

Post-Roman discoveries of Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov culture type in Covasna County

Descoperiri de origine post-romană ale Culturii Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov în județul Covasna¹

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REZUMAT

Stadiul cercetărilor privind istoria și arheologia sud-estului Transilvaniei din perioada de după retragerea romanilor din Provincia Dacia arată caracterul foarte rudimentar, adeseori exhaustiv al acestora. În încercarea de a clarifica problemele legate de perioada cuprinsă între părăsirea Daciei de către romani și dispariția din Transilvania a civilizației de tip *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* a fost inițiat proiectul de cercetare „*Sud-estul Transilvaniei în perioada romană târzie: identități, interacțiune și integrare după părăsirea Daciei romane*”.

În vederea îndeplinirii obiectivelor propuse pentru faza primară a proiectului (catalogarea siturilor și descoperirilor), a fost inițiat studiul bibliografiei de specialitate, încercându-se identificarea surselor primare, nealterate de republicări, identificarea materialelor nepublicate aflate în depozitele muzeelor, respectiv o cercetare minimală de teren, în cursul căreia s-a dorit stabilirea cât mai exactă a locației siturilor identificate.

Ca urmare a studiului efectuat, lista siturilor postromane atribuibile culturii *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov*, cuprinde în momentul de față, 53 de puncte, dintre care 10 nu au putut fi localizate. La acestea se adaugă 11 descoperiri monetare (6 puncte cu descoperiri izolate și tezaure, respectiv 5 monede din așezări ale culturii) și un tezaur de lingouri de aur.

Looking at the stage of the research on the history and archaeology of Southeast Transylvania after the withdrawal of the Romans from the province Dacia, we can easily observe the rudimentary character of these researches. The archaeological excavations and land surveys, which are the base of our knowledge of the subject, have been documented according to obsolete methodologies, opinion that can be equally affirmed

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about the methods of interpretation of the discovered material. It is significant that, although more than 135 years have passed since the official discovery of the first post-Roman traces of evidence in the region, the theme has not yet benefited of a monographic approach worthy of its importance.

In this context, it has become necessary to document all sources of research on the history and archaeology of the post-Roman era in South-eastern Transylvania, and to conduct a thorough study using modern methods and research techniques. All these will create the necessary context for the implementation of the following scientific step: a historical and cultural reinterpretation of the archaeological materials, belonging to the period between the Roman withdrawal from Dacia and the disappearance of the *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* civilization from Transylvania.

In order to achieve the above, the research project "*South-eastern Transylvania in the Late Roman Period: Identities, Interaction and Integration after the Withdrawal from Roman Dacia*" was initiated, which is to be carried out with the financial support of the Ministry of Research and Innovation⁵.

The project's general objective is to generate new knowledge on the structure and dynamics in time and space of the human groups in South-eastern Transylvania, in the period between the withdrawal from Dacia of the Roman army and administration and the disappearance of the *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* culture (SMCC).

The project's first specific objective is to document the evidence of the material culture of South-eastern Transylvania belonging to the late Roman or post-Roman period (*epoca postromană* in Romanian terminology), through the identification and multidisciplinary research of the archaeological sites and the ceramic material within. Its second objective is to

explain and interpret the identified geographical and archaeological-archeometric features, while its third objective is the reconstruction of the cultural and historical situation in South-eastern Transylvania after the Roman withdrawal from Dacia (to the extent to which is possible to).

In order to achieve the objectives proposed, in the primary phase of the project we initiated the study of the bibliography, trying to identify the primary sources, unaltered by republications. We also started a minimal field research, during which we tried to establish, as accurately as possible, the location of the identified sites. In addition to this study, the inventories of the two museums in Covasna County: the Székely National Museum and the National Museum of Eastern Carpathians were researched. We found the archaeological studies for the General Urbanism Plans of the various communes in the county (as for example Arcuș⁶, Ozun⁷, Sita Buzăului⁸, Valea Crișului⁹ etc.) also very helpful. Not only that they provided information on some newly discovered sites, but they also helped to locate several older discoveries.

The first scientific description of late Roman evidence comes from Nagy Géza, who published an analysis of the sites of Pădureni – *Kistelek*, Sf. Gheorghe – *Epreștető*, and Tg. Secuiesc – *Cimitirul barbar* within the presentation of the collections of the Székely National Museum (Pl. 1). Due to the presence of supply vessels decorated with bands of incised wavy lines, Nagy considered the three sites to be contemporary and dated them from the pre-Roman until the post-Roman era¹⁰. Nagy does not offer ethnic or cultural interpretations, but we must not forget that the study appeared 22 years

⁵ www.setdlrp.ro.

⁶ Buzea 2007.

⁷ Sztáncsuj/Lokodi 2015.

⁸ Ștefan u. a. 2017.

⁹ Sztáncsuj/Lokodi 2015.

¹⁰ Nagy 1890, 54-55.

before the research of the Sântana de Mureș necropolis, and more than seven decades before the scientific definition of the SMCC.

In 1958, Kurt Horedt published in a volume dedicated to the early history of Transylvania a study about the monetary circulation in Dacia province in the period after the Aurelian withdrawal¹¹. In the catalogue drawn up on this occasion, along with the Crasna treasure we find four other locations with monetary discoveries (Calnic, Ilieni, Olteni and Reci).

The first attempt to synthesize the knowledge about the SMCC in South-eastern Transylvania belongs to archaeologist Ioan Pop¹² from Brașov. In his article he lists seven locations from Covasna County with *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* cultural evidence: Cernatul de Sus, Sf. Gheorghe, Reci, Tg. Secuiesc, Coșeni, Comolău and Mărtineni. He also adds a presentation illustrating the ideology of the period, saying this culture "*is based on a strong local cultural background, which proves that the local populations played a fundamental role in the genesis and development of this culture, later taken over also by the migratory populations temporarily established in the respective regions*". The article is complemented by a repertoire¹³, which lists the localities in the Brașov Region¹⁴ with evidence of post-Roman Age. The enumeration is relatively poor, mentioning only the name of the locality, and not the exact place of the discoveries, giving only a brief description of the evidence and a minimal bibliography. The repertoire is complemented by a sketched distribution map with an overview of the discoveries, however without differentiating between epochs or types

of discovery. The repertoire includes 57 possible sites or points of isolated discoveries, some dated later than our period of interest (Pl. 2). Out of these, the information on the burial tomb discovered between Cernatul de Jos and Cernatul de Sus¹⁵ refers to the tomb discovered in the *Mihács-kert* site (see point A.13). There are also mentions about a post-Roman find in Mărtineni¹⁶. After checking the discovered materials, this settlement proved to be from the Roman period, the fragments of the mentioned vessels are not of the *Krausengefässe* type¹⁷, being in fact two *dolia* type supply vessels discovered unbroken¹⁸.

Two years after the publication of Ioan Pop's article, Zoltán Székely published a study, which sought to be a synthesis of the knowledge about the SMCC in South-eastern Transylvania¹⁹, although there are references in it to discoveries made in the Transylvanian Plateau (Sântana de Mureș and Târgu Mureș), the Târnavelor valley (Bezid, the point *Loc*) and the Gheorgheni Depression (Valea Strâmbă). For Covasna County, the published catalogue contains seven locations with monetary finds from the 4th century, ten localities with earlier discoveries (prior to the Second World War) attributable to the SMCC, respectively four sites: Sf. Gheorghe - *Epreștető 2*, Reci - *Telek*, Cernatul de Sus - *Mihács-kert* and Pădureni - *Necropolă*, researched in the sixth and seventh decades of the 20th century (Pl. 3).

At the beginning of the 9th decade of the last century, Kurt Horedt returned to the post-Roman period, and, studying the materials discovered in Southeastern

¹¹ Horedt 1958, 11-40.

¹² Pop 1967.

¹³ Pop/Bakó 1967, 105-114.

¹⁴ Today, it is the territory of Brașov, Covasna, Sibiu and the southern part of Mureș County.

¹⁵ Pop/Bakó 1967, 106, nr. 9.a.

¹⁶ Pop/Bakó 1967, 108, nr. 31.

¹⁷ Medium and large sized vessel with widened horizontal lip, decorated with strips of parallel and wavy lines.

¹⁸ MNS, Nr. Inv. 133/1888 and 43/1895; Nagy 1890, 57.

¹⁹ Székely 1969.

Transylvania, especially those from the Sf. Gheorghe – *Epreștető* 2 site, came to the conclusion that there was a material culture with local roots, which he called *Sfântu Gheorghe culture*, and which he considered to be different from the SMCC²⁰. Of the 22 settlements belonging to the *Sfântu Gheorghe* culture, 9 (Arcuș, Căpeni, Comolău, Ghidfalău, Reci, Sf. Gheorghe - *Bedeháza*, Sf. Gheorghe - *Epreștető*, Sânzieni and Târgu Secuiesc) are located on the territory of Covasna County²¹. Horedt also pointed out the existence of possible settlements of the Romanized population in the region, at Cernatul de Sus, Coșeni, Dalnic and Lisnău²² (Pl. 4). The hypothesis is supported by the fact that, in these settlements of the Romanized population, among the vestiges, one does not find the cone-shaped cup, decorated at the base with alveoli, which Kurt Horedt considered to be specific to the *Sfântu Gheorghe* culture.

The first archaeological repertoire of Covasna County, published only in 1998²³, mentioned: 15 places with discoveries attributed to the SMCC, 1 place with discoveries from the 2nd-4th centuries (the monetary treasure from Cernat – *Kicsi-határ*), 2 places with discoveries from the 3rd-4th centuries and 15 places with discoveries dating back to the 4th century, including monetary treasures, graves (at Cernatul de Sus - *Grădina Mihács*) and settlements (as for example at Ghidfalău – *Mélyárok*) (Pl. 5).

In 2002, Florin Petrescu published a repertoire of the archaeological discoveries of the SMCC in Romania²⁴, where, among the 950 listed localities, 14 are from Covasna County, with a total of 18 sites: Arcuș, Căpeni, Cernat – 2 locations,

Chilieni, Coșeni, Dalnic, Ghidfalău, Lisnău, Pădureni, Reci – 2 locations, Sânzieni, Sf. Gheorghe – 3 locations, Tg. Secuiesc and Turia (Pl. 6). All these 18 sites have already been published in the repertoire of Covasna County in 1998.

The volume dedicated to the evolution of the human habitat in the Sfântu Gheorghe Depression, published by Zolt Székely²⁵, in the chapter dedicated to the age of migrations (4th-8th centuries), listed 13 places (10 settlements and 3 isolated monetary finds) located in the valley of the Olt River and along its tributaries (Pl. 7). The catalogue is based primarily on information from the county's archaeological repertoire, but it also includes new points (Bodoc – *Cariera de lut* and Olteni – *Tag/Nisipărie*) discovered after its publication.

In 2015, József Puskás published a study on the new discoveries belonging to the SMCC, from the valley of Râul Negru²⁶. It contains a catalogue²⁷ and a distribution map²⁸ of the discoveries in the studied area. The catalogue contains 20 places with post-Roman discoveries (Pl. 7), including older ones (11 sites) and several new ones, identified by field investigations: Albiș – *Felső-utca*, Catalina – *Eprés*, Catalina – *Keresztnél*, Lunga – *Negyedláb*, Mereni – *Nagytag*, Ojdula – *Középső-határ*, Tg. Secuiesc – *Fehérmartok felett*, as well as places revealed by the processing of materials from older archaeological researches (Boroșneiu Mare – *Castru*).

At the beginning of the research, 39 places with post-Roman *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* cultural finds and other contemporary monetary finds were known from the territory of Covasna County. Out of these, 13 are in the valley

²⁰ Horedt 1982, 76.

²¹ Horedt 1982, 202-203; catalog B.

²² Horedt 1982, 203; catalog C.

²³ Cavruc u. a. 1998.

²⁴ Petrescu 2002.

²⁵ Székely 2008, 135-140.

²⁶ Puskás 2015a.

²⁷ Puskás 2015a, 182-187.

²⁸ Puskás 2015a, 190, pl. 1.

of the Olt River, in the Sfântu Gheorghe Depression, 24 in the valley of Râul Negru, one in the Baraolt Depression (Căpeni) and another one in Întorsura Buzăului Depression (Crasna).

Following the preliminary study, at present, the list of post-Roman sites that can be attributed to the SMCC comprises 53 places (Pl. 8), of which only 10 could not be accurately located in the field. To this we add 12 monetary finds (7 places with isolated finds and treasures, 5 coins from the settlements of the culture) and a hoard of gold bars (Pl. 9).

Most of the culture's settlements are located near the watercourses, either on the low terraces near the rivers, or on the flat terrains, slightly sloped towards the water of the secondary water courses. The promontories and heights were avoided in most cases, with only three settlements on heights known today (Căpeni – *Mina de cărbune*, Cernat – *Dealul Crucii* and Dobolii de Sus - *Határhegy*), where the bearers of the culture settled in higher areas, at a relatively greater distance from the watercourses.

The distribution of the SMCC sites in the territory rather illustrates the degree of research than the real distribution of the settlements. The highest concentration of settlements can be seen in the region of Sfântu Gheorghe and Târgu Secuiesc, respectively in the valley of the Cernat brook, areas that have been investigat-

ed more intensely. The larger number of identified settlements could also be explained through geographical reasons: near the two municipalities the relief is marked by terraces rising above the rivers, places preferred by the people of the SMCC.

Analysing the distribution area of the *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* sites, one can observe that most of them are located north of Râul Negru. Only 5 places with specific settlements were identified south of it. This may be, on the one hand, due to the more intense research conducted north of Râul Negru river, or, on the other hand, due to the environment less appropriate for human settlements²⁹ south of the river. The same hiatus of occupation can be observed in the regions of the Brașov Depression, of Covasna County, where, up to now, except for the settlement from Căpeni, in the territory between the Olt River and the Baraolt Mountains, no settlements of the *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* type are known.

Another important aspect is that the evidence of the SMCC overlap earlier settlements, in most cases, settlements of the *Dacian LaTène*. This could be explained by a similar way of life, or by the fact that in the place of the old Dacian settlements the migratory populations found grazed lands or drinking water sources (furbished springs or perhaps wells), which are considered indispensable for settlements.

²⁹ In the Middle Ages and the modern age, the area between Râul Negru, the Zăbala brook and the foot of the mountains was a marshy one. It began to be drained only at the end of the 19th century. It can not be excluded that these marshes also existed in Antiquity. No research has been done on this topic so far.

CATALOGUE OF DISCOVERIES³⁰**A. Sites and places with post-Roman discoveries****1. Albiş, Cernat commune – Felszeg**

(Pl. 8/1; 10/1, no. 1)

RAN code: 64210.01; **Type:** settlement

In the north-western part of the locality, called *Felszeg* (*The upper end [of the village]*), near the northern branch of the Albiş stream, in the Csizsér family garden (*Csizsér-kert*) at no. 217, an archaeological site was researched, where evidence from the *Neolithic* until the 12th-13th centuries were discovered. Among these archaeological materials attributable to the *SMCC* were also identified.

The post-Roman ceramic material consists of fragments of *supply-vessel* walls of brown-grey colour, decorated with strips of parallel and wavy incised lines, as well as a partially perforated *disc* (*spindle whorl?*), made from the wall of a grey clay pot, modelled on the fast wheel.

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey, probing

Research: BARTÓK Botond, BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (1998-1999); SZÉKELY Zsolt, BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (2001).

Bibliography: SZÉKELY/BORDI 2000, 131. SZÉKELY 2002, 14-15. BORDI 2003a; 2003b; 2003c. SZÉKELY 2007a, 35, fig. 4-7, 9.

SZÉKELY 2007b, 95-96. SZÉKELY 2007c, 225, Pl. 3/1-4, 6. PUSKÁS 2014, 81, no. 4.

