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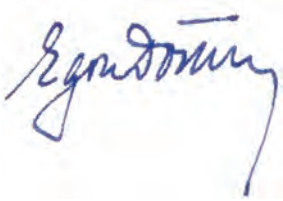
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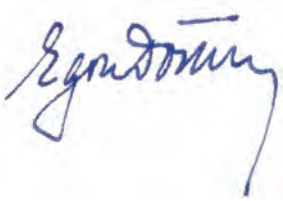
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Egon Dörner, Forscher des Großraumes Arad (1925–1993)

Tiberius Bader

Vorliegender Beitrag ist kein Nachruf, sondern eine Würdigung, eine ausführliche, monographische Präsentation des Lebenswerkes von Prof. Egon Dörner, Historiker und Archäologe, langjährige Mitarbeiter des Museums Arad. Er wäre in diesem Jahr 90 Jahre alt geworden. Leider haben widrige Umstände sein Lebensalter auf 67 herabgesetzt. Nach einer zwanzigjährigen freundschaftlichen und fachlichen Beziehung fühle ich mich berechtigt bzw. berufen und verantwortlich für die ihm gewidmete Gedenkschrift eine Würdigung zu schreiben. Nach der von Krankheit bedingten Frühpensionierung sind unsere Kontakte abgebrochen. Ich konnte ihm noch meine gedruckte Dissertation schicken und er hat darüber eine Rezension geschrieben, aber danach habe ich nichts mehr von ihm gehört.

Lebenslauf

Egon Dörner wurde am 11. März, 1925 im Ort Orăştie/Szászváros/Broos, Bez. Hunedoara, Siebenbürgen in einer sächsischen Familie geboren. Sein Vater, Egon Dörner (1897–1980), diente als Berufssoldat zuerst in der österreichisch-ungarischen und später in der rumänischen Armee. Sein letzter Dienstgrad war Oberstleutnant (locotenent-colonel), entsprechend Oberst a. D. (colonel in rezervă). Seine Mutter, Emma Dörner, war eine geborene Bolesch (1900–1997) (Abb. 1). Über den Vater schreibt A. Anca: „... maiorul Dörner, originar din Sighişoara militar de carieră, un om spiritual, cult, meloman, cântând el însuşi foarte bine la violoncel." (Anca 2011, 74). Egon hatte einen etwas älteren Bruder, Eilhart, von Beruf Offizier, geboren 1922 und gestorben 1950 in Cluj/Klausenburg, dessen Sohn Eilhart Anton Dörner (geb. 1951) Historiker ist und in Cluj-Napoca lebt (Abb. 2).

Er besuchte 1932–1940 die Volksschule und das Gymnasium „Andrei Mureşan" in Dej und 1940–1943 das Honterus-Gymnasium in Braşov/Kronstadt. In Dej, als Schüler des Musiklehrers Kurt Zapletal zeichnete er sich durch eine besondere musikalische Begabung aus. Unter der Leitung des Maestro Zapletal wurde ein Musiker-Trio gegründet: Egon Dörner, Bruder Eilhart Dörner und der Schulkamerad Alexandru Anca. Die Proben des Trios fanden im Haus der Familie Dörner statt. Anca schreibt über Egon Dörner: „Egon a fost un băiat extrem de fin şi sensibil, cu care am legat apoi, o prietenie caldă şi durabilă." (Anca 2011, 74). Im Gymnasium wurde auch ein Orchester gegründet, das regelmäßig Konzerte gegeben hat, an der Geige spielte Egon Dörner.

Schon als Kind hatte er ein großes Interesse für Geschichte und Literatur.

Das Abitur machte er im Mai 1943 am „Honterus-Gymnasium" in Braşov/Kronstadt.

In den Jahren 1943–1944 leistete er ein „völkisches Dienstjahr" als Lehrer in Şoala/Schaal/Sálya, damals Rayon Mediaş, Reg. Braşov, heute Bez. Sibiu.

Von 1944 bis 1949 studierte er Germanistik, Anglistik und Geschichte an der Universität „Babeş" in Cluj/Klausenburg (Abb. 3.6). Hier hatten namhafte Professoren wie Constantin Daicoviciu, Mihail Macrea, Kurt Horedt, Ion Iosif Russu in ihm das Interesse für die Archäologie geweckt. Als Student arbeitete er 1948 anderthalb Monate als Freiwilliger auf der Nationalen Baustelle „Filiaşi-Bumbeşti -Livezeni", wo er für seinen Fleiß ausgezeichnet wurde. In Klausenburg lernte er auch seine zukünftige Gattin, Paula Kramer (1924–2009) aus Sanktanna kennen, die hier Germanistik und Anglistik studierte.

Zwischen 1949 und 1950 war er als Lehrer an der Knabenschule in Sântana/Sanktanna tätig (Abb. 4.5.6).

Nach dieser kurzen Lehrtätigkeit wurde er vom damaligen Museumsdirektor Béla Zala als Mitarbeiter ins Arader Museum berufen, wo er bis zu seiner Erkrankung diente. Von 1951 bis 1977 arbeitete er zuerst als Mitarbeiter, dann als Leiter der Abteilung für „Alte Geschichte" (istoria veche)

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des Regional- später Bezirksmuseums Arad. Egon Dörner war lange Jahre Leiter der deutschen Volkshochschule in Arad.

Er heiratete am 26. 08. 1950 in Sanktanna Frau Paula Kramer (Abb. 5), aus der Ehe gingen die Kinder Isolde, später Deutschlehrerin, und Egon, später Techniker der Wetterwarte, hervor.

Seine Frau Paula war Deutschlehrerin zuerst in ihrem Geburtsort Sanktanna dann am Neuarader Lyzeum, bis Ende des Jahres 1979, als sie in Rente ging.

Ich lernte sie über ihren Mann kennen, weil sie für meine Tochter Helga eine Deutschlehrerin in Neu-Arad vermittelte. Hier verbrachte die Tochter die Sommerferien, um einen Monat nur deutsch zu sprechen.

Am 01. Februar 1970 wurde Dörner vom Direktor Ovidiu Olariu zum Hauptkonservator (muzeograf principal) des Museums ernannt, bis dann fungierte er als Leiter der Abteilung (şef de secţie) für Alte Geschichte (Archäologie). Am 29. Oktober 1970 bestand er die Aufnahmeprüfung für das Doktorat, bei Constantin Daicoviciu, ursprüngliches Thema der Dissertation war: „Dacii liberi în timpul şi după stăpânirea romană." Im Jahr 1970, zwischen dem 09. 09 und 8. 10 unternahm er eine Forschungsreise in die Tschechoslowakei, nach Prag, Brno, Bratislava, Nitra, Košice usw., Thema der Forschung war: Die Daker und die Sarmaten in der Slowakei. Zwischen dem 22. 11. und 16 12. 1971 nahm er an den von der Direktion der Museen initierten Fortbildungkursen (reciclare) in Bucureşti teil. Wegen schwerer Erkrankung wurde er schon in diesem Jahr drei Monate krankgeschrieben („concediu medical"). Zwischen dem 01 März und 20. Mai 1973 ist er wieder krank geschrieben, dann auch wieder im Jahr 1974 vom 11.03 bis 24.07.

Egon Dörner war Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Geschichte (Societatea de Ştiinţe Istorice), Abteilung Arad, wo er regelmäßig Vorträge gehalten hat. Er leitete den deutschsprachigen Vortragszyklus „Kultur und Zivilisation" an der Volksuniversität Arad und Aradul-Nou.

1976 war er schon ganz nah bei C. Daicoviciu, Dr. phil. zu promovieren. Das Thema der Dissertation wurde verändert: „Sarmaţii din vestul României şi legăturile lor cu dacii şi daco-romanii" oder anders formuliert in Übersetzung,

„Die Sarmaten aus dem Westen des Landes". Seine Doktorarbeit konnte er aber aus gesundheitlichen Gründen nicht mehr vollenden und für den Druck vorbereiten. Am 15. September 1976 hat er den bekannten deutschen Vorgeschichtsforscher Prof. Georg Kossack aus München, Amei Lang und Radu Harhoiu im Museum empfangen, aber schon bald (18.10. –15.11.1976) musste er krankgeschrieben werden („concediu de boală"). Im Jahr 1977 trat er in die Frührente ein. Er blieb allerdings auch weiterhin tätig. Im Jahr 1979 hat er die Archäologie-Studenten von Marburg/Lahn empfangen und ihnen das Museum vorgestellt, wofür sich Prof. Otto H.-Frey schriftlich ganz herzlich bedankte.

Nach der Wende, 1989, sagte Dörner zu seinem Kollegen Otto Greffner bei einem Gespräch in seiner Arader Wohnung: „Nun können wir frei reden und unser Leid öffentlich vortragen." (O. Greffner, Banater Post, März 1993).

Er sprach fließend deutsch, rumänisch, ungarisch und französisch.

Er wurde schon in Rumänien zum Pflegefall, verursacht durch seine Nervenkrankheit, usw., und musste so den Vorruhestand antreten.

1990 übersiedelte Egon Dörner mit seiner Familie nach Deutschland, was er eigentlich gar nicht wollte. Dort wurde bei ihm Alzheimer festgestellt, aber auch in Deutschland konnte man ihm nicht mehr helfen was auch seine Arbeitsfähigkeit stark beeinträchtigt hat. Ein Jahr wohnte er im Altenheim der Siebenbürger Sachsen in Gundelsheim, wo sich das Siebenbürgische Museum befindet (nach V. Wollmann). Er traf sich in der Siebenbürgischen Bibliothek mit Paul Binder, um die Dokumente zur Statistik der Banater Schwaben einzusehen, die er in einem Aufsatz verwerten wollte (Inf. von M. Rill, damals Mitarbeiter des Siebenbürgisch-Sächsischen Kulturrates). Am 05. März 1993 verstarb Egon Dörner in Bad Krozingen, wo er auch seine letzte Ruhe im örtlichen Friedhof fand. Die Beerdigung fand am 09. März 1993 statt (Abb. 19).

Hetzkampagne, Verfolgung, Diskriminierung
(insbesondere nach 1966).

Der Fall des Kongresses von Prag (Abb. 10). Die Parteiführung von Arad „...stimmte anfangs der Teilnahme an der Tagung nicht zu. Da es sich jedoch um eine namentliche Einladung handelte, wurde schließlich die Reise doch noch genehmigt." Er wurde sogar, wie andere Kollegen aus Rumänien, M.

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Moga, I. Ordentlich, E. Popescu und V. Teodorescu von den Organisatoren des Kongress persönlich eingeladen (S. Brief Nr. 15). In Prag berichtete Egon Dörner objektiv über seine Forschungsergebnisse und besonders über seine Funde aus der Völkerwanderungszeit im Westen Rumäniens. Nachdem der Historiker von der Tagung in Prag zurückgekehrt war, wurde er beschuldigt „die Theorie über die <Kontinuität des rumänischen Volkes auf dem Boden Rumäniens> verneint und so dem rumänischen Volk schweren Schaden zugefügt haben." (O. Greffner, Banater Post, März 1994). Das war nur eine der Beschuldigungen!

Zum Prager Weltkongress fuhr die rumänische Delegation, bestehend aus den Mitarbeitern der archäologischen Institute von Bukarest, Cluj und Iaşi („Forscher"! – nach D. M. Pippidi) und aus den Mitarbeitern der Museen („Museographen"!– nach D. M. Pippidi) auf verschiedenen Wegen. Die erste Gruppe fuhr zum Kongress „via air mail" oder mit dem Zug, die zweite, die „Museographen" mit einem Bus von Bukarest nach Prag. Alle Museographen sind erst nach Bukarest gefahren und von dort mit dem Bus weiter nach Prag. Vor der Fahrt wurde eine Liste der Teilnehmer vorgelesen – die Atmosphäre war gespannt! – und die ihren Namen nicht gehört haben (wie Ivan Ordentlich, ein Jude aus Oradea/Grosswardein; Volker Wollmann, ein Sachse aus Reşiţa/Reschitz und ein Rumäne, der Direktor vom Museum Giurgiu) mussten den Reisebus verlassen. – Neben einer unwichtigen „Führungsperson", hat Egon Dörner die eigentliche Leitung der Kongressteilnehmergruppe der „Museographen" übernommen, nicht nur wegen seiner hervorragenden Sachkenntnisse, sondern auch wegen der Sprachkenntnisse. Während der Fahrt hat er der Gruppe auf Rumänisch, kompetente Fachführungen über die Orte, wo wir durchgefahren sind, gemacht. Er hat mit den verschiedenen Leuten der Behörden Besprechungen in Ungarn auf Ungarisch und in der Tschechoslowakei auf Deutsch durchgeführt. Sehr korrekt, fachlich einwandfrei hat er über die Geschichte der o. g. Länder gesprochen. Sowohl bei den Führungen als auch bei den Besprechungen – oft war ich dabei und ich kenne auch die drei Sprachen – habe ich nie etwas Falsches von ihm gehört, was für das eine oder andere Volk, die Rumänen inbegriffen, beleidigend gewesen wäre. Doch einige Zeit nach der Rückkehr habe ich gehört dass er beschuldigt wurde, dass er unkorrekt, ungarnfreundlich gesprochen hätte. Alles ist falsch! Das habe ich auch selbst erlebt, die „Securitate" hat den Primsekretär der Partei in Sathmar, Ioan Foris so informiert, dass ich in Bratislava/Pozsony/Pressburg nur ungarische Denkmäler aufgesucht habe. Der Parteiboss hatte Verständnis, nicht zuletzt weil diese Stadt eigentlich tausend Jahre die Hauptstadt Ungarns war und die Denkmäler sine qua non ungarisch sind. Na ja, so lebten wir damals, Egon, ich und viele andere Mitglieder der „mitwohnenden Nationalitäten" in Dacia Felix.

Auch mit der von ihm konzipierten und eingerichteten Dauerausstellung der archäologischen Abteilung waren die Behörden nicht zufrieden. „So wurde beanstandet, dass die von Egon Dörner aufgebaute archäologische Abteilung die < Urbevölkerung> Rumäniens – die Daker und Römer nicht entsprechend würdigt." (Greffner). Diese Vorwürfe sind aus der Luft gegriffen, ich habe mehrmals die Ausstellung gesehen und nie hatte ich das Gefühl, dass die Daker und Römer unterrepräsentiert waren. Im Jahr 1978 – nach der Pensionierung von Egon Dörner – wurde die Ausstellung neu gestaltet, nach den Normen der Partei und bei der Eröffnung war auch Nicolae Ceauşescu höchstpersönlich dabei.

Der Kollege Otto Greffner schreibt über Dörner: „Immer wieder in vorderster Reihe im Kampf um die Verteidigung der Rechte seiner Landsleute, hatte er sich mit den Machthabern des kommunistischen Regimes überworfen. Wegen seiner Objektivität in der Geschichtsforschung, wo er jede Fälschung energisch zurückwies, und wegen seiner entschlossenen Haltung in der Frage der deutschen Minderheit im Banat musste er viele Schwierigkeiten seitens der Behörden hinnehmen. Zusammen mit anderen... Mitarbeitern des Museums wie Irma Ferencz, Dr. Otto Greffner, Nikolaus Kiss, wurde er von der kommunistischen Geheimpolizei als Oppositioneller verfolgt. Wegen der anhaltenden Schikanen wurde Egon Dörner schließlich krank und musste seine Arbeit am Museum aufgeben. Sein Gesundheitszustand verschlechterte sich von Jahr zu Jahr. Er erlitt mehrere Nervenzusammenbrüche. Zu einer ärztlichen Behandlung in Deutschland durfte er nicht ausreisen." (Banater Post, 5. April 1994). Sein Ausreiseantrag wurde nicht genehmigt, auch nicht nachdem er in den Ruhestand versetzt wurde.

Der Fall von E. Dörner ist kein einzelner, systematisch wurden die kreativen Intelektuellen der „mitwohnenden Nationalitäten" verfolgt. Nur einen erwähne ich aus dem Bezirk Satu Mare, den Fall von János Németi, Leiter des Lokalmuseums von Carei/Großkarol. Er wurde aus dem Museum hinausgeworfen und als ich als der Direktor des Bezirksmuseums Satu Mare/Sathmar beim zuständigen

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Parteisekretär Ioan Caiţa intervenierte, war die Antwort: Németi ist ein ungarischer Nationalist, er hat nichts im Museum zu suchen.

Wie haben die Kollegen im Land auf diese Schikanen reagiert? Offiziell, so zu sagen, konnten sie nicht viel machen oder auch nur sagen. Ich weiß, dass sie unabhängig von der nationalen Zugehörigkeit auf Dörners Seite standen. Ein Beispiel dazu. Das Bezirksmuseum Arad organisierte eine Tagung, wenn ich mich gut erinnere Anfang der 70-ger Jahre, 1971, und bei der Eröffnung der Tagung – wo auch die Repräsentanten der Behörden aus dem Bezirk und der Stadt Arad dabei waren – hat Hadrian Daicoviciu in seiner Rede sehr, sehr positiv, anerkennend über die wissenschaftliche und museographische Arbeit von E. Dörner gesprochen. In der Pause habe ich mit Egon gesprochen und er war sehr beeindruckt, dass sich ein Daicoviciu kategorisch für ihn ausgesprochen hat.

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Im Museumssektor

Arad, Regional- bzw. Bezirksmuseum

Egon Dörner hat die Abteilung für Vor- und Frühgeschichte bzw. für Alte Geschichte des Regionalmuseums Arad jahrelang geleitet und mehrmals, sogar ständig neu organisiert. Von den ersten Tagen an hat er sich mit vollen Kräften der Umorganisierung (reorganizarea) des Museums gewidmet. Erst hat er die alte Sammlung von László Dömötör und Márton Roska wissenschaftlich neu organisiert und inventarisiert. Die Dauerausstellung der Sektion wurde noch Anfang der fünfziger Jahre reorganisiert, aufgebaut und zur Ehrung des Tages der Befreiung „23. August" 1955 neu eröffnet. Die Ausstellung umfasste am Anfang vier Räume mit archäologischen Funden, Grafik und Erklärungstexte in zwei Sprachen, rumänisch und ungarisch. Im Laufe des Jahres wurde die Schau verbessert, mit neuen Funden, Texten und Grafik ergänzt. Eine ganz neue Präsentation, eine Reorganisierung erfolgte in den Jahren 1965–1966, die Ausstellung wurde am 03. 04. 1966 eröffnet. Über die neue archäologische Dauerausstellung schrieb die lokale Zeitung *Flacăra Roşie*: „Ea cuprinde cele mai reprezentative obiecte selecţionate din bogata colecţie de materiale arheologice aflată în depozitele muzeului, dintre care multe sunt rodul săpăturilor efectuate sub îndrumarea specialiştilor muzeului arădean. Prin sistematizarea sa tematică, cât şi prin ţinuta sa grafică, expoziţia se bucură de aprecierea vizitatorilor." (*Fl. R*. Nr. 6721, 05. 04. 1966).

Wie in der Museumsarbeit üblich hat er auch Sonderaustellungen im Museum Arad organisiert, z. B. „Tezaure şi obiecte de valoare din colecţia arheologică a Muzeului judeţean Arad." (1970), „Olăritul de a lungul istoriei vechi" (1973) oder „Revolta ţărănească din 1899 de la Sântana", im Ort Sântana, 1974 (Abb. 12). Dann die normale Museumsarbeit, das Depot neu eingerichtet (1952, 12.000 Gegenstände!), er hat eine Menge wissenschaftliche Fundkartotheken gefertigt, eine „Fototeca"/Fotothek aufgebaut, eine Bibliothek für Archäologie (am Anfang 2.000 Bände), getrennt von den anderen Abteilungen geschaffen und eine Gruppe freiwilliger Mitarbeiter ins Leben gerufen usw.

Im Ort Lipova hat er die Einrichtung des Rayonal Museums mit den Leihgaben des Regionalmuseums Arad unterstützt, noch im Jahr 1952 eröffnet. In kommenden Jahren wurde die Dauerausstellung des Museums verbessert und ergänzt.

Dörner war derjenige, der als erster das Heimatmuseum „Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn" in Guttenbrunn (Zăbrani) wieder einrichtete. Die „Müller-Stuob" wurde im Rahmen einer Feierlichkeit am 25. Juni 1970 der Öffentlichkeit zur Schau gestellt. „...Dörner, der sich auch bleibende Verdienste um die Wiedereröffnung einer Gedenkstätte im Geburtsort des Dichters erworben hat." (Nikolaus Berwanger, Müller-Guttenbrunn-Rezeption in Rumänien, *Neue Banater Zeitung*, 03. 11. 1982). Er hat auch über den Dichter und über das Museum mehrere Zeitungsartikel geschrieben (Siehe Beilage D Zeitungsartikel).

Er schreibt: „Die vor zweieinhalb Jahren wiedereröffnete Gedenkstätte in seinem Geburtsort soll zu diesem Anlass in neuen, grösseren Räumlichkeiten, teilweise mit Neuanschaffungen ergänzt, den Besuchern zugänglich gemacht werden" (NBZ, 28. 12. 1972, S. 5). Eine ausführliche Beschreibung der „Müller Stube" hat er in Volk und Kultur veröffentlicht, davon zitieren wir einige Sätze:

„Drei Räume mit vielen Exponaten versuchen dem Besucher eine Übersicht bezüglich Leben und Werk des grössten literarischen Schilderers der Vergangenheit und des bäuerlichen Lebens der Banater Schwaben zu bieten. Im Vorraum ist ein lebensgrosses Ölbild des Schriftstellers an der Hauptwand

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angebracht. Daneben machen Tafeln mit Jahreszahlen und Texten die wichtigsten Etappen seines Lebens und Schaffens bekannt. ... Der eigentlich erste Ausstellungsraum zeigt in chronologischer Reihenfolge folgende Hauptthemen: <Kindheit und Studienjahre> (1852–1873) sowie <Literarische Anfänge und Tätigkeit als Theaterdirektor> (1873–1903). ... Der folgende grösste Ausstellungsraum widerspiegelt die Höhepunkt-Periode im literarischen Schaffen Adam Müller-Guttenbrunns, seine Heimatromane mit ihrer breitangelegten sozialen und historischen Thematik. ... In einem letzten Kapitel veranschaulicht die Gedenkstätte die Ehrung und Anerkennung Adam Müller-Guttenbrunns durch seine Zeitgenossen und die nachfolgenden Generationen. Eine ganze Reihe von Exponaten füllen die Schaukästen oder bedecken die Wände." (V. u. K. 1971, 44.62).

E. Dörner und M. Kiss haben 1959 starke Hilfe zur Einrichtung des Museums <Muzeul Memorial „Ion Slavici">, Şiria geleistet, eröffnet im Januar 1960.

Er war zuständig für die Ausarbeitung bzw. Bearbeitung des Ausstellungskonzepts (Tematica/ Thematik/Didaktik) des Nationalmuseums für Geschichte, Bucureşti, für die Präsentation der Geschichte der Deutschen in Rumänien. Dafür hat ihn der Vizepräsident des Staatkomitees für Kultur und Kunst (Comitetului de Stat pentru Cultură şi Artă), Ion Moraru delegiert in den verschiedenen Archiven und Museen zu recherschieren, (12. 03. 1971). Zwischen dem 02. 03. und 23. 05. 1971 hat er in Bukarest bei dem Aufbau der Dauerausstellung des Nationalmuseums für Geschichte gearbeitet.

Einen großen Beitrag leistete er bei der Organisierung und Einrichtung des Lenau-Museums in Lenauheim, wo er 1954 auch eine archäologische Ausstellung veranstaltete.

Intensiv hat er sich auch mit den Fragen der Museologie, mit dem Museum als Erziehungstätte wissenschaftlich beschäftigt. Einige seiner Ideen zum Museum und zur Museumsarbeit: „Im Unterschied zu anderen Institutionen, die Information und im Endeffekt erzieherische Werte vermitteln, haben wir es hier gewissermassen mit plastischen Lehrmitteln zu tun – das ist das Entscheidende... Soziologen haben allerdings herausgefunden, dass ein einstündiger Museumsbesuch eben durch die bildhafte Präsentierung von sonst nur schwer verständlichen Geschehen, oft mehr an Bereicherung und Vertiefung des Wissens bringt als hunderte Seiten Lektüre über denselben Stoff. Und mit weniger Mühe. ... Museen systematisieren, helfen das Wichtigste herauszuarbeiten und bieten gleichzeitig das notwendige lokale Illustrationsmaterial. Ein Ereignis, das man von früher her kennt, kann – in seinen Konnexionen eingeordnet – ganz andere Dimensionen annehmen. Würden die Museen beispielweise nur Allgemeines veranschaulichen, so käme es unweigerlich zu Wiederholungen. Lokalkolorit erweist sich hier als Mittler, das Allgemeine besser zu verstehen." Über die Arbeit der Museologen und Museographen meint er: „Erstrangig scheint mir die Arbeit mit dem Komplementärmaterial. Da sind die Texte; sie müssen knapp und präzise formuliert werden. In den Geschichtmuseen hängt sehr viel von den Land- und Zeitkarten ab. Nur so kann der Besucher sich in die jeweilige Epoche zurückdenken und die betreffenden archäologischen Funde in ihrer stummen und dennoch aufschlussreichen Aussage begreifen. Das Hauptaugenmerk gehört freilich den Originalstücken" (Volk und Kultur, 1975). Diese Ideen sind auch heute in der Museumsarbeit gültig.

Archäologische Grabungen, Feldbegehungen

Er entfaltete eine reiche wissenschaftliche Tätigkeit, leitete und arbeitete alljährlich bei verschiedenen archäologischen Grabungen. Im Laufe seiner Arbeitszeit war er entweder unabhängiger Leiter bei zahlreichen Grabungen oder zusammen mit einigen Kollegen von Cluj/Klausenburg wie Prof. Kurt Horedt, Mircea Rusu, István Ferenczi, Ion Horaţiu Crişan oder mit den engen Mitarbeitern wie Mircea Zdroba und Mircea Barbu. Die Ergebnisse der Grabungen wurden, mit großer fachlicher Kompetenz geschrieben und in bekannten in- und ausländischen Fachzeitschriften veröffentlicht. Einen zusammenfassenden Bericht über die archäologischen Forschungen und Grabungen im Bezirk Arad bis 1970 publizierte er in dem Jahresbericht der Grabungen, in Bucureşti (Mat. Cerc. Arh. 1970). Dieser und die synthetische Präsentation der Dörner-Grabungen von Victor Sava (BrukenthalActaMusei 2010) befreit uns davon hier diese Grabungen eingehend zu analysieren (Siehe Beilage G, Liste der Grabungen) (Abb. 14.15).

Während der über 25 Jahre Museumstätigkeit hat E. Dörner zahlreiche Feldbegehungen (Abb. 13) im Bezirk Arad unternommen und unglaublich viele Siedlungen und Gräberfelder entdeckt, und die bei den verschiedenen Erdarbeiten zu Tage gekommenen Funde gerettet (S. Beilagen G Archäologische Grabungen, H. Feldbegehungen). Ebenfalls hat E. Dörner zahlreiche Münzfunde im Bezirk Arad

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gerettet und regelmäßig die nötigen Informationen für die Chronik der Münzenfunde von Bucur Mitrea in den Zeitschriften Dacia und SCIV zur Verfügung gestellt (Siehe Beilage I Münzenfunde).

Redaktionsarbeit

Er war in der Redaktion der deutschen Fachzeitschrift „Forsch. z. Volks.- und Landeskunde", Hermannstadt, ab der ersten Nummer von 1959 bis zur Nr. 17,2 von 1974 tätig, war von Anfang an Redakteur der wissenschatlichen Publikation *Ziridava* des Museums Arad und Mitglied der Redaktion der deutschsprachigen Zeitung Neue Banater Zeitung, Temeschwar.

Teilnahme an Tagungen, Kongressen

Im Jahr 1954 hat er an einer „Consfătuire"/Beratung, organisiert vom Kulturministerium in Suceava teilgenommen. Anschließend wurden die Museen und die architektonischen Denkmäler in der Stadt und in den Nachbarorten besucht.

Er nahm an vielen wissenschaftlichen Tagungen und Kongressen im In- und Ausland teil. Wie schon oben erwähnt, nahm er vom 21.–27. August 1966 an dem Weltkongress der UISPP „VII[e] Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques" in Prag, als Mitglied der rumänischen Delegation teil und hielt einen Vortrag an der Abteilung VI über die Sarmaten und Daker in der Region Arad (Arch. Rozhl. 18, 1966 Nr. 4, 439–442 464.508) (Abb. 10). Regelmäßig war er bei der „Sesiunea ştiinţifică a Muzeelor" in Bucureşti (1964–1970), bei Tagungen, Kolloquien des Archäologischen Instituts Bucureşti, Tagungen des Museums Municipal Bucureşti, am Thrakologie-Kongress Bukarest 1980, in der Provinz an den wissenschatlichen Tagungen der Museen von Arad, Timişoara, Oradea usw. Bei diesen wissenschaftlichen Tagungen hat er die Ergebnisse seiner archäologischen Forschungen vorgelegt (S. Beilage E, Vorträge). E. Dörner hat auch an der von Th. Nägler in Sibiu/Hermannstadt organisierten Tagung über die Deutschen in Siebenbürgen teilgenommen (Inf. M. Rill, damals Mitarbeiter des Museums Brukenthal, 02.02. 2014).

Egon Dörner hielt zahlreiche populärwissenschaftliche Vorträge zu verschiedenen archäologischen und geschichtlichen Themen an der „Societatea de Istorie" Arad, „Universitatea populară" Arad, in Bibliotheken und Kulturhäusern im Bezirk Arad, sowie bei mehreren Instituten und Firmen (Siehe Beilage E, Vorträge).

Forschungen, wissenschaftliche Publikationen

Gemäß der damaligen Zeiten, in den fünfziger, sechziger und sogar noch in den siebziger Jahren, sollten sich die wissenschaftlichen Museumsmitarbeiter, die Historiker und Archäologen sozusagen mit allem beschäftigen, von der Altsteinzeit bis zum „Aufbau des Sozialismus." Beispiele sind dazu in Siebenbürgen und Banat Octavian Floca, Direktor des Museums von Deva, Marius Moga, Direktor des Museums Temeschwar, Ion Stratan, Direktor des Museums von Lugoj und Zoltán Székely, Direktor des Museums von Sf. Gheorghe. Diese Fesstellung ist gültig auch für E. Dörner, Leiter der Abteilung für alte Geschichte im Museum Arad.

Zwar war sein Hauptgebiet die Archäologie, aber er hat sich auch eingehend mit geschichtlichen Themen beschäftigt, wie der Aufstand von Gy. Dózsa, der sog. "Antonikrieg" in Sanktanna, und auch mit Literaturgeschichte wie zum Beispiel Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn und Nikolaus Schmidt.

Seine Forschungen und wissenschatlichen Veröffentlichungen zur *Vor- und Frühgeschichte* fassen wir kurz chronologisch zusammen.

Die Alt- und Neusteinzeit war für ihn kein Thema. Chronologisch gesehen hat er den ersten größeren Beitrag über den bronzezeitlichen Goldfund von Sanktanna/Sântana, entdeckt 1888 in einem Grab, sogar in dem wichtigsten wissenschaftlichen Organ des Landes, in der Zeitschrift Dacia, 1960, veröffentlicht. Der Fund enthielt u. a. 12 Lorbeerblätter, 1 Armring aus doppelt gelegtem Golddraht, 1 Armband und 5 Goldringe. In Inventaria Archaologica hat er den bronzezeitlichen Hortfund von Arad veröffentlicht. Obwohl die Kelten in der damaligen rumänischen Forschung die „Stiefkinder" waren, hat er den Mut gehabt über die Kelten im Arader Raum zu forschen und zu schreiben (Revista Muzeelor, 1972). Er hat alle keltischen Funde, meistens Grabfunde, im Bezirk Arad (Arad-Ceala, Gai, Aradul-Nou, Pecica, Vărşand, Sânpetru-German, Vânători) bis 1972 publiziert und chronologisch ausgewertet.

Das Hauptthema seiner Forschung, *sine qua non* – entsprechend der damaligen Erwartungen

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– waren die Daker. Schon im Jahr 1966 präsentierte er beim Prager Kongress die Funde der freien Daker zwischen Marosch und Schwarzem Kreisch, aus dem 3. und 4. Jh. n. Chr., publiziert im Kongressband (1971). In einer zussammenfassenden, selbständigen Arbeit, veröffentlicht vom Museum Arad, 1968 (Abb. 16) analysierte er eingehend, monographisch, in Form einer Synthese die archäologischen und numismatischen Funde der Daker auf dem Arader Gebiet. Ebenso auch 14 dakische Münzschätze (Arad, Agriş, Chereluş, Feniş, Şilindia, Toc, Temeşeşti, u. a.) und dakische Gefässe in keltischen Gräberfeldern (Arad-Gai, Neu-Arad) Siedlungsreste von Cicir, aus den 3.–2. Jh. v. Chr. Aus der klassischen dakischen Zeit beschäftigte er sich mit den Silberschmukstücken von Dezna, Guravăii und Govora, sowie mit der großen dakischen Siedlung von Pecica (Ziridava), ferner mit den republikanisch-römischen Münzschätzen, die der einheimischen Bevölkerung zugeschrieben werden können. In der Römerzeit (106–271 n. Chr.) lebten auf dem heutigen Arader-Gebiet weiter die sog. freien Daker (Sântana, Cicir, Brindia). Mehrere Artikel beschäftigen sich mit den einzelnen Fundstellen der Daker (SCIV 1950, Tibiscus 1971, Ziridava 1974, 1976, 1980 usw.).

Besondere Aufmerksamkeit widmete er der Geschichte der Sarmaten auf dem Arader Boden. Schon im Vortrag von Prag beschäftigte er sich mit der Einwanderung der Sarmaten nach der Aufgabe Daziens durch die Römern (271 n. Chr.) im letzten Viertel des 3. und im 4. Jh. nach Chr. Ihre Niederlassung ist über die Funde von Nădlac, Şeitin im dem Marosch-Tal, von Vărşand, Iermata Neagră im Kreisch-Tal, von Dorobanţi und Şimand zwischen Marosch und Weissem Kreisch dokumentiert.

Aus der Völkerwanderungszeit haben Dörner und Gh. Diaconu zwei silberne Fibeln der Ostrogoten von Makó in Dacia veröffentlicht (1967). Im Jahr 1958 wurde ein avarisches Skelettgrab in Sânpetru German entdeckt. Die Grabbeigaben waren: ein Schwert, eine Lanzenspitze, ein Lanzenspitzenfragment, Bügel, Trense, Helmfragment, fünf Gürtelbeschläge aus Silber, Anhänger aus Bronze, Ohring aus Gold und eine Goldmünze (solidus), von Heraclius und Heraclius Constatin (613–641), damit ist die Datierung des Grabes ins 7. Jhd. abgesichert. Veröffentlicht wurde das Grab von E. Dörner in SCIV 1960. Ebenfalls im Jahr 1958 wurden nach den Rettungsgrabungen in Şiclău vom Museum Arad 12 Skelettgräber aus der ersten Hälfte des 10 Jh. ausgegraben, die der ungarischen Bevölkerung angehörten (Rusu/Dörner, Materiale 1962).

Einen hochinteressanten Beitrag haben E. Dörner und V. Boroneaţ über die Erdwälle aus dem Banat, die in Süd-Nord Richtung verlaufen in Ziridava 1968 veröffentlicht. Nach den Grabungen von Covăsânţ (1966) scheint es so, dass zumindest die Wallteile aus diesem Ort an den Anfang des ersten Jahrtausend datiert werden können.

Aus der frühmitellalterlichen Zeit, 11.–13. Jh., publizierten M. Blăjan und E. Dörner sog. Tonkesselchen aus 40 Siedlungen im Bezirk Arad. Die Autoren versuchen auch die Frage der ethnischen Zugehörigkeit zu lösen (Ziridava 1978). (Siehe Beilage A.B).

Geschichte der Banater Schwaben

Auf einer Sitzung des „Temescher Kreisrats der Werktätigen deutscher Nationalität“ hat man „die Thematik und den Aufbau eines Studienbandes über die Geschichte der Banater deutschen Bevölkerung“ beschlossen, der vom Institut für Geschichte „Nicolae Iorga“, Bukarest, Abteilung für Geschichte der mitwohnenden Nationalitäten herausgegeben werden sollte. Ins Arbeitskollektiv wurde auch Egon Dörner gewählt (NBZ).

„Antonikrieg“

Ein wichtiges und damals aktuelles Forschungsthema war für Dörner der sog. „Antonikrieg“, genannt nach dem Namenstag des Heiligen Antonius, als der Aufstand in Neusanktanna ausbrach. „Mein Vater, der Historiker Egon Dörner, hat sich seinerzeit mit diesem Thema intensiv auseinandergesetzt und 1974 in einer Artikelreihe im „<Arader Kurier>, der wöchentlichen Beilage der Temeschwarer <Neuen Banater Zeitung>, eine Studie über den Sanktanner <Antonikrieg> in 30 Folgen veröffentlicht.“, schrieb sein Sohn E. L. Dörner. Diese Artikelreihe wurde in Deutschland 1999, anlässlich des hundertjährigen Jahrestages des Aufstandes in Buchform veröffentlicht (Abb. 18). Der Verfasser beschrieb in 30 Folgen je ein Thema, wie damalige soziale Verhältnisse auf dem Lande, agrarsoziale Bewegungen im Arader Komitat, die Bevölkerung von Neusanktanna um die Jahrhundertwende, das Leben der reichen und armen Bauern, die Ursachen der Revolte, wie der sog. „Hutweide-Prozess“, als die Reichen die Weide von den armen Bauern wegnehmen wollten, Auflösung des örtlichen Bauervereins und schließlich die

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umstrittene Ortsrichterwahl. Alles führte am 17. Januar 1899 zur Belagerung des Gemeindehauses. Die Gendarmen eröffneten das Feuer. Drei Männer und zwei Frauen wurden getötet, viele Bauern teilweise schwer verletzt. Danach wurden mehrere Bäuerinnen und Bauern zu mehreren Monaten verurteilt. Die Presse berichtete über alle Einzelheiten. Der Fall Sanktanna gelangte zur Debatte auch im Budapester Parlament. Über die Bedeutung des Volksaufstandes schrieb E. Dörner: „Die Bauernrevolte von Neusanktanna gehörte um die Jahrhundertwende zu den größten und bedeutendsten agrarsozialen Bewegungen jener Zeit. Die Tatsache, dass es innerhalb einer Gemeinde mit vorwiegend deutscher Bevölkerung zu einer so starken Auseinandersetzung zwischen den Mittellosen und den Begüterten kommen konnte, zu Todesopfern, Belagerungszustand und Verurteilungen, löste damals großen Widerhall aus.“ Über den sog. „Weisenburger“ Volksaufstand von 1860 hat Dörner auch einen ausführlichen wissenschaftlichen Beitrag in der Zeitschrift „Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde“ (1959), Hermannstadt veröffentlicht. 1974 und 1975 organisierte das Arader Bezirksmuseum, unter der Leitung von E. Dörner im Gemeindehaus Sanktanna eine Sonderausstellung über den Antonikrieg. Die Zeitungen „Neue Banater Zeitung“, Flacara Roşie, Neuer Weg, Karpaten Rundschau, Vörös Lobogó befassten sich ausführlich mit dem Thema und mit der Ausstellung.

Publizistik

Auch auf dem Gebiete der Publizistik entfaltete E. Dörner eine fruchtbare Tätigkeit: Er war Mitarbeiter der „Neuen Banater Zeitung“ (Temeschwar) und in der Redaktionsleitung des „Arader Kurier“ wo er wertvolle geschichtliche Beiträge und Folgen (u. a. die Reihen über den „Antonikrieg in Sanktanna“ und über Nikolaus Schmidt) veröffentlichte. Aber auch bei anderen deutschen Publikationen arbeitete er mit, wie bei dem „Neuen Weg“ (Bukarest), der „Karpaten Rundschau“ (Kronstadt) und der Zeitschrift „Volk und Kultur“ (Bukarest). Außerdem veröffentlichte er seine Artikel in rumänischer und ungarischer Sprache in den Zeitungen und Zeitschriften auf Lokal- oder Landesebene wie „Flacara Roşie“ (Arad), „Magazin Istoric“ (Bukarest) und „Vörös Lobogó“ (Arad). (S. Beilage D, Zeitungsartikel).

Literatur

Zusammen mit Heinz Stănescu schrieb er das Buch „Nikolaus Schmidt – sein Leben in Bildern“ (Abb. 17) und leistete einen wesentlichen Beitrag zur Errichtung der Büste des bekannten Arader Dichters Nikolaus Schmidt in Neu-Arad.

Einen Artikelzyklus (I–VII) hat Dörner zur aktuellen Forschung über den Dichter in der Neuen Banater Zeitung veröffentlicht (1974). Er war auch einer der Organisatoren der Schmidt-Gedenkfeier in Arad, am 26. September, anlässlich des 100. Geburtstages des Dichters. Prof. Franz Marx, Vorsitzender des Arader Kreisrates der deutschen Werktätigen würdigte die Persönlichkeit des Dichters und die Bedeutung seines literarischen Schaffens mit einem Vortrag in deutscher Sprache. Er bedankte sich bei dieser Gelegenheit bei Egon Dörner, der sich in den letzten Jahren um die Nikolaus-Schmidt-Forschung verdient gemacht hat (Neuer Weg, 28. 09. 1974; NBZ 28. 09. 1974). Über das Buch Nikolaus Schmidt schrieb die Zeitschrift Volk und Kultur (1975):“Man erfährt da nämlich mehr, als man von einem solchen Bändchen zu erwarten hofft (was natürlich das Verdienst der wohl mühevollen Arbeit der Herausgeber sowie ihrer Auswahl und des Kommentars ist): die Stationen des <Arbeiterdichters> werden peinlich genau Schritt für Schritt verfolgt.“

Kontakte, Zusammenarbeit

Im Museum hatte Dörner enge, freundschaftliche, gute kollegiale Beziehungen zu den anderen Miarbeitern des Museums, wie Otto Greffner (Leiter der Abteilung für Geschichte), Irma Ferencz (Leiterin der Abteilung für Kunst), Miklós Kiss, Mircea Zdroba und Mircea Barbu (Abteilung für Alte Geschichte) (Abb. 11).

Schon am Anfang der Museumstätigkeit nahm er Kontakt zu den Kollegen im Land auf. So unternahm er 1952 Dienstreisen nach Timişoara, Alba Iulia und im nächsten Jahr nach Bucureşti, Craiova, Braşov, Sighişoara, Oradea und Mediaş. In den kommenden Jahren wurden diese Dienstreisen regelmäßig wiederholt. Der Meinungsaustausch hat ihm bei seiner Arbeit viel geholfen.

Im Jahr 1957 hatte er Kontakte mit dem bekannten deutschen Archäologen Ernst Sprockhoff, damals in Kiel und er hat ihm verschiedene archäologische Informationen und Zeichnungen zur Verfügung

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gestellt. Ebenfalls in diesem Jahr hat Dörner beim Besuch der bekannten deutschen Spezialisten Paul Grimm und E. Rudolf aus Berlin (DDR) Hilfe bei den archäologischen Fundstätten in der Arader Gegend geleistet. Dörner war auch in Kontakt mit den bekannten Prähistorikern aus Deutschland wie W. von Brunn (Giessen) und G. Kossak (Kiel, München), S. Junghans (Stuttgart). Auf jeden Fall war Dörner dem damals jungen Kollegen Burger Wanzek sehr behilflich als dieser die bronzezeitlichen Gussformen bearbeitete. Er konnte in Arad alles sehen und dokumentieren. Burger hat damals auch, mit Zustimmung von Dörner für Nikolaus Boroffka die Funde der Wietenbergkultur (Pecica, Cicir usw.) aufgenommen. Er empfing Wissenschaftler aus anderen Ländern wie Frankreich (Paul Marie Duval, Paris), Jugoslawien (J. Dimitrievič, V. Trbuhović, G. Orlov, Belgrad, R. Rašajski, Werschetz), den Niederlanden (P. Glazema), Ungarn (A. Mozsolics, P. Patay, I. Bóna, Budapest, Gy. Gazdapusztay, Szeged), Österreich (J. A. Ohrenburger, Eisenstadt), der Tschechoslowakei (M. Stekla, Prag, A Zapotocky, Teplice, A. Točik, Nitra, M. Novotná, B. Novotny, Bratislava), Bulgarien (Akad. A. G. Bonev, Sofia), Polen (S, Hirserova, Poznan) oder korrespondierte schriftlich mit Ihnen. Er hatte *sine qua non* Kontakte und gute Zusammenarbeit mit mehreren Kollegen aus Rumänien, wie Vl. Dumitrescu, R. Vulpe, A. Vulpe, Gh. Diaconu, C. Preda, Vl. Zirra, S. Morintz, Gh. Bichir, C. Mateescu, M. Bitiri, P. Roman, E. Comşa, R. Florescu, V. Boroneaţ, Bucureşti, K. Horedt, A. Bodor, I. Ferenczi, I. H. Crişan, M. Rusu, E. Chirilă, Á. Egyed, I. Glodariu, Cluj und mit vielen anderen Kollegen aus der Provinz (u.a. aus den Nachbarstädten Marius Moga, Timişoara; Ivan Ordentlich, Nicolae Chidioşan, Oradea; Zoltán Nánási, Săcueni).

Zu den Kollegen war er immer hilfsbereit, das zeigen mehrere Beispiele:

Prof. Mircea Petrescu-Dîmboviţa hatte er die Informationen und Zeichnungen, bzw. die ganze Dokumentation über die Hortfunde aus dem Bezirk Arad für seine Hortfund-Bände zur Verfügung gestellt, wie Pecica III, und IV und Arad II (Petrescu-Dîmboviţa 1977, 8.102.125 Taf. 176, 24–33; 177–178,1; 296–298,1–4; Ders.1978, VI. 124, Taf. 128,B. 139 Taf. 223–225).

Jahrelange Zusammenarbeit hatte er mit I. H. Crişan bei den Grabungen in Pecica, Arad-Ceala, Cicir und allgemein bei der Erforschung des Raumes Arad. Darüber schreibt Crişan: „Pe tot parcursul cercetărilor ne-am bucurat de colaborarea activă a lui Egon Dörner, şeful secţiei de istorie veche a Muzeului Arad." (Crişan 1968, 241 Anm. 1).

Dem Kollegen P. Roman hat er die Funde aus dem Bezirk Arad für seinen Band „Die Badener-Kultur" zur Verfügung gestellt (Roman, Németi 1978, 8).

Franz und Eckehart Schubert aus Deutschland bekamen für die Durchführung der Analyse der Metallfunde im Mus. Arad jede Hilfe (S. Briefe Nr. 12.13).

Wir haben uns bei den verschiedenen Tagungen in Bukarest und in anderen Städten und bei den Fortbildungen in Bukarest ungefähr ab 1960 regelmäßig getroffen. Dann bei der Studienreise von E. Dörner nach Sathmar 1966 für das Thema Sarmaten und Daker in Westrumänien und bei meiner Reise nach Arad am 04. 10. 1966 um die neue Dauerausstellung zu besuchen (Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1966). Beide Male hatten wir Gelegenheit zu führen gute Gespräche miteinander.

Besprechungen, Rezensionen

Er hat mehrere Rezensionen, Buchbesprechungen geschrieben und veröffentlicht, wie in der Forsch. z. Volks- u. Landeskunde 1961 über politische (Lupta de clasă) und kulturelle Zeitschriften, rumänisch, deutsch (Volk und Kultur) und ungarisch (Korunk), aus den Jahren 1959 und 1960 (Dörner 1961).

In der Neuen Banater Zeitung, 1979 hat er die Doktordissertation von T. Bader über die Bronzezeit in Nordwestsiebenbürgen, veröffentlicht beim Wissenschatlichen und Enzyklopädischen Verlag Bukarest, 1978, rezensiert. Nach der Beschreibung des Inhaltes des Buches war sein Fazit: „Man legt das Buch T. Baders aus der Hand mit der Gewissheit: hier ist gute, saubere Arbeit geleistet worden."

Sein Buch über N. Schmidt habe ich mit folgender Dedikation/Widmung bekommen:

„Meinem langjährigen Museumskollegen Tiberius Bader, zur Erinnerung auch an die gemeinsam verbrachte Zeit in Bukarest (reciclare) in bester Freundschaft, Buk. 5. II. 1975 Egon Dörner." (Abb. 17) (Beilage C).

Würdigungen von den Kollegen

Das Heft „Sântana Cetate Veche", Arad 2010 haben Fl. Gogâltean und V. Sava in Memoriam Mircea Rusu und Egon Dörner gewidmet, ebenso V. und A. Boroneaţ, ihren Beitrag über die Altsteinzeit von

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Zăbrani, wo auch E. Dörner bei den Grabungen 1973–1976 teilgenommen hat („Omagiu regretatului coleg şi prieten Egon Dörner“) (Ziridava 23, 2002, 13 ff.). Victor Sava widmete seinen Beitrag über eine Grabung von E. Dörner in Pecica, veröffentlicht in BrukenthalActa Musei 2010: In memoriam Egon Dörner (Beilage L).

Gedanken über Egon Dörner

Mit tiefer Betroffenheit vernahm ich damals die Nachricht vom Tod meines Freundes, der nach langjähriger Krankheit verstorben war. Wir Kollegen aus Rumänien und Deutschland stehen in stummer Trauer an der Seite der Familie, die einen großen Verlust zu beklagen hat. Bilder, Erinnerungen entstehen vor unserem geistigen Auge: Besuche in Arad, seine Besuche in Sathmar, Tagungen in Bukarest und in anderen Städten, die Reise nach Prag usw., die zahlreichen Gespräche über seine Arbeitsbereiche. Wir sehen ihn vor uns als distinguierten Kollegen, der in seiner Zeit souverän und humorvoll über die Sarmaten, Daker und anderen Themen bei den verschiedensten Gelegenheiten gesprochen hat. Unermüdlich waren seine Forschungsarbeiten. Er war ein vielseitiger Intellektueller. Seine Interessen beschränkten sich nicht nur auf Archäologie und Geschichte, sondern ein großes Interesse hatte er auch für seine deutschen Landsleute in Rumänien. Was für ein Mensch! Er war unglaublich gebildet, beschlagen, belesen und blieb dennoch bescheiden. Egon Dörner war ein feiner, ein gütiger Mann, der vielen Kollegen ein Vorbild war. Welch ein Verlust für die Familie, aber welch ein Verlust für uns alle, die wir ihn gekannt, geschätzt und gemocht haben. Die Lücke, die sein Tod gerissen hat, kann nicht geschlossen werden und deshalb wird er in Gedanken noch oft bei uns sein. Sein Wirken wird den Kollegen, Freunden und allen, die Egon Dörner gekannt haben, unvergesslich bleiben. Wir Kollegen aus Rumänien und Deutschland werden von ihm ein respektvolles Gedenken bewahren.

Meinungen über den Mensch und Forscher

„În primul studiu (Ziridava 2, 1968), semnat de arheologii Egon Dörner și Vasile Boroneaţ, *O contribuţie cu privire la datarea valurilor de pământ din vestul ţării noastre*, autorii reiau o veche problemă de arheologie și istorie românească: aceea privind caracterul și scopul marilor valuri de pământ ce străbat pe o distanţă de cca 200 km teritoriul de vest al României. Precizăm că aceste cercetări, alături de alte două studii de acest gen ... chiar dacă nu reușesc întodeauna să elucideze problematica istorică a acestor vestigii, alcătuiesc un început câștigat în delimitarea cronologică și istorică a apartenenţei lor.“ (Fl. Dudaș, Revista Muzeelor, 1971, Nr. 4, S. 369 f.).

„La locul de muncă se remarcă printr-un atașament deosebit de instituţia pe care o slujește de aproape un sfert de secol, fiind cel mai vechi angajat al ei. In relaţiile cu direcţiunea și colegii este un tovarăș înţelegător, oricând dispus la ajutor unde este nevoie.

In privinţa comportării sale în familie și societate, se poate afirma din cunoștinţele pe care le avem, că tovarășul Dörner duce o viaţă familiară bună și are o comportare corectă în societate.

In ceea ce privește lipsurile ce se manifestă la tov. Dörner, socotim că în calitatea sa de coordinator al activităţii secţiei nu este întodeauna hotărit, ci prea îngăduitor cu subalternii.”

Arad, 11. ianuarie 1975 (direcţiunea muzeului).

„Das Werk des Historikers umfasst mehr als 30 wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten und Bücher. Sein Wirken wird den Kollegen, Freunden und allen, die Egon Dörner gekannt haben, unvergesslich bleiben.“ (Dr. Otto Greffner, 1993).

„Dörner Egon nemcsak mint helytörténész, hanem mint régész is országos szinten elismert szaktudós volt. ... Nem volt a megyében olyan felfedezés ahol a helyszínen meg ne jelent volna. ... Egy prágai nemzetközi szimpózium után azonban ő is a gyanakvás és meghurcolas sakktáblájára került. Egyre inkább mellőzték és érzékeny lelke ezt már kevésbé viselte el, fokozatos önmeghasonlás után lassan-lassan elszakadt a tudományos élettől s a belső emigráció önmarcagolásában, ritka találkozásaink alkalmával, már kerülnünk kellett a tudományos vitákat, eszmecseréket.“ (Dr. Géza Kovács, 1993).

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Nach einer synthetischen Präsentation der Grabungen durchgeführt von Egon Dörner schreibt V. Sava: „Toate aceste sondaje și săpături sistematice vin să completeze incredibila muncă de birou depusă în cei peste 30 de ani de activitate. Doresc să amintesc pe această cale minuțioasa documentație a lui E. Dörner păstrată în arhiva secției de arheologie și istorie veche a Complexului Muzeul Arad. Aceste rânduri se vor a fi un omagiu adus omului și cercetătorului E. Dörner, cel fără de care arheologia arădeană ar fi rămas în negurile diletantismului." (Brukenthal. Acta Musei V,1, 2010, S. 54 f.)

„A treia etapă înseamnă intrarea în scenă a arheologilor arădeni. Primul care rupt cu diletantismul predecesorilor ante- și interbelici, a fost E. Dörner (1925–1993), secondat de N. Kiss (1928–1997). Dörner a pus bazele secției de istorie veche a muzeului reorganizând atât depozitul cât și expoziția permanentă. Cercetările sale de teren, care au implicat mai mulți colaboratori fideli[118], au permis trecerea pe harta arheologică a unui număr mare de situri noi."

[118] Dintre aceştia îi amintim pe învățătorul A. Hamerák (Sânpetru German), dr. Z. Kasa (Dorobanți), ing. Gh. Miloi (Arad) şi prof. E. D. Pădureanu (Arad)."

Hügel 1999, 20.

„The third saw archaeologists from Arad playing a part in archaeological research. The first to break with the dilettantism of his predecessors from before the First Word War and the inter- war petriod was E. Dörner (1925–1993), followed by N. Kiss (1928–1997). Dörner established the ancient history department of the museum and reorganized both the exhibition and the storage rooms. His field research, involving several faithful collaborators[169] allowed for the mapping of a large number of new sites.

[169] Among them one needs to mention school master A. Hamerák (Sânpetru German), dr. Z. Kasa (Dorobanți), Eng. Gh. Miloi (Arad) and Prof. E. D. Pădureanu (Arad)."

P. Hügel/G. P. Hurezan/Fl. Mărginean/V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 30.

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G. Archäologische Grabungen
– *Arad-Ceala*, Fundstelle: Rand des Waldes, Kontrollgrabung 1955 und 1962 (06.–21.08), kaiserzeitliche Siedlung, 3–5 Jh. (mit I. H. Crişan). Fundstelle: Sandgrube (Gai I und II), 1964 Grabung E. Dörner (Gai I), keltisch, 3. Jh. und 10. Jh.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV, 14 Nr. 2, 1963, 460–461 Nr. 82; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 579 f. Nr. 79; Crişan 1968, 241–245; Dörner 1970 447–449, Abb. 4,5, 6/2–5; Mărghitan 1978, 132; P. Hügel 1999, 19; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 38 Nr. 11c.e (mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 17.19; Wurde Ziridava entdeckt? Arader Archäologen erforschen Dakersiedlung, *Neuer Weg*, Bukarest, 26 07. 1962; Dare de seamă pe anul 1962, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Arad*, in angrenzenden „Grădişte“ Grabungen 1963, 5 Gruben mit Beigaben, 3–5. Jh., von E. Dörner gerettet bzw. aufgenommen.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 562 Nr. 88; Dacia 8, 1964, 398 Nr. 88. Grabung Mus. Arad; Dörner 1970, 445–446 Abb. 2; Pădureanu 1990, 141; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN:; M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 35 Nr. 36 Nr. 7e (mit weiterer Literatur) Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 17.

– *Arad*, Wohngebiet Aradul Nou, “grădina de zarzavat a fostului CAP”, 1967, 1968 Rettungsgrabung von E. Dörner, zwei keltische Gräber (Urnen- und Skelletgrab).

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 19 Nr. 4, 1968, 682 Nr. 37; Ders. Dacia 12, 1968, 425–426 Nr. 37; Dörner 1968, 10–12 Abb. 5.6; Vl. Zirra, Dacia 15, 1971, 179; Mărghitan 1978, 132; I. H. Crişan,P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 35 Nr. 37 Nr. 9a (mit weiterer Literatur).

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Sportplatz des Gymnasiums „Ion Slavici“, 1969 anlässlich der Grabung einer Grube ein Urnengrab aus dem 4 Jh. v. Chr. entdeckt. Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 21 Nr. 3, 1970, 509 Nr. 107; Ders., Dacia 14, 1970, 449–450 Nr. 107.
– *Arad*, Fundstellen Gai und Ring, Kontrollgrabung 1954, Siedlung der Bronzezeit. Quelle: Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Buceag, Kontrollgrabung 1954, Siedlung der Eisenzeit. Quelle: Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Hotel turistic, 1967 wurde ein bronzener Hortfund gerettet. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1967, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad-Nădlac*, Grabungen 1970, Siedlung, Gräberfeld? Fehlen die Informationen Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1970, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Micălaca, Vorgebirge „Deluţ“, Grabungen 1971, Siedlung der Daker, 3.–4. Jh. n. Chr. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1971, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Aradul-Nou*, Fundstelle: Friedhof (katholisch und ortodox), Kontrollgrabungen 1976 (17–25. 09 und 4–16. 10) in sechs Stellen, gefunden wurden Siedlunspuren aus der Bronzezeit, Hallstattzeit und aus den 2.–4. Jh. n. Chr. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală pe anul 1976, Arhiv Mus. Arad.

Lit.: Sava, Matei 2013, 89 ff.

– *Căpâlnaş*, Fundstelle “Coasta Cimernic“ oder „Ciumernic“, Grabung 1965 (Leiter I. H. Crişan), mit Wall und Schanze befestigte Siedlung, 14–15 Jh. und ein mittelalterlicher Turm.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 17 Nr. 4, 1966, 723 Nr. 114; Ders., Dacia 10, 1966, 399 Nr. 114; I. H. Crişan, Tibiscus 5, 1979, 197–198; Hügel, 1999, 19; I. H. Crişan, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 49 Nr. 2.

– *Chesinţ*, Fundstelle: „Cetate“, Grabung 1975, Siedlung der Kultur Vinča C und 14.–15 Jh.

Lit.: Sava 2010, 54.

– *Cicir*, Fundstelle. “Gropoaie”, Grabung 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 von I. H. Crişan (lockere Teilnahme von E. Dörner), Siedlung mit drei Schichten, 3.–2. Jh. v. Chr., 2–3 Jh. n. Chr., 16.–17. Jh.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 17 Nr. 4, 1966, 715 Nr. 45; Ders., Dacia 10, 1966, 389 Nr. 45; Ders., SCIV 18, Nr. 2, 1967,

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528 Nr. 47; Ders., Dacia 11, 1967, 363 Nr. 47; Ders., SCIV 19 Nr. 4, 1968, 682 Nr. 41; Ders., Dacia 12, 1968, 426 Nr. 41; Ders., SCIV 20, Nr. 3, 1969, 482 Nr. 72; Ders., Dacia 13, 1969, 517 Nr. 72; I. H. Crişan, Apulum 7, 1, 1968, 246–249; Hügel, 1999, 19; I. H. Crişan, E. D. Pădureanu, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 53–54 Nr. 5 (mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18; Fr. Heinz, Rätzel um einer Ruine, Neuer Weg, 21. 05. 1967.

– *Conop*, Fundstelle: "Hotărel", Grabung 1972 (mit V. Boroneaț), Habitat der Altsteinzeit/Paleolithikum.

Lit.: S. Morintz Dacia 17, 1973, 370 Nr. 37; V. Boroneaț 1979, 109–117; Hügel 1999, 19; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 60 Nr. 1 (mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 20.

– *Covăsânț*, Fundstellen: "Desanu" und „Fânațe", Grabungen 1966 und 1967 von V. Boroneaț und E. Dörner im Rahmen des Forschungsprojekts für Erdwelle in der Gegend Arad.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 18 Nr. 2, 1967, 530 Nr. 66; Ders. Dacia 11, 1967, 366 f. Nr. 66; Ders., SCIV 19 Nr. 4, 1968, 689 Nr. 87; Ders., Dacia 12,1968, 433 Nr. 87; Döner, Boroneaț 1968, 7–18; P. Hügel 1999, 19; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 60–61 Nr. 7 („La Desan"; mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18.

– *Dorobanți*, drei Fundstellen: „Vechea groapă de animale" (Skelettgrab mit Keramik, 2–3 Jh. n. Chr.), „Baltă" (Keramik, 4. Jh. n. Chr.) und Garten von Almási St. (12–13 Jh.), Grabungen 1961.1970.1975.

Lit.: M. Babeș, Dacia 15, 1971, 371 Nr. 63; P. Hügel 1999, 19; V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 2.3; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 19.

– *Felnac*, Fundstelle: 1,5 km Nordost vom Ort, eine Siedlung der Hallstattzeit mit einem kleinen Hortfund, sarmatische Gäber, Gruben aus den 10–13 Jh. u. a. eine Schicht der Marosch-Kultur, Bronzezeit. – Systematische Grabungen 1972 (E. Dörner, M. Zdroba, M. Barbu), 1975–1978 (ohne E. Dörner).

Lit.: S. Morintz, Dacia 17, 1973, 375 Nr. 61; A. Stoia, Dacia 20, 1976, 277 Nr. 49 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); Dies., Dacia 21, 1977, 363 Nr. 53 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); Dies., Dacia 23, 1979, 361 Nr. 52 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); M. Zdroba, M. Barbu, Ziridava 6, 1976, 17–28; Petrescu-Dîmboviţa 1977, 93 Taf. 142,9–14; E. Chirilă, M. Barbu, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 67 Nr. 3.

– *Macea,* Fundstelle: Topila, Kontrollgrabung 1956, Siedlung aus der Steinzeit. Quelle. Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Pecica*-Fundstelle:"Şanţul Mare" – (Arbeitsgruppe unter der Leitung von I. H. Crişan). Grabung 1960: gefunden 100 Gräber aus 11–12 Jh.; reiche dakische Kulturchicht; 3 Schichten der Bronzezeit, Kasette bis 4,30 m tief geöffnet. D. Popescu, SCIV 12 Nr. 1, 1961, 142 Nr. 91; Ders., Dacia 5, 1961, S, 578 Nr. 96, Mitarbeiter E. Dörner.

Grabung 1961: 40 Gräber 12 Jh.; zwei Schichten von Dakern, 1 Jh. v. Chr. – D. Popescu, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 1962, 207 Nr. 57; Ders., Dacia 6, 1962, S. 521 Nr. 57. Mitarbeiter E. Dörner.

Grabung 1962: ein rundförmiges Heiligtum/Sanctuaire, 7 m Diam. Dakische Schicht, zwei mittelalterliche Schichten usw. gefunden. – D. Popescu, SCIV 14 Nr. 2 1963, 457 Nr. 56; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 575 Nr. 56; Wurde Ziridava entdeckt? Arader Archäologen erforschen Dakersiedlung, *Neuer Weg*, Bukarest, 26 07. 1962.

Grabung 1964: weiter gegraben. – D. Popescu, SCIV 16, 594 Nr. 54; Ders., Dacia 1965, 477 Nr. 54.

Grabung 1965 – D. Popescu, Dacia 10, 1966, 388 Nr. 34.

E. Dörner hat die mittelalterliche Funde bearbeitet und die Forschungsgeschichte geschrieben.

Lit.: I. H. Crişan, Mat. Cerc. Arh. 9, 1963; ders. Filip Handbuch II, 1969, 1009–110; Ders. 1968, 241–251; ders. Ziridava 1978; P. Hügel, 1999, 18–19; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. ădureanu 1999, 92–101 (mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 17.

– *Pecica*-Fundstelle: "Sălaşul Donat", Grabung 1965 (mit I. H. Crişan), Siedlung mit zwei Schichten: Basarabi-Kultur, Eisenzeit und aus den 11–13 Jhd., frühmittelalterliche Zeit.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 17 Nr. 4, 1966, 714 Nr. 34; Ders., Dacia 10, 1966, 388 Nr. 34; Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18.

– *Pecica*-Fundstelle: "Şanțul Mic", Grabung 1965 (mit I. H. Crişan), Siedlungen aus der frühen Eisenzeit, 2–4 Jh. n. Chr. und aus dem 11–13 Jh..

Lit.: Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18.

– *Pecica*-Fundstelle: „Cărămidărie" Ziegelbrennerei, Grabungen 1967–1968, Siedlungen der Marosch-Kultur, mittlere Bronzezeit, 2–3. Jh. v. Chr.

Lit.: P. Hügel 1999, 18–19; V. Sava 2010, 53–81; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan,Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18–19.

– *Săvârşin*, Fundstelle: "Cetăţeaua", 1979 Kontrollgrabung von E. Dörner und M. Barbu, 1980 Grabung von St. Ferenczi, M. Barbu, G. P. Hurezean, ohne E. Dörner, 1 Jh. v. Chr. – 1 Jh. n. Chr.

Lit.: A. Stoia, Dacia 24, 1980, 366 Nr. 116; Dies., Dacia 25, 1981, 375 Nr. 109 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt).

– *Sânpetru German*, Fundstelle: östlich vom Ort, Flur „Fântâna vacilor", Forschung 1959, Grabung 1963, 1965, Kontrollgrabung für drei Perioden, gefunden wurden: Keramik, Stein und Silex Werkzeuge, der

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Baden-Kultur und des Komplex´ Decea Mureşului-Bodrogkeresztúr, Gefäße in Gräber der Sarmaten, 3.–4. Jh. und Keramikfragmenten aus 10–12 Jh. 1962 wurde ein reiches Grab aus dem 10. Jh. entdeckt. Grabung Mus. Arad.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 555 Nr. 27; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 389 Nr. 27; Ders. SCIV 17 Nr. 4, 1966, 713 Nr. 24; Ders., Dacia 10, 1966, 387 Nr. 24; Dörner 1970, 451–455, Abb. 9,10,11,1–5; Mărghitan 1979, 65; P. Hügel 1999, 18; E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel,G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 111 Nr. 2 (mit weiterer Literatur); Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18.

– *Sântana*, Grabung bei "Gară", 1954 (mit M. Rusu)., Siedlung aus der 2–3 Jh. n. Chr.

Lit.: Dörner 1974; P. Hügel 1999, 18; V. Vasiliev, M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 114 Nr. 5; Sava 2010, 53; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean,V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 16; Fr. Heinz, Rätzel um eine Ruine, Neuer Weg, 21. 05. 1967.

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: Ring, Kontrollgrabung 1954 und 1957, Erdburg, Bronzezeit. Quelle: Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sântana*, „Cetatea Veche", Grabung 1963 (mit M. Rusu und I. Ordentlich), befestigte Siedlung, Bronzezeit/ Ha A_1

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 15 Nr. 2, 1964, 557 Nr. 45: Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 391 Nr. 45.; Dörner Dacia 1960, 471–479; Beschreibung der Grabung, dann die Artikeln von M. Rusu mit E. Dörner 1996 und 1999, und Gogâltan, Sava *Sântana;* Roman, Németi 1978, 12; P. Hügel 1999, 19; V. Vasiliev, M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 113–114 Nr. 4 (mit weiterer Literatur); P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 17; Gogâltan, Sava 2010, 22 Abb. 11.12; Sava 2010, 53 f.; Gogâltean, Sava, Mercea 2013, 30–32; V. Cioreanu, V. Klasse, Junge Archäologen, *Neuer Weg* Bukarest, Nr. 4068, 27. 05. 1962 („Genosse Dörner vom Arader Regionsmuseum gibt uns ständig Anleitungen" bei den Grabungen.).

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: „Livezi" oder „La Vii", Grabung 1979 (mit M. Barbu), Siedlung und Gräberfeld der freien Daker.

Lit.: A. Stoia, *Dacia* 24, 1980, 366 Nr. 118; Barbu, Dörner 1980, 131–150; Hügel 1999, 19; V. Vasilev, M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 114–115 Nr. 6; Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 21.

– *Şiclău*, Grabungsstelle „Gropoaie", 1959 (mit M. Rusu), 19 Gräber, 10–11 Jh. in einem ungarischen Gräberfeld ausgegraben (nach E. Chirilă). 1959 wurden 12 Gräber ausgegraben.

Lit.: K. Horedt, In: Istoria României 1, Bucureşti 1960, 772; D. Popescu, SCIV 11 Nr. 2, 1960, 188 Nr. 65; D. Popescu, Dacia 4, 1960, 583 Nr. 68 (ausgegraben wurden 12 Gräber aus dem ersten Hälfte des 10. Jhds.); E. Dörner, SCIV 11 Nr. 2, 423 (Grab aus der Avarenzeit); Rusu,Dörner 1962, 705–710; N. Lupu, Forschungen 7,2 1964, 144; L. Mărghitan, SCIV 16, 3, 1965, 584; Hügel 1999, 18; E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 121 Nr. 5; Sava 2010, 53; P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 16.

– *Şimand*, Fundstelle. „Grozdoaie", Grabung 1961, 8 dako-sarmatische Gräber, 2–4 Jh. und zwei Gräber aus der Avarenzeit, Grabung Inst. Cluj, und Mus. Oradea. E. Dörner zeitweise Teilnehmer an den Grabungen.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 1962, 208 Nr. 63; Ders., Dacia 6, 1962, S. 522 Nr. 63;– Grabung 1962, die Grabungen von 1961 weiter geführt, es wurde ein sarmatisches Skelettgrab aus dem 2.–3 Jh. n. Chr. endeckt. – D. Popescu, SCIV 14, Nr. 2, 1963, 458 Nr. 64; Ders., Dacia 7 1963, 577 Nr. 64.

– *Şiria*, Fundstelle. „Jitei", Siedlung aus der 3.–4. Jh., 1959, Keramikfragmente gerettet von E. Dörner, in der Umgebung Skelettgräber aus dem 12. Jh., zerstört; 1970, 1971 Grabung in der Zitadelle von O. Greffner ob auch E. Dörner ab und zu teilgenommen hat wissen wir nicht.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 21 Nr. 3, 1970, 503 Nr. 72; Ders., Dacia 14, 1970, 442 Nr. 72; M. Babeş, Dacia 15, 1971, 389 Nr. 172; S. Morintz, Dacia 16, 1972, 353 Nr. 149.

– *Şofronea*, Fundstelle. „Cărămidărie", 1973 zufällig drei sarmatische Skelettgräber gefunden und anschließend hat E. Dörner Rettungsgrabung durchgeführt.

Lit.: P. Hügel, M. Barbu, Acta Mus. Por. 21, 1997, 588 Nr. 58; V. Vasilev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 126 Nr. 4

– *Temeşeşti*, Fundstelle. „Gomile" oder „La patru gomile", Grabung 1965 (mit I. H. Crişan), Siedlung, frühe Bronzezeit sog. „Şoimuş-Gruppe".

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 17 Nr. 4, 1966, 713 Nr. 30 (Siedlung der Spätbronzezeit); Ders., Dacia 10, 1966, 388 Nr. 30; P. Hügel 1999, 19; Sava 2010, 54; Fl. Gogâltean, E. Apai, Festschrift I. Andriţoiu, Alba Iulia 2005, 22–23; Taf. 1–7,1–7.8.9,5–9; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 18.

– *Vărşand*, Fundstelle: „Movila plată"/Laposhalom, Grabungen von D. Popescu, 1949, mit der Teilnahme E. Dörner.

Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 130–132 Nr. 2 (bei der Literatur E. Dörner nicht erwähnt).

– *Vladimirescu*, eingemeindet in die Stadt Arad, Kirche und mittelalterliche Gräber, 1969, 1970, 1975 Grabung

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von M. Zdroba. Ob schon 1969 auch E. Dörner dabei war wissen wir nicht; 1971 bei „Gara Glogovăţ" und in der Gemarkung des Ortes Grabung von E. Dörner (4. Jh. und 13 Gräber aus den 12. Jh.); 1975, Kontrollgrabung in der Erdburg aus dem 11. Jh. und 90 Gräber ausgegraben (M. Zdroba, M. Barbu, E. Ivanof, E. Dörner); 1976.1978.1979.1980 Grabung M. Zdroba/M. Barbu, ohne E. Dörner.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 21 Nr. 3, 1970, 514 Nr. 132; Ders., Dacia 14, 1970, 455 Nr. 132; M. Babeş, Dacia 15, 1971, 392 Nr. 187; S. Morintz, Dacia 16, 1972, 355 Nr. 167; A. Stoia, Dacia 20, 1976, 284 Nr. 135; Dies., Dacia 21, 1977, 372 Nr. 145 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); Dies., Dacia 23, 1979, 355 Nr. 5 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); Dies., Dacia 24, 1980, 355 Nr. 6 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt).

Dies., Dacia 25, 1981, 363 Nr. 7 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); Zdroba,Barbu 1976, 17–28; Fr. Heinz, Rätzel um eine Ruine, Neuer Weg, 21. 05. 1967 („Noch in diesem Sommer beabsichtigt Egon Dörner, ein Forscherteam für Glogowatz aufzustellen."); Rusu/Pascu Hurezean 2000, 59.

Fundstelle: Combinatul chimic, Grabung 1971, ein Grab und eine Grube aus dem 4. Jh. n. Chr. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1971, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Fundstelle: Pădurea vrăbilor, Grabung 1971, in zwei Hügeln, Gräber und Siedlungsreste der freien Daker aus dem 4. Jh. und Funde aus dem 12. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1971, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Zăbrani*, Fundstelle: „Dealul Pietrii", Grabungen 1973–1976 (mit V. Boroneanț). Habitat aus der Altsteinzeit/Paleolithikum; 2–4 Jh. n. Chr.

Lit.: S. Morintz, Dacia 19, 1975, 305 Nr. 203; A. Stoia, Dacia 20, 1976, 384 Nr. 137; Dies., Dacia 21, 1977, 373 Nr. 147 (E. Dörner nicht erwähnt); V. Boroneaț 1979, 109–117; Hügel, 1999, 19; V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 136–137 Nr. 1; V. und A. Boroneaț, Ziridava 23, 2002, 13 ff.; Sava 2010, 54; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 20.

Fundstelle: La Pârneavă, Grabung 1973, 1974, 1975 Siedlung, Schicht mousterian, und aus der Römerzeit. Dare de seamă individuală <E. Dörner> 1973, 1974, 1975 Archiv Mus. Arad; V. und A. Boroneaț, Ziridava 23, 2002, 15.

– *Zăbrani*, Fundstelle: Cetate (Ocop, oder Suiș), Kontollgrabung 1975, Siedlung der Vinča-Turdaş-Kultur, Neusteinzeit und Funde aus der mittelalterlichen Zeit, 14.–15 Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală pe anul 1975, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Zădăreni*, Fundstelle: Am nord-westlichen Rand des Ortes. – In den Jahren 1957, 1958 und 1959 hat E. Dörner mit N. Kiss die Grabungen für Hausbau in einem sarmatischen Gräberfeld und in einer spätbronzezeitlichen Siedlung kontrolliert und insgesamt die Beigaben von 8 Gräbern gerettet. Eigene Grabung 1958 durchgeführt.

Lit.: D. Popescu, SCIV 13, 1962, 222; B. Mitrea, Dacia 6, 1962, 539 Nr. 45 (Münze); Roman, Németi 1978, 12; P. Diaconu, Dacia 15, 1971, 241 (Fibel); P. Hügel, M. Barbu, Acta Mus. Por. 21, 1997, 563.589 Nr. 69a.b; P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 138 Nr. 2.3; P. Hügel 1999, 18; Sava 2010, 53; P. Hügel, G. Pascu Hurezan, Fl. Mărginean, V. Sava, Ziridava 26/1, 2012, 16.

– *Zimandul-Nou*, Grabung 1955, gefunden wurden sarmatische Gräber aus den 3.–4 Jh. Quelle: Archiv Mus. Arad.

H. Feldbegehungen (Cercetări de suprafață), Rettung der Funde bei der verschiedenen Erdarbeiten oder Erwähnung/Signalisierung

– *Apateu*, Scherben aus den 2–3 Jh. n. Chr. (Mus. Oradea).

Lit.: Dörner 1960a, 158; V. Vasiliev, IN: Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 32–33.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Micălaca, Feldbegehung 1955, Siedlung aus den 16.–17. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1955 (Archiv Mus. Arad).

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Ceala, Feldbegehung 1955, 1960, Siedlung aus den 2.–4. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1955, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Teba, Feldbegehung 1955, Keramikfund 2.–4. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1955, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Palatul Culturii, Feldbegehung 1955, Siedlung aus der ersten Häfte der Eisenzeit. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1955, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Str.6 Martie, Feldbegehung 1957, Siedlung aus der Bronzezeit entdeckt, Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1957, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Bulevardul Republicii/heute Revoluției, 1964, Bauarbeiten, Keramikfragmente und eine Gussform für Tüllenbeil, Frühhallstattzeit (Slg. Gh. Miloi, Arad).

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 449–450 Abb. 8,1.2; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 34 Nr. 2e.

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Im Park vor dem Palatul Culturii, bei Erdarbeiten Keramikfragmenten der Marosch-Kultur, Bronzezeit und Keramik, Tierknochen und ein Tonidol aus der frühen Hallstattzeit gefunden.

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 450; Pădureanu 1988, 39; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 34 Nr. 2,k.

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– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Sportplatz des Gymnasiums „Moise Nicoară“, 1969, Urnengrab aus dem 4. Jh. und in der Umgebung 1968 Keramikfragmente aus gleicher Zeit.
Lit.: Dörner 1970, 449–450; Ders., SCIV 21,4 1970, 509; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 34 Nr. 2l.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: „Silvaş“, Wohnviertel Bujac, kannelierte Keramikfragmente der Hallstattzeit und von den Dakern.
Lit.: Dörner 1970, 449; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel,G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 35 Nr. 4c.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: „Complexul de sere“, Wohnviertel Grădişte, Feldbegehung 1962; 1963, Baugrube, fünf Gruben, eine hat eine Topf- andere Glockenform, viele handgemachte und an Drehscheiben gearbeitete Keramikfragmente, Knochen, ein verzierter Kamm, 3–4 Jh. n. Chr. Rettungsgrabung von E. Dörner (S. oben).
Lit.: Popescu, SCIV 15,4, 1964, 562; Dörner 1970, 445–446 Nr. 1 Abb. 2; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 35 Nr. 36 Nr. 7e (mit weiterer Literatur).
– *Arad*, Fundstellen: Calea Lipovei Nr. 228, Steinmeißel; “Deluț“, eine Siedlung aus der zweite Periode der Eisenzeit.
Lit.: H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 36 Nr. 36 Nr.8a.b.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: in der Umgebung von Uzina electrică, Wohnviertel Micălaca, 1963, bei Bauarbeiten ein Skelettgrab gefunden, angeblich mit einem Krug, 2–4 Jh. n. Chr. (Slg. Gh. Miloi, Arad).
Lit.: Dörner 1960, 159; Ders. 1970, 450–451 Abb. 8,3; I. H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 34 Nr. 2g; 36 Nr. 8e.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Aradul Nou, Friedhof, 1962, anlässlich der Grabung einer Grube für ein Grab wurden Keramikfragmente und Ziegelfragmente gefunden, davon hat ein Schüler eine Scherbe und ein Ziegelfragment mit Stempel der Legion IV Flavia Felix gerettet.
Lit.: Dörner 1968, 16 Abb. 11; Dörner 1970, 447 Abb. 6,1.4; H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 37 Nr. 9c.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Aradul Nou, zwischen „staţia de pompare“/Pumpestation und der Flur „Bufniţ“(Trei Insule), auf einer hohen Terrase des flusses Marosch, bei Feldbegehungen Keramikfragmente aus der Steinzeit (Criş-Kultur), Kupferzeit (Tiszapolgár), aus der Bronzezeit, 2–3 Jh. und 10–11 Jh. gesammelt.
Lit.: Mitteilungen E. Dörner; Pădureanu 1985, 28; Ders. 1988, 507–508; Ders. 1988a, 39; H. Crişan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 37 Nr. 9f.; Sava, Matei 2013, 89 ff.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Cartier Bugeac, Feldbegehung 1960, Siedlung aus der Hallstatt-Zeit. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1960, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Gai, Feldbegehung 1961, Keramikfunde aus der ersten Hälfte der Eisenzeit. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1961, Archiv Mus. Arad.
Feldbegehung 1964, ein Schlüsselfragment der Badener Kultur gefunden.
Lit.: Roman, Németi 1978, 12.
– *Arad*, *Aradul-Nou,* Fundstelle: Cimitirul romano-catolic, Feldbegehung 1962, römische Funde, Keramik, Ziegel mit Stempel: LEG XIII F F. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 19602, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: Bulevardul Armata Poporului, beim Lyzeum Nr. 1, Feldbegehung 1968, Keramik aus den 2.–4. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Aradul-Nou*, Fundstelle: Bufnitz, Feldbegehung 1972, eine Siedlug aus der Römerzeit mit Keramik und terra sigillata gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1972, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: IAS-Mureşul, Feldbegehung 1974, Siedlung aus den 4.–5. Jh. v. Chr. und Grubenhäuser aus den 15.–16. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1974, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Arad*, Wohngebiet Aradul Nou, “grădina fostului CAP”, Feldbegehung 1968, 1970 Spuren einer Siedlung der Badener Kultur. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
Lit.: Roman, Németi 1978, 12 Taf. 4, 9.10; Sava, Matei 2013, 93 f.
– *Avram Iancu*, Fundstelle: „Valea Sârbului”, ein Steinbeil gefunden und gerettet.
Lit.: M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 42 Nr. 1.
– *Biclău*, Fundstelle?, Feldbgehungen 1958, Siedlung 3.–4. Jh. Quelle: Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Bulci*, La Bulci, Fundstelle: Neben dem Friedhof, Feldbegehung 1972, Erdwall und Ruinen eines Klosters, Steinblöcke aus der Römerzeit im Mauer des Klosters. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1972, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Bodrogu Nou*, ohne Fundstelle, 1957 ein Steinbeil gefunden.
Lit.: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 45 Nr. 1a.
– *Caporal Alexa*, Fundstelle: „Holumbul Mare“, ein Hügel wurde identifiziert.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 48 Nr. 1.
– *Ceala* – Bisericuţa, Fundstelle: Ackergfeld Gostat, sect. IV, Feldbegehung 1962 laténzeitliche und mittelalterliche Keramik. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1962, Archiv Mus. Arad.

