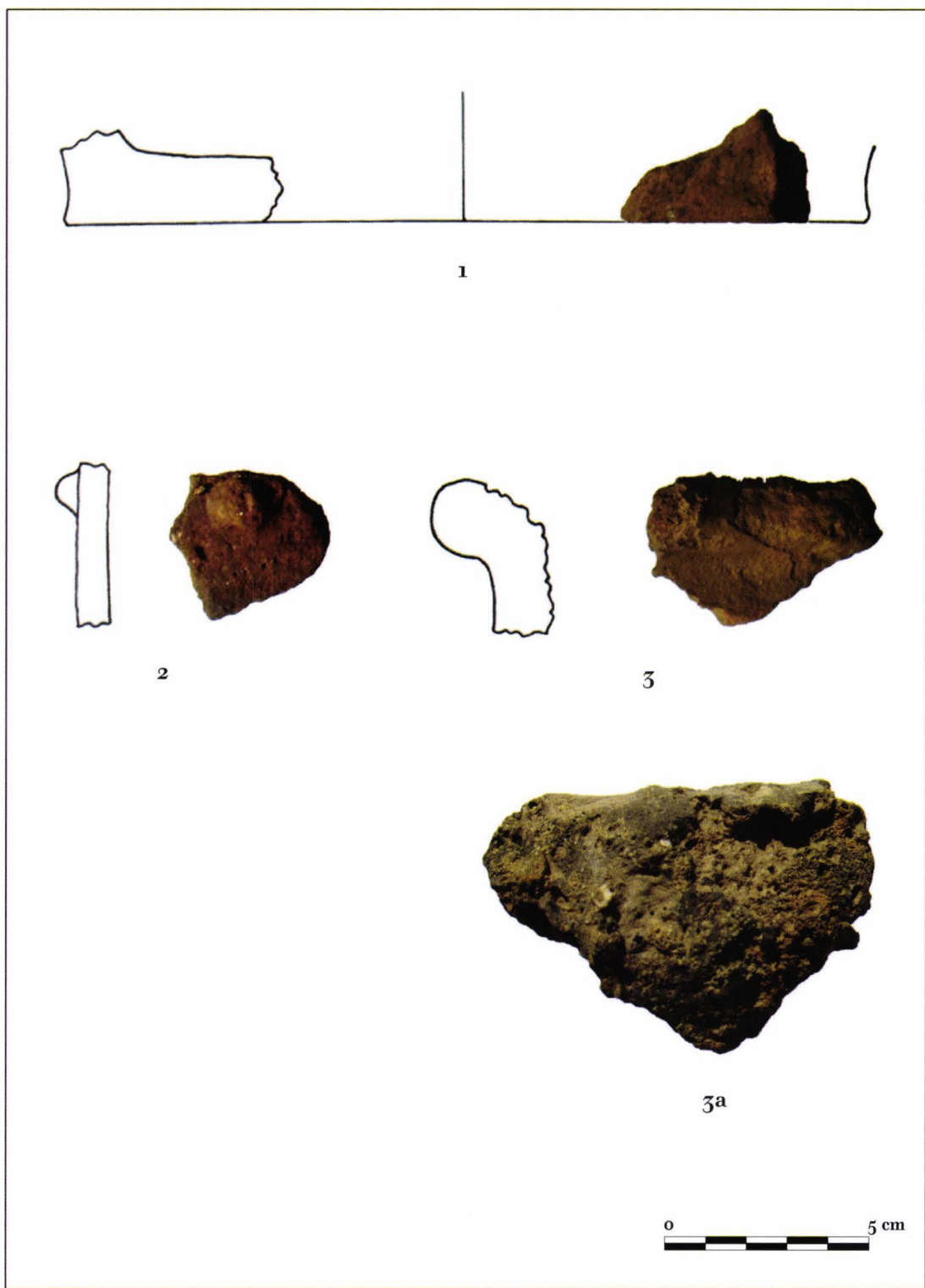
Pl. IV. Someșu Rece-“Cetate”: 1-2. Hand-made pottery fragments; 3-4. Wheel-thrown pottery fragments; 4a. detail of fragment no. 4 (no scale).



Pl. V. 1-4. Someșu Rece - "Dealul Custurii". Hand-made pottery fragments.



Pl. VI. 1-4. Someșu Rece-“Dealul Custurii”. Hand-made pottery fragments.



Pl. VII. Someșu Rece-“Dealul Custurii”: 1-2. Hand-made pottery fragments; 3. Tile fragment; 3a. detail of fragment no. 3 (no scale).