2. Albiş, Cernat commune – Felső-utca/Ulița de Sus (Pl. 8/2; 10/2, no. 2)

RAN code: 64210.04³¹; **Type:** settlement

At the south-western end of the village called *Felső utca* (*Upper Street*), near the southern branch of the Albiş stream, another site (located 0.75 km south of the *Felszeg* site) was identified, where traces of settlements from the *Eneolithic* until the 14th-16th centuries were identified. During the archaeological field research post-Roman archaeological materials attributed to the *SMCC* were identified.

The post-Roman findings were made in four distinct points (No. 145 – *Yard of Ferenc BAJKA*, No. 146 – *House Erzsébet MÁRTON*, No. 135 – *House János BUZSA* and the western corner of the gardens in the village centre), within over 100 meters apart, indicating that the site is large.

The post-Roman material consists of hand- and wheel-modelled ceramic fragments. Two large *supply vessels* stand out. In the courtyard of *Ferenc BAJKA*, a bronze *fibula*, with a small semi-circular plate and rhombic foot, was discovered.

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: BARTÓK Botond, BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (1998); TÓTH Árpád (2000); SZÉKELY Zsolt (2003); PUSKÁS József (2010)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 2007b, 89-93. SZÉKELY 2007c, 225-226, Pl. 2/1, 3/5. SZÉKELY 2007a, 36, fig. 8. PUSKÁS 2012, 115-116, Pl. 1/1; 2. PUSKÁS 2015b, 176-177, Pl. Pl. 5/2, 7/1.

3. Arcuş, Arcuş commune – Veres-gödör/Hazafelé A (Pl. 8/3; 10/2, no. 3)

RAN code: 64924.03; **Type:** settlement

At the southern end of Arcuş, at 0.45 km southeast of the fortified church, a site with vestiges from *prehistory* to the *post-Roman era* was identified in the place called *Veres-gödör* (*Veress Pit*). The archaeological materials are spread over an area of approx. 2 ha (200 × 100 m).

The post-Roman archaeological material attributed to the *SMCC* consists of

³⁰ Székely Nemzeti Múzeum is abbreviated in text as "SzNM". Registrul Arheologic Național (*National Archaeological Registry* of Romania) is abbreviated in text as „RAN”.

³¹ The RAN code refers to the discovery from the yard of Ferenc Bajka.

hand- and wheel-modelled ceramics. A tapered *lamp-cup* decorated above the bottom with *alveolae*, and a fragment from a *supply vessel* were discovered here.

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey.

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1968); Dan-Lucian BUZEA (2004)

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 105, no. 1 (without localization). SZÉKELY 1969, 19, no. 9 (as *Groapa Roşie/Red Pit*). CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 146, no. 598 (as *Groapa Roşie/Red Pit*). PETRESCU 2002, 52, no. 19 (as *Groapa Roşie - Veres Gödör*). BUZEA 2007, 10, Pl. III-IV (as *Házáfele A*). SZÉKELY 2008, 135, no. 153 (as *Vörös Gödör*).

4. Arcuş, Arcuş commune – *Curtea scolii* (Pl. 8/4; 10/2, no. 4.)

RAN code: –; **Type:** isolated discovery

A mouth fragment of a *post-Roman* supply vessel was discovered in the courtyard of “Dr. Gelei József” general school (Br. Szentkereszthy Béla Street, No. 34; the former garden of the Benkő family), along with ceramic fragments belonging to the *Eneolithic* (*Ariuşd* culture), the *Bronze Age* (*Wiettenberg* culture), the *Early Iron Age* (*Gava* culture), the *La Tene* period (*Dacian* culture). It is decorated with strips of wavy lines specific to the *SMCC*.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: ÁRON RÉGENI, teacher (1920-1930)

Source: SzNM VIII, 220

Bibliography: Unpublished.

5. Arcuş, Arcuş commune - *Curtea castelului Szentkereszty* (Pl. 8/5; 10/2, no. 5)

RAN code: –; **Type:** isolated discovery

The bottom of a supply vessel broken into three parts, which can be attributed to the *SMCC*, was found on the territory of the Szentkereszty Castle’s Park, that stretches on approx. 6 ha (Br. Szentkereszty Béla Street, No. 493). The discovery can

be linked to the *Veress-gödör* site, found 100 meters northwest.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SzNM IX, No. 17589.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

6. Bodoc, Bodoc commune – *Cariera de nisip* (Pl. 8/6; 10/3)

RAN code: –; **Type:** isolated discovery

Ceramic fragments from the *Bronze Age*, the *early iron age* and the *post-Roman* period were found west of Bodoc commune, at the surface of the clay quarry located between roads DN12, DC29 and the railway (Sfântu Gheorghe-Miercurea Ciuc). A fragment of a *supply vessel* decorated with wavy incised lines was discovered from the *post-Roman* period (*SMCC*).

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: JANOVITS István Zsolt (2001)

Bibliography: JANOVITS 2002, 343, no. 1. SZÉKELY 2008, 138, no. 161.

7. Boroşneiu Mare, Boroşneiu Mare commune – *Castrul roman* (Pl. 8/7; 10/4)

RAN code: 63946.01; **Type:** settlement

During the archaeological researches carried out at the Roman camp in the locality, within its perimeter, beside the specific discoveries of a Roman fortification, vestiges from the *Eneolithic* until the 13th-14th centuries were also discovered.

The ceramic materials attributable to the *post-Roman* period (*SMCC*) consist of fragments of grey, wheel-modelled vessels: bitronconical bowls, bowls with the profile shaped like an elongated S and wide rim, bitronconic bowl decorated with polished vertical bands and bitronconic pots with the rim drawn horizontally.

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1973-1974)

Bibliography: BORDI/POPA 2013, 266, Pl. 17. PUSKÁS 2015b, 183.

8. Catalina, Catalina commune – Eprés / Városi út jobb oldala (Pl. 8/8; 10/5)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

In the northern part of Catalina, on the right side of the road to Tg. Secuiesc, on the high terrace of Râul Negru, an archaeological site has been discovered, with vestiges spread over an area of approx. 1.1 ha. The site is located on the eastern side of road DJ 121 (150 meters northeast of milestone 48), on the southern edge of the *Nagy Eprés (Large Eprés)* or *Eprés*. On the terrain's surface archaeological materials dating back to the *late Bronze Age*, the *post-Roman period* and the *medieval period* were discovered.

The post-Roman ceramic material (SMCC) is wheel-modelled and consists of fragments of bitronconical bowls with thick rim and mouth fragments of wide-rimmed *supply vessels*.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2009-2010)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2012, 123-124, no. 6, Pl.1/6., Pl. 12/11-13., 13/1-3 (as *Városi út jobb oldala II*). PUSKÁS 2014, 83, no. 12 (as *Városi út jobb oldala I-II*). PUSKÁS 2015b, 183, no. 4 (as *Városi út jobb oldala I-II*).

9. Catalina, Catalina commune – Keresztnél / La Cruce (Pl. 8/9; 10/6, no. 9)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

To the south of the village, in the area called *Az alszegi keresztnél (At the cross at the lower end of the village)*, on a low terrace of Râul Negru, a site with traces of *Bronze Age* and *post-Roman* settlements was identified. The site is located east of the Sfântu Gheorghe-Brețcu railway cross-over, on both sides of road DJ 121F.

The ceramics attributed to the *post-Roman period* (SMCC) consist of several fragments with polished surface shaped on the fast wheel, including a fragment from the central part of a bitronconical cup with a handle.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2013-2014)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2014, 84, no. 13; PUSKÁS 2015a, 258, fig. 1/1; 23/4-6. PUSKÁS 2015b, 183, no. 5, Pl. 3/5.

10. Catalina, Catalina commune – Damok-halom / Kisdomb (Pl. 8/10; 10/6, no. 10)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

South of the locality, in the Place called *Damok-halom (Damok Mound)* or *Kisdomb (Little Hill)*, on a low terrace of Râul Negru, on the surface of the agricultural land, remains of habitation from the *post-Roman period* were identified. The site is located on the southern side of road DJ 121F, at approx. 0.25 km south-south-east of the Sfântu Gheorghe-Brețcu railway cross-over.

The *post-Roman* archaeological material (*Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov*) consists of hand- and wheel-modelled pottery fragments. The hand-modelled ceramics are composed of fragments of *pots* with slightly flared mouths. The wheel-modelled ceramics consist of fragments of *bitronconical bowls*, a ring-shaped bottom of a *pot*, and fragments of a horizontally faceted *jug*.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2012-2014)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2014, 84, no. 13. PUSKÁS 2015a, 258, no. 2, fig. 1/2; 2/1-8. PUSKÁS 2015b, 183, no. 5, Pl. 3/5.

11. Căpeni, Baraolt city - Mina de cărbune (Pl. 8/11; 10/7)

RAN code: 63946.01; **Type:** settlement

In the valley of the Căpeni stream, approx. 2.4 km from the centre of the locality (in a location above the coal mine), on the ridge between the *Ágazat* and *Csihányos* streams, a site with vestiges from the *Bronze Age* and the *post-Roman period* was identified.

The *post-Roman* archaeological material (SMCC) consists of hand- and wheel-mod-

elled ceramic fragments. The hand-modelled ceramic is represented by a tapered cup with arched body. The wheel-modelled ceramics consist of bitronconic bowls with rounded rim (one of which has a polished decoration) and a few fragments of *Krausengefässe* type supply vessels.

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: Ferenc LÁSZLÓ (1908);

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1910, 47. PÁRVAN 1926, 576, 582, 824, fig. 446, 449. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 11. SZÉKELY 1961, 799-804. CRIȘAN 1969, 258, no. 68 (as fine Dacian pottery, discovered during the construction of the railway). SZÉKELY 1969, 16, no. 7, Pl. II/10-11, XII/7, XIII/4. CAVRUC U. a. 1998, 39, no. 29. PETRESCU 2002, 89-90, no. 167.

12. Cernatul de Sus, Cernat, Cernat commune – Kereszthegy (Pl. 8/12; 10/8, no. 12)

RAN code: 64201.11;

Type: settlement (?)

On the hilltop called *Kereszthegy* or *Keresztdomb* (*Hill of the Cross*), located at approx. 100 meters northwest of the Reformed (Protestant) Church from Cernatul de Sus (150 meters north of the *Mihács-kert* site), the existence of a post-Roman settlement of the *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* type is mentioned, overlapping an Eneolithic settlement of the *Ariușd* cultural group.

Besides a short note on the discovery of the site, there is no information on the material based on which the cultural assignment was made.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1959, 1966)

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 10. SZÉKELY 1970, 309 (as *Cross*). CAVRUC U. a. 1998, 72, no. 181. PETRESCU 2002, 94, no. 184.b (as *slope of the Cross Hill*). SZÉKELY 2007c, 82. PUSKÁS 2015b, 184, no. 7b.

13. Cernatul de Sus, Cernat, Cernat commune – Mihács-kert (Pl. 8/13; 10/8, no. 13)

RAN code: 64201.09; **Type:** isolated grave (?), necropolis (?)

West of the Reformed (Protestant) Church in Cernatul de Sus, in the place called *Mihács-kert* or *TSz-kert* (*Mihács Garden* or *CAP Garden*), an Eneolithic settlement (*Ariușd* culture) and a burial grave from the post-Roman period were investigated in 1961.

The grave attributed to the SMCC was oriented on north-east-south-west direction. Considering that in the place called "*Kereszthegy*", which is located 150 meters northwest, a *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* settlement is mentioned, we do not exclude the possibility that the grave might be part of its necropolis.

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1961)

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 9. a (at *Cernatul de Jos*). SZÉKELY 1969, 69. SZÉKELY 1970, 307, fig. 11. CAVRUC U. a. 1998, 70, no. 177. PETRESCU 2002, 94, no. 184.a (as *grădina lui Mirkacs*). SZÉKELY 2007b, 82-83. PUSKÁS 2015b, 184, no. 6.

14. Cernatul de Jos, Cernat, Cernat commune – Dealul bisericii (Pl. 8/14; 11/1)

RAN code: 64201.15; **Type:** settlement

On the low terrace called *Church hill*, on the eastern bank of the Cernat stream, where the Reformed Church from Cernatul de Jos is situated, in several distinct points (*The reformed church, the cultural house and the garden of László BIRÓ*) traces of inhabiting have been identified from the Neolithic, the Eneolithic, the Bronze Age, the Dacian *La Téne* and the post-Roman period.

The post-Roman ceramic material (SMCC) is modelled by hand and wheel. The wheel-modelled ceramics consist of fragments of *Krausengefässe* type supply vessels.

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1909), HASZMANN Pál (1949); SZÉKELY Zoltán (1962)

Bibliography: COSTEA 1995, 42 (as *Movila bisericii*). CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 73, no. 190, 74, no. 198. SZÉKELY 2007b, 54-55. PUSKÁS 2015b, 184, no. 7b și 8.

15. Chilieni; Sf. Gheorghe municipium – Malul Oltului (Pl. 8/15; 11/2)

RAN code: 63410.02, 64201.15; **Type:** settlement

The excavations carried out since 1987 along the entire length of the high terrace on the left (eastern) bank of the Olt river have revealed a very large quantity of evidence belonging to several periods (*Neolithic, Dacian LaTène, post-Roman, 8th-10th centuries; 11th-13th centuries*).

During the researches, eight surface dwellings and a semi-deepened dwelling, hearths, a "bread oven", a furnace for reducing iron ore, and seven supply pits dating back to the post-Roman era were unveiled. The latter have been dug during the *Dacian LaTène* period, being reused by the people of the *SMCC*.

The post-Roman material consists of wheel-modelled pottery (supply vessels, pots, bowls), hand-modelled pottery (pots, cups decorated with alveoli at the base), clothing items and ornaments (bow fibulae, semi-disc fibulae, buckles, rings, a phalera), combs (with bell-shaped handle or bilateral), tools (sickle, iron and bone awls, iron drill) and weapons (spear and arrow tips, a *Kurtzschwert* type dagger). In one of the dwellings a silver coin was discovered, a *siliqua* of Constantius II (see C.3).

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán - BARTOK Botond (1987-1988), BARTOK Botond (1991-1998); BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (1998)

Bibliography: BARTOK 1996b, 133-134, fig. 1-16. BARTOK 1996a, 143. BARTOK 1997a, 123-124. BARTOK 1997b, 127, Pl. I-IV. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 126, no. 451 (*at the southern end of the village*). BARTOK/BORDI 1999, 173. BARTOK 2000, 173. BARTOK/

BORDI 2000, 175-180, fig. 1-6. PETRESCU 2002, 95, no. 191 (as *unresearched site, located between the Olt and the road*). SZÉKELY 2008, 136, no. 157. (as *Epreștető-Homokbánya*).

16. Comolău, Reci, Reci commune – Nagyvár (Pl. 8/16; 11/3)

RAN code: 64782.02; **Type:** settlement

On the north-western side of Reci, on the territory of the former locality Comolău (now embedded in Reci village), in the place called *Nagyvár* (*The Large Fortress*) the ruins of a *medieval fortification* overlapping a *Roman* site of an unknown character have been investigated.

During the archaeological excavations, *post-Roman* evidence (*Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov*) have been discovered, which consisted of vessels and fragments of hand-shaped vessels (pots, rushlight-cups) and wheel-shaped vessels (pot, cups, bowls and supply vessels). There are also several finds (curved knife, spear tips, shield boss, loom-weights), which, due to the lack of stratigraphic context, can be attributed equally to the *Roman* or *post-Roman* periods.

Type of discovery: probing, systematic excavation

Research: CSUTAK Vilmos – LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1909-1910); SZILÁGYI János – SZÉKELY Zoltán (1942)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1943, 20, 23-25, Pl. X/1-3, XII/7, 14-16, XIV/1, 4. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 15. SZÉKELY 1969, 17-19, Pl. V. PETRESCU 2002, 224, no. 719.a (as *Reci – Dealul Cetății*). POPA/BORDI 2016, 71-72, Pl. LIX-LXIII. BORDI 2016, 237-271, Pl. 1-12.