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– *Chesinț*, Fundstelle: Ocop, Feldgehung 1973, Feuerstein und Keramik aus der Neusteinzeit gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală < E. Dörner> 1973, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Chișindia*, Feldbegehung 1968, in der Gemarkung des Ortes Keramik der Otomani Kultur gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Cicir*, Fundstelle? Feldbegehung 1962, keltische Keramikfragmente. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1962,Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Cladova*, Fundstelle: Der Berg über der Steingrube, Feldbegehung 1972, Keremikfragmente aus der Bronzezeit und Steinblöcke, Erdwall aus der mittelalterlichen Zeit gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1972, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Comănești*, Fundstelle: Wälder in „Teiuși" und „Gălău", 5 km lange Wall, gennant: „Valul lui Traian".
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 60 Nr. 3.
– *Corbești*, Fundstelle: „Cioltu", 1965 Feldbegehung, Keramikfragmente der Coțofeni Kultur und aus der Frühbronzezeit.
Lit.: Pădureanu 1982, 35; H. Crișan, D. Pădureanu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 60 Nr. 1–2.
– *Covăsânț*, Fundstelle: „Stifler", 1960 ein Werkzeug aus Opal aus der Altsteinzeit und in der Nähe der Quelle „Federeu" ein Steinbeil aus der Neusteinzeit gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 60 Nr. 1.
Fundstelle: Garten von Sida Teodor, Hausnummer 284, Feldbegehung 1968. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Craiva*, Fundstelle: ohne, Keramikfragmente und eine Handmühle.
Lit.: M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 62 Nr. 1.
– *Cruceni*, Fundstelle: ohne, Keramikfragmente aus den 3–4 und 11–12 Jhs.
Lit.: IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 62 Nr. 2.
– *Curtici*, Fundstelle: Intravilan, Feldforschung 1955, 1956, Siedlung 3.–4 Jh., Gräberfeld, 12.–14 Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1956, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Cuveșdia*, Fundstelle: „Bucina Mare", 1948 ein Steinbeil gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 64 Nr. 1.
– *Cuvin*, Fundstelle Nr. 1: „Valea Danciului", Keramikfragmente aus der Bronzezeit und von Dakern, eine keltische Fibel, ein Skelettgrab aus dem 11. Jh. – Fundstelle Nr. 2: „Cetate"/"Râtul cu Răchită", Keramikfragmente aus der Eisenzeit und aus der frühmittelalterlichen Zeit.
Lit.: Blăjan, Dörner 1977, 124; Pădureanu 1988, 510 Nr. 4; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 64 Nr. 1–2; Rusu, Hurezean 1999, 47.
– *Dorobanți*, Feldbegehung 1955, 1960, 1961 Siedlung und Gräberfeld aus den 1.–4. und 11.–12. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anii 1955, 1960, 1961, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Dorobanți*, Fundstelle Nr. 1: ehem. Sitz der CAP, 1960, ein Skelettgrab mit Kupferaxt und im gleichen Areal 1961 drei sarmatische Gräber aus den 3.–4. Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Dörner 1970, 461–462 Abb.16.17 (Beschreibung der drei sarmatischen Gräber); V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 1 (mit weiterer Literatur).
Fundstelle Nr. 2: „Vechea groapă de animale", 1970, sarmatische Gefäße aus den 3–4 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 2.
Fundstelle Nr. 3: „Balta", Feldbegehungen 1970, eine Siedlung aus dem 4. Jh. entdeckt mit Keramikfragmenten.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel,G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 3.
Fundstelle Nr. 4: „Fântăna Porcilor", 1961 Grab mit einem Gefäß und byzantinischer Münze gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 6, 1962, 541 Nr. 48; V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 4.
Fundstelle Nr. 5: „Szőllőshalom", etwa 1,5 km Südwest vom Ort ein Hügel.
V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 66 Nr. 7.
– *Felnac*, Fundstelle: ohne, Nackenscheibenaxt.
Lit.: E. Chirilă, M. Barbu, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 67 Nr. 1.
– *Firiteaz*, Fundstelle: „Șodol", Siedlung aus der Neusteinzeit, Keramik, Spinnwirtel, zwei Steinbeilfragmente gefunden.
Lit.: E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 69 Nr. 1.
– *Fîntînele*, Fundstelle: Garten der CAP, Feldbegehung 1968. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Ghioroc*, Fundstelle: Neben dem neuen Gebäude der Allgemeine Schule, ein großes Gefäß aus der Bronzezeit gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1972, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Glogovaț*, Feldbegehung 1960, Siedlung aus de Bronzezeit. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1960, Archiv Mus. Arad.

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– *Grăniceri*, Feldbegehungen 1953. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1953, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Gurahonţ*, Fundstellen: „Măgura“ und „Dealul Boilor“, Feuersteinsplitter (aşchii) gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 74 Nr. 10.
– *Horia*, Fundstelle Nr. 1: „Slatini“, 1961, Keramikfragmente aus der Steinzeit, Bronzezeit, aus der 3.–4. Jh. u. a. ein Fragment von *terra sigillata* gefunden.
Lit.: Pădureanu 1985, 34 Nr. 17; Ders. 1988, 510–512 Nr. 6 Abb. 9,1–16; E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 76–77 Nr. 1.
Fundstelle Nr. 2: „Pusta Rodnei“, Siedlung aus der 4. Jh., Keramik, Töpferöfen und vier bronzene Münzen.
Lit.: Dörner 1968, 24–25; SCIV 15, 4, 1964, 576 Nr. 51 (Münzen); Dacia 8, 1964, 380 Nr. 51 (Münzen); E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 76–77 Nr. 3 (mit weiterer Literatur).
– *Iacobini*, Fundstelle: unbekannt, Steinbeil.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 77 Nr. 1.
– *Ineu*, Fundstelle: im Hof des Kastells, 1978, Keramikfragmente aus den 11–13 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Pădureanu 1985, 35 Nr. 18; E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 78 Nr. 2.
– *Iratoşu*, Fundstelle: 2,5 km SSE vom Ort, Feldbegehung 1961, dakische Siedlung. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1961, Archiv Mus. Arad.
Funstelle: unbekannt, zwei Gefäße aus der Hunnenzeit, 4.–5. Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Dörner 1970, 463 Abb. 16,3; E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 78–79 Nr. 1d.
– *Macea*, Fundstelle Nr. 1: „Topila“, Feldbegehungen ab 1955 von E. Dörner und A. Girausek, dann von F. Kovács, Keramikfragmente der Badener-Kultur. Fundstelle Nr. 2: „Tatárhalom“/Movila tătarilor, Hügel.
Lit.: Comşa 1971, 17–18; Roman, Németi 1978, 12; V. Vasiliev, M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 80–81 Nr. 1.3.
Feldbegehung 1973. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală <E. Dörner> 1973, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Mădrigeşti*, Fundstelle: „La Cetăţuia“, 1974, Feldbegehung, Keramikfragmente der Coţofeni-Kultur gesammelt (Slg. Pădureanu).
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 82 Nr. 1.
– *Mânerău*, Fundstelle: „Valul lui Traian“, Erdwall in der Gemarkung des Ortes.
Lit.: Fl. Dudaş, Rev. Muz. 4, 1970, 356; V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 82–83 Nr. 2.
– *Munar*, Fundstelle: Nord-westlich vom Ort, am Rand des Waldes, ein Steinmeißel gefunden; Feldbegehung 1960, bronzezeitliche und dakische Funde.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 85–86 Nr. 1; Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1960, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Mureş-Insel*, Feldforschung 1955, Gräberfeld, 2.–4. und 12.–14 Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1956, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Nadăş*, Fundstelle: „Nadăş – Sălaş“, ein Steinbeil gefunden.
Lit.: M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 87 Nr. 1.
– *Nădlac*, Fundstelle: unbekannt, Steinbeil.
Lit.: M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 87 Nr. 2a. – Fundstelle: “Holumb”, anlässlich des Bau´ der Bahn, 1947–1948, vier sarmatische Skelettgräber mit Beigaben aus den 2–3 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Dörner 1971, 687; M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 87 Nr. 4.
– *Neudorf,* Fundstelle: 1,5 km westlich vom Ort, auf einem Plateau, neben dem Bach Roşia, Keramikfragmente und eiserne Lanzenspitzenfragmente aus der Hallstatt C (wahrscheinlich eine befestigte Siedlung), sowie Keramikfragmente und andere Gegenstände aus den 2–4 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Pădureanu 1985, 36 Nr. 22; Ders. 1988, 513 Nr. 8; Hügel, Barbu, Acta Mus. Por. 21, 1977, 583 Nr. 39a; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 88 Nr. 1a.b (mit weiterer Literatur).
– *Olari,* Fundstelle Nr. 1: nord-westlich vom Ort, Ackerfeld der ehem. CAP, ein Steinmeißel und ein Steinbeilfragment gefunden. – Fundstelle Nr. 2: nord-östlich vom Ort, auf dem Gebiet der Ziegelfabrik 1970 Keramikfragmente der Baden-Kultur und aus der Frühhallstattzeit gefunden.
Lit.: Roman, Németi 1978, 12; E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 88–89 Nr. 1.3.
Feldbehehung von E. Dörner 1973. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală < E. Dörner> 1973, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Păuliş*, Fundstelle: „Dealul Bătrân“/“Via lui Károssy“, eine hohe Plateua, befestigte Siedlung, Feldbegehungen und 1960 (nach P. Hügel et alii; Pădureanu), 1961 (nach Dörner) Kontrollgrabungen, 1962 nach dem Pflügen des Gelände wurden Keramikfragmente, Lehmobjekte, Wohnungsreste aus der Bronze- und Mittlerenhallstattzeit gefunden.

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Lit.: Dörner 1970, 16 Nr. 5; Pădureanu 1985, 36 Nr. 23; Ders. 1990a, 157–192; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 90 Nr. 3 (mit weiterer Literatur).

– *Pecica*, 1953 Feldbegehungen von E. Dörner in der Gemarkung des Ortes. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1953, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Pecica*, Fundstelle: „Între Vii", 1966 ein Hortfund entdeckt, hier hat E. Dörner Feldbegehungen gemacht und Scherben der Badener Kultur, aus der Hallstattzeit, von Dakern und frümittelalterliche gesammelt.

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 460 Abb. 14,4 (vier Gegenstände aus dem Hortfund).5 (Keramikfragmente aus den verschiedenen Epochen); Roman, Németi 1978, 12 Taf. 8,5–8; I. H. Crișan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 97 Nr.6.

– *Pecica*, Fundstelle: nördlich von „Fabrica de cărămidă", wo 1898 ein sarmatisches Grab aus den 3–4 Jh. n. Chr. gefunden wurde, wurden Keramikfragmente der Marosch-Kultur, Bronzezeit gesammelt.

Lit.: Dörner 1971, 688; I. H. Crișan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 97 Nr. 9.

– *Pecica*, Fundstelle: Östlich von der „Cărămidăria"/Ziegelbrennerei 1968 hat E. Dörner zwei Fragmente von „terra sigillata", auf Scheiben gedrehte und Hand gearbeitete Keramikfragmente, vier Glasperlen und die Nadel einer Fibel, aus den 2.–3 Jh. n. Chr. gefunden (Mus. Arad Inv. Nr. 14653–14659).

Lit.: I. H. Crișan, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 98 Nr. 11.

– *Peregul Mare*, Fundstelle: 1 km SSV vom Ort, Feldbegehungen 1967, Siedlungspuren und Spuren eines Friedhofes aus den 12.–13 Jh. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1967, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Pilu*, Fundstelle: zwischen Pilu und Grăniceri, auf einem Hügel 1949 bemalte Keramikfragmente aus der Steinzeit gefunden. Feldbegehung von E. Dörner 1953. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1953, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Lit.: E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 102 Nr. 1.

– *Satu Nou*, ohne Fundstelle u. a. fünf Steinbeile und zwei Netzgewichte? (greutăți de plasă) gefunden.

Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 106 Nr. 1a.

– *Sâmbăteni*, Fundstelle: „Către Cicireni", 1975 Feldbegehungen, Keramikfragmente der Tiszapolgár-Kultur, der Daker aus den 2.–4 Jh. n. Chr. und aus der Völkerwanderungszeit gesammelt.

Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 109 Nr. 1 (mit weiterer Literatur).

– *Sânleani*, Fundstelle: „Pe Câmp", hier wurde zufällig eine Kupferaxt gefunden.

Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 110 Nr. 1.

– *Sânpaul*, Feldbegehung 1973, Keramik der Tisa-Kultur (Neusteinzeit). Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală <E. Dörner> 1973, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sânpetru German*, Feldbegehungen im Jahr 1958 in der Gemarkung des Ortes, entdeckt wurde ein Grab aus der Avaren-Zeit und im Jahr 1960 ein sarmatisches Grab aus dem 3. Jh. gerettet. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1958 și pe anul 1960, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Fundstelle: „Rec", hier wurde zufällig eine Kupferaxt gefunden.

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 456; E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 111 Nr. 5a.

Fundstelle: „Magazin", Feldbegehungen 1967, Siedlungspuren aus der ersten Hälfte der Eisenzeit, 11.–12. und 14.–15 Jh. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1967, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Fundstelle: „Fântăna vacilor", Feldbegehung 1968, sarmatisches Grab und steinzeitlicher Silex gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sânpetru German*, Fundstelle: „Goliat", 1960, zwei Bügel, Trense und eine Lanzenspitze aus Eisen, aus der Awarenzeit gefunden.

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 456 Nr. 3 Abb. 13,1; E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 112 Nr. 9.

– *Sânpetru German*, Fundstelle: „Magazin", 1958 ein Skelettgrab aus der Awarenzeit mit reichen Beigaben gefunden; dann Keramikfragmente aus der Bronzezeit, Marosch-Kultur, aus der Hallstattzeit und aus den 11–13 Jh.

Lit.: Dörner 1970, 457 Nr. 5 Abb. 13,2; E. Chirilă,P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu,P. Hügel,G. P. Hurezan,E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 112 Nr. 10 (mit weiterer Literatur).

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: „Ringul avar"/Avaren Ring, Feldbegehung 1952, 17 Kerakmikfragmente aus der Bronzezeit gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1952, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sântana*, 1953 Feldbegehungen von E. Dörner in der Gemarkung des Ortes. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe aanul 1953, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: „Papokhalma", Feldbegehungen 1962, Keramikfragmente aus der Bronzezeit. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1962, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: Richtung ferma Ceala, Km. 554, Feldbegehungen 1967, Spuren eines Erdwalles, Orientierung SSV-NNE, ungf. 60 m. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1967, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Sântana*, Fundstelle: östlich vom Ort eiserne Gegenstände gefunden.

Lit.: V. Vasiliev, M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 114 Nr. 7.

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– *Sebiş*, ohne Fundstelle, zwei Steinbeile gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasilev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 115 Nr. 1.
– *Secusigiu*, Fundstelle: Auf dem Ufer des Marosch ein Hügel aus der Avarenzeit (?)
Lit.: V. Vasilev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 115 Nr. 2.
– *Seitin*, Feldbegehung 1968, an der verschiedenen Stelle der Gemarkung, dakische Urne, Fragmente von „terra sigillata" gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Semlac*, ohne Fundstelle, ein römisches Gefäß und eine Chalzedonperle gefunden.
Lit.: Dörner 1971, 688; V. Vasilev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 116 Nr. 2.
– *Sintea Mică*, Fundstelle: „La Meri", eneolitische Scherben gefunden.
Lit.: M. Barbu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 117 Nr. 1.
– *Socodor*, Fundstellen: „Traian" und „Dâmbul Mare" je ein Hügel identifiziert.
Lit.: V. Vasilev, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 118 Nr. 5.6.
– *Şeitin*, Feldbegehungen im Jahr 1961, auf dem Marosch-Ufer (Bronzezeit), Gropoaie (dakische Siedlung).
Fundstelle: „Imaş", 1960 drei zerstörte sarmatische Skelettgräber aus den 3–4 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasilev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 120 Nr. 8.
– *Şerpreuş*, in der Gemarkung des Ortes drei Hügel identifiziert.
Lit.: V. Vasilev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 121 Nr. 1–3.
– *Şiclău*,1953 und 1960 Feldbegehungen von E. Dörner in der Gemarkung des Ortes. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1953 şi 1960, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Şiclău*, Fundstelle: zwischen dem Friedhof und der Bahn Keramikfragmente aus der Steinzeit, Hallstattzeit, der Daker, 3–4 Jh. und aus den 10–12 Jh. gefunden, und im Ortskern eine Siedlung der Otomani-Kultur festgestellt. Hügel in der Gemarkung des Ortes identifiziert.
Lit.: Rusu, Dörner 1962, 705–711; E. Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 121 Nr. 1.2.6.
– *Şimand*, Fundstelle: „Dealul Popilor", ein Hügel mit Schanze, wo 1950 zwei kleines- und ein größeres Bronzebeil und 1951 Scherben der Marosch- und Otomani-Kulturen gefunden wurden. 1970 bei dem Bau der neuen Schulgebäude ein Gefäß gefunden.
Lit.: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 123 Nr. 2.3.
– *Şiria*, In der Gemarkung des Ortes zwei Hügel aus unbestimmter Zeit und Erdwallen identifiziert, Feldbegehungen 1959.
Lit.: Dörner, Boroneaţ 1968, 7–18; E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 124 Nr. 7.8.
Fundstelle: „Jitei", Feldbegehung 1968, dakische Siedlung aus dem 3. Jh., Gräber aus den 11.–12 Jh. und Siedlungspuren aus den 15.–16. Jh. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1968, Archiv Mus. Arad.
Fundstelle: 2 km SW vom Ort, Siedlung aus der Neusteinzeit und Spuren eines Friedhofes aus dem 12. Jh. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1974, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Şofronea*, in der Gemarkung des Ortes auf einem Hügel ein Gräberfeld aus der Bronzezeit; ein Tüllenbeil ohne Fundstelle.
Lit.: V. Vasilev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999,125 Nr. 1.2.
– *Tauţ*, Fundstelle: „Deluţ", 1975 eine Siedlung aus der Steinzeit identifiziert und Scherben der Coţofeni-Kultur gefunden.
Lit.: M. Barbu, E. D. Pădureanu, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 126 Nr. 1 (mit weiterer Literatur).
– *Turnu*, Fundstelle unbekannt, 1962 Gefäße aus der Sarmatenzeit, 3–4 Jh. gefunden.
Lit.: Dörner 1970, 460; E Chirilă, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 128 Nr. 1.
– *Utviniş*, Fundstelle: Neben dem Bahnhof, in der Sandgrube bei den Feldbegehungen 1962 eine Tasse und eine mittelalterliche Lanzenspitze gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1962, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Variaşul-Mic*, Feldbegehung 1973, Siedlung aus dem 11. Jh. Quelle: Dare de seamă individuală <E. Dörner> 1973, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Vărşand*, 1953 Feldbegehungen von E. Dörner in der Gemarkung des Ortes. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1953, Archiv Mus. Arad.
– *Vinga*, in der Gemarkung des Ortes ein Steinbeil mit Schaftloch gefunden.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 133 Nr. 1.
– *Vladimirescu*, ohne Fundstelle, ein Steinmeißel signalisiert.
Lit.: I. H. Crişan, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 134 Nr. 1a.
– *Vladimirescu*, Fundstelle: Hof der Kirchenparochie, Feldbegehungen 1955, Steine ins Museum Arad gebracht.
Lit.: Dörner 1967, 18; Rusu, Hurezan 2000, 59.
– *Zăbrani*, ohne Fundstelle, ein Steinmeißel signalisiert.
Lit.: V. Vasiliev, IN: P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 136 Nr. 7.

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Fundsstelle: 1 km westlich von der Fundstelle Pârneava, Feldbegehung 1974, eine Siedlung aus den 15.–16 Jh. identifiziert. Quelle: Dare de seamă invidualã <E. Dörner> pe anul 1974, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Zădăreni*, Feldbegehungen im Jahr 1957, mehrere Siedlungen und ein Gräberfeld aus der ersten Häfte der Eisenzeit, 2.–4. Jh., 11.–14. Jh. und im Jahr 1958 ein dako-sarmatisches Gräberfeld endeckt. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1957 und 1958, Archiv Mus. Arad.

– *Zimandu Nou*, Fundstellen: Nr. 1. In der Sandgrube wurden in 1952 und 1962 fünf sarmatische Skelettgräber aus den 3–4 Jh. n. Chr. und Scherben aus den 11–12 Jh. entdeckt. In der Umgebung der Schule Keramikfragmente aus den 3.–4 Jh. gefunden.

Lit.: P. Hügel, M. Barbu, Acta Mus. Por. 21, 1997, 563–564.589–590 Nr. 70a.b; V. Vasiliev, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 139 Nr. 2.3 (mit weiterer Literatur).

Nr. 2. GAS Scânteia, Feldforschung 1955, Siedlung aus der Bronzezeit. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1956, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Bei einer Feldbegehung von Dörner im Jahr 1955 wurden in der Gemarkung des Ortes eine Nekropole aus den 2.–4. Jh. und Siedlungspuren aus den 11.–12 Jh. gefunden. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1955, Archiv Mus. Arad.

Nr. 3. Teren CAP, Feldforschung 1967, Spuren eines Erdwalles, ung. 150 m lang identifiziert. Quelle: Dare de seamă pe anul 1967, Archiv Mus. Arad.

I. Münzenfunde

(nach den Informationen für die Münzfundechronik in der Arader Gegend, von E. Dörner)

– 1955, *Sânpetru German*, Fundstelle: „Satul Nou", ein römischer kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Trajan gefunden.

Lit.: E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 111 Nr. 7.

– ???, *Sânpetru German*, Fundstelle: neben dem Kanal Aranca eine Münze aus dem 4. Jh. gefunden.

Lit.: E. Chirilă, P. Hügel, IN: M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, E. D. Pădureanu 1999, 111 Nr. 8.

1960/1961 registriert:

– *Arad*, Fundstelle: „cartierul Grădişte", griechische Münze, Drachme, geprägt in Dyrrhachium, 1960 wurde dem Museum Arad geschenkt.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 217 Nr. 2; Ders., Dacia 6, 1962, 533 f. Nr. 2.

– *Arad*, 3 byzantinische bronzene Münzen von Justinian der I. neben dem Wasserkastell („castelul de apă") gefunden.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 1962, 222 Nr. 46; Ders. Dacia 6, 1962, 539 Nr. 46.

– *Dorobanţi*, 1 byzantinische bronzene Münze, geprägt von Kaiser Anastase in Konstantinopol.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 6, 1962, 541 Nr. 48.

– *Sânpetru German*, römisch, kaiserzeitlich, Denar von Antonius Pius, 155–156 n. Chr.

Lit.:B. Mitrea, SCIV 13 Nr. 1 1962, 222 Nr. 41; Ders., Dacia 6, 1962, 539 Nr. 41.

Fundstelle: „Magazie" in einem avarischen Reitergrab eine Goldmünze mit den Porträten von Heraclius und Heraclius Constantin.

Lit.: Dörner 1960, 425; B. Mitrea, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 1962, 223 Nr. 49;

– *Zădăreni*, römische, kaiserzeitliche, 2 Denar von Marcus Aurelius, gefunden 1957 und 1958 in sarmatischen Gräbern.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 13 Nr. 1, 1962, 222 Nr. 45; Ders., Dacia 6, 1962, 539 Nr. 45.

1962 registriert:

– *Arad*, 1 kaiserzeitliche römische bronzene Münze, geprägt von Valentin der I. – B. Mitrea, SCIV 14, Nr. 2, 1963, 469 Nr. 17; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 592 Nr. 18.

– *Arad*, 1 byzantinische bronzene Münze, geprägt vom Kaiser Justinian der II zwischen 570–571, auf dem Gebiet der Stadt gefunden.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 14 Nr. 2, 1963, 472 Nr. 45; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 597 Nr. 45.

– *Cicir*, 1 kaiserzeitliche römische Münze, geprägt von Trajan.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 14 Nr. 2, 1963, 469 Nr. 24; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 593 Nr. 24.

– *Firiteaz*, 1 kaiserzeitliche römische Münze, Denar geprägt von Antonius Pius mit Marcus Aurelius.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 14 Nr. 2, 1963, 470 Nr. 30; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 595 Nr. 30.

– *Sânpetru German*, 4 (oder 6) kaiserzeitliche Münzen von Konstantin der Große, Constans und von Constantinus II.

Lit.:B. Mitrea, SCIV 14 Nr. 2, 1963, 471 Nr. 40; Ders., Dacia 7, 1963, 596 Nr. 40.

1963 gefunden bzw. registriert:

– *Păuliş*, *eine* Tetradrachme thassiene aus Bronze.

Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 573 Nr. 31; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 376 Nr. 31.

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– *Horia*, Fundstelle: „Pusta Rodnei“ in einer Siedlung bronzene Münzen gefunden: 1 von Licinius, 1 von Constantin der Große und 2 von Constantin der II.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 15, Nr. 4, 1964, 576 Nr. 51; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 380 Nr. 51.
– *Păuliş*, im Ort 1 Denar von Hadrian gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 577 Nr. 60; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 381 Nr. 60.
– *Pecica*, 1 Denar von Trajan, 1960, in “Şanţul Mare” gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 578 Nr. 61; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 381 Nr. 61.
– *Sântana*, 1 bronzene Münze geprägt von Constanca der II und von Constant. –
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 15 Nr. 4, 1964, 579 Nr. 68; Ders., Dacia 8, 1964, 382 Nr. 68.

1964 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 10, 1965.

1965 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Arad*, 4 kaiserzeitliche Denar von Antonius Pius, Faustina sen. und Faustina jun., gefunden 1964.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 10, 1966, 406 Nr. 17.
– *Felnac*, 1965 eine Münze von Maximilian Herculius gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 10, 1966, 408 Nr. 28.
– *Pecica,* eine kaiserzeitliche Münze von Antonianus gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 10, 1966, 410 Nr. 38.
– *Sânpetru German*, eine bronzene Münze von Constance II gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, Dacia 10, 1966, 411 Nr. 39.

1966 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 11, 1967, 377 ff.

1967 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Mişca,* Münzschatz von 1931, ein Drachme von Appolonia ist in Palatul Culturii gelangen.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 19 Nr. 1, 1968, 172 Nr. 11; Ders., Dacia 12, 1968, 447 Nr. 11.
– *Şofronea*, 1965 mehrere antike Münzen gefunden, davon eine Drachme von Dyrrachion ist ins Mus. Arad gelangt.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 19 Nr. 1, 1968, 172–173 Nr. 16; Ders., Dacia 12, 1968, 447, 449 Nr. 16.
– *Ceala*, römische, kaiserzeitliche Münzen von Nero, Antonius Pius, Faustina I, Faustina II im Mus. Arad.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 19 Nr. 1, 1968, 176 Nr. 46; Ders., Dacia 12, 1968, 453, 449 Nr. 46.
– *Pecica?* Eine römische, kaiserzeitliche Münze von Crispina; eine Goldmünze von Probus 1901.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 19 Nr. 1, 1968, 179 Nr. 66.67; Ders., Dacia 12, 1968, 455, Nr. 66.67.

1968 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Felneac,* ein römischer, kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Hadrian.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 20 Nr. 1, 168 Nr. 41; Ders., Dacia 13, 1969, 539 ff. Nr. 41.
– *Pecica,* ein römischer, kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Trajan und eine bronzene Münze auch von Trajan.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 20 Nr. 1, 1969, 169 Nr. 49; Ders., Dacia 13, 1969, 548 49.

1969 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, SCIV 21 Nr. 2, 1970, 331–348; Ders., Dacia 14, 1970, 465–482.

1970 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Satu-Nou*, ein römischer, republikanischer Denar.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 22 Nr. 1, 1971, 125 Nr. 44; Ders., Dacia 15, 1971, 405 Nr. 44.
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: „complexul de sere“, 1969 ein römischer, kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Faustina II gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 22 Nr. 1, 1971, 126 Nr. 48; Ders., Dacia 15, 1971, 405 Nr. 48.

1971 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Vladimirescu*, zwei dakische Münze; ein römischer, kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Antonius Pius.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 23 Nr. 1, 1972, 137 Nr. 22, 146 Nr. 87; Ders., Dacia 16, 1972, 364 Nr. 22.87.
– *Şeitin*, eine byzantinische Münze von Heraclius, 1966 gefunden.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 23 Nr. 1, 1972, 146 Nr. 95.

1972 gefunden und/oder registriert:
– *Arad*, Fundstelle: „Grădiştea“, eine bronzene Münze vom Kaiser Constans und ein Denar von Trajan.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 24 Nr. 1, 1973, 146 Nr. 43.44; Ders., Dacia 17, 1973, 410 Nr. 43.44.

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– *Pecica*, ein römischer, kaiserzeitlicher Denar von Antonius Pius.
Lit.: B. Mitrea, SCIV 24 Nr. 1, 1973, 149 Nr. 74; Ders., Dacia 17, 1973, 413 Nr. 74.

1973–1974 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 19, 1975, 309–326.

1975 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 20, 1976, 287–294.

1976 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 21, 1977, 375–381.

1977 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 22, 1978, 363–369.

1978 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 23, 1979, 371–376.

1979 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 24, 1980, 371–378.

1980 keine gefunden und registriert von E. Dörner. Vgl. B. Mitrea, Dacia 25, 1981, 381–390.

K. Manuskripte
(wissenschatliche Beiträge, Referate, Vorträge)
– Biserica de lemn din satul Troiaş, raionul Lipova, reg. Arad. Inaintat Serviciului Muzee şi Monumente al Comitetului pentru Aşezăminte Culturale, Arad, 1951, 4 S. 7 Tafeln mit 15 Abbildungen
– Muzeu-Arad-situaţia, 1951, 13 S.
– Colecţia arheologică a Muzeului Regional Arad. Istoric şi sarcini. Referat înintat cu ocazia inventarierii monumenelor istorice, Arad, 1953, 8 S.
– O nouă secţie reorganizată a Muzeului Regional Arad. Cu ocazia deschiderii festive a secţiei "Muzeul Revoluţiei din 1848/49", la 22 august 1954, 4 S.
– O nouă secţie a Muzeului Regional Arad. Cu ocazia deschiderii festive a secţiei de Istorie veche, la 21 august 1955, 2 S.
– Un nou muzeu în regiunea Arad. Cu ocazia deschiderii Muzeului raional Lipova, 1955, 2 S.
– Date privind colonizarea comitatelor Arad şi Zărand în sec. XVIII cu ţărani germani, 1955, 21 S.
– Streiflichter aus der Geschichte der Gemeinde Sanktanna (Region Arad), 1955, 21 S.
– Aşezarea, cetatea de pământ şi cimitirul de incineraţie dacic de la Sântana-Arad, 18 S., 6 Tafeln mit Fotos und Zeichnungen, 1955 (Übergabe an Institut für Geschichte, Cluj)
– Contribuţii noi cu privire la răscoala populară din 1514 (mit Egon Glück und Géza Kovács), 32 S. Text 77 S. Dokumente, 1955
– Metode de popularizare a muzeului, 19. 12. 1955, 6 S.
– Descoperiri arheologice în regiunea arădeană. Conferinţa la SRSC – Universitatea populară, 22. 11. 1956, 20 S.
– Contribuţii la activitatea revoluţionară a intelectualităţii progresiste săseşti în anii 1848/49, 1956, 32 S.
– Mişcări ţărăneşti în comitatul Arad la sfârşitul sec. al XIX-lea, 1956, 19 S.
– Date despre activitatea literară şi revoluţionară a istoricului-publicist Anton Kurz în Transilvania (1840–1849), 1956, 21 S.
– Cercetări arheologice în părţile arădene în ultimul deceniu, 03. 12. 1957, 13 S.
– Contribuţii la cronologia presupusului „ring avar" de la Sântana. Tezaurul de aur de la Sântana, 1957, 18 S. 8 Abb.
– Recenzie despre lucrarea lui Dorin Popescu, Cercetări arheologice în Transilvania. I. Sondajele de la Socodor, 1948. II. Săpăturile de la Vărşand 1949, 1957, 7 S.
– Descoperiri arheologice pe teritoriul oraşului Arad, 27. 04. 1958, 16 S.
– Raport de activitate, săpăturile de la Şiclău, 1959, 4 S. (mit Mircea Rusu)
– Scurt istoric al Secţiei de Istorie Veche din Muzeul Regional Arad, geschrieben zwischen 1955–1960, 2 S.
– Tezaurul de denari republicani romani de la Bîrsa, 1963, 12 S (veröffentlicht)
– Câteva păreri privind tema: Orodul şi Aradul, 15. November 1964, 6 S.
– Dacii pe teritoriul arădean în lumina descoperirilor arheologice, 1964, 13 S.
– Cercetări arheologice ale Muzeului din Arad în anii de după eliberare, um 1965, 10 S.
– Dacii liberi între Mureş şi Crişul Negru, 1966, 6 S.
– Autohtoni şi migratori în muzeele din Slovacia şi Ungaria. Referat für Consiliul Muzeelor, Bucureşti, 1966
– Săpături arheologice efectuate de muzeul din Arad în 1966 şi descoperirile monetare de pe teritoriul arădean în acelaş an. Bericht für Archäologisches Institut Bucureşti, 1966
– Descoperiri arheologice efectuate de muzeul din Arad în ultimele două decenii şi legate de mileniul I al e.n. Referat für Mus. Timişoara, 1966

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– Cercetări şi săpături arheologice în raionul Arad, 1967, 20 S.
– Cercetări arheologice ale muzeului din Arad în ultimii 6 ani, für CRCA- Timişoara, 02. 03. 1967, 3 S.
– Daci, iazigi-sarmaţi în zona Aradului, 1967, 15 S. (die erste Seite fehlt, der Titel nachgemacht)
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Abb. 1. Die Eltern: Egon Dörner (1897–1980) und Emma Dörner, geb. Bolesch (1900–1997).



Abb. 2. Familie Dörner: Vater Egon, Mutter Emma, Söhne Egon (links) und Eilhart (rechts).

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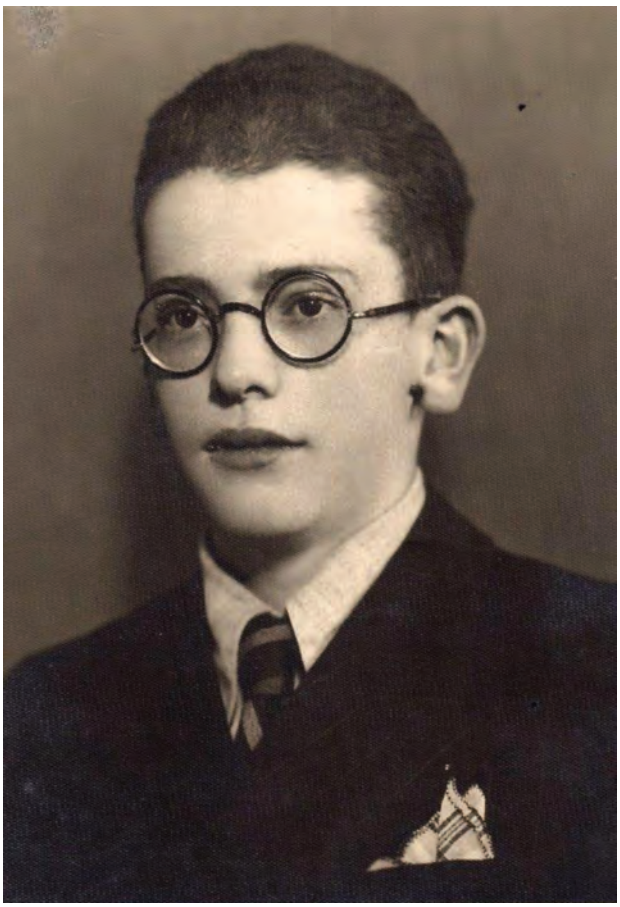


Abb. 3. Der junge Egon Dörner.



Abb. 4. Dörner mit Lehrern und Schülern in Sanktanna (1950).

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Abb. 5. Egon Dörner 1951 (Porträt).



Abb. 6. In Klausenburg vor dem König-Mátyás Denkmal (1950).

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Abb. 7. In Klausenburg mit Mutter Emma Dörner, links, die andere Frau ist unbekannt (1951).



Abb. 8. In Sanktanna (1960).

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Abb. 9. Am Arbeitstisch.



Abb. 10. In Prag, beim Weltkongress (1966).

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Abb. 11. Mit Kollegin Irma Ferencz und Kollege Otto Greffner.

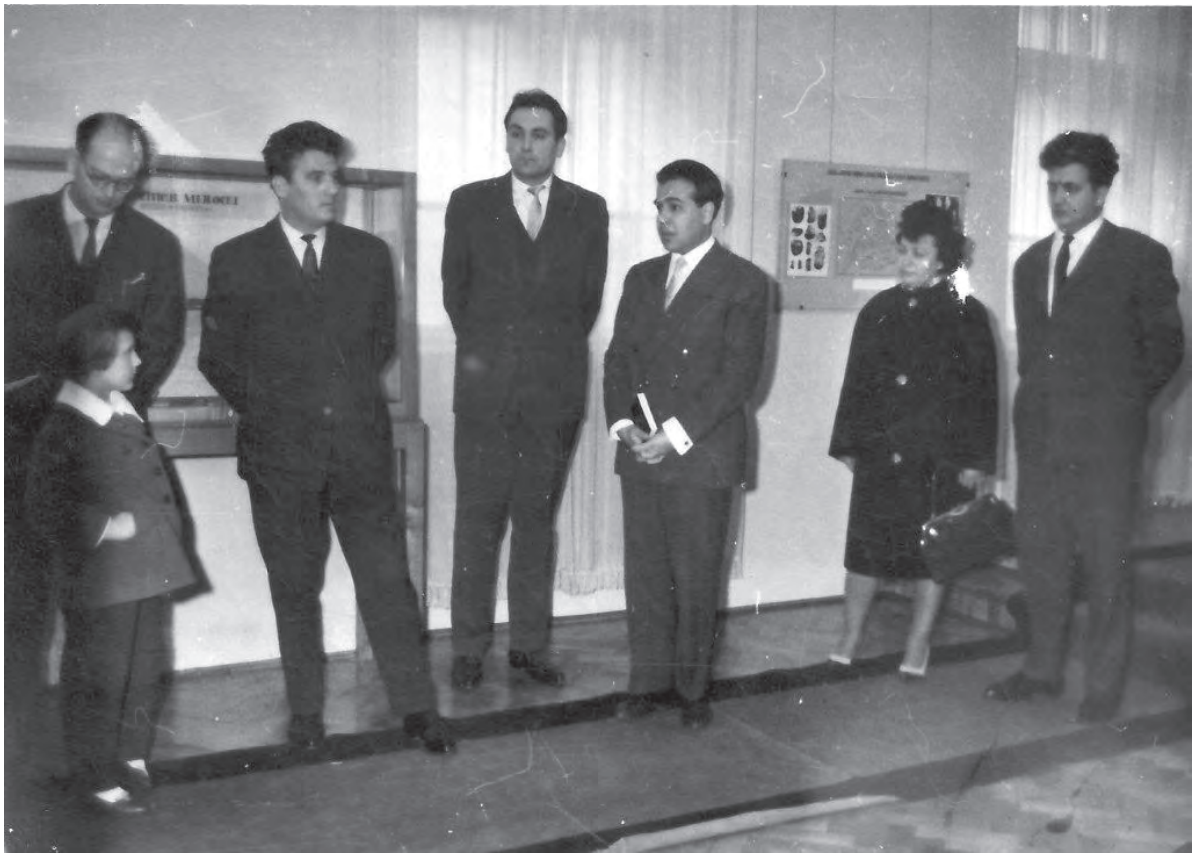


Abb. 12. Bei Eröffnung einer Sonderausstellung.

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Abb. 13. Bei Feldbegehungen.



Abb. 14. Dörner macht eine Fuhrung.

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Abb. 15. Bei der Grabung in Zăbrani, 1973 (u. a. mit V. Boroneaţ, M. Cârciumaru, J. Nandris, Univ. London, E. Pădureanu).

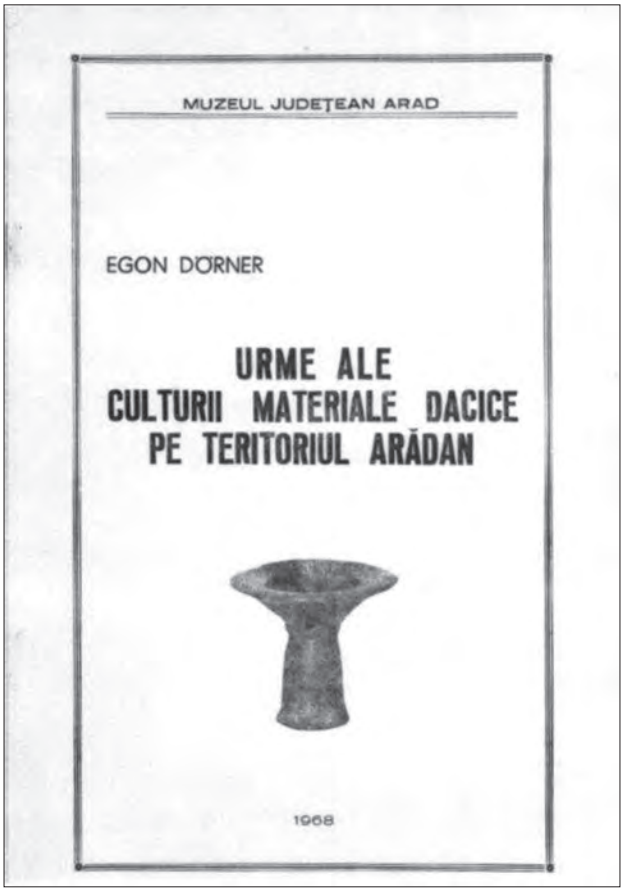


Abb. 16. Buchumschlag: Urme ale culturii materiale dacice de pe teritoriul arădan, Arad 1968.

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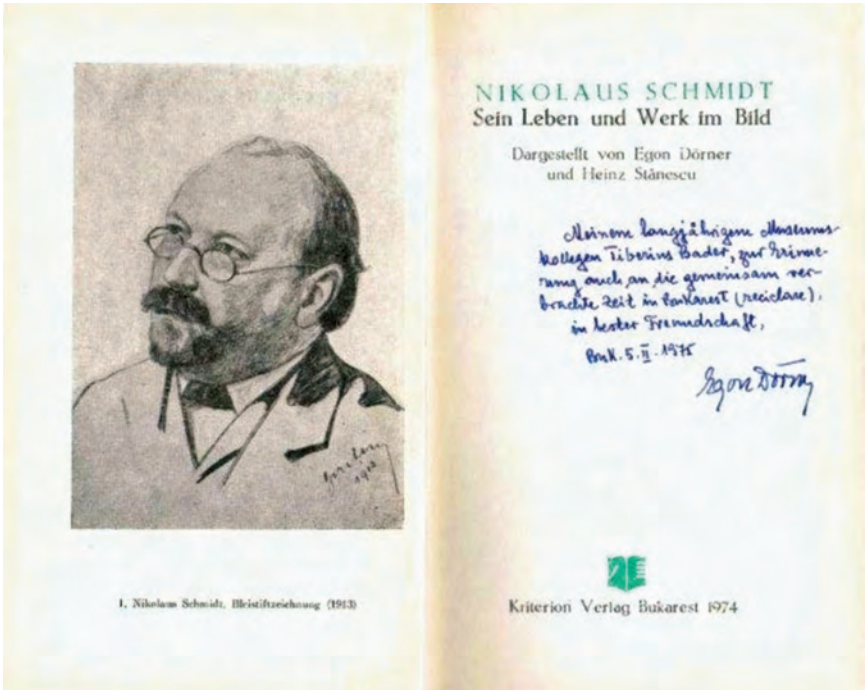


Abb. 17. Buchumschlag und Porträt mit Widmung: Nikolaus Schmidt Sein Leben und Werk im Bild, Bukarest 1974.

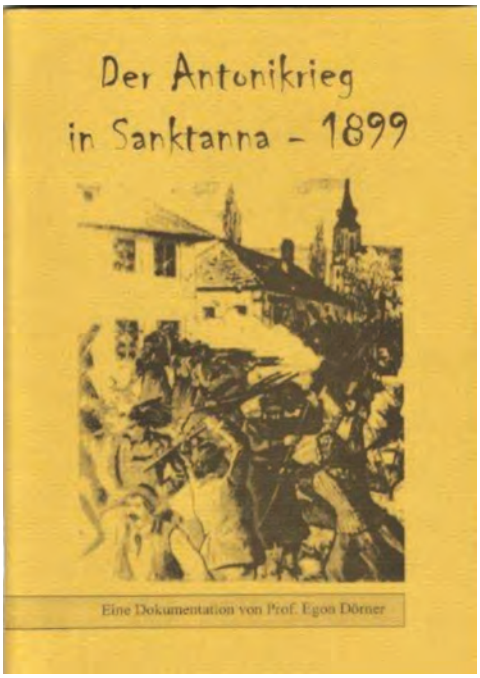


Abb. 18. Buchumschlag: Der Antonikrieg in Sanktanna, Breisgau 1999.



Abb. 19. Todesanzeige, *Banater Post*, München Jhg. 38, Nr. 7, 05. April 1993.

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Arad,14.VI.1975

Dragă Tibi,

Apelez la inima ta bună şi vin ca ţiganu deodată cu două cereri. Nu te supăra,chiar dacă ai treabă multăm, căci ştiu că eşti şi tu ocupat pînă peste cap. Aici trudim din zor, aşa-i viaţa, cînd cu bucurii (mai puţine), cînd cu necazuri,de tot felul. Principalul: să nu ne lăsăm,cît putem.

Uite despre ce-i vorba. Prox l-mo. Lucrez de zor la partea mea de la monografia Pecica, cimitirul de sec.XII-III, unde printre altele au apărut şi căldări de lut (fragmente).Aici în părţile Aradului se întîlnesc în multe locuri,cele din judeţul Bihor le ştiu din Repertoriul monumentelor apărut curînd. Tu ai putea să mă infoemzi,dacă, unde şi în ce context (sau chiar izolat) au apărut pe teritoriul judeţului vostru astfel de cserèp bogràcs-uri.Oare in jud.Maramureş or fi? M-aş crede,căci par să se limiteze în zone de cîmpie.

Pro 2-do. Am răsfoit din nou anuarul vostru din 1969 şi m-am oprit asupra articolului despre Aurel Popp.Dl. Lăptoiu aminteşte o arhivă a pictorului,păstrată la familia Popp. Tu cunoşti pe descendenţii pictorului? Uite dece. Pentru muzeul din Zăbrani,noi am achiziţionat o pictură în ulei,reprezentînd portretul scriitorului Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn,cu semnătura A,Popp, Timişoara (el pare să fi fost acolo prin anii 1920 sau 1930.Oare în Autobiografia sa,citată de Lăptoiu,din 1956, e undeva vorba de cauza pt. care a pictat pe Guttenbrunn sau alte amănunte ? Fii bun şi scrie-mi,dacă poţi afla ceva concret.

Ti-am citit articolul apărut,ce-l cunoscusem în mss. Mi-a plăcut şi te felicit.Nur so weiter.

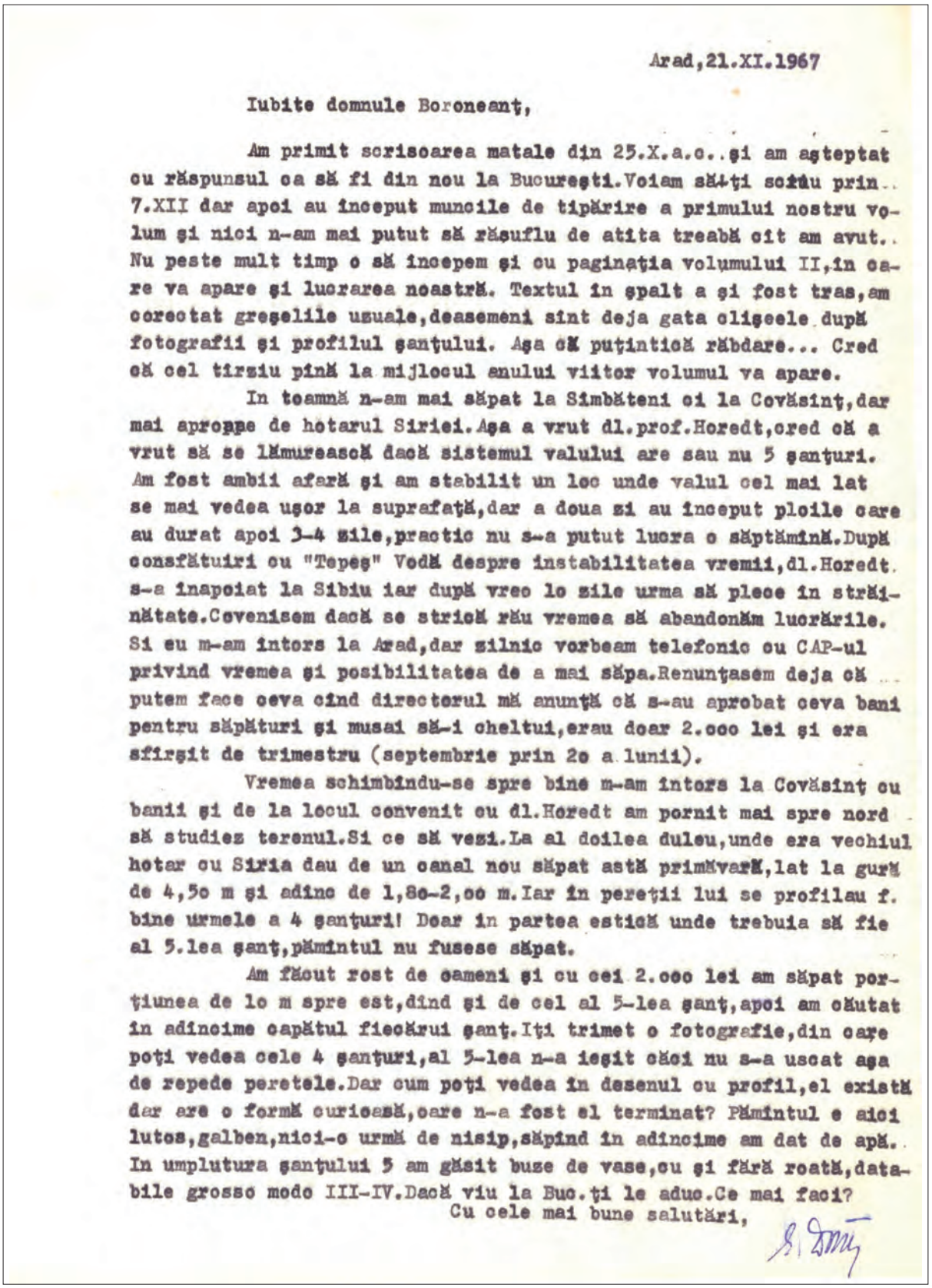
Sărutări de mîni soţiei,sănătate copiilor.

Te îmbrăţişez, cu drag

Egon

Brief Nr. 1 – Von Vl. Zirra an E. Dörner an T. Bader, 14. 01. 1975.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro



Arad, 21.XI.1967

Iubite domnule Boroneanț,

Am primit scrisoarea matale din 25.X.a.c..și am așteptat cu răspunsul ca să fi din nou la București. Voiam să-ți scriu prin.. 7.XII dar apoi au inceput muncile de tipărire a primului nostru volum și nici n-am mai putut să răsuflu de atita treabă cit am avut.. Nu peste mult timp o să incepem și cu paginația volumului II, in care va apare și lucrarea noastră. Textul in șpalt a și fost tras, am corectat greșelile usuale, deasemeni sint deja gata clișeele după fotografii și profilul șanțului. Așa că puțintică răbdare... Cred că cel tirziu pină la mijlocul anului viitor volumul va apare.

In toamnă n-am mai săpat la Simbăteni ci la Covăsinț, dar mai aproape de hotarul Siriei. Așa a vrut dl.prof.Horedt, cred că a vrut să se lămurească dacă sistemul valului are sau nu 5 șanțuri. Am fost ambii afară și am stabilit un loc unde valul cel mai lat se mai vedea ușor la suprafață, dar a doua zi au inceput ploile care au durat apoi 3-4 zile, practic nu s-a putut lucra o săptămină. După consfătuiri cu "Tepeș" Vodă despre instabilitatea vremii, dl.Horedt. s-a inapoiat la Sibiu iar după vreo 10 zile urma să plece in străinătate. Convenisem dacă se strică rău vremea să abandonăm lucrările. Si eu m-am intors la Arad, dar zilnic vorbeam telefonic cu CAP-ul privind vremea și posibilitatea de a mai săpa. Renunțasem deja că ... putem face ceva cind directorul mă anunță că s-au aprobat ceva bani pentru săpături și musai să-i cheltui, erau doar 2.000 lei și era sfirșit de trimestru (septembrie prin 20 a lunii).

Vremea schimbindu-se spre bine m-am intors la Covăsinț cu banii și de la locul convenit cu dl.Horedt am pornit mai spre nord să studiez terenul. Si ce să vezi. La al doilea dulău, unde era vechiul hotar cu Siria dau de un canal nou săpat astă primăvară, lat la gură de 4,50 m și adinc de 1,80-2,00 m. Iar in pereții lui se profilau f. bine urmele a 4 șanțuri! Doar in partea estică unde trebuia să fie al 5.lea șanț, pămintul nu fusese săpat.

Am făcut rost de oameni și cu cei 2.000 lei am săpat porțiunea de 10 m spre est, dind și de cel al 5-lea șanț, apoi am căutat in adincime capătul fiecărui șanț. Iți trimet o fotografie, din care poți vedea cele 4 șanțuri, al 5-lea n-a ieșit căci nu s-a uscat așa de repede peretele. Dar cum poți vedea in desenul cu profil, el există dar are o formă curioasă, care n-a fost el terminat? Pămintul e aici lutos, galben, nici-o urmă de nisip, săpind in adincime am dat de apă.. In umplutura șanțului 5 am găsit buze de vase, cu și fără roată, databile grosso modo III-IV. Dacă viu la Buc. ți le aduc. Ce mai faci?

Cu cele mai bune salutări,

E. Dörner

Brief Nr. 2 – Von E. Dörner an V. Boroneaț, 21. 11. 1967.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

[15.VI.1965].

Dragă Egon,

Am tot vrut să-ţi scriu şi am tot amînat.Dece? este greu să-ţi spun.Aşa că scrisoarea ta a venit chiar la timp pentru a mă sili să scriu.Primul lucru ce mă interesează este ce sumă aveţi planificată şi bine înţeles realizabilă pentru Pecica.Eu în acest an n-am primit nici un leu pentrucă era trecută săpătura de la Pecica în planul vostru de activitate şi Academia nu dă bani pentru şantierele făcute în colaborare cu muzeele.Deci te rog să-mi scrii de cîţi bani dispunem ca să ştiu cum să planificăm lucrările.Pentru Temeşeşti am primit 8000 lei şi vom lucra în luna septembrie,mai bine zis la sfîrşitul lunii august.Eu acum plec la Ciumeşti unde stau pînă la sfîrşitul lunii iunie.In iulie voi merge la Grădişte,în august în concediu iar la sfîrşitul lunii august voi veni la Temeşeşti şi Pecica.Acesta este programul meu în mare iar amănuntele le vom stabili ulterior.Aş dori să-ţi planifici în aşa fel lucrurile ca în septembrie să poţi veni cu mine,dar nu ca anul trecut pentru cîteva zile ci să stăm împreună.

In legătură cu expoziţia,eu vă stau la dispoziţie cu toate filmele pe care le am şi pe care vi-le pot da să le măriţi şi să vă scoateţi după ele ce doriţi.Poate ar fi bine,dacă este posibil ,să amîni pînă la o întîlnire a noastră pentru a putea stabili împreună cam ce aţi vrea să expuneţi..Sau dacă nu speri-mi de ce ai nevoie şi cu multă plăcere îţi trimit.

Dat fiind faptul că eu voi pleca curînd la Ciumeşti eu te rog să-mi răspunzi pe adresa de la Cluj şi cînd mă voi întoarce voi găsi scrisoarea acasă.In orice caz te rog insistent ca la sfîrşitul lunii august să fii liber ca să putem merge împreună la săpături.Ar fi bine să dai un telefon la tov.Dohangie la Săvîrşin,are telefon acasă şi să-i spui că la sfîrşitul lunii august,începutul lui septembrie vom începe săpăturile la Săvîrşin.

Mulţumesc pentru felicitări şi am să-ţi explic eu pe larg cînd ne vom întîlni cum au decurs toate.

Nelu

Brief Nr. 3 – Von I. H. Crişan an E. Dörner, 15. 06. 1965.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Arad, 9.IV.1966

Dragă Nelule,

Te conturb din nou cu cîteva rînduri, dar sînt silit s-o fac căci planul de muncă al institutiei noastre prevede executarea de săpături încă în trim.II al anului aceasta la Cicir şi eventual la Arad-Gai. Mai tîrziu, adică începînd din iulie nu am timp, căci e perioada de concediu /1-24 iulie/, în luna august /între 2o.VIII-4.IX/ e programată sesiunea de la Praga. In septembrie e un curs de muzeografie pentru arheologi la Bucureşti cu vizite în diferite muzee din ţară /între care şi Aradul/. în oct. trebuie să plec în muzeele din răsăritul Ungariei, căci pentru decembrie e a III-a sesiune a muzeelor şi am problema legăturilor daco-sarmatice, care trebuie s-o dezvolt. Mîine plec la Bucureşti, m-a chemat Florescu, e o şedinţă în legătură cu organizarea expoziţiei privind mileniul I şi mi-e frică de o nouă sarcină peste cele multe pe care le am. Te rog deci să-mi scrii cum doreşti să-ţi planifici săpăturile. Cu fondurile stăm cît se poate de prost, am în total 2.ooo lei /virament!/, aşa că mă bizui pe tine. Te rog să-mi dai urgent schiţa şi dimensiunile prăjinelor topometrice /aşa le ziceî/, ca să le mai pot face pînă cînd vii la noi. -

Dacă poţi te rog să-mi trimiţi o copie după textul comunicării despre Arad-Ceala sau dacă nu, te rog să mă lămureşti în privinţa monedei, despre care ai cetit că ar fi de la Valens /eu ştiam că e de la Constantiu II/. N-aş vrea să greşesc dacă amintesc descoperirea de la Arad-Ceala.

De la Mircea iar mai înainte, de la taica-meu am aflat că ai fost sau chiar mai eşti f.ocupat cu lucrarea ce ţi se va edita. Mă bucur însă că în privinţa sănătăţii îţi merge mai bine.

De sărbători îţi doresc ţie, d-nei Eva şi lui Radu cel Frumos toate cele bune, sănătate şi bucurie.

Te îmbrăţişez, cu drag. Egon

Brief Nr. 4 – Von E. Dörner an I. H. Crişan, 09. 04. 1966.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Arad, 1967, I. 3

Kedves Ákos,

Siettek válaszolni leveledre bár tökéletlen vagyok a magyar kifejezésben. Örülök hogy tudok segitségedre lenni, bár az amit amakidején irtam nem tul sok ujjat hozott az általános tudott dolgokrol. Ami Neked hasznos lehet, az a helyi sajtobol valo hirek.

Mellékelten küldöm két cikkemet amelyek az aradi "Vörös Lobogo"-ban jellentek meg. Sajnos a megfelelö "Flacăra Roşie" cikkek nincsenek meg nekem se, mert elkallódtak. Ugyanis a Flacăra közölte csak az elsö két cikket a sorozatbol, a Vörös pedig mind a hármat. A szöveg azonos mindkét nyelvben, tehát ugyx ahogy ezt megjegyeztem a II. cikken, ez megfelel a Flacăra-ban megjelent cikknek, a számát kivettem a könyvtári gyüjteményböl.

Amenyire emlékezem, Jenci is közölt helyi vonatkozási adatokat paraszmozgalmakrol az aradi lapokban, és pedíga század elejéröl. Jo lenne ötet is megkérdezni afelöl.

Jo magam már nem foglalkoztam régen ezzel a témaval, most a szarmaták mozgalmával foglalkozom a régmult idökböl. Remélem hogy még e hobap végén eltudok jutni egy hétre Kolozsvárra könyvtári kutatásokkal kaposolatban.

Kivánok boldog uj évet Neked és kevdes családnak.

Baratí üdvözlettel,

Egon

Brief Nr. 5 – Von E. Dörner an E. Ákos, 01. 03. 1967.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

21.Juni 1967

Lieber Kollege Dörner,

Dankend erhielt ich Ihren Brief vom 1o. 6. Seit meinem Brief haben sich einige Veränderungen ergeben und deswegen schreibe ich Ihnen nochmals. Vermutlich werde ich im September verreisen und könnte zu diesem Zeitpunkt nicht an einer Grabung teilnehmen. Es bestüde nun die Möglichkeit die Grabung auf die zweite Hälfte August zu verlegen, doch stört dieses meine und vielleicht auch Ihre Urlaubspläne, ausserdem habe ich auch dann viel zu tun.

Ich weiss also nicht, ob und in wie weit ich die ganze Zeit an einer Grabung bei Sîmbăteni teilnehmen kann. Andererseits wäre es schade den bewilligten Grabungsbetrag nicht zu verwenden, selbst wenn er, wie Sie wissen, erst im Nachhinein flüssig gemacht, bzw. überwiesen wird.

Mein Vorschlag in dieser Situation. Crişan gräbt im Laufe des September im benachbarten Ciuir, nachdem er nach dem 15. August umgezogen ist, vermutlich mit Medeleţ oder mit einem Studenten. Er ist nun bereit Ihnen jede mögliche Hilfe bei den adminitretiven Fragen (state de platä) zu geben, gegebenenfalls auch als responsabil des Fondes zu figurieren. Andererseits könnte dieses auch Boroneanţu machen, der Angestellter des Arch. Institutes ist und die Sachen in Bukarest auch leicht regeln kann. Wenn es mit Crişan nicht gehen sollte, so können Sie sich unabhängig davon mit Boroneanţu verständigen und einen Grabungstermin abmachen.

Bitte schreiben Sie mir nun Ihre Ansicht oder nehmen Sie auch gleichzeitig die Verbindung mit Boroneanţu auf. So weit ich die Dinge jetzt beurteilen kann, müsste die Grabung ohne ~~meine~~ mich oder meine ständige Anwesenheit durchgeführt werden. Zum Teil tut es mir leid, denn ich habe mich im vergangenen Jahr sehr gut gefühlt und wäre gerne auch heuer einige Tage in der Cabană von Ghioroc und der Gegend von Arad gewesen.

Mit herzliche Grüssen

Ihr

K. Horedt

Brief Nr. 6 – Von K. Horedt an E. Dörner, 21. 06. 1967.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Arad,15.VII.1967

Stimate d-le profesor Horedt,

Vă mulţumesc pentru scrisoarea Dvs. din 21.VI.a.c. şi Vă rog să mă scuzaţi de marea întîrziere a răspunsului meu,care în bună parte nu se datoreşte mie.

In primul rînd mi-ar părea foarte rău dacă Dvs. n-aţi putea veni personal la săpăturile de la Simbăteni. Sînt şi eu de părere că ar fi păcat să se piardă banii odată aprobaţi,iar dacă Dvs.nu puteţi nicicum veni aş săpa împreună cu Boroneanţ acolo,de el am nevoie căci din partea Institutului trebuie cineva să răspundă de lucrare (atît financiar cît şi ştiinţific).N-aş vrea să mi se facă ulterior reproşuri de la Bucureşti că lucrez în cadrul unei săpături a Institutului,fără a avea aprobarea scrisă a Direcţiunii acestui Institut.

Cum am primit scrisoarea Dvs. am şi scris lui Boroneanţ lămurindu-l de toate lucrurile pe care mi le-aţi comunicat.Se pare însă că e pe şantier undeva,căci nici pînă azi n-am primit răspuns; de aceea am tot aşteptat să Vă pot da un răspuns mai clar. Cum însă luni plec în concediu (am primit un bilet de tratament pt. boli digestiva la Sinaia,18.VII - 4.VIII) iar vreo 2-3 zile mai stau la Orăştie, - am socotit că e cazul totuşi să Vă informez ce s-ar putea face cu săpăturile de la Simbăteni. Eu voi fi prin 7-8.VIII din nou la Arad.

Dacă Dvs. V-ar conveni aş putea să vin şi în a doua jumătate a lunii lui August la Simbăteni,eventual chiar sfîrşitul lui august şi începutul lui septembrie.Să săpăm iar aşa ca anul trecut va fi foarte greu din cauza lipsei de mîni de lucru.Pe lîngă asta,din păcate nu mai dispun de economiile ce le-am avut în 1966,căci ele se vor mistui acum (la Sinaia va veni întreaga mea familie,aşa că nu prea cred că va rămîne ceva în CEC).

Se pune problema,ce se va întîmpla dacă Boroneanţ nu va putea veni,din diferite motive? Dacă nici Dvs.nu puteţi veni,rămîne singura soluţie,ca Nelu Crişan să preia conducerea lucrării iar dacă el (desigur şi cu ajutorul meu) va rezolva problemele financiare (plata,state etc.) eu mă oblig nu numai să cheltui banii,ci să şi fac o treabă bună.Desigur ar fi un mai mare ajutor şi o plăcere dacă aţi putea fi Dvs.personal la săpătură sau dacă nicicum nu puteţi atunci de preferinţă colegul Boroneanţ.

D-le profesor,anexez aici o amintire din anul trecut.Din Sinaia Vă scriu,ca să aveţi adresa mea de acolo,în cazul că socotiţi de bine să mă informaţi despre alte hotăriri ale Dvs.

Cu tot respectul, al Dvs.

Brief Nr. 7 – Von E. Dörner an K. Horedt, 15. 07. 1967.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Arad,8.III.1967

Dragă Ivan şi Nicu !

Vă trimit cu colegul Kiss materialul găsit la Ateaş,rugîndu-vă să predaţi tot lui cele două vase sarmatice găsite la Arad.Vă aduce împrumut cele două volume ale lui Balás despre şanţuri ca şi Alba-Regia.

Privind descoperirile de la Ateaş vă trimit un plan de situaţie şi mai jos textul-copie după adresa ing.Goilă către muzeul nostru:

Arad,7 ianuarie 1967

"Făcînd nişte săpături în hotarul comunei Ateaş,raionul Salonta /la 10 km distanţă de Cefa şi 15 km de Salonta/ am găsit nişte cioburi de ceramică pe care vi le trimit pentru a continua cercetările - dacă bineînţeles Vă interesează această problemă.Se va găsi un material bogat - vestigii ale trecutului pe aceste meleaguri. - O parte din cioburi şi o piatră circulară de moară au rămas la C.A.P. Ateaş unde subsemnatul am funcţionat ca inginer din 1962-1966.

Desigur că era bine dacă le trimiteam la muzeul din Oradea,însă eu sînt arădean şi nu am legătură cu Oradea.

Cioburile au fost găsite de noi la locul denumit Holumbul Voghiului unde se mai găsesc numeroase cioburi de amfore mari din ceramică neagră,ulcele etc.

Vă anexăm şi o schiţă unde sînt marcate cele trei puncte mai importante unde s-ar putea face sondajii:

I. Holumbul Voghiului,înconjurat de apa canalului Trozinghios.

II. Pusta II şi o parte din Pusta I.

III. La Pluton aproape de graniţa R.P.U.

Mai sunt şi alte puncte presărate în interiorul hotarului comunei.

Cu stimă Ing.agr.Goilă Arcadie,Str.Apa dul Purece 32,Arad."

Vă îmbrăţişez cu drag. Salutări colegiale tuturora.

Al vostru

Brief Nr. 8 – Von E. Dörner an I. Ordentlich/N. Chdioşan, 08. 03. 1967.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Arad, 17.VII.1976

Stimate şi iubite domnule coleg,

Petre Roman, Bucureşti.

Imi cer scuze pentru răspunsul atit de întîrziat la amabila d-tale scrisoare din aprilie a.c. Mă bucură faptul că în drum spre Bucureşti, ai reuşit, cel puţin parţial, să găseşti ceva în muzeele din Timişoara şi mai ales Lugoj,legat de începuturile epocii bronzului, perioadă din care mă bucur că ai putut să descoperi urme şi în muzeul nostru.

Imi pare bine, că mă vesteşti despre posibilitatea, discutată şi aici la Arad, ca materialele arădene să-ţi poată sluji, între altele , şi la întocmirea a ceea ce d-ta numeşti " o notă plină de substanţă" pentru anuarul nostru ZIRIDAVA, a cărui nr.VI ar trebui să apară încă în anul acesta.

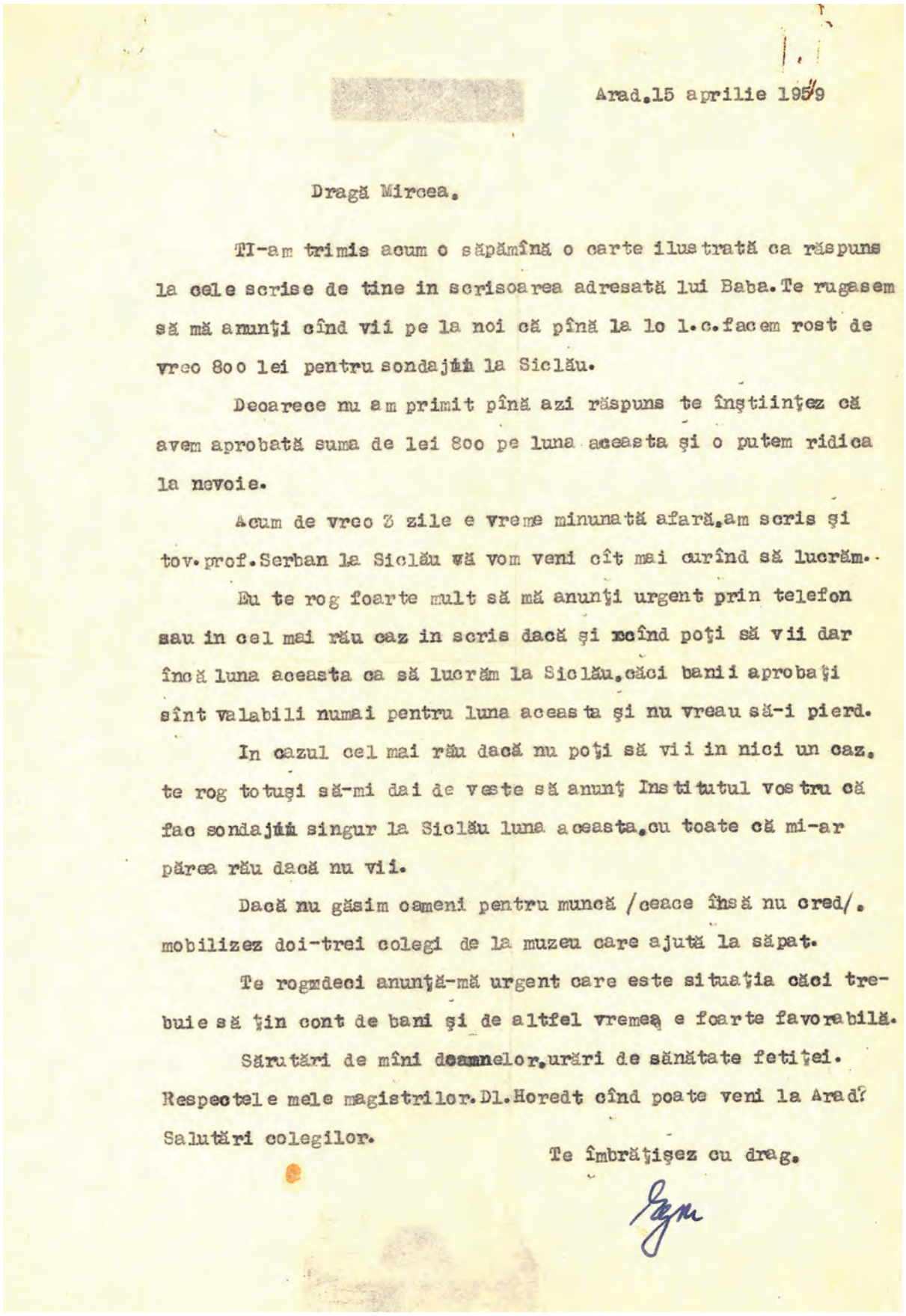
In acest sens, dorinţa mea,la care se asociază şi tovarăşul director Nicolae Roşuţ, care este foarte interesat, ca redactor responsabil al volumului, este următoarea:

Este posibil, ca d-ta să ne poţi trimite pînă la începutul lui august a.c. acea "notă", care sperăm că va conţine totuşi cîteva pagini,însoţită şi de desenele acelor fragmente,pe care crezi d-ta că ar fi bine de publicat? Noi avem aici un grafician,aşa că ne-ar fi destul desenul în creion,pe care-l transpunem în tuş. Inţeleg şi eu că termenul e scurt,cred însă că d-ta ai putea totuşi să ne serveşti,fapt pentru care noi îţi sîntem de pe acum recunoscători. O veste cît mai curîndă despre părerea d-tale ne-ar bucura.

Cu stimă colegială, al d-tale

Brief Nr. 9 – Von E. Dörner an P. Roman, 17. 07. 1976.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro



Arad.15 aprilie 1959

Dragă Mircea.

TI-am trimis acum o săpămînă o carte ilustrată ca răspuns la cele scrise de tine in scrisoarea adresată lui Baba. Te rugasem să mă anunţi cînd vii pe la noi că pînă la lo l.c. facem rost de vreo 8oo lei pentru sondajúl la Siclău.

Deoarece nu am primit pînă azi răspuns te înştiinţez că avem aprobată suma de lei 8oo pe luna aceasta şi o putem ridica la nevoie.

Acum de vreo 3 zile e vreme minunată afară. am scris şi tov. prof. Serban la Siclău vă vom veni cît mai curînd să lucrăm.

Eu te rog foarte mult să mă anunţi urgent prin telefon sau in cel mai rău caz in scris dacă şi ncînd poţi să vii dar încă luna aceasta ca să lucrăm la Siclău. căci banii aprobaţi sînt valabili numai pentru luna aceasta şi nu vreau să-i pierd.

In cazul cel mai rău dacă nu poţi să vii in nici un caz. te rog totuşi să-mi dai de veste să anunţ Institutul vostru că fac sondajúl singur la Siclău luna aceasta. cu toate că mi-ar părea rău dacă nu vii.

Dacă nu găsim oameni pentru muncă /ceace însă nu cred/. mobilizez doi-trei colegi de la muzeu care ajută la săpat.

Te rog deci anunţă-mă urgent care este situaţia căci trebuie să ţin cont de bani şi de altfel vremea e foarte favorabilă.

Sărutări de mîni doamnelor. urări de sănătate fetiţei. Respectele mele magistrilor. Dl. Horedt cînd poate veni la Arad? Salutări colegilor.

Te îmbrăţişez cu drag.

Brief Nr. 10 – Von E. Dörner an M. Rusu, 15. 04. 1959.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Dragă Domnule Dörner,

Am primit ieri scrisoarea matale amabilă şi plină de bunătăţi. Mă grăbesc astăzi să răspund şi să mulţumesc pentru totalitatea informaţiilor atît de prietenos colegiale.

Descoperirile celtice din jurul Aradului, vechi şi mai noi, sînt remarcabil de interesante. Aspectul care se degajă în general corespunde unui Latène B încă de caracter bun, deşi unele elemente care le voi arăta mai jos anunţă deja faza următoare.

Fibula turnată de la Pecica deşi de aspect Latène A, se poate bine plasa în B. Unele caractere, cum ar fi boltirea arcului, urechiuşile decorative derivate din protome de pasăre, arată deja o fază mai evoluată. Tipul de la Pecica este aproape identic cu un exemplar de la Sopron-Bécsidomb (Hunyady XVIII/5), deasemenea considerat în Latènul B. Personal, aşi considera exemplarul în discuţie contemporan cu cele două fibule Dux din fotografia trimisă, ceace ar însemna sfîrşitul sec. IV-începutul sec. III î.e.n.

Din cele trei vase care provin tot de la Pecica eventual, nr. 1128 şi strachina cu pîntece rotunzit au un caracter tipologic ceva mai vechi. Desigur "fără pipăit", nu pot să-mi dau seama dacă ar putea merge ca orizont cu fibulele Dux, dar ar fi posibil. Castronul bitronconic (II/1) din aceiaşi localitate este sigur mai recent şi se poate plasa chiar în sec. II. (cf. Apahida).

Descoperirea de la Vărşand, pe care dealtfel o cunoşteam şi pe care o menţionează şi Hunyady în Reg. Füzetek, 227-228, de la un mormînt de inhumaţie, este destul de curioasă în senzul că vasul bitronconic pare mai recent decît brăţara colier. Dealtfel nu cunosc nicăiri un gen de astfel de colier care să se închidă cu un buton plat într-o verigă, cum este cazul cu piesa în discuţie (după relatarea lui Domokos şi confirmată de Hunyady. Tipologic, vasul îşi are bune analogii în Latenul C_1-C_2-Pittioni, iar brăţara colier ar corespunde mai grabnic B-ului Reinecke.

Hunyady mai menţionează încă alte descoperiri de la punctul Laposhalom, printre care mărgele în formă de amforă, două vase bitronconice, două

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căni cu toartă.(Ştiţi ceva despre ele ? Nu e vorba cumva de săpăturile lui M.Roska ?).

Arad -Ceala 1964. Inteleg că este vorba de cîteva morminte găsite de muncitori. O formă mai veche este aceea "Linsenflasche", cu fundul lipsă. Se pare că ar merge bine cu brăţările cu decor perlat şi cu capetele terminate în pecete. Strachina, vasul globular şi castronul conţin deja caractere nete Latène C, în timp ce primele păstrează încă trăsături anterioare Din păcate tipologic ! Altfel probabil ar fi situaţia dacă s-ar găsi morminte cercetate arhelogiceşte cum trebuie.

Aceiaşi situaţia nefericită îmi pare a fi la Arad Gai. Materialul este foarte interesant şi dacă totuşi se plasează, cred eu, în Latènul C (cele două vase cu grafit, cf. Kéménd, col Dudlich, Hunyady), sabia, teaca şi brăţara perlată, cele două fibule cu arcul supra boltit şi piciorul alungit) apoi brăţările cu patru umflături şi Steckverschluss sînt încă bine ancorate în Latènul B. Fibula găsită la un loc cu brăţara perlată, deşi de schemă Dux clasic, nu-mi este prea clară. Din fotografie am impresia că virful piciorului la locul unde se atinge de arc este lăţit, formînd o mică şea, care fie şi foarte puţin, urmăreşte a se lipi de arc. Dacă este exactă observaţia, înseamnă că piesa face parte din faza de tranziţie spre fibule de tip Dux recent, respectiv sf.sec.III şi începutul veacului II.

Cum spuneam la începutul scrisorii, toate complexele din jurul Aradului sînt remarcabil de interesante, dar ca să spun drept, tulburătoare, în sensul că în loc să lămurească problemele şi aşa de complicate ale celţilor din Transilvania şi Banat, vin doar să le încurce mai rău! Impresia mea în clipa de faţă este că acest aspect care este în genere mai vechi decît în toate părţile din ţară (in afară de Moldova unde se constată Latène B celtic, fără însă a fi vorba şi de o prezenţă a acestor populaţii), trebuie p s în legătură directă cu ce se petrece în Ungaria central vestică, valea inferioară a Mureşului reprezentînd o etapă anterioară aceleia din regiunea superioară, discutată cîndva de Nestor, că regiunea Aradului a continuat şi mai tîrziu Latènului B-C, a fi populat de celţi (Lt.C1 -C2),

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cînd devine contemporan şi este amplificat de prezenţa masivă a grupului nordic transilvănean, Oradea-Satu Mare.

Ceace se degajă însă limpede este că bietul tov. Egon Dörner, sef de secţie al Muzeului din Arad, trebuie să programeze neapărat o săpătură mai lărguţă la Arad Gai pentru a stabili exact ce este cu aspectul celtic de acolo! Ceala ştiu că este obişnuit programată, aşa încît probabil că vor cădea cîteva morminte celtice şi aşa în braţele arheologilor, dar Gaiul nu poate rămîne la totala dispoziţie a dl. Miloi ! Nu ştiu care sînt intenţiile matale pentru vara aceasta şi de ce fonduri beneficiază Muzeul, dar cred că dacă m-ai încuviinţa şi dacă ai fi de acord, aşi putea obţine de la Liviu Ştefănescu o sumă suplimentară de circa 5-6 mii lei, dedicabilă pentru Arad-Gai. Si fireşte, dacă m-ai suporta (nu-s beţiv, nu horăi noapte, nu spun anecdote porcoase !), aşi vrea să lucrăm împreună.

Inchei lunga scrioare de faţă încă o dată cu mulţumiri şi cu gîndul că voi primi încă cîteva rînduri din partea matale.

Cu prietenie,

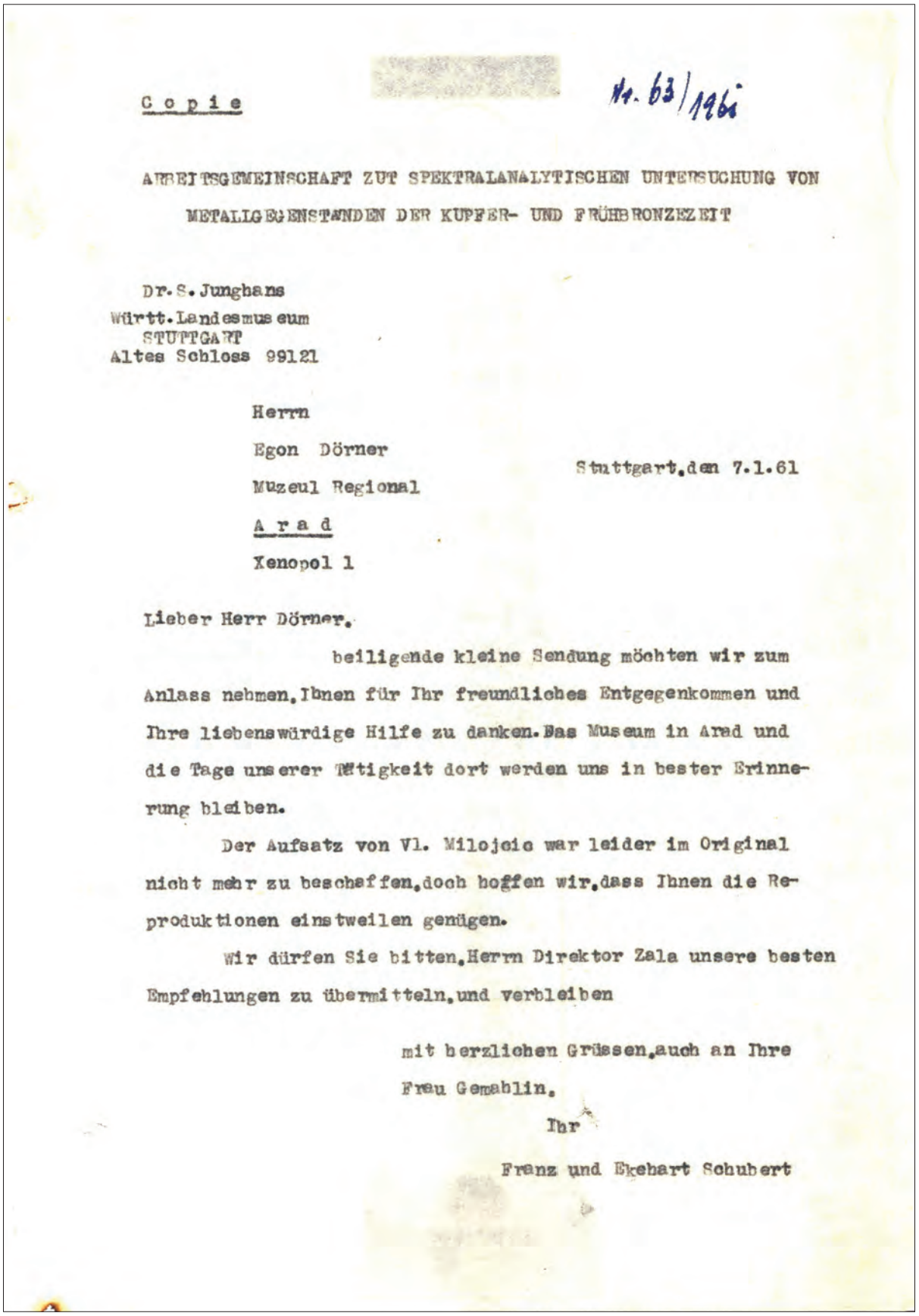
Vl. Zirra

18.Mai 1966, Buc.

- Veni şi scrisoarea sa din 27.IV.66
- Răspunsul meu din 12.V.66

Brief Nr. 11 – Von Vl. Zirra an E. Dorner, 10. 05. 1966.

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Nr. 63/1961

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT ZUR SPEKTRALANALYTISCHEN UNTERSUCHUNG VON METALLGEGENSTÄNDEN DER KUPFER- UND FRÜHBRONZEZEIT

Dr. S. Junghans
Württ. Landesmuseum
STUTTGART
Altes Schloss 99121

Herrn
Egon Dörner
Muzeul Regional
A r a d
Xenopol 1

Stuttgart, den 7.1.61

Lieber Herr Dörner,

beiliegende kleine Sendung möchten wir zum Anlass nehmen, Ihnen für Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen und Ihre liebenswürdige Hilfe zu danken. Das Museum in Arad und die Tage unserer Tätigkeit dort werden uns in bester Erinnerung bleiben.

Der Aufsatz von Vl. Milojcic war leider im Original nicht mehr zu beschaffen, doch hoffen wir, dass Ihnen die Reproduktionen einstweilen genügen.

Wir dürfen Sie bitten, Herrn Direktor Zala unsere besten Empfehlungen zu übermitteln, und verbleiben

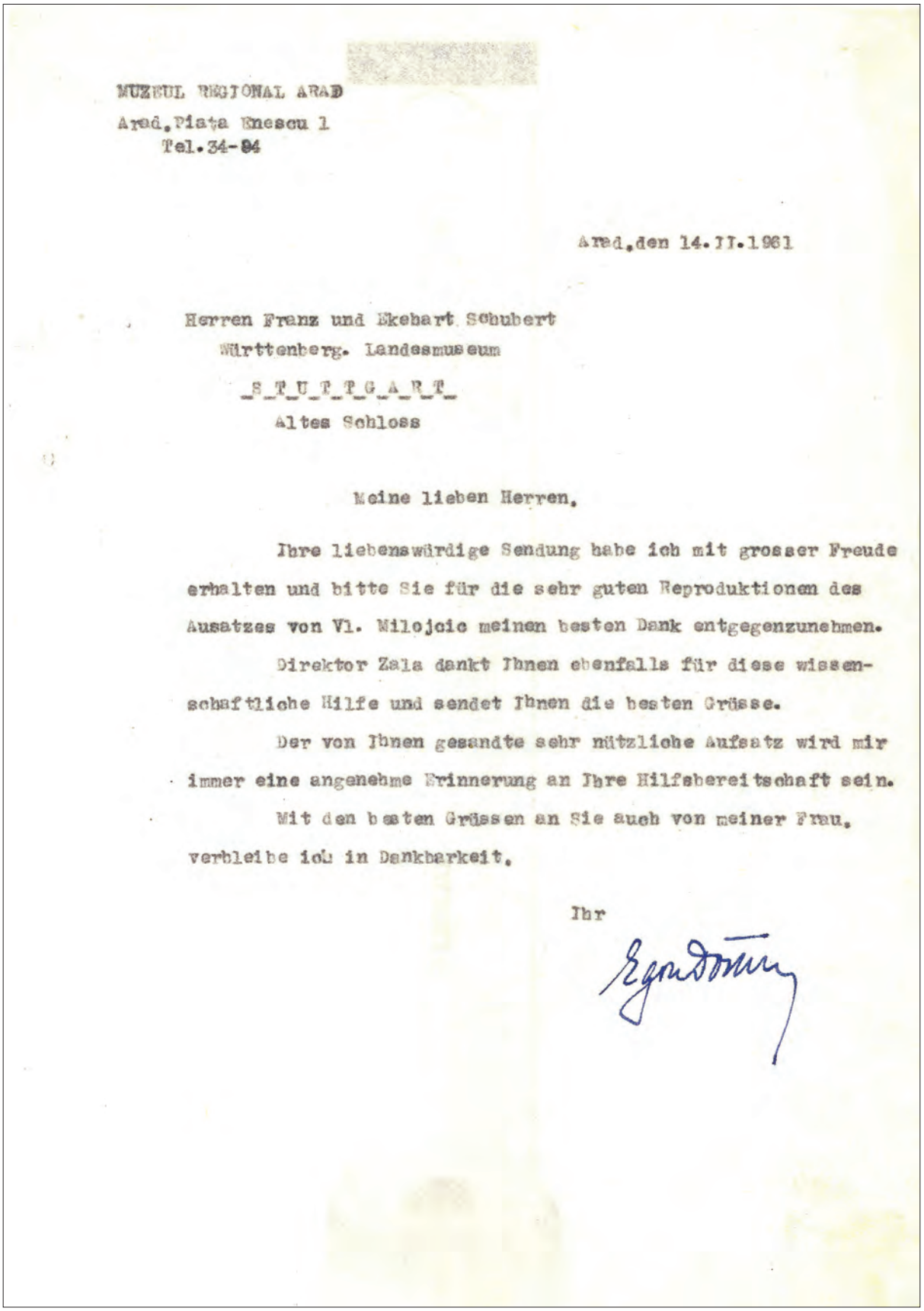
mit herzlichen Grüssen, auch an Ihre Frau Gemahlin,

Ihr

Franz und Ekehart Schubert

Brief Nr. 12 – Von Fr. und E. Schubert an E. Dörner, 07. 01. 1961.

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MUZEUL REGIONAL ARAD
Arad, Piata Enescu 1
Tel. 34-94

Arad, den 14.II.1961

Herren Franz und Ekehart Schubert
Württenberg. Landesmuseum
_S_T_U_T_T_G_A_R_T_
Altes Schloss

Meine lieben Herren,

Ihre liebenswürdige Sendung habe ich mit grosser Freude erhalten und bitte Sie für die sehr guten Reproduktionem des Ausatzes von Vl. Milojcic meinen besten Dank entgegenzunehmen.

Direktor Zala dankt Ihnen ebenfalls für diese wissenschaftliche Hilfe und sendet Ihnen die besten Grüsse.

Der von Ihnen gesandte sehr nützliche Aufsatz wird mir immer eine angenehme Erinnerung an Ihre Hilfsbereitschaft sein.

Mit den besten Grüssen an Sie auch von meiner Frau, verbleibe ich in Dankbarkeit,

Ihr

Egon Dörner

Brief Nr. 13 – Von E. Dörner an Fr. und E. Schubert, 14. 02. 1961.

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MAGYAR NEMZETI MÚZEUM
MUSÉE NATIONAL DE HONGRIE
BUDAPEST, VIII., MÚZEUM-KÖRÚT 14-16.

kutatások befejeztével külön-külön megirt, de közös monografiában kiadott tanulmányban számoljunk be eredményeinkről. Addig is a jövő évi prágai nemzetközi régészeti kongresszuson mind magam, mind Nagy Sándor egy-egy előadásban számolunk be a kutatásaink jelen állásáról és eredményeiről.

Igaz örömömre szolgálna, amennyiben a fenti módon esetleg Igazgató Ur is belekapcsolódhatna ebbe a munkába. Ennek elősegitése végett ugyancsak rendelkezésére bocsátom Balás Vilmos munkáját és annak német nyelvü xxxxx rövidebb változatát, valamint egy 1963-ban megtartott előadásom szövegét. Természetesen meg kell jegyeznem, hogy a mai kutatásaink alapján a sáncokról sokkal többet tudunk, mint ami ezekben a tanulmányokban szerepel. Igy pl. amig Balás azt irja, hogy a Tiszántulon a vonalak csak hézagosan maradtak meg, addig a valóság az, hogy a belső vonalat folyamatosan ismerjük Ujfehértótól /Debrecentől északra/ a Fekete Körösig. És amint már emlitettem a datálás terén is hiteles ásatások alapján a készitésük idejét sikerült már 250 és 900 évek közé sziritani. Sőt reményünk van arra, hogy még ezen belül is pontosabb kormeghatározást fogunk tudni adni.

Igen kérem tehát, sziveskedne tájékoztatni, miként látja Igazgató Ur e problémát, milyen lehetőségei vannak a sáncok kutatására ? Addig ismeretlenül is őszinte tisztelettel üdvözli

Budapest, 1965 szeptember 16.

Patay Pál dr.

/Patay Pál dr/
muzeológus

Brief Nr. 14 – Von P. Patay an E. Dörner, 16. 09. 1965.

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157/1965 24.IV.1965

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous transmettre mes remerciements pour l'honneur que vous m-avez fait de m'inviter au VII-e Congrès International des Sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques.

Je vous enverrai plus tard le formulaire d'inscription préliminaire par le Comité d'État pour Culture et Arts, Comission des Musées Scientifiques - Bucarest, Place Scînteia No.1.

Considérant qu'un grand nombre d'archéologues, qui s'intéressent des travaux du Congrès, travaillent dans les musées appartenant au Comité d'État pour Culture et Arts, j'ai l'honneur - conformement aux indications données par vous á la fin de l'invitation -, de vous recommander les spécialistes suivants:

Professeur Liviu Stefanesco, historien, sécretaire de la Comission des Musées Scientifiques et Radu Floresco, archéologue, inspecteur au même Comité - Bucarest.

Je recommande encore pour la participation au Congrès les archéologues suivants:

Prof. Marius Moga, directeur du musée de Timişoara
Ivan Ordentlich - musée d'Oradea
Eugénie Popesco - musée de Piteşti
Victor Teodoresco - musée de Ploeşti

Agréez, je vous prie, Messieurs, l'expression de mes considération les plus distinguées.

roumains.

K. Dörner

Secrétariat du Congrès des Sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques
Archeologický ústav ČSAV
Letenská 4, PRAHA 1
Tchécoslovaquie

Brief Nr. 15 – Von E. Dörner an Secrétariat du Congrès des Sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques, Prag, 24. 04. 1965.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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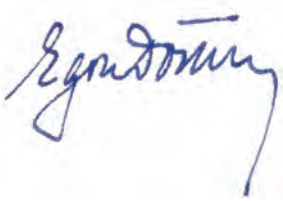
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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)



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He was my "professor"…[1]

Eugen Pădurean

Abstract: This article commemorates a long period of collaboration (1961–1982) with museographer Egon Dörner from the County Museum Arad. The author mentions moments of this collaboration starting with the summer of 1961, when he met Egon Dörner, and until the latter retired, and stresses aspects of this collaboration: providing data on the discovery of archaeological materials in the county of Arad, performing field walks (sometimes together with other researchers, such as V. Boroneanț – Bucharest, I. H. Crișan – Cluj-Napoca and jurist Gh. Miloi, external collaborator of the museum), and Dörner's support in checking some articles for publication in local newspapers or in the specialized literature. The author also stresses the moral qualities of the person with which he collaborated for more than two decades (professionalism, nobility of the soul, friendliness, mutual respect shown to colleague professionals, selflessness). The author believes that museographer E. Dörner rightfully deserves that one of the exhibition rooms of the Arad Museum Complex – Ancient History Department bears his name.

Keywords: Egon Dörner, collaboration, field walking, mutual respect, professionalism, gratitude.

My collaboration with the Museum County of Arad (today the Arad Museum Complex) is connected to museographer Egon Dörner's name and personality.

It was 1961 I entered the eighth grade at the "Elena Ghiba Birta" High School (at that time the Middle School no. 2 Arad). During that summer, together with a friend, today scientific researcher Octavian Mândruț (geographer), I discovered an old copper coin in the sand of an island on the Mureș, near the village of Cicir. Short afterwards I discovered a second coin in the edge of the village, near the canal called "Iarcul", built during a period that is difficult to establish, also in the plowing layer. The second coin was made of silver and depicted an emperor's portrait.

As we were anxious to know during which period the coins had been issued, I decided to go to the County Museum of Arad. It was a day in the end of the school year and when I came through the museum's gate a terrible emotion took over me. The porter sent me, accompanied, to the first floor, to the museographers. Climbing the stairs I felt an oppressive atmosphere, that was at the same time pleasant, that of an institution with an intense cultural life. I relive that feeling every time I climb the stairs to the first floor. My visit was announced and a warm and friendly male voice invited me in. I went through the door that remained open for me from that moment onwards for dozens of years and I saw a middle-aged man sitting at a table, wearing thick glasses. He was the "owner" of a warm, pleasant smile. The ice of the emotion had melted way…he introduced himself simply: "Egon Dörner". I told him the reason of my visit and I showed him the two coins. After a few routine questions he told me that only one of the coins was of special historical interest, the silver one, as it was a denarius from the time of Emperor Trajan; the other coin, made of copper, was a 12th century Hungarian coin (I later found out that it had been issued during the reign of Stephen IV). The County Museum of Arad bought the two coins shortly afterwards.

Museographer E. Dörner spent almost an hour with me and the discussion was open and friendly. His manner of being won me over from the first moment of the meeting: "Find me again, now that you will be closer to us" he told me, referring to the fact that the museum was near the high school. A couple of years later, in a "focus section" dedicated to me that he published in the local German media, he remembered that starting point of our collaboration[2].

Only half a year had passed and I stepped again over the threshold of his office. In the spring of 1962 I discovered, on the rim of the common near the village of Cicir (where my grandparents lived) a

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

[2] Dörner 1973, 2.

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two-layer Dacian settlement (dated to the third-second century B.C. and the 2nd–3rd century A.D.) on the spot called "Gropi" (a clay quarry). The significance of this discovery was due to the fact that the first layer of habitation (dated to the 3rd–2nd century B.C.) contained traces of Celtic material culture, especially graffito pottery, made on the potters' wheel; this proved that the Dacians and the Celts had cohabited in the area of the Lower Mureș. On the other hand, the second layer, the one from the 2nd–3rd centuries A.D., attested the persistence of the Dacian element along the line of the Mureș after the Roman conquest.

Due to the importance of the discovery, museographer E. Dörner mentioned it in the local media[3]. Even more, he contacted I. H. Crișan, the researcher from Cluj, who showed special interest in these discoveries. One can thus explain the archaeological excavations performed between 1965 and 1969 in Cicir under I. H. Crișan's leadership, in collaboration with museographer E. Dörner as representative of the County Museum in Arad[4].

My relationship of collaboration with E. Dörner was long and fruitful. It started with that meeting at the museum in 1961 and continued until the beginning of the 1980s when his health no longer allowed it. One of the ways in which we collaborated was me providing information on stray archaeological finds (foundations, sewage, roads, etc.). In 1965–1992 I was active as a mere school pedagogue (especially at the Industrial High School no. 2 in Arad). I had there pupils from the entire county, some of them passionate about history, and I co-opted them to a history school group called "Ziridava". They told me of numerous discoveries of archaeological materials. Some of them I checked together with museographer E. Dörner and they proved to be prehistoric or ancient settlements and fortifications. We published and then donated to the County Museum of Arad the largest part of the resulted archaeological materials.

Our collaboration also included numerous surface researches in order to verify some data or in order to discover new points of archaeological interest[5]. Other researchers also took part in these field walks, such as V. Boroneanț (Bucharest) and jurist Gh. Miloi (Arad), a passionate amateur archaeologist and at the same time an eager collector.

The collaboration was also expressed through archaeological excavation sites in which I took part as discoverer: Cicir "La gropi" and Zăbrani "Cocoașa pietrei" Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic, and "Pârneava", Dacian settlement with two levels[6]. On the archaeological site in Cicir led by researcher from Cluj I. H. Crișan (who stayed with my grandparents in Cicir during the archaeological campaign), I was taught the first notions of stratigraphy and excavation technique by museographer E. Dörner and by I. H. Crișan.

Thus, I was included in the research team of the excavation campaign from Zăbrani (1973–1975) besides V. Boroneanț (leader of the excavation), E. Dörner, and M. Cârciumaru (Bucharest). A team of British researchers from the Archaeology Institute in London was also present on the site in 1973, coordinated by J. Nandris (I had an emotional encounter with him 41 years later, in December 2014, during the Arheovest Session held at the West University in Timișoara).

In the summer of 1974 Mr. E. Dörner's health deteriorated. It was said that the disease that ate him started from a conflict with the Romanian authorities due to his participation at a history congress in Prague (Czechoslovakia) in 1966. When he returned he was questioned by the Secret Service on the allegation that he did not support certain perspectives of Romanian historiography and thus sabotaged the national history. I do not believe he did this, it was only exaggerations. Despite the fact that we were very close, I never asked him about these problems, in order not to stir unpleasant memories.

The last archaeological site that he led together with archaeologist M. Barbu was the one in Sântana in 1979. Shortly afterwards he retired due to his illness and in 1990 settled with his family in Germany. He died in 1993.

How did I know him, after more than two decades of collaboration? As a true professional, in love with his work. He did not publish much, but his studies were well documented and argued, and some of his conclusions are still valid today. Researcher N. Chidioșan also stressed this fact in 1981 during a conversation we had at Ţării Crișurilor Museum. E. Dörner was especially concerned with the issue

3 Dörner 1962, 3.
4 Dörner 1966, 4.
5 Schmidt 1971, 6.
6 Pădureanu 1972, 4; Hayer 1973, 1; Miloi 1973, 3; Dörner 1975, 7; Dörner 1976, 5.

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of the Celts and the Sarmatians in the context of our national history. He was in close relationships of friendship and collaboration with a number of personalities from the field of historical research: C. Daicoviciu, K. Horedt, I. H. Crişan, V. Boroneanţ, and S. Dumitraşcu. Meticulous during field walks, he noted many details. After he retired, he gave me several envelopes with notes (that I have recently donated to the County Museum in Arad). He stressed the good parts in his colleagues and peers. I never heard him gossip or blame someone. He was open, friendly. He had a noble soul, due to his elevated family education. Even when we did not discuss issues of history and research, our conversations were never ordinary.

In 1970 I started publishing in the local media articles related to the archaeological discoveries made in the county and since 1973 papers in specialized periodicals. Before submitting them, we checked them together. He sometimes tempered my youthful enthusiasm with pertinent observations. He often reminded me: *Non multa sed multum*.

Now, after so much time, my thoughts turn with unwavering gratitude to the one who guided my steps towards the field of history and archaeological research. He was "my professor"[7].

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[7] Dumitraşcu 1995, 130–133.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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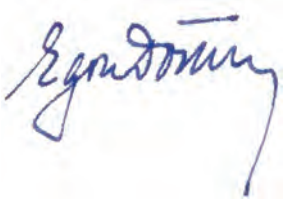
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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)



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Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden Discoveries from Sânpetru German, Arad County[1]

Victor Sava

Abstract: Archaeological researches have been constantly performed in the Lower Mureş Basin ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Numerous prehistoric sites of special importance were discovered and researched over the last 150 years. Nevertheless, many of the performed researches have often remained unpublished and data contained in the specialized literature are lacunal. One of the main current research directions of the Arad Museum is to valorize its rich archaeological collection through the publication of old researches. Thus, through the present study the author aims at presenting the archaeological excavation performed by Egon Dörner, an archaeologist from Arad, in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor". Though the site contains multiple layers, the paper only discusses the prehistoric Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden discoveries. One must state that this excavation has been briefly mentioned in the existing literature and some of the artifacts have been illustrated in various works.

Keywords: Lower Mureş Basin, Sânpetru German, Egon Dörner, Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, Baden settlement.

Introduction

Archaeological researches have been constantly performed in the Lower Mureş Basin ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Numerous prehistoric sites of special importance were discovered and researched over the last 150 years. Nevertheless, many of the performed researches have often remained unpublished and data contained in the specialized literature are lacunal. One of the main current research directions of the Arad Museum Complex is to valorize its rich archaeological collection through the publication of old researches. Thus, through the present study the author aims at presenting the archaeological excavation performed by Egon Dörner, an archaeologist from Arad, in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

E. Dörner was hired as assistant at the Ancient History Department during the 1951 reorganization of the Museum in Arad. During three decades of activity at the museum E. Dörner was very prolific as field archaeologist. He has performed numerous archaeological excavations and field researches, mainly in the Lower Mureş Basin. Among them, he excavated the site in Sânpetru German "Fântana Vacilor", one of the important archaeological objectives in the county of Arad[2].

The present study aims at providing all data, both publish and novel, on the excavation performed by E. Dörner in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor". Though the site is a multi-layer one, I shall only discuss the prehistoric discoveries: Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden. One must state that the other discoveries are not included here since discussing all of the chronological horizons of the site would surpass the appropriate length of the present study.

The archaeological site of Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" is located ca. 200 east of the homonymous settlement, along the Aranca canal (Fig. 1–2). From the perspective of its geographic location, the site is placed in the major meadow of River Mureş, on higher ground, protected against flooding.

Both E. Dörner's documentation and an on-surface research performed in 2014 clearly indicate the fact that the site was strongly disturbed by a pit used for sand exploitation[3]. Due to this major incident, the dimensions of the site cannot be established and no other details can be set, except for those provided by E. Dörner. It was necessary to consult the brief reports he wrote at the end of each

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

[2] E. Dörner's archaeological activity has been discussed before; see Sava 2010a, 53–55; Hügel *et al*. 2010; Hügel *et al*. 2012.

[3] I performed the filed research on 02.04.2014, together with Dr. Florin Gogâltan.

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excavation campaign and some of his notes on the discoveries made on this site. All these documents are preserved in the archive of the Archeology Department of the Museum Complex in Arad.

History of research

The first available data on this archaeological site are included in a series of donations made to the Museum in Arad. The data are preserved in the Inventory Registry of the Archaeology Department of the Arad Museum Complex. In 1961 A. Hamerak and I. Bulai have donated to the museum several ceramic pots (inv. no. 13765, 13766 – Hamerak and inv. no. 13739, 13740, 13804, 15009 – Bulai)[4]. According to the entries in the Inventory Registry, one can state that the pots had been discovered through the enlargement of the sand extraction pit.



Fig. 1. Satellite photograph of the Sânpetru German area, with the localization of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (taken from Google Earth).

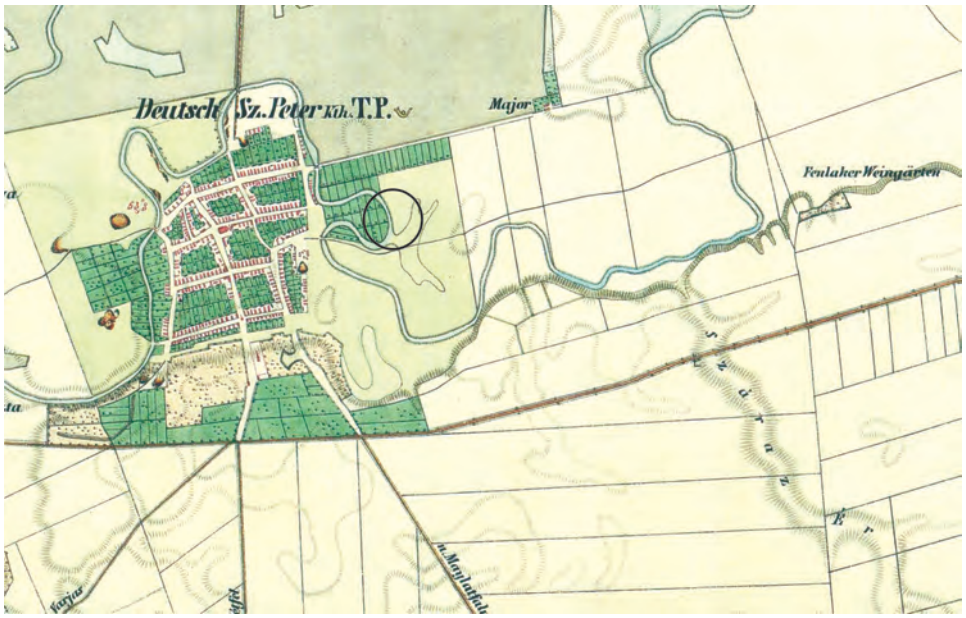


Fig. 2. The second Austrian military topographic survey (1819–1869), with the localization of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

[4] In 1970 E. Dörner mentioned the fact that the clay pots were donated to the museum in Arad between 1959 and 1962 (Dörner 1970, 451). It is possible that some of the mentioned pots were donated starting with 1959 and only recorded in 1961.

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Fig. 3. Photograph of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (02.04.2014).



Fig. 4. Photograph of the site in Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor" (02.04.2014).

After making the discoveries mentioned above, E. Dörner became interested in this archaeological objective and performed a small rescue excavation in order to establish a stratigraphic column of the site. One must mention that L. Mărghitan was also involved in this excavation performed in 1963. I shall use as sources for both the 1963 and the 1965 excavations E. Dörner's reports to the museum directors and the report of the excavations published in 1970[5]. For the ground plans of the excavations I shall use both already published ground plans[6] and the original ones kept in the archive of the Arad Museum Complex. One should note that there are small differences between the original and the published plans, especially in the case of the 1963 excavation[7].

[5] Dörner 1970, 451–455.
[6] Dörner 1970, fig. 9.
[7] The original ground plan of the 1963 excavation is more detailed than the one published in 1970. This, for the present study I have chosen the first as main source of information.

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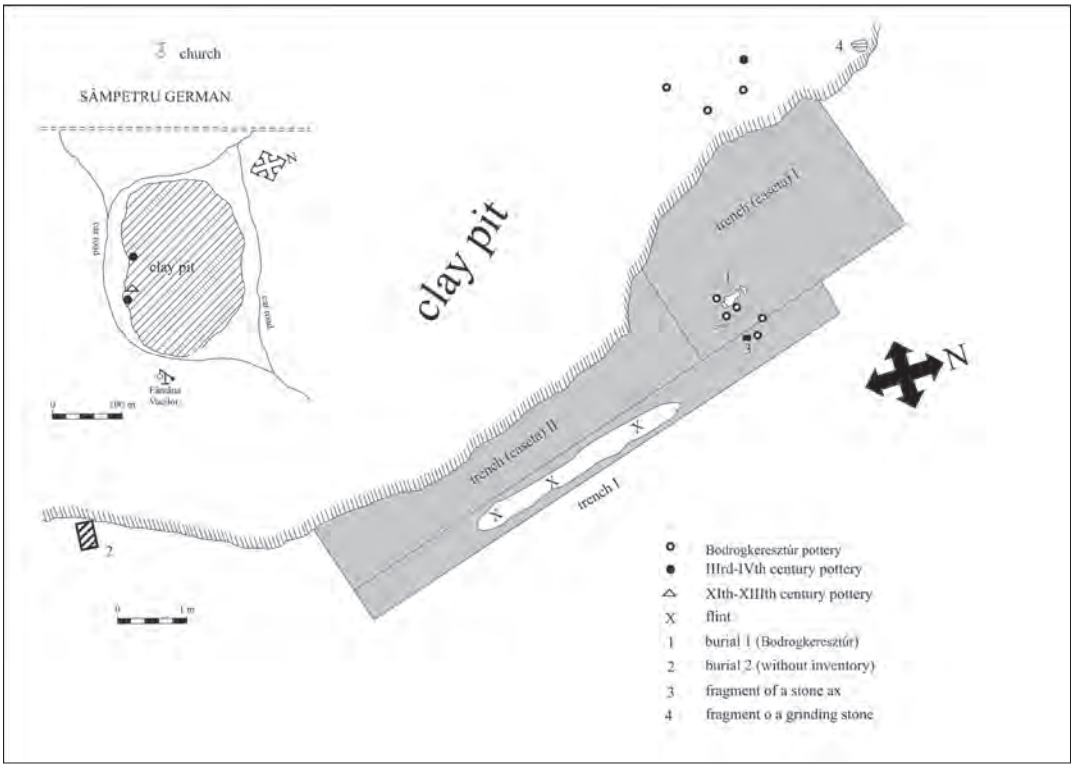


Fig. 5. 1. General ground plan of the excavations in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor";
2. Ground plan of the 1963 excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

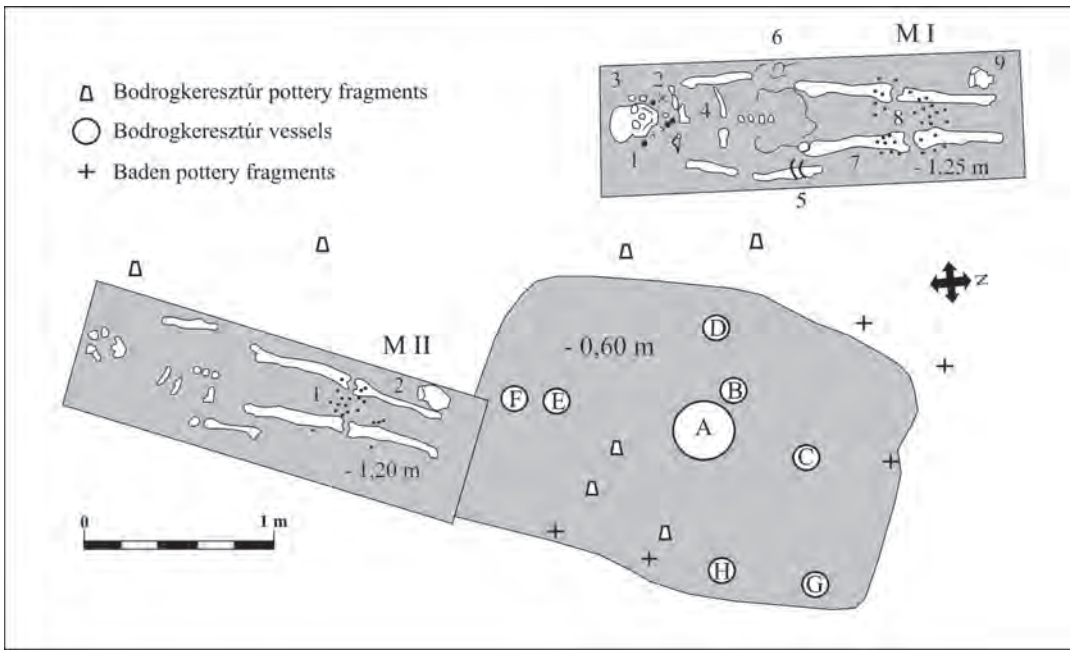


Fig. 6. Ground plan of the 1965 excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (adapted from Dörner 1970).

Thus, three trenches were excavated in 1963: S1[8]: 0.5 × 7.30 m, S2[9]: 1.10 (1.6) × 6 m, and C1: 1.60 × 3 (5) m (Fig. 5). One should note that the S2 label of the trench located between SI and the edge of the sand pit is mine. Both trenches were oriented North-North-East to South-South-East. Small flint flakes were discovered in trench S1 at the depth of 0.50–0.70 m and a pot and stone axe fragment were found in the northern end of the section. Due to these discoveries, the excavation was extended northwards with 1.1/5 m and then another trench (C1) was opened up to the edge of the sand pit.

[8] Trench I on the original ground plan. The publication does not indicate the dimensions of the trenches.
[9] Trench II on the original ground plan.

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Several pots, placed as a group, and poorly preserved human bones near-by were uncovered on that occasion (Fig. 5/2; 7/2, 4–6). The group of pots included: one tall pot with perforated foot[10], that had been covered with a small pot in the shape of a funnel[11], two "jar"-shaped vessels[12], and a tureen pot. All the artifacts were probably part of a Bodrogkeresztúr-type inhumation grave. A strongly disturbed grave, lacking funerary inventory, was also uncovered by the edge of the sand pit, but its dating remains problematic. Two jugs from the third-fourth century A.D. and pottery fragments dated to the eleventh-thirteenth century were also identified in the southern part.

Since numerous Bodrogkeresztúr pottery fragments were discovered in 1963 in the crumbled bank of the sand pit, ca. 26 m North-North-West, in 1965 E. Dörner opened a trench measuring 6 × 4 m, oriented South-West – North-East (fig. 6). From a stratigraphic perspective, both Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden pottery fragments were found between the vegetal layer and the depth of – 0.90–1.00 m. At this depth the team found yellow soil, the archaeological sterile. Several Bodrogkeresztúr pots were uncovered at the depth of – 0.60 m in the north-eastern corner of the case, over a rectangular surface. Though no human bones have been found, it is very probable that this group of pots represents the funerary inventory of a grave. Two inhumation graves were also found on that occasion, with funerary inventories typical to the third-fourth century A.D.



Fig. 7. 1–6. Photographs taken during the 1963 excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor"; 7–9. Photographs taken by E. Dörner after the restoration of the pots discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

The discoveries made in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" were mentioned for the first time in specialized literature through a report that E. Dörner wrote on some discoveries performed in the

[10] Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2.
[11] Dörner 1970, fig. 10/3f.
[12] Dörner 1970, fig.10/3e, 3i.

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county of Arad and that was published in 1970[13]. The report in question briefly presents the excavations performed in "Fântâna Vacilor", mentions some considerations on the chronology of the discoveries, and illustrates eleven Bodrogkeresztúr pots[14], two flint blades[15], and six Baden pottery fragments[16]. The prehistoric discoveries from this site were subsequently mentioned in several studies and some vessels, pottery fragments, and stone artifacts were mentioned and illustrated in some monograph works[17].

Bodrogkeresztúr Pottery

Catalogue of pottery[18]

1. Cup?, type Luca VIII[19]?; the foot displays four circular perforations; Inv. No.[20] 13739; Fig. 10/1; H[21]: 11.4 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 13.3 × 13.06 cm; $Ø_{foot}$: 5.96 × 5.76 cm; $g_{upper\ part}$: 0.59 cm; $g_{lower\ part}$: 0.5 cm; reductive firing; dark grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/2), a small part, under the rim, is very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), the fabric includes sand as tamper material, and the dark grayish brown slip is still preserved on the outside (Munsell 10YR, 4/2). Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

2. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with two pointy knobs and two, larger rounded knobs (of which just one is preserved), the rim is notched through small incisions; Inv. No. 13740; Fig. 9/7; H: 9.4 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.5 × 9.48 cm; $Ø_{base}$ 6.8 × 6.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.46; reducting/oxidant firing, grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/2), reddish brown over a small portion (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), and dark gray core (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric with inclusions of sand, smoothed. Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

3. Deep bowl, type Luca IIa; decorated with two small, circular knobs placed at the base of the belly; Inv. No. 13765; Fig. 10/2; H: 10.4 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 17.5 × 17.46 cm; g_{rim}: 0.36 cm; reductive firing, brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/3), fabric with sand as tamper material, polished slip both inside and outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1961.

4. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with two knobs placed on the belly; part of the rim and belly has been restored; Inv. No. 13766; Fig. 7/4; H: 11.2 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 12.3 × 12.08 cm; $Ø_{base}$ 8 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.68; oxidant/reductive firing, reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), dark brown (Munsell 10YR, 3/3), fabric with sand as tamper material, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1961.

5. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; a small part of the rim has been restored; Inv. No. 13804; Fig. 9/6; H: 8.4 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.4 × 9.3 cm; $Ø_{base}$ 6.4 × 6.7 cm; g_{rim}: 0.9; reductive firing, dark reddish brown (Munsell 5YR 3/2), fabric with sand as tamper material, smoothed. Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

6. Bowl, type Luca Ic, decorated with two prolonged knobs placed under the rim and two circular knobs (one perforated in the center) placed on the belly; Inv. No. 13805; Fig. 9/12; H: 7.04 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 12.42 × 12.5 cm; g_{rim}: 0.4 cm; reductive firing, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, brown, polished slip preserved in some areas (Munsell 10YR, 4/3). Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

7. "Milk pot", type Luca Xc; a large part of the pot has been restored; Inv. No. 14347; Fig. 8/3; H: 20.12 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 10.4 × 10.26 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 16.2 × 15.9 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 8.5 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0,72 m; oxidant firing,

13 Dörner 1970, 451–455.
14 Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2–3.
15 Dörner 1970, fig. 10/4.
16 Dörner 1970, fig. 10/5.
17 For the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries see Roman 1971, 91–92; Rusu 1971, 81; Roman 1973, 60; Lazarovici 1975, 25, fig. 7/1–11 illustrates the same pots as Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2–3; Pădurean 1982, 34. Other vessels are illustrated in Luca 1999, 54, nr. 45, fig. 24/1, 4–7, 9; 25/1, 3–7. Luca 1999, fig. 24/2–3, 8; 25/2 illustrates the stone artifacts (that have not been registered and thus could not be identified in the Arad Museum Complex). For the Baden pottery see Roman 1976, 32, pl. 5/5–7; Roman, Németi 1978, 12, pl. 2/1–10, 3/6–20; Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 201, 203; Chirilă, Hügel 1999, 111, pct. 2; Luca 2005, 230; Sava 2008, 56, pct. 64.
18 The catalogue of illustrated pottery presents the vessels identified in the Arad Museum Complex. Some of the pots illustrated by Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2; 10/3f could not be identified.
19 For the typological identification of the ceramic shapes, I used the typology elaborated by S. A. Luca (Luca 1999).
20 Inventory number.
21 H: height; Ø: diameter; g: thickness.

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reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 4/3), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Excavation by Egon Dörner, Liviu Mărghitan, 1963.

8. Handless cup?, the decoration consists of four knobs placed at the base of the belly; Inv. No. 14592; Fig. 9/10; H: 8.7 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9 × 9 cm; g_{rim}: 0.4 cm; reductive firing, gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/1), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip both on the inside and the outside, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1) and black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1). Excavation by Egon Dörner, Liviu Mărghitan, 1963.

9. "Flower pot"-type vessels, type Luca VIa2, decorated with two knobs placed under the rim and two on the belly; Inv. No. 14293; Fig. 9/2; H: 13.8 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 16.34 × 15.6 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 9.8 × 10 cm; g_{rim}: 0.94 cm; reductive firing, very dark grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 3/2), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

10. Footed pot, type Luca XIIa; decorated with four handles placed in the upper part of the belly and four small circular knobs placed in the median area of the belly; the foot has been restored; Inv. No. 14294; Fig. 10/3; H: 48.4 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 13.2 × 13.22 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 22 × 22.1 cm; $Ø_{foot}$: 16.1 × 16 cm; g_{rim}: 0.5 cm; oxidant firing, reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip on both inside and outside (just on the upper part). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

11. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; the pot is decorated with a small knob placed on the belly; part of the rim has been restored; Inv. No. 14295; Fig. 8/2; H: 21.6 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.3 × 9.16 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 14.92 × 14.8 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 6.1 × 5.98 cm; g_{rim}: 0.5 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), gray (Munsell 10YR, 5/1), and reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/3), fabric with sand grains as tamper material, very dark gray slip (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), preserved in some area both inside and outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

12. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; one part of the rim and neck has been restored; inv. no. 14423; Fig. 8/4; pl. 87/2; Inv. No. 14295; H: 23.1 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 7.6 × 7.9 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 16.2 × 16.1 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 9.1 × 9.4 cm; g_{rim}: 0.6 m; reductive firing, black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1), fabric with inclusions of sand grains as tamper material, fallen slip? Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

13. Bowl with two handles, type Luca VIIb, one side has been restored; Inv. No. 14348; Fig. 9/11; H: 7.84 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 19.1 × 19.38 cm; g_{rim}: 0.68 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand, a small part of the outer wall preserves the dark reddish brown slip (Munsell 5YR, 3/2). Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

14. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 14424; Fig. 9/1; H: 19.52 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 8.5 × 8.68 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 14.2 × 14.1 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 7.24 × 6.9 cm; g_{rim}: 0.6 m; reductive firing; gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 6/1), fabric tampered with sand grains, gray (Munsell 10YR, 5/1) slip both inside and outside, on the outside preserved almost over the entire surface. Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

15. "Flower pot"-type vessels, type Luca VI, decorated with two knobs placed under the rim and two handles attached to the belly; Inv. No. 14425; Fig. 9/3; H: 17.02 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.7 × 10.24 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 8.1 × 8.6 cm; g_{eim}: 0.48 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/1) and reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand grains, smoothed. Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

16. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; the pot is decorated on the belly with two knobs, one part of the belly has been restored; Inv. No. 14553; Fig. 8/1; H: 22.7 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 11.2 × 11.28 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 17.02 × 16.8 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 7.78 × 8.18 cm; g_{rim}: 0.78 cm; oxidant/ reductive firing, brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/3) and black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1), fabric tampered with sand grains, slip applied both on the inside and on the outside, on the outside it is polished and brown (Munsell 10YR, 4/3). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1967, pot discovered by Guţu Cristea.

17. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 15004; Fig. 8/8; H: 22.5 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.64 × 9.5 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 15.2 × 15.4 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 7.5 × 7.4 cm; g_{rim}: 0.9 cm; oxidant/reductive firing, brown in color (10YR, 4/3), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

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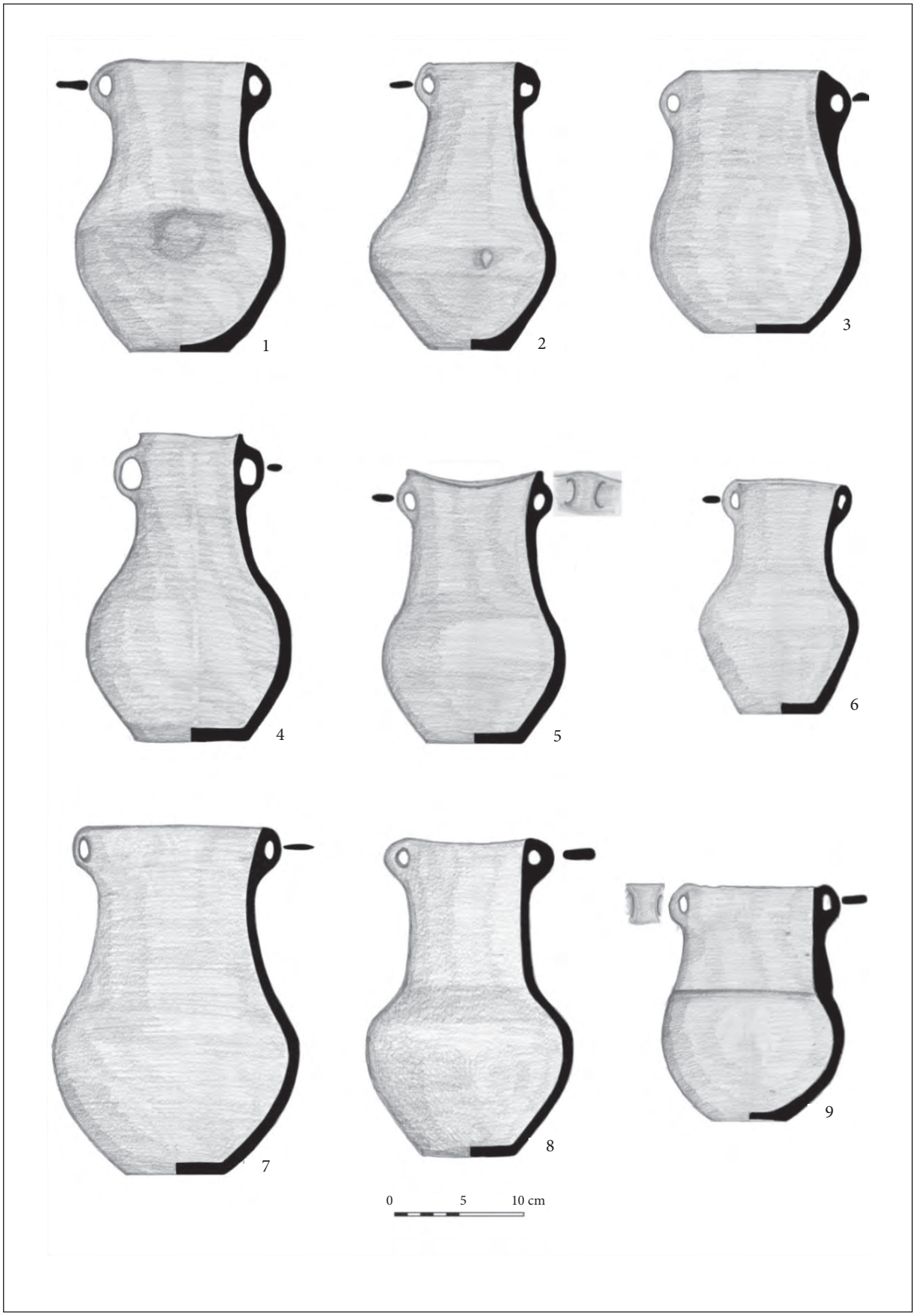


Fig. 8. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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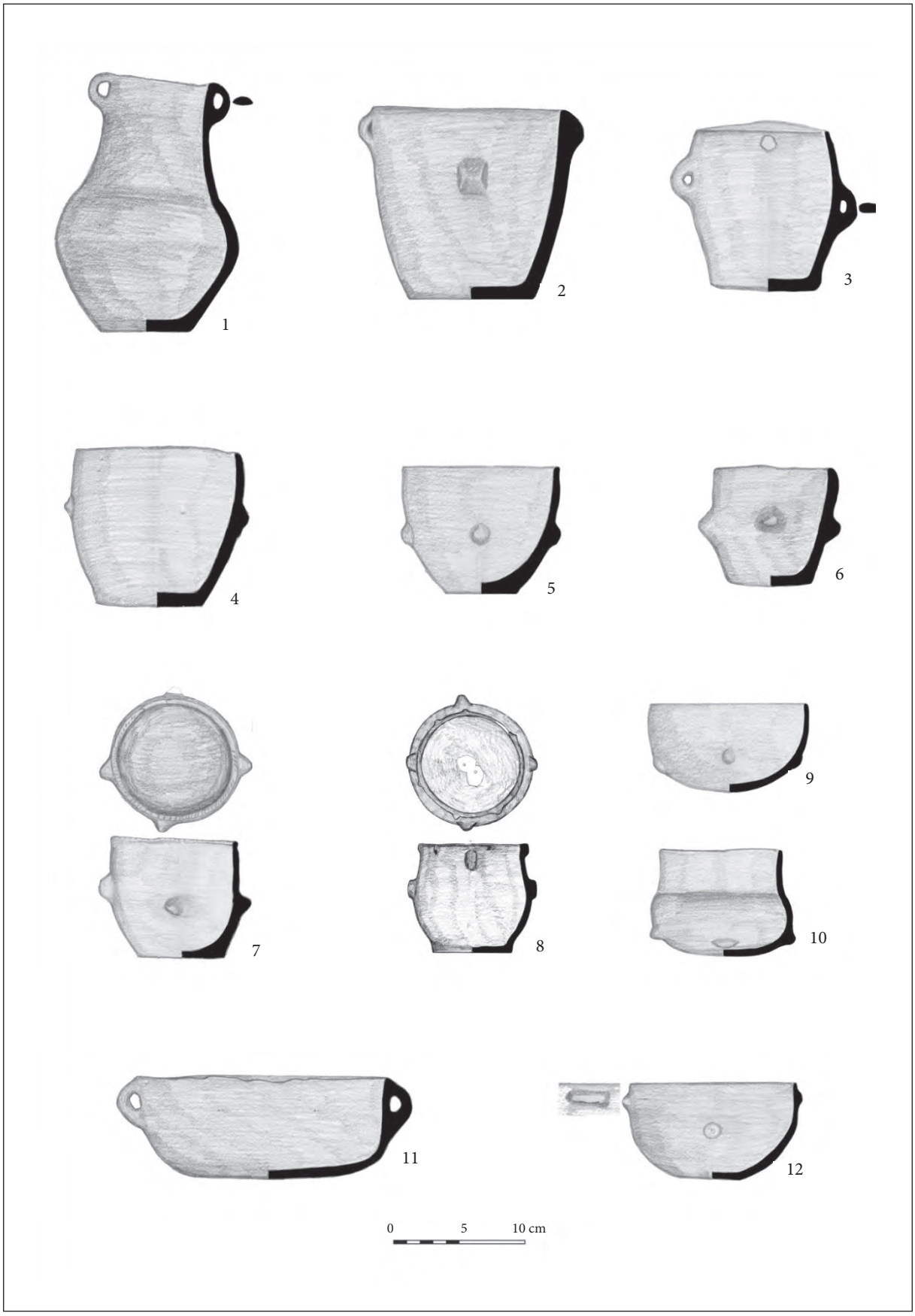


Fig. 9. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery found in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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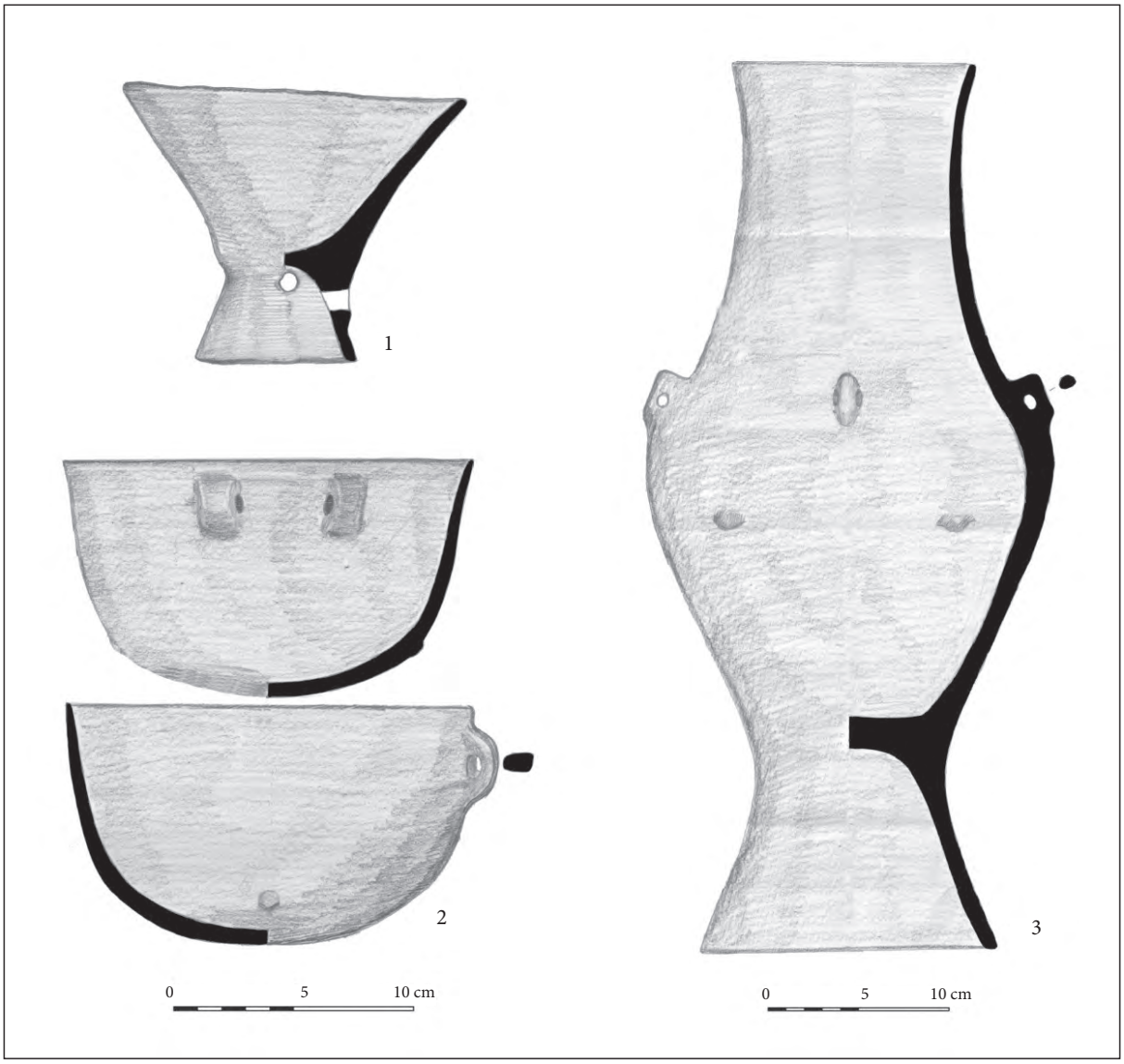


Fig. 10. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

18. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 15005; Fig. 8/5; H: 22 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.7 × 9.8 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 14.3 × 14.2 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 7.3 × 7.4 cm; g_{rim}: 0.58 cm; reductive firing, grayish brown (Munsell 10YR, 5/2), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip on the inside and on the outside (only preserved on one of the pot's sides), dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

19. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; Inv. No. 15006; Fig. 8/9; H: 18 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 10.18 × 10 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 14 × 14.02 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 5.6 × 5.3 cm; g_{rim}: 0.62 m; oxidant firing, reddish gray (Munsell 5YR, 5/2), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip both on the inside and on the outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

20. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; Inv. No. 15007; Fig. 8/6; H: 17.36 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 9.2 × 8.16 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 12.52 × 12.76 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 6.5 × 6.2 cm; g_{rim}: 0.56 m; oxidant firing, reddish gray (Munsell 5YR, 5/2), dark gray core (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, slip. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

21. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa2, decorated with four knobs placed symmetrically under the rim and four smaller knobs placed on the rim; the base of the pot displays two small circular perforations, made after firing; Inv. No. 15008; Fig. 9/8; H: 13.68 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 13 × 12.38 cm; $Ø_{base}$ 9.9 × 9.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.6 cm; oxidant/ reductive firing, reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 5/4) and very dark gray (10YR, 3/1) on one side and towards the base, fabric tampered with sand grains, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

22. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; Inv. No. 15009; Fig. 9/5; H: 9.8 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 12.1 × 12 cm; $Ø_{base}$ 5.8 × 5.9 cm; g_{rim}: 0.6 cm; oxidant/reductive

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firing, reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4) and very dark gray in color (10YR, 3/1), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

23. Bowl, type Luca Ic, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; Inv. No. 15010; Fig. 9/9; H: 7.1 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 12.3 × 12.3 cm; g_{rim}: 0.4 cm; reductive firing, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

24. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 16538; Fig. 8/7; H: 27.2 cm; $Ø_{mouth}$: 12.2 × 11.9 cm; $Ø_{belly}$: 19.3 × 19.2 cm; $Ø_{base}$: 8 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.72 m; reductive firing, dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, slip on the inside and on the outside (preserved only on over a small area of the belly on the outside). Donation Nicolae Kugelman, 1988, field researches.

The analysis of the pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" leads to the identification of several traits typical to the Bodrogkeresztúr pottery style. Thus, one can state that the majority of the pots were fired in a reductive or reductive/oxidant atmosphere, which rendered them gray in most cases; oxidant firing or oxidant /reductive firing, rendered the pottery reddish brown or brown. As for the tamper, most of the pots contained sand, and in fewer cases sand grains in their fabric. As a technique of finishing the surface, polished slip was predominantly used, both on the outside and on the inside; other techniques consists of slip only placed on the outer surface of the pots and smoothing. The pottery found here can also be studies according to shape typology, as several entirely preserved or restored pots have been found. Thus, the most often encountered types consists of the so-called "milk pots" (Fig. 6; 7/1; 9/6, 8), followed by "flower pot"- type vessels (Fig. 7/2–8), bowls (Fig. 7/11–12), round dishes (Fig. 7/9–10), one larger, footed pot (Fig. 8/3), and a cup (Fig. 8/1). One can note the fact that the distribution and number of these pottery types has a good analogy in the cemetery from Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok" (Fig. 9/2). From the perspective of the decoration, one of the vessels of the "milk pot" type is decorated with a small circular knob placed on the belly (Fig. 6/2); another vessel of the same type is decorated on the belly with two knobs made through impression (Fig. 6/1). In the majority of the cases, "flower pot"-type vessels are decorated with minimum two (Fig. 7/3–4), maximum four knobs (Fig. 7/5–8). The only footed vessel, type Luca XIIa, is decorated with four handles placed in the upper part of the belly and four small, circular knobs placed in the median part of the belly (Fig. 8/3).

Baden pottery

E. Dörner's excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" has also led to the identification of numerous pottery fragments decorated in the Baden style (Fig. 11–15). The majority was fired in a reductive atmosphere and was thus dark gray, dark reddish brown, or black in color. In the case of oxidant firing, the pots were light reddish brown or red. In most cases the tamper material used consisted of fine sand, with the exception of the coarse pots, mainly decorated with incisions, that were tampered with crushed pottery shard. A significant part of the fragments were polished both on the inside and the outside; this is often the case with bowls. Other fragments are smoothed on the outside, other were covered with slip, often fallen, reddish brown in color. Coarse pottery items were usually decorated through incisions (Fig. 12/2–5, 7, 9–10), their outer surface is smoothed, the outer and inner walls are light reddish brown or red and the core is gray. Since the pottery material is strongly fragmented, I was only able to identify a restricted number of shapes. The most numerous are bitronconic or tronconic bowls (Fig. 11/1, 3, 6, 9; Fig. 12/1, 6, 8; Fig. 13/5–6, 8, 11; Fig. 14/12–13), but there were also cooking pots (Fig. 11/5, 8; Fig. 14/5), wide-mouth pots (Fig. 12/10; Fig. 13/12; Fig. 14/6–7), one pot with globular body (Fig. 14/15), and one small cup (Fig. 11/4). The most widespread form of decoration consists of circular impressions (Fig. 11/1, 6, 9; Fig. 12/1, 6, 8; Fig. 13/5–6, 8, 10–11; Fig. 14/1–2, 4, 10–16; Fig. 15/1–19, 21–34); such circular impressions were most often placed in vertical strips, horizontal strips, or in triangles. Incisions can also be encountered on coarse wares and are placed in nets (Fig. 12/2–5, 7, 9–10; Fig. 13/12; Fig. 14/6–7). In fewer cases one also encounters triangular impressions (Fig. 14/8–9; Fig. 15/20) and grooves (Fig. 11/4).

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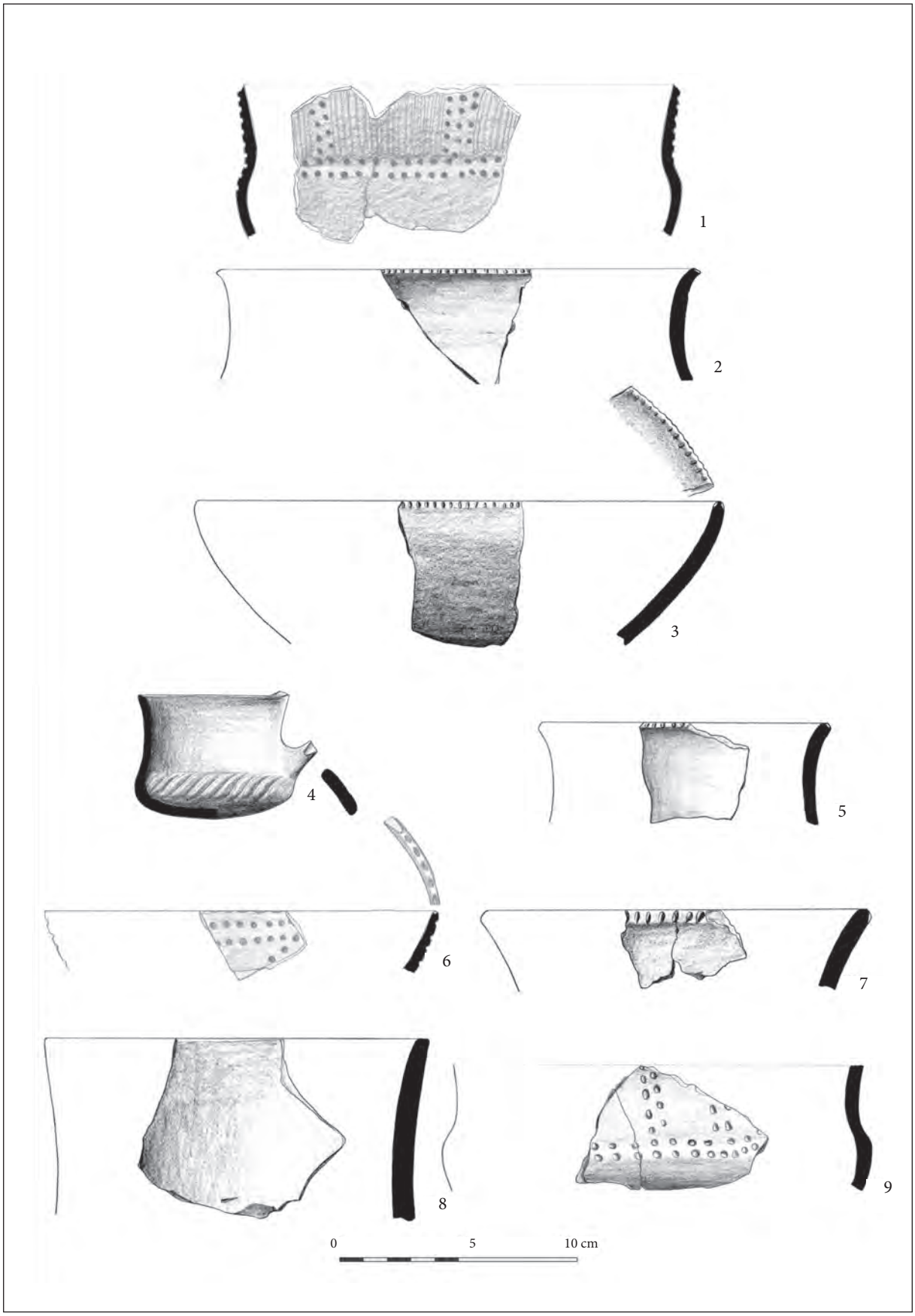


Fig. 11. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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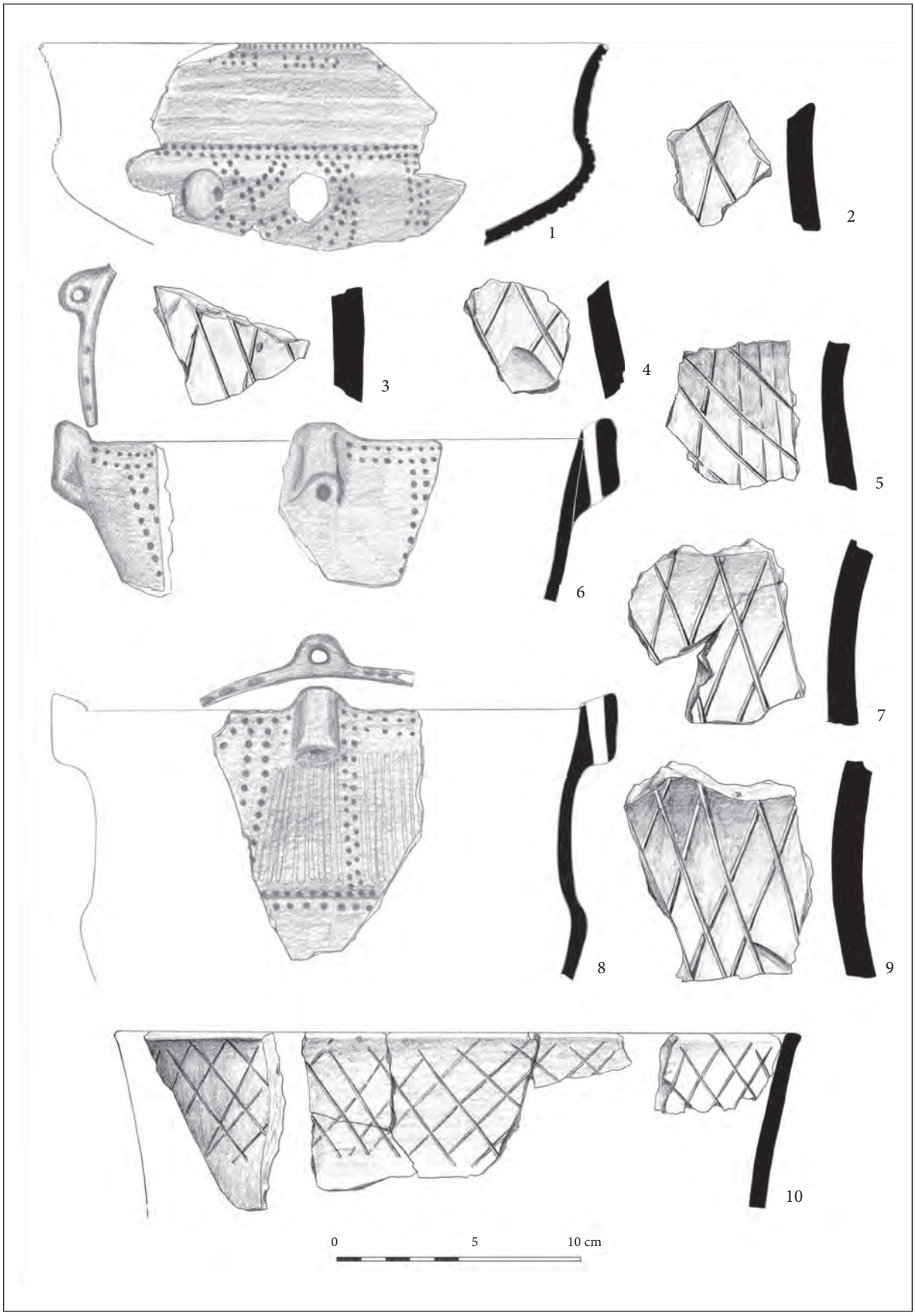


Fig. 12. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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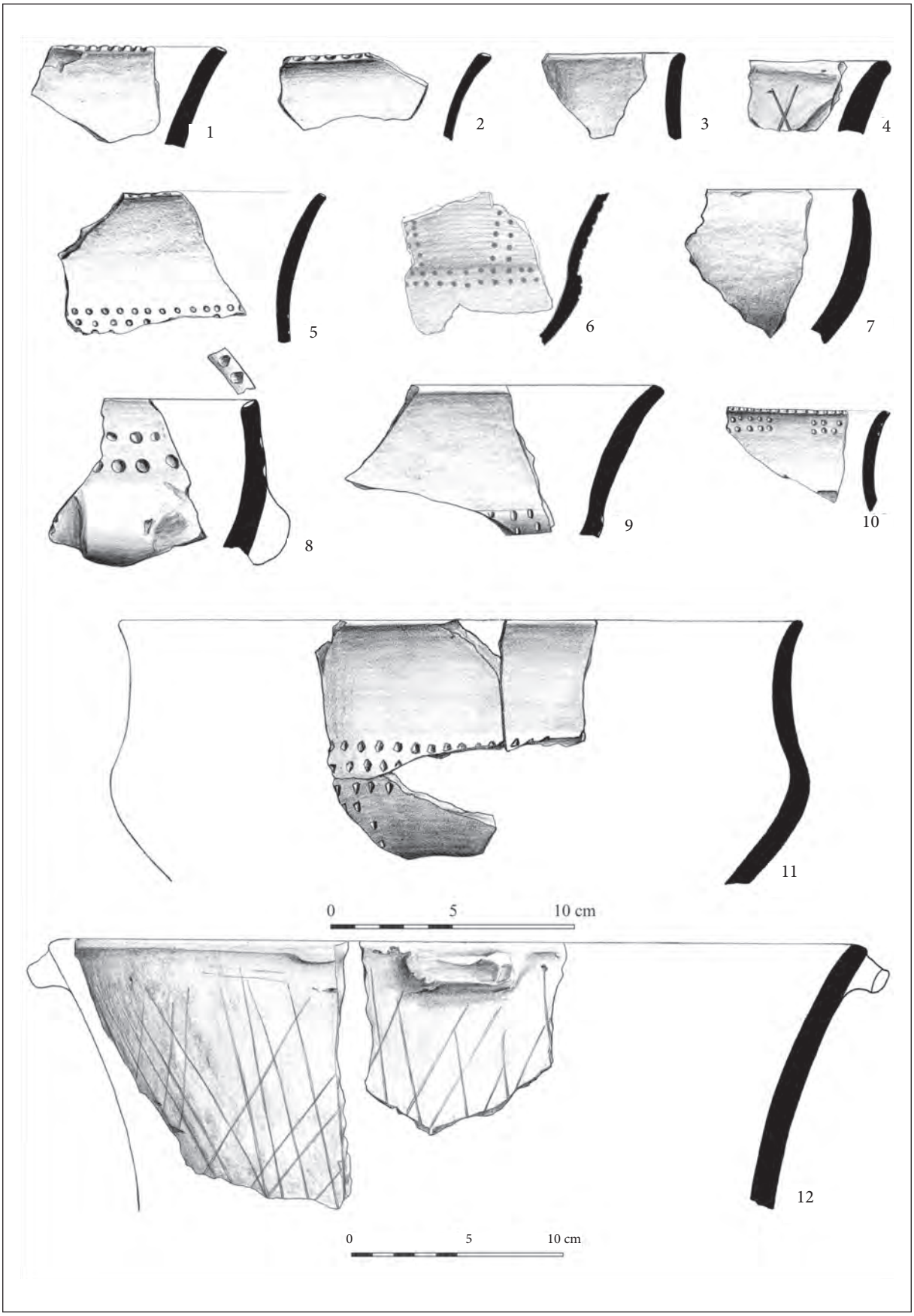


Fig. 13. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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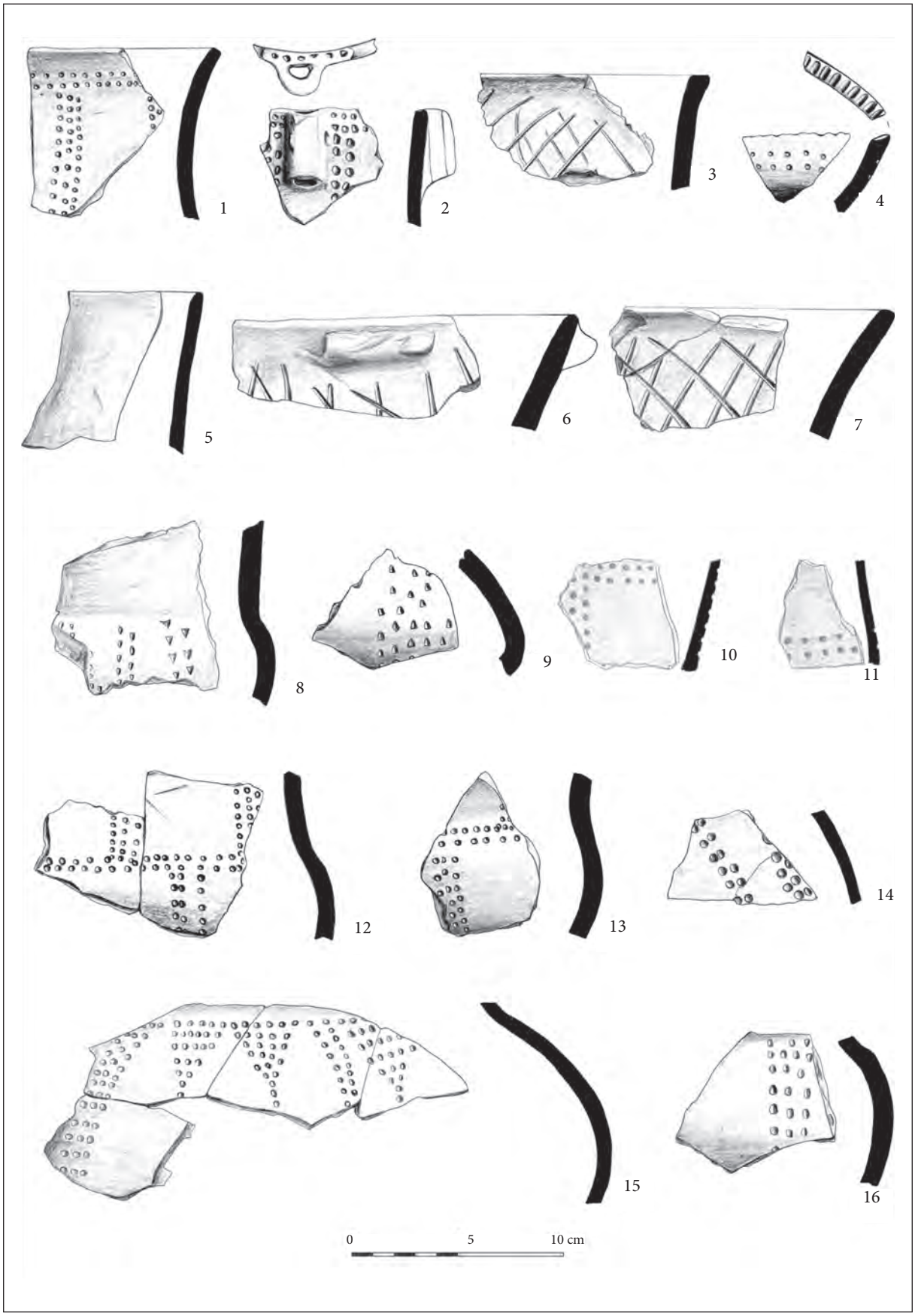


Fig. 14. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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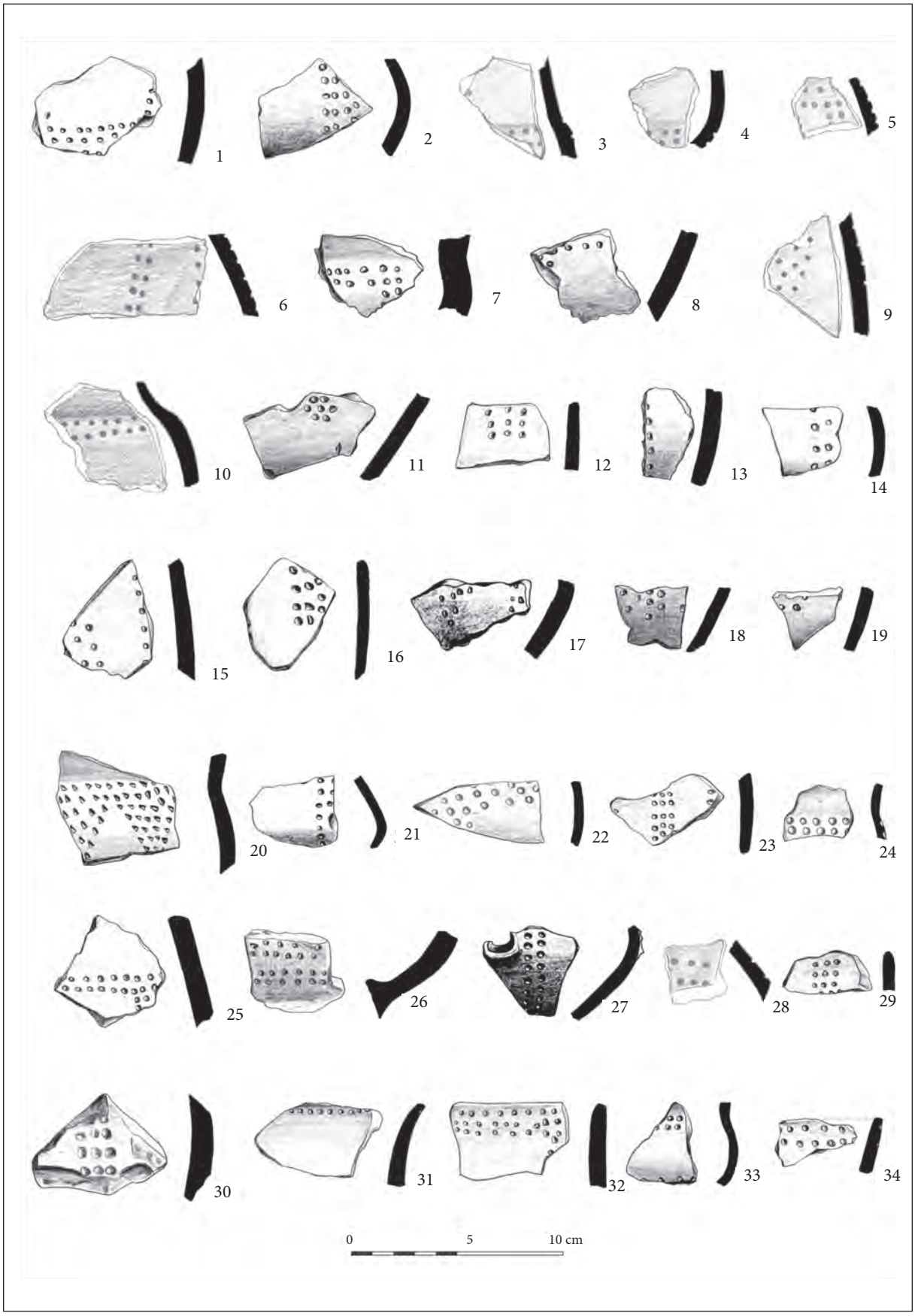


Fig. 15. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

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Discussions

The stray finds and several small rescue excavations performed in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" cannot provide clear data on the character of the finds. From a chronological perspective, the site contains several horizons; the earliest one belongs to the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, while the subsequent one belongs to the Baden settlement. Besides these, one should also mention two graves dated to the third-fourth century A.D. and the few pottery fragments from the eleventh-thirteenth centuries.

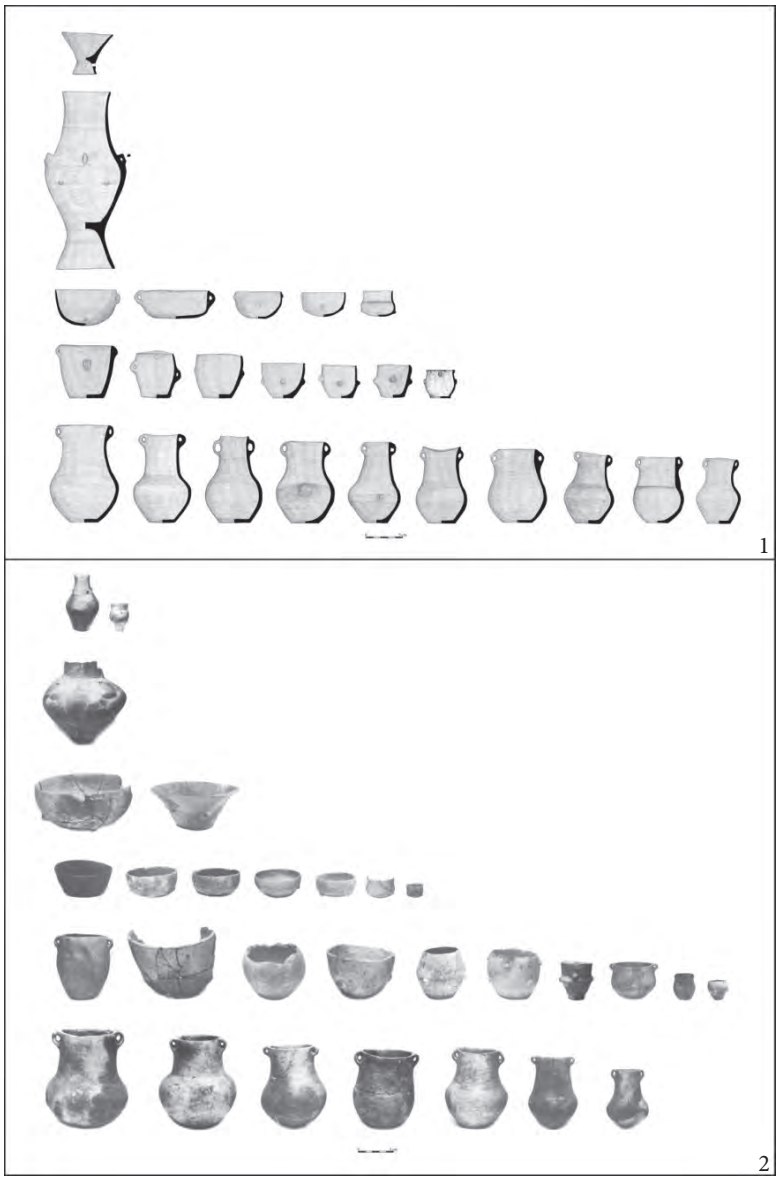


Fig. 16. 1. The pots discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor"; 2. Funerary inventory of the graves discovered in Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok".

As for the character of the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries, things are rather unclear; the small areas uncovered by Dörner have not helped in their clarification. His excavation reports do not mention very clearly if the discoveries part of this horizon belonged to a cemetery or a settlement, though E. Dörner rather preferred the first variant. In support of this statement, I mention that in 1963 was discovered a group of pots and human bones, poorly preserved, in their proximity.

A number of contemporary funerary discoveries were researched, starting with the nineteenth century, in the Lower Mureş Basin, besides the cemetery in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor". We will briefly discus them below.

Fourteen graves from the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery in Battonya "31. Kútkörzet" have been

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uncovered in 1979[22]. The funerary inventories consisted of pottery, with a single exception. Tomb no. 14 had a funerary inventory consisting of one "milk pot", two tureens, one pot fragments, and an obsidian blade measuring 18.5 cm in length. The novel character of this cemetey also resides in the fact that the bones of the skeletons have not been preserved, probably due to the acidity of the soil. Thus, the graves have only been determined on the basis of the presumed funerary inventory that has been preserved. One can probably interpret in the same way the absence of human bone remains in the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery of Sânpetru German. The pots discovered in the latter location have good analogies, in both numbers and shape, among the materials from the cemetery in Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok" (Fig. 16). Taking the above mentioned into consideration, one can state that the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries from Sânpetru German most probably belong to a cemetery.

A skeleton was discovered at the end of the nineteenth century in Hódmezővásárhely "Nagyfai Tiszakenyar." It had half of a Şiria-type copper axe deposited in the area of the pelvis[23]. Still in Hódmezővásárhely, but on the place called "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", J. Banner and A. Bálint discovered in 1935 three children's graves; among the significant inventory items one can mention a flat Szakálhat-type axe, of a special variant, identified besides three pots, discovered in grave no. 2[24]. In 1927 M. Szabadi has discovered in Magyardombegyház, during excavations for a foundation, a grave that contained a funerary inventory consisting of six pots and a piece of coppe[25]. Two graves were discovered by chance in Maroslele in 1947; the funerary inventory of the first consisted of two bowls, one "milk pot", and a flint blade (measuring 14.4 cm in length); the second contained three "milk pots"[26]. Two other graves are mentioned in literature as having been found in Gyula "Sándorhegy" in 1940[27]. During excavations for a grain storage pit in the precinct of the former agricultural production cooperative in Dorobanţi, it was discovered a skeleton buried with one Jászladány-type axe-adze, probably the Şincai variant[28].

26 Bodrogkeresztúr-type graves were discovered in Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya" besides 17 Tiszapolgár-type graves[29]; I. Bognár-Kutzián believes that the two groups were part of the same cemetery[30]. As for the orientation of the deceased, most were buried along the East-West axis. All have been disposed in crouching positions. The funerary inventory of the graves consisted of pots and in four cases also animal bones.

Due to the accidental discovery of a gold pendant, G. Gazdapusztai performed an archaeological excavation in Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok". His 1968 excavation have led to the discovery of 13 inhumation graves, in which the skeletons were placed in crouching positions; among them, four had been strongly disturbed by subsequent habitations[31]. All the uncovered graves had as funerary inventory pots and one also contained several animal bones.