17. Coșeni, Sf. Gheorghe municipium – Malul Oltului (Pl. 8/17; 11/4, no. 17)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

On the high terrace of Olt river, located north of the locality, on a length of approx. 400-500 meters south of the road that descends towards the Olt meadow, a settlement with houses from the *Middle*

Bronze Age, the *Dacian LaTène* and the *post-Roman period* was identified.

Currently, in the collapsed bank of the terrace, one can see the traces of *pits* or *deepened houses*. The site was partially destroyed by natural soil erosion and sand and gravel exploitations.

The *post-Roman material (SMCC)* collected from the ploughed fields and from the filling of the pits, consists of hand-modelled ceramics (fragments of pots) and wheel-modelled ceramic fragments (bowls with elongated "S" profile, *Krausengefässe* type vessels).

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey

Research: JANOVITS István Zsolt (1997-1999); BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd, SZTÁNCZUSZ Sándor József (2011); BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (2014-2016)

Bibliography: JANOVITS 2002, 343, no. 2.

18. Coșeni, Sf. Gheorghe municipium – Capătul sudic al satului (Pl. 8/18; 11/4, no. 18)

RAN code: 63429.02; **Type:** settlement (?)

In 1955, on the construction of the national road (DN 12), at the southern end of the locality evidence from the *Middle Bronze Age* and from the *Post-Roman period* were identified.

The *post-Roman material (SMCC)* that ended up in the SzNM consists of fragments of supply vessels decorated with wavy, incised strips of lines.

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1955–1958)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1960b, 181-182. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, 17. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 125, no. 474. PETRESCU 2002, 106, no. 240.

19. Crasna, Sita Buzăului commune – Dealul Craiului (Pl. 8/19; 11/5)

RAN code: –; **Type:** isolated discoveries

In the southern part of Crasna, on the forest-covered ridge of the hill on the

eastern bank of Buzău River, *clothing items* and *coins* from the *Dacian LaTène*, *Roman* and *post-Roman* periods were discovered. The latter are represented by two *fibulae*: one is cross-shaped, with the ends shaped like onion bulbs, and the other is a bow fibula (both made of bronze) and a *siliqua* of Constantius II (see No. C.4)

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: TOHĂNEAN Petrică (2017)

Source: ȘTEFAN U. a. 2017, 55-57, fig. 24-26.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

20. Dalnic; Dalnic commune – Kisvölgy - Derék-út melléke (Pl. 8/20; 11/6)

RAN code: 64586.04³²; **Type:** settlement

In the Place called *Kisvölgy – Derék-út melléke (Small Valley – Near the Derék Road)* located on the west bank of the Dalnic stream, between the locality and DN 11, ceramic fragments from the *First Iron Age*, the *Dacian La Tène* and the *post-Roman period* were discovered.

The *post-Roman pottery (SMCC)* is wheel-modelled and consists of a *cup*, fragments of *pots* and *Krausengefässe* type vessels.

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1902)

Bibliography: PÁRVAN 1926, 580, fig. 424. ROSKA 1929, 304 (as *hallstattian type ceramics*). ROSKA 1942, 65, no.22 (as *celtic ceramics*). CRIȘAN 1969, 261, no. 105, Pl. LXII/5, CLXII/3 (as *Dacian ceramics*). SZÉKELY 1969, 15-16, no. 5, Pl. I/3. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, no. 305. PETRESCU 2002, 113-114, no. 276. PUSKÁS 2015b, 184, no. 9.

21. Dobolii de Sus, Boroșneu Mare commune – Határhegy (Pl. 8/21; 11/7)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement (?)

³² The site is named in RAN: *The getic-dacian settlement from Dalnic – Valea Mică*.

In the place called *Határhegy* (*Border Hill*), a promontory that rises to approx. 10 meters above the floodplain of *Zagon* stream, located west of the village, hand- and wheel-modeled ceramic fragments were collected.

The latter are fragments of vessels modeled on the quick wheel, from a paste degreased with fine sand and mica. Some have traces of polishing on the surface, and they could be attributed to the *SMCC*.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd (2017)

Bibliography: Unpublished.

22. Ghidfalău, Ghidfalău commune – Bedeháza³³ (Pl. 8/22; 11/8)

RAN code: 63401.05; **Type:** settlement

The site is located on a high terrace on the eastern bank of Olt river, at approx. 2.5 km north of Sfântu Gheorghe railway station and approx. 4 km south-west of Ghidfalău commune. During the archaeological researches carried out over time, vestiges from the *Neolithic* to the *13th century* have been discovered here³⁴.

The *Post-Roman* archaeological materials (*SMCC*) consist of fragments of hand-modeled (rushlight-cups and pots) and wheel-modeled pottery (pots, pitchers, bowls and *Krausengefässe* type vessels). These materials originate from the filling of the pits dated to the *Dacian LaTène* period and from the *post-Roman* level of the site. So far, no feature has been investigated that would be certainly attributed to the *post-Roman* period.

Type of discovery: incidental, rescue excavation, systematic excavation, field survey

³³ The site is registered in RAN as *the getic-dacian settlement from Ghidfalău – Bedehaza* (cod 64354.03), being also included on the list of historical monuments with the LMI Code: CV-I-s-A-13032.

³⁴ The inaccuracies related to the name of the site (eg *Sf. Gheorghe – Bedeháza*) come from the fact that until the territorial-administrative reorganization in 1968, it was located on the territory of Sfântu Gheorghe.

Research: CSUTAK Vilmos – LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1912-1914), HOREDT Kurt (1949-1950), BORDI Zsigmond Lóránd – MÉDER Lóránt László (2009), Alexandru POPA – Dan-Lucian BUZEA (2018)

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1912, 8. CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1913, 13-14. CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1914, 14.

SZÉKELY 1948, 36-37, 38. SZÉKELY 1969, 20, no. 12, Pl. II/7, VIII/13. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 84-85, no. 242. PETRESCU 2002, 236, no. 766.a (at Sf. Gheorghe, as *accidental discovery and unresearched site*).

23. Ghidfalău, Ghidfalău commune – Cariera de nisip (Pl. 8/23; 12/1)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

On the right bank of Olt river, in the area of a sand quarry fragments of *post-Roman* pottery were discovered. Fragments of *mugs*, *bowls* with thick rim (made of fine grey paste) and *Krausengefässe* type vessels (made from coarse paste) were found. Outstanding is a fragment of a vessel with its rim flared horizontally outward, with a tall neck, and decorated on the shoulder with incised lines in a wavy pattern. All the ceramic material discovered here belongs to the *SMCC*.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (before 1969)

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 107, no. 23. SZÉKELY 1969, 19. PETRESCU 2002, 137, no. 372.

24. Leț-Varheghiu, Boroșneu Mare commune – Várhegy/Dealul Cetății (Pl. 8/24; 12/2)

RAN code: 63973.01;

Type: settlement (?)

The site, known in the archaeological literature as *Várhegy – Dealul Cetății* (*Fortress Hill*), is located on the right bank of Râul Negru, on a very tall terrace (547.2 m) that dominates the Târgu Secuiesc Depression. Archaeological researches revealed evidence belonging to several periods: *Neolithic*, *Eneolithic*, *Bronze Age*, *early Iron Age*, *Dacian LaTène*, *Roman period*, *14th century* and *17th-18th centuries*.

On the south-western side of the *medieval fortification* ceramic fragments that can be attributed to the *post-Roman* period (SMCC) were discovered.

The sporadic character of the *post-Roman* ceramic material discovered at Leț, the lack of subsequent systematic archaeological researches, the unclear context of the origin of the ceramics (the archaeological excavation was carried out in the filling soil from the moat of the fortification) make it difficult for us to claim that there was a *post-Roman* habitation here.

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1949)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1951, 16-17 (as Roman provincial pottery).

25. Lunga, Târgu Secuiesc city – Negyedláb (Pl. 8/25; 12/3)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

At 2.25 km north-northwest of the Roman Catholic church in the locality, in the area called *Negyedláb*, on a terrace on the eastern bank of *Lutoasa* stream, evidence from the *late Bronze Age* (*Noua* culture) and from the *post-Roman* period (SMCC) were discovered. The archaeological materials are spread at the surface on approx. more than 12 ha.

The *post-Roman* archaeological material consists of hand- and wheel-modeled ceramic fragments, belonging to pots, bowls, and supply vessels.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2010-2012)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2013, 160, Pl. 16/2-7, 17/1-8. PUSKÁS 2014, 83, no. 9; Pl. 1/9. PUSKÁS 2015b, 184, no. 10, Pl. 12.

26. Mărtineni, Catalina commune – Csegej (Pl. 8/26; 12/4)

RAN code: 64176.02;

Type: settlement (?)

In the area called *Csegej*, located south-west of the village, on the southern side

of the road DJ 123F, on the terrace overlooking the floodplain of Râul Negru, there are traces of habitation attributable to the *Neolithic*, *Dacian* and *post-Roman* periods. In this location, archaeological research was carried out at the beginning of the 20th century. The upper part of a *pitcher* with a band-shaped handle, and a “T” shaped iron object were found, which can be attributed to the SMCC.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1901)

Source: SzNM IV, 33-34 (ill)

Bibliography: LÁSZLÓ 1902, 16.

27. Mereni, Mereni commune – Nagytág (Pl. 8/27; 12/5)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

In the place called *Nagytág* (*Large Allotment* or *Nagy s Allotment*) located on a low terrace on the eastern bank of *Cimortan* Stream, 3.5 km south-southwest of Mereni railway station, *post-Roman* vestiges were identified.

The *post-Roman* archaeological material (SMCC) consists of wheel-modeled fragments: *supply vessels* (horizontally widened rim, walls decorated with incised strips formed by parallel wavy lines), a fragment of a *cup* with the mouth drawn outward and flared, a fragment of *bowl* with a ring-shaped bottom and a *disc* (*pesoi*) made from the wall of a large *ceramic vessel*.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2012-2014)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2015a, 260, no. 7, fig. 1/2; 2/1-8 (as *Pământul mare–Nagytág*). PUSKÁS 2015b, 185, no. 12, Pl. 3/13 (as *Pământul mare*).

28. Ojdula, Ojdula commune – Középső-határ/Hotarul de mijloc (Middle border) (Pl. 8/28; 12/6)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

At approx. 3.75 km north-west from the Roman Catholic Church in the locality, in the place called *Középső határ* (*Middle*

Field), between Râul Negru river and the *Kápolna* stream, on an area of approx. 1 ha, vestiges from the *Dacian LaTène* and from the *post-Roman* period were discovered.

The *post-Roman* material (*SMCC*) consists of wheel-modeled ceramic fragments (fragments of *bowls*).

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2010-2012)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2013, 162-163, Pl. 3/13, 22/5-7. PUSKÁS 2014, 83, no. 10; Pl. 1/10. PUSKÁS 2015b, 185, no. 13 (as *Középső határ*).

29. Olteni, Bodoc commune – *Tag/Cariera de nisip* (Pl. 8/29; 12/7)

RAN code: 63919.03; **Type:** settlement

During the archaeological researches carried out in the sand quarries located in the southern end of Olteni village, on the high terrace of Olt river, in the two sectors of the site separated by road DN 12, traces of habitation from the *Neolithic*, *Eneolithic*, *Bronze Age*, *Dacian LaTène* and *post-Roman* period were found.

To the *SMCC* belong eight dwellings (three surface and five semi-deepened ones), hearths, two oven features and 101 pits, containing a rich and varied archaeological material consisting of wheel-modeled ceramics (*Krausengefässe* type *supply vessels*, *pots*, *bowls*), hand-modeled ceramics (*pots*, *cups* decorated with alveoli at the base), items of clothing and ornaments (*buckles*, *rings*), a *comb* with bell-shaped handle made of antler and tools.

Type of discovery: Preventive archaeological research

Research: Valerii KAVRUK – Dan BUZEA (2001-2003, 2005-2007), Valerii KAVRUK – Dan BUZEA – Marian BOBEI – Costel CIOANĂ – ASZTALOS István (2004), Dan BUZEA – Valerii KAVRUK – Adela MATEȘ – Radu ZĂGREANU (2008-2009), Dan-Lucian BUZEA (2010-2012)

Bibliography: BUZEA 2002, 183-226, Pl. II, XX-IV-XXVII. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2002, 219-221. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2003, 219-221, Pl. 87. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2004,

220-222. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2005, 247-248, Pl. 28-2. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2006, 242-245. CAVRUC/BUZEA 2007, 246-250; CAVRUC/BUZEA 2008, 208-211. KAVRUK u. a. 2009, 323-326. KAVRUK u. a. 2010, 285-286. BUZEA/ZĂGREANU 2011, 39-61.

30. Olteni, Bodoc commune – *Olteni Nord/Hotarul de sus* (Pl. 8/30; 12/8)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement (?)

North of Olteni village, on the direction towards Malnaș village, approx. 0.2 km from the south-west end of the bridge across Olt river, a site with traces of habitation from the *post-Roman* period was excavated. Due to the limited nature of the research, it was not possible to determine the site's extension. Two pits with archaeological materials were discovered in the investigated area.

The *post-Roman* pottery (*SMCC*) discovered here consists of fragments of grey bitronconical *bowls*, modeled on the wheel, and a fragment from the mouth of a *supply vessel*.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: Dan-Lucian BUZEA, Marian BOBEI (2003)

Source: Studiu arheologic Olteni, National Museum of Eastern Carpathians 2nd Inventory Book, No. 8961-8965.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

31. Ozun, Ozun commune – *Holtág/Feredő/La Bălți* (Pl. 8/31; 13/1, no. 31)

RAN code: 64648.01; **Type:** settlement

During construction works carried out in 1976 on a building located at 0.42 km south-east of the intersection between roads DN 11 and DJ 103B, evidence from *Dacian LaTène* (classic phase) and *post-Roman* periods have been discovered.

The *post-Roman* archaeological material (*SMCC*) consists of ceramic fragments modeled by hand and on the potter's wheel.

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1976)

Bibliography: CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 113, no. 407 (as *La Bălți*).

32. Ozun, Ozun commune – Molnár-tag (Pl. 8/32; 13/1, no. 32)

RAN code: –;

Type: isolated discovery

On the arable land located on the low terrace of the eastern bank of Râul Negru, 1.5 km northeast of the intersection between roads DJ 103B and DC 16, within the perimeter of the *late Bronze Age* settlement, a fragment of a wheel-modeled vessel, attributed to the SMCC has been discovered.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: SZTÁNCSUJ Sándor József, PUSKÁS József (2015)

Source: SzNM X. IB, no. 19843

Bibliography: Unpublished.

33. Ozun, Ozun commune – Szentiváni-mart (Pl. 8/33; 13/1, no. 33)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

On the arable land located on the high terrace of the western bank of Râul Negru, 1.9 km northeast from the intersection between roads DN 11 and DJ 103B (the section towards Chilieni), ceramic fragments have been discovered from the *early Iron Age*, the *Dacian LaTène* and the *post-Roman* period (SMCC).

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: SZTÁNCSUJ Sándor József, József PUSKÁS (2015)

Source: SzNM X. IB, no. 19848. SZTÁNC-SUJ/LOKODI 2015, 19, no. 6.4

Bibliography: Unpublished.

34. Pădureni, Moacșa commune – Kistelek (Pl. 8/34; 13/2)

RAN code: 64595.08; **Type:** settlement

In the area called *Kistelek (Little Telek)*, located to the west of the locality, on the eastern side of *Bábolna-árka (Bábolna Ditch)* valley, a site with vestiges from the *Eneolithic* until the *Post-Roman* period was identified.

The *post-Roman* material (SMCC) consists of fragments of pots modeled on the wheel, made of fine grey paste, a relatively large number of *Krausengefässe* vessels and a bronze *buckle* with an ellipsoidal plate.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: NAGY Géza (1884)

Bibliography: NAGY 1890, 54-55. SZEKELY 1969, 15, no. 4. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 106, no. 342 (as *Pârâul Bobâlnii*). PETRESCU 2002, 201, no. 625 (as *Babolnaarka*).