Settlement name	Burial type	Funerary inventory	Orientation
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 1	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 2	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 3	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 4	-	five pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 5	-	one pot	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 6	-	two pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 7	-	four pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 8	-	four pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 9	-	two pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 10	-	one pot	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 11	-	five pots	-

22 Goldman 1985.
23 Patay 1961, 31–32, pct. 14.
24 Banner, Bálint 1935, 86, 95, Fig. 5/7; Patay 1958, 149, Pl. 4; Patay 1984, 26, pct. 42, Pl. 3/42.
25 Patay 1961, 54, pct. 24.
26 Patay 1961, 55–56, pct. 27.
27 Patay 1961, 24–25, pct. 11.
28 Sava 2010b.
29 Párducz 1932; Banner 1934; Patay 1961, 31, pct. 13; Bognár-Kutzián 1972, 41–44, pct. 200.
30 Bognár-Kutzián 1972, 41
31 Bondár, Korek 1995, 26–28, Pl. 1–5; 15.

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Settlement name	Burial type	Funerary inventory	Orientation
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 12	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 13	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 14	-	three pots, one obsidian blade	-
Dorobanţi "Fostul sediu C.A.P."	-	Jászladány-type axe-adze	-
Gyula, M 1	-	-	-
Gyula, M 2	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 1	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 2	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 3	crouching	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 4	crouching, left	two pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 4a	crouching	five pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 5	crouching	one pot	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 6	crouching	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 7	crouching	two pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 8	crouching, right	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 9	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 10	crouching, right	three pots	.
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 11	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 12	-	one pot	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 13	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 1	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 2	crouching, right	three pots, animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 3	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 4	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 5	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 6	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 7	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 8	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 9	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 10	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 11	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 12	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 13	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 14	crouching, right	three pots, animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 15	crouching, right	animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 16	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 17	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 18	crouching, right	animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 19	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 20	crouching, left	six pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 21	crouching, right	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 22	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 23	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 24	crouching, right	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 25	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 26	crouching	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Nagyfai Tiszakenyar"	-	fragment of a Şiria-type copper axe	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 1	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 2	-	one flat Szakálhat-type axe, three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 3	-	-	-
Magyardombegyház	-	copper fragment, six pots	-
Maroslele, M 1	-	one flint blade, three pots	-
Maroslele, M 2	-	three pots	-

Fig. 17. Bodrogkeresztúr funerary discoveries in the Lower Mureş Basin.

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As one can see (Fig. 17), 64 Bodrogkeresztúr graves have been identified so far. The majority of the graves were part of six cemeteries and three were isolated graves (Dorobanţi "Fostul sediu C.A.P.", Hódmezővásárhely "Nagyfai Tiszakenyar", Magyardombegyház). Among the cemeteries, the largest, though the number of graves, in the one in Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya" (26 tombs), followed by Battonya "31. Kútkörzet" (14 tombs) and Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok" (13 tombs). The other cemeteries were discovered by chance or were researched through small test trenches, revealing a small number of tombs.

As for the funerary ritual, the majority of the deceased were buried in crouching positions. In most of the cases the deceased had as funerary inventory pots, more rarely long obsidian blades (Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", tomb no. 14), animal bones (Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", tomb no. 2, 14, 18), or copper axes (Dorobanţi "Fostul sediu C.A.P.", Hódmezővásárhely "Nagyfai Tiszakenyar" and Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", tomb no. 2). A special case for the Lower Mureş Basin is the gold pendant discovered by chance in Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok" that most probably originated in a disturbed Bodrogkeresztúr grave.

If the funerary discoveries are relatively well represented in the area under discussion, insufficient data is available so far on the domestic areas of the Bodrogkeresztúr communities. Very few Bodrogkeresztúr sites can be considered as settlements, due to the fact that they were discovered by amateurs or through field researches. For the Lower Mureş Basin one can mention, in all certainty, three settlements investigated through archaeological excavations (Curtici[32], Pecica "Forgaci"[33], and Pecica "Sit 15"[34]). Due to the restricted researches, no data is available on the size or inner structure of these settlements. Pecica "Sit 15" can be a reference point under such respects, but the study of the discoveries is still at the beginning.

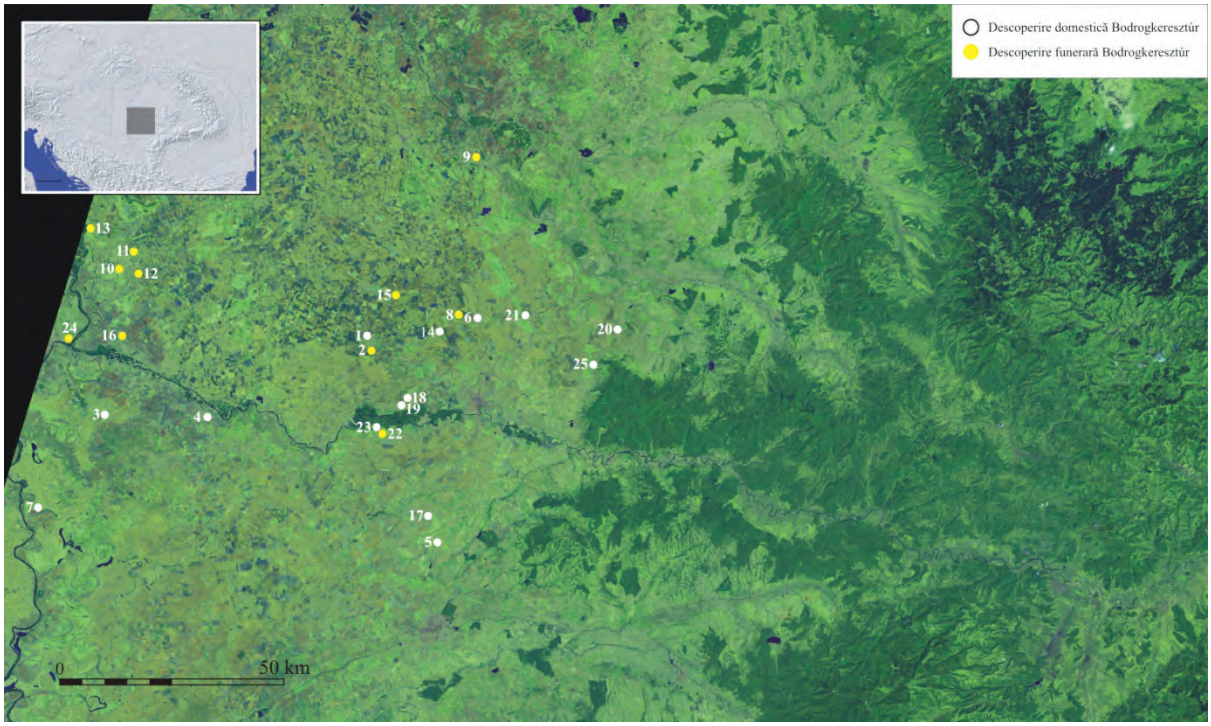


Fig. 18. Bodrogkeresztúr-type discoveries in the Lower Mureş Basin: 1. Battonya „Brickworks"; 2. Battonya „31. Kútkörzet"; 3. Beba Veche; 4. Cenad „Belo Brdo"; 5. Cornești; 6. Curtici; 7. Čoka; 8. Dorobanţi „Fostul sediu C.A.P."; 9. Gyula „Sándorhegy"; 10. Hódmezővásárhely „Kishomok"; 11. Hódmezővásárhely „Kotacpart-Vatanya"; 12. Hódmezővásárhely „Nagyfai Tiszakenyar"; 13. Hódmezővásárhely „Szakálhát-Bakay tanya"; 14. Iratoşu; 15. Magyardombegyház „casa Szabadi Mihály"; 16. Maroslele; 17. Orţişoara; 18. Pecica „Forgaci"; 19. Pecica „Sit 15"; 20. Pâncota „Totani"; 21. Sântana „Holumb"; 22. Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor"; 23. Sânpetru German „Malul Înalt"; 24. Szeged „Bilisics"; 25. Şiria.

[32] Pósta 1899; Patay 1961, 94–96, Pl. XXXV/1–7.
[33] Luca 1993.
[34] Marta *et al.* 2012.

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A short overview of the distribution of Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries (Fig. 18) indicates that many of them are concentrated in two areas. One of these site cluster is located at the confluence between rivers Mureş and Tisa, more precisely around the city of Hódmezővásárhely. The second is to be found between the present-day settlements of Pecica and Magyardombegyház.

Other contemporary sites have been identified in the close proximity of Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor". After a number of stray discoveries in Sânpetru German "Malul Înalt", A. Giurasek donated to the Museum in Arad several pottery fragments; among which some decorated in the Bodrogkeresztúr style. In 1961 A. Hamerak donated to the same museum one copper axe of the Jászladány type, Bradu variant. The axe had been discovered in Sânpetru German "Hotarul Reck" but no further indication is available on the conditions of discovery[35]. Another copper axe of the Jászladány type was found several years later, in 1967, on the place called by the locals Sânpetru German, "La Islaz"[36].

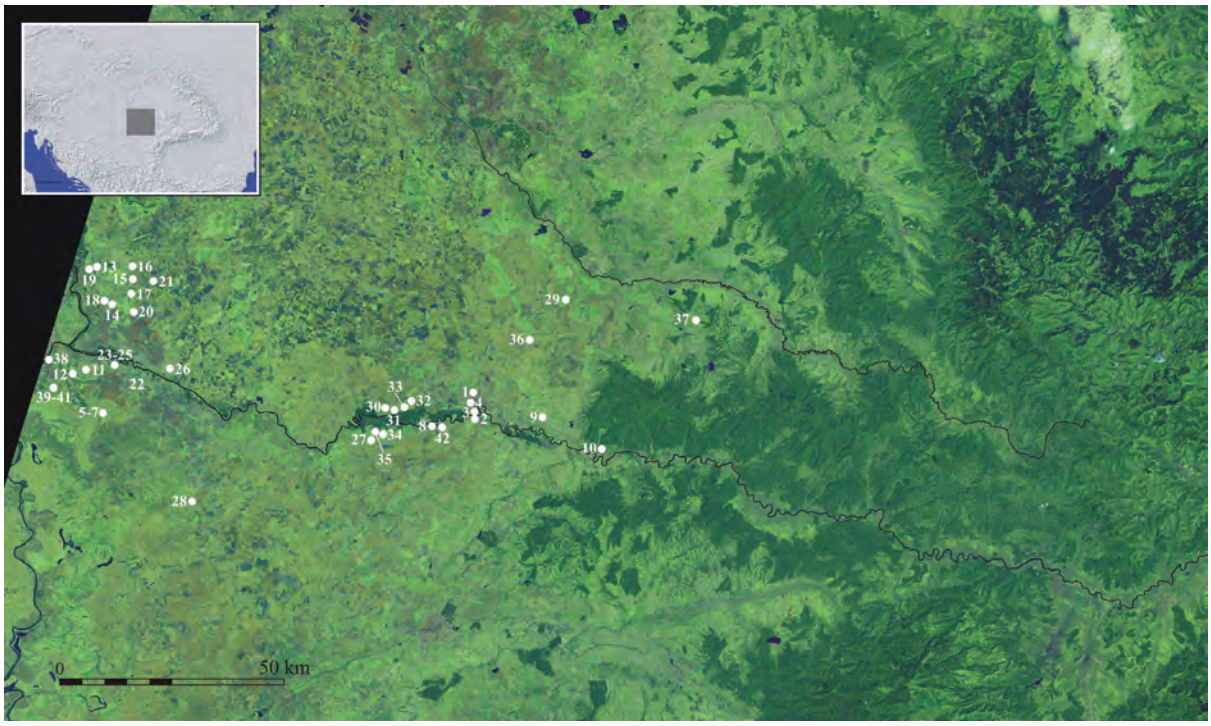


Fig. 19. Baden-type discoveries in the Lower Mureş Basin: 1. Arad „Gai"; 2. Arad „Aradu Nou-Grădina C.A.P."; 3. Arad „Aradul Nou-Bufniţ"; 4. Arad „Strada Împărat Tiberiu, numărul 5"; 5–6. Beba Veche; 7. Beba Veche „Cărămidăria Baravine"; 8. Bodrogu Nou „Pădure"; 9. Cicir „Balastiera"; 10. Cladova „Dealul Carierei"; 11. Deszk „Deszk A"; 12. Deszk „A. Barát-tanya"; 13. Hódmezővásárhely „Bodzáspartról/Bodzáspart-Balog tanya/Banga tanya/Pap tanya/Pap bognár földje"; 14. Hódmezővásárhely „Gorzsa"; 15. Hódmezővásárhely „Kishomok"; 16. Hódmezővásárhely „Nagysziget"; 17. Hódmezővásárhely „Barci-rét"; 18. Hódmezővásárhely „Kopáncs, Kis Jenó-tanya, ma Lenin TSZ"; 19. Hódmezővásárhely „Soltpalé"; 20. Hódmezővásárhely „Szenti-tanya"; 21. Hódmezővásárhely „Szőlőhalom"; 22. Kiszombor „Kiszombor N"; 23. Klárafalva; 24. Klárafalva „Nagyérpart"; 25. Klárafalva „Eisenbahnstation"; 26. Makó „Vashalom"; 27. Munar „Wolfsberg/Dealul Lupului"; 28. Nerău; 29. Olari „Fabrica de Cărămidă"; 30. Pecica; 31. Pecica „Fabrica SC Arsat Industrie SRL"; 32. Pecica „Forgaci"; 33. Pecica „Sit 15"; 34. Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor"; 35. Sânpetru German „Malul Înalt"; 36. Sântana „Cetatea Veche"; 37. Şilindia „Satul Mic"; 38. Szeged „Tápé-Lebő"; 39. Tiszasziget „Ószentiván II/der Hügel mit Windmühle"; 40. Tiszasziget „Ószentiván V/Jató"; 41. Tiszasziget „Ószentiván VIII"; 42. Zădăreni „La Vii".

The existing documentation on the excavation in Sânpetru German does not provide data on the context of discovery of the Baden pottery. The only mention is that the Baden pottery fragments were discovered besides the Bodrogkeresztúr pottery between the depths of – 0.10/0.20–0.90/1 m. Due to these drawbacks it is hard to establish the character of the Baden discoveries. In his additional documentation, Dörner did not mention the discovery of human bones, but only of the mentioned pottery fragments. Thus, due to this fact one can presume the Baden artifacts belong to a domestic

[35] Sava 2011, 21–2, pl. VI/2; VIII/2; XII/2.
[36] Sava 2011, 22–23, pl. VIII/1; XII/1.

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context, probably a settlement. From a chronological point of view this pottery can be dated to the last development stage of the Baden style. The closest analogies can be found in Beba Veche "Cărămidăria Baravine"[37], Hódmezővásárhely "Bodzáspartról"[38], and Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok"[39].

For this chronological stage, 42 Baden discoveries are known from the Lower Mureș Basin (Fig. 19). Among them, most have been identified by amateurs or through field surveys. One can nevertheless note that the majority of the sites are located in plain areas, except for the settlement in Cladova "Dealul Carierei", located on a hill. As in the case of earlier chronological horizons, one can notice two clusters: the first is located at the confluence between rivers Mureș and Tisa, while the second is to be found in the Arad-Pecica area. The lack of systematic researches does not allow for the identification of the dimensions of these sites, of their nature or inner structure.

Despite the fact that the excavations performed in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" only envisaged less than 50 m^2, E. Dörner has the merit of having documented a small part of this site. Unfortunately, the clay extraction pit located near the site has destroyed in time the site and the only data available now is that from the above mentioned research.

A. Hamerak's donations and E. Dörner's researches cannot provide a coherent picture of the site. What one knows with certainty is that the first chronological horizon belongs to a possible Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, followed by a Baden settlement. Besides these chronological horizons, I would mention the graves dated to the third-fourth centuries A.D.

Acknowledgements

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[37] Roman, Németi 1978, 11, Pl. 6/1–6; Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 201.
[38] Harkai 2000, 7–46.
[39] Bondár, Korek 1995, 28–31, Pl. 6–14.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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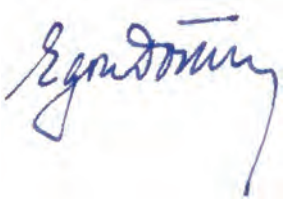
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Archaeozoological Data Regarding the Osteological Material from the Baden Settlement in Sântana "Cetatea Veche" (Arad County)[1]

Xenia Pop

Abstract: The archaeofauna material discovered in the Baden settlement in Sântana "Cetatea Veche" has been uncovered during the archaeological excavation campaigns performed in 2009 and 2011. The 123 determined bone remains belong both to domestic and wild species. Traces of human processing have been identified on some of the fragments. The proportion between domestic and wild animals is of 60.9 to 39.8 %, according to the number of remains (NISP) and of 91 to 9 %, according to the minimum number of estimated individuals (MNI). The following species have been identified through the archaeozoological analysis: *Bos taurus L., Ovis et Capra, Sus domesticus Erxl., Equus caballus L., Canis familiaris L.,* and *Cervus elaphus L*.

Keywords: archaeozoology, Baden Culture, bones, taphonomy, the Copper Age.

Introduction, materials, and methods

The archaeological campaigns performed in 2009 and 2011 in the Baden-type settlement from Sântana "Cetatea Veche" dated to the end of the Copper Age has revealed remains from animals besides other artifacts. The material was found in sections S1 and S4.

The bones were separated from the other materials, labeled, packed, and sent to the Archaeozoology Laboratory of the Veterinary Medicine Faculty in Cluj-Napoca. The working methodology employed consisted of sorting out the bone remains by removing the fragments that could not be identified, grouping the rest of the bones according to anatomical segments, followed by the anatomical identification of the bones and typology according to species, quantifying the data (NISP, MNI), estimating the slaughtering ages when the animals were sacrificed, determining the gender, and identifying the taphonomy. With the aid of data provided by osteometry I was able to calculate the shoulder hight of one of the individuals from the capriovids group.

Description of the osteological material

The archaeozoological analysis has indicated that the remains belong to the following groups of species: bovine, ovicaprid, swine, equine, canidae, and cervidae (Fig. 6).

The lot is fragmentary, with few bones preserved intact. Some of the items show traces of processing, cutmarks, or scratching on the surface, while others were burnt.

Out of a total of 270 bone fragments, just 123 have been determined, representing 45.6 % of the total identified (Tab. 1). The majority of bones come from domestic mammals (60.9 %), as indicated in the table below:

Tab. 1. Proportion of bones in the sample.

Species	NISP	%	%	MNI	%
Bos taurus L. (Domestic cattle)	21	17		1	9
Ovis aries L./Capra hircus L. (Capriovids)	13	10.56		1	9
Ovis aries L. (Sheep)	3	2.4		1	9

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

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Species	NISP	%	%	MNI	%
Sus domesticus Erxl. (Domestic swine)	36	29.3		5	45.45
Equus caballus L. (Equinae)	1	0.8		1	9
Canis familiaris L. (Canidae)	1	0.8		1	9
Total domestic animals	**75**	100	**60.9**	**10**	**91**
Cervus elaphus L. (Cervidae)	49	39,8		1	9
Total wild animals	**49**	100	**39.8**	**1**	**9**
Total identified remains	**123**	100	**45.6**	**11**	100
Unidentified large-size animal	femur 2 humerus 1 long bone 1 vertebra 2 radius 1 mandible 1 skull 2 rib 1				
Unidentified small/medium-size animal	mandible 1 rib 12 vertebra 8 long bone 5 skull 6 dentition 1				
Unidentified	102				
Total	270				

The most representative species among the domestic animals is domestic swine (*Sus domesticus Erxl.*). It includes 36 remains of an estimated a mni of five individuals (Tab. 1, Fig. 6). According to the stage of eruption and dental wear, three individuals had an estimated age of less than a year and another individual between 4 and 6 years[2]. The majority of identified bone fragments were part of the axial skeleton (Tab. 3). Other identified fragments were part of the neurocranium and mandible, some were pieces of the splachnocranium, fragmentary vertebrae, and some isolated elements of dentition. The appendicular skull is represented by one calcaneum and two fragmentary scapulae (Fig. 1).

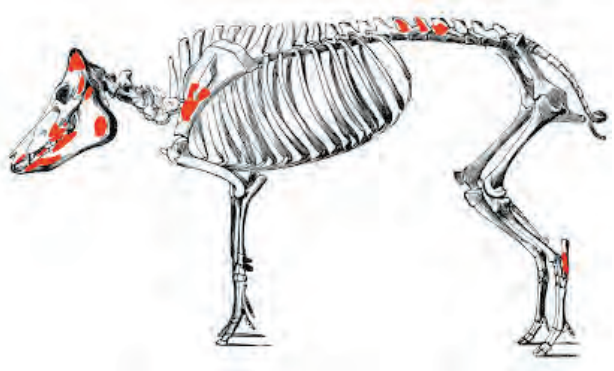


Fig. 1. Highlighted segments (in red) represent the identified fragments: *Sus domesticus Erxl.*

Bovine (*Bos taurus L.*) were second according to the number of fragments, with a lot consisting of 21 bone fragments, representing 17 % of all determined remains (Tab. 1, Fig. 6). The bones belonged to an individual estimated as mature[3] (according to the ossification degree of the epiphyses). From this species I have determined remains both part of the cranial skeleton and of the postcranial skeleton (Fig. 2). The following anatomical segments have been identified: fragments of horncore, vertebrae (atlas, cervical, lumbar, and sacral vertebrae), scapula (glenoid angle), mandible fragment, isolated

[2] Schmid 1972, 77; Haimovici, Teodoerescu 1995, 200.
[3] Schmid 1972, 75.

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dentition, one distal humerus, one pelvis fragment (ilium), one distal metatarsus, tarsalia (astragal, calcaneus, the small cuneiform), and proximal and secondary phalanges.

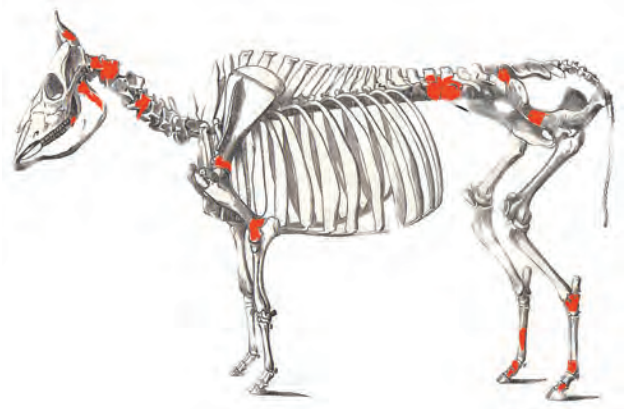


Fig. 2. Highlighted segments (in red) represent the identified fragments: *Bos taurus L.*

The group of capriovids includes 16 remains part of an estimated a mni number of two individuals. The morphological aspects of the studied bone fragments indicate that one of the individuals was a female of the Ovis aries L. genus. The differentiation of this individual was made on the basis of three fragments[4]: one mandible, one astragalus, and one primary phalanx. According to the osteometric measurements taken from the astragalus, the shoulder height of the sheep could be recalculated (Tab. 2). The obtained value was of 61 cm[5]. The slaughtering age when the animal was sacrificed could be determined with the aid of data provided by dental eruptions and the degrees of dental wear, and also by the fusion of long bone epiphyses[6]. I have thus estimated an age of between 4 and 5 years for the Ovis aries L. species (sheep) and of 3 years for the other individual generally attributed to the capriovids group. The attribution to certain gena of some remains could not be performed (mandible, scapula, femur, one diaphysis tibia, lumbar vertebra, isolated dentition, one diaphysis metatarsus, and one proximal metacarpus). They were included in the ovis / capra category (Tab. 3).

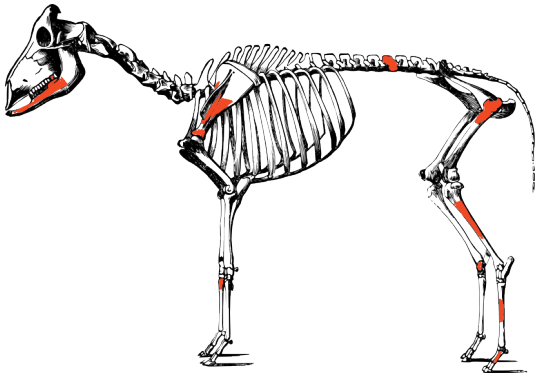


Fig. 3. Highlighted segments (in red) represent the identified fragments: *Ovis et Capra*

Tab. 2. Osteometric data for the astragalus[7]

Part	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
L	27	26	15	15	17	61

1 – maximal outer length
2 – maximal inner length
3 – maximal outer width
4 – maximal inner width
5 – width of the distal trochlea
6 – height according to Teichert

[4] Boessneck 1969, 331–358; Halstead *et al.* 2002, 548.
[5] Udrescu *et al.* 1999, 97.
[6] Schmid 1972, 75, 77.
[7] Desse *et al.* 1986, code 60.

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Equine (*Equus caballus L.*) and canidae (*Canis familiaris L.*) include one bone each (Fig. 4, 5, 6). From *equus caballus L.* there is one lower premolar, while one secondary metatarsus was attributed to the *Canis familiaris L.* species. The small number of determined fragments does not allow for any strong conclusion on the age when the individuals of the two species have been sacrificed.

The only wild species identified in the studied sample is deer (*Cervus elaphus L.*). Fragments of horncore have been determined.



Fig. 4. Part of the identified head skeleton (in red): *Equus Caballus L*

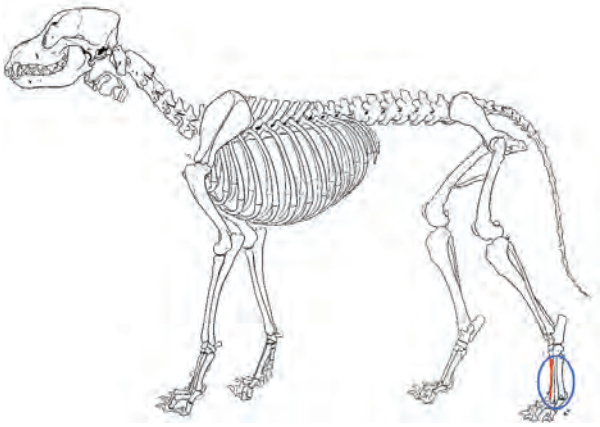


Fig. 5. Part of identified skeleton (in red): *Canis familiari L.*

Tab. 3. Bone fragments identified in the sample

Bones / **Species**		***Bos taurus L.***	***Ovis et Capra***	***Sus scrofa doemsticul Erxl.***	***Equus caballus L.***	**Canis familiaris L.**	**Cervus elaphus L.**
Axial skeleton	Cornua	2					49
	Cranium			3			
	Maxilla			4			
	Mandibula	1	2	13			
	Dentes	1	5	9	1		
	Atlas	1					
	Cervical v.	1					
	Lumbar v.	2	1	3			
	Sacrum	1					
Appendicular skeleton	Scapula	1	2	2			
	Humerus	1					
	Metacarpus		1				
	Pelvis	1					
	Femur		1				
	Tibia		1				
	Astragalus	1	1				
	Calcaneus	1		1			
	Tarsalia	1					
	Metatarsus	2	1			1	
	F1	2	1				
	F2	2					

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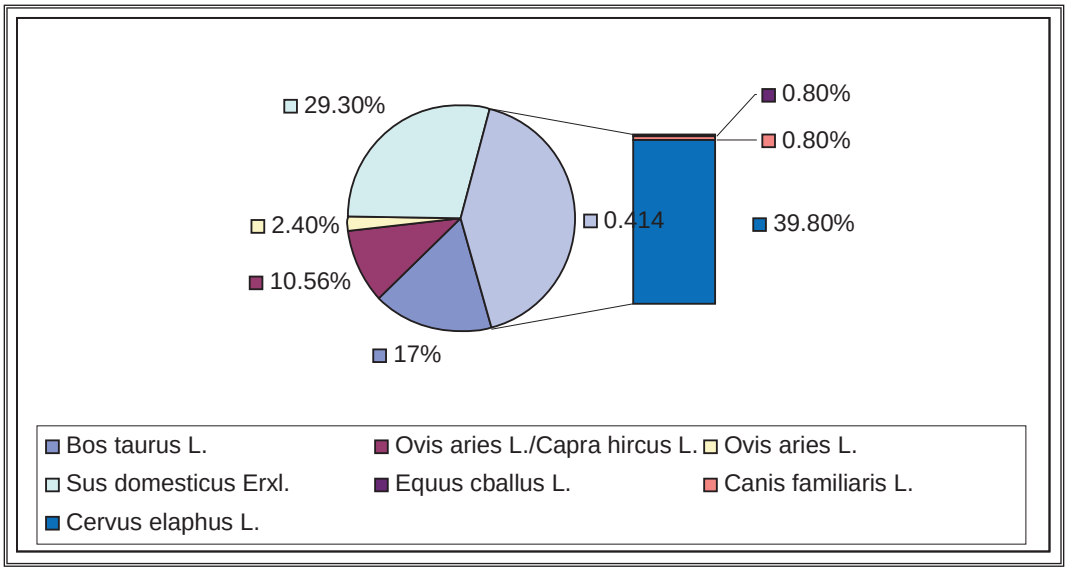


Fig. 6. Percentages of the species in the sample (according to NISP)

Taphonomic analysis

Traces on anthropic interventions could be noted on some of the bones in the sample under analysis. Due to the high degree of fragmentation, some bones could not by attributed to any species. Cut marks[8] were identified on the ventral part of the ilium and on one fragment of the sacral vertebra of a bovine individual (Fig. 7a). Cuts marks were also noted on the level of the transversal processes in one of the lumbar vertebrae of a domestic pig (*Sus domesticus Erxl.*). One fragment of a tibia included in the *ovis / capra* category displayed cut marks on the lateral side of the diaphysis, in the middle of the dorsal part (Fig. 7b). Traces of scraping were located on the surface of an undetermined fragment. Such marks are usually formed while an animal's carcass is cut, i.e. when the meat is removed, the articulations broken, the carcass eviscerated etc.

Two other bone remains display traces of processing; the wall of one mandible fragment had been notched and one pointy fragment was created from the distal extremity of an capriovid metapod (Fig. 8a, b). The fragment resembles a polished arrowhead. Similar Aeneolithic tools were discovered in the south-western part of Hungary in Kaposújlak – Várdomb (the Pécel – Baden Culture) and on sites in southern Moldavia belonging to the Cucuteni – Ariușd and Stoicani – Aldeni cultures[9].

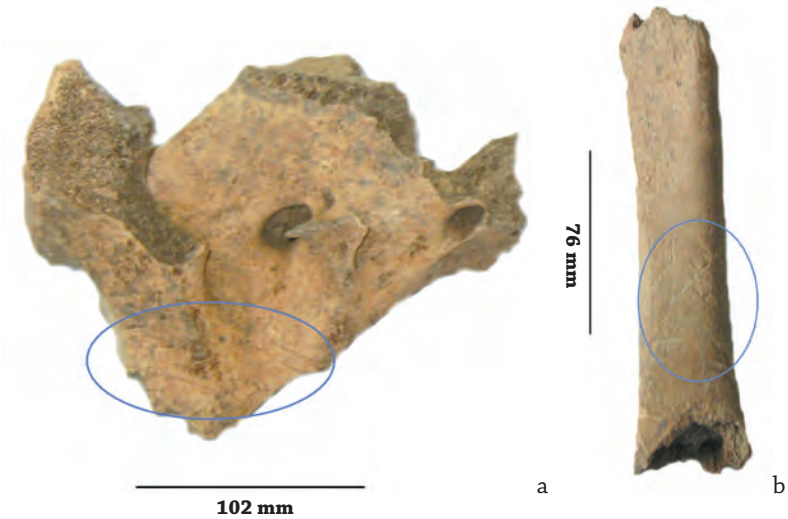


Fig. 7. Cut marks: a) fragment of sacral vertebra – *Bos taurus L.*; b) diaphysis tibia – *Ovis & Capra*

[8] For the terminology see Lauwerier 1988, 182–212.
[9] Gál 2011, 139–140; Beldiman *et al.* 2014, 115–147.

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Fig. 8. Bones with traces of processing: a) tip made on an capriovid metapod; b) fragment of notched mandible from an unidentified animal.

Conclusions

Due to the material's state of preservation and to the nature of the determined remains, little data can be extracted regarding the animal populations in the Baden settlement from Sântana. The majority of identified fragments belong to the thoracic and pelvic member respectively; domestic swine are an exception, as their determined remains belong to the cranial skeleton (Tab. 3).

Few data can only be extracted on the morphological characteristics and the height of the animals as well; the size of a single individual could be recalculated, on the basis of metric data taken from an entirely preserved sheep astragalus. The calculated value was of 61 cm.

With the id of data provided by dental eruption and wear degree, and of those provided by the fusion of the long bone epiphyses, I was able to distinguish between two age groups: young and mature. Bovine and capriovid individuals were slaughtered sometime at maturity. In the case of swine, three individuals were younger than 1 year and another was between 4 and 6 years.

For the other groups of species (equidae, canidae, and cervidae) the conclusions are irrelevant and one can only state their presence in the sample.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
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DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
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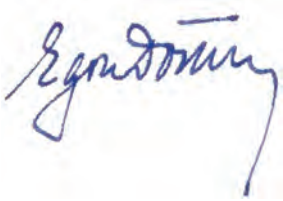
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Archaeological Investigations at Pecica "Şanţul Mare" 2013–2014

Amy Nicodemus, Laura Motta, John M. O'Shea

Abstract: Pecica "Şanţul Mare" is one of the most important Bronze Age sites in the eastern Carpathian Basin. During the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1850–1700 cal. BC), Pecica was the dominant Mureş settlement, serving as a center for both bronze metallurgy and horse rearing. However, little is known about how the site achieved regional prominence. This paper describes new research from the 2013–2014 excavations, which focused on the earliest Bronze Age occupation phases to document the settlement's initial founding and factors that led to its florescence. A revised site chronology and ceramic sequence is presented, along with an overview of substantive changes within the subsistence economy, craft manufacture, and trade networks.

Keywords: Pecica "Şanţul Mare," Bronze Age, tell.

Introduction

Pecica "Şanţul Mare" is a major fortified tell overlooking the Mureş River in Arad County. It is one of the most important Early-Middle Bronze settlements[1] within the Carpathian Basin, being the focus of archaeological study since the late 1800s[2]. The site has been central to both the definition of the Mureş (Periam-Pecica) Culture[3] and to the creation of Bronze Age chronologies broadly[4]. Recent excavations from 2005 to 2011[5] examined Pecica during its height of regional prominence and subsequent collapse. While this campaign was successful in documenting the history of a Bronze Age center in unprecedented detail, several important questions remained. In particular, how did Pecica come to be the dominant settlement among Middle Mureş communities?

In 2013 and 2014, systematic excavations resumed in the main block (Fig. 1), following methods outlined in O'Shea *et al*. 2011. The primary goals were to investigate settlement organization in the periods immediately preceding Pecica's florescence and to identify the timing and tempo of changes that lead to the settlement's rapid rise as a regional center. In addition, the adjacent stratigraphic trench was deepened in 2014 in order to determine when the Bronze Age occupation was first established. This paper summarizes major findings from these new excavations. As analyses are still ongoing, the results must be treated as preliminary.

Site Chronology and Architectural Phases

To date, roughly 500 years of Bronze Age habitation have been documented at Pecica "Şanţul Mare." There are seven principal Bronze Age occupation phases (Table 1), which correspond to changes in stratigraphic deposits, site layout and architectural construction sequences, occupation intensity, and the range of artifactual materials recovered (including ceramic types). In addition, Middle Copper Age layers were exposed in the lower deposits of Trench 1 in 2014. 71 radiocarbon dates establish tight chronological control over site phases. Summaries of Phases 1 through 5a can be found in O'Shea *et al.* (2011). Here we focus on new findings of the 2013–14 excavations, which entail primarily Phases 5a, 5b, and 7 (Bronze Age)[6], as well as the newly encountered Copper Age deposits.

[1] There are also significant Copper Age, Dacian, and Medieval occupations (see Table 1).

[2] Including work by L. Dömötör from 1898–1902, M. Roska in 1910 and 1923–1924 (Roska 1912, 1924), D. Popescu in 1943, and I. Crişan from 1960–1964 (Crişan 1978). Overviews of Pecica's excavation history can be found in Dörner 1978; Barbu *et al*. 1999; and Hügel *et al.* 2012.

[3] Also known as the Maros or Pérjamos Culture in Hungarian, including the Szöreg Group.

[4] Bóna 1975; Childe 1929; Soroceanu 1991.

[5] O'Shea *et al*. 2005; O'Shea *et al.* 2006; O'Shea *et al.* 2011.

[6] Phase 6 deposits were exposed only in Trench 1 during the 2005 campaign (O'Shea *et al.* 2005). They will be excavated within the main block in 2015.

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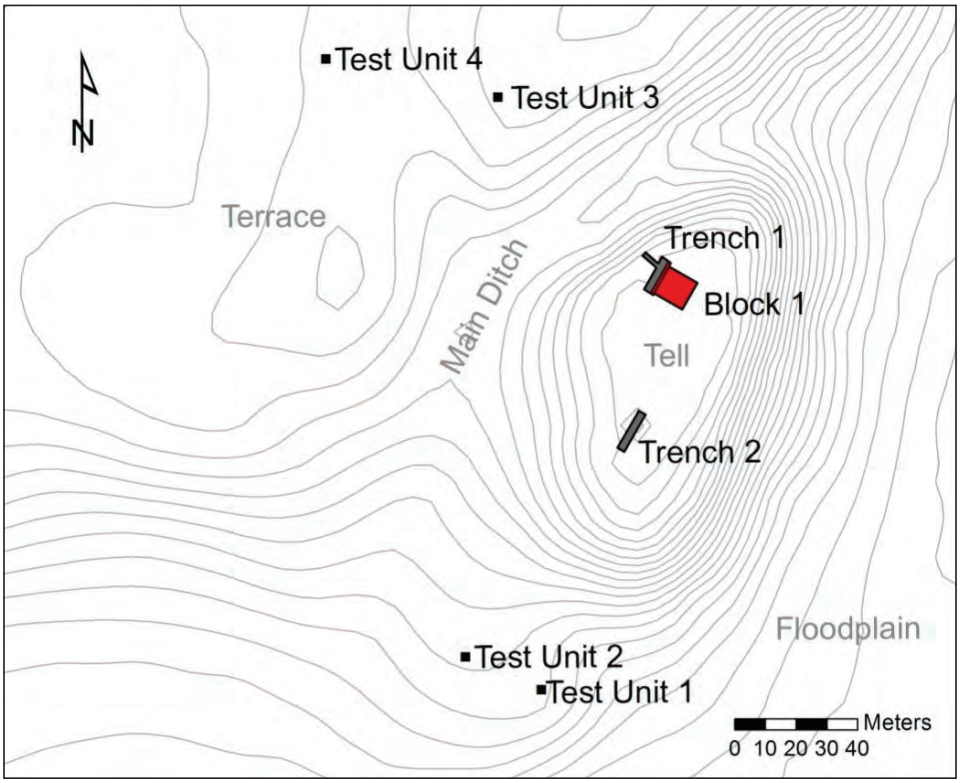


Fig. 1. Pecica excavation areas (2013–14 in red).

Table 1. Pecica "Şanţul Mare" site chronology.

	Pecica Period	Phase	Date (cal. BC)	Site Layers	Structures	Major Developments
Medieval	**Árpád**		AD 1000-1100*		Str. 9	
Iron Age	**Dacian**		300-100	(intrusive pits)**		
Middle Bronze Age	**Late Period**	1	1600-1500	B1-3	Str. 0	final MBA occupation
		2	1720-1600	C1-3	Str. 0, 1	decline in occupation intensity, settlement contraction
	Florescent Period	3	1770-1720	C4-5/ D0-2	Str. 2, 4, 10	peak metalurgical production, platform construction, settlement expansion
		4	1820-1770	D3, E1	Str 3, 4	peak horse breeding, ritual bone deposits
		5a	1850-1820	E2-3	Str. 5-8	increase in occupation intensity; final combed ware, initial baroque ceramics
	Early Period	5b	1900-1850	E4-5	Str. 11	
		6		E6+		(2005 trench)
Early Bronze Age		7	2000-1900	I	Str. 12	(2014 trench) final rusticated ware ceramics
Middle Copper Age			3960-3760	J-L		(2014 trench)

*date from off-tell Medieval Structure 9 (in test unit 3)

**Mediveal and Dacian layers and features previously excavated in block area by Crişan (1978), only several deep Dacian pits cutting into Bronze Age deposits left *in situ* and dated

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Phase 5a deposits have been exposed throughout the excavation block (Fig. 2). This period dates to c. 1850–1820 cal. BC (initial Florescent Period), comprising the intermediate E Layer deposits (E2–3) and its associated features. It is marked by an increase in occupation intensity and changes in major ceramic types (see below). It is also at this time that we first see the construction of two adjacent structures in the western portion of the block, a pattern which is maintained throughout the rest of the Florescent Period[7]. Structure 5 is the initial construction in the southwestern block, only a corner of which lies within the excavation area. To the north is Structure 8, which differs from previously excavated structures in its small size and that it was burned after abandonment. Given the unique and elaborate oven/furnace complex within it, Structure 8 may have had a special function, perhaps some type of workshop. After a fill layer was deposited, two ephemeral, single floor constructions (Structures 6 and 7) were built over Structure 8; these were excavated in 2009.

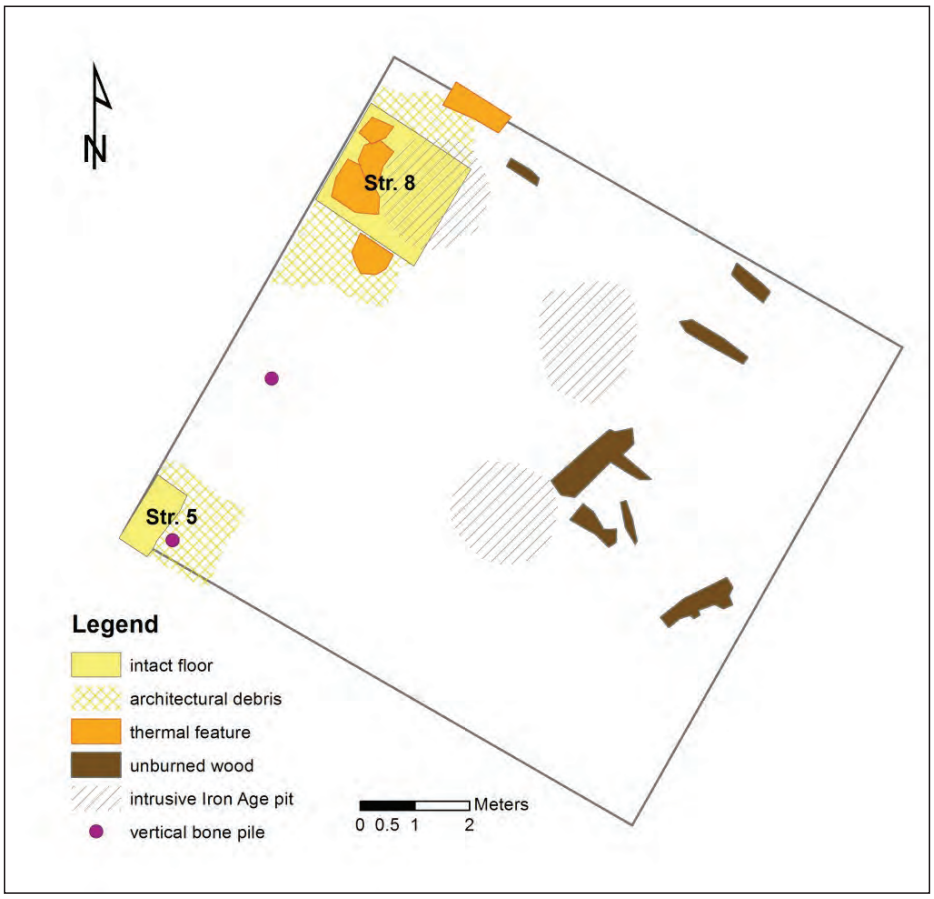


Fig. 2. Principal features in Phase 5a (Layers E2–3).

A large, plaza-like open area lies to the east of these structures, lacking any formal architectural or domestic features[8]. Notably, a series of unburned wood planks were found here, which, unlike the previous wood encountered at the site, are not directly associated with wall trenches or floors of known structures. Some of the wood planks overlap at right angles (Fig. 3) while others are scattered and randomly oriented. Currently, it is not clear from what types of features or structures this wood ultimately derived. Portions of these planks were taken as micro-morphological samples or preserved with B–72 for further study.

In Phase 5a, we also see first appearance of small pits with vertically oriented bones of (primarily) horses and other large mammals, deposited in the area between the houses and the open plaza. These unusual features are thus far unique to Pecica and are considered in detail elsewhere[9].

7 O'Shea *et al.* 2011, Fig. 3.
8 In later phases, a burned platform (Layer D0) was constructed over this area (see O'Shea *et al.* 2011, Fig. 3).
9 Nicodemus *forthcoming*.

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Fig. 3. Unburned wood planks and concretion pile (Phase 5a).

Phase 5b dates to c. 1900–1850 BC, immediately preceding Pecica's Florescent Period, and contains the lowest E Layer deposits encountered in 2014 (E4–5). At this time, there was only a single house, Structure 11, which spanned much of the western portion of the block (Figs. 4 and 5). It is the largest house exposed at Pecica to date. Like Structure 8, its final occupation was intensely burned, preserving many architectural elements, including wattlework from a collapsed wall. It has two rooms divided by a small internal partition. There are a series of large, unburned planks along its eastern wall which may be collapsed wall planking or flooring.

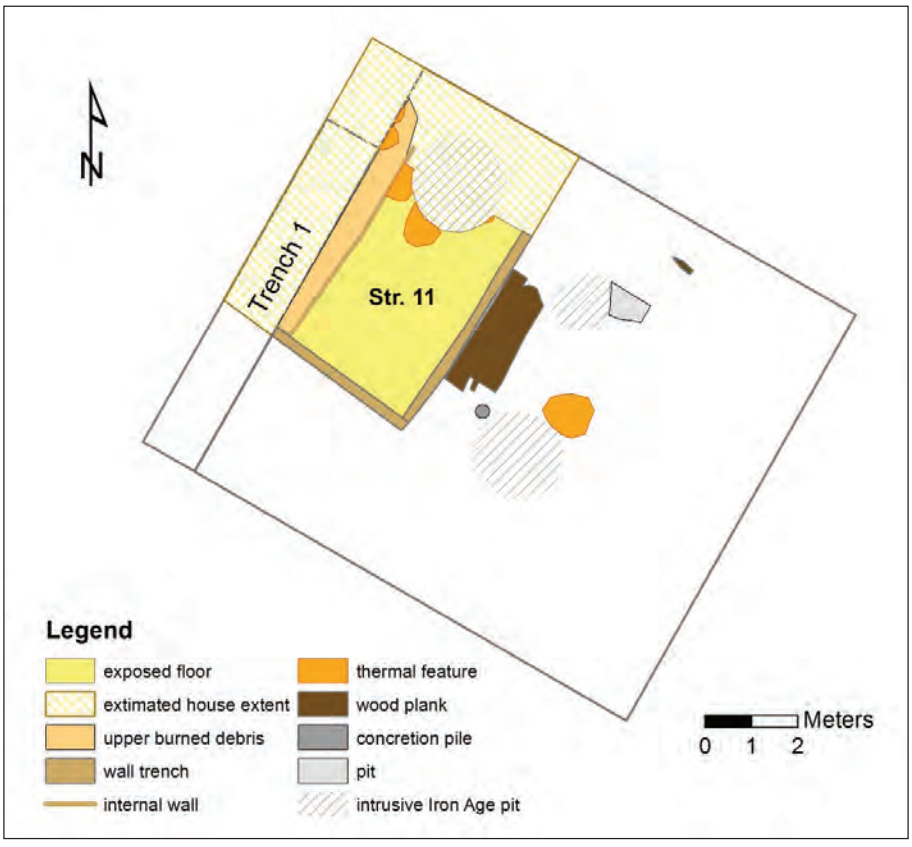


Fig. 4. Principal features Phase 5b (Layers E4–5).

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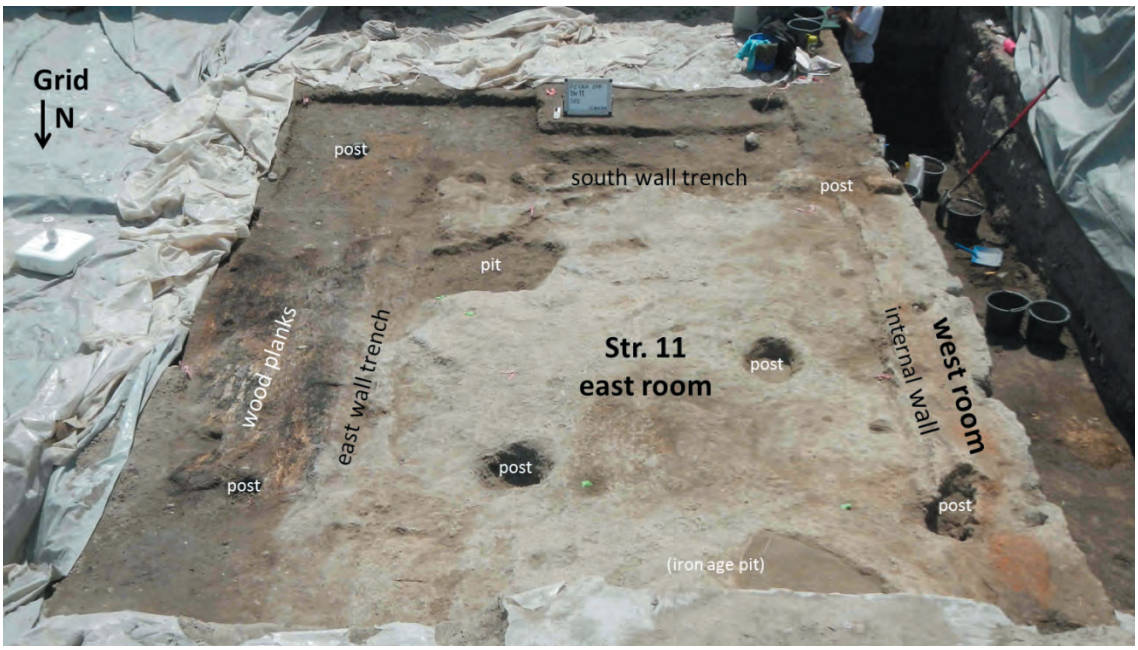


Fig. 5. Structure 11 overview, base floor layer (internal layer 9), view to grid south.

As in the subsequent phase, the eastern part of the block was maintained as an open, public area[10]. However, unlike in Phase 5a, only a single unburned wood piece was recovered in the lower E levels, but there is at least one pit and a hearth[11] present. Other than these, the area is devoid of formal features other than post holes.

Phase 7 represents the earliest Bronze Age occupation at Pecica (Layer I), dating to c. 2000–1900 cal. BC. It stands out from later deposits by the presence of 'rusticated' wares (see below) and house orientation. Structure 12 (Fig. 6) is the only Bronze Age house encountered through 2014 that is not

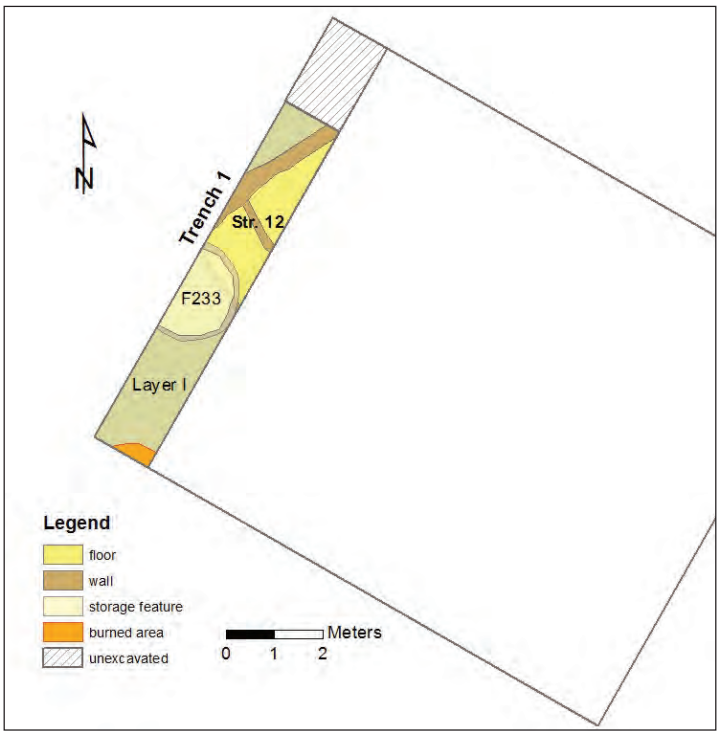


Fig. 6. Structure 12 and contemporary features in Trench 1 (Phase 7).

[10] In the areas exposed through the 2014 campaign. Layer E4 was excavated throughout the entire block except for the easternmost tier of 2 × 2 m units along the east profile wall. Layer E5 was removed in all units adjacent to Structure 11.

[11] This hearth, Feature 239, contains a large amount of elderberry seeds (see also below).

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oriented along long axis of the tell[12]. It has two rooms and it was burned after abandonment like other the early houses mentioned above. During its latest construction phase, a unique circular clay-walled storage feature (Feature 233) was built over the smaller room and into the southern wall. There are also several additional architectural features and post molds external to the structure.

Middle Copper Age deposits were found in the deepest layers of the trench excavated in 2014. These date to c.3960–3760 cal. BC and consist of Layers J through L[13]. Note that there is nearly a 2000 year hiatus in occupation between the Copper Age and Bronze Ages, and the uppermost Copper Age stratum, Layer J, was truncated and leveled by the Bronze Age population as part of the initial construction activities (i.e., Layer I and Structure 12).

No formal Copper Age structures were identified in this campaign, but there was architectural debris and a large number of posts throughout, particularly in Layer L, and an oven in Layer J. Layer K has a very high artifact density, especially of large animal bones and chipped stone, and may represent a midden deposit. As most of the Copper Age materials are still under study, they are not treated in detail in the following summary sections.

Ceramics

As the excavations at Pecica have progressed, an increasingly large and well provenienced sample of ceramics has been amassed. While this sample is not as photogenic as the earlier collections recovered by Roska[14], consisting primarily of sherds rather than whole vessels, it nevertheless has great potential to inform on the technology and methods of ceramic production and inter-regional connections. It also provides important insight into the internal organization of the Pecica settlement and larger patterns of chronological change. While the details of the ceramic analyses are ongoing, it is possible to summarize the general patterns of change that are observed in the materials recovered during the 2013–14 field seasons.

The time periods represented by the 2013–14 excavations are critical, and comprise the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age at the site, as well as the final Early Bronze Age, representing the time period during which the Bronze Age settlement was established. As mentioned above, Middle Copper Age deposits were also encountered in the deep trench.

Within the Bronze Age sequence, three trends are observed. The first concerns the appearance of 'baroque' style fine ware ceramics. These baroque style vessels are typically finely finished and have high arched handles and spouts in the '*ansalunata*' and '*kantharos*' style and fall within the scope of ceramics classified by Bóna[15] as Szőreg 4 and 5. This style of ceramic has traditionally been held to represent a later Middle Bronze Age form. This assessment is largely borne out in the Pecica sequence. Baroque styles are first observed in Phase 5b and become increasingly common in Phase 5a and later, representing Pecica's Florescent Period. There are relatively few examples of baroque forms in Phase 5b and, given the character of the deposit, may simply be sherds from later time periods that were mixed into the lower deposit. Similarly, no baroque style ceramics are associated with Structure 11, which is also attributed to Phase 5b.

This chronological placement of the baroque style fine wares has several important implications. First, it confirms Bóna's chronological assignment of the style into the later portion of the Mureş/Szőreg sequence, and likewise confirms the later chronological assignment of Mureş burials containing baroque ceramics. Yet the Pecica sequence similarly underlines the fact that non-baroque style fine wares, sometimes with elaborate decoration, continue to be manufactured and used throughout the Mureş sequence. A second important implication is the close association of the elaborate baroque styles with Pecica's period of florescence and its emergence as a major regional center.

The other two chronological trends noted in the Pecica ceramics concern differing surface treatments on the bodies of coarse ware vessels (Fig. 7). A horizon marker for Early Bronze Age coarse ware ceramics in the eastern Carpathian Basin is a very coarse roughening of the exterior surface, which is

12 55° versus 30° east of magnetic north.

13 Additional Copper Age layers, including lower levels of "L" remain *in situ* and will be exposed in 2015.

14 Roska 1912, 1924.

15 Bóna 1975, 94–95.

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termed 'rustication'[16]. This treatment may extend all the way to the lip of the vessel, or a vessel may have a smoothed neck, and a heavily rusticated lower body. This treatment is observed across the range of cultural entities associated with the Early Bronze Age, including neighboring Nagyrév groups. This style of body treatment is absent in Middle Bronze Age assemblages. Once again, the dated Pecica sequence largely confirms this assessment. Rusticated coarse ware ceramics are found in the Early Bronze Age portion of the Pecica sequence, corresponding to site Phase 7.

In addition to true rusticated sherds, the Pecica sequence also reveals a quantity of coarse ware ceramics that have an exterior surface treatment that is termed 'combed' Unlike rustication, where it appears that the drying, leather hard ceramic is coarsely roughened, combed surfaces appear to be the result of a comb-like tool which produced lighter and more organized striations on the ceramic surface, which was sometimes smoothed either before or after application of the combing. A similar surface treatment is associated with one variety of Weitenberg ceramics (group 1) in Transylvania and is found in varying quantities at other Early Mureş sites, including Kiszombor-Új-Élet and Semlac "LivadaluiOnea"[17].

Combing, as a surface treatment, is common throughout the Early Period of Pecica's Bronze Age existence, and can be found in deposits associated with Phase 5a through Phase 7. In the Early Bronze Age, combed wares co-occur with rusticated wares and, indeed, both types are observed in Structure 12. Yet, unlike rusticated wares, combed wares continue into the Middle Bronze Age and in a few occasions are even found in association with baroque ceramics, as in Structure 8.

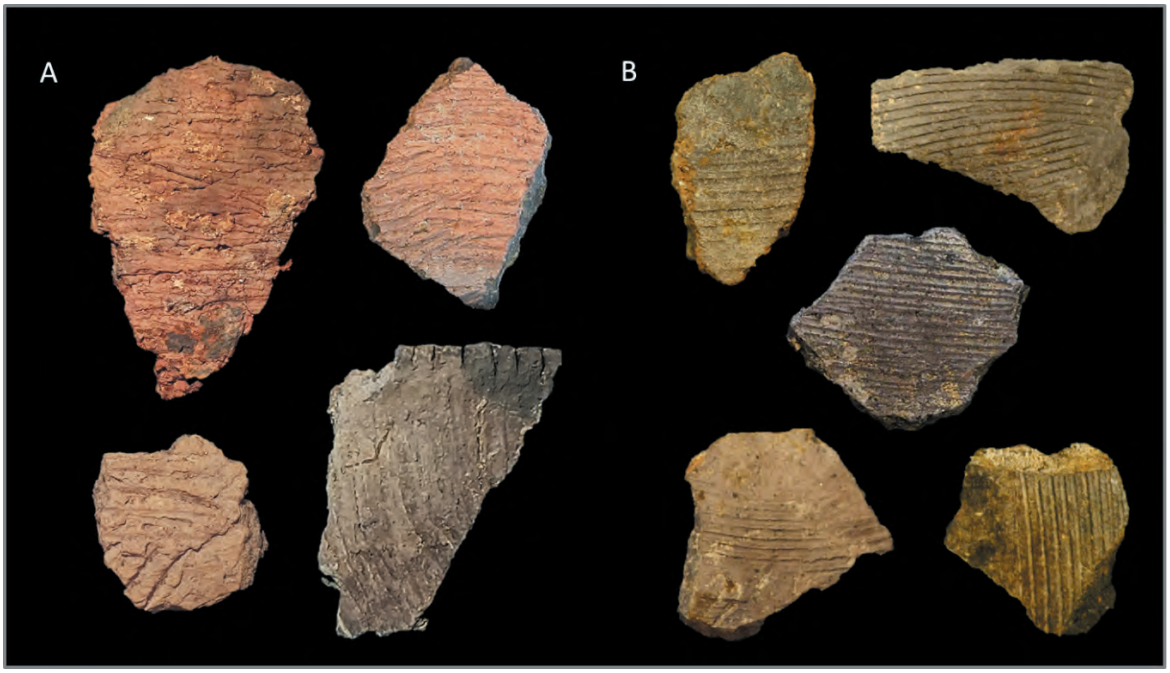


Fig. 7. 'Rusticated' (A) and 'combed' (B) surface treatments.

Rusticated wares found in later contexts generally display surface roughening that is lighter or more attenuated compared to those found in earlier deposits. It is possible that role played by these surface treatments changed over time, with rustication initially performing a function in terms of the thermal properties of the vessel, and gradually coming to serve more of a decorative or ornamental function on coarse ware vessels. Later in the sequence, combing is also abandoned in favor of smoothed exterior surfaces for coarse ware vessels.

In addition to Bronze Age materials, site Layers J-L exposed in the stratigraphic trench produced ceramics attributable to the Middle Copper Age. Despite the small size of the assemblage, several diagnostic specimens were recovered including "toartelor pastilate" or "pill" type handles and a small intact suspended vase (Fig. 8). These specimens have direct analogs at the site of Tiszalúc-Sarkad in

[16] Also called "broom-brushed" or "tree-bark" style.
[17] O'Shea *forthcoming*.

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northeastern Hungary[18]. These ceramics suggest an association with the Hunyadihalom Culture in the eastern Pannonian Plain, a complex that post-dates the local Bodrogkeresztúr Middle Copper Age[19]. The radiocarbon dates recovered from Layers J-L at Pecica are consistent with this dating.



Fig. 8: Copper Age diagnostic ceramics.

Craft and Trade Goods

The 2013–14 excavations at Pecica also produced a rich assemblage of artifacts other than ceramic vessels, reflecting diverse local crafts and imported goods. Among the crafts represented are pot making, carpentry/wood working, hide processing, weaving, bone/antler working, chipped and ground stone manufacture, and metallurgy (Fig. 9). The worked antler industry is particularly vibrant at Pecica compared to contemporary settlements and a wide range of ornamental items and tools are present. Most frequent are scrapers and perforators associated with hide working and similar activities, as well as heavy-duty hafted antler implements such as picks and hammer-axes[20].

The manufacture of most utilitarian items is ubiquitous on site and there is little change from early to later occupation phases. However, metal working does differ substantially. In the Early Period, there are very few items associated with metal production (e.g., slags, crucibles, tuyères, molds, etc.) or finished items. This stands in sharp contrast to the Florescent Period when metalworking tools and by-products are frequent, underscoring Pecica's role as a center for bronze production at that time.

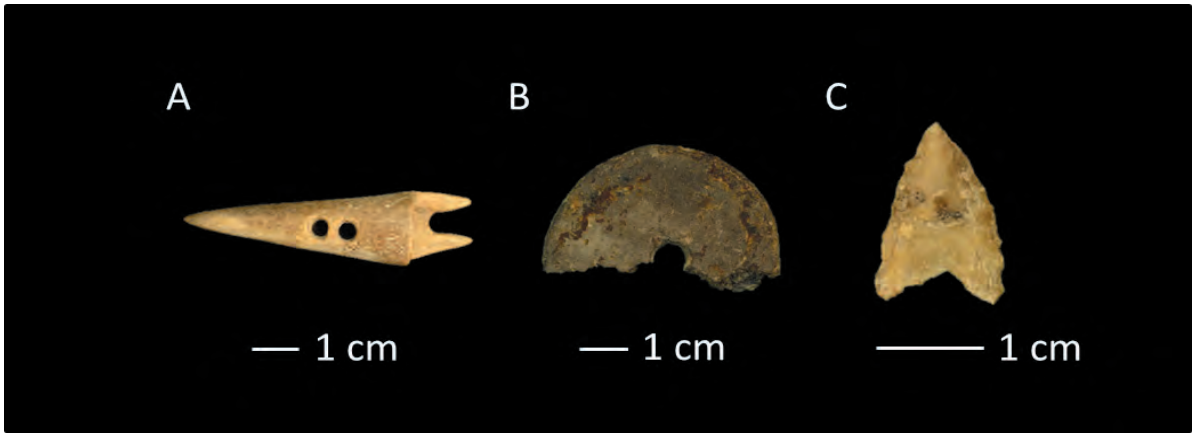


Fig. 9. Locally made craft items (scale units 1cm): A: antler harpoon head;
B: ceramic spindle whorl, C: chipped stone arrow head

Import goods are represented by raw materials and finished items deriving from diverse and sometimes distant origins (Fig. 10). The most common types are mineral resources, including metal ores and high quality stone for chipped and ground stone manufacture. While analysis of our current metallurgical assemblage is in progress, work by Junghans *et al.*[21]on previously excavated materials

[18] Patay 1995, 113–114.
[19] Horváth and Virág 2003, 127; Raczky 1995; Raczky, Siklósi 2013.
[20] Some of these heavy-duty antler implements were used as sockets or hafts for stone and/or metal axes.
[21] Junghans*et al*. 1968.

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suggests that copper was obtained from the Apuseni Mountains and southern Carpathians. Slags from two contemporary Mureş settlements in Hungary, Klárafalva-Hajdova and Kiszombor-Új-Élet, have similar compositions.[22]

Preliminary assessment of the 2013–14 Bronze Age lithic assemblage[23] shows a similar range of raw materials to those present in the 2008–9 sample[24]. These include Banat and Balkan flints, Szurdokpüspöki-Fony limnic quartzite, and Transdanubian radiolarite. In addition, high quality obsidian from sources near Vinicky, Slovakia was utilized (C1a source).[25]

A small number of items imported from outside the greater Carpathian region are also present, notably amber (presumably Baltic) and marine shell from the Mediterranean and/or Black Seas. Notably, a lump of raw amber was recovered from a large post associated with Structure 11 (Phase 5b), suggesting at least some degree of local amber bead manufacture. The marine shells include several *Columbella* shells, one of which is an unworked raw specimen from Structure 12 (Phase 7), and a *Cardium* shell fragment found outside Structure 11 (Phase 5b).

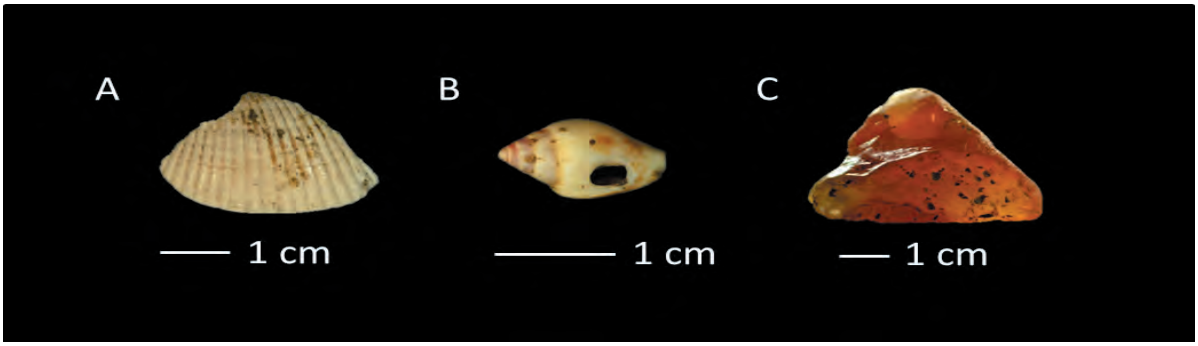


Fig. 10. Long-distance import goods from 2013 excavations (scale units 1cm):
A: *Cardium* shell fragment; B: *Columbella* bead, C: raw amber.

Subsistence

Systematic recovery methods, incorporating screening and large-scale flotation, allow the documentation of subsistence activities at Pecica "Şanţul Mare" to a fine degree. This includes production strategies, processing activities, and consumption practices for both plant and animal resources during the Bronze Age[26]. The results are briefly summarized here.

Faunal Remains

The basic core of the agro-pastoral economy remains relatively stable throughout the Bronze Age occupation[27]. The animal economy at Pecica is strongly focused on livestock production in all periods, with hunting, fishing, fowling, and mollusk collection playing secondary roles (Table 2). Ovicaprids, primarily sheep, are the most abundant domesticates, followed by pigs, cattle, horses.

However, there are some important changes over time. In the Early Period, there is somewhat greater emphasis placed on domesticates over wild resources. The importance of the individual livestock speciesis similar between the Early and Late Periods, with a preference for ovicaprids (primarily sheep). Both of these periods differ substantially from the Florescent Period, when horses are very abundant and the site likely served as a key horse producer within the region.

[22] Papalas 1992, 2008.

[23] While not considered here in detail, it should be noted that more than half of the chipped from the 2014 season was collected from Copper Age strata, despite the much smaller area of excavations. Chipped stone tools and debitage are particularly dense in these deposits and obsidian is twice as common as in the Bronze Age sample (25% vs. 12%)

[24] Biró pers. comm. K. Biró of the Hungarian National Museum is analyzing the Pecica chipped stone sample, the results of which have been completed for the 2008 and 2009 collections.

[25] Rosania and Barker 2009.

[26] Analysis of Copper Age plant and animal remains is currently in progress. It can be noted here, however, that there is a much larger proportion of cattle in the Copper Age deposits, particularly within the bone-rich Layer K. Preliminary botanical data are presented in Table 3.

[27] Nicodemus 2011, forthcoming; O'Shea *et al*. 2011, 71–72.

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The Early Period also differs significantly from later phases in terms of livestock management practices[28]. Cattle and especially sheep are being raised in more generalized husbandry systems, in which secondary products, such as dairy, fiber, and labor, play a greater role. This is seen in the relatively large proportion of older animals being consumed. In later periods, animals are raised primarily for their meat, marked by a strong shift in off-take patterns towards younger, prime-aged individuals.

Table 2. Pecica fauna by period (% NISP)[29]

	Ph 7	Ph 6	Ph 5b	Early Period	Ph 5a	Ph 4	Ph 3	Platform	Flor. Period	Ph 2	Ph 1	Late Period	Total
NISP	*322*	926	*2626*	***3874***	*616*	*3266*	1567	2514	***8444***	5136	2107	**7243**	***19561***
% Fauna by Class													
Mammal	*76,4%*	99,8%	*92,9%*	***93,2%***	*94,6%*	*88,9%*	89,3%	87,5%	***89,3%***	84,2%	86,4%	**84,8%**	***88,4%***
Mollusk	*23,3%*	0,0%	*5,4%*	***5,6%***	*4,9%*	*9,6%*	10,3%	12,4%	***9,9%***	14,1%	11,8%	**13,4%**	***10,4%***
Fish	*0,3%*	0,1%	*1,8%*	***1,2%***	*0,2%*	*1,4%*	0,4%	0,0%	***0,7%***	1,5%	1,8%	**1,6%**	***1,1%***
Bird	*0,0%*	0,1%	*0,0%*	***0,0%***	*0,3%*	*0,2%*	0,0%	0,1%	***0,1%***	0,1%	0,0%	**0,0%**	***0,1%***
Reptile	*0,0%*	0,0%	*0,0%*	***0,0%***	*0,0%*	*0,0%*	0,0%	0,0%	***0,0%***	0,1%	0,0%	**0,1%**	***0,0%***
% Domestic vs. Wild													
Domestic Mammal	*95,3%*	95,0%	*89,6%*	***92,4%***	*90,5%*	*88,2%*	84,6%	86,1%	***87,3%***	80,2%	80,7%	**80,3%**	***85,9%***
Wild Mammal	*4,7%*	5,0%	*10,4%*	***7,6%***	*9,5%*	*11,8%*	15,4%	13,9%	***12,7%***	19,8%	19,3%	**19,7%**	***14,1%***
% Livestock													
Ovicaprid	*37,8%*	60,6%	*47,4%*	***52,4%***	*42,1%*	*29,5%*	36,1%	36,0%	***34,6%***	45,1%	38,3%	**43,4%**	***41,5%***
Pig	*34,7%*	24,0%	*32,3%*	***28,8%***	*28,2%*	*25,1%*	31,3%	26,9%	***27,1%***	29,6%	37,1%	**31,5%**	***28,9%***
Cattle	*26,5%*	15,2%	*14,6%*	***15,9%***	*15,3%*	*17,9%*	17,0%	23,5%	***18,4%***	19,7%	19,8%	**19,8%**	***18,3%***
Horse	*1,0%*	0,2%	*5,7%*	***2,9%***	*14,4%*	*27,5%*	15,6%	13,7%	***19,9%***	5,6%	4,8%	**5,4%**	***11,3%***

Botanical Remains

While the range of plants identified at Pecica is remarkable, accounting for 132 different taxa[30], evidence for agricultural practices focuses on an unusually limited choice of crops (Table 3). Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) are the main staple crops. Einkorn is the most ubiquitous and overall most abundant. Barley is generally considerably less frequent, however it was recovered in thousands of seeds concentrated in one domestic oven (Feature 27, 2005) associated with Structure 11 (Phase 5b). Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and cultivated millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) are represented by a handful of seeds only. The scarcity of pulses is noteworthy, with a total of 20 remains between peas and lentils (*Pisum sativum* and *Lens culinaris*) in all the samples analyzed.

Of the broad variety of plants that were possibly gathered from the wild, the most common are fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) and elderberry (*Sambucu sebulus* and *S. racemosa*), which are particularly abundant in the Early Period, Phase 5b[31]. However, most of the wild plants occurring in the samples are weeds of the cultivated crops. Particularly numerous are *Bromus* sp. and *Festuca* sp. whilecorn-cockle (*Agrostem magithago*), diagnostic species of the segetal plant community (i.e., arable fields) associated with autumn sown crops and otherwise regularly attested in the Carpathian basin since the Neolithic, only occurs once in the samples. Other represented species, such as *Chenopodium album*,

[28] Nicodemus 2011, forthcoming.

[29] Phases with new faunal data are marked in italics. Note that portions of general fill layers from trench contexts were hand collected from shovel scraping rather than small hand tool excavation, which may result in the under-representation of very small bones (especially non-mammalian taxa).

[30] About ten liters of sediment have been sampled from every internal layer from each excavated structure and feature while two samples have been taken for each 2 × 2m unit of the general layers. So far 124 samples have been processed and more than 10,000 charred plant macroremains have been identified. The samples are characterized by a very low density of charred material, with most of them containing less than 50 remains. The recovered material is generally in a rather poor state of preservation. It is very fragmented and often missing diagnostic traits and/or external surfaces. For this reason, a high proportion of it could be identified at the family level only, or was not identifiable at all (35% could not be identified at any taxonomic level).

[31] The floristic composition of the external hearth, Feature 239, is extremely unusual, with a significant concentration of elderberry seeds mixed to crop processing debris.

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Fallopia convolvulus and *Polygonum aviculare*, are instead more characteristic of spring sowing. The barley seeds found in Feature 27 (2005) are indeed associated with significant quantities of black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), indicating that this cereal was sown in the spring. This species grows in sunny and well-drained soils, which suggests that cereal crops were not cultivated in the alluvial plain but rather in the upper drier fields.

Table 3. Pecica archaeobotanical assemblage by period (%NISP)

	Copper Age	Ph 7	Ph 5b	F.27*	Early Period	Ph 5a	Ph 4	Platform	Ph 3	Flor. Period	Ph 2	Ph 1	Late Period	Total
n	**44**	**118**	**1311**	**687**	***2160***	**1539**	**905**	**349**	**1053**	***4533***	**565**	**11**	***576***	**7313**
% Crops, Weeds, Wild														
Cereals total	**73,6%**	68,0%	50,1%	93,4%	***64,1%***	27,0%	45,0%	37,0%	69,0%	***44,5%***	43,0%	63,6%	***53,5%***	**58,9%**
Legumes	**2,6%**	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	***0,3%***	0,0	1,6%	0,7%	2,0%	***1,4%***	0,5%	9,0%	***4,7%***	**2,2%**
Weeds	**21,0%**	28,7%	38,0%	6,5%	***27,4%***	72,0%	50,0%	58,0%	28,0%	***52,0%***	55,0%	27,2%	***41,1%***	**35,3%**
Gathered	**0,0 %**	2,0%	11,3%	0,0%	***7,8%***	1,0%	3,0%	4,0%	1,0%	***2,2%***	1,0%	0,0%	***0,5%***	**2,6%**
% Cereal Crops														
Einkorn	**17,8%**	9,3%	19,7%	0,0%	***9,9%***	1,0%	12,0%	8,0%	17,0%	***9,5%***	14,0%	0,0%	***7,0%***	**11,5%**
Emmer	**0,0%**	0,0%	2,2%	0,0%	***1,1%***	0,0%	0,5%	0,0%	0,5%	***0,2%***	0,0%	0,0%	***0,0%***	**0,3%**
Wheat NID	**10,7%**	1,5%	1,6%	0,0%	***0,9%***	0,2%	3,5%	4,0%	5,0%	***3,1%***	2,0%	16,6%	***9,3%***	**6,0%**
Barley	**0,0%**	6,2%	19,4%	99,8%	***56,8%***	1,4%	8,0%	13,0%	7,0%	***7,4%***	3,0%	33,3%	***18,1%***	**20,6%**
Cereals NID	**71,4%**	35,9%	38,6%	0,0%	***20,3%***	10,0%	32,0%	37,0%	53,0%	***33,0%***	50,0%	33,3%	***41,6%***	**41,5%**
Chaff	**0,0%**	46,8%	18,1%	0,1%	***11,5%***	87,4%	44,0%	20,4%	20,4%	**20,4%**	20,4%	20,4%	**20,4%**	**20,4%**

Agricultural subsistence practices are consistent throughout the Bronze Age occupation of the tell. Staple crop choices, as well as their relative importance, do not change through time from the Early to the Late Period[32]. The analysis of plant remains supports some general considerations about patterns of crop processing and consumption activities in domestic structures and functional areas.

Overall, low proportions of processing debris characterize the plant assemblages. Chaff from glume wheat is present in less than 40% of the all analyzed samples but it is remarkably much more frequent in the samples from Phase 5a. The prepared surfaces excavated in Structures 6 and 7, almost exclusively contain chaff, together with a few weeds. In Structure 8, a considerable concentration of chaff is associated with fat-hen and an unusual variety of weeds, clearly representing the by-products of grain cleaning. This could be explained as evidence for crop processing on site, but, given the peculiarity of these structures and their non-domestic function, other interpretations are just as possible, since chaff can also be used as temper, tinder, fodder and for animal bedding. Despite these anomalies in Phase 5a, domestic structures generally show a high proportion of clean grains and a usual scarcity of chaff and weeds. Consumption activities seem to be prevalent, while the processing of crops was done elsewhere. This is particularly evident for Structure 11, immediately preceding the Florescent Period, and for the structures of Phase 3, the acme of the Florescent Period, while in the domestic structures of the Late Period there is a greater taxonomic variability and a slight decline in the proportion of processed grains. The absence of clearly identifiable storage features in all the excavated structures (except the earliest house, Structure 12) might suggest a communal or central storage in another area of the settlement.

[32] Few samples from the earliest Bronze Age levels and even less from the Copper Age levels has been analyzed; further excavation of Phase 7 contexts and J-L Layers is needed to determine the degree of continuity or transformation in the agricultural economy at Pecica.

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Conclusions and Future Directions

The 2013–14 excavations produced significant new information about the early occupation sequenceat Pecica "Şanţul Mare". The Early Bronze Age settlement was founded around 2000 cal. BC, constructed on top of a levelled Middle Copper Age site. There is considerable continuity in settlement organization between early and later Bronze Age periods encountered thus far[33] and most day to day activities remain more or less the same. Indeed, the basic organizational features all seem to have been in place since the initial founding of the Mureş Culture settlement. However, in the Florescent Period there is intensification of key economic sectors, notably local production of high value goods such as metals and horses, which corresponds to its rise in regional prominence.

Future work will expand the areal extent of excavations within the earliest Bronze Age occupation in order to better understand the circumstances that led to its establishment during the height of the Mureş Culture regional expansion around 2000 BC and the organization of this initial settlement.

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[33] At least within the main excavation block through Phase 5b. There is some suggestion that the earliest Bronze Age occupation may differ as Structure 12 has a unique, off-set orientation; further excavations in these deep layers will clarify larger-scale organizational patterns in these initial phases.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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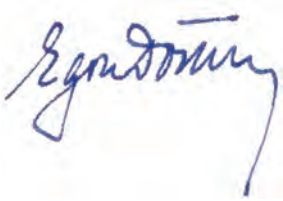
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Observations Regarding the Dacian Discoveries made on the site of Zăbrani "La Pârneavă", Arad County (first-second century A.D.)[1]

Alexandru Berzovan

Abstract: During the 1965–1985 period the archaeology of Arad experienced a special impetus in the research of the traces of the Dacian civilization. The investigations have mainly envisaged the fortifications and possible fortifications of the Dacians. Nevertheless, returning to the "rural" world one can note that almost no data is available. The present study discusses a series of archaeological materials that have remained unpublished, found on the multi-stratum site of Zăbrani "La Pârneavă", archaeologically researched between 1973 and 1975. The discovered materials are rather few in numbers and they exclusively consist of pottery. The majority of these items have been found in the culture layer, except for some items discovered in two complexes: one pit-house and one pit. The absence of documentation does not allow one to establish the precise use of the pit. On the basis of the pottery, the Dacian remains there can be dated to the wider interval of the first-second century A.D., namely not earlier than 50 A.D. and not later than the middle of the second century A.D. Paleobotanical analyses performed on the site suggest a survival economy.

Keywords: Lower Mureș, Zăbrani, period of the Dacian kingdom, Dacian pottery.

Introduction

During the 1965–1985 period the archaeology of Arad experienced a special impetus in the research of the traces of the Dacian civilization[2]. The investigations have mainly envisaged the fortifications and possible fortifications of the Dacians, but, for various reasons, the majority of the discovered materials, with the notable exception of those from Pecica "Șanțul Mare"[3], have remained, until now, insufficiently valorized.

One thus knows rather little on the Dacian fortifications from this area. Nevertheless, returning to the "rural" world one can note that almost no data is available. The repertory available at this stage of research mainly includes settlements the existence of which has been postulated on the basis of surface researches. Very few of them have been researched through excavations or text excavations of any type[4].

The present study discusses a series of archaeological materials that have remained unpublished[5], found on the multi-stratum site of Zăbrani "La Pârneavă", archaeologically researched between 1973 and 1975. The rich Paleolithic materials discovered there have been published during time in several distinct studies[6], but the Dacian discoveries have not been yet presented in detail, as they have only been mentioned in brief informative notes in a series of local newspapers[7].

Unfortunately, the excavation documentation preserved in the archive of the Arad Museum Complex is incomplete[8]. and this renders all interpretative initiative significantly more difficult. Prof. Eugen Pădurean, who took part in the excavations, has kindly provided several completions.

---

1 English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

2 For an evaluation of the stage of research, see Berzovan 2013a, 75–76.

3 Crișan 1978.

4 For example Zdroba 1982; Barbu, Mureșan 1987; for further details, see Berzovan 2013a.

5 The late V. Boroneanț, leader of the excavation, has allowed me to publish the Dacian materials from Zăbrani ever since 2010. I would also like to thank the collective of the Arad Museum Complex (Prof. Dr. Peter Hügel, Dr. Victor Sava and Dr. Florin Mărginean) for all their support.

6 Boroneanț 1979; Boroneanț, Boroneanț 2002, 13–52.

7 Pădurean 1972; Dörner 1975; Dörner 1976; see also Manea 1973 and Hayer 1973 for other reactions to the discoveries from Zăbrani in that era's printed media.

8 One cannot exclude the possibility that other documents, that I was unable to access, are kept in the private collection of the late V. Boroneanț.

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I. The archaeological site of Zăbrani "La Pârneavă"

From a geographic perspective, the discussed site is located in the north-western extremity of Lipovei Hills, i.e. on the place where they meet the Mureș Meadow. This was the western part of pre-Roman Dacia (Pl. 1/1).

The spot is located in the margin of a high terrace that dominates with ca. 20 m. the lower surrounding areas. There are favorable habitat conditions: in this area, River Mureș exits the mountains and enters, making several meanders, the Western Plain through the wide gulf of the Lipova – Păuliș Depression.

Mureșului Meadow, in the ancient times marshy and submitted to periodical floods, could not have been integrated into the agricultural circuit, but it provided an abundance of game, oysters, and fish to the human communities. North of the great river, the short and abrupt peaks of Zarandului Mountains, well forested, provided an abundance of timber. There were also underground resources, among which copper is the most important, to be found in the area of Cladova[9].

On the other hand, the southern bank, dominated by the gentle extensions of Lipovei Hills that are gradually lost into the High Vinga Plain, has been fit for the practice of agriculture. The highest concentration of habitation traces in this very area (Pl. 1/2) might not be a simple coincidence[10].

What local communities were unable to obtain locally was the object of trade (and, maybe, plunder), as the Mureș Valley was in the old times an important commercial artery that connected the Transylvanian area and the Pannonian Plain.

The site on the spot called "La Pârneavă" was discovered in the summer of 1972, during field researches performed by Eugen Pădurean. The identification of significant Paleolithic and third-fourth century A.D. finds, both in "La Pârneavă" and in close proximity, in the area called "Dealului Viilor", on that occasion, has triggered the start of the first systematic archaeological researches in the area in the subsequent year. Thus, in 1973, a team consisting of Vasile Boroneanț, Egon Dörner, Marin Cârciumaru, John Nandriș, and Eugen Pădurean started the first excavations in "Dealul Viilor", revealing a rich lithic material from the Middle and Upper Paleolithic. During the subsequent year a smaller team, consisting of V. Boroneanț, E. Dörner, and E. Pădurean, continued and extended the excavations also in "La Pârneavă"; on that occasion they have also identified traces of material culture from other periods such as the First Iron Age, the period of the Dacian Kingdom, the third-fourth centuries A.D., and the Early Middle Ages.

II. Dacian discoveries

Rather few Dacian materials were discovered and they consisted of just pottery. The majority were found inside the culture layer, except for some items found in two complexes: one pit-house and one pit[11]. As for the pit-house, I could not identify it on the excavation ground plan at my disposal; its shape, dimensions, and outlook remain unknown. The recovered materials consisted of pottery fragments made on the potter's wheel or hand modeled.

Equally scarce information is available on the pit. It is indicated on the only existing ground plan of the site (see Pl. 3). Its exact shape cannot be established; in the upper part, the pit is cut by an early medieval dwelling. The diameter of the pit's bottom seems to have measured around 1.50 m. As for the inventory, it seems to have been rather varied: pottery fragments modeled by hand and on the potters' wheel, clay weights, and spindle weights. No data is available on the position of these items inside the pit.

The location of the archaeological sections could not be established on site and field researches have not led to relevant results either.

Despite its modest character, the Dacian site from Zăbrani was the only one in the Lower Mureș

[9] Giușcă, Bleahu 1966.

[10] For a detailed analysis of pre-Roman Dacian habitat from the area where River Mureș enters Aradului Plain, see Berzovan, Coatu 2011.

[11] In a popularizing article (Dörner 1976, 6), the author spoke of half pit-dwellings but also surface dwellings and several "refuse pits". Due to the mentioned deficiencies, I was unable to verify these data.

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Valley to benefit from paleobotanical analyses. Thus, a series of analyses performed on a lot of seeds recovered during the archaeological researchers performed there[12] provide several pieces of information on the settlement's economy. Specialists were able to establish the existence of the following species: *Triticum diccocum* (ancestral wheat), *T. Monococcum* (Einkhorn wheat), *Setaria sp. Italica* (?) (Foxtail millet), and *Panicum miliaceum* (Proso millet)[13]. The restricted repertory of wheat and millet species suggests a restricted agricultural production, at a subsistence level, envisaging simple but resistant varieties. During Antiquity, all the four species mentioned above were used as nourishment[14]; various recipes of food and porridge were probably cooked with ground grains.

III. Chronology and importance of the discoveries

It seems that the chronology of the Dacian vestiges from "La Pârneavă" has generated certain problems, so that researchers have provided, in time, two distinct datings: during the pre-Roman Dacian period[15] and during the Roman period[16]. The presence in this settlement of a lot of materials obviously dated to the third-fourth centuries A.D. (that I shall not present here) probably contributed to this situation.

In the absence of relevant metal items, it is difficult to establish a solid chronology. I shall nevertheless subsequently present several observations mainly based on the material recovered from the pit. The few globular or bell-shaped pots present in that context (see no. 10, 11, and 12) represent "archaic" shapes that betray the influence of the pottery traditions of the First Iron Age. They were almost certainly initially part of an earlier habitation layer disturbed by the Dacian pit.

At first glance, the majority of recovered archaeological materials belong to the transition horizon from "classical" Dacian shapes and those from the Roman period. For example, the reconstructed jar (no. 1), with atypical decoration (see Pl. 1a and 1b), can be included from a morphological perspective to the slim, elongated type. This is a relatively common shape, with analogies in numerous sites throughout pre-Roman Dacia: Cetățeni (from the upper layer)[17], Sighișoara "Wietenberg"[18], Pietroasele "Gruiu Dării"[19], Poiana[20], Răcătău[21] etc. As for its chronology, the shape is especially typical to the first century A.D.[22], but it also features in the material culture of the Dacians during the Roman period[23].

As for the cup fragments (no. 2, 4, and 5), it is rather difficult to say if they were once part of fruit-bowls or other types of vessels. Anyway, their morphology also seems to suggest a later dating – one can mention some very good analogies from the site in Segvár – "Oromdülö" (Hungary)[24].

A ring-shaped bottom, made on the potter's wheel and fired in an oxidizing atmosphere (no. 16), probably belonged to a *pythos*, a type of pot frequent in the pottery repertoire of the first century B.C. – first century A.D.[25].

Thus, starting from these preliminary observations, the pit could be dated, with due caution, to the first-second century A.D., no earlier than the first century A.D. and no later than the beginning of

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12 Nandriș 1981, 238; Cârciumaru 1996, 59. R. N. L. B. Hubbard performed the determinations, in England.

13 Nandriș 1981, 238.

14 Suciu 2009, 118.

15 E. Dörner (1975, 7) speaks of "beautifully ornamented pottery from the period of the Dacian state"; during the subsequent year, in a new popularizing article (1976, 6), the Dacian traces from Zăbrani were discussed beside those from Clit, Pecica, Berindia. In the inventory catalogue of the Arad Museum Complex part of the items from Zăbrani are also dated to the first century B.C. – first century A.D.

16 For example RAJ Arad 1999, 136; Luca 2006, 245.

17 Măndescu 2006, Pl. 42/1.

18 Andriţoiu, Rustoiu 1997, fig. 62.

19 Dupoi, Sîrbu 2001, fig. 70/3.

20 Vulpe, Teodor 2003, fig. 158/2.

21 Căpitanu 1986–1987, fig. 30/2,4.

22 Matei 2011, 49–50.

23 In the Carpian environment for example (Bichir 1973, pl. XLIV, pl. XLV, etc.); a morphologically similar pot, decorated with "tamga"-type marks, was found in Șiria (Arad County), dated to the wider interval of the first-third century A.D. (Berzovan, Pădurean 2010).

24 Istvanovits *et al.* 2005, pl. 7/1; pl. 12/6; pl. 31/3, dated to the second century A.D. Nevertheless, in my opinion, taking into consideration the illustrated material, the Dacian habitation from "Oromdülö" seems to have started earlier.

25 See the discussions in Glodariu 1995.

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the second century A.D.; the same dating can be extended to the rest of habitation traces identified there. The fruit-bowl foot fragment (no. 43), but also the bowl fragment (no. 44), found inside the settlement, seem to complete these observations.

A series a questions arise on the importance of the discoveries, i.e. on the pit's role and function. It is difficult to state if this was an ordinary pit, for provisions – possibly also a refuse pit – or a ritual pit. The argument that forces one to take into consideration the second hypothesis as well is the inventory that includes spindle-weights and clay weights, the presence of which is more difficult to explain in the case of a simple storage pit. On the other hand, the inclusion of a pit in the group of ritual pits involves a vast argumentative analysis, in which the inventory only represents one element among all the characteristics taken into consideration[26]. In this context, according to the present conditions, a definitive verdict cannot be reached.

An interesting problem relates to the significance of the artistic ornaments from the reconstructed jar (no 1, Pl. 4/1a and the unfolded decoration, 1b), that lack analogies[27]. At first glance, they might be stylized renderings of vegetal or solar motifs, maybe in connection to the era's beliefs and superstitions, as their cardinal location seems to suggest as well. Nevertheless, the five smaller veins, radially starting from the two hooks, might also indicate a much stylized depiction of an open palm. Just as likely, the ornaments could be devoid of all meaning, the simple result of the potter master's inspiration. Beyond these possible interpretations, their meaning (or lack of meaning) is difficult to establish.

IV. Final observations

Therefore, the site in Zăbrani "La Pârneavă" consists of traces of a Dacian settlement of rural character, modest from an economical perspective, very likely based on a subsistence-type economy, according to the paleobotanical analyses. The presence of spindle-weights and also of clay weights indicate the fact that domestic crafts were practiced inside the settlement. On the other hand, the lack of metal items, imports, and coins suggests a certain poverty of the site and its inhabitants; this image can be, nevertheless, relative, as a deposit of tools and weapons was found in Chesinț and the items might have hypothetically belonged to certain local communities.

New researches will have to complete the information provided by the present study and I hope that the future publication of Dacian materials from near-by sites where excavations have been performed (Cladova, Șoimoș), will further complete the picture of Dacian traces at the entrance of River Mureș into Aradului Plain.

Appendix 1: Catalog

I shall subsequently present the archaeological materials that I have analyzed. I shall not dwell on the description system, with the corresponding categories, as it is detailed in one of my previous articles[28].

Materials recovered from the pit

1. (Pl. 4/1a,b)
Code: 15 557; **Type:** jar; flared rim, flattened end; flat base, no sole; slightly deformed; **Technique:** hand modeled; reducing firing; blunt wooden instrument; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 13.5 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 11 cm; Ø $_{median}$: 14.5 cm; Ø $_{base}$: 8.5 cm; H. $_{total}$: 23.5 cm; H. $_{upper}$: 13.5 cm; H. $_{lower}$: 10 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.7 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; average roughness; accented strength; inclusions of sand, in moderate quantity; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed horizontally, in the upper half of the pot. Four hook-shaped veins start from the girdle; two such "hooks" generate five smaller veins, placed in radial positions; **Place of discovery:** theDacian pit.

2. (Pl. 5/2)
Code: 15 576 – 15 579; **Type:** fruit bowl (?); flat rim, strongly flared, flattened end; well-profiled shoulder; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; mix firing, predominantly reducing; traces of spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 25.3 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.8 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric, brown-reddish spots; polished on both sides; very low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

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[26] See also my analysis of the ritual pits from Unip (TimișCounty), Berzovan 2013b.

[27] I do not mean the two simple hooks, variations of a relatively common decorative motif, but the other two hooks from which five smaller veins start in a radial manner.

[28] Berzovan 2014; see also Teodor 2001 for methodological considerations on the description of fabric characteristics.

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3. (Pl. 5/3)
Code: 15 580; **Type:** cooking pot; rim with flattened end, slightly flared; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 28 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 24.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.4–0.5 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; low roughness; average hardness; without visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

4. (Pl. 5/4)
Code: 15 581; **Type:** fruit bowl (?); strongly flared rim, rounded end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 25 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5 –0.8 cm; **Aspect:** dark-grey fabric; low roughness; average hardness; without visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

5. (Pl. 5/5)
Code: 15 583; **Type:** fruit bowl (?); rim with rounded end, slightly everted; cup with poorly profiled shoulder; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 23.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.8 cm; **Aspect:** coffee-colored fabric; blackish slip on the inside; low roughness; average hardness; sand in small quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

6. (Pl. 5/6)
Code: 15 584; **Type:** cooking pot (?), rim; slightly in-turned rim, rounded end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 18 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.7 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; low roughness; average hardness; very little grit; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

7. (Pl. 5/7)
Code: 15 586; **Type:** bowl (?), fragment; strongly flared rim, flattened end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; oxidizing firing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 22 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 20.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.9 cm; **Aspect:** reddish fabric, with grey core; red slip, polished, on both sides; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

8. (Pl. 6/8)
Code: 15 575; **Type:** cooking pot, rim; strongly flared rim, rounded end; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; spatula traces; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 29 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 25 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8 –0.9 cm; **Aspect:** dark grey fabric; average roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

9. (Pl. 6/9)
Code: 15 561; **Type:** jar, fragment; slightly flared rim, flattened end; **Technique:** hand modeled; reducing firing; traces of spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 20 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 19.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 1–1.2 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in large quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

10. (Pl. 6/10)
Code: 15 560; **Type:** pot, fragment; slightly in-turned rim, flattened end; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly oxidizing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 20 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1 cm; **Aspect:** coffee-color fabric (on the outside), brick-red (on the inside); accented roughness; accented hardness; sand and grit in large quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

11. (Pl. 6/11)
Code: 15 558; **Type:** pot, fragment; in-turned rim, flattened end; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly reducing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 17 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1 cm; **Aspect:** brick-red fabric (on the outside), brown (on the inside); accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in moderate quantity; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed horizontally and ovoid-shaped button; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

12. (Pl. 6/12)
Code: 15 550; **Type:** bowl (?), fragment; flared rim, rounded end; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; traces of fingers; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 24 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.8 cm; **Aspect:** coffee-color fabric (on the outside), brown (on the inside); accented roughness; average hardness; sand in small quantity**; Decoration:** horizontal alveoli girdle; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

13. (Pl. 7/13)
Code: 15 549; **Type:** fragment, base; flat base, without sole; **Technique**: negligently modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly reducing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{fund}$: 15 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1.2 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; very accented roughness; low hardness; sand and grit in large quantity; strong secondary firing on both sides; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

14. (Pl. 7/14)
Code: 15 567; **Type:** fragment, base; flat base, poorly profiled sole; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{fund}$: 9 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; dark-grey slip, polished on the outside; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

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15. (Pl. 7/15)
Code: 15 569; **Type:** fragment, base; flat base, no sole; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; traces of spatula, finger marks; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{base}$: 8 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 1.4 cm; **Aspect:** dark-grey fabric; polished on the outside; low roughness; average hardness;no visible inclusions; displays an orifice performed after firing with a sharp metal instrument; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

16. (Pl. 7/16)
Code: 15 570; **Type:** pythos (?); ring-base, poorly profiled sole; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; oxidizing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{base}$: 9.7 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1 cm; **Aspect:** brick-red fabric; polished on the outside; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; slight secondary firing on both side; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

17. (Pl. 7/17)
Code: 15 574; **Type:** fragment, base; flat base, poorly profiled sole; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{base}$: 4 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.4–0.6 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

18. (Pl. 7/18)
Code: 15 565; **Type:** cooking pot, base; flat base, no sole; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula, finger marks; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{base}$: 13.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1.3 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; dark grey slip polished on the outside; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

19. (Pl. 8/19)
Code: 15 551; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly oxidizing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1 cm; **Aspect:** brick-red fabric (outside), coffee-color (inside); average roughness; average hardness; sand in small quantity; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed horizontally; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

20. (Pl. 8/20)
Code: 15 552; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8 cm; **Aspect:** blacking brown fabric; average roughness; accented hardness; sand and grit in small quantity; **Decoration:** displays a horizontal alveoli girdle and a horizontal line, incised with a blunt-ended instrument; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

21. (Pl. 8/21)
Code: 15 553; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly reducing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.6 = 7 cm; **Aspect:** brownish brick-red fabric; average roughness; accented hardness; sand in moderate quantity; **Decoration:** horizontally placed vein, carelessly performed; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

22. (Pl. 8/22)
Code: 15 554; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1.5 cm; **Aspect:** blackish brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in large quantity; **Decoration:** horizontally placed alveoli girdle; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

23. (Pl. 8/23)
Code: 15 555; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly reducing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in large quantity; **Decoration:** horizontal alveoli girdle; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

24. (Pl. 8/24)
Code: 15 556; **Type:** pot fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; oxidizing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.7 cm; **Aspect:** brick-red fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in large quantity; **Decoration:** horizontally placed vein, pinched; **Place of discovery:** Zăbrani, La Pârneavă, the Dacian pit.

25. (Pl. 8/25)
Code: 15 557; **Type:** fragment, wall; straight rim, flattened end; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.7–0.8 cm; **Aspect:** coffee-color fabric (outside), grey (inside); average roughness; average hardness; sand in small quantity; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed under the rim, carelessly made; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit.

26. (Pl. 8/26)
Code: 15 559; **Type:** fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly oxidizing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6 –1 cm; **Aspect:** coffee-color fabric (outside), brown/brick-red (inside), black core; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in average quantity; **Decoration:** displays small button applied on the pot's wet fabric; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

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27. (Pl. 9/27)
Code: 15 562**; Material:** burnt clay; **Dimensions:** Ø: 4.8 cm; Ø $_{orifice}$: 0.7 cm; H. $_{total}$: 3.5 cm; **Description:** approximately bi-trunk-shaped object, carefully modeled by hand, reducing firing, brown color, displays a central undecorated orifice; **Function:** spindle weight or toy ("spinning top"); **Degree of preservation:** good; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

28. (Pl. 9/28)
Code: 15 548; **Type:** cup – oil lamp(„căţuie"); notched rim, flared, with rounded end; flat base, no sole; full lower handle; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; finger marks; with secondary firing and smoked on the inside; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 10.6 cm; Ø $_{base}$: 5.2 cm; H. $_{total}$: 5.2 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in small quantity; **Decoration:** displays a notched rim; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

29. (Pl. 9/29)
Code: 15 563**; Material:** burnt clay; **Dimensions:** Ø: 4.8 cm; Ø $_{orifice}$: 1 cm; H. $_{total}$: 3 cm; **Description:** trunk-shaped object, modeled by hand, reducing firing, brown-grey in color, displays a central orifice. It displays two cuts inside the orifice, performed after firing; **Function:** spindle-weight or toy ("spinning top"); **Degree of preservation:** good; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

30. (Pl. 9/30)
Code: 15 587; **Type:** handle, fragment; ovoid-shaped in profile; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{handle}$: 1.5 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in average quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

31. (Pl. 9/31)
Code: 15 564; **Material:** burnt clay; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{total}$: 3 cm; Ø $_{orifice}$: 0.8 cm; H. $_{total}$: 2 cm; **Description:** bi-trunk-shaped object, carefully modeled by hand, reducing firing, blacking-brown in color, displays a central orifice. Ornamented with two horizontal straps consisting of three zigzag lines each, placed on the two halves. It also displays straps consisting of two horizontal lines each placed in the upper part, the lower part, and in the middle. The decoration, performed in a rather careful manner, was made with an instrument with a sharp tip; **Function:** spindle weight; **Degree of preservation:** good; **Place of discovery:** the Dacian pit.

32. (Pl. 10/32)
Code: 15544; **Material:** clay; **Dimensions:** H: 16.6 cm; l: 8–11 cm; Ø $_{orifice}$: 1 cm; **Description:** pyramid-trunk-shaped object, with one hollowing at the end; reducing firing; displays inclusions of sand in average quantity and grit in small quantity; secondary firing on the base; **Function:** clay weight; **Degree of preservation:** good, the item is entirely preserved; **Place of discovery:** Dacian pit

33. (Pl. 10/33)
Code: 15 545**; Material:** burnt clay; **Dimensions:** H: 17 cm; l: 5– 11.2 cm; G: 6–11.2 cm; Ø $_{orifice}$: 1.2 –1.5 cm; **Description:** pyramid-trunk-shaped object, carelessly modeled, in the upper part it displays an orifice performed before firing; mix firing, predominantly oxidizing; as inclusions it contains sand, grit, and chaff in small quantity; **Function:** clay weight; **Degree of preservation:** good.

Other materials

34. (Pl. 11/34)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_bordei_1; **Type:** cooking pot, fragment; rim with two steps, slightly flared, rounded end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; traces of spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 15 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 13.3 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; polished on the outside; very low roughness; accented hardness; as inclusions, mica in small quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

35. (Pl. 11/35)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_bordei_4a,b; **Type:** cup – oil lamp("căţuie"); flat base, no sole; flared rim, rounded end; lowered handle, circular in section (broken); **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; finger marks; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 19 cm; Ø $_{base}$: 9.2 cm; H. $_{total}$: 8 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.9 –1.3 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in moderate quantity; secondary firing and smoking on both sides; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

36. (Pl. 11/36)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_pit-house_5; **Type:** fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–0.9 cm; **Aspect:** blackish fabric (outside), brown (inside); accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in average quantity; secondary firing on the outside; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed horizontally; **Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

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37. (Pl. 11/37)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_pit-house_6; **Type:**cup – oil-lamp("cățuie") fragmentary, handle; circular profile; **Technique:** modeled by hand; oxidizing firing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{handle}$: 1.2 cm; **Aspect:** brown/brick-red fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in moderate quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated;**Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

38. (Pl. 11/38)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_pit-house_3; **Type:** fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.8–1 cm; **Aspect:** blackish brown fabric (outside), brown (inside); accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in average quantity; **Decoration:** horizontally placed alveoli girdle; **Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

39. (Pl. 11/39)
Code: Zăbrani 1975_E_pit-house_2; **Type:** fragment, wall; **Technique:** modeled by hand; mix firing, predominantly reducing; **Dimensions:** Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1 cm; **Aspect:** brown fabric (outside), reddish-brown (inside); accented roughness; accented hardness; sand in moderate quantity; **Decoration:** alveoli girdle placed horizontally; **Place of discovery:** section E, pit-house.

40. (Pl. 12/40)
Code: Zăbrani_E_1; **Type:** fragment; strongly flared rim, flattened end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula, polishing tool; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 18 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 14.6 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.7 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric, slightly polished on the outside; low roughness; accented hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E**.**

41. (Pl. 12/41)
Code: Zăbrani_E_3; **Type:** fragment; flared rim, rounded end; lower handle, ovoid-shaped in profile (broken); **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 17.2 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 14 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.9 cm; Gr. $_{handle}$: 0.7–1.2 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; average roughness; average hardness; grit in small quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E**.**

42. (Pl. 12/43)
Code: Zăbrani_E_4; **Type:** jar; flared rim, rounded end; **Technique:** modeled by hand, carelessly; reducing firing; finger marks; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 16.8 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 15.7 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–1.3 cm; **Aspect:** blackish fabric; accented roughness; accented hardness; grit in average quantity; secondary firing and smoking on both sides; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E**.**

43. (Pl. 12/43)
Code: Zăbrani_E_2; **Type:** fruit bowl (foot); **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{base}$: 17 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.6–0.8 cm; **Aspect:** blackish-grey fabric; brown core; average roughness; accented hardness; mica in small quantity; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E**.**

44. (Pl. 12/44)
Code: Zăbrani_E_9; **Type:** bowl; slightly flared rim, flattened end; **Technique:** wheel-thrown; reducing firing; spatula, polishing tool; **Dimensions:** Ø $_{mouth}$: 12 cm; Ø $_{neck}$: 11.5 cm; Gr. $_{wall}$: 0.5–0.7 cm; **Aspect:** grey fabric; polished on both sides; very low roughness; average hardness; no visible inclusions; **Decoration:** undecorated; **Place of discovery:** section E**.**

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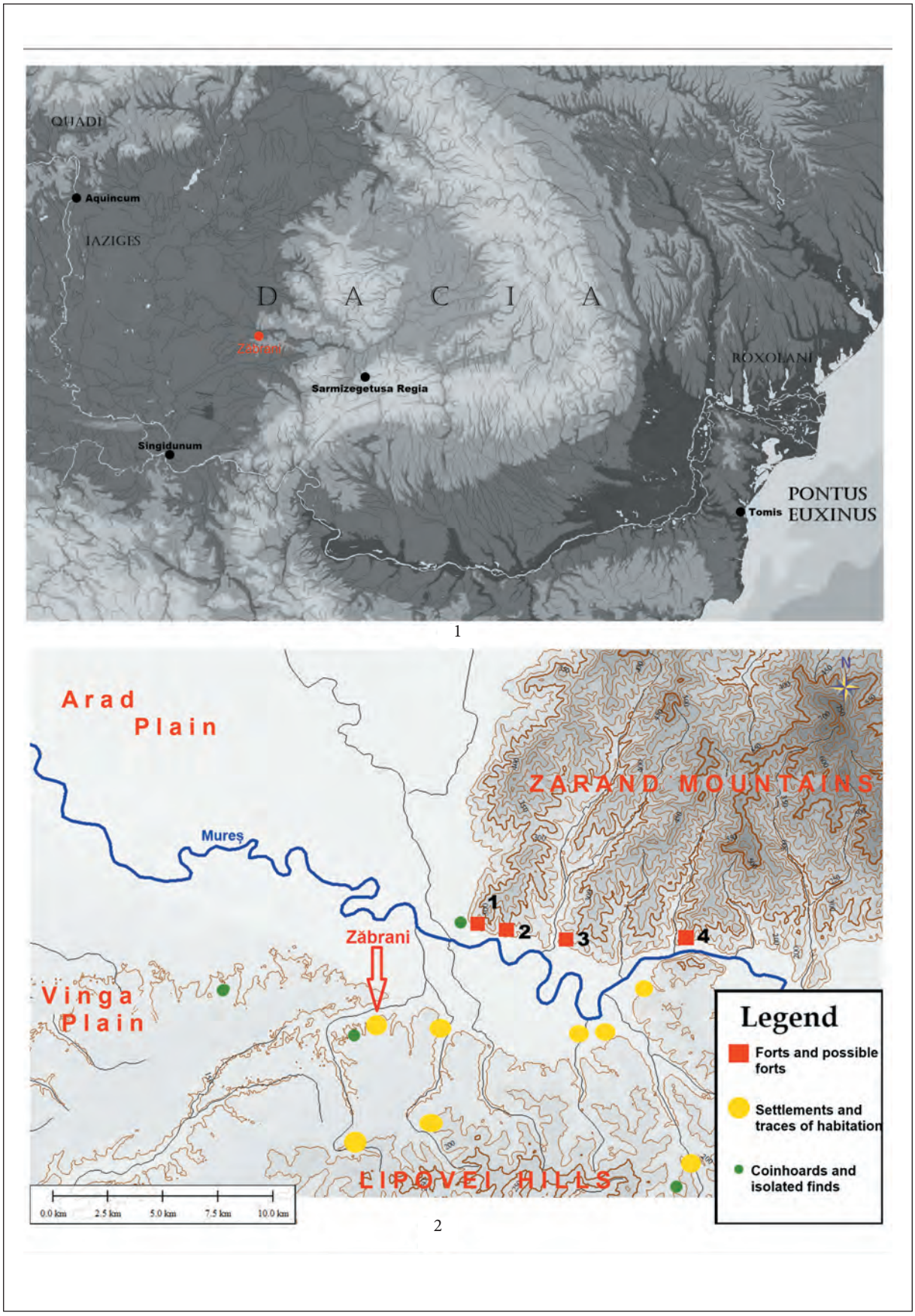
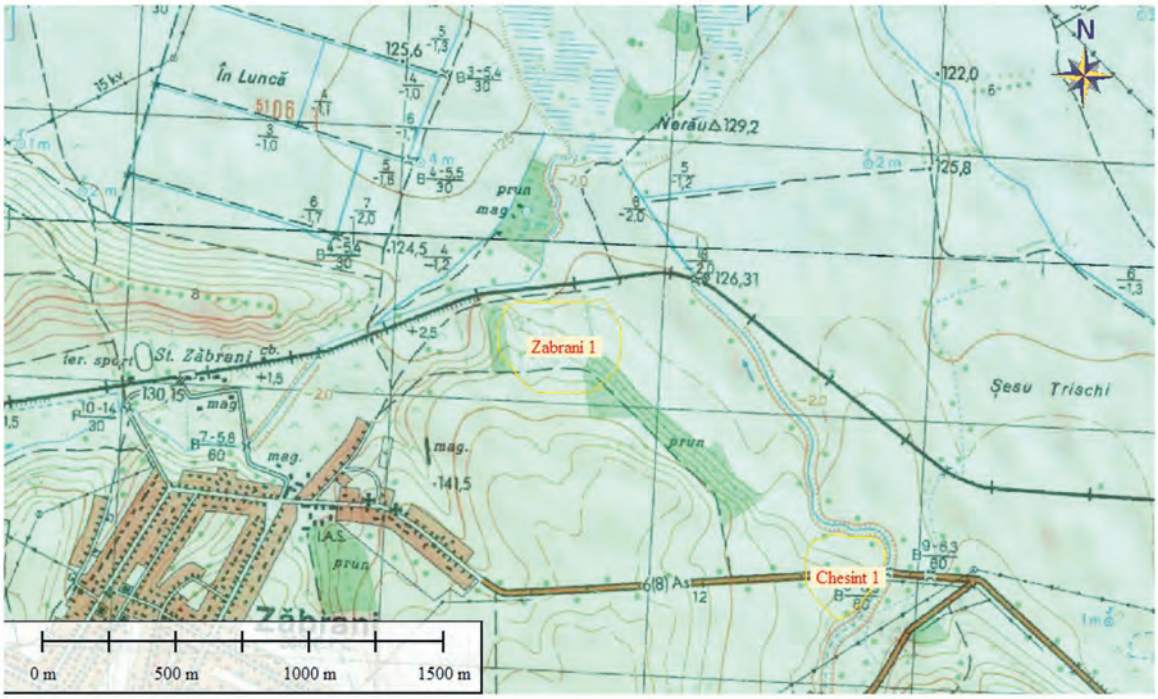


Plate 1. 1. Map of pre-Roman Dacia with the location of the site under discussion; 2. Lipova – Păuliș Depression: 1. Păuliș "Dealul Bătrân"; 2. Păuliș 2; 3.Cladova "Dealul Cetății"; 4. Șoimoș "Dealul Cetății".

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2

Plate 2. 1. Zăbrani "La Pârneavă" (topographic map 1:25 000); 2. Zăbrani "La Pârneavă" (ortho-photoplan).

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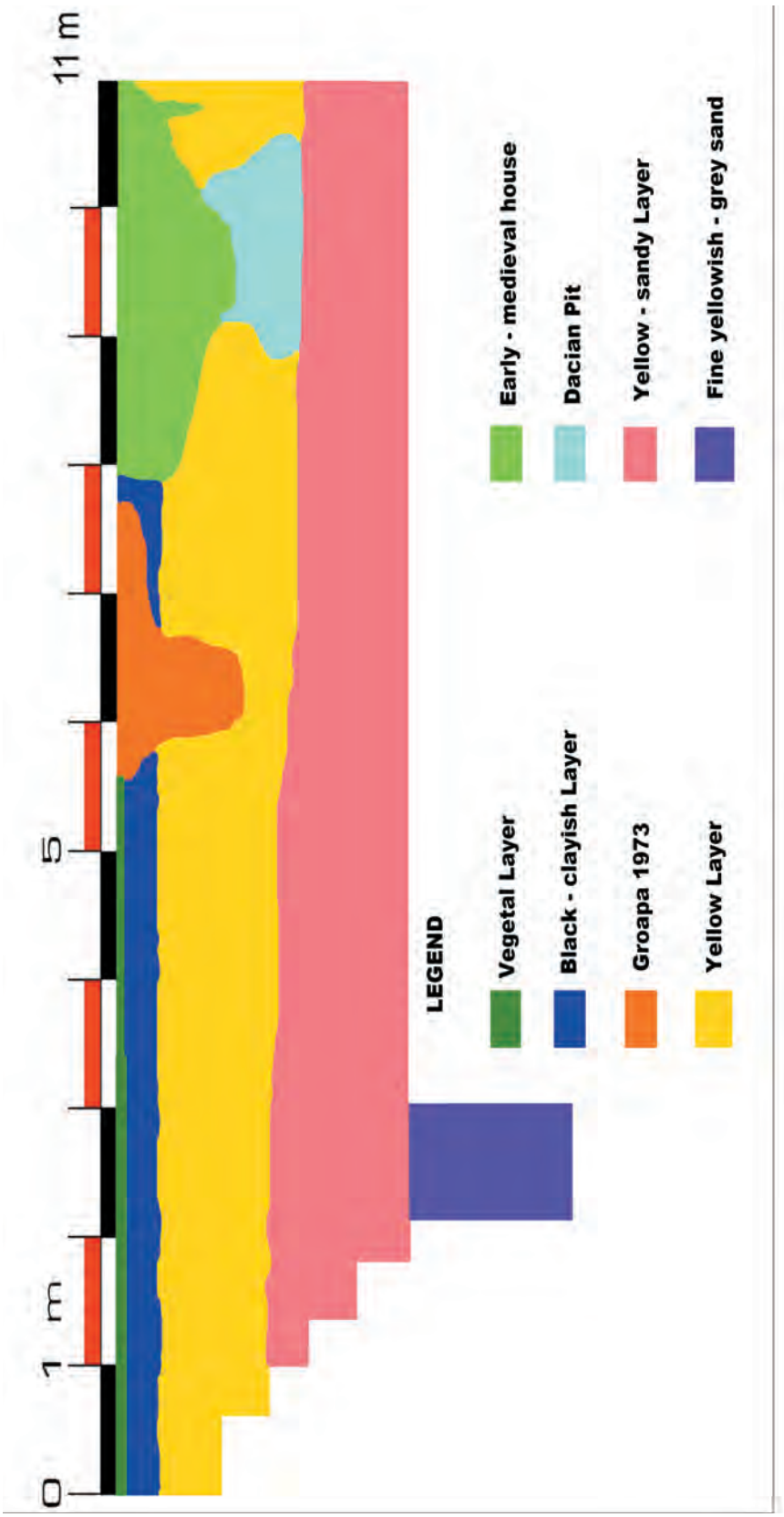


Plate 3. Ground plan of the excavations from "La Pârneavă".

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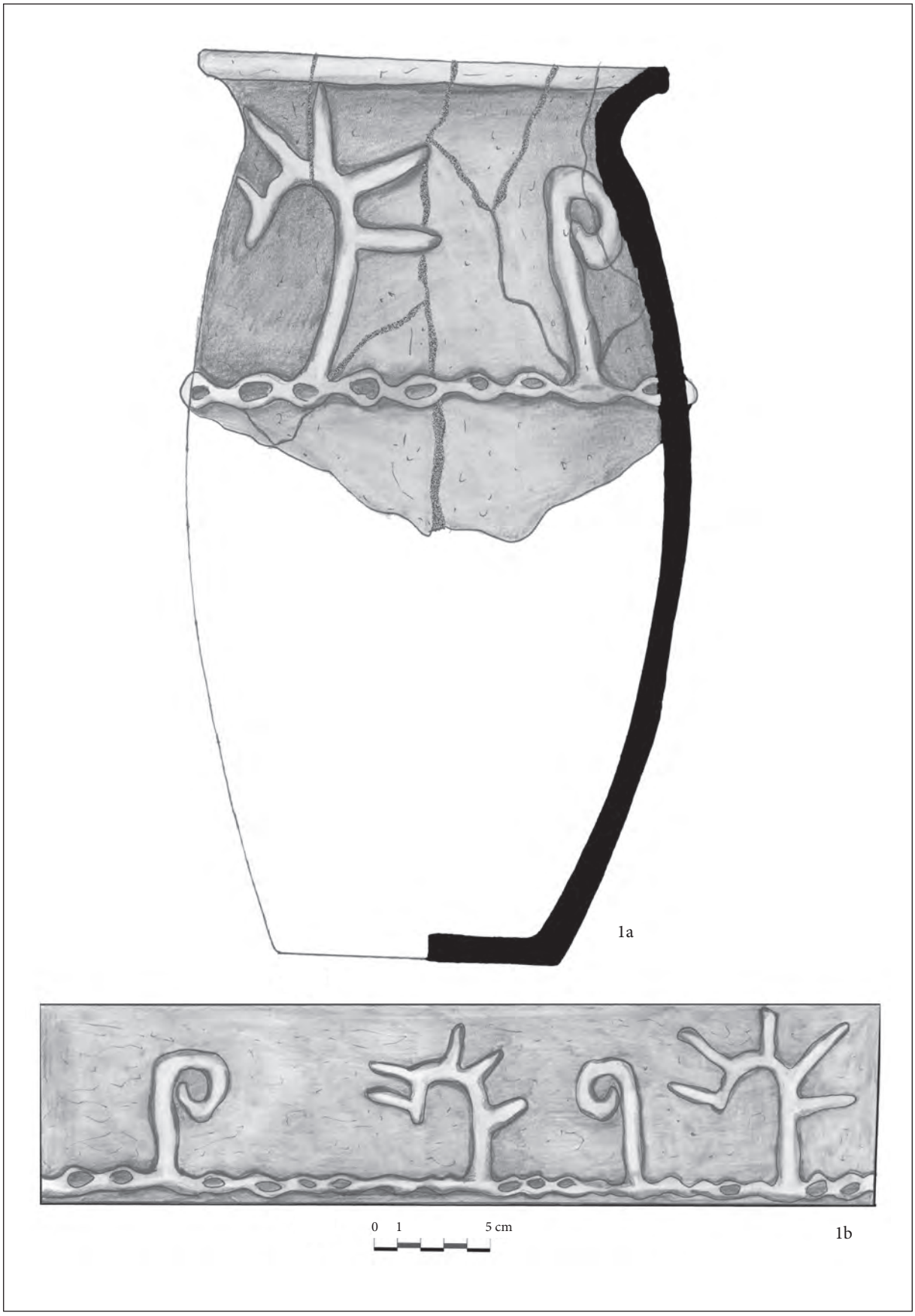


Plate 4. Decorated jar, modeled by hand.

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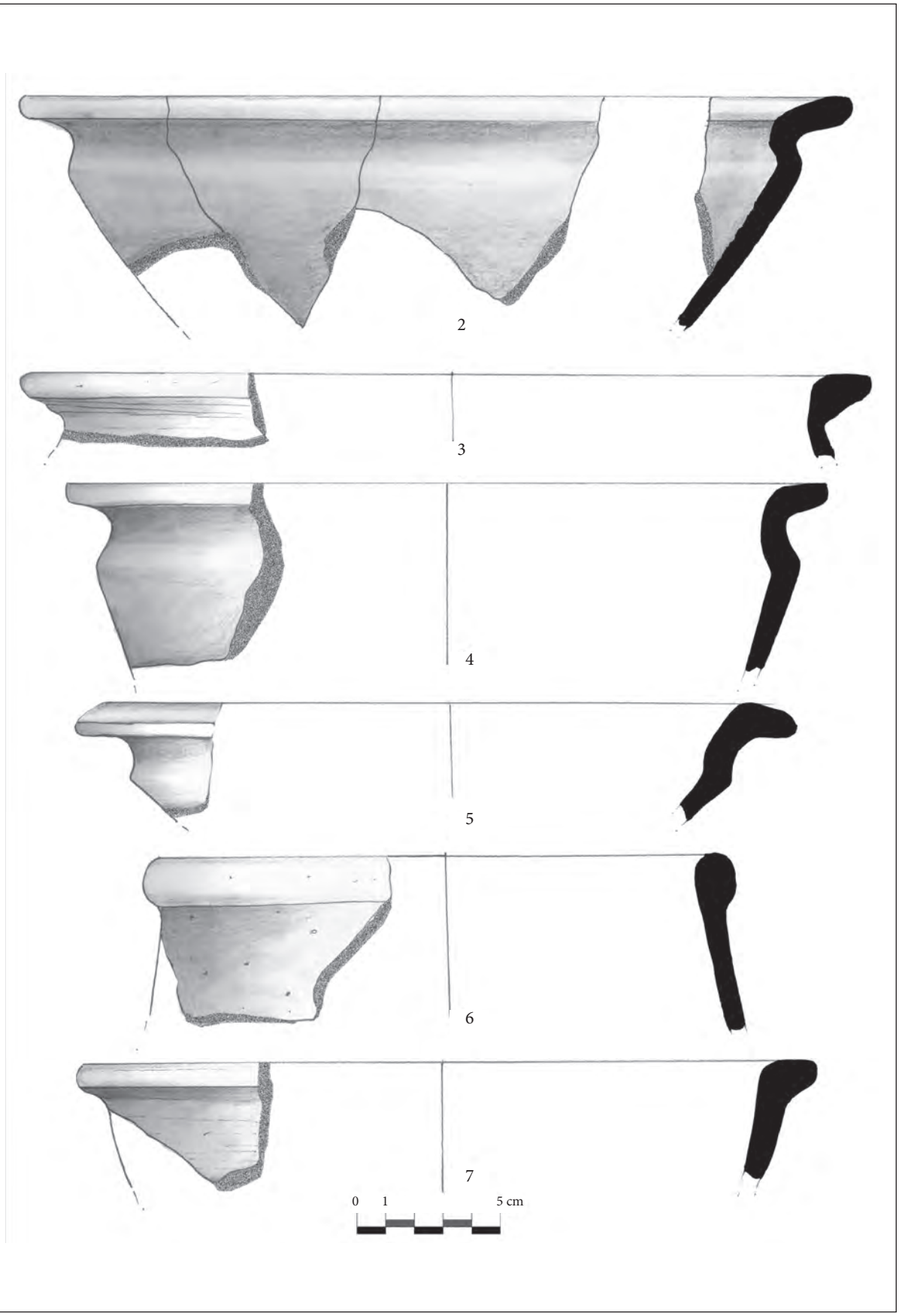


Plate 5. Various categories of pots.

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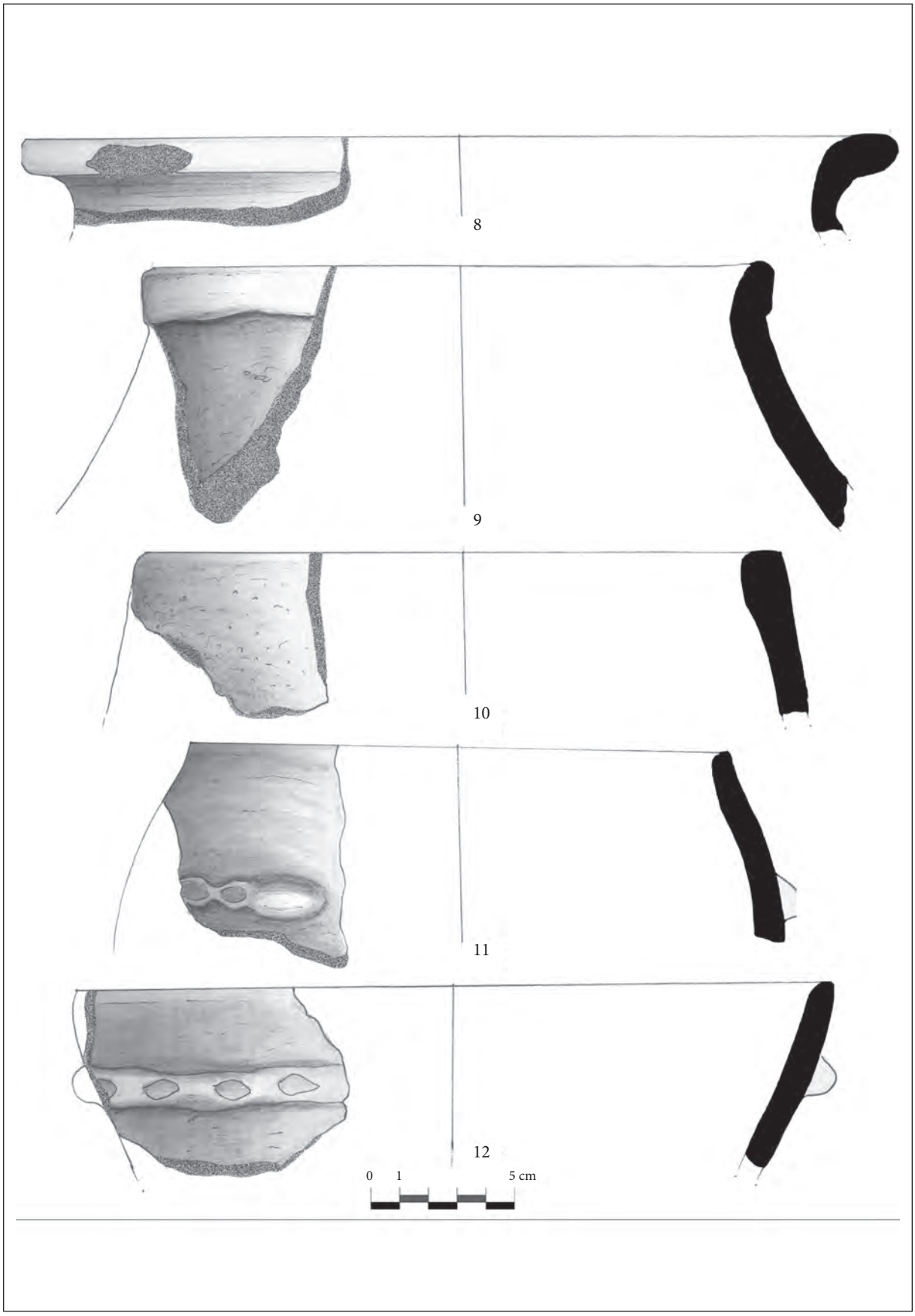


Plate 6. Various categories of pots.

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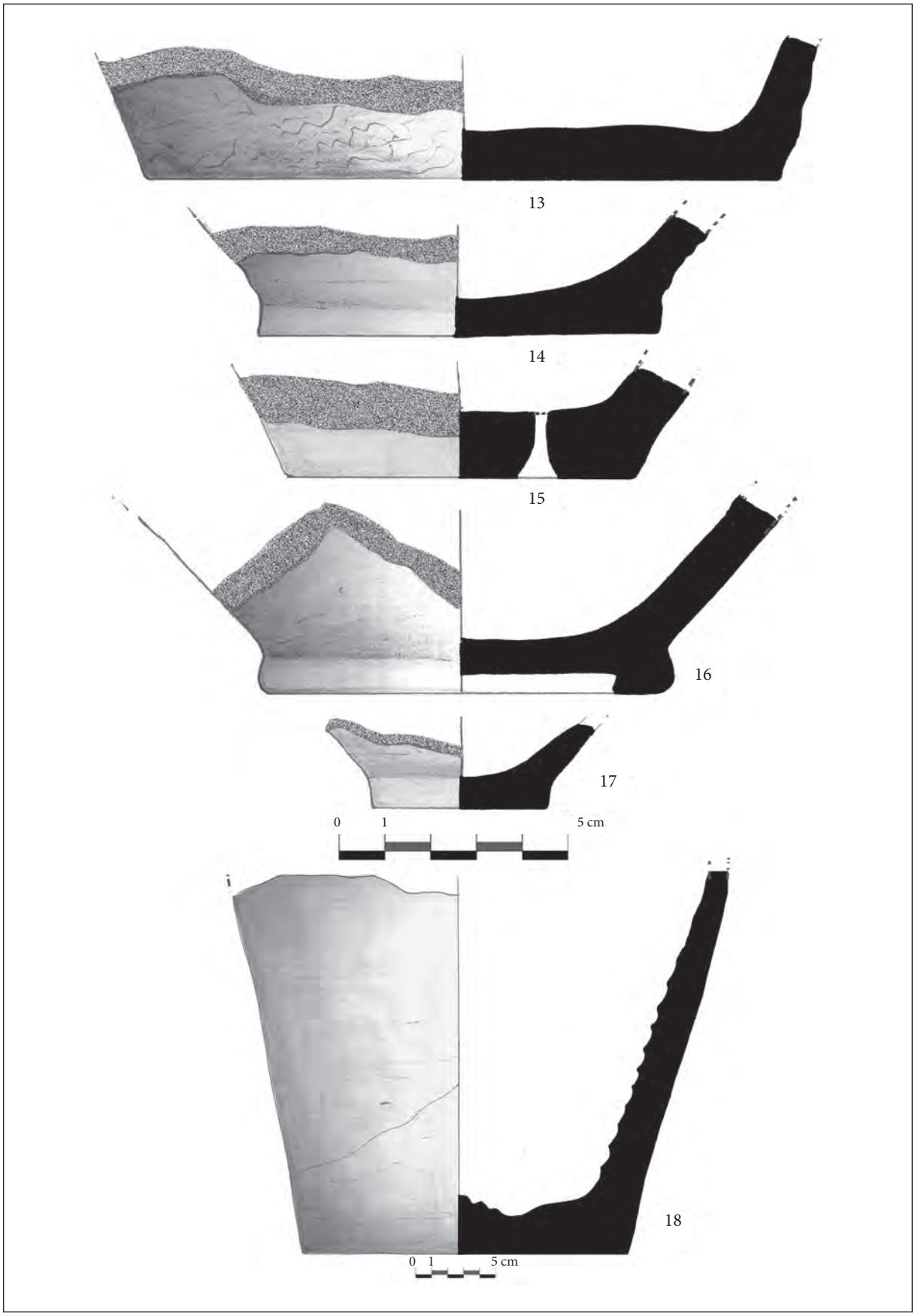


Plate 7. Pot fragments (bases).

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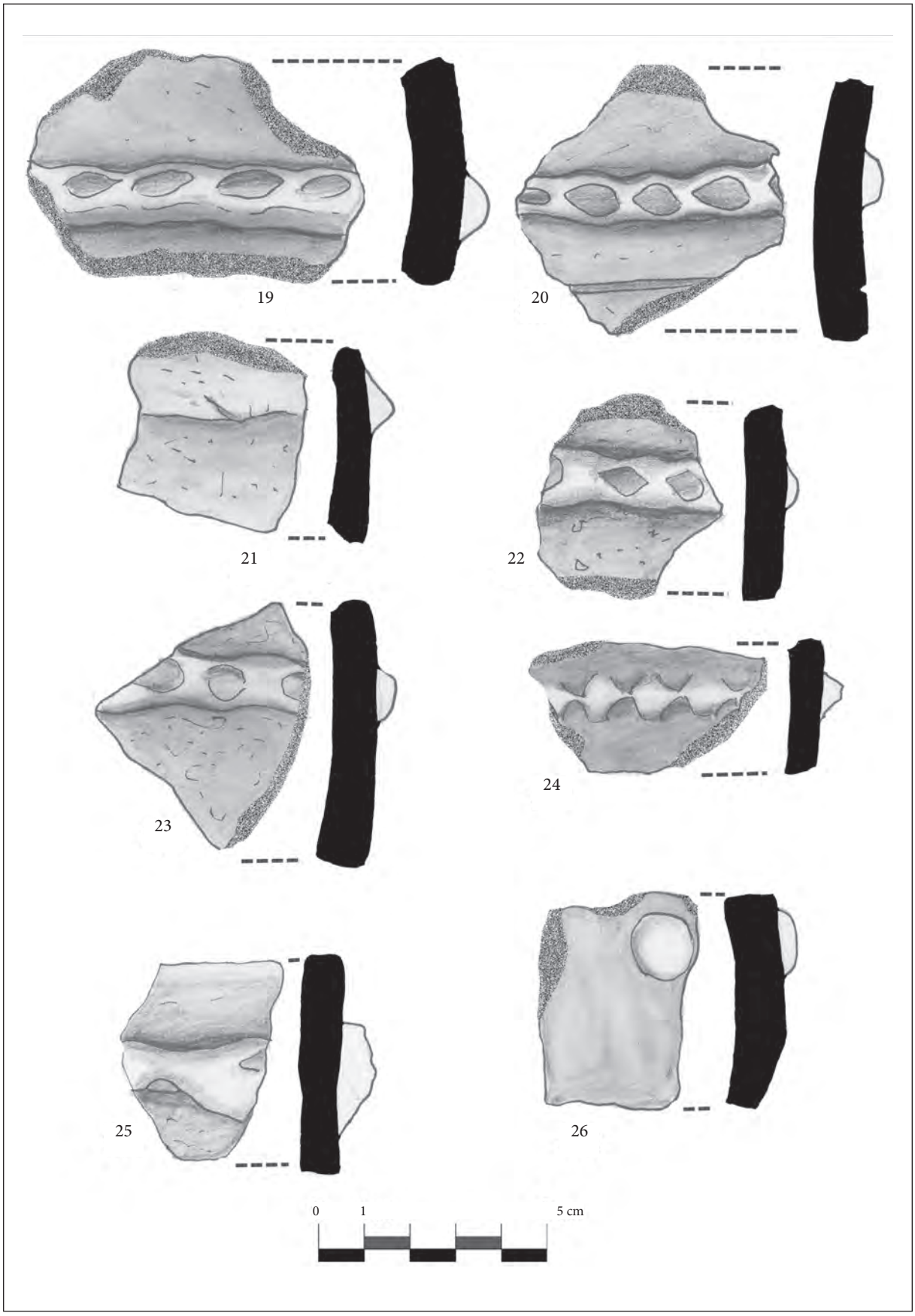


Plate 8. Pot fragments (walls).

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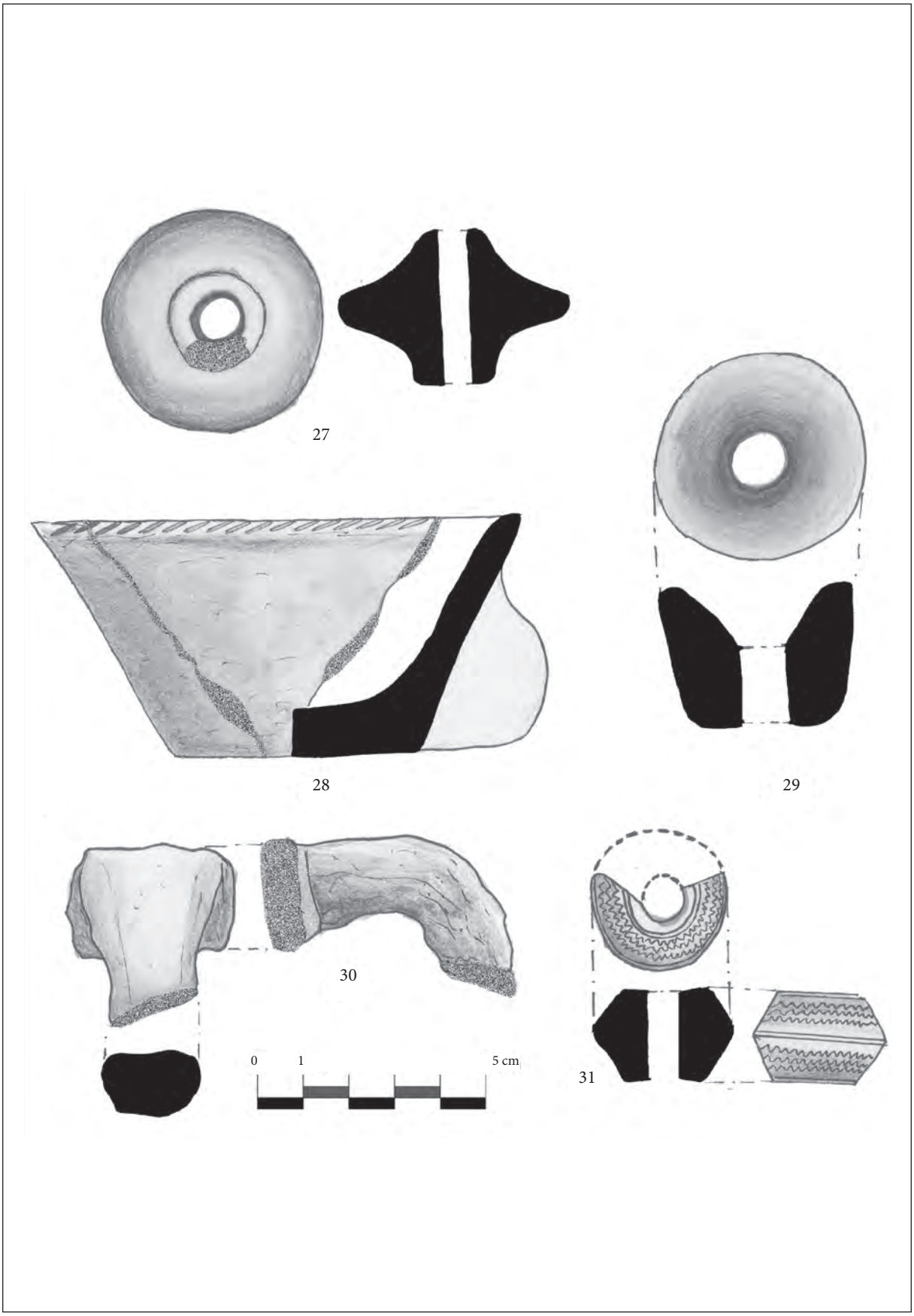


Plate 9. Various categories of burnt clay items.

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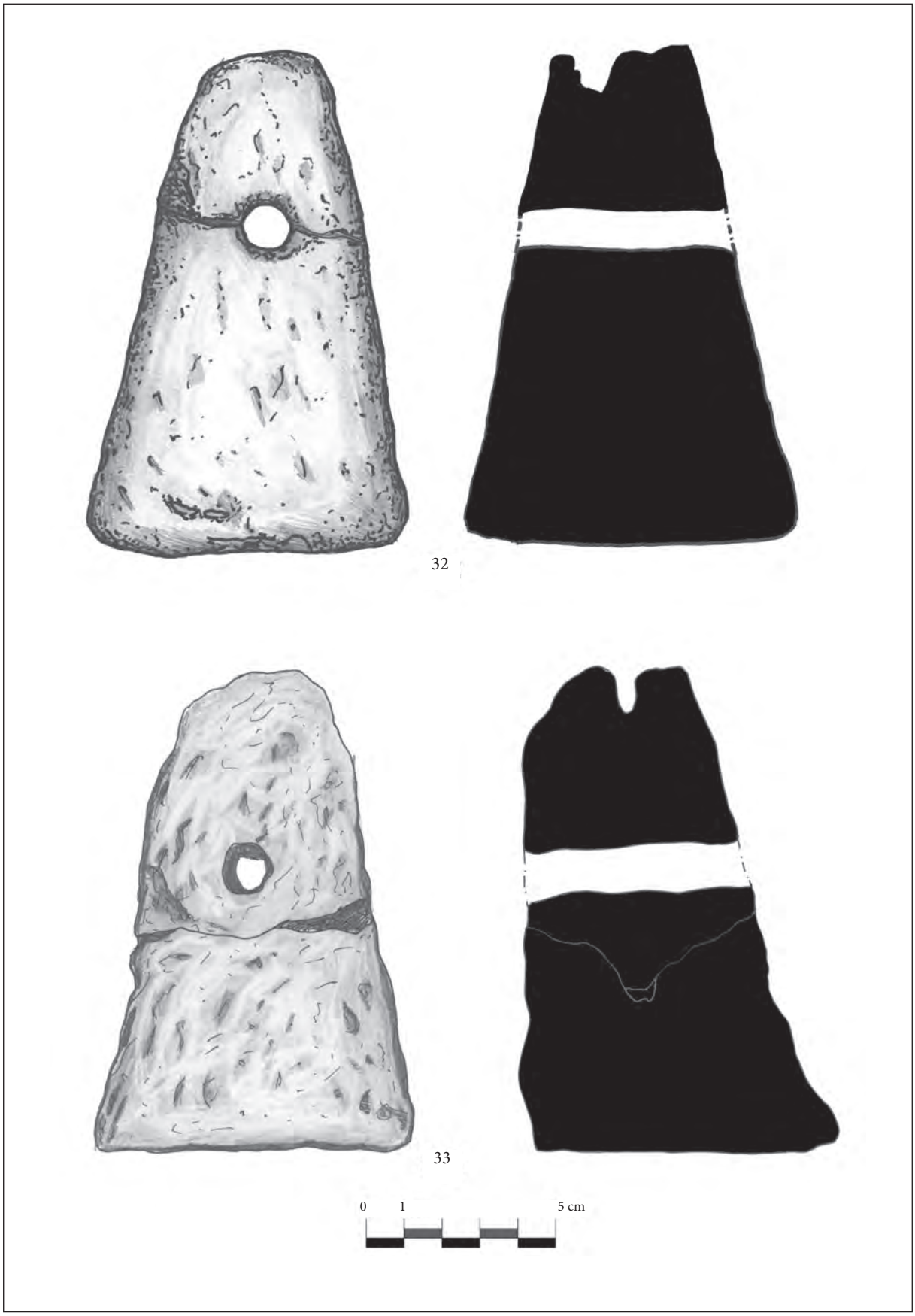


Plate 10. Clay weights.

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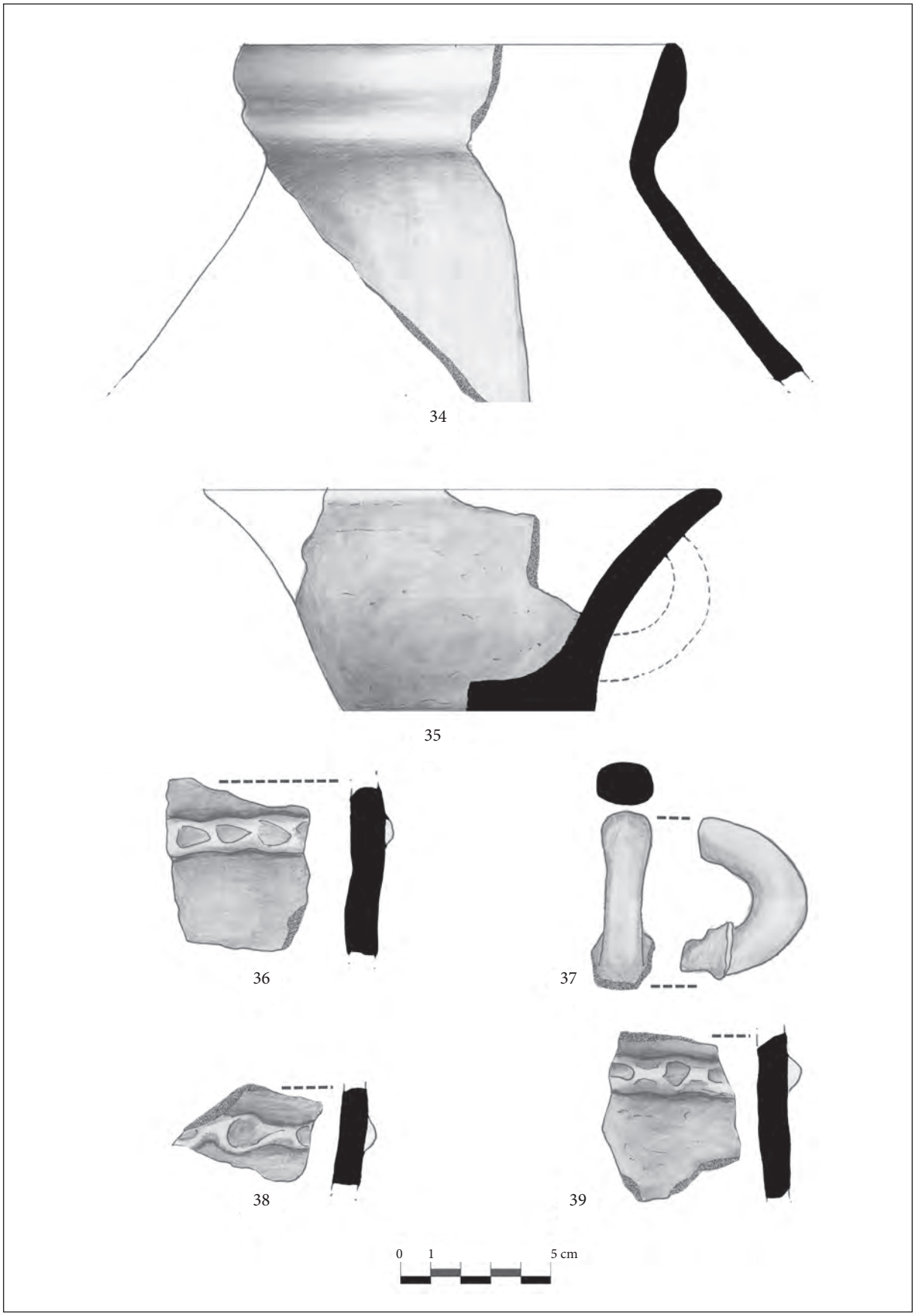


Plate 11. Various categories of pots.

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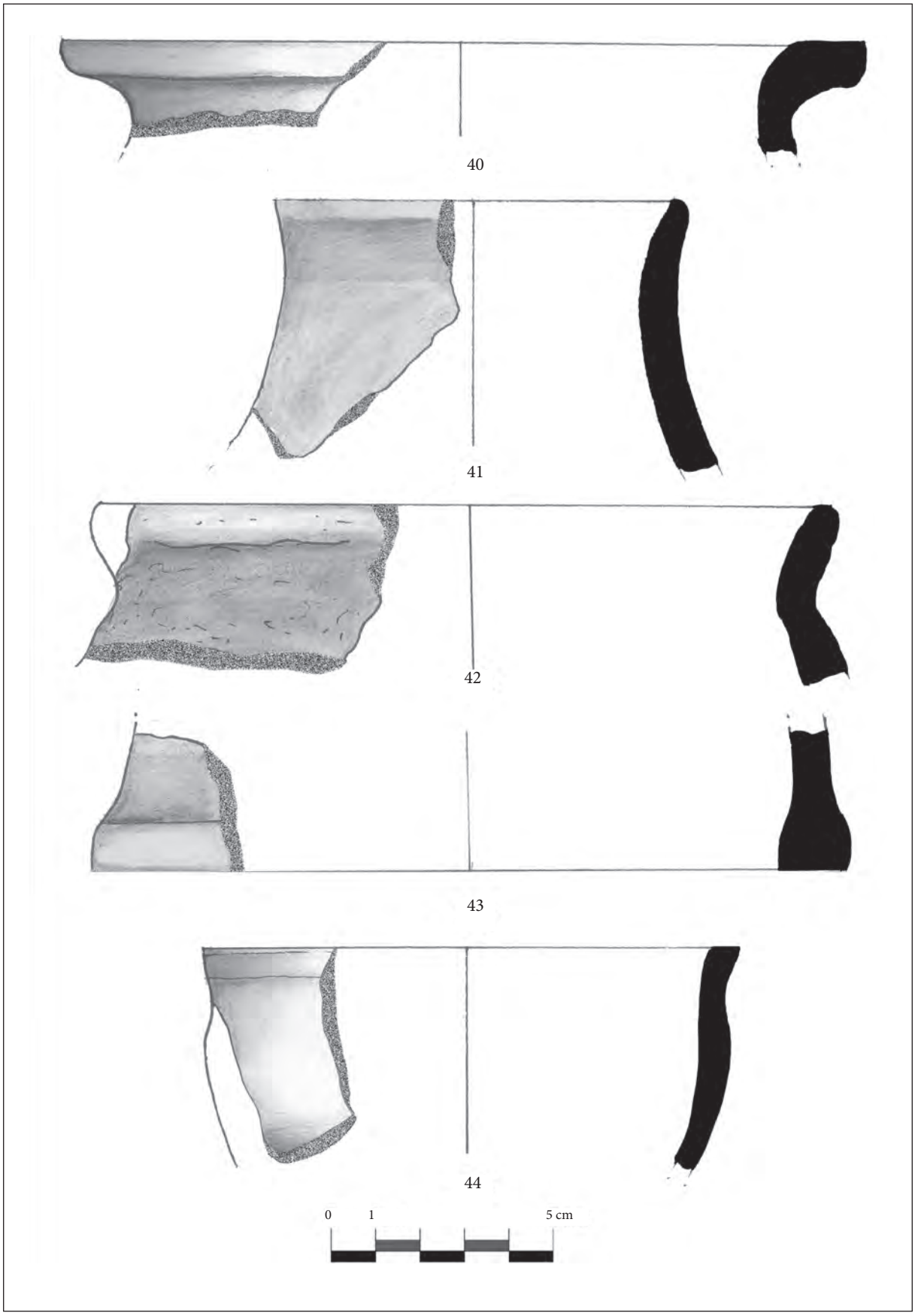


Plate 12. Various categories of pots.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
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DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
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GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
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MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
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Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
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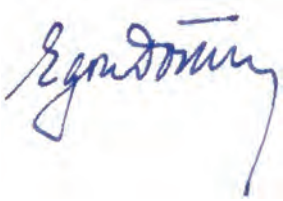
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"Omnia mutantur, nihil interit." About a funeral statue from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa[1]

Ştefana Cristea

Abstract: The present paper represents the preliminary research of a Roman, marble funerary statue preserved in the collection of the Museum Complex in Arad. The headless statue was found in Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa and represents a female, in natural size, elegant and nicely carved, that belongs to the *palliata* type of female sculptural depiction. The item discussed in the present article joins other six statues of the type already mentioned, discovered in Roman Dacia. It might have been carved out of Bucova marble in the workshop (or one of the workshops) which functioned there between the middle of the second century and the middle of the third century A.D.

Keywords: funerary statue, Roman Dacia, *pallium*, marble, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, headless statue.

Roman funerary statues portrayed the civilian elites in order to preserve the memory of the deceased and played a very important role in reflecting the world of that period and the social relations within it. The interpretative possibilities, but also the inherent value of a statue that used a known visual type spread across the Roman Empire[2] were much higher and it addressed at a larger number of people than if a singular portrayal had been used. The standardized and idealized types of sculptural representations helped not only in deciphering the intended message to the viewer, but also in achieving a serial production of such sculptures. This leads to a specific language for the funeral statuary representations. The relation between a certain typology, already in use, and the person to be depicted was very dynamic. It included the defining of the social status, the relationship between individuals and the Empire etc. This language aimed to reflect the deceased's traits of character through both portrait and gestures and to provide information concerning his/her place in society through dress, posture, and attributes[3]. The colors that covered the statues, just like the clothes they wore, must have also played an important part in the way the viewer deciphered the message[4]. In seems that, nevertheless, in the case of female funerary statues, the rendering of clothes according to reality was less important, as the draping copied the model of famous Greek statues in order to emphasize the qualities of the depicted woman (fertility, modesty, beauty, and serenity)[5].

The funerary statues were meant to remind to the descendants the main moral qualities of the deceased, qualities important in Roman society[6]. Elite members, after death, became an inspiration for the rest of the society, models to be followed. But neither the individuals, as they were in life, with strengths and weaknesses, were not forgotten. For this were the "doubles", *mimetai*, actors that prepared themselves, during the life of the deceased, to faithfully restore the physical and character traits during the funeral ceremony (*depravate imitatio*). Only the deceased belonging to the Roman social elite were allowed such an elaborate funeral ceremony (*pompa*) and the right to be dedicated to

[1] I thank Dr. Victor Sava (Museum Complex Arad) for providing the necessary data for writing the present article, for the photos of the statue, but also for his encouragement and support. I also thank profesors Dr. Alexandru Diaconescu, Dr. Mihai Barbulescu, Dr. Radu Ardevan, and Dr. Ligia Ruscu for their observations, criticisms, and suggestions. I am also grateful to Dr. Corina Nicolae for her suggestions, encouragement, and valuable help. I thanks doctoral candidate Dan Matei for his courteous help. English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

[2] Trimble 2011, 1–5.

[3] Cadario 2014, 3661.

[4] Sebesta 2001b, 70–74; Skovmøller 2014.

[5] Cadario 2014, 3663.

[6] Lamberti 2014.

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them images (whether there were funerary masks from wax or statues). All this refers to *honos (honorability)*, which involved also t he reputation and respectability of the family[7].

These statues represented equally numerous supports for portraits of women belonging to local and regional elites[8]. The heads that completed these sculpted bodies sometimes resembled those of the women they represented or they were idealized forms of their portraits. The artists rather aimed at suggesting through this portraits the affiliation to a certain age group and to a certain social categorie than an accurately depiction of the deceased's particular traits[9]. The statues were often created following local or regional trends. In order for the viewers to easily identify the deceased, the statues were placed on bases accompanied by inscriptions[10]. They were placed in public areas, framed by architectural elements and positioned either independently or in groups[11].

At the end of the classical period and the beginning of the Hellenistic era were created two of the most important types of female funerary statues from the Roman period: *la Grande Ercolanese* and *la Piccola Ercolanese*, named after two statues from Herculanum. These statues embodied the wife and daughter of senator Nonnius Balbus[12]. *La Grande Ercolanese* is the most often encountered type of female statuary depiction and its maximum period of use in the Empire is the second century A.D. Replicas of female depiction types from Herculanum can be encountered not only for statues, but also in other aspects of the Roman art: funerary reliefs and sarcophagi[13]. Besides these two types, we can add the *pudicitia*[14] and *palliata*[15] types.

Of course these are not the only types of female funeral statuary representations from the Roman period. With origins in an older statuary type named *Sappho* has appeared *Core del Vaticano* type, which did not know as much popularity as the other types already mentioned. He is encountered also in the Roman Dacia[16]. More hybrid types appear and develop during Roman times by combining characteristic elements from the previously mentioned types[17]. Some of them were named after famous statues (such as the *Eumachia-Fundilla* type).

Female funerary statues from Roman Dacia are almost equal in numbers to those depicting males. Half of them belong to the *la Grande Ercolanese* type and the others are divided among the *palliata*, *Piccola Ercolanese*, *pudicitia*, *Eumachia-Fundilla*, and several hybrid types[18]. The earliest such statues are dated around 160 A.D.[19] Hybrid types, created through the combination of the already mentioned types are attested during the third century A.D.[20]

The item that is the subject of this article belongs to the *palliata* sculptural type. Created during the Hellenistic period, *palliata* had a draping that could be more easily sculpted and was inspired by statues of men wearing a *pallium-himation*[21]. If the statues depicting togati initially represented them with the right arm free, during the first century B.C. the draping was changed, resembling more to the *himation*, with the right arm pressed closely to the body, inside the draping, in what was meant to be the attitude of a good citizen[22]. During the Empire, the ample draping of the toga required the assistance of three specialized servants; it increasingly became an more formal garment, ending up to be worn only for funerals[23]. In this type of representation, the right arm is depicted raised to the chest and relaxed inside the garment's fold, while the left arms is extended along the body, the fingers holding one end of the draping. Alexandru Diaconescu specifies that, initially, the *palliata* type reflected the

7 Bettini 2005.
8 Diaconescu 2010–2011, 127–134.
9 Diaconescu 2010–2011, 131.
10 Diaconescu 2005a, 319–320; Trimble 2011, 6–9; Stănescu 2003.
11 Trimble 2011, 153.
12 Diaconescu 2005a, 129–130.
13 Daehner 2007, 87.
14 Brody, Snow 2010, 31–32; Diaconescu 2005a, 130–131.
15 Diaconescu 2005a, 131.
16 Diaconescu 2005a, 131.
17 Diaconescu 2005a, 132.
18 Diaconescu 2010–2011, 163–174.
19 Diaconescu 2005a, 133.
20 Diaconescu 2005a, 135.
21 Condra 2008, 109–111; Stone 2001, 13–18.
22 Cadario 2010, 215.
23 Condra 2008, 109–110; Stone 2001, 19–20.

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image of a "bourgeois" woman, while the other three types mentioned depicted the noble woman as a grandmother, mother, and daughter[24]. *Palla* is part of a matron's garment (besides *stola* and *vittae*) or of the *mater familias* (besides the same two elements) and was used by the wearer also to cover her hair, as a sign of her husband's authority and as a symbol of her modesty, but also in protective purpose against all impurities[25].



Fig. 1. *Palliata*-type statues from Dacia (taken from Diaconescu 2005b).

Only six statues of the *palliata* type had been previously known from Roman Dacia[26], the most popular type of depicting deceased women after the *la Grande Ercolanese* type. The six statues have been dated in the interval between the second half of the second century and the middle of the third century A.D.[27] (Fig. 1). Besides one item preserved in the collection of the museum from Sibiu, all the other were found in Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa or in its immediate vicinity (the *pagus* of Micia).

This iconographic type was also used for funerary *stelae* that depicted families in natural size. If *la Grande Ercolanese*, *la Piccola Ercolanese* and *pudicitia* type depicted women from the provincial elite, the *palliata* type could may represent both, the elite and the middle class (merchants, bankers, veterans) who could financially afford such a monument[28].

The craftsmens who created statues in Roman Dacia have chosen to combine several iconographic types, not always in the most successful manner, generating thus hybrid iconographic types. It is the case of the items from Potaissa, Drobeta, and Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa that combine elements typical of the *la Grande Ercolanese*, *la Piccola Ercolanese,* and the *palliata* types[29].

To the already mentioned items we can now add a marble statue depicting a woman in natural size, identified in the collection of the Archaeological Department of the Museum Complex in Arad[30]. The head of the statue has unfortunately not been preserved.

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[24] Diaconescu 2005a, 131.
[25] Sebesta 2001a, 48–50.
[26] Alicu *et al*. 1979, 137–138; Diaconescu 2005b, 111–113, 130; Diaconescu 2010–2011, 171, 191, 197.
[27] Diaconescu 2005a, 134.
[28] Diaconescu 2010–2011, 172.
[29] Diaconescu 2010–2011, 173.
[30] Inv. No. 12380

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The statue[31] was donated to the museum in 1952 by the Poligrafic Centre Arad, being initially preserved in the collection of Minorite Chaplaincy from Arad. The collection was likely nationalized at the end of the 1940s or at the beginning of the 1950s and thus the items included in it ended up in the patrimony of several institutions. The inventory registry of the museum from Arad indicates that the statue comes from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. The absence of assessment reports or related documents prevents the identification of the manner in which the statue entered the Minorite collection or the conditions of its discovery[32].

The statue from the Arad museum was carved in white marble with fine, bluish veins and belongs to the *palliata* type. It can be dated to the middle of the second century A.D. (as Dr. Alexandru Diaconescu also agrees). The entire body is covered with a grey-brownish film, less obvious on the left side. Preserved dimensions: total height: 151 cm; height without the base: 141 cm; width at the shoulders: 38 cm; width at the curvature of the right arm: 45 cm; width in the area of the pelvis: 40 cm; width in the lower part: 45 cm; thickness in the upper part: 23 cm; width in the middle area: 23 cm; width in the lower area: 33 cm; length of the base: 42 cm; width of the base: 33 cm; height of the base: 10 cm (Fig. 4, 6).

The head and the left arm are missing. A bronze bar is still preserved where the left hand should have stood, once meant to support it. One cannot state if this part was separately carved from the start, to be later attached to the statue, or if the bar was later used to reattach the broken hand (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. The statue from the Arad Museum – detail (photo by Victor Sava).

The right side of the base and the right foot are missing; the void was subsequently filled with concrete. One can note the presence of two orifices in the statue's body. The first is located on the right side, in the lower part and is rectangular in shape. During the Modern period part of it was filled with concrete (preserved dimensions: length: 4.4 cm; width: 2.9 cm; depth: 2 cm). It was probably used in attaching the item to its base that also supported the inscription or to other statues in case it was part

[31] Țeposu-Marinescu 1972, 63, pl. IV, fig. 1

[32] Beside the statue under discussion here, the collection of the Museum Complex in Arad also preserves an inscription (CIL III, 6271), inv. no. 12379, that has reached the museum along the same means. One must also mention the fact that the inscription was also discovered in Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.

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of a group. The second orifice, circular in shape, is found on the left side of the statue, above the base (dimensions: diameter: 2.5 × 2.1 cm; depth: 2.2 cm) (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. The statue from the Arad Museum – detail (photo by Victor Sava).



Fig. 4. The statue from the Arad Museum – front and right side view (photo by Victor Sava).

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The weight of the body is supported by the left lower limb, thus creating an asymmetrical line of the hips. The left hip is higher than the right, and the right lower limb, slightly flexed, had the (currently missing) foot slightly retreated as compared to the left foot, probably emerged slightly under the dress, as the folds of the *stola* suggest. The thigh, the knee and a part of the lower right limb transpires through the draping. The contrapposto offers to the statue a dynamic and gracious attitude. The right forearm is leaning on the *pallium*'s fold and the hand (most of the index finger and a part of the middle finger missing) holds the dress that passes over the shoulder. The third finger is turned towards the chest. The upper left limb, slightly flexed from the elbow, is extended along the body and the hand, now lost, held the end of the mantle. The attitude of the body is natural, not rigid at all (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. The statue from the Arad Museum – detail of the upper right limb (photo Victor Sava).

The *stola* worn by the woman cover her lower limbs completely and make a V-shaped fold in the neck area. The *pallium* is very ample and is depicted closely wrapped around the body, making a wider fold around the chest that supports the right forearm. Garment is made skillfully and realistically in the front and sides of the statue and the back folds are rendered summarily. *Stola* situated under *pallium* is drawn by rich vertical parallel folds, fluid, naturally made, visible more strikingly in the front and right side and far less in the back.. All the folds and creases that form the dress suggest the anatomical shapes of the body and render both the weight and fine quality of the cloth, especially in the lower part of the item. The type of dress entitles us to believe that the statue depicted a matron from the province's elites, perhaps from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. We could not to identify any piece of jewelry.

The erosive activity of natural factors[33] (acid rain, humidity, heat, frost, solar radiations) and mechanical degradations are visible, especially in the lower part of the statue (base, lower part of the draping), but also in the area of the left hand (the palm and one end of the *pallium* are missing) and of the head (which is missing entirely). The folds rendered on the statue's back show traces of mechanic deteriorations (the monument was probably dragged and dropped) that reveal the structure of the stone and upon which the grey-brownish film has not yet settled. The statue seems to have been created in order to be viewed from the front and sides (Fig. 6).

The artist's skill transpires through the slender body which transpires beneath the folds and raises the question of his origin. As. Dr. Alexandru Diaconescu also suspects, it is possible that the artist have been a member of the workshop or of one of the workshops active between the middle of the second century A.D. and the middle of the third century A.D. near Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, in Bucova, where this kind of marble was extracted[34]. Analyses with ultraviolet light and X-rays might lead to new data on the statue's structure and the colors in which it was painted during Roman times.

[33] Siegesmund *et al*. 2012, 6–7.

[34] On the "workshop" from Bucova, located near Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, see Diaconescu, Bota 2002–2003, 155, 167–180.

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None of the statues that belongs of the *palliata* type, discovered so far in Dacia, does not reach the artistic quality of the item from the Arad Museum. Three of these statues, found in the area of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (headless statues, fragmentarily preserved), are almost as good as the item preserved in Arad; in their case, we can also guess the shape of the body under the fluid folds, without reaching the same artistry and grace. The other three statues, already known as being found in Roman Dacia (also missing their heads), are later made from chronological point of view and with less skill; the folds and pleats of the dress were rendered more schematically and the transition from one plan to another is made without naturalness.



Fig. 6. The statue from the Arad Museum– view of the back and left side (photo Victor Sava).