35. Reci, Reci commune – Telek (Pl. 8/35; 13/3)

RAN code: 64872.01;

Type: settlement

In the place called *Telek*, located east of the locality, at the south-eastern foot of *Doboica Hill*, on the high terrace of the northern bank of Râul Negru, an archaeological site with evidence from the *Neolithic* to the 9th-10th centuries was researched. A level of habitation attributed to the *post-Roman* period was researched here.

The *post-Roman* period (SMCC) consists of three semi-deepened houses (with circular hearths) and representative archaeological material consisting of: specific ceramic fragments (*rushlight-cups*, *pots*, *bowls*, *Krausengefässe* vessels), clothing items and ornaments (*fibula*, *buckle*, *pendant*, *comb made of horn*), tools (*knives*, *sickle*, *bone awls*) and a *coin* from *Constantius II* (see C.9).

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1957-1959)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1959^A, 196-198, fig. 9. SZEKELY 1962, 325. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 109-110, no. 41. SZEKELY 1969, 50-65, fig. 3, 4/1, 6/4, Pl. III/4, 6, IV/11-12, VII/8-17, VIII/1-10, IX/1-14, X/2-6, 11, 16, 20, 26. DIACONU 1971, 265 (the fibula). HOREDIT 1982, 202, no. 13, 214, no. 25, 216, no. 6, 217, no. 12, fig. 30/1-6. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 121-122, 455. PETRESCU 2002, 224-225, no. 719.b.1 și 719.b.2 (as *Télek*).

36. Sânzieni, Sânzieni commune – Urakszerelábja/Felsőbereske 1 (Pl. 8/36; 13/4)

RAN code: 64835.05; **Type:** settlement

During the probing carried out in the *Urakszerelábja* area, now known as *Felsőbereske* (*Upper Bereske*), evidence from the *Bronze Age*, *Dacian LaTène* and the *post-Roman* period were discovered.

The *post-Roman* material (*SMCC*) consists of fragments of hand-modeled vessels (*rushlight-cup decorated with alveoli*) and wheel-shaped vessels (*cups, bowls and Krausengefässe* type vessels).

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1913), PUSKÁS József (2010-2012)

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1913, 14. PÁRVAN 1926, 582, 588, fig. 446 (without mentioning the Place). ROSKA 1942, 122-123, no. 114 (without mentioning the Place). SZÉKELY 1969, 16, no. 6 (without mentioning the Place). CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 132, no. 527 (as *unspecified Place*). PETRESCU 2002, 333, no. 754 (as *unspecified Place*); PUSKÁS 2013, 156, no. 2/1, Pl. 7/9.

37. Sfântu Gheorghe, Sfântu Gheorghe municipium – Epreștető 1 (Pl. 8/37; 13/5, no. 37)

RAN code: 63401.04; **Type:** settlement

During the sand exploitation in the area of the recreational lake on *Epreștető* (*The Hilltop with Wild Strawberries*) terrace, several features deepened in the soil, containing materials from the *Bronze Age*, the *Dacian LaTène* and the *post-Roman* period were destroyed. The *post-Roman* material consists of vessels and fragments of vessels, both hand-modeled (*pots, rushlight-cups*) and wheel-modeled (*pots, bowls, Krausengefässe* type vessels).

Type of discovery: incidental, probing

Research: NAGY Géza (1883-1889), LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1920);

Bibliography: NAGY 1883. NAGY 1890, 53-55. SZÉKELY 1948, 35, 38, Pl. I.b/9, 10, 12. SZÉKELY 1948, 23-24, fig. 4/2. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 126, no. 485 (as

Dealul Fragilor). PETRESCU 2002, 236, no. 766.b.1. SZÉKELY 2008, 138, no. 162.

38. Sfântu Gheorghe, Sfântu Gheorghe municipium – Epreș/Epreștető 2 (Pl. 8/38; 13/5, no. 38)

RAN code: 63401.04; **Type:** settlement, necropolis

In the place called *Epreș* (*[Place] with Wild Strawberries*), located at approx. 350 meters south of the previous point, on the small terrace between Locotenet Păiuș David street and the high bank of the river terrace (roughly between the *Lukoil* and *OMV* gas stations), a site with vestiges from the *Dacian LaTène* period and from the *post-Roman* period was researched. To the latter one we attribute two surface dwellings (with rectangular and circular hearths) and two ceramic burning kilns.

The archaeological material specific for the *SMCC* discovered here consists of: hand- and wheel-modeled vessels, a *comb* (horn), a *half-disc fibula* and several *knives*. At approx. 30 meters north of the houses, a burial *tomb* was discovered, overlaying an *incineration* tomb.

Type of discovery: rescue excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1956)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1959b, 240-242, Pl. X/2-9. SZÉKELY 1969, 25-49, fig. 4/3, 4/4, 6/1-3, 6/5-6, 9, 11, 12, 13, Pl. I/1, 3-6, 15, II/1-3, 5, 8-9, 13, IV/14-15, VI/1-7, 9-17, VII/1-5, X/1, 7, 10, 12-15, 23-25, XII/1-6, 11, XIII/1-3, 5-15, 16, XIV/1-6, XV/1-3, XVI/1-8, XVII/1, 2-5, 7-8, XVIII/2, 4-9, XIX/1-8, XX/1-5, XXI/1-7, XXII/1-7, 9-10, 12-22, XXIII/1, 4, 6, XXIV/4-7 (as *Epreștető*). PETRESCU 2002, 236, no. 766.b.2 (as *Epreștető*). SZÉKELY 2008, 138, no. 162 (as *Epreștető*).

39. Târgu Secuiesc, Târgu Secuiesc municipium – Str. Fabricii [Cimitirul barbar/Cimitirul reformat/Cimitirul nou/Pompele de apă] (Pl. 8/39; 13/6, no. 39)

RAN code: 63759.05; **Type:** settlement

In the south-eastern part of the city, on the high terrace of the *Cașin* stream, in

the area bordered by the streets Fabricii and Jozsef Bem, the site called *Barbár temető* (*Barbaric Cemetery*) was researched, with evidence from the *Bronze Age* to the *post-Roman* period. *Post-roman* materials were also found in adjacent areas, on the territory of the old *Protestant Cemetery* and its neighbouring gardens, and in the surroundings of the *new Protestant Cemetery*.

The material attributed to the *SMCC* consists of ceramic fragments belonging to hand-modeled (*cups, pots*) and wheel-modeled vessels (*cups, bowls, pitcher* and *supply vessels*).

Type of discovery: incidental, probing, field survey

Research: NAGY Géza (1882), BÁNYAI János (1914); PUSKÁS József, SZTÁNCSUJ Sándor József (2013-2014)

Bibliography: NAGY 1882, 158. PÁRVAN 1926, 566, fig. 396, 589, fig. 422. ROSKA 1942, 123, no. 115. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 139, no. 554, 140, no. 558. PETRESCU 2002, 253, no. 836 (as discovery on the *territory of the city*). PUSKÁS 2014, 82, no. 7. PUSKÁS 2015a, 262-263, no. 16. PUSKÁS 2015b, 186, no. 16.

40. Târgu Secuiesc, Târgu Secuiesc municipium – Fehérmartok felett (Pl. 8/40; 13/6, no. 40)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement (?), neropolis (?)

In the place called *Fehérmartok felett* (*Above the White Banks*) located east of the locality, between *Turia* and *Cașin* streams, traces of habitation from the *Eneolithic* and *post-Roman* period were identified. Presently, in the area of the collapsed banks, one can observe traces of *pits* of different shapes and sizes (it cannot be established if they belong to deepened houses, supply pits or graves).

The *post-Roman* archaeological material (*SMCC*) consists of fragments of *pots, bowls* and *supply vessels*, modeled by hand or on wheel, respectively, a *comb* made of antler with a bell-shaped handle.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: PUSKÁS József (2010-2012)

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2012, 116-117, no. 2, Pl. 1/2, 3/1-11. PUSKÁS 2014, 82, no. 6. PUSKÁS 2015b, 179, no. 4, Pl. 7/2.

41. Turia, Turia commune – Rétiláb (Pl. 8/41; 13/7, no. 41)

RAN code: 64880.10; **Type:** settlement

In the *Rétiláb* area (*Lot in the Meadow* or *Lot Réti*), located to the east of the locality between road DJ 133 and *Turia stream*, a settlement with evidence from the *Dacian LaTène, post-Roman* and *Medieval* periods was investigated.

Apart from the fact that fragments of hand- and wheel-modeled vessels have been discovered, there are no further specifications regarding the pottery of the *SMCC*.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1991)

Bibliography: CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 148, no. 592. PUSKÁS 2014, 84, no. 14. PUSKÁS 2015b, 186-187, no. 17.

42. Turia, Turia commune – Telek (Pl. 8/42; 13/7, no. 42)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement (?)

In the area called *Telek*, located in the south-eastern part of the village, on a high terrace on the eastern bank of *Turia* stream, a settlement with evidence from the *first Iron Age*, the *post-Roman* and *Medieval* periods was researched.

Post-Roman ceramic material was discovered here (*SMCC*). The discovery of a bronze *coin* of Emperor *Valentinianus II* (375/383 - 392) is also recorded.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1980)

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1993, 299. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 145, no. 583. PETRESCU 2002, 259, no. 861. PUSKÁS 2014, 84, no. 15. PUSKÁS 2015b, 187, no. 18.

43. Valea Crișului, Valea Crișului commune – Büdöskút (Pl. 1/43; 6/8)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement

In the *Büdöskút* (Stinky spring) area, 1 km east of the intersection between roads DJ 121A and DC 30, north of DJ 121A, on a surface of approx. 50 × 30 meters, *post-Roman* ceramic fragments were collected.

The *post-Roman* ceramics (SMCC) are represented by fragments of *vessels* modeled on the fast wheel and *supply vessels* decorated with strips of incised wavy and parallel lines.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: SZTÁNCSUJ Sándor József, LOKODI Alpár Imre (2015)

Source: SZTÁNCSUJ/LOKODI 2015, 10.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

B. Discoveries with uncertain location

44. Brețcu, Brețcu commune (Pl. 8/44)

a) **RAN code:** –; **Type:** isolated discovery

At the end of the 19th century, in an unknown place on the territory of the village, a luxury *bowl* with a straight rim, a highly profiled shoulder, with lateral facets and 16 points, and a ring-shaped bottom was discovered. The vessel is decorated on the shoulder with registers consisting of two or three deepened circles and polished strips on the lower side. It is preserved in the National Museum of Hungary (Inv. No. 61.51.1). The state of preservation of the vessel could indicate that it originates from a so far unidentified *necropolis*.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: BONA 1986, 120, fig. 23. BONA 1990, 72, fig. 6. BONA 1993, 69, fig. 6. BONA 1994, 71, fig. 6. BONA 2001, 156, fig. 23.

b) **RAN code:** –; **Type:** isolated discovery

Around 1911 in an undetectable place on the territory of the locality an arte-

fact described as a “*polished loom-weight, made of chalcedony*” without further specifications (SZNM, Inv. No. 3889) was discovered. The artefact could be a bi-triconical *bead* of glass or semiprecious stone, attributable to the *post-Roman* period (SMCC).

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SZNM VI, 26.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

45. Cernat, Cernat commune (Pl. 8/45)

In an unknown place on the territory of the locality an unbroken clay *cup*, of light grey colour, wheel-modelled and decorated with imprinted, polished and deepened motifs belonging to the SMCC was discovered. Due to the good conservation status, the *cup* could come from a tomb.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2014, 77-79, Pl. 2/2. PUSKÁS 2015b, 177-179, Pl. 5/1.

46. Ghidfalău, Ghidfalău commune (Pl. 8/46)

In the garden of the VAJNA family near *Mélyárok* (*Deep Ditch*) – a place that has not yet been identified – a settlement “*from the migratory period*” was researched, in which specific ceramic fragments and a spearhead were discovered.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1908)

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1910, 47. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 84, no. 239. SZÉKELY 2008, 135, no. 154.

47. Lisnău, Ozun commune (Pl. 8/47)

RAN code: –; **Type:** settlement (?)

In the place called *Völgyteteje* (*Top of the Valley*), located in an uncertain place on the territory of the locality, fragments of grey *pots* made with a superior technique and *Krausengefässe* type *vessels* decorated with wavy incised lines were discov-

ered. The location could not be identified in the field.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 108, no. 30. SZEKELY 1969, 19. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 110, no. 383.

48. Mărtănuș, Fotoș village³⁵, Ghid-falău commune (Pl. 8/48)

RAN code: 64372.01; **Type:** settlement; **Dating:** Late Roman D period

In years 1909 and 1911, from the area around the barn in the courtyard of Károly BERDE (unidentifiable) ceramic fragments from hand- and wheel-modeled vessels, pieces of daub, and an antler tool from the *Dacian LaTène* and the *post-Roman* periods were collected. The *post-Roman* material consists of fragments of hand- and wheel-modeled vessels, among them the fragment of a *supply vessel* (SMCC). No further archaeological research has been done here.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SzNM V, 72, no. 2172-2173; SzNM VI, 23-24, no. 3828-3837.

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1910, 56 (without details). CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1912, 68 (without details). SZÉKELY 1948, 38 (only the supply vessel). CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 86, no. 245 (Dacian ceramic, as *Locul lui C. Barda*).

49. Mărtineni, Catalina commune – Vizremenő (Pl. 8/49)

RAN code: –;

Type: settlement (?)

In an uncertain place on the *Vizremenő* (*Towards the water/river*) area, located on the low terrace on the eastern side of the locality, teacher József CZIRMAY collected 8 fragments of vessels and 2 glass beads. At least one fragment of a *supply vessel* with

a horizontally widened mouth and probably the two beads belong to the SMCC.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SzNM VI, 117, no. 5584-5585

Bibliography: PUSKÁS 2015b, 184-185, Pl. 13/5.

50. Ozun, Ozun commune – Intra-vilan (Pl. 8/50)

RAN code: –; **Type:** isolated discovery

In an unidentifiable place in the intravilan Ozun, on the high terrace, located on the right bank of Râul Negru river, evidence from several periods have been collected. A fragment of a *bitronconical bowl* and a *supply vessel* with a horizontally widened mouth were identified, both belonging to the SMCC.

Type of discovery: field survey

Research: LÁSZLÓ Ferenc (1901)

Source: SzNM VI. IB, 61; SZTÁNCSUJ/LOKODI 2015, Pl. X.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

51. Pădureni, Moacșa commune (Pl. 8/51)

a) **RAN code:** –; **Type:** necropolis

Around year 1964, during construction works for road repairs, in an unspecified location found on the territory of the village, several *incineration tombs* were destroyed. During the probing following the discovery, the size of the *necropolis* could not be determined, and only a few ceramic fragments were collected, from which a gray *bitronconical bowl* modeled on the wheel was reconstructed, as well as a bent *spear head* (willow-leaf shaped, with a socket). The *necropolis* was attributed by the author of the archaeological research to the people of the *Przeworsk* culture.

Type of discovery: incidental, field survey

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (1964)

Bibliography: POP/BAKÓ 1967, 109, no. 38. SZEKELY 1969, 69, no. VIII, fig. 18/5-6. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 107, no. 358.

³⁵ Fotoș locality was formed at the end of the 19th century through the unification of the Fotoș and Mărtănuș villages, located approx. 1 km apart.

b) **RAN code:** 64595.12; **Type:** isolated discovery

Around 1884 in an unspecified location on the territory of the locality a bronze *buckle* with a three-rivet ellipsoidal plate, attributed to the SMCC was discovered.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: NAGY 1890, 57. SZEKELY 1969, 15, no. 4. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 107, no. 345³⁶.

52. Sfântu Gheorghe, Sfântu Gheorghe municipium (Pl. 8/52)

In 1958, in an unprecise place, on the banks of *Kökényes* stream, which flows north of the locality, ceramic fragments and a bronze *pendant* dated to the 4th century AD have been discovered.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: SZEKELY 1960a, 558, no. 11. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 110, no. 44.d. DIACONU 1964, 209. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 128, no. 499. SZEKELY 2008, 139, no. 164.