Overall, this item is a surprising work of art, through the quality and elegance of its composition and craftsmanship, despite its current state of preservation. Future cleaning and restorations will certainly manage to restore its true beauty.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
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CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
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SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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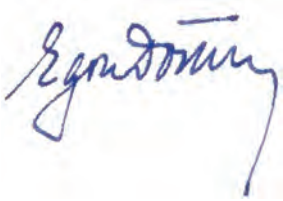
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New Bone Hairpins Discovered on the Territory of *Colonia Aurelia Apulensis*[1]

Ioan Oprea

Abstract: The present paper examines a sample of previously unpublished bone hairpins discovered in the end of 2014 in the north-western part of the former Roman city of *Colonia Aurelia Apulensis*, on the spot called "The Water Treatment Station". Such artifacts were discovered on the site in Apulum only in civil housing areas and in cemeteries, and they represent approx. 30% of all bone and antler objects discovered there over time. Archaeological researches performed over the last two decades have doubled the number of such artifacts, so that currently the items discovered on the site of Apulum represent most of the bone hairpins from the province of Dacia. Hairpins were part of the everyday lives of ancient women, being objects of practical utility and aesthetic value at the same time, and they provide valuable information on the bone-processing industry, that era's fashion, and the factors of Romanization.

Keywords: Apulum, pieces of jewelry, hairpins, *acus crinalia*, bone-processing industry.

The present paper analyzes a number of 38 new bone hairpins, dated to the Roman period, discovered in the north-western area of the former city of *Colonia Aurelia Apulensis*. The archaeological researches that have led to their discovery were performed during the months of September-October 2014 on the spot called "The Water Treatment Station" in the neighborhood of Partoş, Alba Iulia, an area that currently overlaps the former Roman city. The presence of such artifacts has been signaled, in great numbers, over the entire site of Apulum, where the most numerous hairpins from Dacia have been found. The items have analogies in the majority of sites in the province and are generally dated to the second-third centuries A.D.

Generally, bone hairpins represent the largest group of artifacts in the category of jewelry and dress accessories. Varying in size and shape, decorated with simple geometric figures or, sometimes, with more complicated, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic depictions, hairpins were part of the everyday life of Roman women from all social categories and were mentioned under various names like *acus crinalis*, *spina crinalis*, *crinale*, or *comatoria*. In some cases they may had other functionalities, being used to extract unguents from bottles or to catch cloths, but this are individual cases and cannot be interpreted like generalities. D. Ciugudean states in her monograph work on bone and antler artifacts from Apulum, their exclusive role in hairstyling[2].

Until nowadays, the Apulum site has revealed the largest collection of bone hairpins from the province of Dacia. In 1997, the lot included 148 items[3], all founded in the area of the two cities and their corresponding necropolises. The majority of the items were discovered in the same contexts with pins made of metal, glass, or stone, a fact that proves the fact that their functionality was more important than the materials they were made of. The especially prosperous economical situation of Apulum during the second and third century A.D. supports this way of valuing artifacts from the Roman ancient world. Certainly, the situation did not apply to wealth Roman women, for whom such luxury artifacts were necessary for stressing their social status etc.

Between 1997 and 2015, archaeological researches performed in Apulum have revealed an equally large number of hairpins and an even larger number of artifacts than all those included in D. Ciugudean's monograph work published in 1997.

As an equal number of hairpins were discovered during just 18 years as during the entire twentieth century, one is prompted to reflect on what the production and use of these items in Apulum meant during the second-third century A.D.

---

1 English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

2 Ciugudean 1997, 17.

3 All the hairpins discovered in Apulum, from A. Cseni's first excavations of 1997, are included in Ciugudean 1997.

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A good while of time, bone or antler artifacts from Dacia and Apulum were not in the attention of researchers due their cheap fabrication material. Only in the last three decades this types of objects were treated as real artifacts. The first typology of hairpins from Dacia was realized in 1991[4] and it envisaged the artifacts discovered in Porolissum. The research from Porolissum has been recently completed by L. Váss' work[5]. The typologies included in the two studies have mainly used as classification criterion the proportion between the head and body of the pin, while for the other types and subtypes they have envisaged the development of head ornaments, from simple to elaborate.



Fig. 1. Typology of hairpins from Porolissum (taken from Váss 2013, 69).

In chronological order, the 1991 work was followed by the monograph work dedicated to bone and antler artifacts discovered in Apulum, published in 1997[6], for which the author used the typologies developed by Gudea, Bajusz (1991) and J. C. Béal[7].

D. Elefterescu published another typology in 2008[8] in an ample study performed on the lot of Roman bone artifacts from Durostorum. The author divided the hairpins in three categories: A – pins with undecorated head, B – pins with simply decorated head, and C – pins with richly decorated head[9]. The subtypes were created on the basis of the same criteria suggested in the works of 1991 and 1997.

As for the typology of the hairpins from Apulum, the numerous artifacts discovered there over the last two decades have led to the partial modification of the typology suggested by the monograph of 1997. Thus, by analyzing more than 110 bone hairpins (among which the items in the present article as well) discovered during the archaeological researches performed between 1997 and 2015, I have suggested a revised typology for the site of Apulum. It was mainly based on the typology from the 1997 monograph for two reasons: 1. the artifacts I analyzed were a continuation and completion of data on bone artifacts from the site of Apulum; 2. Some of the bones have analogies or share similar shapes with those already analyzed in that work, a fact that can indicate/prove their local production or other aspects etc.

The changes I have made are meant to simplify the research of hairpins and were inspired by the models suggested by D. Elefterescu and L. Váss. Thus, the categories of items were structured

4 Gudea, Bajusz 1991.
5 Váss 2013.
6 Ciugudean 1997.
7 Béal 1983.
8 Elefterescu 2008.
9 Elefterescu 2008, 223.

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according to the decoration degree of the head, from simple to composite. The structure was not influenced by economical or cultural factors and it implies no chronological value[10]. By suggesting this model of structuring and analysis we wish to render permanent a single typology for the hairpins from Apulum that I aim to complete in the future with new items and types according to the artifacts that will be discovered subsequently.

Our typology suggests the classification of the hairpins into four main types, with the corresponding subtypes thus:

A. Pins with undecorated head
A.1.Pins with flat head
A.2. Pins with rounded head
A. 3. Pins with conical head
B. Pins with simply decorated head
B.1. Pins with spherical head
B.2. Pins with lozenge-shaped head and two collars
B.3. Pins with pyramidal head and one or two collars
B.4. Pins with incised head ending in a button
B.5. Pins with disk-shaped head
C. Pins with richly decorated head
C.1. Pins with cone-shaped head delimited by the body with mouldings
C.2. Pins with cone-shaped head, pointy and decorated with incisions
C.3. Pins with baluster-shaped head
C.4. Pins with pyramidal head delimited with mouldings
C.5. Pins with ring-shaped head delimited by the body with one moulding
C.6. Pins with ring-shaped head delimited with a baluster
D. Pins of special stylistic value
D.1. Pins with anthropomorphic motifs
D.2. Pins with decoration covered in precious metal foil

The majority of items from Apulum can be included in the first three main types, while the fourth main type was created in order to stress the artifacts of special stylistic and material value, as for example the pins decorated with anthropomorphic motifs or those covered in precious metal foil[11].

Repertory of items discovered on the spot called "The Water Treatment Station", Partoş neighborhood, Alba Iulia

The following description files was used in describing the artifacts: name; 1. place of discovery (STEP- the water treatment station); 2. inventory number; 3. dimensions; 4. description of the item; techniques employed in its making; 5. dating; 6. bibliography.

Type. A. Pins with undecorated head

A.1. Pins with flat head.

1. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 9.2 cm; 4. affected by the acidity of the soil, unevenly processed; cutting, carving, smoothing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 1).

2. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.4 cm; 4. the tip is slightly rounded, the body narrows slightly towards the tip; cutting, carving, smoothing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 2).

3. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 4.2 cm; 4. fragment, the head is split, the body strongly corroded; carving, turning; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 3).

[10] The lack of classification criteria based on geographic, economic, or chronological factors has also been mentioned in Elefterescu 2008, 224.

[11] See the two hairpins decorated with anthropomorphic motifs in Bounegru *et al.* 2011, 54, no. 24–25 and the pin decorated with gold leaf on p. 62, no. 57.

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4. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 9.6 cm; 4. one splinter in the lower part and the traces of carving, highly visible, have been but gently smoothed; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 4).

5. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 7.8 cm; 4. fragment; no tip, with visible carving traces, slightly smoothed and polished; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 5).

6. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 4.6 cm; 4. fragment; blackened, with smoothed traces of carving; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 6).

7. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.3 cm; 4. body thickness varies slightly and shows traces of corrosion, the flat head is slightly narrower than the item's middle part, the tip is rounded; carving and smoothing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 7).

A.2. Pins with rounded head.

8. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 5.3 cm; 4. fragment, with color spots, strongly corroded; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 8).

9. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 9.2 cm.; 4. body thickness varies slightly, the tip was probably re-sharpened; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 9).

10. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 6.7 cm; 4. fragment, the broken tip has been rounded, the body thickness is almost even; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 10).

11. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 6.6 cm; 4. fragment, the lower part has been burnt; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 11).

A. 3. Pins with conical head.

12. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 6.7 cm; 4. fragment, traces of firing in the breakage area; carving, turning; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 12).

13. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 11.5 cm; 4. the body narrows evenly, forming a very sharp tip; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 13).

14. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.9 cm; 4. fragmentary item, without a tip; carving, turning, smoothing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 14).

15. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 6.9 cm; 4. fragmentary item without a tip, the lower part of the item is thickened; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 15).

16. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 7.5 cm; 4. fragmentary item without a tip; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 16).

17. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 11.7 cm; 4. broken and restored body, unevenly processed; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 17).

18. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 5.3 cm 4. fragmentary item, burnt in the area of the head, lacking a tip; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 18).

19. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 4.8 cm; 4. fragment, no tip, slightly corroded; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 19).

20. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.6 cm 4. the tip was broken and re-sharpened; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. I, 20).

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21. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 3.1 cm; 4. fragment; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 21).

22. Hairpin; 1. STEP, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 10 cm; 4. body thickness varies, the body is in some places slightly crooked, the tip is blunt; carving, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 22).

23. Hairpin; 1. STEP, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 7.1 cm; 4. fragment, the body is corroded; carving, smoothing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 23).

Type. B. Pins with simply decorated head

B.2. Pins with spherical head.

24. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 4.9 cm; 4. spindle-shaped body and spherical head; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 24).

25. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 9.3 cm; 4. fragment, spindle-shaped body, broken; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 25).

26. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 5.4 cm; 4. fragment, spindle-shaped body, broken in the lower part; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 26).

27. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 5.1 cm; 4. fragment, spindle-shaped body, broken in the lower part, strongly corroded; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 27).

28. Hairpin; 1. STEP, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.6 cm; 4. fragment, the body is thickened in the upper part, the head is slightly conical in the upper part; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 28).

29. Hairpin; 1. STEP, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 7.2 cm; 4. fragment, the body is spindle-shaped, broken in the lower part, spherical head; visible traces of carving; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 29).

30. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 7.1 cm; 4. fragment, the spherical head is roughly processed, one can note very flattened decoration under the head; visible traces of carving, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 30).

31. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.7 cm; 4. fragment, the body is uneven, the tip is broken in the lower part and rounded, polished; carving; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 31).

32. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 10.6 cm.; 4. fragment, the body is thickened in the upper part, the tip is broken and slightly worn, the head is oval; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 32).

33. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 8.3 cm; 4. the body is thickened in the upper part, the spherical head is slightly conical, the tip has been re-sharpened; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 33).

Type. C. Pins with richly decorated head

C.1. Pins with cone-shaped head delimited by the body with mouldings.

34. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 11.4 cm; 4. the body is crooked in the lower part, the head is separated from the body with two mouldings, different in thickness; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 34).

C.2. Pins with cone-shaped head, pointy and decorated with incisions.

35. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 14.5 cm.; 4. the pine cone is decorated with incisions and is separated from the body with two mouldings, different in thickness, the tip is slightly worn; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 35).

C.3. Pins with baluster-shaped head.

36. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 4.0 cm; 4. fragment, the body is broken in the lower part and shows traces of carving; carving, turning, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 36).

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C.5. Pins with ring-shaped head delimited by the body with one moulding.

37. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 12.1 cm; 4. fragment, the body is crooked in the lower part, the ring-shaped head is delimited from the body by a flattened moulding; carving, drilling, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 37).

C.6. Pins with ring-shaped head delimited with a baluster.

38. Hairpin; 1. STEP – civilian habitation, 2014; 2. no inv. no.; 3. L = 13.2 cm; 4. fragment, broken ring-shaped head, the body is thickened in the upper part and thinner only towards the tip, the fabric is spongy; carving, drilling, smoothing, polishing; 5. first half of the third century A.D.; 6. previously unpublished (Pl. II, 38).

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Plate I. Bone Hairpins Discovered on the Territory of *Colonia Aurelia Apulensis*.

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Plate II. Bone Hairpins Discovered on the Territory of *Colonia Aurelia Apulensis*.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
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CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
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CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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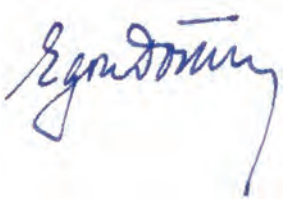
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The Roman *castra* from Dacia during the "Military Anarchy" time. II. Their Baths and the Issue of External Dislocations of the Province's Troops in this Interval*

Dan Matei

Abstract: There are enough cases of military baths in *Germania Superior* and *Raetia* when their functional surface was reduced or some parts were given other functions than those specific to the baths in the Late Period (the 2nd third of the 3rd century). The diminution of the number of the baths users was considered a cause for such reductions. An important reason behind the diminishing number of soldiers in the border areas (and implicitly of users of the baths from auxiliary forts), during the Late Period was considered the fact that a part of them were send from their garrison spots for missions in other areas (and – if – they returned with incomplete effectives, to various degrees).

In the same Late Period, troops or detachments of troops from *Dacia* were frequently dislocated outside the province for wars waged against the enemies of the Empire or during Roman internal confrontations (as a result of the repeated usurpations during this period). Specialists have wondered if some of the detachments from the troops of the province returned to their forts after the end of the hostilities or the temporary dislocations turned into permanent transfers in weak points or in certain concentration areas.

Through the present initiative we wish to verify the variants from the perspective of the used area of military baths.

Keywords: *Dacia*, period of the "Military Anarchy", baths belonging to *castra*, external dislocations/ permanent transfer, reduction of the active surface of the baths.

We are taking further by the present pages the serial initiated few years ago and dedicated to *The Roman* castra *from* Dacia *during the "military anarchy" time*. If that first undertaking dealed with some *Issues of internal architecture*[1], the present one will deal an aspect related to the baths of the *castra*. By the fact that we are putting in discussion an edifice always situated in the interior of the legionary fortresses or an edifice-appendix of the auxiliary forts – situated outside their perimeter but customary[2] and in general built at the same chronological level[3], by the fact that some baths are to be found also inside the auxiliary forts[4] (with reference to the baths of the forts themselves and not to those that belong to the commander's dwellings in the forts), we believe that our undertaking from now find its place in the above mentioned serial. Then, the establishing of the presence and the analysis of the phenomenon which we'll follow in the case of the military baths from *Dacia* can contribute to the explanation of some phenomenons which manifested in the internal architecture of the Dacian *castra* (and treated in the first paper of our serial).

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* English translation: Dr. A. M. Gruia, D. Matei. For the accuracy and style of translation the author of the paper remains solely responsible. – We are warmly thanking our friend and colleague Dr. V. Sava (The museum of Arad), for his very long patience regarding the submission's date of the manuscript as for the technical alterations he performed so the paper to fit in the journal's publication requirements.

1 Matei 2011; a slightly revised and amplified variant, translated in German: Matei 2012.

2 Lacking though in general from the very small fortifications (*e.g. burgi*) and/or situated in advanced positions.

3 For the presence of the baths near the auxiliary forts and their erection usually at the same chronological level: Seitz 1999, 82, n. 340; 84 with n. 359; 242 ("*Es ist wohl mit der Enge in den Mannschaftsunterkünften der Truppenlager zu erklären, daß* die Kastellbäder eine notwendige Einrichtung darstellen") with n. 1263, indicating the primary literature (still inaccesible to us). – See also Horn 2001, 84 *sq*.: "*…Hilfstruppenkastell…Militärbädern…waren sehr oft mit Malereien ausgestattet und stellten das Zentrum der soldatischen Freizeitgestaltung dar. Darüber hinaus bildete der regelmäßige Badebesuch auch einen wichtigen hygienischen Faktor für die in großer Enge kasernierten Soldaten*". – For the possibility of an excessive use of the baths, detrimental of the service's duties: Speidel 2011, 214, with the sources cited at n. 25; the blaming which appear in some of these sources for bathing in warm water is itself unfair: Speidel 2015, 60 *sq*. with n. 54.

4 Johnson 1987, 213 *sq*.; Körtum, Lauber 2004, 426–429 with n. 1579, 431; see also Scholz 2003–2004 (2004), 81 with n. 17 *sq*.; Jae 2000, 135 with n. 88.

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Though not especially researched on purpose (a fact justified by their importance as compared to that of other types of sites in the era when truly archaeological researches were in the beginning), many of the baths from the forts in the Dacian provinces have been identified as such ever since the 19th century, tested or researched through wider archaeological excavations at the time and the results reported as those who made the effort of uncovering them saw fit. As the forts near which the baths were located were structures intensely researched during the 19th century (as compared to civilian structures), and as generally they seemed better preserved than other edifices in the proximity of the forts, due to their more solid construction required by their function, the ruins of the military baths drew attention also on them and targeted for excavations. This was usually done in parallel to excavations in the forts.

During the 20th century, as the former forts from *Dacia* continued to be the target with predilection of archaeologists specialized in the Roman period (still in the detriment of civilian structures[5]), the military baths continued to raise a natural interest on the part of specialists.

Nevertheless, if during the two above mentioned centuries, the forts, their baths (as well as, more rarely, other structures located on the territory of civil settlements near the forts), have enjoyed more numerous researches than the "purely" civilian objectives, the fact must not only be delegated to the choice of researchers, but also to the physical accessibility of the ruins and of the structures below ground. Generally located in the margins or between modern settlements and not covered by constructions, it was natural for the structures of the forts and those from the nearby civilian settlements to be better recognized and envisaged for research more often than many of the civilian settlements overlapped by modern settlements, especially the more large civilian settlements such as the majority of the cities of *Dacia*, *municipia* and *colonia*.

On the many military *balnea* that have been archaeologically researched by Gr. G. Tocilescu (and – or through – P. Polonic[6]), we have knowledge on only brief data. The fact that the scholar did not publish these researches is so much more regrettable as some of those *balnea* were largely or even fully uncovered; D. Tudor has subsequently recovered some of the manuscript information. Besides, also for enough Roman fortifications from the area of Oltenia or western Walachia researched by the illustrious pioneer archaeologist, for more or less objective reasons, the publication stage was never reached[7] or it provided only few data, the manuscript information and illustration[8] being valorized

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5 The situation is the same also more closely to our days, *cf*. Bărbulescu 2009.

6 Related to this distinguished drawer-cartographer, previously topographer officer (Măgureanu 2013, 77; Iuga 1942, 224 *sq*.), we make reference to Barbu 1965; Bosoancă 2010; Măgureanu 2013; Mecu 2003, 81, 86, 101 *sq*., 104, 108; Iuga 1942. – Between 1892 and 1902 he was by Gr. G. Tocilescu's side, but, beyond his specific tasks "*in many cases he was the one permanently on site and coordinated the excavations according to Gr. Tocilescu's indications, preparing daily notes that he sent to the direction of the museum in the form of weekly reports and at the conclusion of the those excavations he wrote a definitive report in which, according to his qualification, many times made interpretations on the researched objectives*": Barbu 1965, 238 (In Romanian); see for this also Măgureanu 2013, 78 *sq*.; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 57, n. 22; 68, n. 56.

7 Mecu 2003, 100–104. – A vision of the manner in which the fruits of the archaeological researches performed by Gr. G. Tocilescu were published, when they were published, in Avram 1992, 142 *sq*. – In the numerous cases when those fruits remained unpublished, one should think of I. Bogdan-Cătăniciu's statement (1991, 191, in Romanian): "*…he did not consider the stage of the archaeological excavations advanced enough for the results to become the object of publications, but he did present periodical preliminary reports*"; see also Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 58. This in comparison to what V. Pârvan (1981, 244 = 2006, 296, in Romanian) (*Probleme de arheologie în România* [*Issues of archaeology in Romania*] = Pârvan 1921): "*…he was only interested in the epigraphic side of classical discoveries. Completed excavations on Roman stations and castles, often remained unpublished by him…*"; and V. Christescu (1937/2009, V *sq*./13, in Romanian): "*… though attentive to the significant discoveries from Dobrudja, he still performed a rich activity of archaeologically investigating Oltenia and Walachia, with significant results, especially relating the epigraphic material; still, a certain superficiality and improvisation in everything he did, made that a good part of his observations to require revision. The personal spirit with which he performed field researches has probably prevented him to give to the print the reports and the complete results of the excavations performed in the Roman fortifications from Oltenia, just like those in Dobrudja*.", had previously stated. – As for us, we believe that no matter what the reality is in relation to the publication of results, the situation should be accepted as such, with no matter how many regrets, since our gratitude for his great scientific contributions should plentifully surpass those regrets. – About the scholar, besides the already mentioned literature, see also Apostolescu 1910 (1911), esp. 360, n. 1 (N. I. Apostolescu, Al. T. Dumitrescu); *Revista pentru istorie, archeologie şi filologie* 11, 1910, part I, 7–16 (*Necrolog* and a list containing *Lucrările lui Grigorie G. Tocilescu* [*The works of Grigorie G. Tocilescu*], both unsigned).

8 On this manuscript material: Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1991, 190, 194 *sq*.; see also Vulpe 1959, 609; Vulpe 1965, 37; Vulpe 1975, 1558.

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by D. Tudor[9], V. Christescu[10], C. M. Vlădescu and Gh. Poenaru Bordea[11], I. Bogdan-Cătăniciu[12], and not only.

Envisaged globally, the available data set on the military baths from *Dacia* can be valued as satisfying[13], even more so in comparison with the quantity of general data on civilian objectives. It is true that a significant part of the data are the result of the majestic researches of the 19th century, accomplished with the era's excavation methods (but under no respect to be blamed today, as some epigones do[14]) – with few stratigraphic observations and, if such existed, usually briefly[15]. Even with the case so, it is regrettable that beyond a succinct and useful repertory, with but a few general considerations[16], a doctoral dissertation dedicated to the general analysis of military baths from *Dacia*[17] could not been subsequently revised and published[18]. Anyway, investigations of the old researches are mandatory for a better knowledge of the military baths from *Dacia*, beyond the need to initiate or take up again the research with the latest techniques. The remarkable informational gains on the bath from Grădiştea Muncelului – *Sarmizegetusa* "*regia*", the results of a recent investigation[19], should constitute a strong impetus towards it.

At the time the province of *Dacia* was established (in 106 A.D.), the baths (*balnea*) of the auxiliary forts[20] represented a natural appendix[21]. Their size was proportional to the number of soldiers that used them – "*...die Größe eines Badegebäudes in einem bestimmten Verhältnis zur Stärke der betreffenden*

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9 Tudor 1941–1942 (1943); Tudor 1978, *passim*; see also Tudor 1976, 574–578; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1981b, 543, n. 4; 547 with n. 28.

10 Christescu 1937/2009, VII/15.

11 *E.g.* Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 247 with n. 2, 250 with n. 5, 253 *sq.* with n. 7 *sq.*; fig. 4–6, 8; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 27 with n. 1, 29 with n. 11; fig. 8 *sq.*, 12 *sq.*; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1979, 138–140, n. 6, 8, 12; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1981, 581 with n. 1, 3; 583, n. 5, 7, 9; 584, n. 1; 587, n. 11; 588, n. 12 *sq.*

12 For example Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1991, 190, 192, 194 *sq.*

13 *Cf.* Ţentea 2010, 457; Ţentea 2013, 89 (in Romanian): "*At first glance the level of research is not satisfying...*", without further mention of how it looks under a more attentive gaze. The fact that establishing the specific destination of the different compartments of military baths has been also hindered by the advanced stage of degradation of the edifices in question (Ţentea 2010, 457 *sq.*; Ţentea 2013, 89), is a sad reality, but one must take solace considering the climate in the territory of the former province. – Despite the fact that the lot of information on the military baths from *Dacia* is not as one could wish for (in both quantity and quality), it still allows for the ellaboration of studies dedicates to different distinct aspects: *e.g.* Cumurciuc 2011. – For the Roman/Late Roman baths in the Romanian section of *Moesia Inferior*/*Scythia Minor*: Suceveanu 2005.

14 Because what Gr. G. Tocilescu was transmiting to a collaborator: "*purchase yourself a sieve with which in Your presence the earth to be filtered [...] to find objects, [...] don't demolish any wall, don't brake any object and note in a diary on each day what you dig and what is founded as also the place where the objects were found*" (the citation taken from Ştefan 1984, 121, in Romanian), was a worldwide generalized practice at that time.

15 Maybe superfluos, but we still mention that dealing of some phenomenons especially proper to the second third of the 3rd century – among them also the ones we will follow below – at the auxiliary forts and their baths from the former provinces *Germania Superior* and *Raetia*, has encountered of course the same realities, see Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 88 *sq.*; Jae, Scholz 2002, 416; Scholz 2004, 135; Scholz 2003–2004 (2004), 79. Only while the subsequent researches of those performed during the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, have – generally regarded – much completed the old ones, the latter are still valorized constantly and in an optimal way. Which is of superlative scientific benefit in the cases when recent researches are still missing (see *e.g.*, for the baths of the fort in Saalburg – *Germania Superior*: Moneta 2010, Bd. 1, 80–89. We were in position to cite the work here due to a nice gesture of prof. dr. E. Schallmayer, to which we are reiterating our thanks also in writing).

16 Gudea 1983, 101–112. – Before, a very short presentation of the military baths from the province, known at that time, in Macrea 1969/2007, 424 *sq.*/359, 361 (the one researched at Turnu Severin being considered as public baths), see also 407/345 (fig.).

17 Huszarik 1999.

18 *In extremis*, a well written BA thesis dealing with the same topic: Baciu 1998, revised, more or less completed, and sent for print, could have supplemented this absence to a certain degree. Both works are available for consultation (also) at the library of the *Institute for Classical Studies* of the "*Babeş-Bolyai*" *University* in Cluj. For those who are especially interested in the historiographic development of the topic – and we envisage here mainly someone interested to take it up again, making a great contribution to our discipline – we add that (also) in the same library one can find the diploma thesis (= currently the BA thesis) Huszarik 1984.

19 Peţan 2014; see also Peţan 2013, 33–36 with n. 12, 17 *sq.*, 20; fig. 1–3.

20 The terminological differentiation from the *thermae* in legionary fortresses has good support in literary and epigraphic sources, with size as determinant criterion: Ţentea 2010, 455 *sq.* and n. 3 (with literature); Bidwell 2009, 60 with n. 20. – An incisive analysis of the essence proper to the two categories of baths, in Revell 2007; see also Körtum, Lauber 2004, 426.

21 Bidwell 2009.

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Einheit stehen mußte"[22]. Besides, already from Vitruvius we find out about the public baths that: "*The size of the baths must depend upon the number of the population*"[23].

The major and constant efforts of maintaining these baths functional renders the activity of the baths an excellent "criterion" for evaluating normal Roman life. There are enough situations in the baths of *Germania Superior* and *Raetia* when their functional surface was reduced or some parts were given other functions than those specific to the baths[24]. The diminution of the number of the baths users was considered a cause for such reductions[25]. For this reduction in surface specialists have invoked, on the other hand, the shortage of fuel (wood)[26], building materials for their full preservation[27], or, more generally, aside economical difficulties of the so-called *agri decumates* zone[28].

In the case of this delicate aspect, the assertion of A. Heising that "*...halte ich für ausgeschlossen, daß allein der Rohstoffmangel für die Reduktion der zalreichen Heizanlagen verantwortlich war. Denn für den Zweck der Brennstoffeinsparung hätte es meist ausgereicht, die nicht mehr genutzten Hypocausten stillzulegen. Stattdessen erfolgte ein kompletter Umbau der Kastellbäder, der kaum mehr reversibel war und der zugleich Räume wie die Apodyterien betraf, die nicht eigens beheizt wurden. Hinter einer derartigen Baumaßnahme kann primär nur eine abnehmende Besucherzahl stehen, bei der voraussehbar war, daß sie in nächster Zeit nicht wieder erhöhen würde. Die gleichzeitige Einsparung von Brennholz war hier sicher beabsichtigt, letzlich aber wohl eher ein willkommener Nebeneffekt*"[29], seems to us valid.

Before him, in regard to the aspect M. Scholz expressed a quite similar view: "*Fraglich bleibt jedoch, ob die Verkleinerungen stets einen Bevölkerungsrückgang widerspiegeln oder mancherorts vielleicht auch akuten Brennstoffmangel oder überhaupt wirtschaftlichen Notstand der Bevölkerung*"[30].

One must also keep in mind that such reductions have also been noted in the baths of civilian objectives, such as some *villae rusticae*[31]. Or, in the case of these *villae*, we believe that it still remains to be established for sure if we are dealing with the same issue of fewer users[32].

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[22] Wahl 1982, 92 (see further also 93, 96); see also Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 111, n. 696; Scholz 2002, 133, n. 40; Baatz 1989, 227. Regarding the issue, we are also sending to Dodt 2005, 859; 860, n. 33; as well as Baatz 1978, 66, 74. – On the relation between the size of the baths and the number of users in the case of *villae rusticae*: Pfahl 1999, 115; Haas 2006, 250 *sq*. – Access to the relevant section in J. Wahl's work has been kindly facilitated by dr. M. Scholz. For this, for providing us also access to his work – Scholz 2016 (in print), and for discussions on the phenomenon we (also) are following, we are pleased to thank him also here.

[23] Vitruvius, *De architectura libri decem*, V, X.4 (p. 159 of the used edition); *cf*. Seitz 1999, 82, n. 335; Pfahl 1999, 115, n. 730.

[24] A special regard in Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 107–115; Scholz 2002; Scholz 2016 (in print) (*cf*. MONETA 2010, Bd. 1, 87); see also Heising 2008, 123–132, esp. 129–132; Haas 2006, 244–247; Reuter 2007, 124 *sq*.; Reuter 1999 (2001), 417 *sq*.; Baatz 1978, 74 (see also 81; 86–88 with n. 43; 92).

[25] Seitz 1999, 82, 88 *sq*. ("*Starke reduzierungen der Räumlichkeiten sind auch für die Kastellbäder vom Schirenhof und Walldürn bezeugt. Die letzte Bauphase des Bucher Kastellbades charakterisiert – ebenso wie die angeführten Vergleichsbeispiele – auf anschauliche Weise die veränderten politischen Gegebenheiten im fortgeschrittenen 2.Drittel des 3.Jahrhunderts n.Chr. Verminderte Truppenstärke und der damit gleichzeitige Rückgang von Badegästen erfordeten wohl diese Baumaßnahmen„*); Seitz 2005, 358; Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 88 *sq*.,111 with n. 696; Scholz 2002, 133 with n. 40; Heising 2008, 123, n. 366; 124, 126–132; Reuter 2007, 124 with n. 496; see already Nuber 1990, 63; then Nuber 1998, 371; Nuber 2005, 448; as well as Nuber 1997b, 66 *sq*. – Just collateral being said, its noticeable for the historiography of the issue in discussion, that G. Seitz, M. Scholz, A. Heising, M. Reuter (and also S. F. Pfahl, cited *supra*), have all been pupils of the professor H. U. Nuber (see Seitz 2006, XXXIII-XXXVI).

[26] See again Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 111 with the references in the n. 697; Scholz 2002, 133 with the references in the n. 41. – From that literature, we also are bringing in discussion Baatz 1978, 88 (in connection with the second stage of the late military bath from Walldürn – *Germania Superior*, stage that must be dated several good years after 232, when the construction of the edifice is precisely dated epigraphically; the cited author invoked the deficit of heating material and the deficit of work force for the use of heating material obtained from demolished constructions and the reality of the reduction in the building's surface during this second stage); rejecting the opinion envisaging the deficit of heating material in the case from Walldürn, Haas 2006, 247.

[27] To this end see Luik 1992, 68 *sq*. (the specialist doesn't seem to refer at the deficit of the fire wood, as Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 111, n. 696; Scholz 2002, 133, n. 40, considers); agreeing, but not as a unique cause, Heising 2008, 127 *sq*. with n. 391 (see *supra*).

[28] Kuhnen 1997, 431, see also 429 (English abstract); to the end of the shrinkage in soldiers' numbers (as one alternative), and not necessarily to the deficit of resources as cause, Haas 2006, 251 *sq*.

[29] Heising 2008, 128.

[30] Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 111, see also 115; Scholz 2002, 133, see also 138.

[31] Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 108; Scholz 2002, 132; Scholz 2016 (in print).

[32] A diminished number of baths users: Nuber 2005, 448; see also Heising 2008, 125, but also 127; 129; because of the bad economical situation: Kuhnen 1997, 431; an alternative related to the available amount of water, in Haas 2006, 251 *sq*.

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The sudatoria and *tepidaria* in the baths of auxiliary forts[33] or, from a more general perspective, the *caldaria* and *tepidaria* from the baths belonging to auxiliary forts, *villae rusticae* or *vici* were the areas preponderantly "disaffected" during the Late Period[34] (*i.e.* the second third of the 3rd century). Generally, only the areas required by a minimum bathing circuit were kept in the baths of greater dimensions of the auxiliary forts[35]. The construction works performed in the case of baths from auxiliary forts during this late chronological segment were, beyond with few exceptions, modest, being used stone pillars as *pilae*, *pilae* made of stone and ceramic material for construction (entire of fragmentary), just as *spolia* on a large scale[36].

An important reason behind the diminishing number of soldiers in the border areas (and implicitly of users of the baths from auxiliary forts), during the Late Period was considered the fact that a part of them were send from their garrison spots for missions in other areas (and – if – they returned with incomplete effectives, to various degrees)[37].

For part of the northern *limes* of *Germania Superior* (Wetterau and Taunus), the hypothesis that the troops were retreated according to their type was formulated: the *alae* first, then the *cohorts*, and finally the *numeri*[38].

In the same Late Period, troops or detachments of troops from *Dacia* were frequently dislocated outside the province for wars waged against the enemies of the Empire or during Roman internal confrontations (as a result of the repeated usurpations during this period). Specialists have wondered if some of the detachments from the troops of the province returned to their forts after the end of the hostilities or the temporary dislocations turned into permanent transfers in nevralgic points or in certain concentration areas[39].

Through the present initiative we wish to verify the variants from the perspective of the used area of military baths[40]. The difficult access to the specialized Romanian literature and the linguistic barrier must have been the causes that made M. Scholz state that: "*Leider sind die dortigen Badeanlagen zu wenig erforscht, um feststellen zu können, ob auch diese verkleinert wurden.*"[41]. But the baths of the *castra* in *Dacia* are not *little researched*, but quite *little known* in fact, of the cause of publishing manner of the results, and this, in turn, has a great impact on the present discussion as well. The results obtained so far nevertheless allow at least the start of it. The completion of the research of the proper *thermae* from the legionary fortress in Turda-*Potaissa* especially provides an excellent point of reference. We have paid special interest to the baths from forts that hosted cavalry units. Due to their high tactical value, they must have been especially envisaged for external dislocations. So:

*

33 Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 114; Scholz 2002, 137; Reuter 2007, 124.

34 Heising 2008, 124, 127.

35 Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 114; Scholz 2002, 137; Heising 2008, 124, 129; Reuter 2007, 124; the idea is to be found already in Nuber 1990, 63; with regard to the bath in Rainau-Buch (*Raetia*): Seitz 1999, 88 with n. 440.

36 Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 111 *sq*.; Scholz 2002, 133 *sq*.; Heising 2008, 124.

37 Nuber 1990, 62 *sq*.; Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 87 *sq*.; Heising 2008, 130–132; see also Nuber 1998, 371, 373. – For the dislocations themselves: Heising 2008, 99, 130 *sq*.; Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 87 *sq*.; Steidl 2000, 114 *sq*.; Nuber 1997b, 60–63, 67.

38 Steidl 1996, 25, 28; Steidl 2000, 111–114, esp. 114; see more recently Steidl 2006, 34; reservations under this respect in Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 97; Heising 2008, 132. – Consideration of special interest regarding the retreat of the large cavalry units, entirely or partially, from the northern *limes* of *Germania Superior* inside the territory, with missions in the province or outside, or their inclusion in Gallienus' mobile cavalry, in Nuber 1997a, 151–158; Nuber 1997b, 67; Nuber 1998, 373 *sq*.; on the problem, see also Reuter 2012, 315 *sq*.; Heising 2012, 171 *sq*.; for the idea of military concentrations in certain oportune points, Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 95, 98; Jae, Scholz 2002, 419; Scholz 2003–2004 (2004), 89.

39 Hügel 2003, 60 *sq*., 72, 78–82, 121, 161 *sq*., 167, 169 *sq*.; Dana, Nemeti 2001, 241–244, 247–249, 252–254; Opreanu 2004, 14, 16 *sq*.; Opreanu 1999–2000 (2000), 396, 400–402 = Opreanu 2001, 69, 72–74; Ruscu 2003, 210–215; Nemeti, Nemeti 2004–2005, 92–95; Zahariade, Phelps 1999, 320 *sq*.; 324 *sq*., n. 13, 15, 18; Benea 2010; Benea 2010–2011 (2012); Piso 2000, 216–218 = Piso 2005, 417 *sq*.; Russu 1975, 54–56; Horovitz 1957.

40 The preliminary and final results were oraly shared by in two papers: "Băile castrelor din *Dacia* în perioada «anarhiei militare» şi problema dislocărilor externe ale trupelor provinciei în acest răstimp" ["The military baths from *Dacia* during the «Military Anarchy» time and the issue of external dislocations of the province's troops in this interval"]. In: *Simpozion Arheovest. Interdisciplinaritate în arheologie. Ediţia a II-a:* In honorem prof. univ. dr. Gheorghe Lazarovici, Timişoara, 6 Decembrie 2014; "Băile cazone din *Dacia* în epoca târzie a provinciei" ["The soldierly baths from *Dacia* in the Late Epoch of the province"]. In: *Colocviul naţional Frontierele Imperiului Roman în Dacia*: *Limes forum IV*, Sovata, 4–6 Decembrie 2015.

41 Scholz 2002–2003 (2006), 114.

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"**Bivolari**"/"**PoianaBivolăriei**" – ***Arutela*** (Călimăneşti-Păuşa, Vâlcea County): one part of the site has already been lost by the erosion of River Olt, fully researched by Gr. G. Tocilescu and P. Polonic in 1891–1892 (in the first year or both, maybe since 1890?[42])[43]. It is still unclear if the fortification[44] also functioned during the "Military Anarchy" time[45] since, from a chronological perspective, the last Roman coin from the series known from *Arutela* is an item issued by Elagabalus between 220 and 222[46]. If the fortification was still active as such during the "Military Anarchy", one still has to clarify the variant that a detachment of *cohors I Hispanorum veterana quingenaria equitata* was stationed even then, as it was maybe during the 2nd century[47].

Boiţa – ***Caput Stenarum*** (belonging now to the town of Tălmaciu, Sibiu County): incompletely researched[48]. An issue of emperor Marcus Aurelius is the only coin recovered from the baths[49] and none of the three brooches brought to light from the same perimeter[50] can be included in established typologies or must not be typologically dated to the period of the "Military Anarchy"[51].

One still has to establish if the fortification from Boiţa[52] was still in use during the "Military Anarchy"[53]. Anyway, it was opted for a definitive abandonment of the entire settlement in 245 caused by the raids of the Carpi[54], but this still requires confirmation. Even more so since a general level of destruction that might be connected to the events in questions has not been identified[55].

The stationed unit remains anonymous[56]. On the basis of a reason not lacking in merits, but risky,

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42 See the subsequent footnote and compare with Tocilescu 1891, 37 – where it features as the period when the article was completed: "*Sommer 1890*".

43 Tudor 1942, 143, 145–147, 149, fig. 3, 5; Tudor 1978, 313 *sq*., no. 2 with fig. 90 *sq*.; see also p. 259; Tudor *et al*. 1973, 19–26, with the reproduction of Gr. G. Tocilescu's manuscript report; Tocilescu 1891, 13 (he believed they were placed inside the fortification, probably since its precinct route had not been established yet with precision; besides, on the surveys performed at the time of research, reproduced in Tudor *et al*. 1973, 21 *sq*., fig. 12 *sq*., one finds exactly six rooms, as Gr. G. Tocilescu mentioned, and no other bath was identified during the 20th century excavations inside the fortification. Therefore we believe that the small uncertainty on the location of the baths in Tudor 1942, 145, n. 2, though not explicitly expressed, must be anyway removed); see also Poenaru Bordea *et al*. 1979, 125; Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1979, 236.

44 For this: Tudor 1942, 143–145, 147–149; Vlădescu 1986, 46–59; Vlădescu 1983a, 92–100; Tudor *et al*. 1969–1970; Tudor *et al*. 1973, 12–18; Poenaru Bordea *et al*. 1979; Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1969; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 247–250; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 27 *sq*., 30 *sq*.; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 47–51, 57; Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1979; Vlădescu 1982, 55–57, 61 *sq*.; Tudor 1978, 259–265, no. 3; Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 103–105; see also Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1981b, 548–551; Marcu 2009, 178–183.

45 As it was expressed that around 235 a good part of the perimeter was eroded by a massive freshet of River Olt: Tudor 1981, 80 *sq*., Tudor 1978, 264 *sq*., see also Vlădescu 1986, 59; Vlădescu 1983a, 100; Tudor *et al*. 1969–1970, 23 *sq*., 41–44; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 257; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 31; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 57.

46 Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1969, 108 with n. 8; Tudor *et al*. 1969–1970, 38, no. 13; see also p. 40 *sq*., 43; brought to light during the 1967 archaeological researches.

47 For the military unit and one or two epigraphic mentions of its soldiers in *Arutela* – though the pieces of evidence are dated during the first part of the 2nd century: Petolescu 1997, 108–110, no. 41 (without discussing the presence of a detachment there, a presence on which he had previously believed: *IDR* II, p. 222); Marcu 2009, 184, 191 *sq*. (who advanced the hypothesis that these were only separate elements and, one can understand, not a detachment of the cohort in question); Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 284 *sq*. Some specialists indicate as certain the fact that a detachment of the cohort was stationed in *Arutela*: Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1969, 101 with n. 3; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 57; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 257; Vlădescu 1982, 62; Vlădescu 1983a, 36 (where the garrisoning is placed, with reservation, subsequently to year 140).

48 Macrea 1959, 433–436 with fig. 32–35; Lupu [1960] [1961], 412 *sq*., 415; pl. II; III.1, 3–6; Lupu 2002, 78–81, 99; Tudor 1978, 315, no. 4., fig. 26.1 (p. 94); see also Lupu 1974, 219 *sq*. with n. 6; 222–224 with n. 20; Lupu 1972, 57.

49 Lupu [1960] [1961], 413 with n. 1; 420; pl. III.1; Lupu 2002, 80.

50 Lupu [1960] [1961], 413, pl. III.3–5; Lupu 2002, 80, 99.

51 See Cociş 2004, 196, no. 1100 (*cf*. p. 95); 213, no. 1684 (*cf*. p. 139); 147 (for the dating of the *brooches with returned foot*, a type that the item illustrated in Lupu [1960] [1961], 413, pl. III.5, belongs).

52 Macrea 1959, 407 with n. 2; 429–437; Lupu [1960] [1961], 416–420, with the illustration; Lupu 2002, 75–78, 97; Lupu 1972; Stoia 1980, 357, nº. 22 (N. Lupu); Gudea 1983–1984 [1985], 505, no. 6 ≈ Gudea 1986, 489, no. 6; Marcu 2009, 184 *sq*.; Tudor 1978, 270 *sq*., no. 9., fig. 26.2 (p. 94); Gudea 1997 (1998), *69 *sq*., no. 46; see also Lupu 1974, 220 with n. 8; 222; Lupu 1967, 128 *sq*.; Vlădescu 1986, 79 *sq*., 146, 152 *sq*.; Vlădescu 1983a, 114 *sq*.

53 Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 74 *sq*. advances the possibility that the objective lost its character of military fortification *sui generis* during a secondary stage in its existence.

54 Lupu 2002, 98 *sq*., 102.

55 The statement that the settlement was *destroyed* by the Carpi, featured in the German abstract in Lupu 2002, 71, is certainly a error on the part of the person(s) who wrote the abstract in question after the author passed away.

56 Two stamped bricks belonging to the *XIII Gemina* legion were recovered during the researches performed in the baths (Lupu 1974, 219 with n. 6; Lupu [1960] [1961], 413, 420; Lupu 1972, 57; Lupu 2002, 79), in 1973 another was found

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the stamp *COH – I [...]* impressed on a roof tile recovered from outside the fortification, was supposed to carry the abbreviation of the name of cohort *I Tyriorum*[57], while a recent reading: *cohors I Flavia Commagenorum*[58], still awaits validation as well. But if this hypothesis is validated, which is very probable, the unit garrisoned in Boiţa during the Late Period – if there was a military fortification during the Late Period – still has to be revealed, since the stamp of cohort *I Flavia Commagenorum* on the stamp found there belongs to a type chronologically included during the period of the Dacian-Roman confrontations[59].

Bologa – ***Rucconium?***[60] (Poieni, Cluj County): incompletely researched in 1976[61]. The units with long periods of stationing in the fort from Bologa[62] were *cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum* and *cohors II Hispanorum scutata Cyrenaica equitata*[63], still there under Gordianus III, a fact attested by epigraphy[64].

Breţcu (Covasna County): partially researched by Em. Panaitescu in 1925 and subsequently by M. Macrea and his collaborators in 1950[65]. No data is available on the activity of the soldiers from *cohors I Hispanorum quingenaria equitata veterana* and *cohors I Bracaraugustanorum equitata*– the presumed mixed garrison of the fort[66], during the Late Period.

Buciumi –***Docidava?***[67] (Hung. Vármező; Sălaj County): little researched[68]. The most recent coin found in the fort from Buciumi[69] was recovered from barrack "1" and had been issued by Trebonianus Gallus sometime during his reign (251–253)[70].

Though the most recent piece of evidence of its presence there that can be dated with precision indicates the time of Caracalla – or, if rigorously considered, under Elagabalus – the unit that was

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inside the fortification or even in its proximity (Lupu 2002, 76 *sq*.), while subsequently six more (one in 1981), were discovered outside the fortification and the bath: Lupu 2002, 83 *sq*.; *IDR* III/4, 84; Stoia 1975, 274, n°. 22 (N. Lupu; who nevertheless reports the discovery in 1973–1974 of seven *fragments* of stamped bricks). – N. Lupu claimed that the *stationing* of a detachment of the legion there started under Marcus Aurelius, along with the military transformations and the administrative and territorial ones of the Dacian provinces, replacing cohort *I Tyriorum sagittariorum* (Lupu 1974, 222–225, 227; Lupu 2002, 75, 83, 97, 100; see also Lupu 1972); I. I. Russu (in the commentary of *IDR* III/4, 85), favored the variant that a legionary detachment was garrisoned prior to the cohort on the identification of which he maintained caution). – As for us, we believe that the legionary detachment only contributed to the construction of the bath for the auxiliary unit in question and it was not proper stationed in Boiţa.

57 Lupu 1974, 220–222, fig. 1; Lupu 2002, 82 *sq*., 97, 99; followed on the identity of the troop in Gudea 1997 (1998), *70; with reservations: Petolescu 1997, 119, no. 58. – The stamp is to be found in *IDR* III/4, 85, but its drawing – fig. 44 – seems to have a degree of error even if one ignores a significant observation in Schuster 2013, 239, that we shall not detail here. – For *cohors I Tyriorum sagittariorum*: Ţentea 2012, 65 *sq*.; Eck *et al.* 2001, 45–48, no. 5 = *RMD* V, 442 (a military diploma that mentions the cohort in *Dacia Inferior* for the period between 167-about the middle of 168); Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 294 *sq*.; Marcu 2009, 185; Petolescu 1997, 119, no. 58.

58 Schuster 2013, 239 *sq*., 244–249, with the discussion; Marcu 2009, 185; but see already Lupu 1974, 222 and the reference to n. 14; Lupu 2002, 99 *sq*. Read also *CEpR* XXXIII (2013), 1634.

59 Schuster 2013, 244 *sq*. – For cohort *I Flavia Commagenorum equitata* (?) *sagittaria/sagittariorum*: Ţentea 2012, 41–45, 92, 98 *sq*., 114, 158 *sq*., 195; Ţentea 2004–2005 (2007), 143–148, 154–156; Marcu 2009, 185, 197 *sq*., 201, 224 *sq*., 235 *sq*., 241; Marcu 2004, 577, no. 9; 585, 592; Petolescu 1997, 99 *sq*., no. 29; see also Opreanu 2013, 198.

60 Nemeti 2014, 65 *sq*. with n. 200.

61 Gudea 1997a, 52–55, fig. 28.

62 For this fort: Gudea 1997a, esp. 16–18, 20–24, 26, 31–40, 43–46; Marcu 2009, 26–33, 35 *sq*.; Macrea 1932–1938 (1939), esp. 203–223, 230–233; Gudea 1977a, 316 *sq*., 319–325; Gudea 1977b, 171 *sq*., fig. 1; Gudea 1973b, 27–32, 55; Gudea 1973a, esp. 109–119, 127, 130; Gudea 1972b, 121–135, 148; Chirilă, Gudea 1973.

63 Marcu 2009, 27, 33–35; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 281 *sq*., 286; Nemeth 2004; Petolescu 1997, 104 *sq*., no. 34; 111 *sq*., no. 44; Gudea 1997a, 24–26, 40.

64 Gudea 1997a, 40, 46, 48, fig. 27; *ILD* 618 *sq*, 621 *sq*.

65 Gudea 1980, 290–292, see also 261 *sq*., 264, 271, 322, 326, 331; fig. 5, 8 *sq*.; Macrea *et al.* 1951, 292; Panaitescu 1929, fig. 1; Panaitescu 1931, 3.

66 According to Marcu 2009, 192, 189. For the units, see Marcu 2009, 188 *sq*., 191 *sq*.,; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 273 *sq*., 284 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 108–110, no. 41; 92, no. 20; Matei-Popescu 2005; Bakó 1980. On fort: Gudea 1980, *passim*; Macrea *et al.* 1951, 287–296; Popa 2013; Popa *et al.* 2009; Panaitescu 1929, 76 *sq*., fig. 1; Panaitescu 1931, 3; Paulovics 1944, 73–80, with the previous bibliography.

67 Nemeti 2014, 66.

68 Gudea 1997b, 63 *sq*. For a long period the objective was known on site and labeled appropriately with enough certainty: Torma 1963, 11 *sq*. (a reproduction, in Romanian, of one of the paragraphs referring to the baths, in Russu 1959, 309); see also Gudea 1972a, 9 with n. 17; Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 125 with n. 228.

69 For this fort: Chirilă *et al.* 1972; Gudea 1997b, esp. 14, 18–24, 26–30, 37, 40–55, 57–61, 66 *sq*.; Marcu 2009, 36–52; Landes-Gyemant, Gudea 2001 (2003); Macrea *et al.* 1969; Macrea *et al.* 1971; Timoc, Bejinariu 2000; see also Russu 1959, 307–310.

70 Găzdac, Pripon 2012, 97, no. 445; see also p. 17 *sq*.; Gudea 1997b, 56, 61; Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 123 with n. 223.

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probably stationed in Buciumi during the Late Period is, like much before, *cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria pia fidelis*[71].

One should note the inexistence up to this moment of colonial coins issued in *Nikaea*, in *Bithynia,* during the reign of Gordianus III, to be recovered from the fort[72], like the low number of items, 2, of the "*PROVINCIA DACIA*" type that have been recovered in large numbers from other forts[73]. Without forcing the numismatic information and waiting for additional data, we believe that the possibility that the effective of the garrison in Buciumi was reduced during the Late Period is an issue that must be ckecked in the future.

The rather restricted surface borned the idea that the baths researched inside the fort (*latus praetorii dextrum*) – the construction of which has been dated to the third century or, more precisely, *post* year 220[74], were rather used by officers alone[75]. It must be indeed envisaged as an integral part of the *praetorium* and not as an independent building[76].

Bumbeşti-Jiu – "Gară" (Gorj County): largely or fully researched in 1897 (Gr. G. Tocilescu, through P. Polonic), as well as subsequently[77]. On a hypothetical level *cohors I Aurelia Brittonum milliaria*[78] was in Bumbeşti-Jiu also during the period of the "Military Anarchy". The most recent coin recovered from the fort[79] was issued under Philippus Arabs[80].

Călugăreni (Hung. Mikháza; Eremitu, Mureş County): the baths of the fort started to be archaeologically researched only in 2013[81]. On a hypothetical level, as firm data are missing, *coh(ors) p(rima) A(ugusta) I(turaeorum)*[82] was also stationed in the fort there[83] during the Late Period.

Cătunele (village of Valea Perilor, Gorj County): little researched[84]. It is not at all certain that the fort there was still in use during the Late Period[85], as the coin issued for Salonina (dated to the wider interval of 253–268)[86], might be evidence of civilian presence in the perimeter of the already abandoned fortification. The garrison remains unknown.

Copăceni – ***Praetorium*** "I" (Racoviţa, Vâlcea County): partially researched by Gr. G. Tocilescu through P. Polonic in 1894[87]. On an extract with D. Tudor's 1943 work, professor M. Macrea noted by hand: "*We might have in fact two baths, for men and for women, like in Ilişua for example*"[88]. It is likely

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71 To check on the topic: Matei-Popescu 2010, 396–398; Petolescu 1997, 95 *sq*., no. 25; Marcu 2009, 52 *sq*.; Gudea 1997b, 31 *sq*., 34, 52 *sq*.; Marcu 2002–2003 (2004), 222; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 277; see also Russu 1959, 311–316.

72 Găzdac, Pripon 2012, 19.

73 Găzdac, Pripon 2012, 17, 19.

74 Chirilă *et al.* 1972, 31 with n. 39, Abb. 3, 52, 53.1, 54; Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 122 *sq*.; Gudea 1997b, 58–61 (where by construction "C 3" one must understand "C 4" and the other way around), Abb. 8, 23; see also Landes-Gyemant, Gudea 2001 (2004), 130; 131, Abb. 3; 150, Abb. 20; Macrea *et al.* 1969, 154, fig. 1.

75 Gudea 1972a, 31 with n. 40; Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 125.

76 Marcu 2009, 42, 52.

77 Marinoiu 2004, 93–96, pl. XVIII (p. 300); Tudor 1940a, 25 *sq*., 33 (Italian abstract), fig. 12 *sq*.; Tudor 1978, 314 *sq*., no. 3 (see also p. 269), fig. 92.1; Bujor 1973, 111 *sq*., fig. 4.

78 For the cohort: Petolescu, 1997, 96, no. 26; Marcu, 2009, 120 *sq*.; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 275.

79 For this: Tudor 1940a, 18–25, 28 *sq*., 31 *sq*.; Florescu *et al.* 1957, 103–110; Bujor 1983; Marinoiu 2004, 81–88; Marinoiu 2010; Marinoiu, Hortopan 2006, 47–51 and the ilustration; see also Marinoiu, Cămui 1986.

80 Tudor, 1940a, 26, no. 2.; see also 32; Tudor, 1978, 269; Florescu *et al.* 1957,110.

81 Man *et al.* 2014, with fig. 3–7 (p. 282 *sq*.); Man *et al.* 2015, 41 *sq*., with fig. 3–9 (p. 323–326); Pánczél *et al.* 2014, 26 (figures in the center and in the bottom left), 27. If this is the same objective (nevertheless see Man *et al.* 2012, 35 *sq*.), one must mention that the location of the bath had been recognized on site long before this beginning of the excavations: Pánczél 2015, 910 *sq*., 913; with fig. 2; Protase 1965, 210, see also 209 = Protase 2005, 86, see also 85; Paulovics 1944, 34 *sq*., (fig.) 4.

82 The fact that the unit in question was garrisoned here and not *cohors prima Alpinorum* is now for sure established: Piso, Marcu 2006–2007 (2008), esp. 172–176, see also Marcu 2009, 122. On the military unit: Piso, Marcu 2006–2007 (2008); Ţentea 2012, 52–55.

83 For it: Protase 1965 = Protase 2005, 85–88 (without ilustration); Man *et al.* 2005; Man *et al.* 2014; Man *et al.* 2015, 41 *sq*.; Pánczél *et al.* 2014, 25–27 (with the ilustration); see also Paulovics 1944, 32–37.

84 Tudor, Davidescu 1976, 64 *sq*., 72 *sq*., 74, fig. 4–7; Tudor 1978, 315, no. 5; Davidescu 1980, 87 *sq*., 90.

85 As stated in Tudor, Davidescu 1976, 76, 78 *sq*.; Tudor 1978, 273; Davidescu 1980, 90 *sq*. – Regarding the fort, see also Petolescu 1986 (which brings in discussion the Romano-Iazygian war of 117–118 as possible historical context of its destruction by fire: 162); and IONESCU 1986.

86 Tudor, Davidescu 1976, 76, 79; Davidescu 1980, 89 with n. 167, see also p. 91.

87 Tudor 1941–1942 (1943), 96–98 with fig. 3; Tudor 1978, 320, no. 8; see also p. 288; fig. 92.2.

88 The extract belongs to the patrimony of the History Museum in Turda (Inv. no. 2933), besides many others that belonged to the professor from Cluj. The note in question is on page 97, in the lower part.

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that the high number of rooms (12) set through the incomplete excavations performed in the end of the 19th century made M. Macrea think of a gender division of the surface of the baths in the case of concomitant use, a situation which seems to us highly improbable given the size of the settlement. Also, it does not mean there were two independent edifices, as one might understand from the quoted note.

It was considered that the perimeter of the fortification[89] was largely eroded around the middle of the 3rd century following a freshet of River Olt and thus it was evacuated[90]. Anyway, during the reconstruction works – or maybe just reparations, in our opinion – a milestone (in fact both fragments it had been broken into), was reused at the gate of the fortification that still could be archaeologically researched. The milestone had been inscribed in 236 and the name of Maximinus Thrax had been hammered out[91].

Documented exactly in Copăceni for the first time in 140, one can only suspect that *numerus burgariorum et veredariorum Daciae Inferioris*[92], was still stationed there during the Late Period[93]. M. Reuter envisaged the possibility that the *numerus* ceased to exists as an entity in the 3rd century – in the absence of direct attestations subsequent to the year mentioned above[94], a fact that must be taken into consideration.

Gherla (Hung. Szamosújvár; Cluj County): a large part of the baths' area had been permanently affected by the excavation works for the former *Canal al Morii* (*Mill Canal*) in 1809[95]. The objective was recognized as such and researched ever since the second half of the 19th century[96], a brick with an inscription that proved to be genuine being recovered from here[97]. The preserved part of the *balneum* has not been identified on the field more recently.

It seems that *ala II (Gallorum et) Pannoniorum veterana* (*quingenaria*) was garrisoned in the fort of Gherla[98] throughout the whole existence period of the province[99]. For the moment, the unit does not

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89 For it: Vlădescu 1986, 68–70; Vlădescu 1983a, 105–108; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980a, 816–818, 820; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980b, 109–111, 114; Tudor 1941–1942 (1943), 95 *sq*.; Tudor 1978, 287 *sq*., no. 31, fig. 79.1; Tudor 1981, 80–82; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 54–57; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 254, 257; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 30–32; Vlădescu 1982, 58–63; Tudor 1982; Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 105, 107, 109–112; Marcu 2009, 200 *sq*. (with some errors).

90 To this end, Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 257; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 31; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 57; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980a, 818, 829 (English abstract); Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980b, 110, 114, 116 (French abstract); Vlădescu 1982, 59, 62 *sq*.; Vlădescu 1983b, 15; Marinescu, Vlădescu 1983, 113; already Tudor *et al.* 1969–1970, 44; see also Vlădescu 1986, 70, 79; Vlădescu 1983a, 107 *sq*. (but the cause of the degradation is not discussed in these works); according to Tudor 1978, 288, the fortification ended its period of use having been destroyed by fire, though in an uninspired manner conciliatory he admits that also the flood might have taken the fortification out of use (but on p. 290 he only mentions this reason). Later on, D. Tudor (1981, 80 *sq*., 85) mentions as cause of the degradation only the freshet, an event he placed around 235.

91 *CIL* III 14216[19] = *IDR* II 589 = Tocilescu 1896, 84, no. 16; Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 112, no. 3; see also Tudor 1982, 288, fig. 79.1; Tudor 1941–1942 (1943), 96; Fodorean 2005, 524 and from a general perspective, 523–526, 529; Fodorean 2006, 80 *sq*., no. 8. – According to D. Tudor (1981, 80) the item had ended up between the two towers of the gate during the period after the evacuation of the fortification – sometime around 235, when burials were performed in what was left of the perimeter. Based on the words of the above mentioned author, one could understand that the burials in question were made ever since the Roman period. A dating to a subsequent era in Tudor 1941–1942 (1943), 96; Tudor 1978, 288; but see also Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 109.

92 On this unit in: Reuter 1999 (2001), 467–469, see also 377, 518 *sq*.; Marcu 2009, 201; Tocilescu 1894; Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 109–111; Tudor 1981, 81–85; Petolescu 1997, 122 *sq*., no. 61; Vlădescu 1983a, 40, no. (2.c.).1.; 45, 47 *sq*., 52.

93 Believing that the fortification in Copăceni was probably damaged profoundly around the middle of the 3rd century, specialists have also taken into consideration the variant that the unit was moved to the fortification in Racoviţa – *Praetorium* "II", that was thought to be built during that time ca. 0.5 km away: Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980a, 818 *sq*., 824, 826; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1980b, 110, 114; Vlădescu 1982, 59, 62 *sq*.; Vlădescu 1986, 70, 79; already Tudor 1940c, 40 *sq*.; see also Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1983, 348; Vlădescu 1983a, 108, 113 *sq*.; Marinescu, Vlădescu 1983a, 113. For D. Tudor (1981, 85) the moving of the unit to Racoviţa is certain. A different vision in Marcu 2009, 209 *sq*.

94 Reuter 1999 (2001), 469.

95 About the *balneum*: Ornstein 1891, 171, 176; the map of the area where the fort is located, with the localization of the *balneum*, on p. 169; Ornstein 1893, 349 *sq*.; RepArhCJ 1992, *s.v*., p. 215, no. 11 (E. Chirilă, R. Ardevan).

96 Protase *et al.* 2008, 17, 116 *sq*., mentioning the older literature; RepArhCJ 1992, *s.v*., p. 213, 215, no. 8, 11 (E. Chrilă, R. Ardevan).

97 Fröhlich 1892; Russu 1964, 480 *sq*., no. 10.

98 Protase *et al.* 2008; Protase, Ardevan 1983; Pop *et al.* 1980; Ornstein 1902; Orosz 1909; see also Gudea 1997 (1998), *102 *sq*., no. 97; RepArhCJ 1992, *s.v*., p. 212–216, no. 8, 12 (E. Chrilă, R. Ardevan); Protase [1964] = Protase 2005, 101–103.

99 For this unit, especially Ardevan 2007 (a shorter variant: Ardevan 2009) and Protase *et al.* 2008, 29–32, 39 *sq*.; then Petolescu 1997, 84 *sq*., no. 12; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 270, see also 267 *sq*.

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benefit from attestations that can be dated precisely to the period of the "soldier-emperors"[100], but is has not been documented elsewhere either. Without evidence available for now, it has been presumed, and rightly so, that it took part in different military confrontations during the "Military Anarchy"[101]. Though, coins of oriental issue from this period have been few recovered[102].

Ilişua – ****Arcobara/Arcobadara***[103] (Hung. Alsóilosvai; Uriu, Bistriţa-Năsăud County): the researches performed by Torma K. between 1858 and 1862[104] have (also) stressed the existence here of two baths. The smaller bath, declared as fully researched following the more recent archaeological excavation campaigns[105], was believed to have been built before the other one[106]. Soldiers of the *XIII Gemina* Legion were also involved in its construction, as attested by stamped bricks found there with the abbreviated name of the unit[107]. For now, one cannot state with certainty that it was still in use during the time of the "Military Anarchy". Nothing indicates this undeniably[108]. On the contrary, no data is available on repairs with *spolia* – typical to that period – that were well documented at the other baths[109]. Anyway, the authors of the researches performed closer to our days have made no mention of the reduction of the active area of the bath in any period in particular, neither on the change of function of any room to anything but bath use.

Likewise, there is no mention under this regard connected to the larger bath in Ilişua researched both by Torma K. and subsequently by others[110]. Its use during the "Military Anarchy" is probable, though the latest coins that can be determined found with certainty in the bath in question, were issued under Elagabalus (218–222)[111]. A tile with the abbreviated name of *cohors II Br(itannorum/ittonum)* ∞, garrisoned until sometime during the first years of Hadrianus' reign in Căşeiu-*Samum*, and subsequently in Romita-*Certiae*, was recovered from the structure of this *balneum*[112].

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100 Ardevan 2007, 147; Ardevan 2009, 1467 *sq*.

101 Ardevan 2007, 147, see also Ardevan 2009, 1467.

102 Protase *et al*. 2008, 63, no. 210; 66, no. 254; Ardevan 1993, 113.

103 Nemeti 2014, esp. 16–19; 70, n. 216; 76 *sq*.

104 The efforts of uncovering the two objectives were taken *grosso modo* between 1858 and 1862, together with those aimed at the fort (Boda 2013, 89), though one cannot know if the excavations of the baths in question did indeed extend over the five years.

105 The major differences between the plan made by Torma K. (1864–1865, (pl.) VI.t.; also found in Boda 2013, 100, pl. VI) and the one generated by these excavations have raised doubts if researchers active there in various centuries brought to light the same edifice: Protase, Gaiu [1998], 33, pl. 1; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 17 (leaving the impression that the plan of the bath excavated in the 1990's does not present the complete perimeter of the building). Still, both on the general ground plan of the settlement published by Torma K. (1864–1865, (pl.) II.t.; taken up in Boda 2013, 97, pl. II; and processed in Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 28 – map 4), and in the similar plan recently performed (Găzdac *et al.* 2011, p. 29 – map 5; also present in Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, [12] – fig. 2), the location of the two baths is similar. Therefore, it must be that the edifice was not completely researched archaeologically until now (see nevertheless Protase, Gaiu 2002). Also, one cannot doubt Torma K.'s professional qualities.

106 Protase, Gaiu [1998], 33. On the edifice: Torma 1864–1865, 11 *sq*., 26–29, (pl.) II.t., VI.t (*cf*. Boda 2013, 79, 83 *sq*., 86 *sq*., pl. II, VI); Protase, Gaiu [1998], with pl. 1–3; Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 5 *sq*., 37 – fig. 8; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 17; see also Protase *et al.* 1996–1997 (1997), 66, 79 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu) = Protase *et al.* 1997, 44, 57 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu); Protase, Gaiu 2002; Protase, Gaiu 2001; Protase, Gaiu [1997]; Protase, Gaiu [1996], 65.

107 Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 17, see also 11; Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 6; Protase *et al.* 1996–1997 (1997), 66, 75, 77, 79, pl. LXXXV.5 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu) = Protase *et al.* 1997, 44, 53, 55, 57, pl. LXXXV.5 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu); Protase, Gaiu 1999a, 419, see also 415, 418; fig. 6.7 = Protase 2005, 259, see also 252, 257; *ILD* 801; Protase, Gaiu [1996], 65.

108 The latest datable coin, certainly recovered from the perimeter of this bath, was issued in 227: Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 220 – no. 110; see also 16 with n. 53; *cf*. Torma 1864–1865, 34 – no. 102. On principle, the coin in question must be considered a generous *terminus post quem*, but it is also possible that it was lost sortly after having been minted. On the other hand, it is possible that it was lost in the already abandoned edifice, since the exact stratigraphic context of the discovery has remained unknown.

109 Torma 1859–1861 (1861), 28 *sq*., no. 1= Torma 1864–1865, 38 *sq*., no. 6; see also p. 25, 29 = *CIL* III 789 = Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 76 – I.2.15; Gaiu 2003, 15–17 – a = Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 107 *sq*., see also 16 *sq*. – IV.1.1; Gaiu 2003, 17 – b = Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 107, see also 59 – IV.2.2; Gaiu 2003, 15, n. 3; Torma 1879, 87, no. 1 = *CIL* III 7628 = Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 72 – I.2.4; Torma 1879, 87, no. 2 = *CIL* III 7629 = Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 89 – I.4.4.

110 Torma 1864–1865, 11 *sq*., 22–26, 29–31, 38 *sq*. – no. 6, 57, 59 – no. 5.c), 64–66; (pl.) II.t., V.t., XII.t.12, XIV.t.5, 14 (*cf*. Boda 2013, 79, 83–86, pl. II, V, XII.12, XIV.5, 14); Protase *et al.* 1996–1997 (1997), 66, 79 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu) = Protase *et al.* 1997, 44, 57 (D. Protase, C. Gaiu); Protase, Gaiu 2002; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 16 *sq*., 18 – fig. 4; Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 5, 36 – fig. 7; see also Protase, Gaiu 2001; Protase, Gaiu [2000]; Protase, Gaiu [1999]b; Protase, Gaiu [1998], 33; Protase, Gaiu [1997], 31; Protase, Gaiu [1996], 65.

111 Găzdac *et al.* 2011, 178 – no. 15 *sq*.

112 Torma 1859–1861 (1861), 29, no. 5 = Torma 1864–1865 (1866), 57, 64 *sq*., (pl.) XIV.t.5.; beneficial discussions on the item in Isac 1987; Isac, Marcu 2001, 19–21; Isac 2003, 33–35. If indeed the cohort was involved in the construction of the fort in Ilişua (maybe not only by providing the ceramic material), during its first stage (under Traianus), as previously believed: Isac 1987, 178 *sq*.; Isac, Marcu 2001, 20 with n. 13; see also 22, 24; Isac 2003, 33 *sq*., see also 39, 42; one should

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The unit occupying the fort from Ilişua[113], ever since sometime in the beginning of Hadrianus's reign (117–138), *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*[114], is epigraphically attested here with the epithet *Philippiana* (subsequently hammered out)[115]. A Decian issue from the wide interval 249–251 is the most recent coin discovered in the fort[116].

Inlăceni (Hung. Énlaka; Atid, Harghita County): mostly researched by M. Macrea and his collaborators in 1950[117]. The latest certainly datable attestation of the fort's[118] permanent garrison – *cohors IV Hispanorum quingenaria equitata*[119] – dates to the reign of Gordianus III[120] and the latest coin recovered from the fort belongs to the reign of Philippus Arabs[121].

Ioneştii Govorii – ***Pons Aluti?*** (Ioneşti, Vâlcea County): only researched to a small degree[122]. The fort is not yet precisely localized on the field[123]. At least one stamped brick, fragmentary or which cannot be entirely read – *COH(ors) III G[AL(orum)]* – was recovered during Gr. G. Tocilescu's and P. Polonic's archaeological excavations[124]. Thus, the stationing of soldiers part of this cohort seems possible, but only at most around the end of the eighth decade of the 2nd century, when the unit is attested as stationed in the fort from Hoghiz[125]. For now, no other units are attested in Ioneştii Govorii.

Jupa – ***Tibiscum*** (Caraş-Severin County): two baths corresponding to the ("large") trapezoidal fort[126] on the left bank of River Timiş have been only partially researched archaeologically[127]. Hypothetically – as absolutely certain attestations are missing[128] – *cohors I Vindelicorum milliaria equitata civium Romanorum*[129], *numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium*[130] and *numerus Maurorum Tibiscensium*[131] were also garrisoned in *Tibiscum* during the Late Period.

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also think on the period when the smaller bath there was constructed. This should also be placed during Traianus' epoch, unless the tile was reused from a Trajan'time construction from the fort (*cf*. Isac 1987, 175, n. 3).

113 On this fort: Torma 1864–1865 (1866), 11 *sq*., 14–18 (*cf*. Boda 2013, 79, 81–83); Protase *et al*. 1996–1997 (1997) = Protase *et al*. 1997; Protase, Gaiu 1999a = Protase 2005, 251–261; Marcu 2009, 79–86; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 11–15; Găzdac *et al*. 2011, 1–4; Protase *et al*. 1983.

114 Petolescu 1997, 86–88, no. 14; Marcu 2009, 85 *sq*.; Nemeth 2005, 137, 179, 203; Nemeth 2007, 200 *sq*.; Protase 1985a (*non uidi*) = Protase 2005, 206–210; Protase 1985b; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 271 *sq*.

115 On the inscription: Piso 2013b, 49 *sq*., no. 13; Wollmann, Ardevan 2006, 670 *sq*. – no. 4; Ardevan, Wollmann 2007, 243 *sq*. – no. 2.; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 69 – no. I.1.4. (*principia*).

116 Găzdac *et al*. 2011, 18, 20, 164, no. 388.

117 Gudea 1979, 167–170, see also 154, 156, 173; fig. 5 *sq*., 25; Macrea *et al*. 1951, 304 *sq*., pl. IV (where it is stated that the edifice was fully researched archaeologically).

118 On this: Gudea 1979; Székely 1955, 31–40, 46 (German abstract); Macrea *et al*. 1951, 304–306, pl. IV; Paulovics 1944, 43–48, with the older literature.

119 For it, Marcu 2009, 141 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 112–114, no. 45.

120 *IDR* III/4, 277.

121 Székely 1955, 38; Gudea 1979, 198, no. 9.

122 Vlădescu 1986, 42 *sq*. with fig. 29; Vlădescu 1983a, 90 with n. 142; Barnea 1989, 302, no. 40 (Gh. Poenaru Bordea, E. Nicolae); see also Dvorsky 1996, 218, fig. 5.

123 See the literature mentioned in the previous n. and compare with Tudor 1978, 286 *sq*., 120; fig. 75.4 (p. 278).

124 Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 102; but with the full reading of the abbreviation: (*cohors*) *III Comagenorum*; *IDR* II, 555; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 66, 114; Tudor 1978, 286.

125 Marcu 2009, 204–208; Petolescu 1997, 106 *sq*., no. 39; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 283.

126 Marcu 2009, 160–170; Benea, Bona 1994, 20, 23, 25, 33 *sq*., 38–53; Benea 2013a, 19 *sq*., 65 *sq*., 160–162, 278, 297 *sq*., 306 *sq*., 333 *sq*.; 348, n. 1665; 354 *sq*.; Benea 1986a, 452–455; Benea 1986b, 243 *sq*.; Bona *et al*. 1982, 312–320; Moga *et al*. 1979; Benea *et al*. 1980, 298–300, 302; Moga 1971, 385–391.

127 The bath for the cohort *I Vindelicorum* (the so-called „*thermae* I"/clădirea [building] „XII"): Benea 2013a, 61, 277, 298, 310, 444 – fig. 52 (but after the published plan, we are reserved in considering it a *balneum*); Benea *et al*. 2007; Benea, Regep-Vlascici 2004, 238 *sq*.; Benea, Regep 2015b, 189; 198, 200 – annex 1; Benea 1995 [1996]; Benea *et al*. 1997 [1998]; Benea 1993, 273 = Benea 2003, 18 *sq*. (with *addenda* after the n. 22); Benea, Bona, 1994, 24 cu n. 27; 28, 59; 134, n. 76; Benea 2013b, 201, 203, pl. V. – The one for *numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium* (the so-called „*thermae* II"/clădirea „XIII"): Benea 2004 with pl. 34; Benea *et al*. 2005, with pl. 23 (p. 449); Benea, Regep-Vlascici 2004, 238 *sq*.; Benea, Regep 2015b, 188, 190, 193; 198, 200 – annex 1; Benea 2013a, 61, 160, 162, 195, 277 *sq*., 298; Benea 2011, 43 *sq*.; Benea 2003, 19, *addenda* after the n. 22.

128 See, nevertheless, *ILD* 198, 214.

129 Marcu 2009, 171–174; 223, n. 1602; Benea 2013a, 86, 88, 91, 94, 147, 162, 185 *sq*., 188 (table), 193, 196 (table), 203, 211, 214 *sq*., 217–220, 277, 302–304; Nemeth 2005, 137, 156, 159–162, 198 *sq*., 204; Nemeth 2007, 209 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 120–122, no. 60; Benea, Bona 1994, 10, 23, 25, 49, 54, 57 *sq*., 60, 74, 108 *sq*., 113; Benea 1985b.

130 Ţentea 2012, 66–72, 80–82, 86, 90, 92, 95, 99, 144–148, 161 *sq*., 199; Reuter 1999 (2001), esp. 391–394, 533–537; Piso, Benea 1999, 93–95, 104–106; Benea 2013a, 94, 160, 162, 194 *sq*., 196 (table), 204, 212, 217, 219 *sq*., 277 *sq*., 315; Petolescu 1997, 127 *sq*., no. 68; Nemeth 2005, 148 *sq*., 152, 156, 162, 190, 199–201, 205; Benea, Bona 1994, 20, 23, 37, 49, 54–56, 60, 74, 103, 113 *sq*.; Benea 1980.

131 Reuter 1999 (2001), esp. 394–398, 511–514; Benea 2013a, 64, 86, 94, 160, 162 *sq*., 199, 201, 204, 212, 214–216, 219 *sq*.,

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One remains (as yet) unaware of the results of the archaeological excavations performed by G. G. Mateescu (1925)[132] and M. Moga (1972)[133] on the bath located in the perimeter of the trapezoidal fortification[134]. It has been rightly presumed that this bath was built for the use of the unit that had occupied the small fort initially made of earth and subsequently built of stone – the cohort *I sagittariorum*[135]. Once the "large" fort was built, both the smaller fort of stone and the corresponding *balneum* were integrated in its perimeter, together with another fortification of earth and timber.

Mehadia – *Praetorium*?[136] (Caraş-Severin County): the edifice from the second phase fully researched? by M. Macrea and the collaboraters[137]; the unit stationed in the fort[138] there for a long time, *cohors III Delmatarum milliaria equitata civium Romanorum pia fidelis*, is also documented epigraphically sometime in 257–260, with the imperial epithets *Valeriana Galliena*[139].

Micia (former **Veţel**) – ***Micia*** (Hunedoara County): the *balneum* considered to have served the fort[140], the so-called *thermae I*, has been largely researched[141]. The military bath was rebuilt under Severus Alexander[142]. In 245 *cohors II Flavia Commagenorum equitata sagittaria/sagittariorum* is attested epigraphically in its garrison with a lengthy stationing from *Micia*[143], just like *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* in 250[144]. *Numerus Maurorum Miciensium* (including at least a detachment of riders, at least for a while), the

276; Nemeth 2005, 150–152, 156, 159 *sq*., 162, 201 *sq*., 205; Benea, Bona 1994, 20, 23, 38, 49, 53, 56, 74, 103, 113; Petolescu 1997, 130–133, no. 72; Benea 1985a, *passim*. – On the troops stationed at*Tibiscum*, see also Gostar 1968; Moga 1970.

132 For the archaeologist's research in Jupa during that year: Turcuş 2008, 20, n. 44; 81; Pârvan 1926, 14 = Pârvan 1981, 332 = Pârvan 2006, 395 (*Săpăturile arheologice din România în vara anului 1925* [*The archaeological diggins from Romania in the summer of the year 1925*]). The researches in question seem to have been only performed during 1925, and not in 1923 (Benea, Bona 1994, 40, 53), 1924 (Benea 1993, 273 = Benea 2003, 19), 1923–1924 (Bona *et al.* 1982, 311; Benea, Bona 1994, 10; but see also 11, 121 with n. 8; Benea 2013a, 18; 19, n. 29; 158) or 1925–1926 (Benea 2013a, 278). – On the documentary material following the excavation of G. G. Mateescu: Medeleţ, Râmneanţu 2003, 207; 265, n. 155.

133 Morintz 1973, 379, n°. 83 (M. Moga). According to the mention, the surface of the objective was uncovered (again) to a large extent.

134 About this, Benea, Bona 1994, 24, 28 with n. 2, 53; Benea 2013a, 18; 19, n. 29; 278; Benea 1993, 273, fig. 2 = Benea 2003, 19, fig. 2; Benea, Regep-Vlascici 2005, 238.

135 Benea 2013a, 278; but *cf*. Marcu 2009, 171, which attributed to the Palmyrenian corp the fort in discussion.

136 Tudor 1981, 85–87.

137 Gudea 1975; Macrea *et al.* 1993, 11 *sq*., 17, 69–74, 80; 143, 147 *sq*. (English abstract); 14 – fig. 4; fig. 16 between p. 70 *sq*.; see also Benea 2013a, 181. – For the researches on the objective, see also Medeleţ, Râmneanţu 2003, 208, 235 *sq*. with n. – A depiction of the model of the military *balneum* from Mehadia is to be found in Macrea 1969/2007, on the plate between pages 160 *sq*./148 *sq*.

138 For this: Macrea *et al.* 1993, esp. 23–31, 45–47, 79; 144 *sq*. (English abstract); 13–14 – fig. 3–5; Benea 2005; Benea 2008, 15–23, 36 *sq*., fig. 1–4; Benea 2013a, 19, 22, 152–155, 221, 297, 330–332; see also Medeleţ, Râmneanţu 2003, 194 with the n. 1407. – Fololwing the archaeological researches, it was asserted that the inner architecture of the fortification from the era of the province was strongly affected around the middle of the 3rd century by a freshet of Bolvaşniţa; so the possibility that the unit was moved into an earthen fortification hypothetically located on a hill towards Plugova was also expressed: Benea, Regep 2015, 975, 980; see also Benea 2008, 16 *sq*., 22, 32, 34, 38, 63.

139 *CIL* III 8010 (= 1577 + p. 1017 – but, out of an error, Ad. n. 1576) = *IDR* III/1, 77 = Moga, Russu 1974, 10–12, no. 3; see also Petolescu 1980, 116; *CEpR* I (1975–1980), 67; *ILD* 188: *IMP(eratori) CAE(sari) P(ublio) LICI(nio) / GAL(l)IENO [P](io) F(elici) AUG(usto) / PONT(ifici) MAX(imo) TR(ibuniciae) PO[T(estatis)] / CONS(uli) III PROCONS(uli) / COH(ors) III DELMATARUM / VALERIAN(a) GAL(l)IE / NA (milliaria) EQQ(uitata) C(ivium) R(omanorum) P(ia) F(idelis) / DEVOTA NUMINI / MAIESTATIQUE EOR(um)*. Compare with the variant of the text in Torma 1882, 124, no. 76. On the epigraph see also Hügel 1999, 107, no. 9; 109. On the military unit: Benea, Regep 2015; Marcu 2009, 142 *sq*.; Benea 2008, 24–26, 36–38, 49, 86, 90 *sq*., 96 *sq*. – no. 18; 101 with 103; Marcu 2002–2003 (2004), 225, n. 64; 229; Macrea *et al.* 1993, 48–51; Nemeth 2005, 140 *sq*., 145, 156 *sq*., 161, 164, 194 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 103 *sq*., no. 33; Benea 2013, 65, 156, 181, 193 *sq*., 196 (table), 201 sq., 204, 212, 218–222, 256 *sq*., 262, 276, 304; see also Timoc 2003 (we are thanking the author also here for providing acces to his work).

140 For this fort: Marcu 2009, 143 *sq*.; Petculescu *et al.* 1986; Petculescu 1984a; Petculescu 1983; Petculescu *et al.* 1982; Petculescu 1981; Petculescu *et al.* 1981; Petculescu 1979 with fig. 6; Floca, Mărghitan 1970; Daicoviciu [1970], 162–180; Petculescu 1984b, 47–49; see also Floca *et al.* 1970, 5–7; Mărghitan 1978, 70–83, 85 *sq*., 88 *sq*., 93–95, 98, with ilustration.

141 Marinescu *et al.* 1975; Marinescu, Sion 1979; Marinescu *et al.* 1984; Marinescu, Sion, Andriţoiu 1986; see also Sion, Marinescu, 1979; Floca *et al.* 1970, 8–10, 111; Floca 1968, 113 with n. 10; Morintz 1972, 355, n°. 166 (C. Petolescu, L. Petculescu, L. Mărghitan); Morintz 1973, 381 *sq*., n°. 92 (C. Petolescu, L. Petculescu). – Maybe of interest, Crăciun, Sion [1998], with ilustration; Crăciun, Sion [1997]; Situri 1996 ([no.] 288. Veţel-Micia, „Grădişte", jud. Hunedoara), 124, [pct.] g.

142 *AÉ* 1903, 66 = *IDR* III/3, 46.

143 *CIL* III 1379 = *IDR* III/3, 58. – For this unit: Ţentea 2012, 45–48, 80, 82 *sq*., 85 (table), 90–93, 95, 97, 99, 114–120, 159, 196 *sq*.; Ţentea 2004–2005 (2007), 148–156; Marcu 2009, 145 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 100–102, no. 30.

144 Petculescu 1982, 85–87, no. 2 = *ILD* 308; see also Petculescu 1984, 51–54. – On the troop: Marcu 2009, 144–146, with a discussion of the effective of the *ala* (*milliaria*?); Petolescu 1997, 83, no. 10; Nemeth 2007, 198 *sq*.; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 268 *sq*. with n. 118.

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other "home" troop from *Micia*, is as yet in no way documented during the Late Period here[145]. The most recent coin discovered in the archeological researches from the fort was issued in 260[146].

Odorheiul Secuiesc (Hung. Székelyudvarhely; Harghita County). Though to the fort that is to be found in this place, in our opinion (as well) for certain, the exact position could not be yet stated[147], its *balneum* was probably identified in the second half of the 19th century[148]. Bricks of cohort *I Ubiorum* were recovered from the area of the probably bath[149]. No data is available on the unit[150] during the "Military Anarchy".

Rădăcineşti (Berislăveşti, Vâlcea County): the available surface was fully researched archaeologically in 1971[151]. One does not know which was the garrison stationed in the fort on the line of Olt[152].

Romita – ***Certiae*** (Românaşi, Sălaj County): complete archaeological researches on the area not affected by the flooding of Agrij, performed in 1970–1972, 1974[153]. The latest coins discovered in the baths are dated 246–247 (one item) and 247–248 (two items)[154]. No data is available on the units in garrison in the fort from *Certiae*[155], *cohors II Britannorum milliaria (equitata?*) and *cohors VI Thracum* (*quingenaria*) (or *cohors I Batavorum milliaria?*)[156], during the Late Period.

Săpăta de Jos (Argeş County): bath of the fortification (or of both fortifications, if they were in use at the same time), located on the line over along River Olt (the so-called *limes transalutanus*) – fully researched[157]. The most recent coins from the hoard discovered in the fortification that has benefited from excavations[158] were issued in 243/244[159].

Sânpaul (Hung. Homoródszentpál; Mărtiniş, Harghita County). A group of structures researched during the second half of the 19th century were considered the bath corresponding to the fort in the area[160], but the fact needs to be confirmed[161.] *Numerus Maurorum S*. (?) was the local garrison, but there are as yet no direct attestations of it during the Late Period[162].

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145 For this *numerus*: Reuter 1999 (2001), 391–394, 507–509; Marcu 2009, 146; Petolescu 1997, 127, 128 *sq*. – no. 69; Onofrei 2007, 270–272, 274–279.

146 Petculescu1981, 113 with n. 22; 114 (French abstract).

147 Ferenczi, Ferenczi 1973, 347–349; Ardevan *et al*. 1990, 198 *sq*. with n. 11, fig. 1; Téglás 1897, 257–261, 266; see also Paulovics 1944, 48–52, with the older literature.

148 Téglás 1897, 261–266, 268, with the fig. on p. 259 rendering the topographic position of the bath and its planimetry, and with the fig. on p. 263 depicting the completed planimetry and on a smaller scale of the objective; Téglás 1896; 419 *sq*.; Téglás 1895, 39–41; Jakab 1894, 212, 214 *sq*.; see also Téglás 1900a, 264 *sq*.; Téglás 1900b, 315, 318 *sq*. – Secondary bibliography: Ferenczi, Ferenczi 1973, 347, 349; RepArhHA 2000, *s.u*. – no. XXXII a.7 (513) (I. H. Crişan, V. Crişan, Bató A.); Paulovics 1944, 51 *sq*. with footnote 12; *IDR* III/4, p. 204 *sq*. and no. 261 *sq*.; all with the previous literature.

149 Ferenczi, Ferenczi 1973, 347 (despite this fact, the two specialists have expressed reserve on the identification of the construction with a *balneum*, reserve which we do not share); see also RepArhHA 2000, *s.u*. – no. XXXII a.7 (513) (I. H. Crişan, V. Crişan, Bató A.).

150 On it: Marcu 2009, 146 *sq*.; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 295 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 120, no. 59; Protase 1962, 507 *sq*. = Protase 1995, 92–94 (without illustration.).

151 Poenaru Bordea, Vlădescu 1972, 482 (see also 477–479), fig. 2, pl. 4; Tudor 1978, 320, no. 9 (see also p. 297), fig. 96.2 (p. 361); see also Morintz 1972, 349, nº. 126 (Cr. Vlădescu, Gh. Poenaru Bordea).

152 Related to the fort: Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974b, 249–252, 256 *sq*.; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1972, 28 *sq*., 30–32; Vlădescu, Poenaru Bordea 1974a, 51–53, 57; Vlădescu 1982, 57, 62; see also Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 106 *sq*.

153 Matei, Bajusz 1997, 17 *sq*., 67 *sq*., 73, 75–78, 87–91, 93 *sq*., 98, 116, 131–135, 141–144, esp. 101–113, pl. XXIX-XXXII, LXXXIX-CI.; see also Morintz 1972, 350, nº. 131 (E. Chirilă, V. Lucăcel, Ş. Simoc); Morintz 1973, 387 *sq*., nº. 123 (E. Chirilă, V. Lucăcel, Ş. Simoc).

154 Matei, Bajusz 1997, 141–143, see also 111, 113, and 116.

155 For the fort here: Matei, Bajusz 1997, *passim*; Franzen *et al*. 2004–2005 (2007), 161, 163–171; Marcu 2009, 101–110.

156 Matei, Bajusz 1997, 67–98, esp. 97; Franzen *et al*. 2004–2005 (2007), 172–175; Marcu 2009, 110–114.

157 The researches were performed in 1929–1930 (or maybe just in one of these years): Christescu 1935–1936 (1938), 441–447, with the illustration (see also 437 *sq*.); Christescu 1937/2009, 153 *sq*. (see also 151), fig. 18/141 (see also 139), fig. 18; see also Tudor 1978, 323, no. 12 (see also p. 298), fig. 86.1, 2 (p. 299 *sq*.); Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 95 *sq*.

158 For the hoard: Christescu 1934; for the fortifications: Christescu 1935–1936 (1938); Christescu 1937/2009, 150–153/137–141; Tudor 1978.

159 Mitrea 1968, 202 *sq*., no. 41–44; 204.

160 Gooss 1877, 32; see also Paulovics 1944, 55 *sq*. with n. 123a; 58; Téglás 1895, 42 *sq*. – On the fort: Ferenczi, Ferenczi [1960] [1961]; Ferenczi, Ferenczi 1970, 63 *sq*.; see also Paulovics 1944, 53–59, (fig.) 10. Its existence is denied without cause in RepArhHA 2000, *s.u*. – no. XXIV j.7; *s.u*. Bădeni – no.XXIV b.7 (I. H. Crişan, V. Crişan, Bató A.).

161 *Cf*. Ferenczi, Ferenczi [1960] [1961], 404, who also bring into discussion the possibility that the structures in question were integral parts of private dwellings (if this is true, we believe they were part of only one dwelling), having a *hypocaustum* system; see also Ferenczi, Ferenczi 1970, 63.

162 Marcu 2009, 155, 216 *sq*.; Onofrei 2007, 270–273, 277–279; *IDR* III/4, *ad* 254; Petolescu 1997, 127 *sq*., no. 66 *sq*.; Reuter

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Slăveni (Gostavăţ, Olt County): researched for the first time and fully during the period 1963–1965[163], it has been considered that they were rebuilt under Philippus Arabs[164], which on the basis of provided data, seems correct to us. According to D. Tudor's vision, the fort[165] where *ala I Hispanorum*[166] was stationed was abandoned in 249–250 after an attack of the barbarian coalition led by Kniva's Goths[167] something that is not certain at all[168]. The most recent inscription in which the troop's name appear is dating in 248/249[169], and probably the most late isolated coins which came to light in the fort and belong to the Principat epoch were issued also under Phillipus Arabs[170]. In 247/248 were also issued the most late coins of the hoard recovered from the fort[171].

Sutoru – ***Optatiana*** (Zimbor, Sălaj Countly): little researched[172]. In the near-by fort, also little researched[173], was stationed *numerus Maurorum Optatianensium*, on which there are no data available for the Late Period[174].

Tihău (Hung. Tihó; Sălaj County). Recognized on site by Torma K., the *balneum*[175] corresponding to the fort there[176] still betrayed its position, though hardly so, in 1958[177]. Hypothetically, the unit garrisoned in Tihău in the 2nd century, *cohors I Cannanefatium* (*quingenaria*) (*equitata*?)[178], was also there during the Late Period, but there are as yet no attestations of the fact. On the other hand, there is no data on dislocations of the unit during this period either.

Turda – ***Potaissa*** (Cluj County): fully researched in the year 1993, 1995–2008 (*palaestra* just partly)[179]. The most numerous coins issued during the 3rd century that have been discovered in the corridor of area "N" in the *thermae* of the legionary fortress from *Potaissa* were found in the debris of the *hypocaustum* system of this corridor. From the entire surface of the corridor were recovered – besides the other four, earlier items – 16 coins issued from Septimius Severus until Herennius Etruscus (more precisely from 201/202–210 until 250/251). Based on the chronologycal information offered by the coins and in relation with the contexts they came from, it was considered that the area "N", used as an *apodyterium*, had the heating system deactivated (in fact, that of the corridor), the *praefurnium* that

1999 (2001), 391–394, 511; Timoc 2000, 398, n. 14. – For the stamped tegular material of the troop, *IDR* III/4, 254.

163 Already Tudor 1940b, 35, presumed, and rightly so, the functionality of the objective.

164 Tudor *et al.* 2011, 51–54, 56, 73, fig. 88–99; Popilian 1971, with the illustration.

165 On it: Tudor *et al.* 2011, esp. 25–33, 37–40, 45–47, 72–74; Tudor 1940b; Marcu 2009, 227–235, 237; Tocilescu 1895–1896 (1896), 100 *sq*.

166 For the unit: Marcu 2009, 144, n. 931; 227 *sq*., 235 *sq*.; Tudor *et al.* 2011, 34–36, 64 *sq*., no. 6; Petolescu 1997, 82 *sq*., no. 9; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 268.

167 Tudor 1970, 69–82; Tudor 1977, 403; Tudor 1978, 39, 307 (but on pages 253, 332, 472 – French abstract, one encounters in a contradictory way the years 248/249); more recently: Tudor *et al.* 2011, 45–47, 74, for the abandonment in question the authors have suggested – according to another scenario – the year 248 (but on p. 67 one encounters the years 248–249 and on p. 255 *sq*., 259 the year 250 is to be found and the construct "*um 250*" respectively).

168 C.C. Petolescu, *IDR* II, p. 197; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1981a, 53 *sq*.; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1981b, 546; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1986, 467; Bogdan-Cătăniciu 1997, 109.

169 *IDR* II 500 and p. 197 (without being convinced that *damnatio memoriae* towards Philippus Arabs would have been reflected in this case by the fragmentation of the whole *ara* bearing the inscription, as C.C. Petolescu assumes; *cf*. Tudor *et al.* 2011, 46, 76).

170 We keep some reserve in this matter, as the monetary circulation was generally discussed for the whole settlement: Tudor *et al.* 2011, 41 *sq*., 44.

171 Tudor *et al.* 2011, 41, 43, 45 *sq*., 74, 234 *sq*.

172 Cociş *et al.* 2015, with the illustration on p. 436; Ilieş *et al.* 2002a, 132 *sq*., 136, pl. III *sq*.; Ilieş *et al.* 2002b.

173 Ilieş *et al.* 2007; Ilieş *et al.* 2009; Cociş *et al.* 2014; Cupcea, Marcu 2010, 95 *sq*. with the illustration; see also Cociş *et al.* 2009, 53, 57, pl. I; Marcu 2009, 114, pl. 15.

174 Reuter 1999 (2001), 391–394, 510 *sq*.; Onofrei 2007, 270–272, 277–279; Petolescu 1997, 127, 129 – no. 70.

175 Torma 1863, 20; Torma 1880, 88 *sq*.; *cf*. Ferenczi 1957, 290; Protase 1994, 99, n. 27 = Protase 1995, 330, n. 27.

176 On this: Protase 1994 = Protase 1995, 314–332 (without illustration); Macrea *et al.* [1961], 384–386 (D. Protase); Marcu 2009, 115, pl. 16; Opreanu [1999]; Wollmann, Bot 1974, 429–433; Ferenczi 1957.

177 Protase 1994, 99, n. 27.

178 Petolescu 1997, 99, nr. 28; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 278; Marcu 2009, 115 *sq*.; Wollmann, Bot 1974, 431, 433–435.

179 On them: Bărbulescu 1994a, 95, 99, fig. 14; Bărbulescu *et al.* [1994]; Bărbulescu *et al.* [1996]; Bărbulescu *et al.* [1997], with pl. XXXIX; Bărbulescu 1997, 37–39, fig. 19; Bărbulescu *et al.* [1998], with pl.; Bărbulescu *et al.* [1999]b; Bărbulescu *et al.* 2001; Bărbulescu *et al.* 2002; Bărbulescu *et al.* 2003, with pl. 127 (p. 481); Bărbulescu *et al.* 2004, with pl. 70 (p. 460); Bărbulescu *et al.* 2005, with pl. 46 (p. 472); Bărbulescu *et al.* 2006, with pl. 72 (p. 482); Bărbulescu *et al.* 2007, with pl. 79 (p. 483); Bărbulescu *et al.* 2009, 221 *sq*.; Pîslaru 2009, 186, fig. 3, 5 *sq*.; Bărbulescu 2008, Taf. II *sq*.; Bărbulescu 2012, 10, 52, 56, 186–212, with the plan in fig. 10, 12; see also Bărbulescu 2015, fig. 1 *sq*.; Pîslaru, Bărbulescu 2010, 445, 447.

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served it was also taken out of use and the floor made of *opus signinum* was renovated at the earliest in the year 251[180].

The coin issued for Marcia Otacilia Severa (246/247) and recovered from beneath the brick's pavement of *latrinae* "I", suggest a work performed at the earliest in one of the years indicated by the numismatical document in discussion. And the similar brick's pavement situated in the next space "E", was considered to be constructed – with probability – at the same chronological level[181].

The interpretation according to which the late Roman fortification (subsequently Byzantine) located on the Danube in *Sucidava* – Celei (today part of the city of Corabia, Olt County), was founded ever since the rule of Gallienus[182], includes a hypothesis of special interest. Namely, during the period when Legion *V Macedonica*[183] still stationed in the fortress on the Arieş River[184], cohorts III and IV part of it – attested in *Sucidava* by the stamps impressed on bricks – were involved, maybe in cooperation with other units, in the construction of the presumed fortification erected there under Gallienus[185]. The works were supposed to be performed during the period around 256–257[186], or from a mainly numismatical perspective, in the interval between 266 and 268, favoring the intermediate one[187] (which has been promptly rejected[188]). According to another view, the fortification was built under Aurelianus[189].

Gh. Poenaru Bordea also envisaged the possibility that subunits of the two legions of the province, or maybe even their entire effectives, were moved in 267 towards the lower course of the Danube, part of the defensive reaction against the attacks of the Goths (and of the Heruli)[190].

For the moment, the latest architectural effort that can be dated in *Dacia* comes from the civilian environment, but it was financed by a soldier. In *Potaissa*, Donatus, commander of Legion *V Macedonica* as *praefectus legionis*, finished on his own expenses the erection of a temple started previously[191]. The construction was completed in the end of 257 or in the beginning of 258[192]. The temple, probably dedicated to *Deus Azizus*[193], was certainly located outside the fortress[194], but its remains have remained unidentified[195].

The analysis of a monetary deposit discovered near the fortress seems to indicate that the legion took part at the eastern campaign of Gordianus III[196].

Turnu-Severin – ***Drobeta*** (Mehedinţi County): the *balneum* serving the fort there seems not to have gone through the changes envisaged by the present initiative. Naturally, as most of it was archaeologically researched during the 1930s, with that era's excavation technique, such changes might have

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180 Pîslaru 2009, 129 – no. 5, 397 – no. 5; Pîslaru, Bărbulescu 2010, 446 *sq*., pl. II.7.

181 Pîslaru 2009, 128 *sq*. – no. 2, 396 – no. 2; Pîslaru, Bărbulescu 2010, 446, pl. II.13.

182 Barbu 1973, 33, 42–50, fig. 3.

183 On the unit: Bărbulescu 1987, 15–33, 43, 48–54, 63–81; Piso 2000, 213–220, 223 = Piso 2005, 412–422, 425.

184 For it: Bărbulescu 1987, 24–26, 29 *sq*., 54 *sq*., 98–179, 184, 188, 190 *sq*.; Bărbulescu 1991; Bărbulescu 1994a, 93–103, with the ilustration; Bărbulescu 1994b, 200–209, 212–214; Bărbulescu 1997, 10–41, with the ilustration.

185 Barbu 1973, 43 with n. 46; 50 with n. 90.

186 Barbu 1973, 46 *sq*.

187 Poenaru Bordea 1975, 93, 95 *sq*. with n. 44; 100–102 with n. 80; 105.

188 Barbu 1973, 46, n. 71; 47.

189 Tudor 1978, 415 *sq*., 423, 430, 440, see also 40, 329, who nevertheless maintains some reservations.

190 Poenaru Bordea 1975, 100.

191 *CIL* III 875 (see also p. 161) = *ILS* 4345: *DEO AZIZO BONO P[UERO CONSERVA] / TORI PRO SALVTEM DD(ominorum) [NN(ostrorum) VALERIANI ET GAL] / LIENI AVGG(ustorum) ET VALERIAN[I NOBILISS(imi) CAESARIS] / ET CORNELIAE SALONINA[E AVGVSTAE ET] / LEG(ionis) V MAC(edonicae) III PIAE FID[ELIS – - –] / DONATVS PRAEF(ectus) LEG(ionis) EIVSDE[M – - –] / TEMPLVM INCE<P>TUM PERFECIT V[– - –].* – On the inscription, see also Hügel 1999, 106, no. 7; 109 *sq*.; Hügel 2003, 61, no. 8; 66, 150; Russu 1969, 181. – On this occasion we shall make a necessary rectification: in Matei 2011, 53, n. 115 and Matei 2012, 73, n. 120 we have failed to mention the fact that the completed text of this epigraph was taken from Hügel 2003, 61, no. 8 (together with his transcription errors in r. 2). – More recently, from r. 4, I. Piso has completed the lacunae thus: *ET CORNELIAE SALONINA[E AVGVSTAE ET GENIO* (?)*] / LEG(ionis) V MAC(edonicae) III PIAE FID(elis) [– - –] / DONATVS PRAEF(ectus) LEG(ionis) EIVSDE[M AGENS VICE LEGATI* (?)*] / TEMPLVM INCE<P>TUM PERFECIT V(otum)[S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito)* (?)*]*. He dates the inscription in 255/256: Piso 2013a, 5, 353 *sq*., no. 144; 378; Piso 2014, 129 *sq*. with n. 27; 138.

192 Hügel 2003, 61, no. 8; 66, 150.

193 Bărbulescu 1996, 36.

194 The presence of actual temples inside *castra* has not yet been proven beyond doubt: Marcu 2004–2005 (2007), 83, 98 *sq*., 101.

195 For a hypothetical localization of the temple's site, see Bărbulescu 1994a, 70.

196 Pîslaru 2009, 118 *sq*., 395 (Romanian abstract).

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escaped the attention of the worthy leader of the excavations[197] – unless they were obvious, but this does not seems to have been the case[198]. Subsequent researches have also indicated nothing of such changes[199].

Anyway, considering the significance of the garrison in *Drobeta – cohors I sagittariorum milliaria equitata*[200] – if not for the protection of Trajan's bridge over the Danube (that was, according to Cassius Dio, taken out of use by Hadrianus[201]), than anyway for ensuring the river crossing point there and the security of the important harbor – it is hard to believe that its effective was reduced for an undefined period or for a longer interval.

On epigraphic bases it was claimed the presence of Dacian troops in Gordianus' campaign against the Parthians, being invoked two inscriptions dedicated to Mars[202]. In one of them the god bears the epithet "*Gradivus*"[203], in the other the epithet of "*Augustus*"[204]. We also believe that the epithet "*Gradivus*"[205] – "the one who steps into battle", that the cohort of *sagittari* from *Drobeta* has conferred the god cannot be random[206]. Civic coins issued in *Nikaea* from *Bithynia* under Gordianus III and discovered inside the fort are not few (7)[207], especially if one compares the number to that of the coins recovered from the area of the city (2)[208] and from the *balneum* (1)[209]. Their presence in the fort might be another indication of the dislocation of the cohort or just of one part of it to the above mentioned oriental campaign. Sometime under Philippus Arabs (244–249), the name of unit that features on an altar dedicated right in the fort from *Drobeta*[210] indicates it as having the regular effective (*milliaria*) and being *equitata*[211]. Thus, at least officially, this was not a *permanent* diminishment of its number of soldiers.

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The conclusions now. After responsibly dealed all the available and known to us information on the military baths from *Dacia* we came to this end: nowhere are attested reduction in bath's active surface or the using of some space of the baths for purposes which are not specific for them in the

197 On A. Bărcăcilă, see Roşu 1966; Berciu, Davidescu 1974; Rus 2010.

198 Read Bărcăcilă 1938a; Bărcăcilă 1938b, 44–50, see also 32, 34 *sq*., 42 with n. 2; fig. 66–76; Bărcăcilă 1959, 769–772, 774, 777, 781, 783 *sq*., pl. I; see also Davidescu 1980, 80–82, the pl. on p. 64; Davidescu 1975, 63 *sq*.; Davidescu 1964, 20–22, pl. 12 *sq*; then, Bărcăcilă 1939, 152–155; Tudor 1968, 297–299 with fig. 17. – For the monetary series related to the objective: Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, 168–171, 187–251 – *passim*, 253; see also 14, 20 *sq*., maps 8, 12–14, plan 5, on the complex itself.

199 Davidescu 1980, 81.

200 Benea 2011 (who equals it with *cohors I Thracum sagittaria/sagittariorum*); Marcu 2009, 138 *sq*.; Petolescu 1997, 117 *sq*., no. 53; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2002–2003 (2004), 291–293.

201 Negative, from a numismatic perspective, in Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, 31. D. Tudor (1978, 67, see also 167; 1971, 76, 148–152) expresses no stand position on the matter, but on the basis of a piece of information from *Historia Augusta* he (re) formulated the possibility that it was repaired under Severus Alexander. After another view, the taking out of the use for ever of the bridge have come maybe under Marcus Aurelius: Petolescu 2012 (2014), 15 (Romanian abstract), 21.

202 Petolescu 1988, 59; Petolescu 1995, 119; Petolescu 2000, 286; Petolescu 2010, 281; see already Popescu *et al.* 1984, 15. M. Macrea believed these were reflexes of the fights with the Carpi who would have attacked also the territory of the province in 242: Macrea 1969/2007, 438/372. The Carpi (together with the Goths?) invaded that year *Moesia Superior*, *Moesia Inferior*, and *Thracia*, but it is suspected that *Dacia* was spared (see, though, more recently, Benea 2004–2005, 172–176), which means that the Dacian troops fought the Carpi (and the Goths?) outside the province.

203 *CIL* III 6279 = *ILS* 3154 = *IDR* II 23 (*Drobeta*): *MAR[TI] GRA[D]IVO / SACR / UM COH(ors) / I SAGITT(ariorum) (milliaria) / GORDIANA*.

204 *CIL* III 1433 = *IDR* III/2 266 (*Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*): *MARTI AUG(usto) / PRO SALUTE IMP(eratoris) / CAES(aris) M(arci) ANTONI / GORDIANI PII / FELICIS AUG(usti) / M(arcus) ANTONIUS / VALENTINUS / EQ(ues) R(omanus) DEC(urio) M(unicipi) APUL(ensis) / SACERDOS ARAE / AUG(usti) N(ostri) / CORONATUS DAC(iarum) / III D(ono) D(edit)*.

205 On the cult of Mars *Gradivus*: Alföldi 1989a, 377 *sq*. and n. 106 with the previous literature.

206 Though, „*im allgemeinen ist es speziell ein poetischer Beiname*": Croon 1981, 272.

207 Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, 107 *sq*., no. 225–231; 203, no. 483–489, from the catalogues.

208 Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, 150, no. 153, 154; 203, no. 491, 492, from the catalogues.

209 Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, 169, no. 20; 203, no. 490, from the catalogues.

210 On the fort: Marcu 2009, 129–138; Florescu 1933, esp. 37–51; Bărcăcilă 1932, esp. 15–19, 34–37; Bărcăcilă 1931, esp. 457–461, 476–479; Bărcăcilă 1938b, 24–31; Florescu 1971, 434–428; Florescu 1965; Davidescu 1975, 61–63; see also Găzdac *et al.* 2015b, esp. 18–20; 68–70 – tab. 1 *sq*., 98–143 (monetary series from various perspectives and a hoard); maps 6–8, 10–14, plans 1–3.

211 *IDR* II 10.

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"military anarchy" time. So, as this phenomenons are not yet attested, the diminution of the soldier's number in the province for this period must currently researched by other ways.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
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CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
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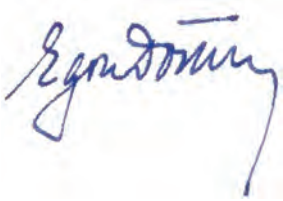
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Cloisonné Brooches Discovered in Banat (Beginning of the Second Century A.D. – Last Third of the Third Century A.D.)[1]

Lavinia Grumeza

Abstract: The present study analyzes the 50 cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat. 80% of them were found in Sarmatian features and fewer items in *municipium* Tibiscum. The number of discoveries from the *Barbaricum* is significant, as such brooches were fashionable as part of the female Sarmatian costume from the ancient Banat between the end of the second century A.D. and the middle of the third century A.D. and fell out of fashion around 250/270 A.D. In the Sarmatian environment all such items were Roman imports, brought from the western part of the Empire (thus not from Dacia), probably transported by Pannonian merchants.

Keywords: cloisonné brooches, Sarmatians, Tibiscum, Banat, Roman imports.

1. Introduction: brief state of research, geographic context, and methodological guidelines

Ilona Sellye has compiled the first repertory of cloisonné brooches from Pannonia and has analyzed those from the Sarmatian environment[2]. This type of brooches was also included, three years later, in Erzsébet Patek's dissertation entitled *A pannóniai fibulatípusok elterjedése és eredete / Verbreitung und Herkunft der römischen Fibeltypen in Pannonien*, Budapest, 1942[3]. Sigrid Thomas has also discussed cloisonné brooches with five disks, popular in the Germanic and Sarmatian environments[4]. For the latter context, works dedicated to the cloisonné brooches have multiplied during the last decades, a development especially triggered by Andrea Vaday[5]. From the series of publications on the topic published by the above mentioned Hungarian researcher, I will especially refer in this study to the article *Cloisonné Brooches in the Sarmatian Barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin*[6]. In that article Andrea Vaday has collected the most recent discoveries (since the 1939s, when Ilona Sellye dealt with the brooches from Pannonia and until the 2000s), but, even more importantly, she has elaborated a research method for such artifacts and a morphological typology (based on types-groups-variants), a typology / open system that can still be completed with new discoveries without destroying the entire system.

Another recent work focusing on cloisonné brooches, from the territory of present-day Serbia (the *Barbaricum* and the Roman Danubian provinces) was published by Sofija Petković: *Rimske fibule u Srbijiod I do V veka n. e*., Beograd, 2010[7]. Similarly, for the province of Dacia, the repertory of such types of items is a recent research topic. I shall mention here the general works of Sorin Cociș, dedicated to the brooches from Roman Dacia[8] and the book entitled *Arta și tehnica emailului în Dacia romană,* Timișoara, 2006, the work of Doina Benea, Simona Regep-Vlascici, Mariana Crânguș, and Atalia Ștefănescu dedicated to all cloisonné items from the province[9].

The present study analyzes the 50 cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat, a geographic area

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia.
[2] Sellye 1939.
[3] Patek 1942.
[4] Thomas 1963.
[5] Vaday 1989; Vaday 2002; Vaday 2003; Vaday 2005.
[6] Vaday 2003.
[7] Petković 2010.
[8] Cociș 1986; Cociș 2004.
[9] Benea *et al.* 2006. For this brief state of research I made strict reference to the works that envisage the area under research (the southern and eastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, Banat, and the western limes of Roman Dacia).

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located between rivers Mureş (to the north), Tisa (to the west), the Danube (to the south), and the Carpathian Mountains (to the east), part of the south-eastern area of the Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld) and of the periphery of the Carpathian Basin. The envisaged territory, known as Banat from the eighteenth century onwards, is presently located on the territory of three states: Romania, Serbia, and Hungary. Its 28,526 km^2 include a highly varied landscape; one can distinguish a plain area, with a steppe outlook, and the Eastern Banat, a Carpathian area with mountains and forests. The western part is dominated by Sarmatian sites (settlements and cemeteries), while the eastern part is characterized by an intense Roman habitation[10].

80% of the brooches included in the present study have been discovered in the Sarmatian features of Banat dated to the second-third centuries A.D. and 20% were found in *municipium* Tibiscum, the most important Roman center from Banat and from the western part of Dacia.

In this article I shall analyze all these items, from a typological and chronological perspective. I aim at answering several research questions: are the same types of brooches found on both sides of the western limes? Were the brooches from the Sarmatian environment of Banat imported from Dacia (as the Roman province closest to this area of the *Barbaricum*)? Why are there more cloisonné brooches in the Sarmatian environment than in the Roman provincial environment?

My goal is not to suggest new typological series (as the previously mentioned authors have already created complex typologies), but to illustrate the types and variants that are documented in Banat. These typologies typical for Banat have been created not in order to elaborate new types / classifications, but so as to systematize the material, to make it easier for specialists to include it in databases and statistics, and to render it more available to subsequent research. All the artifacts described in the catalogue in the end of the article will be paralleled to the types already established for the rest of the Roman Empire and from the *Barbaricum*.

2. Types of cloisonné brooches attested in Banat

Circular flat cloisonné brooches (Type I)

This type of brooches is only documented in Sarmatian graves and no similar items are known from the Roman settlements on Dacia's western limes. Disk-shaped flat brooches, with chessboard decoration, made in the millefiori technique (I.A = Exner III/30 = Ettlinger 45 = Riha 7/14/4 = Vaday III/1/1/3)[11] have been found in Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", grave 6 (Pl. 1/32), in Bela Crkva "Siga", grave 1, and in Kiszombor "B"[12]. Analogies can be found in the Hungarian Plain, on numerous sites, such as those in Ada, Füzesabony, Madaras, Mórahalom, Szeged "Tápe", Pusztavacs[13], or Abony 39, grave 95[14]. The item from Füzesabony can be dated to the 330s–360s A.D.[15] The main distribution area of these brooches is along the Tisa, in the area of Szeged, and they are less spread along the road connecting Aquincum and Porolissum[16]. In the Roman provinces, this type of chessboard-decorated brooches date to the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.[17] In southern *Barbaricum* they feature in cemeteries with graves mainly dated to the third-fourth century A.D.; such brooches can probably be dated until the middle /second third of the third century A.D. (as these are items and cemeteries used for longer periods).

Category I.B includes a single brooch, documented in Pančevo "Donjovaroška ciglana", in an unknown archaeological context (Pl. 1/25). The brooch is oval in shape, decorated with two *Pelta*-shaped fields; along the longitudinal axis one can note two other, heart-shaped decorative motifs (type Vaday III/2/12 = Petković type 21/C). A similar item (though not identical) is known from the

[10] Đordević 1996, 42 with the bibliography of the issue.

[11] Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Ettinger 1973, 30, Taf. 28/5; Riha 1979, 191; Vaday 2003, 326, Fig. 5. I shall refer to thse bibliographic and typologic titles throughout the present article (as well as to Böhme 1972, Cociș 2004, Genčeva 2004, Benea *et al.* 2006, and Petković 2010).

[12] Unknown context (Vaday 2003, 396).

[13] Vaday 2003, 326.

[14] Gulyás 2011, T. 33/4.

[15] Vaday 2003, 326.

[16] Vaday 2003, 326.

[17] Ettinger 1973, 30, Taf. 28/5; Riha 1979, 191.

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Sarmatian environment from Szentes[18], and in a wider context of the Empire, in Lauriacum[19]; all of them are rare items.

The brooch from Kiszombor "B", grave 82 (Vaday III/1/1/4 = Exner III/35)[20] belongs to the category of cloisonné brooches with animal depictions (a deer in the case under discussion). The brooch's plate is round, with the depiction of a deer in the center, rendered in blue enamel (Pl. 1/20)[21]. Such items are rarely found in the *Barbaricum*, attested in Tiszaföldvár and Pusztamonostor in graves of women and young girls[22]. They are typical to the periods of intense commercial connections between the Roman and the Sarmatians (ca. 150–250 A.D.)[23] Such a circular brooch, with the depiction of a deer, was discovered in grave 345 from Grabice, in a cemetery used by carriers of the Luboszyce Culture; the item was dated to the period of the Marcomannic Wars or soon afterwards[24], similar to our find from Kiszombor "B".

Other types of animals (birds, snakes, or hares) are depicted on two brooches documented in southern Banat, in Dubovac and Vršac (I.D–I.E). On the item from Dubovac one can see a vulture facing backwards and a snake in front of the vulture (Pl. 1/40; 5/4), while on the second item a bird is depicted on the round plate of the brooch, facing backwards, with a hare behind; the hare's back resembles a fish's tail fin (Pl. 1/49). Similar items are documented in Tristené pri Hornáde and Intercisa[25]. These types of depictions are largely unique in the Sarmatian environment (the images are different on each brooch). Flat, circular brooches, with the depictions of two interacting animals each were also found in the *Barbaricum* in Zsadány, Bački Gračac, Szolnok, Kecskemét "Széktó" and in other contexts that are unfortunately insufficiently documented[26]. The type is unknown in Roman Dacia or Pannonia[27].

E. Patek dates the brooches with animal depictions starting with the second century A.D.[28], but some items might be later, typical to the second phase of Roman-Sarmatian commerce, after the Marcomannic Wars[29]. As for their area of origin, it might be located along the limes of Germania Superior, from where they spread to the Middle Danube area. According to A. Vaday one cannot exclude a Pannonian origin either for the items dated to the second-third century A.D.[30]

Flat cloisonné brooches of irregular-zoomorphic shape (Type II)

One flat brooch, probably decorated with enamel, with the depiction of animal protomes, probably of horses (Pl. 1/30), similar to type Petković 24/C, was found in grave 1 from the cemetery in Szőreg "Iván téglagyár"[31]. Analogies for this item can be found in the Roman environment, in Viminacium, where they are dated to the first half of the second century A.D. and in Novae, where they are dated to the second-third centuries A.D.[32] The grave in Szőreg "Iván téglagyár" is dated on the basis of this type of brooches (and of other discoveries in the grave/cemetery) between the last third of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.

A cloisonné brooch in the shape of a butterfly, preponderantly decorated with red and yellow enamel, was found in Botoš "Živaničeva dolja", in an unknown context. A. Vaday includes this type in the category of *brooches of a single symmetry axis* (Vaday IV/1/4), types of brooches that feature sporadically in the territory beyond the Tisa, in the Tisa-Danube interfluve and south of the Resculum-Intercisa line[33]. In the lack of a clear archaeological context and of some similar variants, it is impos-

18 Vaday 2003, 335.
19 Vaday 2003, 335.
20 Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Vaday 2003, 238.
21 Párducz 1950, 141.
22 Vaday 2003, 328–329.
23 Vaday 2003, 331, 374.
24 H. Dobrzańska believes that this type of brooch reached the area of the Luboszyce Culture from the Sarmatian environment (Dobrzańska 2001, 115).
25 Vaday 2003, 328, with the bibliography.
26 Vaday 2002, 1/1 kép; 2/1–2, 9–11 kép.
27 One item is preserved in the *Hungarian National Museum*, but its place of origin remains unknown (Vaday 2003, 328).
28 Patek 1942, 51.
29 Vaday 2003, 329.
30 Vaday 2003, 329–331 with the bibliography.
31 Petković 2010, 482–484.
32 Genćeva 2004, 75, T. XXVII/16.
33 Vaday 2003, 362, Fig. 23.

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sible to decide on the exact dating of this item, as brooches with animal depictions circulated for a long period and over an extended area.

According to S. Petković these *zikadenförmige Fibeln* (Petković Gruppe VII/ Typ 25/ Var. M, Taf. XXXVIII, 14) were created in a workshop in the area of the Black Sea or even in the Sarmatian environment[34]. These *tierförmige Fibeln* feature in considerable numbers on the territory of present-day Serbia; brooches with the outline of deer, horses, hares, pigeons etc. were extremely popular in the area[35].

A final type of zoomorphic brooch (II.C), with the body in the shape of a bird, was found in Tibiscum (Benea *et al.* type VII/1). The brooch, created in the millefiori technique, is considered to have been a local product, the result of some collaboration between bronze and glass production workshops[36]. On the basis of the site's stratigraphy the brooch can be dated to the first half of the second century A.D.[37] I am unaware of identical items. Still, zoomorphic brooches (*Tierfibeln*[38]/ *Figurenfibeln*[39]) and especially those in the shape of birds were encountered in the Roman provincial environment (Böhme 43 b-e[40] = Ettlinger 46[41] = Petković 25/C-D[42] = Genčeva 29a[43] = Patek type G[44]), where they are preponderantly dated between the middle of the first century and the middle of the second century A.D.[45]

Pelta-type flat cloisonné brooches (Type III)

Pelta-type brooches are frequent in the Sarmatian material from Banat; four types have been identified so far (III.A–III.D). The first variants (from a chronological perspective) were not enameled[46]. It is possible that this category includes the brooch discovered in Nagy Szredistye/Veliko Središte (Pl. 1/27), where J. Reizner does not mention traces of enamel on the body of the item[47].

Five *Pelta*-type brooches made of bronze and decorated with enamel, typologically part of four types, were found so far on the territory of Banat. Brooches with oval decoration, prolongued in the central field (Vaday III/4/1/1) were found in Crvena Crkva "Zoltán-téglavető" and Pančevo[48]. It can be observed that the brooch from Pančevo had the central field surrounded in red enamel, while blue enamel was noticed on the outer field[49]. The largest part of the brooch found in Foeni "Cimitirul Ortodox" was covered in white enamel, the border was doubled in blue enamel, and the oval cell in the center was probably covered in red. This item is characterized by the central, almost circular cell and the numerous decorative fields (type Vaday III/4/1/3)[50]. An identical item is known from the Hungarian Plain, in Békés "Hidashát–Vizesbánom"[51]. The *Pelta* brooch from Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", grave 14 (Fig.1/1; Pl. 5/3) is, as yet, unique in the Sarmatian environment; it is decorated in a more elaborated manner, with two horse heads placed around the central cell but facing in opposite directions (Vaday III/4/1/4)[52]. Red and blue enamel was used in decorating the item[53]. Horse depictions are not foreign to the iconography of this type of brooch; one item with the depiction of a rider was discovered in Northern Europe, in Kenchester (Britannia)[54] and an item identical to the one under

34 Petković 2010, 358.
35 Petković 2010, 357.
36 Benea *et al.* 2006, 63.
37 Benea *et al.* 2006, 56; Pl. XX/6.
38 Böhme 1972, 40.
39 Ettlinger 1973, 124.
40 For Sallburg and Zugmantel (Böhme 1972, 40, Taf. 27/1042–1052).
41 For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Switzerland (Ettlinger 1973, Taf. 14/17–20).
42 For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Serbia (Petković 2010, T. XXXVII).
43 For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Bulgaria (Genčeva 2004, Taf. XXVI/9–11).
44 For the Pannonian provincial environment (Patek 1942 Taf. XXI/7–10).
45 Ettlinger 1973, 30; Genčeva 2004, 118–119.
46 Vaday 1989, 339.
47 Reizner 1899, 188.
48 Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.
49 Vaday 2003, 401.
50 Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.
51 Vaday 2003, 387.
52 Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.
53 Barački 1961, 120.
54 Böhme 1972, 28, Abb. 1/10.

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discussion here was found close-by, in Beckov (Slovakia)[55]. The latter artifact (Fig.1/2) was dated by the authors of the discoveries to the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.[56]. Probably our item, from Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", ended up there somewhere from the western provinces of the Empire by the beginning-middle of the third century A.D.

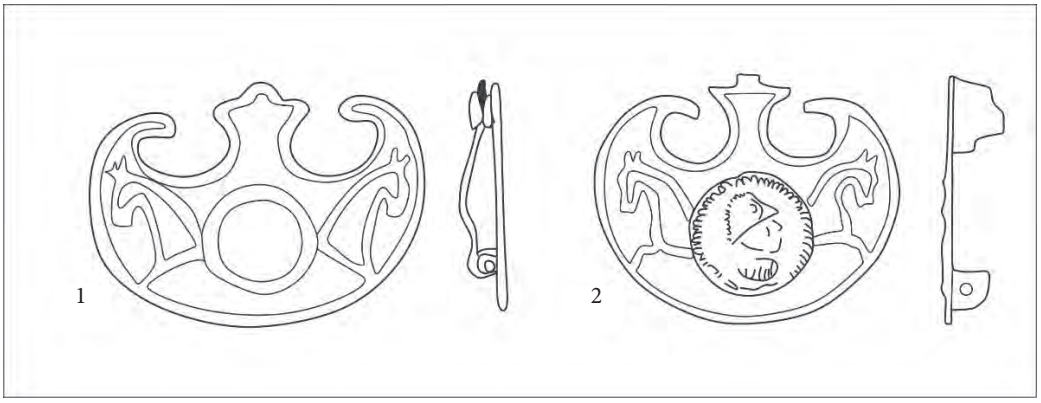


Fig. 1/ 1 – Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata" (Barački 1961); 2 – Beckov (Hrnčiarik 2013).

Analyzing their area of distribution, A. Vaday states that the *Pelta*-type brooches came to the Middle Tisa area from Aquincum and to the southern territory inhabited by the Sarmatians from somewhere in Moesia[57]. In this way she disagrees with A. Böhme, who believes that the *Pelta*-type brooches reached the western territories of the Empire and the Hungarian Plain from the Germanic limes[58]. In the *Barbaricum, Pelta*-type brooches feature in numerous funerary contexts in Törökszentmiklós[59], Felgyő, Csongrád "Határút", Katymár "Téglagyár", Jászszentandrás, Nagyállás–dűlő, and Tiszafödvár "Téglagyár"[60], all in women's graves (except for the sites in Banat, in Foeni "Cimitirul Ortodox", Pančevo and Crvena Crkva "Zoltán-téglavető", where the items lack clear contexts of discovery). The Sarmatian grave in Felgyő can be dated more exactly, as its inventory included, besides the brooch, a Drag. 33-type *terra sigillata* pot. G. Wilhelm dates the *Pelta* brooch there between 180 A.D. and the first third of the third century A.D., at the latest[61]. In the graves from Banat the *Pelta*-type brooches are dated in a similar manner. The item documented in the cemetery from Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", so far unique, is dated a bit later, towards the middle of the third century A.D.

Cloisonné brooches with disks placed on the margin (Type IV)

The brooches from Kiszombor "B", grave 77 (Pl. 2/18) and from Hunedoara Timişană, grave 8 (Pl. 2/19) can be included in the category of brooches with disks placed on the item's margin (profiled from their center) and the division of the plate divided into three enameled fields, with the central field round (Exner 5.III.24 = Böhme 41 w = Riha Gr. 3/3.15.1 = Vaday III/3/1/1/1)[62]. This type is very popular in the *Barbaricum*[63] and in the area of the Upper Tisa, where they feature in cemeteries dated after the Marcomannic Wars (end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.)[64]. Inside the Roman Empire they are similarly dated[65]. This category of brooches is not foreign to the Roman provinces either (still, I am unaware of such items in Dacia) or to the Germanic *Barbaricum*[66].

55 Hrnčiarik 2013, 137, T. LXXI/2020.
56 Hrnčiarik 2013, 137.
57 Vaday 2003, 344.
58 Böhme 1972, 38.
59 Vaday 1985, 373.
60 Wilhelm 2005, 119.
61 Wilhelm 2005, 119.
62 Exner 1941, Taf. 13; Böhme 1972, 38; Riha 1979, 87; Vaday 2003, 337.
63 With analogies in Bački Gračac, Körösszegapáti, Nyíregyháza, Szarvas, Szeged "Öthalom", Szeged "Tápé", Szentes, Nagyhegy, Szentes–Sárgapart, Tiszafüred, Tiszakürt, Tiszalök (Vaday 2003, 335), Üllő 5.- 9 (Batizi *et al*. 2006, 48), Abony 39, M 71 b (Gulyás 2011 T. 29/7).
64 Istvánovits 1990, 108, 123–124.
65 Riha 1979, 87; Böhme 1972, 38.
66 Böhme 1972, 38.

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M. Párducz dates the brooch from Kiszombor "B", grave 55 (like all the graves of the necropolis) to the third-fourth centuries A.D.[67] Still, this type of brooch (similar to other items in the same cemetery) is dated to later than the end of the second century – middle of the third century A.D.

Star-shaped flat cloisonné brooches (Type V)

This category includes just one item found in Tibiscum (Pl. 2/8). The brooch is star-shaped, made through the overlapping of two triangles in a circle in the central field (that still preserves traces of red enamel); the central area is in shape of a circle; the clasping system (probably with a hinge) is broken (Benea *et al*. VI/4)[68]. In Tibiscum this type of brooch has been dated to a wide interval (second-third centuries A.D.) and a single similar (though not identical) item is known from the Dacian provincial environment, from Gârla Mare[69] or from farther away, from Pannonia, in Sisak[70]. S. Cociș included the item from Gârla Mare in type Cociș 24d and dated it to the second century A.D.[71]

A variant of these star-shaped brooches had a metal medallion in the center with an imperial portrait (the so-called *Scheibenfibeln mit Pressblechauflage*)[72]. In the Sarmatian environment they are rare (none in Banat) and simpler; A. Vaday includes them in type III/4/2/1 (*cloisonné star-shaped flat brooches*), as they were probably imported from Aquincum[73].

Cloisonné lozenge-shaped flat brooches (Type VI)

A "diamond-shaped" brooch (Vaday III/7/1/2/1) was documented in the cemetery from Pančevo "Donjovaroška ciglana", grave 9 (Pl. 2/24)[74]. Its disk is laced on the longitudinal axis and is completed with an intaglio (no longer preserved), created in the millefiori technique. Analogies for the brooch in Pančevo are to be found in the *Barbaricum* in Hódmezővásárhely, Orgovány, and Tiszaföldvár, where the items are dated to the second century A.D.[75] Another variant of this type (Vaday III/7/1/3) features in the *Barbaricum* in Botoš "Živaničeva dolja" (Pl. 2/36; 5/1), in Banat, unfortunately from an unknown archaeological context[76], a fact that prevents a more precise dating.

In Dacia, S. Cociș also dates these lozenge-shaped brooches with protuberances on the margin and hinge clasping to the second century A.D.[77] The items documented in Tibiscum (Types VI.A, VI.B) are similarly dated.

Cloisonné circular brooches with *tutuli/ Tutulusfibeln* (Type VII)

Type VII.A includes three items. The brooches are made of bronze, are round in shape, with heightened body structured into three concentric units. The decorative field of these items is sometimes ornamented in the technique of the mosaic, with polychrome enamel (red, green, white, blue, and yellow). This type attested in Tibiscum includes brooches with the body heightened in the middle and two lateral protuberances[78]. One of the items probably had in the center a case framing a glass drop (Pl. 2/3)[79].

Analogies are to be found in Dacia in Potaissa, Ilișua, and Porolissum, where they are dated to the second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D. (type IV/2.5.4 Benea *et al*. = Cociș type 24a1c)[80]. S. Cociș included them among the so-called *Tutulusfibeln*, brooches characteristic to the Gallic provinces and the region of the Rhine, rarer in Dacia[81]. Thus, inside the *vicus* of Hüfingen, S.

67 Párducz 1950, 140.
68 Benea *et al*. 2006, 53–54, Pl. XX/3.
69 Benea *et al*. 2006, 54.
70 Patek 1942, T. XV/16–17.
71 Cociș 2004, 125.
72 As is the case of the brooch found in Fischamend (Jandrasits 2002, 42).
73 Vaday 2003, 344.
74 Vaday 2003, 250.
75 Vaday 2003, 349.
76 Barački 1975, fig. 8.
77 Cociș 2004, 125.
78 Cociș 2004, 121–122.
79 Benea *et al*. 2006, 36–37; pl. IV/9.
80 Benea *et al*. 2006, 43–44.
81 Cociș 2004, 121–122.

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Rieckhoff included them in the *Scheibenfibeln Gruppe B* category[82], E. Riha in type 7.2 (for Augst and Kaiseraugst)[83] while in the Sarmatian environment they are similar to type Vaday type III/1/3 (*cloisonné flat disc brooches with unsegmented rims, projecting rivets and suspension rings*)[84].

If in the western part of the Empire they are mostly dated to the middle of the first century A.D.[85] In Dacia well-dated items feature especially in Trajan-era layers and were in use until the middle of the second century[86]. In Tibiscum these types of brooches are dated, according to D. Benea, even later: to the second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.[87]

I am unaware of such simpler variants (VII.A) in the *Barbaricum* (from Banat), but there are complex variants, with laced edges, enameled in several fields, or decorated in the millefiori technique; nevertheless, these variants have not been found in Tibiscum.

The category of cloisonné disk flower-shaped brooches (Exner 11.III.28 = Vaday III/3/3/1)[88] includes the item from Beba Veche, possibly also the fragments from Padej, grave 1 or Banatski Despotovac "Kollinger Kertek", grave 11 (VII.B–VII.C)[89]. The outer disks of the brooch discovered in Beba Veche display laced decoration consisting of 16 cloisonné disks (Pl. 3/13). The body of the brooch is divided in two fields by a circle and the brooch has a central button (such artifacts are also called *tutulusförmige Scheibenfibel*). The item has analogies in the Sarmatian environment in Tiszaföldvár, Ziegelei, grave 50, where they are dated during the second century A.D.[90] A denarius issued by Trajan was also found in the cemetery (?) from Beba Veche. Unfortunately, these archaeological discoveries were made more than a hundred years ago and there was no detailed research or documentation of the cemetery performed since.

Another type of cloisonné brooch was found in the cemetery from Banatski Despotovac "Pape fold", grave 1 (Pl. 3/12). The item has eight disks on the margin, decorated with dots and circles. The outer field is profiled as a closed bow, followed by a circle with chessboard decoration, with millefiori motifs. The center of the brooch consisted of a button (Vaday III/5/3/2)[91]. I am aware of identical items in the Roman Renan area (Exner 11.III.26)[92]. M. Párducz dates the cemetery in Banatski Despotovac "Pape fold" and grave 1 inside it implicitly to the third-fourth centuries A.D.[93] This cemetery is probably to be dated earlier, similarly to the cloisonné brooch, towards the middle-third quarter of the third century A.D.

Cloisonné circular brooches, cut in openwork so as to resemble a wheel (Type VIII)

In Giarmata "Site 10 (Group I)", grave 30, archaeologists have documented a "wheel"-shaped brooch (Pl. 3/17). It is not identical to any of the brooches in the typology suggested by A. Vaday for these *wheel brooches,* but according to its decorative characteristics it can be included in type Vaday III/8/2[94]. This type is characterized by large size, rich decoration (both the margin and the central element are cloisonné), and use of the millefiori technique. In the case of the brooch from Giarmata, the central element is a pyramid with hexagonal base (ornamented through cloisonné), from which six spikes start. Similar items feature rarely in the *Barbaricum*; such brooches were only documented in two graves until 2002: one in Dávon, the other in Csongrád, Kenderföldek[95]. E. Ettlinger dates the similar brooches (Ettlinger 45) from Roman Switzerland to 150–200 A.D.[96] On the basis of the funerary inventory in the cemetery from Giarmata, I have dated the cloisonné brooch to the end of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.

82 Rieckhoff 1975, 67, Taf. 9/147.
83 Riha 1979, 180.
84 Vaday 2003, 334.
85 Riha 1979, 180.
86 Cociș 2004, 122.
87 Benea et al. 2006, 43–44
88 Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Vaday 2003, 341.
89 The item from Banatski Despotovac "Kollinger Kertek" resembles greatly type Exner 11.III.26 (Exner 1941, Taf. 14).
90 Vaday 2005, 112; Taf. 14/10.
91 Vaday 2003, 378.
92 Exner 1941, Taf. 13.
93 Párducz 1940, 261.
94 Vaday 2003, 355.
95 Vaday 2003, 353–354.
96 Ettlinger 1973, 30.

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Another type of wheel-shaped brooch, with eight spikes, was documented in a woman's grave from Sânnicolau Mare (Vaday III/8/1/3 = Ettlinger 40)[97]. Unfortunately, the brooch is currently lost, so as its shape and decoration can only be suspected: decoration with glass intaglios or suspension ring[98].

Cloisonné brooches consisting of several interconnected circular elements (Type IX)

The grave from Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár" has also revealed another cloisonné brooch, with five disks and four rings connected to the axis through spikes (the so-called *fünfscheibigen Emailfibel*). The disks are covered in green and blue enamel, have a circular cell and dots in the same colors (Pl. 3/29). A. Vaday included these items to type III/9/1 of the five-disk cloisonné brooches[99]. Such items feature in numerous areas in the *Barbaricum* (in Alibunár, Bačka Topola, Bajmok, Hódmezővásárhely, Kardoskút, Kiskőrös, Krstur/ Szerbkeresztúr, Szarvas, Szeged, Szentes–Kurcapart, Svetozar Miletić, Tavankut, Püspökladány[100], Makó [101] and are characteristic to this area of *Barbaricum*.

Except for the item in Padej, grave 1 (Pl. 3/22), that has a diameter of 6.1 cm, this type of brooch is smaller in size (5.6–5.8 cm in diameter with the central circle of 1.1–1.9 cm in diameter)[102]. These types are especially dated to the second half of the second century and the first half of the third century A.D.[103], sometimes even earlier (but in the Roman Empire, not in the *Barbaricum*)[104].

Cloisonné cross-shaped brooches (Type X)

Type X consists of a single cross-shaped brooch discovered in Tibiscum (Pl. 3/10). The brooch has equal arms, catchplate is turned underneath, the body of the spring is decorated with five cases, and the base of the pin rest ends in a button (Benea *et al*. VIII. 3 = Exner II/7/17 = Riha type 7.16). D. Benea dates the item to the third century A.D.[105] This is not a type characteristic to the Danubian provinces, but there are numerous analogies in the Rhine provinces[106].

Cloisonné brooches with geometric body and hinge clasping system (Type XI)

In Botoš "Živaničeva dolja" archaeologists have discovered brooch with hinge closing system; its decoration displays three enameled rectangular fields that have in their center dots with enamel darker in color (Pl. 4/34). This item, so far unique among the Sarmatian finds from the Great Hungarian Plain, was included by A. Vaday to type I/1/1 (*cloisonné cylindered hinged brooches*)[107]. The only analogy from this area has been found in Tápiószele (Vaday type I/1/2), while further analogies (from a geographic perspective) are to be found in the Empire in Augst and Avenche[108], that have been included in different typologies: Riha 5/17/5 (*Emailbügelfibeln mit geteiltem Bügel*)[109] = Exner I/15 = Ettlinger 35 (*Scharnierfibel mit eingefügten Platten*)[110] = Petković 12/A (*Scharnierfibel)* and are dated between the second half of the first century and the first half of the second century A.D.[111] In Banat, the brooch from Botoš "Živaničeva dolja" probably survived until towards the last third of the second century A.D. (the first group of brooches disseminates in Banat once with the last third/ end of the second century A.D.)[112].

This type is spread in the western provinces (Gallia, the Rhine region, Britannia), but several items are also known from Pannonia and Moesia Superior. They sporadically reached the south of the

97 Ettlinger 1973, 29; Vaday 2003, 355.
98 Vaday 2003, 353.
99 Vaday 2003, 354.
100 Thomas 1963, 349–350; Vaday 2003, 354.
101 Balogh 2009, 32.
102 Thomas 1963, 347.
103 Thomas 1963, 347–348, with the bibliography.
104 M. Ettlinger dates them to 125–175 A.D., Ettlinger 1973, 30 (type 45).
105 Benea *et al*. 2006, 58; Pl. II/4.
106 Exner 1941, Taf. 11/17, Gruppe II/7; Riha 1979, Taf. 64/1664.
107 Vaday 2003, 320.
108 Vaday 2003, 320.
109 Riha 1979, 154–155, 159–160.
110 Ettlinger 1973, Taf. 11/8–15.
111 Vaday 2003, 320; Petković 2010, 352.
112 Grumeza 2014, 76.

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Hungarian Plain, probably from Aquincum or Brigetio[113] and were part of the first wave of cloisonné products brought from Pannonia.

In Tibiscum this variant of hinged brooches (XI.B) is represented by a bronze item with triangular foot and relief rim (Pl. 4/1). Inside, red enamel (the background) can be observed decorated with white dots; the clasping system consists of a hinge, protected by a rectangular tube; the foot rest ends in a bird's head (?)[114] (Benea *et al*. III/1 = Bohme 17.k = Cociș type 18 = Ettlinget 37 = Exner I.31 = Genčeva 14c = Riha 5.17.5). Analogies for this type of brooch are known from the military environment from Dacia (in Cășei, Porolissum, and Gilău), dated to the second century A.D.[115] These types of brooches (*Emailbügelfibeln*[116]/ *Fibules dérivées d'Auccissa émaillées*[117]) were highly distributed in the western Roman provinces[118] where they were being produced starting from the first century A.D. and the fashion of wearing them reached a peak during the second century A.D. Similarly, in Dacia, their period of use was the first half of the second century A.D.[119]

Cloisonné brooches with a single symmetrical axis (Type XII)

This group includes brooches with a single symmetrical axis (Vaday IV/1/1 = Exner II/1), with the upper and lower parts identical (in the case of type XII.A) or different (in the case of type XII.B). These types of brooches are rare in the territory east of the Tisa, in the Danube-Tisa interfluve, and south of the Resculum–Intercisa line[120].

A brooch with a single symmetrical axis, different leg and head and suspension ring with radial ornament (Pl. 4/31) was found in the cemetery from Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár", grave 3. The bow is horizontal-oval in shape, profiled in steps. One glass or bone bead (today missing) was inserted in the center of the bow. The disk on the brooch's leg and the edge of the bow were decorated by *cloisonné* (type Vaday IV/2/1/3)[121]. Variants of this brooch feature especially in the northern part of the Empire, Gallia, Upper Italia, and Pannonia, dated preponderantly to the second century A.D.[122] Another Roman import was found in grave 3 from Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár", i.e. a decorated mirror; the funerary feature in question is probably dated to the end of the second century, at the latest to the beginning of the subsequent century A.D.

Strong profiled cloisonné brooches (Type XIII)

This type appears sporadically among the Sarmatians in the Great Hungarian Plain (and the situation is similar in Banat as well), probably brought from the southern part of Pannonia Inferior[123]. The only item of type XIII.A is attested in Banat in Ečka (Pl. 4/42). This brooch rather resembles the trumpet-brooch type or the strong profiled type than the knee brooches (as in the case of type XIII.B). A. Vaday included the item documented in Ečka into type II/A = Riha 5/5/17[124] = Exner I/23, dated to the first half of the second century A.D.[125]

The second sub-type of this category appears in Botoš "Živaničeva dolja". This type of brooches (Vaday II/1 = Exner I/23–24) is found both in cloisonné and not cloisonné variants in the region of the Rhine, northern France and Belgium, where they are dated mainly to the Hadrian–Antoninian period (with some items even reaching the beginning of the third century A.D.)[126] The Sarmatian environment is the easternmost area of distribution of these types of brooches[127].

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113 Vaday 2003, 320; Petković 2010, 352.
114 Benea *et al*. 2006, 31. E. Riha describes identical items from Augst and Kaiseraugst having a stylized animal's head (Riha 1979, 160).
115 Benea *et al.* 2006, 31.
116 Exner 1941, 56; Riha 1979, 159.
117 Genčeva 2004, 105, T. XI/8.
118 Exner 1941, Taf. 8/4; Patek 1943, 119, Taf. XIV/8–9; Böhme 1972, Taf. 5/339–341; Ettlinger 1973, Taf. 12/3–5; Riha 1979, 159, Taf. 48/1413–1416.
119 Cociș 2004, 87.
120 Vaday 2003, 362
121 Vaday 2003, 365.
122 Vaday 2003, 364.
123 Vaday 2003, 324.
124 See Riha 1979, items 1407–1412 (Taf. 48).
125 Vaday 2003, 324.
126 Vaday 2003, 322.
127 Vaday 2003, 322.

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Type/years (Sarmatian features)	Type/years (Tibiscum)	100/110	150/160	180	200	220	250	260/270
I.A					■	■	■	■
I.B				■	■	■		
I.C			■	■	■	■	■	
I.D			■	■	■	■	■	
I.E			■	■	■	■	■	
II.A			■	■	■	■		
II.B				■	■	■	■	■
	II.C	■	■					
III.A				■	■	■	■	
III.B				■	■	■	■	
III.C				■	■	■	■	
III.D					■	■	■	■
IV				■	■	■	■	
	V		■	■	■			
VI.C				■	■	■		
VI.D				■	■	■		
	VI.A		■	■	■			
	VI.B		■	■	■			
	VII.A	■	■	■	■	■		
VII.B			■	■	■	■		
	VII.B		■	■	■	■		
VII.C				■	■	■	■	■
VIII				■	■	■	■	
IX			■	■	■	■		
	X				■	■	■	
XI.A			■	■				
	XI.B	■	■					
XII.A			■	■	■	■		
XII.B			■	■	■	■		
XIII.A			■	■	■	■		
XIII.B			■	■	■	■		

Fig. 2. Period of use of cloisonné brooches in Banat.

3. Conclusions

85 cloisonné brooches have been attested in Roman Dacia during the second-third centuries A.D. This number is very small, representing less than 4 % of all brooches documented in the province[128]. To the state of research of 2006, the most numerous items were documented (and published) in Porolissum (22 artifacts), Tibiscum (10 artifacts), Micia (9 artifacts), Potaissa (6 artifacts), Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (6 artifacts), and Apulum (5 artifacts); such types of brooches were considered dress accessories typical to the military in these cities[129].

Even if they are not numerous, one finds inside the province a variety of cloisonné brooches, but they are just variations of several main types: geometric or zoomorphic-shaped brooches, with the flat body or one conical projection / central button, with openwork body or protuberances; with closing system with simple spring, spring protected by a half roll or with a hinge[130].

In Dacia the first cloisonné items were imports, but local products were subsequently used, though they remained rarities inside the province (no strong production of cloisonné artifacts became apparent in Dacia or Moesia). The earliest types of cloisonné brooches documented in Dacia are the *Tutulusfibeln*, found in Trajan Age levels and used until the middle of the second century A.D.[131] The

[128] Benea *et al.* 2006, 63, 162; see also Cociș 2004, 121–125.
[129] Cociș 2004, 125; Benea *et al.* 2006, 63–64.
[130] Cociș 2004, 121.
[131] Cociș 2004, 122.

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same dating can be supported for some of the geometric brooches as well (such as, for example, type Cociș 24b5)[132]. The other items are preponderantly dated to the second century A.D. (around the middle of the interval) and in the beginning of the third century A.D. The situation is similar in Tibiscum: a few geometric brooches, zoomorphic brooches, and the so-called *Tutulusfibeln* (Fig. 2/2–4) are dated starting with Trajan's period.

Workshops producing cloisonné brooches are documented in Bucium, possibly also in Porolissum or Tibiscum[133]. According to D. Benea, local production (?) might only be discussed in Tibiscum starting with the final decades of the second century-the first half of the third century A.D.[134] The presence of bronze and glass processing *officinae* in Tibiscum and the high number of cloisonné artifacts discovered in Porolissum (more than 150 items) are the only arguments supporting the production of cloisonné objects in these centers[135]. According to the same researcher, the workshops in Tibiscum mainly worked for the *Barbaricum*[136]. However, the typological difference between the types of brooches found in the south-eastern part of the Sarmatian environment and those from Tibiscum contradicts this hypothesis[137]. The same thing can be stated for Porolissum, another important Roman center on the Dacian limes: the brooches attested (and produced?) there are different from those documented among the Sarmatians in Banat.

S. Cociș believes that the majority of brooches from Dacia represent imports from the western provinces and it is less likely that there was a production of cloisonné items in the case of Tibiscum[138]. The small number of cloisonné brooches (10) and the absence of refuse material or molds confirm, as yet, this statement.

In the case of the Sarmatian environment, the cloisonné brooches are very numerous on the territory of ancient Banat and they are also chronological indicators of the period of intense commercial contacts between the Romans and the Sarmatians. Beside the 21 brooches discovered in graves, there are also 19 items from unknown archaeological features, possibly most of them being funerary contexts as well (Botoš "Živaničeva dolja", Čoka, Deta "Cimitirul Nou", Dubovac, Ečka "Nemačko Groblje", Klárafalva "B", Rabe, Pančevo, Crvena Crkva "Zoltán-téglavető", Vršac "Smedervac street" and in the surroundings of Vršac).

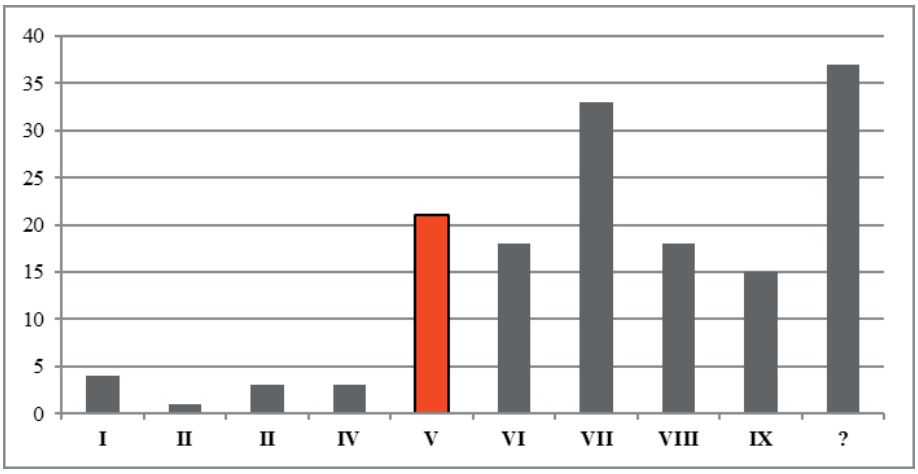


Fig. 3. Number of brooches documented in Sarmatian graves from Banat according to type (type V = cloisonné brooches, taken from Grumeza 2014)[139].

One notes a great variety of cloisonné brooches among the Sarmatian graves from Banat (11

[132] Cociș 2004, 122.
[133] Benea *et al.* 2006, 154, 163.
[134] Benea *et al.* 2006, 63–64.
[135] Benea *et al.* 2006, 161.
[136] Benea *et al.* 2006, 21, 165.
[137] The only common types, but with different variants for the *Barbaricum* and Tibiscum, are types II, VI, VII, and XI.
[138] Cociș 1986, 167.
[139] The final category includes the brooches than cannot be included in any category due to their poor state of preservation, fragmentation or lack of description and drawing.

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main types and numerous variants of these types). A. Vaday collected, until 2003, 200 such brooches from 128 Sarmatian sites in the Great Hungarian Plain[140], and 40 were attested just on the territory of Banat. The number of discoveries from the *Barbaricum* is significant if one takes into consideration the fact that only 85 cloisonné brooches were attested in Roman Dacia[141].

These types of items were representative for the Sarmatian costume in the southern part of the Plain that was rich and colorful, decorated with various pendants and numerous beads – hundreds, even thousands of them in some graves (for example, 2215 items were documented just in grave 24 from Pančevo "Vojlovica"!). In this costume the brooches held an important place and their number increased towards the end of the third century A.D. (there are numerous graves with 2–3 brooches). There was thus an entire dress fashion typical also to the communities living in the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain / the area of Banat.

Cloisonné brooches were fashionable in the female costume of ancient Banat (and not in the male-military one as in Roman Dacia), between the end of the second century and the middle of the third century A.D. and their use seems not to have continued beyond the 250s/270s A.D. Specialists believe that for some sites in the central *Barbaricum* these types of cloisonné brooches entered earlier, along Hadrian's rule (see the case of the site in Gyoma 133)[142], but the same cannot be said about the southern part of the Hungarian Plain or Banat. Until now, except for grave M 7/2005 in Sânnicolau Mare "Selişte", no Sarmatian discovery can be dated before the Marcomannic Wars (166–180 A.D.).

Nevertheless, some types (I.C-E, II, VIII.B, IX, XI–XIII) can be included in the "first wave" of cloisonné products reaching Banat, as they are dated earlier (second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.) than the other documented types. Unfortunately, the great majority of these "early" brooches lack known archaeological contexts or are part of private collections, conditions that prevent clearer chronological identifications.

D. Benea believes that the workshops in Tibiscum mainly worked for the Sarmatians, but one cannot exclude the possibility that travelling artisans in the *Barbaricum* were engaged in such a trade[143]. As previously indicated, there are as yet no such artisans attested and the typological differences between the brooches documented in the two worlds (Roman – Sarmatian) renders the import of cloisonné brooches from Tibiscum unlikely.

A. Vaday believes that the commerce with cloisonné brooches developed from West to East, following the line of the Danube. Thus, the brooches were exported from the western provinces and imported by merchants from Pannonia[144]. The majority of the items reached Pannonia (and less number Moesia or Dacia) and from there the main final destination of the products was presumably the central area of the *Barbaricum* while secondary destinations were in the east, in the area beyond the Tisa or in front of Dacia[145].

Analyzing the distribution map of these brooches in Banat (Pl. 5/5) one notes that this peripheral area of the *Barbaricum* was not neglected by the merchants. The discoveries cluster along the main navigable and commercial routes: Tisa and Mureș (the north-western corner of Banat), the line of the Danube (southern Banat), and River Timiș. Still, these areas are those with the most intense Sarmatian habitations from Banat[146].

Cloisonné brooches were imported (or even looted/ war spoils) by the Sarmatians inhabiting this area (Banat) from the Roman world west of the *Barbaricum*. The rarity of cloisonné brooches in Dacia, the existence there of some types that are different from those from the Sarmatian environment, and the absence of important production centers render imports from this Dacian-provincial area less likely. The same can be stated for Moesia Superior as well.

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140 Vaday 2003.

141 Benea *et al*. 2006, 162; see also Cociş 2004, 121–125.

142 Vaday 2003, 368.

143 Benea *et al*. 2006, 21, 165.

144 Vaday 2003, 268.

145 Vaday 2003, 268–269, 372.

146 Naturally, one also cannot ignore the fact that the map I have suggested also reflects a stage of research. The north-western and southern areas of Banat have been intensely researched starting with the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, a period when B. Milleker and M. Párducz have performed numerous archaeological researches, have published several works, and have laid the bases of some museums, in the Serbian and Hungarian Banat respectively.

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It was just after the reorganization of the Danubian provinces by Aurelian that the Sarmatians turned from an economical perspective to the south-Danubian area as well. The situation changed in the beginning of the fourth century A.D.: the existence of Sarmatians in the envisaged area would be determined by the military policy of the Constantine dynasty at the Lower Danube and the barbarians would be economically dependent on the goods arriving from the province of Moesia Prima.

Catalogue

1. Tibiscum (building X, F3 south), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: brooch with triangular bow, made of bronze, enameled, relief frame, with red enamel inside (the background) decorated with white dots; the clasping system consists of a hinge, protected by a rectangular tube; the pin rest ends in a bird's head (?); L[147] = 4.2 cm
Dating: second century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 31; pl. III/4

2. Tibiscum (*vicus*), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: round brooch with heightened body, made of bronze, enameled; the field is structured according to three concentric fields with traces of enamel (the color is not mentioned); L = 1.7 cm
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 36; pl. IV/6 (second-third centuries A.D.)[148]

3. Tibiscum (building VII, bronze processing workshop), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: cloisonné brooch with heightened middle, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze (the frame of the disk was partly broken); the brooch has in the center a case that held a glass drop; there are traces of enamel, black in the center and greenish-blue on the entire field; D = 2.1 cm
Dating: second half of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 36–37; pl. IV/9 (second-third centuries A.D.)

4. Tibiscum (*vicus*, near building VII), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: brooch with round flat body and central button, made of bronze, enameled; the item's decorative field is in the mosaic technique, polychrome: red, green, white, blue, and yellow; the decoration is placed into three concentric fields; field two contains an ornament typical to the polychrome beads; the item's clasping system consists of two plates that fixed the pin; D = 3.3 cm
Dating: second half of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 43–44; pl. VI/8

5. Tibiscum (*vicus*, building II), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: round flat brooch with protuberances on the circumferences, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the brooch consisted of a round plate with the decorative field consisting of two concentric parts, the central one destroyed since antiquity and the second divided into small cases, decorated in the mosaic technique; D = 3 cm
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 45; pl. VI/5

6. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: brooch with geometric body, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the item displays cloisonné decoration consisting of white and green circles against a blue background; the clasping system consists of a hinge; L = 2 cm
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 49; pl. VII/6

[147] The catalogue is not compiled alphabetically. It first describes the items discovered in Tibiscum, then those from the *Barbaricum*, those with known contexts of discovery (graves) and those lacking such data. I use the following abbreviations: L = length; D = diameter; H = height, Th = thickness. The brooches described in the catalogue with their catalogue number in the plates as well (Plates 1–4). One part of these brooches could no longer be identified, presently, in the museums from Banat and lack a complete description in the bibliography and/or drawings. I hereby wish to thank the representatives of the museums in Vršac and Szeged (*Gradski Muzej Vršac*, *Móra Ferenc Múzeum Szeged*) for allowing me to view the material. I am also grateful to V. Kulcsár for the observations and suggestions.

[148] In parenthesis I provide the dating suggested by the authors of the discoveries that I have reduced to shorter intervals.

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7. Tibiscum (the large *castrum*), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: brooch with geometric body, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the brooch had a lozenge-shaped body and displayed buttons on the ends; the central field shows traces of blue, green, and white enamel; L = 3.6 cm
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 49–50; pl. VII/7

8. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: star-shaped brooch made of bronze; enameled; the brooch is flat, star-shaped, made through the overlapping of two triangles with a circle in a central field (that preserves traces of red enamel); the central area is in shape of a circle; the clasping system (probably with a hinge) is broken; D = 3.7 × 3 cm
Dating: second century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 53–54; pl. XX/3 (second-third centuries A.D.)

9. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: zoomorphic, fragmentary brooch (the pin and the lower part of the body are missing), made of bronze, enameled; the brooch has the body in shape of a bird; the center of the item displays an irregular shape with blue enamel, including in the area of the head one circle with two colored straps, the one on the margin thinner and red and the central one yellow; a similar decoration features in the inner part; L = 3 cm
Dating: first half of the second century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 56; pl. XX/6

10. Tibiscum (*vicus*, building VII), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania
Description: cross-shaped brooch, fragmentarily preserved (the pin and the item's end are missing), made of bronze, enameled; the item's bow is cross-shaped, with equal arms; the pin rest is turned underneath; the body of the bow is decorated with five cases; the base of the pin rest ends in a button; L = 3.5 cm
Dating: third century A.D.
Bibliography: Benea *et al*. 2006, 58; pl. II/4

11. Banatski Despotovac/Ernőháza "Kollinger kertek", grave 11, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: disk-shape brooch, enameled, fragmentarily preserved – only the central part of the plate
Dating: third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1940, 263 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

12. Banatski Despotovac/Ernőháza "Pape fold", grave 1, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné star-shaped brooch, with circular fields in different nuances (millefiori motifs in darker and lighter colors), one central *oculus* and seven circles on the brooch's margin, ornamented with circles and dots
Dating: end of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1940, 261, 265 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

13. Beba Veche/Óbéba, grave 1, Timiș County, Romania
Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch (blue enamel and white dots), with laced decoration on the margin, consisted of 16 disks (with red enamel). The body of the brooch is divide into two fields by a circle; the brooch displays a central button; the pin was broken; D = 3.5 cm
Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 207; Tömörkény 1908, 286; Dörner 1971, 689

14–15. Bela Crkva/Fehértemplom "Prinzen-völgy", grave 1, Vojvodina
Description: two disk-shaped brooches, one half broken, the other enameled with blue and green glass in a chessboard pattern, D = 3.6 cm, respectively D = 3.4 cm
Dating: end of the second century-third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1931, 77 (6); Barački 1975, 19; Vaday 2003, 387

16. Foeni "Cimitirul Ortodox", Timiș County, Romania
Description: *Pelta*-type brooch made of bronze; the largest part of the brooch was covered with white enamel, the double border with blue enamel, and the oval cell in the center was probably covered in red; the pin has not been preserved, D = 5.3 cm, H = 5 cm, Th = 0.2 cm
Dating: end of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.

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Bibliography: Grumeza 2011, 194

17. Giarmata "Site 10 (Group I)", grave 30, Timiș County, Romania
Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch made of bronze (both the margin and the central element are enameled); the central element is a pyramid with hexagonal base, ornamented in the cloisonné technique, with yellow and blue triangles, supporting six spikes towards the outer strap, decorated with blue floral motifs made in the millefiori technique, the inner strap is red; the pin is missing; D = 5 cm, Th = 13.4 mm
Dating: end of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Grumeza 2013, 207

18. Hunedoara Timișană, grave 8, Arad County, Romania
Description: disk-shaped bronze brooch that had an enameled outer part; the brooch's margin is decorated with six circular prominences; the clasping system with a hinge on the lower part consists of a plate where the riveting axis of the pin was inserted; the pin is missing, D = 2.8 cm
Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Bârcă 2014

19. Kiszombor "B", grave 77, Csongrád County, Hungary
Description: circular bronze brooch, with disks placed on the margin (profiled from the center of the item) and the plate divided into three enameled fields, with the central field round; the item's background was blue and red, but the central color can no longer be discerned
Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1950, 140 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

20. Kiszombor "B", grave 82, Csongrád County, Hungary
Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch, blue in color, with round plate, with the central depiction of a deer
Dating: end of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1950, 141 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

21. Kiszombor "B", *Csongrád County*, Hungary
Description: one cloisonné brooch with chessboard decoration
Bibliography: Párducz 1931, XIV 16 a-b; Vaday 2003, 396

22–23. Padej, grave 1, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné bronze brooch made of five disks and four rings, connected to the axis through spikes; the disks have green and blue enamel, one circular cell and dots (in the same colors); the central disk has red enamel; D = 6.1 cm
Description: fragmentary bronze brooch, disk-shaped, with laced margins; traces of white enamel can be observed
Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1942, 321–322; Thomas 1963, 347

24. Pančevo "Donjovaroška ciglana", grave 9, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné diamond-shaped brooch, with the disk placed long the longitudinal axis and completed by two rings; the central part is circular and has an intaglio (currently lost) made in the millefiori technique
Dating: end of the second century A.D.
Bibliography: Đorđević 1994, 44 (second-fourth centuries A.D.); Mare 2004, 195

25. Pančevo "Donjovaroška ciglana", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné oval brooch, decorate with two affronted *Pelta*-shaped fields (the *Pelta* shapes are filled with blue enamel); two more, heart-shaped decorative motifs feature on the longitudinal axis and dots of white enamel decorated the brooch's margin; the bow is made of iron and the pin is fragmentary
Dating: end-first half of the second century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 401

26. Pločica, grave 1–2, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: one *Pelta*-type brooch
Dating: end of the second century-third century A.D.
Bibliography: Đorđević 1994, 45

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27. Veliko Središte/Nagy Szredistye, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: one *Pelta*-type bronze brooch
Dating: end of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Reizner 1899, 64, 188; Milleker 1906, 252–253

28. Sânnicolau Mare "Cărămidărie", Timiș County, Romania
Description: in this spot the literature mentions a woman's grave, from the Sarmatian period, containing as inventory one cloisonné brooch in the shape of an eight-spike wheel; it is possible that several graves were found on this spot, but no extra information is known
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 233; Párducz 1931, 88; Vaday 2003, 408

29–30. Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár", grave 1, Csongrád County, Hungary
Description: cloisonné brooch made of bronze, consisting of five disks and four rings (fragmentarily preserved) connected to the axis through spikes; the disks have green and blue enamel, one circular cell and dots (of the same colors); the pin is missing
Description: bronze brooch, flat, probably decorated through cloisonné, with the depiction of animal protomes (horses?); the pin is missing
Dating: end of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Reizner 1899, 186; Milleker 1906, 221; Párducz 1942, 319–320; Taf. LV/1, 16 (first-second centuries A.D.)

31. Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár", grave 3, Csongrád County, Hungary
Description: cloisonné brooch with a symmetrical axis, leg, and head, suspension ring with radial ornament; the bow is horizontally oval in shape, profiled in steps; one glass or bone bead (currently missing) was inserted in the center of the bow; the disk by the brooch's leg and the margin of the bow were decorated through cloisonné
Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Párducz 1931, 88; Párducz 1942, 321; Taf. LIV/1, 4–23

32. Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", grave 6, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: one disk-shaped brooch, cloisonné in a chessboard pattern (white-blue)
Dating: third century A.D.
Bibliography: Barački 1961, 119; Mare 2004, 70–71 (fourth century A.D.)

33. Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", grave 14, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné brooch, of the *Pelta* type, decorated with two horse heads placed around the central cell but facing to opposite directions; red and blue enamel used in the decoration of the item
Dating: third century A.D.
Bibliography: Barački 1961, 120; Mare 2004, 70–71 (fourth century A.D.)