53. Târgu Secuiesc, Târgu Secuiesc municipium (Pl. 8/53)

In 1907 on the construction of Sf. Gheorghe – Brețcu railway, on the high terrace between the railway station and the Bem József Street, archaeological evidence was discovered: hand-modeled *pots*, wheel-modeled *bowl*, *jug* and *cup*, fragments from a horse bit and a *Kurzschwert*-type *sword-dagger*.

Although the circumstances of the discovery are unknown, it can be assumed that the artefacts were part of a *funeral inventory* (one or several graves).

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SzNM V, 10, no. 347-358.

Bibliography: CSUTAK/LÁSZLÓ 1907, 19. PÁRVAN 1926, 584, 589, 824, fig. 439. LÁSZLÓ 1943, 3, note 3 (as 10th century grave). HORED T 1951, 204-205, Pl. VIII-1-5 (as *Slavic discovery*). CHIȘVASI-COMȘA 1958, 76 (as *Slavic discovery*). NESTOR 1959, 51, note 2 (as *Slavic discovery*). SZEKELY 1969, 13-14, no. 1. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 139-140, no. 554. PUSKÁS 2015b, 186, no. 16.

C. Monetary discoveries and hoards

1. Calnic, Valea Crișului commune (Pl. 9/1)

In 1920, in the *Kútramenő* (to the fountain/spring)³⁷ area, north of the locality, during the agricultural works a silver *coin* (*siliqua*) of emperor *Constantius II* from 351-355 issued at *Sirmium* was found (Av: D N CON-STANTIUS PF AVG diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right, Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVLTI / XXXX in four lines within wreath. In exergue • SIRM; type RIC VIII 17). The nearest *post-Roman* site is to the south, at the eastern end of Valea Crișului village (see No. 43).

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: SZEKELY 1957, 471-472. HORED T 1958, 39, no. 50 (as *Cilnic*, without place of discovery). SZEKELY 1969, 11, fig. 2-2. MITREA 1979b, 74. HORED T 1982, 175, 220, no. 12. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 148, no. 604 (as *Poteca fântâni*). SZEKELY 2008, 136, no. 156 (as *Forrás útja*).

2. Cernat, Cernat commune (Pl. 9/2)

a) In 1962, in the place called *Kicsi-határ* (*Small border*)³⁸, a toponym that could not be identified in the surroundings of the locality, a *hoard* of Roman *coins* (approximately 80-100 artefacts) from the 3rd-4th centuries CE was discovered. In the collection of the Haszmann Pál Museum

³⁶ In the repertoire of Covasna County, the artifact is presented as a discovery from the vicinity of the Protestant Church, being confused with a bronze strap (MNS Inv. No. 3924) from an unprecise period, probably late Medieval or Premodern age.

³⁷ The point is registered in the RAN with the code 64933.02 under the name "the Roman coin from Calnic – Fountain Path".

³⁸ The point is registered in the RAN with the code 64201.25.

in the locality artefacts recovered from this hoard (five artefacts of bronze) issued by the emperors are recorded: *Gallienus* (254-268) – 1 coin, *Constantius II* (323-361) – 3 coins; *Constantius Gallus* (351-354) – 1 coin.

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: SZÉKELY 1996, 121. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 73, no. 195 (as *Hotar Mic – Kicsi Határ*). SZÉKELY 2007b, 60.

b) The literature mentions the discovery in an unspecified location on the territory of the village of a *siliqua* of *Constantius II*. Hypothetically, the coin could be part of the *Kicsi-határ hoard*.

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: MITREA 1979b, 74. PREDĂ 1975, 462. HOREDT 1982, 175, 220, no. 13. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 73, no. 194.

3. Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe municipium (Pl. 9/3)

Inside the surface dwelling uncovered during the excavations carried out in 1987, in the site on the high bank of Olt river (see No. 15) a silver coin was discovered, a *siliqua* of *Constantius II* from the years 351-355 issued in Constantinople (Av: D N CONS-TANTIUS PF AVG diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right; Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVL TIS / XXXX in four lines within wreath. În exergue C • IA; Type RIC VIII 102, IA).

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán - BARTOK Botoond (1987)

Bibliography: BARTOK 1990, 205. BARTOK/BORDI 2000, 175-180.

4. Crasna, Sita Buzăului commune (Pl. 9/4)

South of Crasna, on the eastern bank of Buzău River, on Dealul Craiului, along

with other discoveries from the *Dacian, Roman and post-roman* periods (see No. 19) a *siliqua* of *Constantius II* appeared. It was issued in Constantinople between years 351-355 (Av: D N CON-STANTIUS PF AVG diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right, Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVL TIS / XXXX in four lines within wreath. In exergue: C • H; Type RIC VIII 102, H).

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: Petrică TOHĂNEAN (2017)

Source: ȘTEFAN U. A. 2017, 55-56, fig. 24.

Bibliography: Unpublished.

5. Crasna, Sita Buzăului commune (Pl. 2/5)

South of Crasna, on the eastern bank of Buzău River, at the foot of the western slope of *Cheia* (or *Fața Cheii*) Ridge, about 20 bars of gold were discovered. Of these, 12 or 13 bars were discovered in September 1887, when clearing the road from the landslides caused by heavy precipitation. The rest of the bars were discovered later, in unknown conditions. Some bars were cut into pieces to be divided between the discoverers or to be sold. The length of the bars which were preserved entirely ranges between 0.161-0.175 m; while the weight is between 331-520 g. The bars date from 367 to 383.

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: FINÁLY 1887, 337-346. TÉGLÁS 1887, 347-357. RESCH 1887. KENNER 1888a. KENNER/DOMASZEWSKI 1888. KENNER 1888b. MOMMSEN 1888. DOMASZEWSKI 1902. FRÖHLICH 1888. HAMPPEL 1888, 48-56. HAMPPEL 1894, 23-24. WILLERS 1898, 211-235. MOISIL 1922. ELMER 1935b. ELMER 1935a. HOREDT 1958, 13, 31, no. 15. ILIESCU 1965, 269, 278-281, Pl. III-IV. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 107, no. 19. TUDOR 1968, 279. SZÉKELY 1969, 12, no. 15. HOREDT 1982, 174-175, 179, 180, 221, no. 23. BONA 1986, 120, fig. 23. BONA 1990, 76. BONA 1993, 69, fig. 6. BONA 1994, 71, fig. 6. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 134, no. 532. BONA 2001, 156, fig. 23.

6. Ilieni, Ilieni commune³⁹ (Pl. 9/6)

From the area of the upper course of *Egres* stream, flowing south of the locality, comes a *siliqua* of *Constantius II* (Av. D N CON-STANTIUS PF AVG; diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right, Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVLTI / XXXX in four lines within wreath). The nearest *post-Roman* site is in the southern end of Coşeni (see no. 17 and 18), on the other bank of Olt river.

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: HOREDT 1958, 33, no. 23. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 108, no. 29. SZEKELY 1969, 11-12, no. 11. HOREDT 1982, 175, 221, no. 42.

7. Between Covasna and Zagon (Pl. 9/7)

At an unspecified point on the territory between Covasna and Zagon, a silver *coin* and two bronze coins, issued by *Constantius II*, were discovered. One of the bronze *coins* appears to be, based on the description (two soldiers flanking military standards) an issue from the period 337-341. The closest sites with *post-Roman* discoveries are located at Dobolii de Sus – *Határhegy* (see No. 21) and Boroşneu Mare – *the Roman Fort* (see No. 7).

Discovery: incidental

Research: TÉGLÁS Gábor (1899)

Bibliography: TÉGLÁS 1902, 151, no. 5-7. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 18. SZEKELY 1969, 12. HOREDT 1982, 175, 220, no. 22.

8. Olteni, Bodoc commune (Pl. 9/8)

A *coin* from *Constantius II* issued at Thessaloniki (mark: SMTSA) and two "small bronzes", similar, but more worn, were discovered on the territory of the village. The nearest *post-Roman* sites are located south (*Tag/Cariera de nisip*) and north (*Olteni Nord*) of the locality.

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: SZEKELY 1946, 29. SZEKELY 1955b, 34. SZEKELY 1955a, 29. HOREDT 1958, 34, no. 30. PRO-TASE 1966, 167. SZEKELY 1969, 11, no. 8. PREDA 1975, 474. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 49, no. 64.

9. Reci, Reci commune (Pl. 9/9)

During the excavations carried out in 1958 on the *Telek* terrace (see No. 35), near the hearth of house 2 a silver *coin* (*siliqua*) of *Constantius II* was discovered. It was issued between 351-355 in Antioch (Av. D N CON-STANTIUS PF AVG; diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right, Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVLTI / XXXX in four lines within wreath, in exergue ANT).

Type of discovery: systematic excavation

Research: Zoltán SZEKELY (1958)

Bibliography: HOREDT 1958, 34, no. 31 (without place of discovery). SZEKELY 1960a, 557, no. 9. SZEKELY 1969, 11, no. 8. PREDA 1975, 474. MITREA 1979a, 74; HOREDT 1982, 175. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 49, no. 64.

10. Sfântu Gheorghe, Sf. Gheorghe municipium (Pl. 9/10)

In 1883, in a collapsed pit in the site on *Eprešetető*, located opposite the Olt bridge (see no. 37), a silver *coin* (light *siliqua*) of *Constantius II* was discovered. It was issued between the years 351-355 at Antioch (Av. D N CON-STANTIUS PF AVG diademed, draped and cuirassed bust turned right, Rev. VOTIS / XXX / MVLTI / XXXX in four lines within wreath, ANT in exergue; type RIC VIII 186).

Discovery: incidental

Research: Géza Nagy (1883)

Source: SzNM II, 178v.

Bibliography: NAGY 1890, 55. SZEKELY 1957, 472. HOREDT 1958, 37, no. 37. SZEKELY 1969, 11. HOREDT 1982, 175, 221, no. 62.

³⁹ The discovery is registered in RAN with the code 64434.08.

11. Sfântu Gheorghe, Sf. Gheorghe municipium (Pl. 9/11)

Around 1969, in an unprecise place on Borvîz Street (between km 0 and 1 of road DJ 121C) in the northwest part of the municipium, two bronze *coins* (*follis*) were found, of type Cohen 6, no. 53 and no. 137, of Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Herculus* (286-305, 307-308, 310).

Type of discovery: incidental

Research: –

Source: SzNM IX, no. 16034-16035

Bibliography: Unpublished.

12. Tamașfalău, Zăbala commune (Pl. 9/12)

On the territory of the village the discovery of four Roman *coins* of bronze is mentioned, without indicating the exact place/ Among them, an issue of Emperor

Constans I (333-350). The nearest site with *post-Roman* discoveries is found at Mărtineni (see No. 26), on the northern bank of Râul Negru river.

Discovery: incidental

Research: –

Bibliography: PROTASE 1966, 169. POP/BAKÓ 1967, 106, no. 18. SZEKELY 1969, 12, no. 17. CAVRUC u. a. 1998, 163, no. 663.

13. Turia, Turia commune (Pl. 9/13)

Among the *post-Roman* discoveries made in the archaeological site at *Telek* (see no. 42), the discovery of a bronze *coin* of Emperor *Valentinianus II* (375–383-392) is mentioned without further specification.

Type of discovery: probing

Research: SZÉKELY Zoltán (before 1983)

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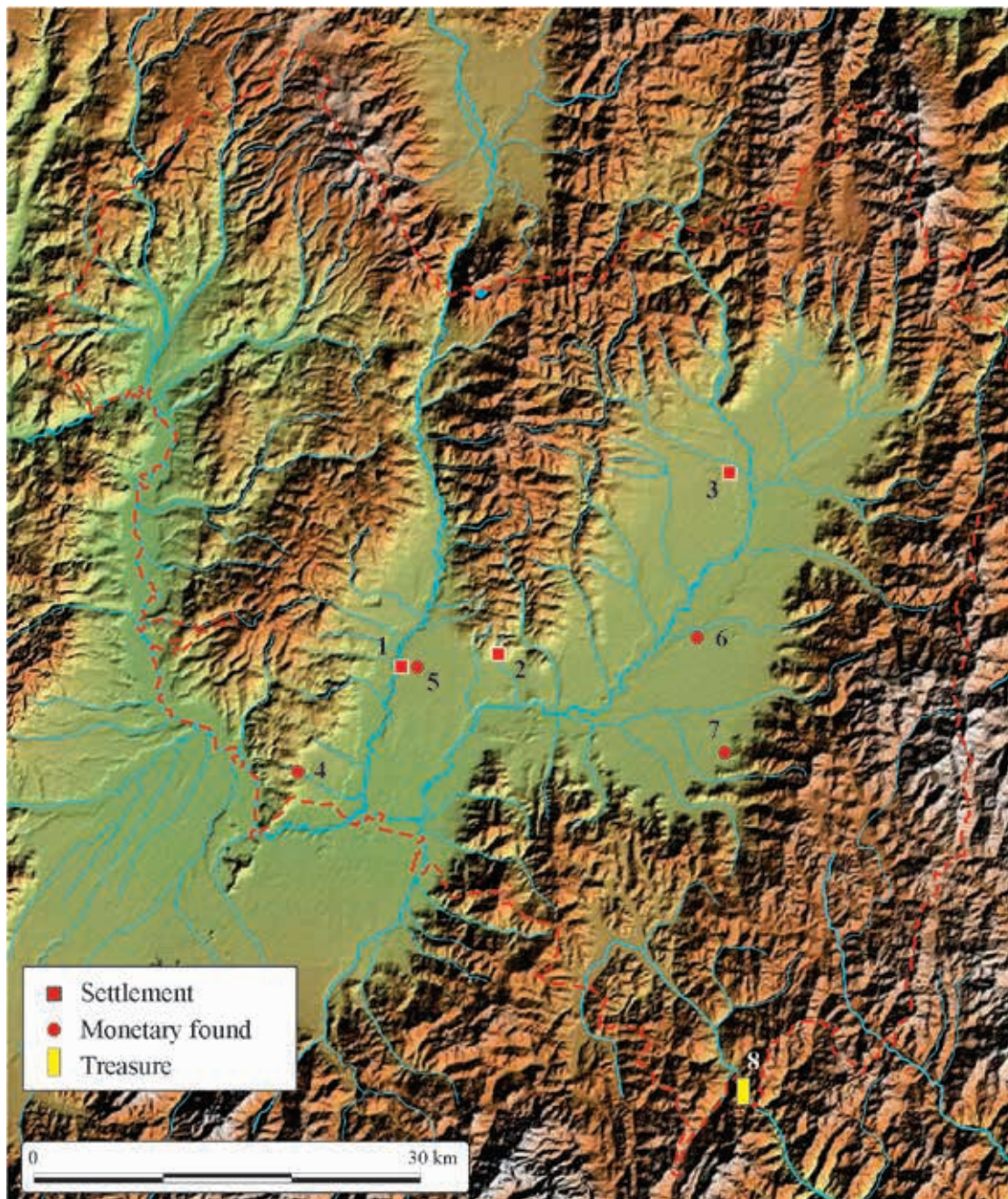
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1. Sfântu Gheorghe – *Eprestető*; 2. Pădureni – *Kistelek*; 3. Târgu Secuiesc – *Cimitirul Barbar*

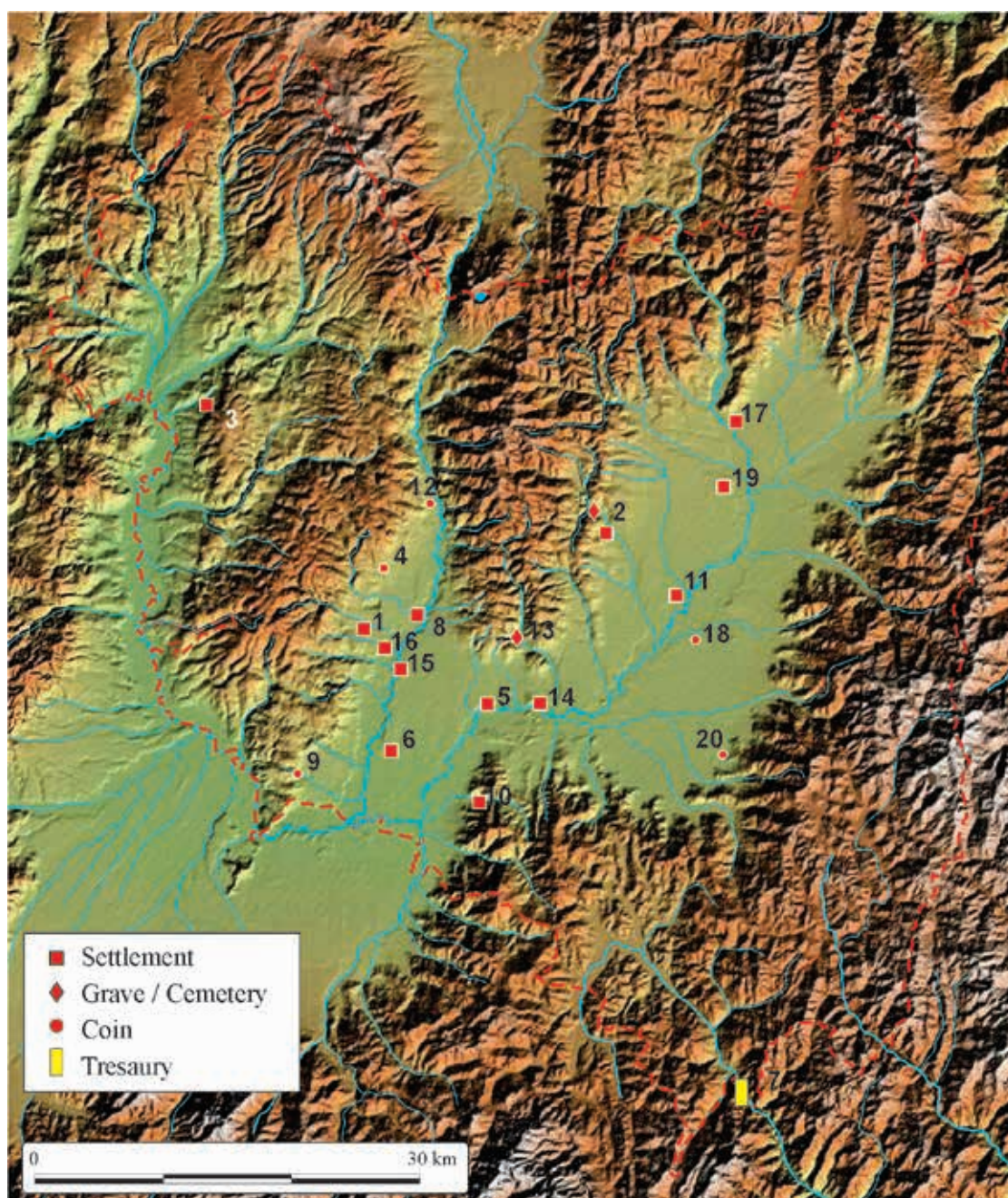
Monetary finds:

4. Ilieni – *Egres Creek*; 5. Sfântu Gheorghe – *Eprestető*;
6. Tamașfalău; 7. Between Covasna and Zagon

Treasure:

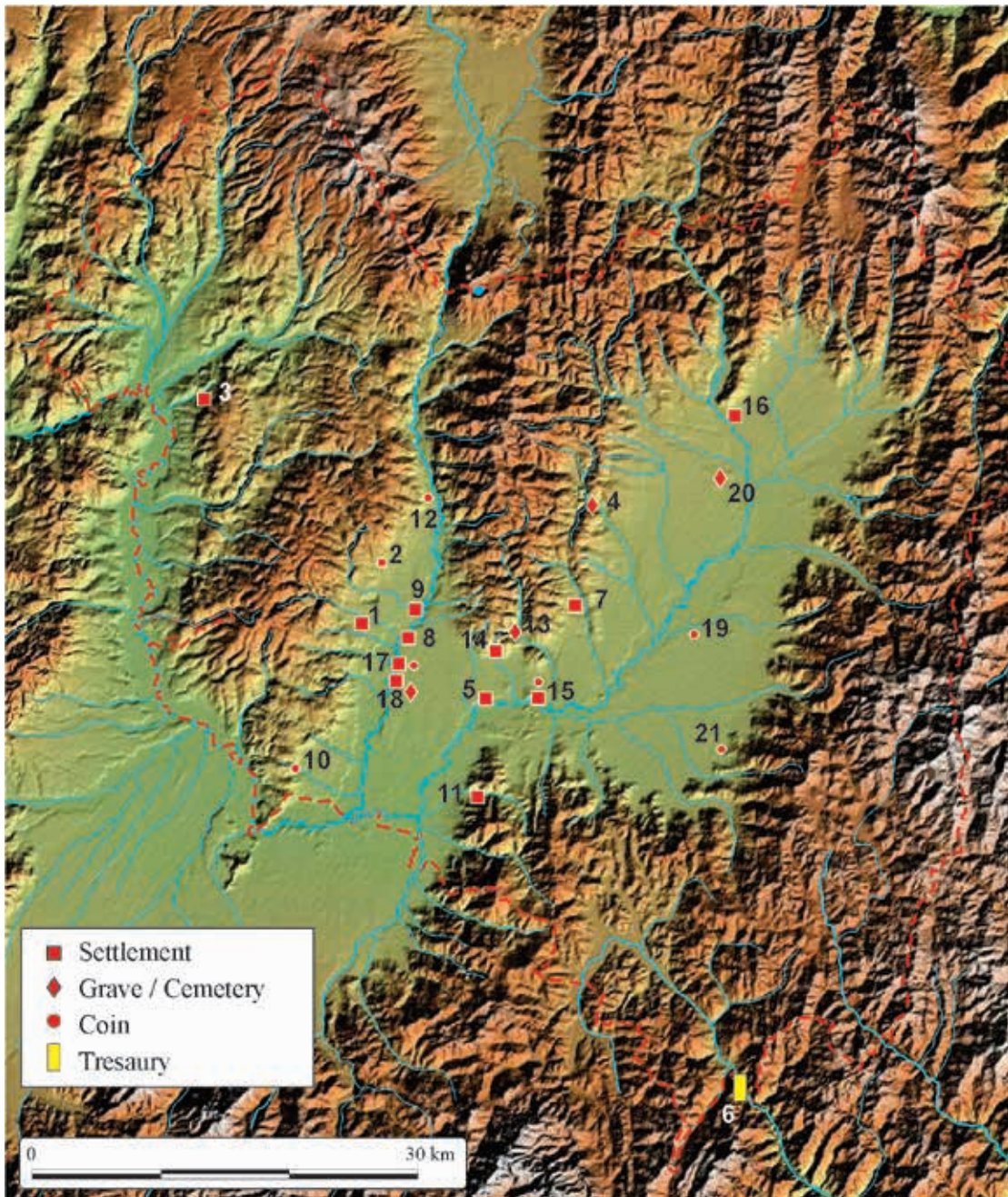
8. Crasna – *Fața Cheii*

Pl. 1. Post-Roman finds in Covasna County at the end of the 19th century (according to NAGY 1890).



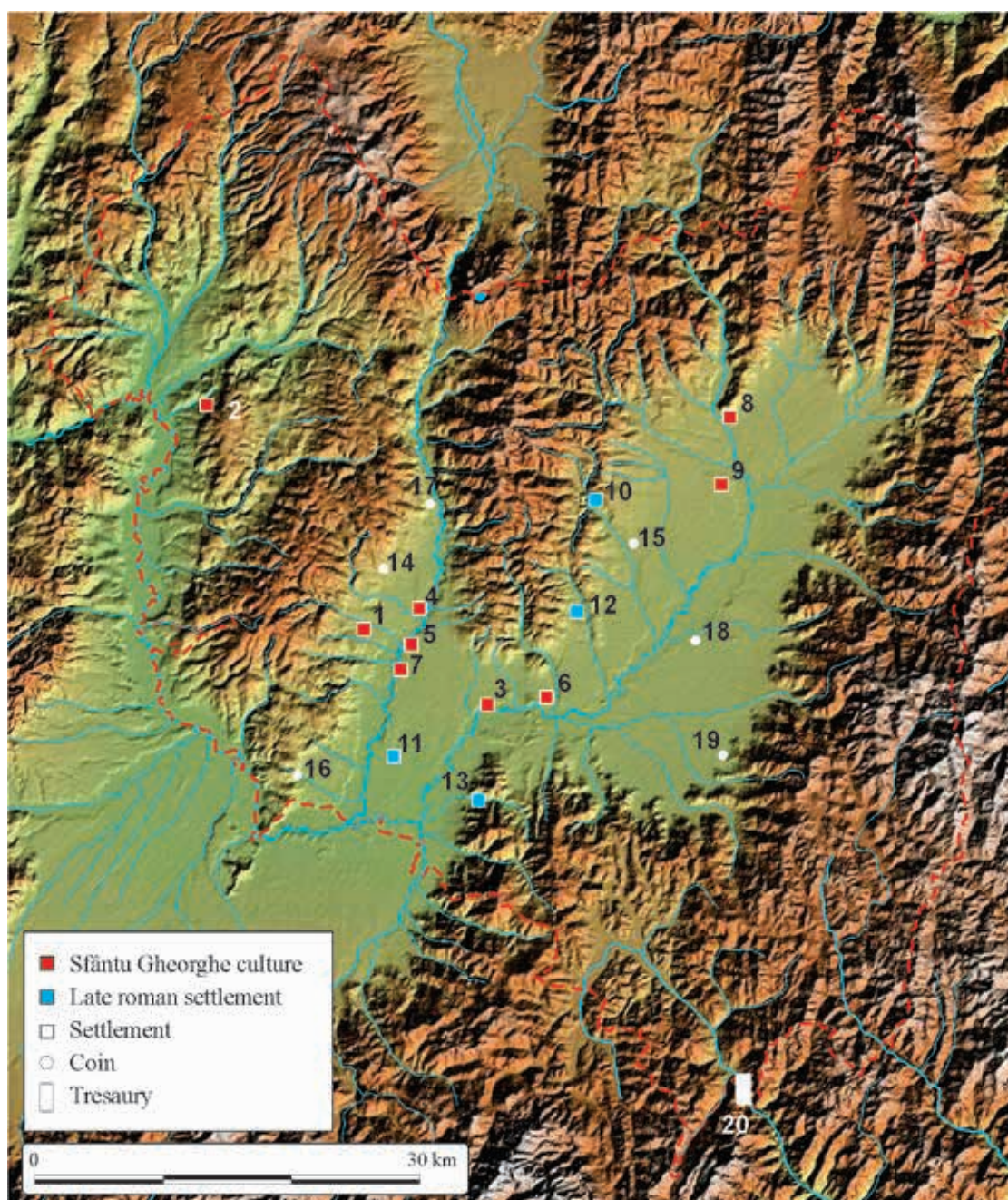
1. Arcuș; 2. Cernatul de Sus; 3. Căpeni; 4. Calnic; 5. Comolău; 6. Coșeni;
7. Crasna; 8. Ghidfalău; 9. Ilieni; 10. Lisnău; 11. Mărtineni; 12. Olteni; 13. Pădureni;
14. Reci; 15. Sf. Gheorghe – *Eprešető*; 16. Sf. Gheorghe – *Kökényes Creek*; 17. Sânzieni;
18. Tamașfalău; 19. Tg. Secuiesc; 20. Between Covasna and Zagon

Pl. 2. Post-Roman finds in Covasna County at the end of the 7th decade of the 20th century (according to POP/BAKÓ 1967).



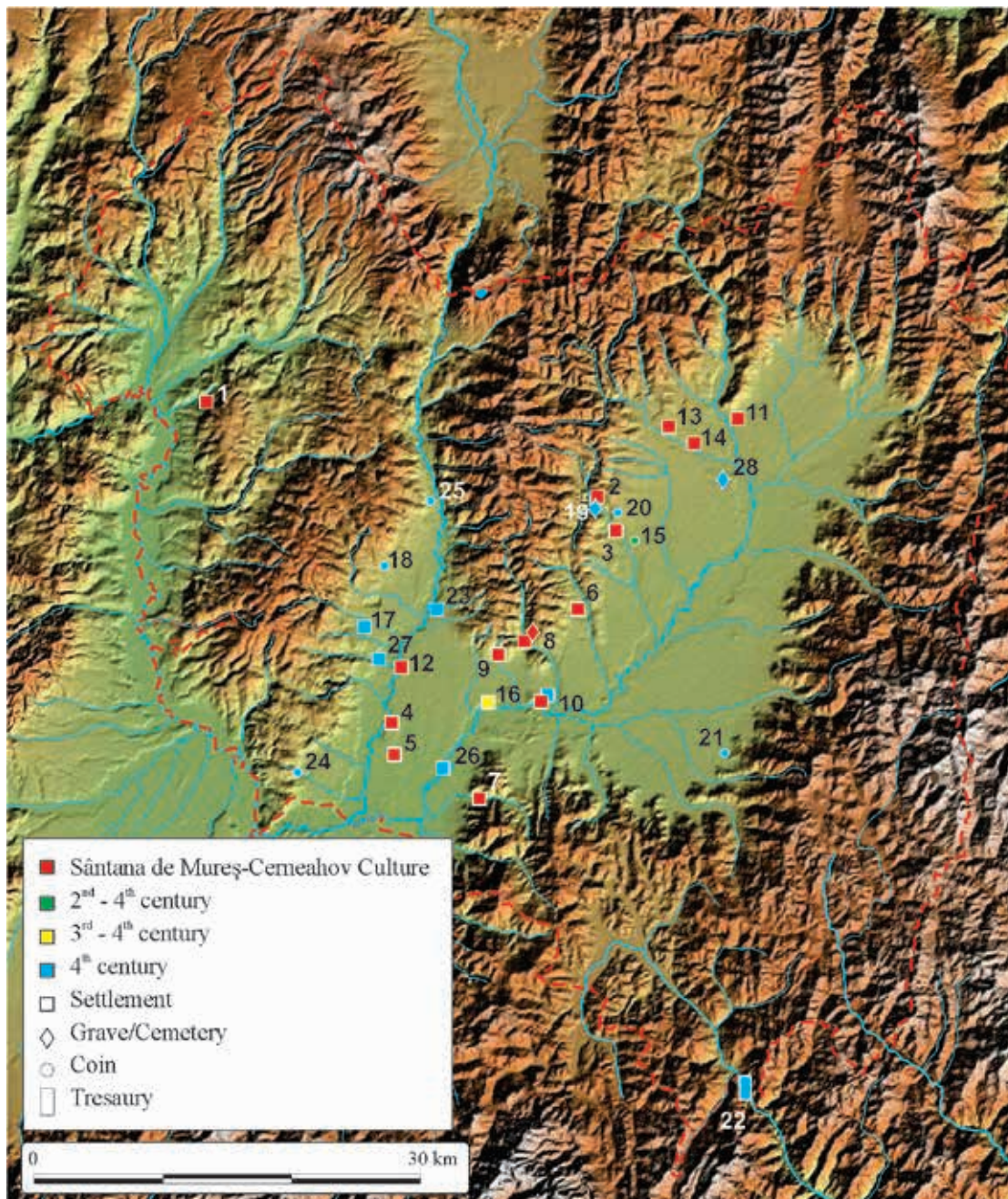
1. Arcuș – Veress-gödör; 2. Calnic; 3. Căpeni – Mina de cărbune; 4. Cernat – Mihács-kert;
5. Comolău – Nagyvár; 6. Crasna; 7. Dalnic – Kis-völgy; 8. Ghidfalău – Bedeháza;
9. Ghidfalău – Cariera de nisip; 10. Ilieni – Egres-patak; 11. Lisnău – Völgyteteje; 12. Olteni;
13. Pădureni – Intravilan; 14. Pădureni – Kistelek; 15. Reci – Telek; 16. Sânzieni;
17. Sf. Gheorghe – Eprestető; 18. Sf. Gheorghe – Eprestető 2; 19. Tamașfalău;
20. Tg. Secuiesc; 21. Between Covasna and Zagon

Pl. 3. Post-Roman finds in Covasna County at the end of the 7th decade of the 20th century (according to SZEKELY 1969).



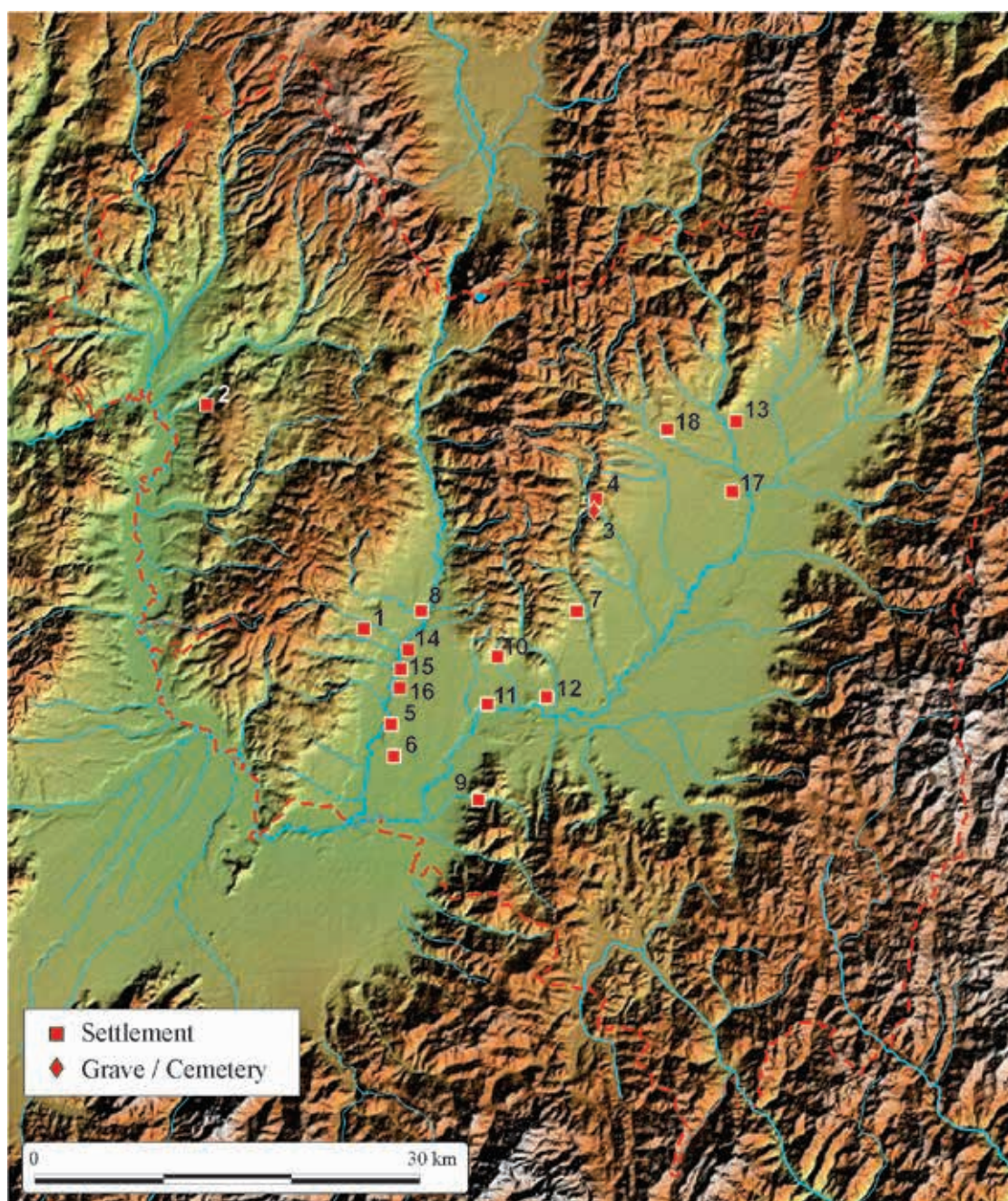
1. Arcuș; 2. Căpeni; 3. Comolău; 4. Ghidfalău; 5. Ghidfalău – Bedeháza; 6. Reci;
7. Sfântu Gheorghe – Epreștető; 8. Sânzieni; 9. Târgu Secuiesc; 10. Cernatul de Sus;
11. Coșeni; 12. Dalnic; 13. Lisnău; 14. Calnic; 15. Cernatul de Jos; 16. Ilieni; 17. Olteni;
18. Tamașfalău; 19. Between Covasna and Zagon; 20. Crasna

Pl. 4. *Sfântu Gheorghe* culture and late Roman finds in Covasna County (according to HOREDȚ 1982).



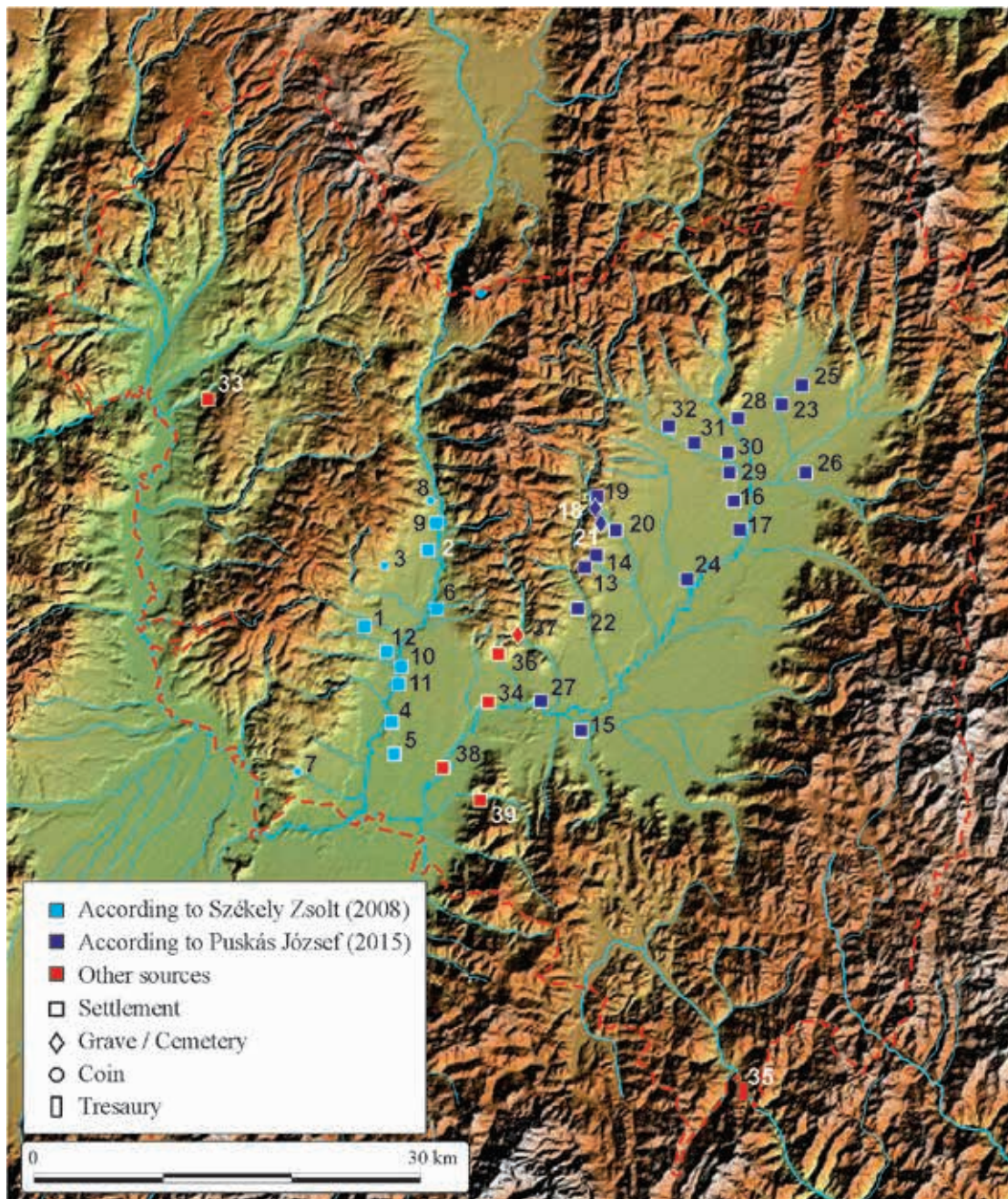
1. Căpeni – *Lângă mina de cărbune*; 2. Cernat – *Dealul cruce*; 3. Cernat – *Grădina Bíró*;
4. Chilieni – *Malul Oltului*; 5. Coșeni – *Capătul satului*; 6. Dalnic – *Valea mică*; 7. Lisnău;
8. Pădureni; 9. Pădureni – *Pârâul Bobâlna*; 10. Reci – *Telek*; 11. Sânzieni; 12. Sf. Gheorghe – *Dealul fagilor*; 13. Turia – *Județ*; Cernat – *Mihács-kert*; 14. Turia – *Rétiláb*; 15. Cernat – *Hotarul mic*;
16. Comolău – *Cetate*; 17. Arcuș – *Groapa roșie*; Coșeni – *Malul Oltului*; 18. Calnic – *Poteca fântâni*;
19. Cernat – *Grădina CAP/Mirkács*; 20. Cernat; 21. Between Covasna and Zagon;
22. Crasna; 23. Ghidfalău – *Șanțul adânc*; 24. Ilieni – *Pârâul Agraș*; 25. Olteni; 26. Ozun – *La Bălți*;
27. Sf. Gheorghe – *Kökényes*; 28. Tg. Secuiesc – *Calea ferată*

Pl. 5. SMCC and late Roman finds, according to Covasna County's archaeological repertoire (CAVRUC u. a. 1998).



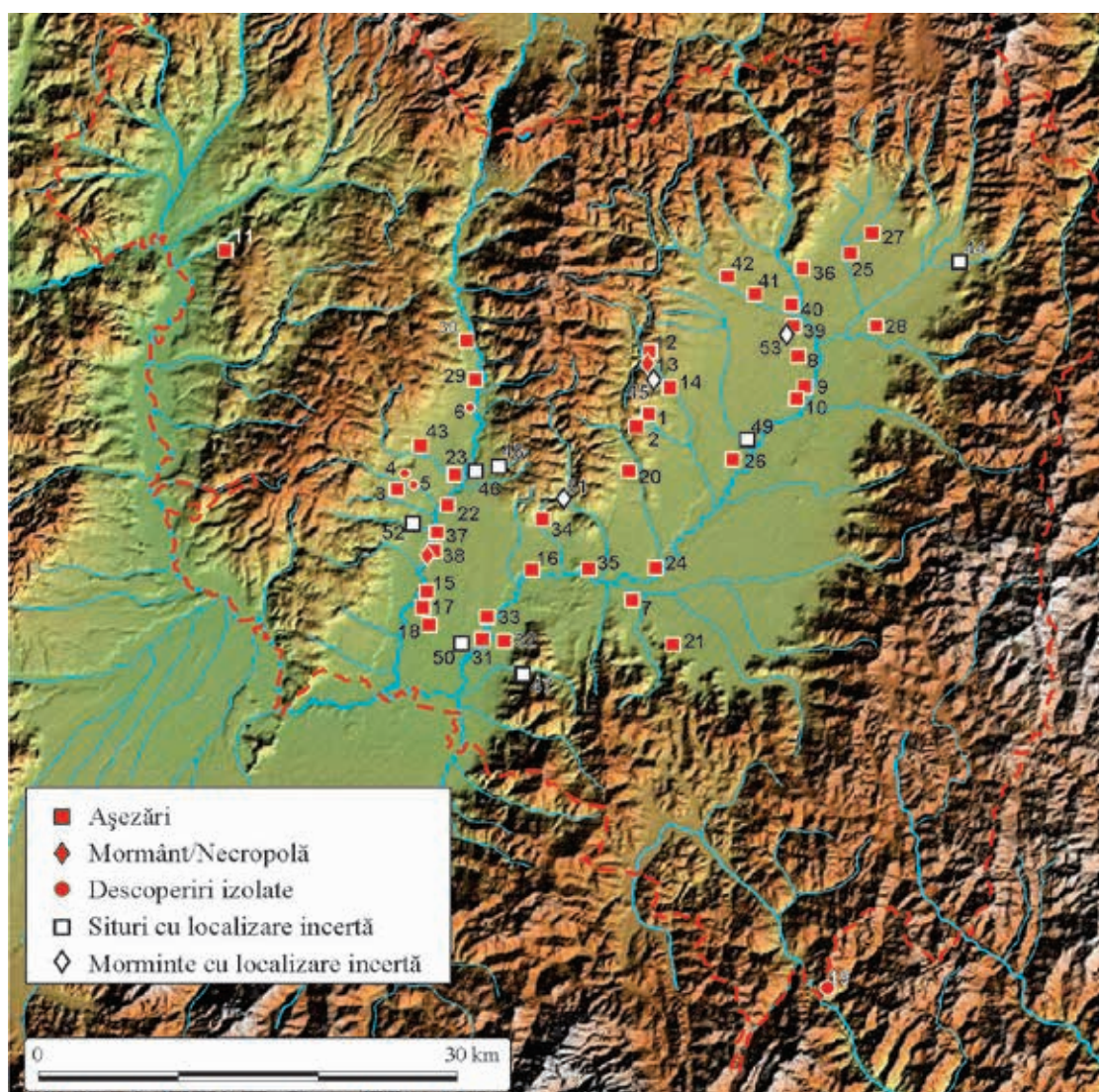
1. Arcuș – *Groapa roșie*; 2. Căpeni – *Lângă Mina de cărbune*; 3. Cernat – *Grădina lui Mirkács*;
4. Cernat – *Dealul Cruce*; 5. Chilieni – *Între Olt și drum*; 6. Coșeni – *Capătul suduc al satului*;
7. Dalnik – *Kis-völgy/Valea Mică*; 8. Ghidfalău – *Cariera de nisip*; 9. Lisnău – *Creasta Văii*;
10. Pădureni – *Babolnaarka*; 11. Reci – *Comolău-Dealul Cetății*; 12. Reci – *Telek*; 13. Sânzieni;
14. Sf. Gheorghe – *Bedehaza*; 15. Sf. Gheorghe – *Eprestető*; 16. Sf. Gheorghe – *Eprestető [2]*;
17. Tg. Secuiesc – *Intravilan*; 18. Turia – *Telek*

Pl. 6. SMCC settlements in Covasna County at the beginning of the 3rd millennium (according to PETRESCU 2002).



1. Arcuș – Vörös-gödör; 2. Bodoc – *Cariera de lut*; 3. Calnic – *Forrás-útja*; 4. Chilieni – *Eprestető*; 5. Coșeni – *Faluvég*; 6. Ghidfalău – *Mélyárok*; 7. Ilieni – *Egres-patak*; 8. Olteni; 9. Olteni – *Tag*; 10. Sf. Gheorghe – *Eprestető*; 11. Sf. Gheorghe – *Eprestető [2]*; 12. Sf. Gheorghe – *Kökényes*; 13. Albiș – *Felső-utca*; 14. Albiș – *Császér-kert*; 15. Boroșneu Mare – *Castrul roman*; 16. Catalina – *Eprés*; 17. Catalina – *La Cruce*; 18. Cernat – *Mihács-kert*; 19. Cernat – *Kereszthegy*; 20. Cernat – *Templomdomb*; 21. Cernat; 22. Dalnic – *Kis-völgy*; 23. Lunga – *Negyedláb*; 24. Mărtineni – *Vizremenő*; 25. Mereni – *Nagytag*; 26. Ojdula – *Középső-határ*; 27. Reci -*Telek*; 28. Sânzieni – *Urakszerelábja*; 29. Tg. Secuiesc – *[str. Fabricii]*; 30. Tg. Secuiesc – *Fehármartok felett*; Olteni – *Olteni Nord*; 31. Turia – *Rétiláb*; 32. Turia – *Telek*; Ozun – *Molnár-tag*; 33. Căpeni – *Mina de cărbune*; Ozun – *Szentiváni mart*; 34. Comolău – *Nagyvár*; 35. Crasna; 36. Pădureni – *Kistelek*; 37. Pădureni – *Intravilan*; 38. Ozun – *La Bălți*; 39. Lisnău – *Völgyteteje*

PI. 7. SMCC finds in Covasna County in 2015.



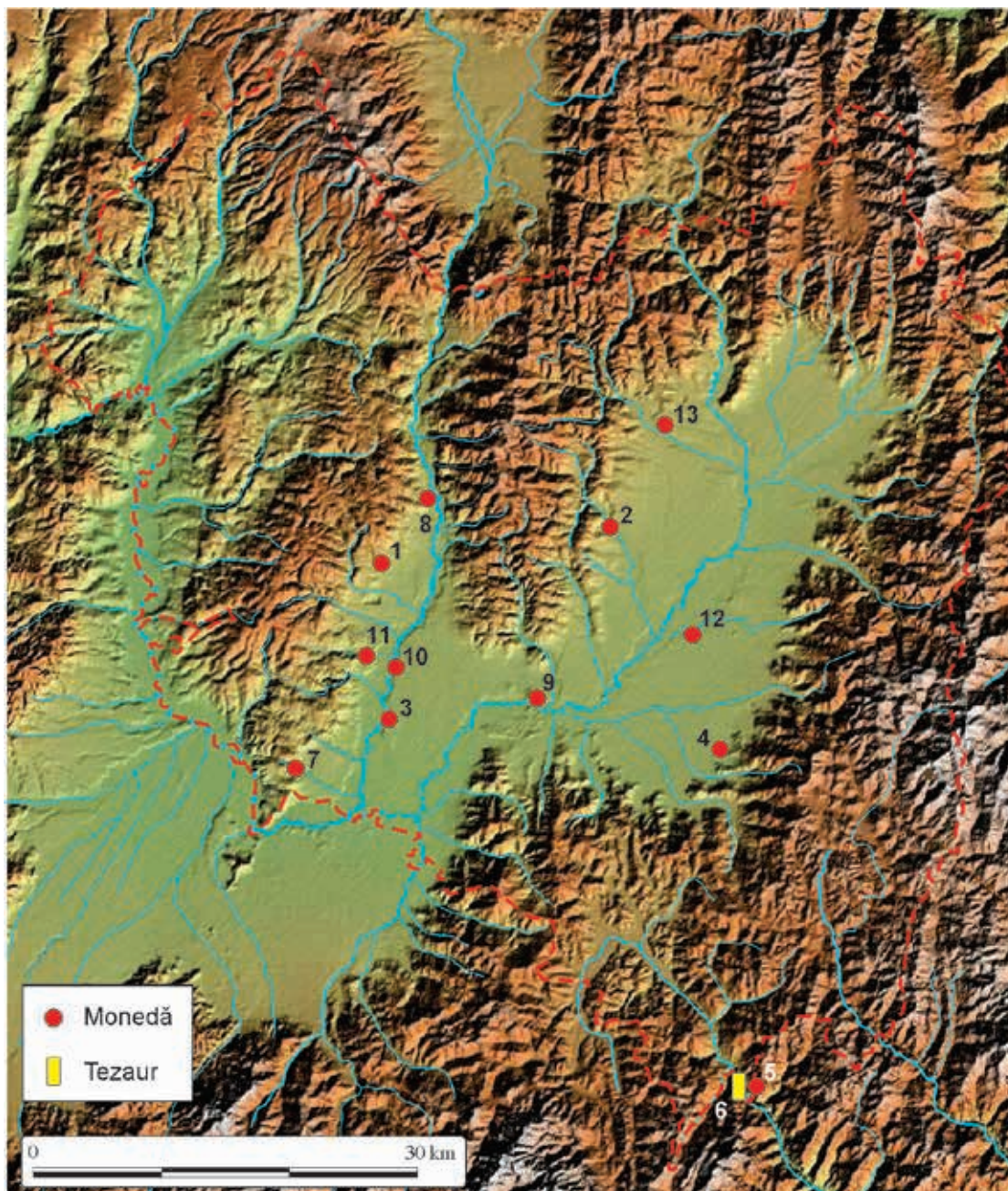
Archaeological sites and points with discoveries:

1. Albiș – Felszeg; 2. Albiș – Felső-utca; 3. Arcuș – Veres-gödör; 4. Arcuș – Curtea școlii; 5. Arcuș – Castelul Szentkereszt; 6. Bodoc – Cariera de lut; 7. Boroșneu Mare – Castrul roman; 8. Catalina – Eprés; 9. Catalina – La Cruce; 10. Catalina – Damok-halom; 11. Căpeni – Mina de cărbune; 12. Cernat Kereszt-hegy; 13. Cernat – Mihács-kert; 14. Cernat – Dealul Bisericii; 15. Chilieni – Malul Oltului; 16. Comolău – Nagyvár; 17. Coșeni – Malul Oltului; 18. Coșeni – Capătul satului; 19. Crasna – Dealul Craiului; 20. Dalnic – Kis-völgy; 21. Dobolii de Sus – Határhegy; 22. Ghidfalău – Bedeháza; 23. Ghidfalău – Cariera de nisip; 24. Leț-Varheghiu – Várhegy; 25. Lunga – Negyedláb; 26. Mărtineni – Csegely; 27. Mereni – Nagytág; 28. Ojdula – Középső-határ; 29. Olteni – Tág; 30. Olteni – Olteni Nord; 31. Ozun – Holtág; 32. Ozun – Molnár-tág; 33. Ozun – Szentiváni mart; 34. Pădureni – Kistelek; 35. Reci –Telek; 36. Sânzieni – Urakszerelábja; 37. Sf. Gheorghe – Eprestető 1; 38. Sf. Gheorghe – Eprestető 2; 39. Tg.Secuiesc – str. Fabricii; 40. Tg. Secuiesc – Fehármartok felett; 41. Turia – Rétiláb; 42. Turia – Telek; 43. Valea Crișului – Bűdöskút

Discoveries with uncertain location:

44. Brețcu; 45. Cernat; 46. Ghidfalău; 47. Lisnău; 48. Fotoș; 49. Mărtineni; 50. Ozun; 51. Pădureni; 52. Sf. Gheorghe; 53. Tg. Secuiesc

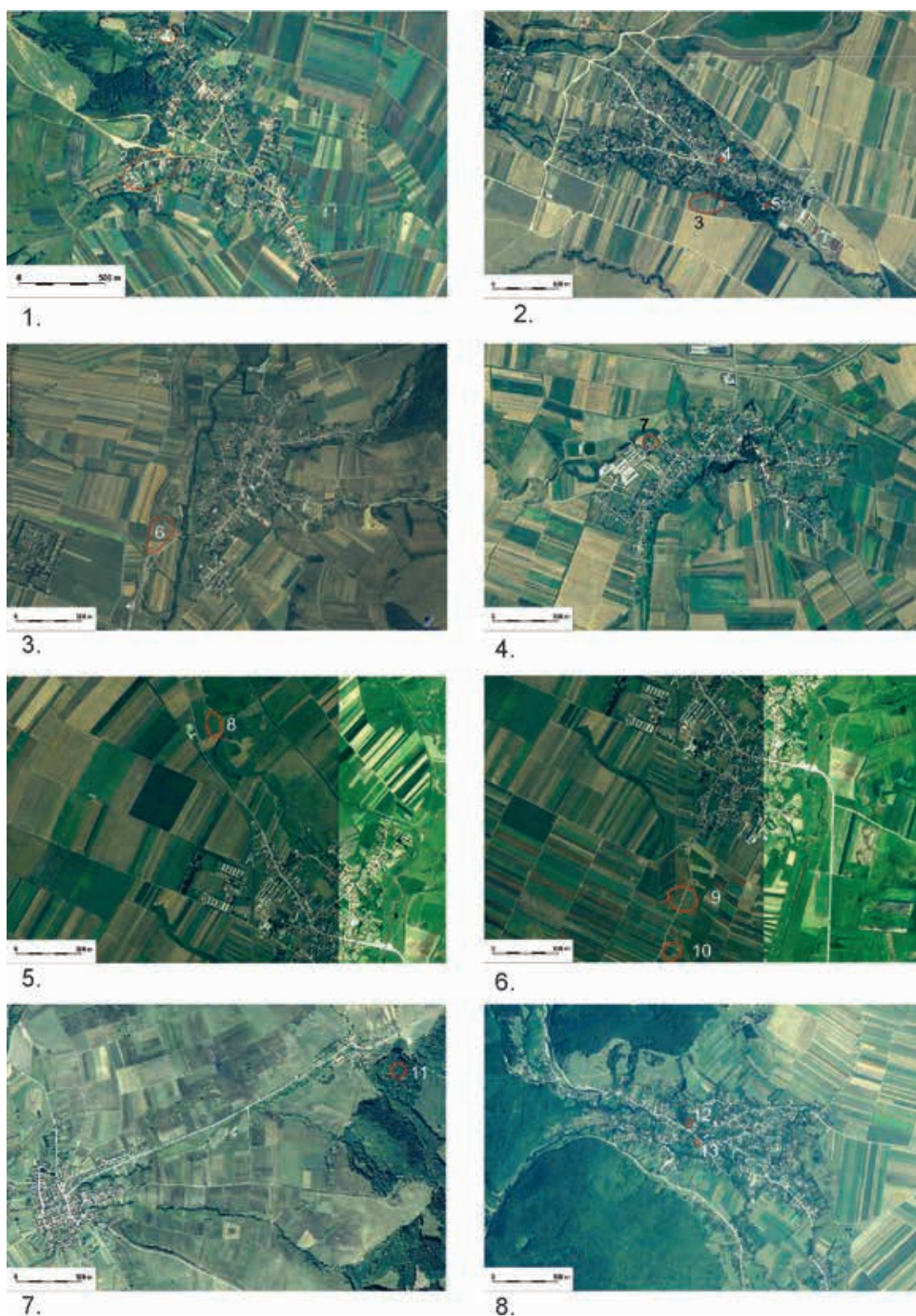
Pl. 8. SMCC finds in Covasna County identified during the SETDLRP research.



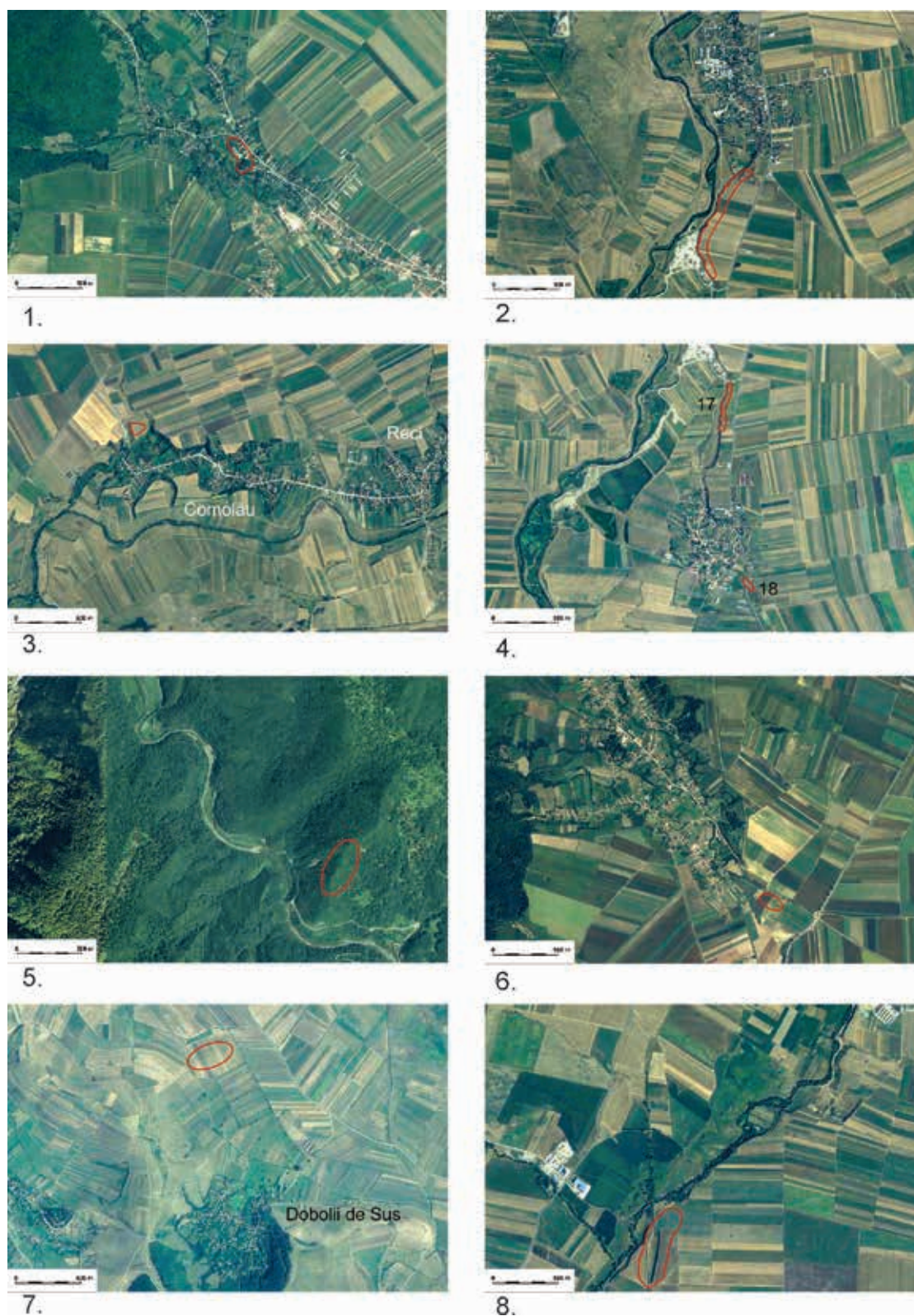
Monetary discoveries and hoards:

1. Calnic – *Kútramenő*; 2. Cernat; 3. Chilieni – *Malul Oltului*; 4. Between Covasna and Zagon; 5. Crasna – *Dealul Craiului*; 6. Crasna – *Fața Cheii*; 7. Ilieni – *Egres-patak*; 8. Olteni; 9. Reci – *Telek*; 10. Sfântu Gheorghe – *Eprestető*; 11. Sfântu Gheorghe – *str. Borvíz*; 12. Tamașfalău; 13. Turia – *Telek*

Pl. 9. Late Roman monetary finds in Covasna County identified during the SETDLRP research.



Pl. 10. Identified *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* settlements:
1. Albiș; 2. Arcuș; 3. Bodoc; 4. Boroșneul Mare; 5. Catalina – northern sites;
6. Catalina – southern sites; 7. Căpeni; 8. Cernatul de Sus.



Pl. 11. Identified *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* settlements:
1. Cernatul de Jos; 2. Chilieni; 3. Comolău; 4. Coșeni; 5. Crasna; 6. Dalnic;
7. Dobolii de Sus; 8. Ghidfalău – Bedeháza.



Pl. 12. Identified *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* settlements:
1. Ghidfalău; 2. Leț-Varhegiu; 3. Lunga; 4. Mărtineni; 5. Mereni; 6. Ojdula;
7. Olteni - Tag; 8. Olteni – northern site.



Pl. 13. Identified *Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov* settlements:
1. Ozun; 2. Pădureni; 3. Reci; 4. Sânzieni; 5. Sf. Gheorghe; 6. Tg. Secuiesc;
7. Turia; 8. Valea Crișului.