34–37. Botoš "Živaničeva dolja", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné brooch; hinge closing system; the decoration displays three rectangular, enameled fields, with darker enamel dots in the center
Dating: second half of the first century – first half of the second century A.D.
Description: cloisonné brooch; hinged closing system; the head is semicircular, decorated with V-shaped motifs placed in zigzags (in the *Tremolierung* technique); a suspension ring can be noted in one end of the head; the bow is semicircular and strongly arched; the leg widens towards the end and displays three grooves that no longer preserve the enamel
Dating: second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.
Description: cloisonné lozenge-shaped brooch; the plate is decorated with eight elements with dots and circles; the field of the brooch is filled with four other lozenges, smaller in size, blue and red, containing each three concentric circles, white and black
Dating: second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.
Description: cloisonné brooch of an irregular geometric shape; the vertical axis (the short one) is rectangular, decorate with two cloisonné triangles (the enamel has not been preserved) and two external circles (filled with yellow enamel), while the horizontal axis (the long one) has the shape of two almonds filled with red enamel
Dating: final third of the second century – final third of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Barački 1975, 19; Vaday 2003, 387–388

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38. Čoka, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné brooch made of several segments, with multiple knots on the head and leg; the pin rest is triangular and horizontally perforated; the cloisonné field is divided into three parts: the upper and lower parts have the same oval-shaped motifs placed in two columns, the center is decorated with a central circle and four oval motifs laced as to form the petals of a flower, in the niello technique
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 389

39. Deta "Cimitirul Nou", Timiș County, Romania
Description: one cloisonné brooch was found on this spot; no extra information is known
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 119; Vaday 2003, 390

40–41. Dubovac, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch with the depiction of a vulture, with the head turned backwards and a snake in front of the eagle
Description: cloisonné brooch with geometric motif discovered on this spot; no extra information is known
Dating: second half of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 213–214; Vaday 2003, 391

42. Ečka "Nemačko Groblje", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: variant of strongly profiled brooches; the head is semicircular, with suspension ring at one end; the spring is round, with four projecting elements; the central field is enameled and decorate with concentric circles; a small knot is placed at the end of the foot
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 391

43. Klárafalva "B", Csongrád County, Hungary
Description: A. Alföldi and M. Párducz mention in this spot the existence of a cloisonné brooch; no other information is known
Bibliography: Párducz, Alföldi 1941, Kat. 4; Vaday 2003, 396

44. Krstur/Szerbkeresztúr, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: one cloisonné brooch with five disks was found on this spot; no extra information is known.
Bibliography: Párducz 1931, 88; Párducz, Alföldi 1941, Kat. 4; Vaday 2003, 397

45. Orțișoara, Timiș County, Romania
Description: one cloisonné brooch with the diameter measuring 4 cm was discovered on this spot; no extra information is available
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 50–51; Párducz 1931, 79; Vaday 2003, 400

46. Pančevo, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: one *Pelta* brooch was found on this spot; in the center is displays a prolonged cell with an oval field, surrounded by red enamel; traces of blue have been noted in the outer field
Dating: end of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 401
Description: B. Milleker mentions a cloisonné brooch discovered here; not extra information is known (possibly it is the brooch mentioned above)
Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 57–58; Vaday 2003, 401

47. Rabe "Railway station", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné brooch with striations on the margins; one prominence in the center, surrounded by blue enamel with white dots placed in a square; red enamel features in the margin area
Dating: second half of the second century – final third of the third century A.D. (?)
Bibliography: Tömörkény 1908, 286; Vaday 2003, 402

48. Vršac "Smedervac street", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: flat disk-shape brooch, made of bronze, with notched margin; the center is filled with blue and orange enamel
Dating: end of the second century-first third of the third century A.D. (?)

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Bibliography: Barački 1961, Pl. XV/17

49. Vršac, Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: cloisonné brooch with the depiction of an animal; a bird is depicted on the brooch's round plate, with the head turned backwards and with the depiction of a hare behind it; the hare's back resembles a fish's tail fin
Dating: second half of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2002, Fig. 2/9; Vaday 2003, 414

50. Crvena Crkva/Vöröstemplom "Zoltán-téglavető", Vojvodina, Serbia
Description: *Pelta* brooch with an oval field in the center that contains in its turn another oval field; one bronze dot is found on each side of the oval field; in the center one notes traces of red enamel
Dating: end of the second century-first half of the third century A.D.
Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 387

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Vaday 2003 — A. Vaday, *Cloisonné brooches in the Sarmatian Barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin*. ActaArchHung 54, 2003, 315–412.

Vaday 2005 — A. Vaday, *Corpus des römischen Funde im Barbaricum*, Ungarn Band 1. Komitat Szolnok. Budapest 2005.

Wilhelm 2005 — G. Wilhelm, *Szarmata sir Felgyőről (Adatok a lemezratetes pelta alaku korong fibulak Barbaricumi elterjededesehez)*. SKMÉ 7, 2005, 111–126.

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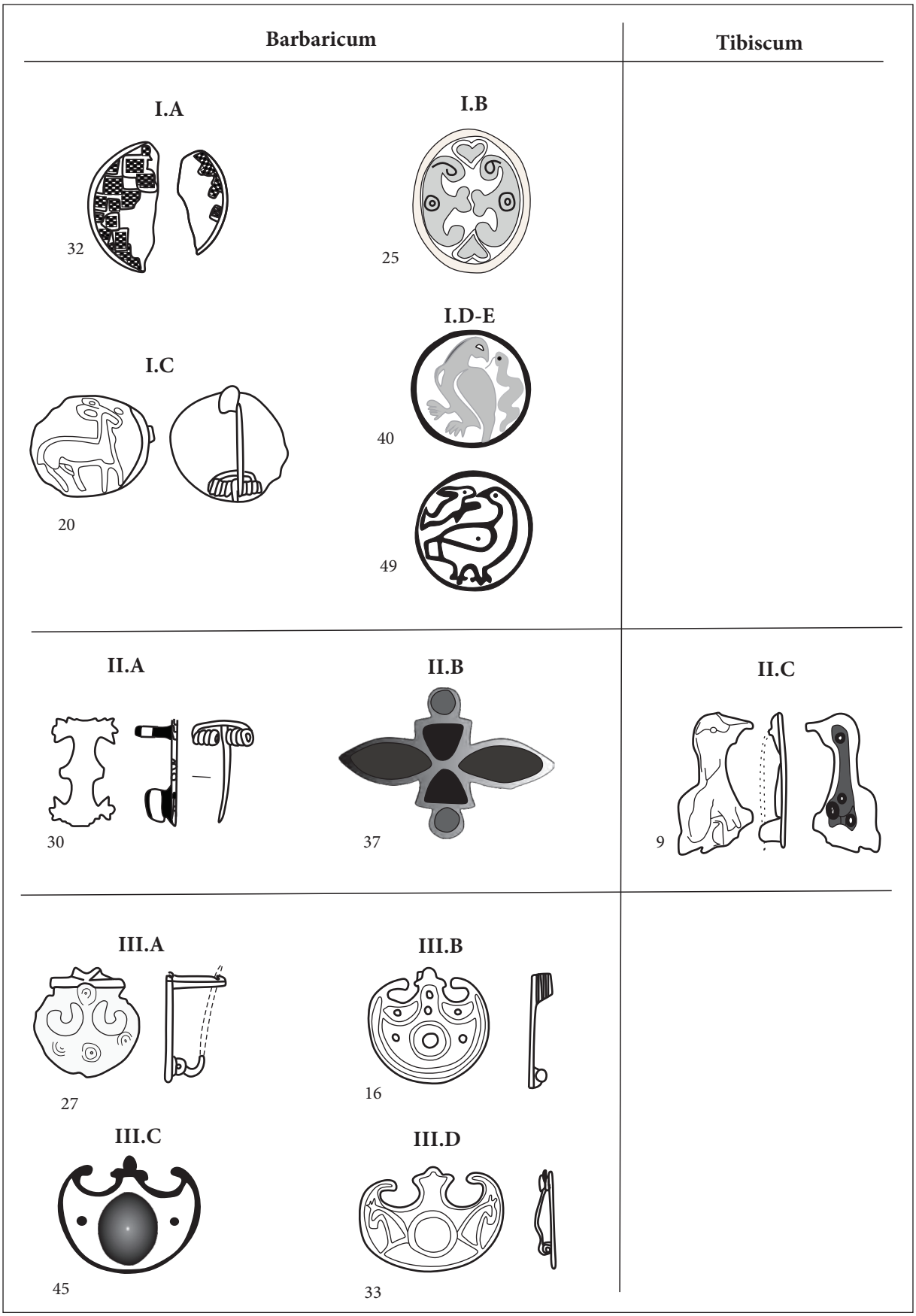


Plate 1. Types I–III of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Reizner 1899; Barački 1961; Barački 1975; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006).

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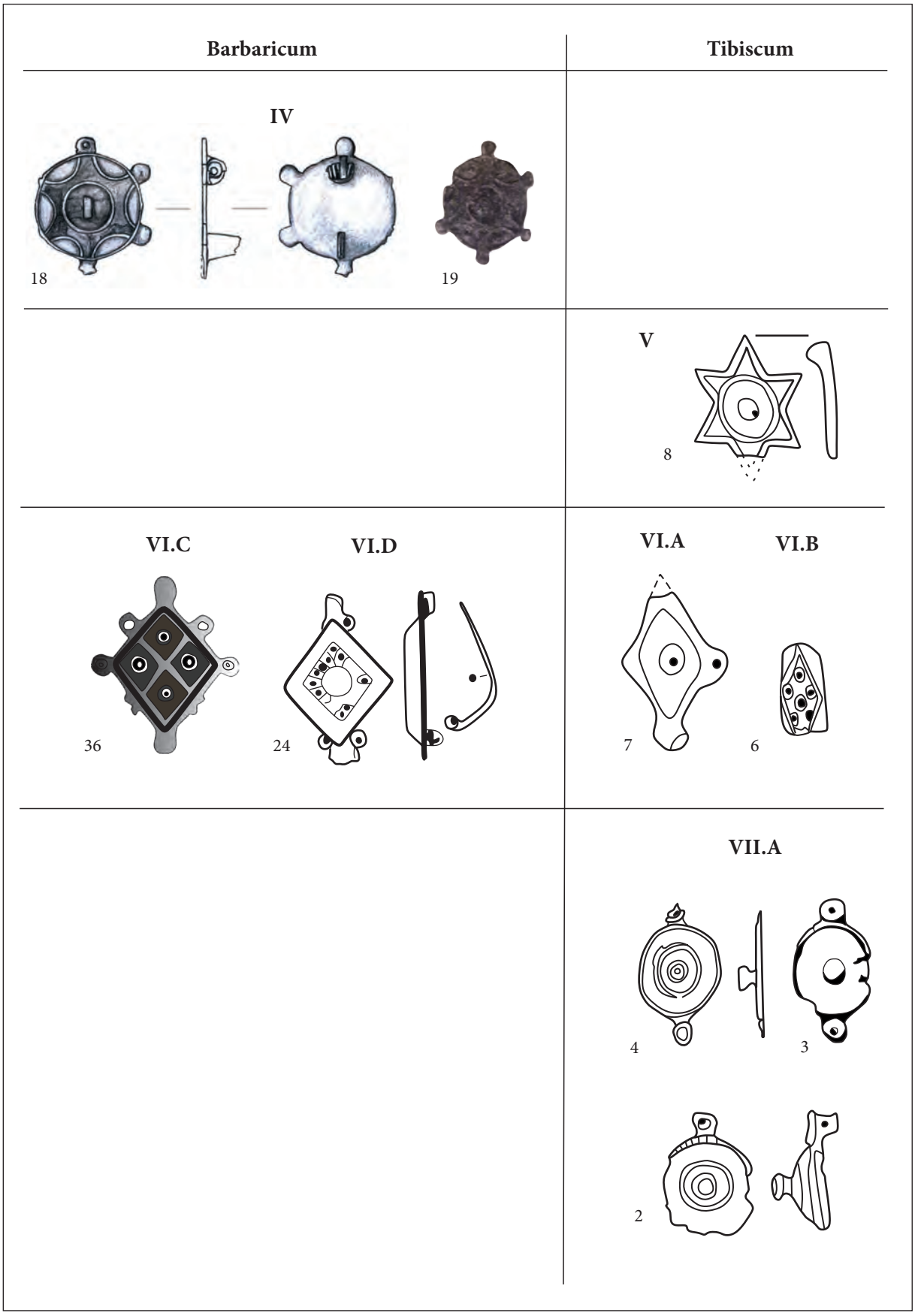


Plate 2. Types IV–VII of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Párducz 1950; Đorđević 1994; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006; Bârcă 2014).

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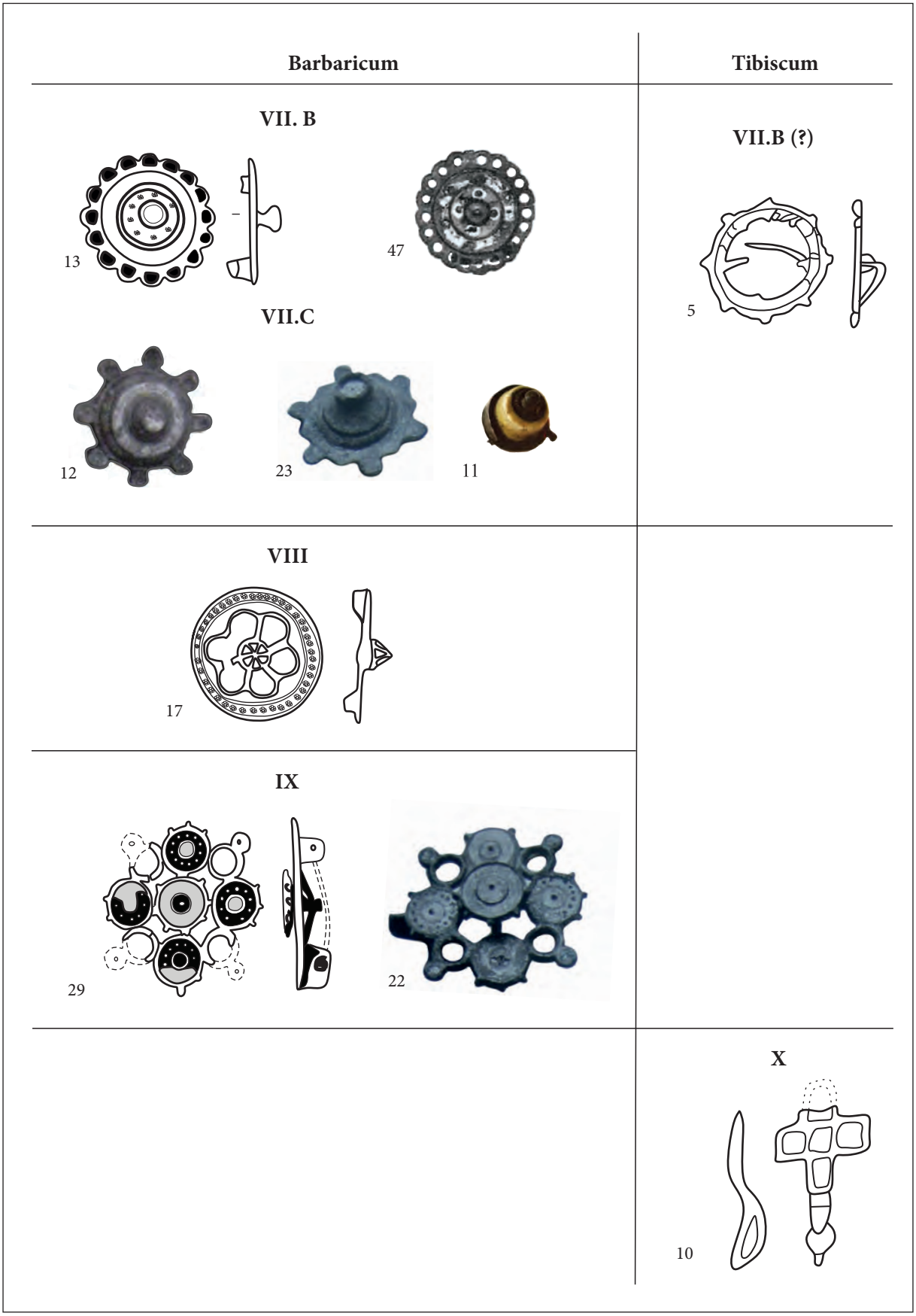


Plate 3. Types VII–X of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn / photos after Reizner 1899; Párducz 1940; Párducz1942; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006; Marinković 2009; Grumeza 2013).

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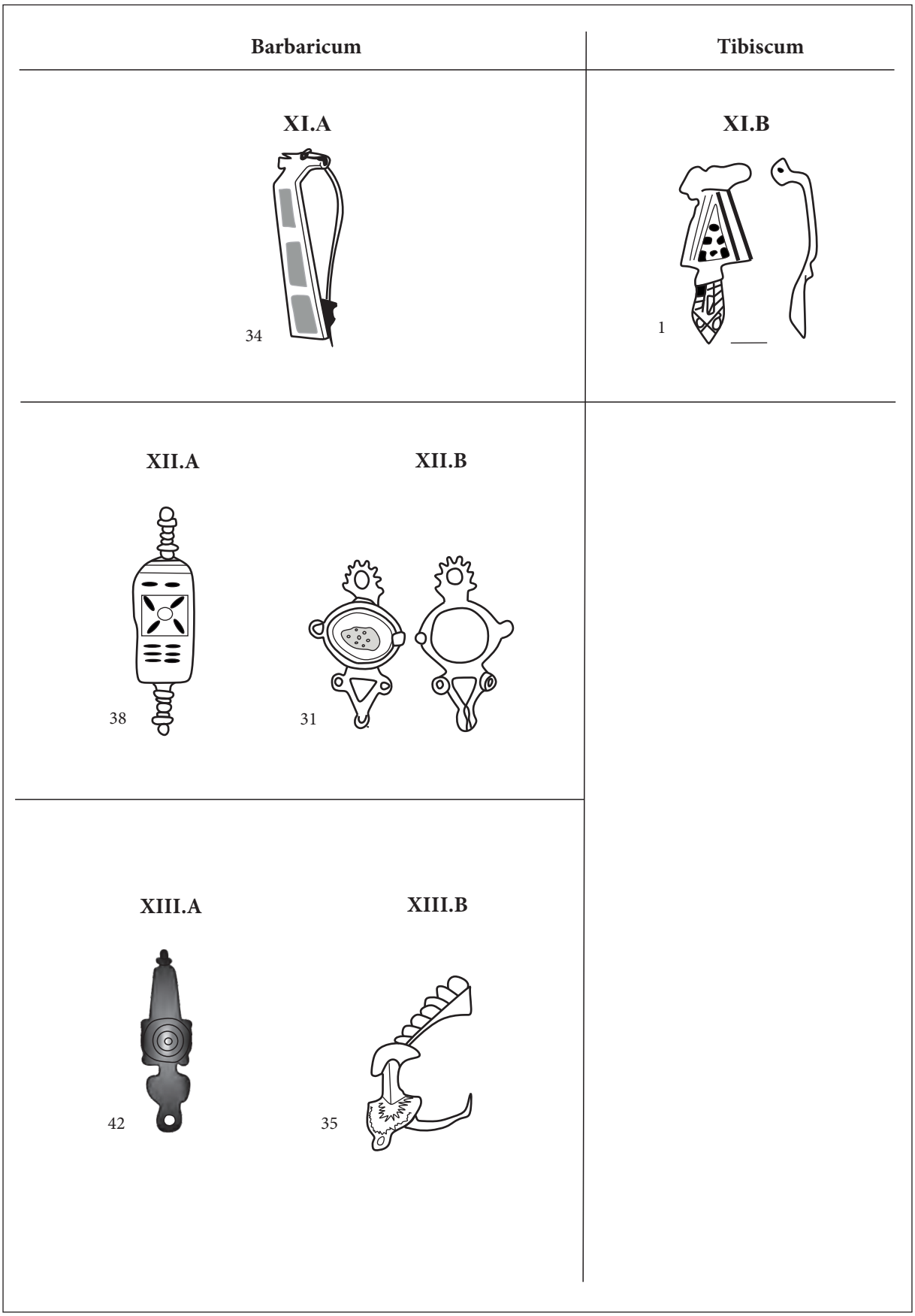


Plate 4. Types XI–XIII of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Reizner 1899; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006).

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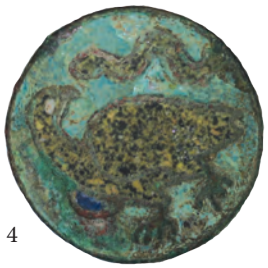


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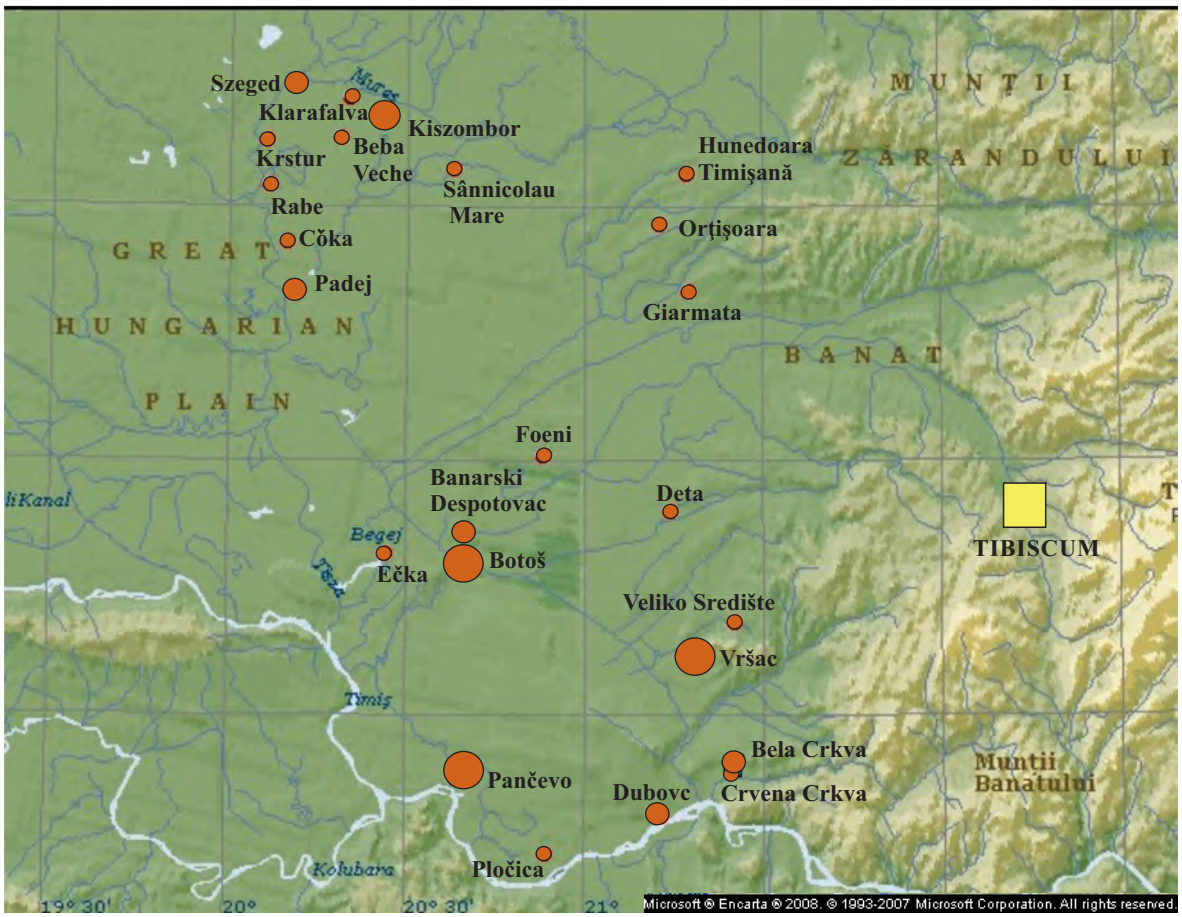


3

0 3 cm



4



1 brooch 2-3 brooches 4 brooches

Plate 5. 1-2. Cloisonné brooches discovered in Botoš–*Živaničeva dolja* (Marinković 2009); 2-3. Vršac (*Gradski Muzej Vršac*); 5. Map of cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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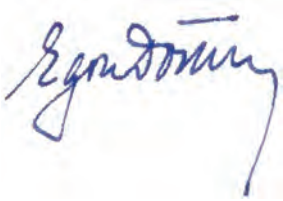
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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)



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Archaeological Discoveries from the Period of the Dark Millenium in Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic" (Arad County)[1]

Florin Mărginean, Dan Băcueț-Crișan

Abstract: The article aims at presenting several discoveries that have remained as yet unpublished, made during the rescue archaeological excavations performed in Felnac more than half a century ago, by a team of archaeologists from the museum in Arad. From a chronological perspective the study envisages two horizons attributed to populations that reached the Carpathian Basin in different periods of the first Christian Millennium. The items are one pot with special decoration, more rarely encountered during the Sarmatian period, and two graves from the Avar Period.

Regarded in a wider context, we believe that the information thus published will contribute to the repertory of discoveries for both eras in question.

Keywords: pottery, Sarmatians, grave, Avars, Felnac, Lower Mureș.

Introduction. Motivation

The archaeological topography in the area of present-day Felnac includes a series of significant discoveries noted ever since the end of the 19th century[2]. One can also add other discoveries made during the 20th century, that cover, from a chronological perspective, several historical periods. These are the discoveries from the spot called "Complexul Zootehnic", where a multi-strata site was documented (see the excavation ground plan on Pl. 2) through three campaigns of archaeological research (1975–1977), while a fourth such campaign was only planned (1978). Unfortunately, the valorization of the discoveries was below expectations, as just scattered pieces of information were published in the specialized literature, most of them referring to prehistoric discoveries[3] and partially, to the medieval period[4].

The present article aims at presenting some of the items and archaeological contexts from the period of the first millennium A.D., discovered through the researches performed during the construction of the swine complex in Felnac.

Processing the entire documentation and archaeological material resulted from Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic", most of it preserved in the collection of the museum in Arad, is a goal we wish to reach as soon as possible. The great volume of archaeological material and the missing elements, due to the passage of time, in strong connection to the death of the authors of the research and with them, probably of the data not recorded in writing, are the reasons for the slow pace of processing and editing. We tried to compensate this by publishing focused articles, like the one here, until we will manage to publish the entire excavation exhaustively.

Geographical context and localization of the site

The site is on the north-eastern border of the municipality of Felnac, 1.5 km north-east from the Orthodox church (Pl. 1/2), on a high terrace of Vinga Plain, in fact the eastern part of the Great Plain (Pl. 1/1). The selected site was safe from flooding but, at the same time, considering the significance of

1 English translation: Ana M. Gruia.
2 Hampel 1900, 117–123; Dömötör 1901, 62–66.
3 Sava 2011, 83–84.
4 Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–50; Aradul. Permanențe 1978, 79–83; Barbu, Ivanof 1980, 33–34.

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the body of water, not far from River Mureș. The site was named after the swine complex built there during the 1970s, on the left side of the Felnac – Arad road (Pl. 1, image in medallion).

Incursion in the history of research regarding the area of Felnac during the period of the Dark Millennium

Discoveries dated to the 2nd–4th centuries have been often noted during archaeological excavations from the area of the Lower Mureș ever since the middle of the twentieth century, both in Felnac and in areas in its close proximity where such contexts and artifacts from the period of the 2nd–4th century have been attributed both to the Dacians and the Sarmatians[5]. One is delighted that various studies, monograph works, and synthesis works have been published recently, analyzing the period in question in a much more applied manner[6].

The first discoveries dated to the Early Medieval Period (the Avar period in the case under discussion) from the area of Felnac were signaled in the end of the 19th century and subsequently published in a series of articles and works[7]. The fortuitous conditions in which the items were discovered, from the certain context of a grave, and subsequently the division of the artifacts among several locations, while others were lost, has led to unavoidable confusions during the 20th century when they were mentioned in several articles and studies. The situation has been recently clarified in an ample study focusing on these discoveries[8].

More than a century after the discovery of the items in Felnac, the realities regarding the Avar-Period discoveries in the region around the Lower Mureș have changed significantly. Discoveries from the Avar Period were signaled during the twentieth century in Sânpetru German[9] and Peregul Mare[10]. One can add more recent ones, that we are certain that once published will bring a substantial contribution to the knowledge of the period between the 6th and 8th centuries in the area of the Lower Mureș.

The discoveries in question were made during infrastructure works on the highway sector along the Nădlac –Arad Fourth Pan-European Corridor. We are only mentioning here the five cemeteries of the Avar Era discovered north of the Mureș, between Nădlac and Arad. The first cemetery was discovered east of Pecica, part of Site 15 on Lot 2 of the Pecica-Arad Highway[11]. The other four are located around Nădlac, one on the connection road belt of the city (Site 7M) and three others on Lot 1 of the Nădlac – Pecica Sector (sites 3M, south and north, and site 9M)[12]. One can also add several settlements that can be dated to the same period, such as those discovered on Sites 9M and 15 on the same highway sector, as well as the discoveries in Pecica "Rovine"[13] and Pecica "East SD"[14].

Returning to the discoveries from Felnac made in the end of the 19th century, we shall attempt, on the basis of L. Dömötör's descriptions, to localize them in the current landscape of the settlement, an initiative deemed necessary from the perspective of the discoveries presented in the present article. L. Dömötör stated that the discovery was made in a non-floodable area close to the Mureș, in a sand quarry, and that the workers discovered the items and divided them among themselves and with their patron. One also finds out that the artifacts were discovered together with human and horse bones and also, more importantly, that the discovery was made near a mound surrounded by a ditch; the

5 Dörner 1970, 445–465; Dörner *et al*. 1973, 375; *RepArh* 1999, 68–69, 97–98, 111, 119–120, 138; Hügel 1999, 22–33.

6 Mare *et al.* 2011; Grumeza *et al*. 2013; Grumeza 2014.

7 Hampel 1900; Dömötör 1901; Mare 1997, 119; Mare 1998, 291; Cosma 2002; Tănase 2004–2005, 237–239; Tănase 2010, 28–29; Cosma 2015, 266–271.

8 Tănase 2004–2005.

9 Dörner 1960, 423–433; *RepArh* 1999, 112; Garam 2001, 116–119; Cosma 2015, 266–268.

10 *RepArh* 1999, 101–102; Cosma 2015, 268–271.

11 Excavations performed by a team of the County Museum in Satu-Mare, coordinated by L. Marta.

12 Excavations performed by a team of the Archaeology and Art History Institute in Cluj-Napoca, coordinated by S. Cociș and A. Ursuțiu.

13 These are recent discoveries, made through preventive excavations performed by a team of the Arad Museum Complex coordinated by P. Hurezan.

14 The preventive excavations performed by a team of the Arad Museum Complex coordinated by P. Hügel have led to the discovery of one part of a settlement and one grave dated to the Late Avar Era. In this case the situation is a bit more complex, due to the fact that our discoveries are in close proximity of Site 15 on Lot 2 of the Pecica-Arad Highway sector. For now we just wish to mention these aspects that are not in the focus of the present article.

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mound still preserved traces of buildings[15]. These data are important, as we believe that these could only be the ruins in the north-western part of the settlement of Felnac, in the close proximity of River Mureș. Thus, one knows that the ruins were visible until the second half of the 20th century and that one building was preserved, to be destroyed by the Communist authorities in order to allow for the extension of an agricultural plot[16]. Today one can only discern on site a wall measuring 50 m in length and 3 m in width, parallel to the River Mureș[17]. The association of these ruins with the residence of the Iakșici, a family of Serbian nobles arrived after the middle of the 15th century, is worthy of attention[18], but we chose not to discuss this aspect in the present paper as it would go beyond our current aims.

In this context, one can say that the discoveries from the swine complex represent another funerary area from the Avar Period, but located 3 km NE from the discovery spot from the end of the 19th century. These chronological differences have already been noted in the specialized literature as well[19].

As for the discoveries made at the "Complexul Zootehnic", they started after 1971 when several artifacts were found after the start of the first excavations for the construction of a swine platform. Thus, in 1972, a tem of archaeologists from the County Museum in Arad (E. Dörner, M. Zdroba, and M. Barbu) were dispatched on site and rescued a series of items that can be dated to the Bronze Age, the Sarmatian Era, and the Arpadian Period[20]. From the paragraphs preserved in the preliminary archaeological research report compiled by M. Zdroba and M. Barbu, kept as an original typed document in the archive of the museum in Arad, one finds out the following: "The largest part of the recovered archaeological materials can be included in the chronological period between the 7th and the 11th centuries. We have also identified pot fragments and pot rims typical to the 7th century. The category also includes a pot rescued during field walking in a pit that seems to have been part of a kiln. The pot's rim is very prominent. Under the rim one notes a decoration consisting of horizontal lines and, beneath the latter, a frieze of stylized vegetal elements. It seems that the pot fulfilled some ritual function" [21].

The first rescue archaeological campaign started in 1975 and the team included just M. Zdroba and M. Barbu. The preliminary report mentions the following in the chapter dedicated to the description of the discoveries: "To the 7th century one can also date a grave discovered on the eastern side of square A. The grave was discovered at a depth of 1.1 m. It was oriented east-west; the head of the skeleton was oriented to the east, facing west. As an inventory, inside the grave we have identified an iron buckle in the pelvic area. Near the head, on the left side, we found a seventh-century pot, similar to the pots discovered in Avar graves". (see the general excavation ground plan with the localization on Pl. 2 and detail on Pl. 5/1–2)[22]. Subsequently, the text makes but very general references to pottery fragments dated to a wide interval, between the 7th and the 11th centuries.

In 1976 the same team started a new archaeological campaign and opened new trenches that continued those of the previous year (see the general excavation ground plan on Pl. 2). The report compiled by the authors of the excavation indicates that besides the already mentioned pottery fragments dated to the 7th–11th centuries "a seventh century grave was found in a grave pit from section S3, namely on the limit of square 1 and in square 2 at -1,30 m depth. A large part of the grave was in the northern wall of the section. The grave as oriented east-west, the head was oriented eastwards, with the face and the feet towards the west. This is the second grave discovered during the two excavation campaigns. Near the head, on the left side, we found a jar-type pot dated to the 7th century, similar to the pot in the grave excavated in 1975"[23]. In the absence of the ground plan we can state that the second grave was in close proximity of the one discovered during the previous year, as section S3 had

15 Dömötör 1901, 65.
16 Sala 2009, 25.
17 Rusu, Hurezan 1999, 36–37.
18 Hațegan 1995, 85.
19 Tănase 2004–2005, 243–244.
20 Dörner *et al*. 1973, 375.
21 The pot was recorded in 1977 in the inventory ledger of the museum in Arad as an urn, under the inventory number 16.099; the observations section includes mention of its discovery in 1972 through the researches performed by E. Dörner, M. Barbu, and M. Zdroba.
22 The drawings on plate 5/1–2 have been drawn again after the originals; the latter were made on a 1: 50 scale.
23 The ground plans of section S3 are unfortunately not preserved in the archive of the museum.

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been opened perpendicular to case A (see the general excavation ground plan). This piece of information has remained practically unpublished until today and the inventory ledger contains no data on this pot that one can only presume was destroyed at the time of its discovery.

From the preliminary report of the campaigns started in 1977 we only mention the place change in the structure of the team, i.e. M. Barbu and M. Zdroba. It seems that no other notable discoveries from the Avar Period were made, as the authors mention, in general, that "numerous archaeological vestiges that can be dated chronologically to the period of the 7th–12th centuries were also identified during the excavations performed last autumn".

It seems that the continuation of the researches in 1978 remained just a project and no actual archaeological excavations have been performed that year.

Description of artifacts

1. Handless cooking pot discovered in 1972[24]. The pot was made on the slow-turning potters' wheel from a fabric tampered with average-granulation sand and mica flakes. It is brown in color, with darker (blackish brown) parts in the upper portion and in the area of the base.

The pot is prolonged in shape, with the diameter of the base much smaller than that of the mouth. The pot's mouth is strongly flared, the neck arched, and the rim outwardly pulled and with a straight (horizontal) cut.

In the upper part the pot is decorated with extremely complex decorative elements:

– a horizontal strap consisting of straight, very fine, and parallel lines has been incised right under the neck.

– a strap/frieze consisting of eight leaves was performed under the first strap, on the pot's shoulder. The long sides and the veins of each leaf are rendered by rows of impressions made in the soft fabric with a comb with fine and very close-together teeth. The arched areas/ends of each leaf are rendered by parallel half-circles (placed in groups of three), incised in the soft fabric. In size the leaves vary between 9.5 cm and 13.5 cm in length.

– a circular perforation was made through the pot's wall under the median area, towards the base of the cooking pot.

Pot size: H = 42 cm, diameter$_{mouth}$ = 28 cm, diameter$_{base}$ = 16 cm, wall thickness = 0.5 cm. Preserved in the CMA, inv. no. 16.099 (marked in the inventory ledger as urn), discovered during a field walk in 1972, inside the precinct of the swine complex (E. Dörner, M. Barbu, M. Zdroba).

2. Ceramic pot from grave M 1/1975. The pot is hand-modelled from a fabric tampered with sand, crushed pottery fragments, and mica flakes. The rim is slightly tilted outwardly and rounded. It has a careless, coarse outlook, with the rim slightly flared. It is dark brown, with the upper part almost black. Taking into consideration the pot's dimensions, we believe that it can be included in the category of cup (liquid drinking vessels).

Pot dimensions: H = 12.5/13 cm, diameter$_{mouth}$ = 9/9.5 cm, diameter$_{base}$ = 6.7 cm, wall thickness = 0.3/0.4 cm. Preserved at the CMA, inv. no. 16.096, discovered on the right size of a deceased's head, in a grave identified on the eastern side of square A in 1975.

Suggestion for the chronological identification of the artifacts

The above mentioned attempt to identify the chronology of the artifacts is not easy, as there are no items to which the ones in question were associated at the moment of discovery. For the artifacts and contexts under analysis here we shall aim at identifying formal analogies in closer or farther geographical areas.

1. The handless cooking pot ornamented with a vegetal frieze. The ornament performed on this pot is exceptional. This type of vegetal decoration, made by rows of impressions in the soft fabric, is not singular in the case of pottery dated to the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages. Even if they are extremely rare, the location of such discoveries indicates the fact that the decorative elements that

[24] Raluca D. Matei drew the pot and the decoration details and we hereby thank her again.

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render vegetal elements in a sketchy manner (such as the "wheat ear") have been used during a wide chronological sequence over a vast territory.

On the territory of present-day Romania we provide several discoveries as examples: in the north-western area, in Silvaniei Depression, from the settlement in Popeni "Pe pogor", dated to the second half of the 7th century and the first half of the 8th century[25], in Banat the settlement of Gornea – the habitation horizon of the 12th–13th centuries[26], and in Moldavia the 14th century settlements in Pihnești and Bârlad "Prodana"[27].

As previously stated, this type of ornament was used over wide geographical areas; as examples one can mention here the discoveries in Stará Kouřim[28], southern Silesia, northern Moravia and Bohemia[29], and those in Slovakia[30].

After discussing the characteristics of the decoration and after identifying some analogies for the decorative technique from other cultural environments and geographical areas, we shall now focus on the pot's shape and formal characteristics. The prolonged body, the arching of the neck, and especially the modeling of the rim have nevertheless made us envisage an earlier chronological stage, namely the Sarmatian Period, as there are several almost perfect formal analogies for the pot under discussion. We have identified the best formal analogy, one might say an almost perfect replica of the pot from Felnac (but with a different decoration), in the settlement researched in Timișoara-Freidorf, dated to the 4th–5th centuries[31]. The pot from Timișoara Freidorf, with an extremely rich decoration also incised in the soft fabric (that nevertheless does not render vegetal elements but wavy lines, straight lines, and short and oblique rows of impressions) has the same formal characteristics as the pot from Felnac, and this allows for the statement that it is an almost identical replica of the pot from Felnac. Sarmatian-Era artifacts have also been noted in the border of the settlement in Felnac, thus it would not be surprising if the pot decorated with the vegetal frieze also belonged to this category of archaeological discoveries.

Returning to the complexity of the decoration, we do not reject the possibility that it imitates the vegetal decoration present on metal artifacts from that period.

As for the presence of that perforation in the pot's wall, it might have several explanations:

– it had a ritual function, i.e. the pot thus decorated was used during magical-religious practices.

– taking into consideration the fact that the pot was discovered in a fragmentary state (and has been restored/glued in the lab), it might have been broken during that era and this triggered the repair attempt that included the making of the perforation; for unknown reasons, the repair was never completed, as the second perforation, required for the successful repair of the pot, was not performed.

2. The ceramic pot and grave M. 1/1975. The grave researched in 1975 has been analyzed chronologically in comparison to the famous Avar-Era smith's grave; specialists have suggested that the first be dated to the 7th century[32] or around 650[33], i.e. during the Middle Avar Period. The pot has close analogies to the one from grave M. 3 in the Middle Avar-Period cemetery (670–720) in Chișereu "Dealul Izvorului/Forrásdomb" (Bihor County)[34] and the grave discovered in Ghenci "Str. Careilor" (Satu-Mare County)[35]. Other numerous examples of such discoveries have indicated the fact that this type of hand-modeled pottery was also discovered inside settlements[36].

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the discoveries presented above and acknowledging the noted analogies, we have attempted to argue for a certain chronological and cultural identification of these vestiges, mentioning that this is just a suggestion due to the fact that the artifacts

[25] Băcueț-Crișan 2006, Pl. 25/6.
[26] Țeicu, Lazarovici 1996, Fig. 45.
[27] Spinei 1992, Fig. 39/4, Fig. 47/3, 6.
[28] Šolle 1966, Fig. 32, Fig. 61.
[29] Pankiewicz 2012, 62, Fig. 28.
[30] Vlkolinská 1996, Pl. IV/4, Pl. V/4, 7.
[31] Mare *et al.* 2011, Pl. XXXVIII/6.
[32] Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–49, Pl. I–III.
[33] Vida 1999, 111–147, Pl. 175; Tănase 2004–2005, 244.
[34] Cosma 2002, 80, 184, Pl. 83/7; Cosma 2007, 142, Pl. 9/39.
[35] Cosma 2007, 142, Pl. 9/41.
[36] Herold 2014, 207–208, 220–221.

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we were forced to work with are extremely few. Thus, the statements in the present initiative refer strictly to the level of data known so far on the vestiges described above, so that the suggestions of chronological and cultural identification are not untouchable and might be confirmed or infirmed by future researches/discoveries.

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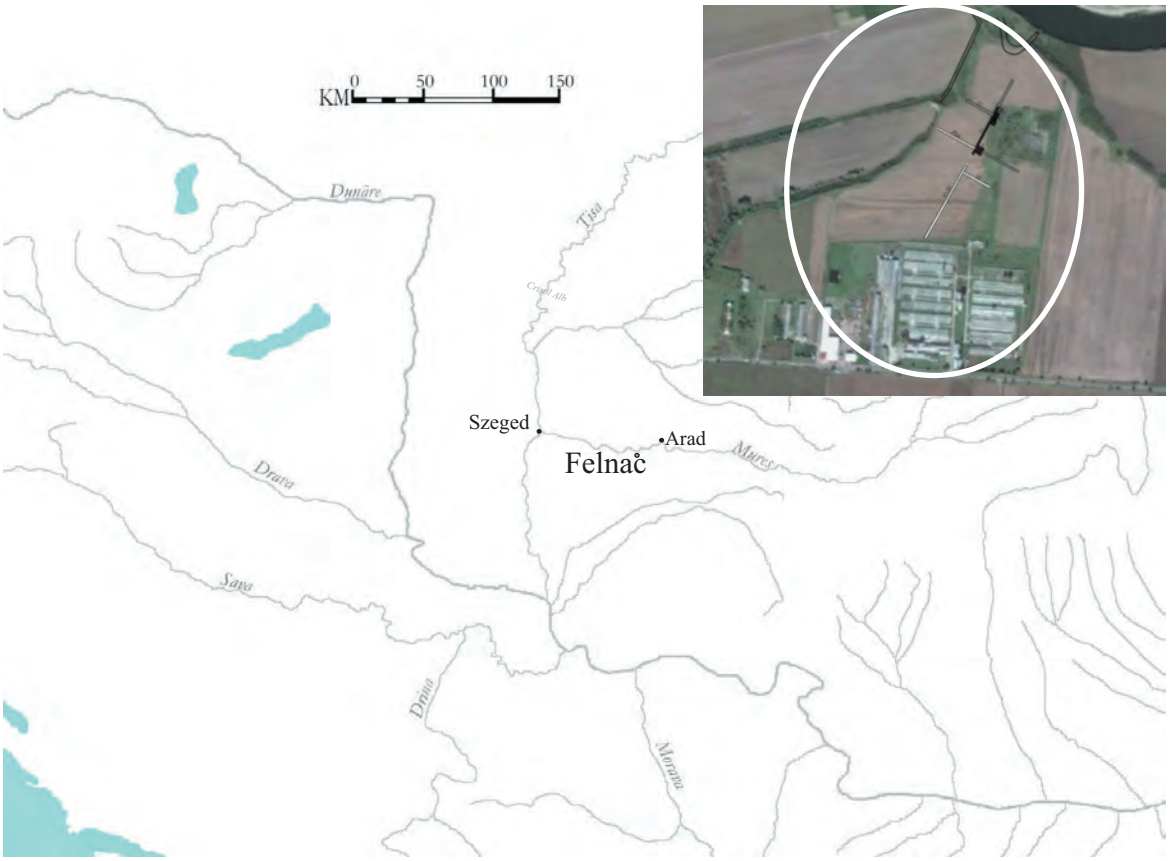
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2

Plate 1. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". 1. Geographic localization and detail of the excavation ground plan. 2. Satellite image with the possible localization of the nineteenth-century discoveries and those from the "Complexul Zootehnic".

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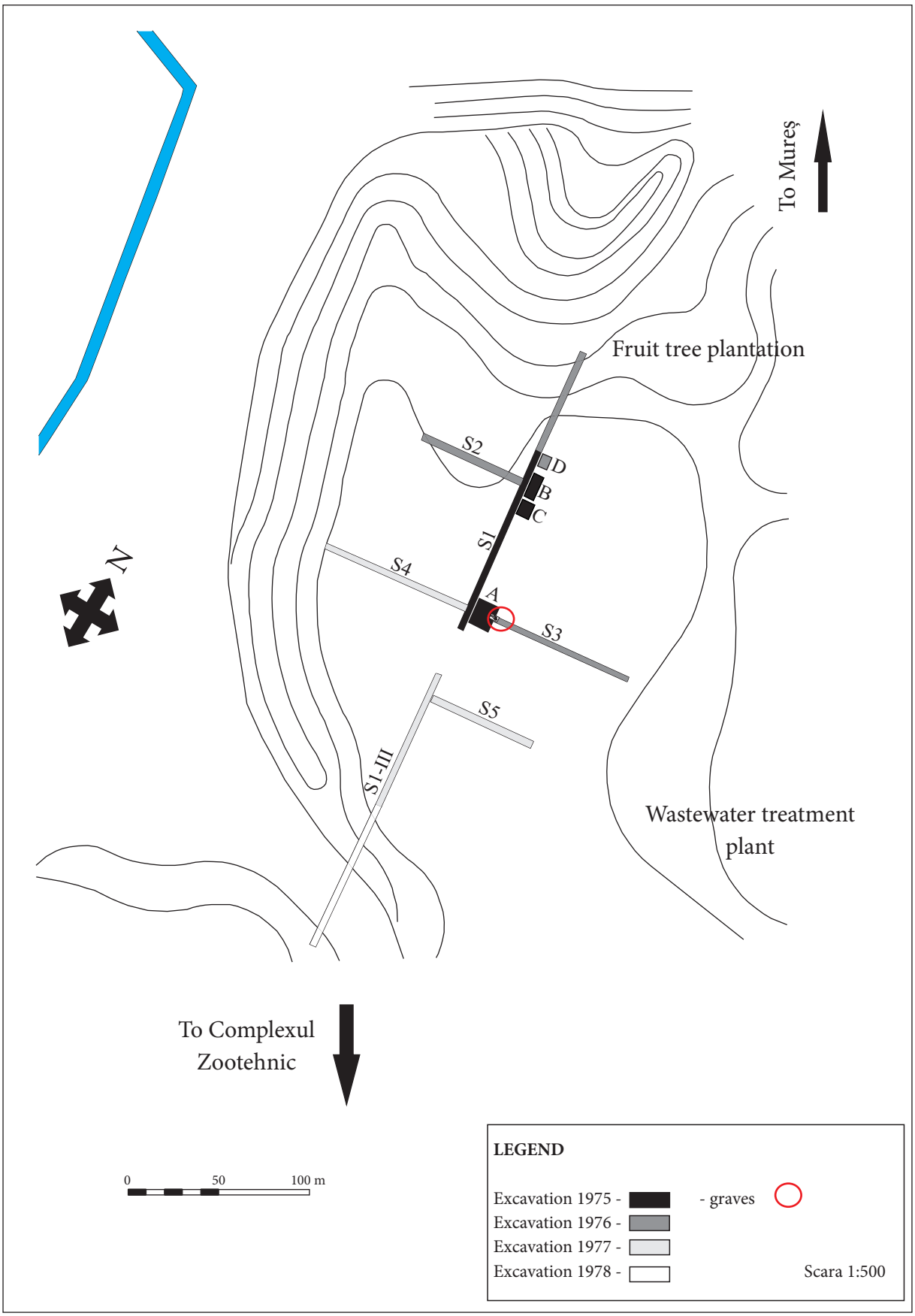


Plate 2. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". General ground plan of the excavations with the localization of the funerary discoveries.

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Plate 3. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". The pot discovered in 1972.

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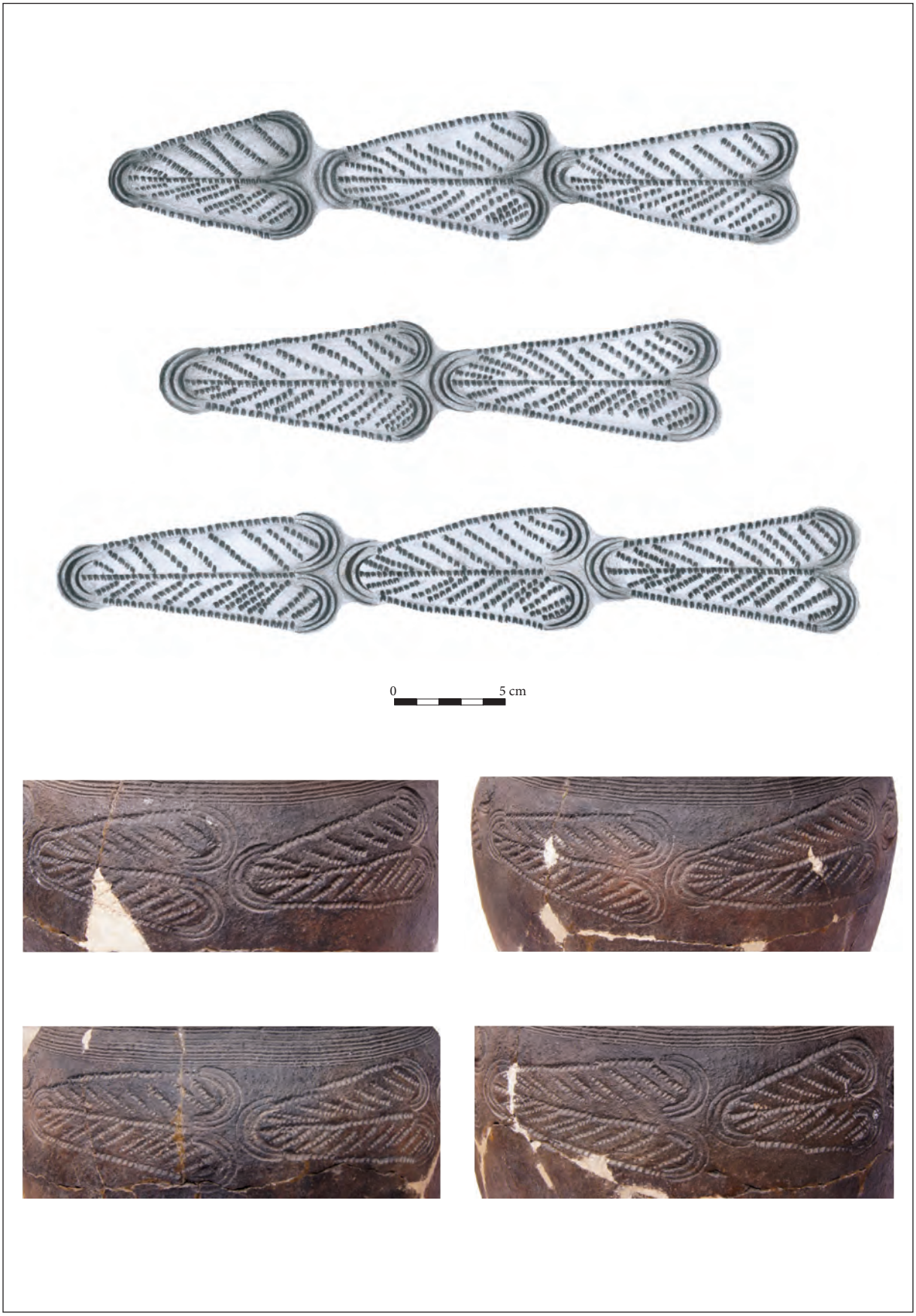


Plate 4. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". Details with the vegetal decoration of the pot discovered in 1972.

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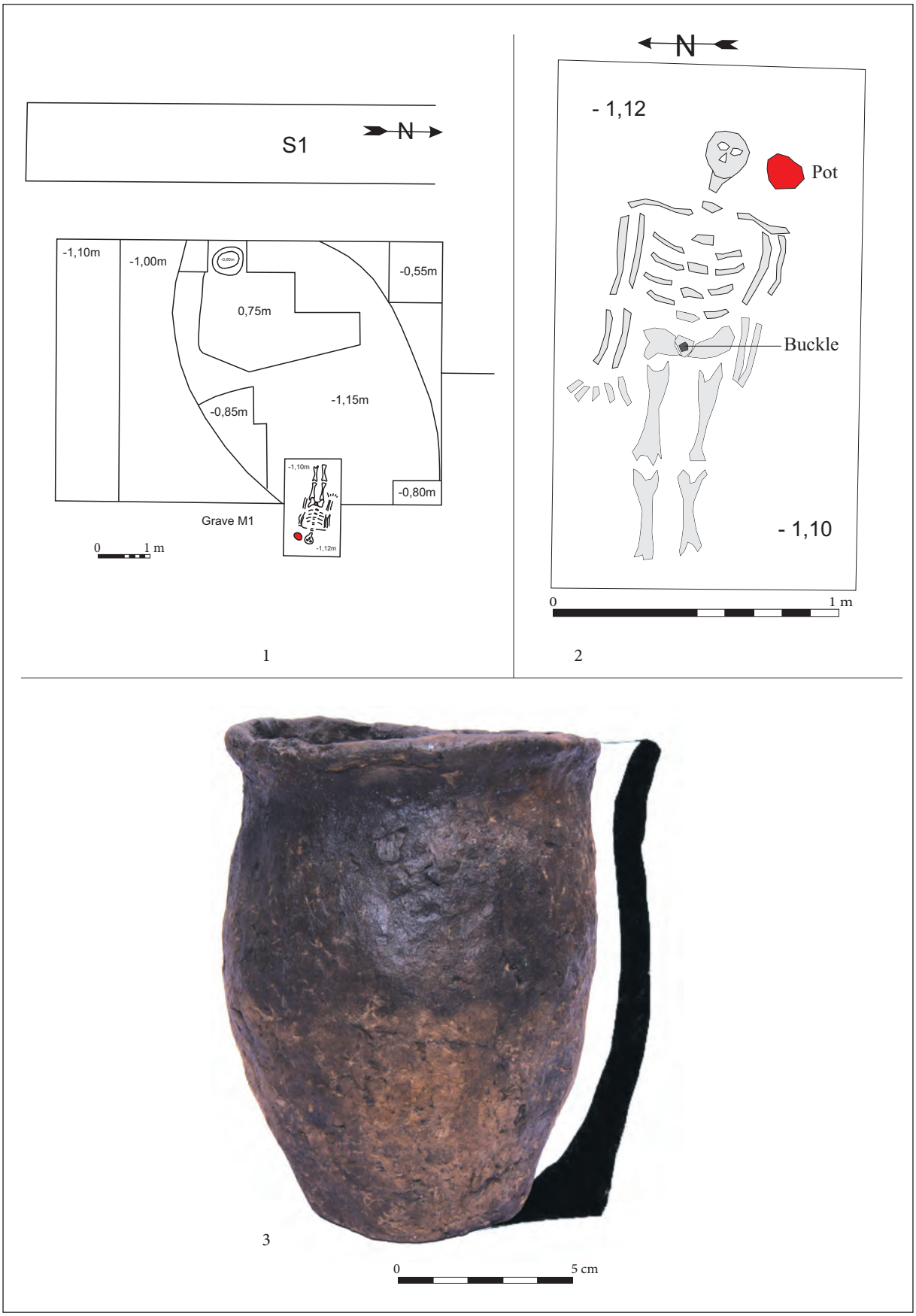


Plate 5. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic" – 1975. 1. Ground plan of square A. 2. Grave 1. 3. Jar-type pot discovered in the grave.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
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CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
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StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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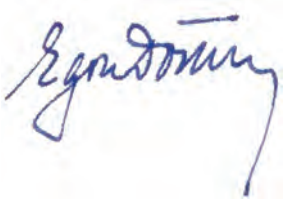
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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)



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The Latest Findings of the Research of Avar Age Settlements in the Region of Hajdúság[1]

Rozália Bajkai

Abstract: In my paper I intend to describe and compare two settlement sections (Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő and Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom) from the Late Avar Age that are situated in the region of Hajdúság in Eastern Hungary, 9 km away from each other. During the excavations preceding the construction of Motorway M3 two settlement sections were excavated covering almost 1 hectare each dating back to the Late Avar Age. Whereas the settlement of Fekete-halom can be dated to the 8th century, in the case of the settlement excavated in Mácsi-dűlő two chronological phases were separated by way of the ceramics: the first phase can be dated to the 8th century, the second phase to the late 8th century and the 9th century.

Keywords: Late Avar Age, settlement, ceramic, chronology, interdisciplinary researches.

1. Introduction

Hajdú-Bihar County is situated in Eastern Hungary comprising the region of Hajdúság, which covers 1600 km[2]. This alluvial plain covered by loess and loess silt is bordered to the west by the plain of Hortobágy with its salty infertile soil and to the east by Nyírség, which is covered by sand and quicksand[2]. In the Avar Age the climate turned wetter and the western and southern parts of the county were either temporarily or continuously covered by water. The chernozem soil formed in the area of steppe with forest patches was favourable for cultivating land the flooded areas provided opportunities for fishing and hunting while the unflooded areas were good for keeping animals[3].

The Avar Age (7–9th centuries) remains in Hajdú-Bihar County first became widely known due to the researches carried out by Károly Mesterházy, who managed to identify some remains of settlements dating from the 9th–13th centuries based upon ceramics from field researches[4]. Following the same lines, in his thesis Antal Krisztián Szilágyi gave an outline of the history of settlements in the southern part of the county in the Avar Age and the Árpád Era, collecting the materials found in field researches and the data gleaned from the few excavations[5]. In this county there huge progress has been made by the excavations preceding the construction of motorways and other development projects covering vast areas and more and more traces of Avar Age settlements have been uncovered not only in the region of Hajdúság treated so far as an 'empty' area, but in the whole area of the county: ranging from single graves to cemeteries with hundreds of them and from one settlement object to big settlements.

In 2003 in Excavation Site No. I, Ebes-Zsong-völgy an Avar Age settlement was excavated in an area of 3.6 hectares beside settlement objects and graves dating from the early iron age, the Sarmatian Age and the Árpád era[6]. In 2003–2004 in the site called Debrecen-Bellegelő, Bordás-tanya (M35–11) at least 85 or maximum 143 remains with a cemetery section made up of more than 200 graves of an Avar Age settlement have been excavated in an area of approximately 5 hectares beside some settlement remains from the Sarmatian era[7]. In 2004–2005 in Berettyóújfalu-Nagy-Bócs-dűlő in an area

[1] It was supported by the OTKA-grant No. 104533 called „Centuries of Transformation. Settlement Structures, Settlement Strategies in the Central Parts of the Carpathian Basin in the 8th–11th Century". English translation: László Olah.

[2] Marosi, Somogyi 1990, 268–275.

[3] Lóki 2002, 21–22.

[4] Mesterházy 1975a; Mesterházy 1975b.

[5] Szilágyi 2004.

[6] Dani 2004, 205–209.

[7] Kolozsi, Szabó 2005, 175; Kolozsi, Szabó2012, 93. The cemetery section of the site is analysed by Barbara Kolozsi while the settlement is analysed by the writer of this paper.

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covering approximately 6.9 hectares an Avar Age settlement and a cemetery (presumably belonging to it) were found beside some phenomena dated to the Early and Middle Neolithic, Middle and Late Copper Age, Early and Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and the Sarmatian Age[8]. In 2008–2009 in the excavation site of several ages in Debrecen, Tócó-part, Erdőalja in an area covering approximately 4 hectares an Avar Age settlement was excavated with a cemetery section. Phenomena dating from the Middle Neolithic, the Copper Age, the Bronze Age, the Late Iron Age, the time of the Roman Empire, the Árpádian Age, the late Middle Ages, the Ottoman Period and the Modern Age were found beside those dating from the Avar Age[9]. In three sites out of the four presumably the cemetery of the settlement was found, which provides opportunity for their complex analysis focussing mainly on the ceramic found in the graves[10].

Apart from these excavations numerous other small but not less important Avar Age sites were excavated. In my paper I intend to describe two late Avar Age settlement sections lying approximately 9 km away from each other (Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő and Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom), which are considered small sized excavations. It is important to note that since the material collection carried out by Károly Mesterházy in the 1970's, materials from the Avar Age settlements in Hajdú-Bihar County have scarcely been published, only concise summaries have been written[11]. The sites to be described show a number of resemblances both at the level of finds and the level of objects and concerning their geographical location not surprisingly they also provide data for the Avar Age settlement history of the neighbouring Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County.

2. Hajdúnánás – Mácsi-dűlő (M3–47)

Site Number 47 Hajdúnánás – Mácsi-dűlő was excavated during the rescue excavations preceding the construction of Motorway M3 by the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities led by archaeologists Katalin Sebők and Gábor V. Szabó[12]. The excavations were carried out between 19 July and 2 September 2005 on two neighbouring hills lying in a north-south direction, in an area covering 9415 m^2 [13]. The 63 excavated archaeological objects can be classified into two periods: 4–5th centuries (Late Sarmatian Age) and 8–9th centuries (Late Avar Age) (Plate 1). The Late Avar Age settlement section and the finds from it were analysed in my thesis in 2011[14], a comprehensive summary of it was published in 2014[15]. Besides the deep analysis of the ceramics that the dating is based on, I also tried to draw attention to the importance of the analysis of the stones, slags, daub and plastering pieces as the sources of raw materials necessary for everyday life in the settlement and the interconnections within the region and with other regions cannot be interpreted without them[16].

2.1. Settlement features

Among the excavated objects there were twenty-three that did not contain ceramics which could have helped us with dating, so relying on the surrounding phenomena they have been dated possibly to the Late Avar Age by me. There were 34 settlement objects that could firmly be dated by Late Avar Age ceramics. So maximum 60 objects can be connected to the Late Avar Age settlement, among which 27 sunken huts (so called pit houses), 28 (storage) pits, 4 outdoor ovens and 1 well could be identified (Plate 1).

---

8 Dani et al. 2006, 5, 15–19; Dani, Szilágyi 2006, 7, 22–25.

9 Hajdú, Nagy 2010, 182–183.

10 In Debrecen-Bellegelő, Bordás-tanya 243 graves were excavated altogether and 7 of them contained pottery furnishings and another item was found in the humus. The preliminary analyses seem to show that the one that cannot be connected to any grave is a slow wheel-turned one made of a grainy substance with a wide mouth, tapering towards its bottom and it is the only one that shows any connection with the ceramics found in the settlement (Kolozsi, Szabó 2005, pl. IV, 186).

11 Kolozsi, Szabó 2005; Dani, Szilágyi 2006; Kolozsi, Szabó 2012; Szelekovszky 2012.

12 I, hereby, express acknowledgements for the excavating experts for providing me with the opportunity to analyse the site.

13 The site is situated on a loess soil: it is an eolic (windblown) sediment containing considerable amount of lime and in some places lime formations are formed due to a mass (Gyalog 2005, 145–146).

14 Bajkai 2011.

15 Bajkai 2014.

16 Bajkai 2012.

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The only object in the settlement that can be identified as a well can be found in the eastern end of the excavated area, its diameter is 4 m, its exact depth is unknown: due to the seeping ground water it was dug only to a depth of 2.1 m. The finds found in the filling (two ceramic shards, 76 bones mostly the bones of goats and sheep, 10 daubs and 14 shards of silicate slag) seem to show that the well was filled with litter in the Late Avar Age, so it was used as a rubbish pit in its secondary function[17].

The pits that were presumably used as storage pits are strung along 2 or 3 imaginary lines orientated N/NW-S/SE in the eastern edge of the excavated area, to the west of the well. Altogether we can count with 19 pits of various shapes and sizes and in most of them (15) no ceramics have been found, which would make the dating easier. To the west of the pits, in the rest of the excavated area some clusters of pit-houses, pits and outdoor ovens were found. Here in two cases a round-shaped pit was attached to the house (House No. 50 and Pit No. 51, and House No. 40 and Pit No. 20).

Pit-houses

All in all 27 pit-houses can be dated to the Late Avar Age, one of them is a shallow building that has an irregular rectangular shape without a fire place (Feature No. 21) and according to the finds excavated in it, it can be dated to the 4th–5th centuries. Late Avar Age houses were half sunk in the ground with square or rectangular shape and straight perpendicular walls (Plate 3, 6–9). Their sides were 2.5–5 m long, their basic area was 12 m^2 on average. The pit of the largest house covered 22 m^2, whereas that of the smallest one was 8 m^2. Their relative depth varied between 0.37–0.85 m. The common orientation of the pit-houses was NE-SW and NW-SE, only House No. 32 was oriented N-S.

The buildings generally had hard and tamped floors (House No. 36) but there was a poorly daubed one (House No. 37) and a pit-house with uneven foot-trodden floor (House No. 54). In some cases no trace of floor could be noticed (House No 16). Usually, there are no archaeological remains of an entrance to the pit-houses (except for the entrance steps to House 16), mostly we can infer its original location from the lack of the posts supporting the roofs or the position of the fire place.

In all the Avar Age buildings there was at least one fire place and therefore they can be considered houses. According to their structure and construction, they can be classified into three types: built fire places (oven) inside the pit-house (Plate 3,1–4), open fire places and inside fire places carved in the wall of the pit-house, projecting from its pit (Plate 3, 5). The ovens were built either of shapeless stones or broken quern-stones or clay.

Places of posts that used to support the roof were found in all the objects that can be identified as houses and in many cases it can be proved that they were structures of the fire place (such as House No. 41). Mostly the postholes are rectangular or square-shaped, rarely they are round or oval. Mostly they were located along the walls with corner posts instead of the more common 2-post construction (Plate 3, 6–9). Depending on the shape of the pit-house and the length of its side wall there were 3 or 4 postholes on one side in a fairly regular order. There were only three pit-houses with a posthole at the middle point of the shorter walls (House No. 32, 54, 55).

2.2. Ceramics

Most of the finds excavated in the settlement are ceramics[18]. Among the excavated metal finds there is a tin plated bronze belt fitting, which is suitable for dating and according to the analogies of its shape and technology, it can be dated to the 8th century[19] (Plate 8, 9). Nothing similar is known from

[17] Nevertheless, relying on the material available for us, it cannot be decided whether the well was dug in the Avar Age or in the 4th–5th centuries.

[18] The animal bones were identified by László Daróczi-Szabó and hereby I would like to express my acknowledgements. The stone materials were analysed by me and Dr. György Szakmány (Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences of Eötvös Lorand University, Department of Petrology and Geochemistry) within the framework of Research Project No. 104533 of OTKA, our aim is to draw up a catalogue of the stone materials, to identify the rocks and their places of origin and to achieve this the petrographic analysis of thin sections is in progress. Dr. Tünde Horváth and Katalin T. Bíró helped me with the exact classification of the stone tools, hereby, I would like to express acknowledgements to them. A study in English is being written on the possible interpretations of the quern-stones and grinding stones found in Hajdúnánás (Bajkai (in press-a)). The petrographic and X-ray diffraction analyses of the slag is being carried out by dr. Gabriella Kiss and Dr. István Dódony (Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences of Eötvös Lorand University, Department of Mineralogy) within the frames of Research Project No. 104533 of OTKA, the evaluation of the researches is in progress.

[19] Bajkai 2012, 24–26, fig. 9, 7.

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the inner territories of the Avar Khaganate, its only exact counterpart was found near Belgrade in the site of Stubline, Opština Obrenovac (Serbia) in the grave of a young man from the Avar Age. The ornament is the same length, 2.3 cm, and its ring has two projections like the one found in Hajdúnánás[20]. Ivan Bugarski dated the grave to the time of the fall of the Khaganate or to the early 9th century[21].

Altogether 695 ceramic shards dated to the Late Avar period have been registered by me in the whole area of the Avar Age settlement,[22] which does not seem to differ from the other Avar Age settlements in the region but represents a relatively low number compared to the number of excavated objects. The items were very fragmentary, I could only use 5 completed earthenware pots and in some lucky cases with some profiles that could be completed easily. I described the ceramics focussing on their shape, ornamentation and the technology used, and by carrying out a comprehensive analysis of them I managed to draw some chronological conclusions.

Technology

From a technological aspect I divided the ceramics into three categories: handmade, slow-wheel-turned and secondary turned ceramics[23]. Taking into consideration the surface coating, the firing, the colour of the ceramics and the thickness of the wall, I classified them into seven technological groups[24] with three sub-categories in each, where K stands for handmade and L stands for slow wheel-turned[25] (in the abbreviations the initials of the Hungarian equivalents of these terms have been retained as I originally created this classification in Hungarian):

K1: tempered with sand and fine or crude broken pottery, handmade, mixed firing, ceramic fired to light brown-grey

K2: tempered with sand and broken pottery; handmade, smooth, coated in clay; light brown-gray, mixed firing

K2a: tempered with sand and fine broken pottery; secondary turned with smooth surface; mixed firing, light brown-grey ceramics due to the firing process

K3: tempered with sand and crude broken pottery and plant fibers; handmade, poorly fired, light brown, orange or light grey baking bell

L1: tempered with sand and finely ground pebbles; slow wheel-turned, with rough and grainy surface, mixed firing, light brown-grey fired ceramics

L1a: a variety with thin walls, fired 'solid'

L2: tempered with sand and finely ground pebbles; slow wheel-turned with rough and grainy surface, reduced? firing; ceramics fired to light grey, dark grey or black

L2a: a variety fired dark grey-black, with rough and grainy surface

L3: tempered with sand and finely ground pebbles; slow wheel-turned with rough and grainy surface; oxidised? firing; ceramics fired to reddish-brown or orange

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20 Bugarski *et al*. 2013, fig. 6, 292.

21 Bugarski *et al*. 2013, 301.

22 A study in German is being written on the detailed analysis of the ceramics: Bajkai (n.d.).

23 By secondary turned ceramic pots I mean those that are between handmade and fast-wheel-turned ceramic: basically, they are similar to the handmade ones, but their design is smoother with thinner walls, their surface can be coated with clay. It is similar to hand-wheeled ceramics because probably they are placed on the wheel after being shaped, smoothing e. g. the rim and in many cases the surface of the pottery is decorated with wavy lines scratched finely on it (Vida 1999, 28; Skriba 2010, 231).

24 Technological categories were first distinguished by Tivadar Vida after his analysis of the settlement in Gyoma, where he distinguished 9 groups (Vida 1996, 329). This approach was championed by Hajnalka Herold in her analyses, who separated categories based upon the following points of view: the method of tempering and the quantity of the tempering material, the technique of manufacturing the pot, the thickness of the wall, the technique of surface coating, firing and the colour of the ceramics. The researcher starts off from the proposition that the technological categories may also indicate chronological differences (Herold 2004, 20–39, 61–63; Herold 2006, 10–13, 21–28, 43–46, 57–60, 66–67).

25 The adjectives 'reduced' and 'oxidised' are written with a question mark because without any further analyses it cannot be stated that the fragments fired to grey or dark grey underwent a perfect reduction firing process or the orange or red ones underwent a perfect oxidising firing process created deliberately. In some cases we have to count with the eventualities caused by the firing conditions resulting from the lack of kiln or the possibility of secondary burning. The name 'mixed firing' means that the pots were fired under uncontrolled conditions and that is why they received their characteristic light brown-grey dotted colour and their surface became layered or sandwich-like (Herold 2004, 20).

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L4: tempered with sand and finely ground pebbles; slow wheel-turned with smooth and even surface; mixed firing, fired to light brown-grey

Shape

Concerning their shapes, pots and their small-sized variety, mugs were the most common cooking tools. Most pots were slow wheel-turned, but there were some handmade ones among them. By conducting a deep analysis of the shapes of rims and taking into consideration the completed pots, I managed to distinguish 5 pot shapes. Cask-shaped pots form Type 1, where the widest part of the pots was their middle part (Plate 5, 1). One secondary turned pot belongs here. Pots with funnel-shaped mouth and elongated body constitute the next group, whose common feature is that their mouth widens to some extent with a slightly arched neck and shoulders (Plate 5, 2–3). Some hand-shaped pots belong here. In the third group there are elongated, egg-shaped pots whose widest part is their shoulder but it is not so emphatic (Plate 5, 4). There are slow wheel-turned pots in this category. Pots with wide shoulder parts and tapering towards the bottom make up the fourth group. They are characterised by an outward-turning rim which joins the widening and emphatic shoulder part with a strongly arched neck (Plate 6, 1). Only slow wheel-turned pots fall in this category. Pots with a spherical body form the fifth group where the rim turning outward is attached to the shoulder with a sharp turn, which is arched like a sphere; their widest part is at their body (Plate 5, 7). Only slow wheel-turned pots belong here.

I identified the parameters of the group of small pots or mugs relying on the only pot completed: diameter of the rim is 9 cm, widest measurable part: 13 cm, diameter of the bottom: 7.3 cm. The 16 small pots show fewer varieties of shape than the group of pots: three categories of shape can be distinguished, the egg-shaped ones (Plate 7, 6, 10), the ones with spherical body (Plate 7, 3) and those with arched biconical body (Plate 7, 2). Among the egg-shaped pots there are some handmade ones, but the other groups are made up of only slow wheel-turned ones.

No shards of a handmade clay cauldron have been found.

The handmade baking bell was represented by 44 shards in the settlement in Hajdúnánás (Plate 8, 5–7). They were mainly found in fillings of pit-houses, but one was found daubed in the heat preserving layer under the baking surface of an outdoor oven (Object No. 61). Researchers connect them to the open fires that appear on the floors of the pit-houses as spots baked red: in the settlement in Hajdúnánás House No. 35 was the only place where 2 little fragments of baking bells were found near an open fire. The diameter of the rims of baking bells is 26–56 cm, but due to the fact that they are fragmentary, their shapes cannot be defined. On the inner surface of several pots we can find the imprints of plants (Plate 8, 6), which may be in connection with the production of baking bells: they must have been shaped on a core covered in plant parts (stems, leaves) or straw[26]. The baking bells were certainly not fired in kilns, but in pits or open-air fire[27], but it was also suggested that they were baked when they were first used[28]. Due to their low quality and poor durability, they must have been fast moving consumer goods in the households, where it was the task of women to manufacture them according to modern age folklore researches[29].

I have recently managed to identify the fragments of a so called clay tray[30] among the finds excavated in House No. 38/38: it was made of clay mixed with lots of plant parts, slightly fired with straight wall, smoothed both inside and outside[31] (Plate 8, 8).

Bowls are considered table pots, the fragments of three have been excavated. We have limited possibilities to make observations concerning their shapes as the fragments found are very tiny. One of them could have been a conical bowl, secondary turned, decorated with horizontal bunches of lines scratched in finely (Plate 8, 2). The other was the fragment of a rim with a similar shape (Plate 8, 3).

[26] Fusek, Zábojník 2006, 19–22; Bajkai 2012, fig. 8, 1.

[27] Takács, Vaday 2004, 36; Vida 2011, 709.

[28] Herold 2004, 40.

[29] Takács, Vaday 2004, 36; Vida 2011, 707.

[30] Clay trays are very rare items among the finds of an Avar Age settlement and they are hard to identify. Generally, they have rectangular or rounded rectangular shapes with crude thick walls. They must have been baked when it was first used. It must have had a special function (drying/roasting) connected to the structure of the oven (Rappoport 1975, 55; Herrmann 1986, 267, 272; Tomka 2004, 423–425; Herold 2006, 10).

[31] Bajkai (in press-c).

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The third must be the fragment of the rim of a deep bowl with arched walls without any ornamentation (Plate 8, 4). Another interesting bowl-shaped pot was found in House No. 42: its substance is fine and sandy mixed with a little ground pottery, sand or light grey coloured (Plate 8, 1). It is basically handmade but much smoother; it had a truncated cone shape, its side walls are extant, the rest of the pot is completion. Its handle was not found, but its body was pierced in two places. It goes to show that maybe it was not used as a pot or it was re-used and therefore one might suppose that it could have been an embers cover[32].

Decoration

Besides the pots and mugs there was only one bowl with a truncated-conical shape that was ornamented: a bunch of horizontal lines were scratched on it. The patterns and types of ornamentation on the mugs and bowls can be distinguished according to their technologies. The handmade mugs are not decorated, whereas the rims and the sides of the handmade pots are decorated. The rim was indented by fingers or it was incised, whereas on the two side fragments vertical lines can be seen that are similar to the imprinted grid pattern (Plate 5, 5–6; Plate 6, 7–8).

On the slow-wheel-turned ceramics the most common ornamentations are the bunches of horizontal or wavy lines scratched with a comb-like tool on the surface of the pot (Plate 6, 1, 6). They appear in different combinations and as the material is quite fragmentary, various patterns are possible. Nonetheless, it seems quite sure that the lower third or lower half of the pot was seldom if ever decorated (and even then by a bunch of straight lines). Besides these, simple wavy lines with wide gaps and horizontal lines scratched in with wide gaps can also be observed (Plate 6, 5). The bunches of lines and the lines with wide gaps are patterns that are never combined. The motif of garland is a rarer example of the patterns scratched in with a comb-like tool, which can be observed on several places on the shoulder of the pots found in Hajdúnánás (Plate 6, 4).

The scratched comb-like decoration can also be observed on the inside of the rims, where the rim sharply or horizontally turns outward (Plate 7, 1, 4–5, 7–9). The decoration of the inner side of the rim can often be observed among the Avar Age ceramics, but it is different from those excavated in Tiszafüred-Majoros because the decoration was scratched on the inner surface of the rim and the neck, as opposed to our site, where it was scratched directly on the wide inner side of the rim[33]. The scratched decoration on the rims or the inner side of the rims sharply or horizontally turning outward can be observed on the ceramic pots found in several settlements in the regions of Hajdúság and Nyírség: I could observe them in Debrecen – Bordás-tanya, Nyíregyháza – Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkódűlő[34], Nyíregyháza – Polyákbokor-Bogártanya and Nyíregyháza – Mandabokor[35]. The pot placed in Grave 102 in Ártánd – Kapitány-dűlő closely resembles the above mentioned ceramic pottery in terms of its shape and form: its short rim turning outward horizontally is decorated with a bunch of wavy lines scratched on it[36]. As pots with scratched decorations on the inner side of the rim and the neck were found both in the cemetery in Ártánd and in the site in Debrecen – Bordás-tanya, in my opinion, we can talk about a different rim shaping technique, which resulted the decoration on it.

2.3. Chronological connections and the underlying connections of the settlement structure

Looking at the ground plan of the settlement excavated so far the lack of ditches as objects is conspicuous and on the eastern edge of the settlement, pits can be found in two lines. The only well has been excavated here and clusters of pit dwellings can be observed in some places. Concerning the structure of the settlement, although only a small part of it has been excavated so far, it can be supposed that the area with the clusters of dwellings had a function different from the one with the pits.

[32] Miklós Béla Szőke drew my attention to the fact that basically any pot can be used to cover the embers. It differs from baking bells because it is worked out more evenly and finely. In the settlement in Hajdúnánás several fragments were found that are thinner and elaborated more finely than the fragments that can be defined as 'baking bells', but their material shows more similarities to them, therefore it is doubtful to identify them as bowls.

[33] Garam 1981, fig. 2, 1–4.

[34] In her thesis, Melinda Takács discussed Section 148/B of the site, where a pot decorated on the inner side of its rim was found in Object 113. I, hereby, express my appreciation for the useful information. On the 10th–11th century ceramic pottery of the settlement, see: Takács 2013.

[35] Unpublished finds, the writer of this paper is working on the Avar Age phenomena excavated in both sites.

[36] Kralovánszky 1996, fig. 27,102.

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The objects themselves can only reflect a part of everyday life in those long gone times in the settlement, the area of a family/small community could have been much bigger. This unit can be called a dwelling or economic unit: buildings and objects of the same age with different or sometimes the same function appeared in a small enclosed area comprising dwelling, storing and producing functions[37]. A pit-house and the pit next to it in the settlement in Hajdúnánás can be considered such a unit, five such units can be observed here. A pit-house with an outdoor oven next to it could be observed in two cases, it can be considered a similar phenomenon. A cluster of pit-houses can also be considered a dwelling unit because probably they were the buildings of several generations following one another, where a family/small community lived and built dwellings in the same place.

The proportion of handmade and slow-wheel-turned ceramic pottery is considered chronologically important by the researchers: the dominance of handmade ceramic pots (8th century) is followed by the period characterised overwhelmingly by slow-wheel-turned ceramic pottery (9th century)[38]. In the objects in the settlement in Hajdúnánás it can be observed that the proportion of handmade and slow-wheel-turned ceramic earthenware is changing. In most objects slow-wheel-turned ceramic has a much higher proportion than handmade ceramic concerning both the number of items and the number of pots. However, in the filling of House No. 32 the proportion of handmade and slow-wheel-turned pots was the opposite with a greater number of the first ones.

Apart from the technological differences, the ceramic pots in House No. 32 are of high importance because it can be considered the earliest finds: handmade pots with funnel rims, pottery fragments with inclined incisions, finger imprints and fragments of sides with vertical sealed decorations were found (Plate 5, 2–3, 5–6; Plate 6, 7–8). None of them were found in any other object in the settlement, although several fragments of handmade pottery were found in the fillings of several objects. Their early dating is supported by the fact that based upon the analysis of the Avar Age grave ceramic the pots with funnel shaped mouths can be dated to the second half of the 7th century, but they can be observed even in the 8th century[39]. Taking into account the differences in the ceramic material (in terms of their technology, shape and decoration) combined with my observations concerning the structure of the settlement, I drew the conclusion that in the excavated part of the settlement a shift of importance can be observed going from the east to the west. The object with the earliest ceramic would indicate the beginning of the settlement, whereas the objects with more and more slow-wheel-turned ceramic material (and within them Technological Category L1a would mean a change) in their fillings or in the daubing on the baking surface would indicate the later periods.

The other end is represented by those pots that have the same technological, shape and decoration design: they are tempered with sand mixed with quartz or ground pebbles, they are slow-wheel-turned; their rims turns outward horizontally with decoration on the inner side of the rim; there is a sharp turn on their neck and their shoulders are widening; on the shoulders there are garland or arcade patterns scratched (Plate 7, 1, 4–5, 7–9). If we could describe anything as ceramic goods among the Late Avar Age finds excavated in the settlement, then these pots would be those, apart from the yellow ceramic pots. Their counterparts were excavated in the sites near Nyíregyháza (Nyíregyháza – Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkó-dűlő; Nyíregyháza – Polyákbokor-Bogártanya; Nyíregyháza – Mandabokor), in Örménykút Site 54, House No. A12 and in the Ártánd cemetery too. The item in Örménykút was found in an object dating from Phase III of the settlement, which was dated to the 10th century by Hajnalka Herold[40]. In my opinion, dating it to the 9th century is more plausible.

Based upon these, I managed to define at least two horizons supported by ceramic in the settlement: a phase dating to the 8th century and another phase dating to the end of the 8th and the 9th century (Plate 1). The structural changes in the pit-houses, the diggings and the renewals and the two superpositions are testimony to at least two if not more phases, but at the present stage of our knowledge, the ceramic found in settlements is not suitable for a more exact relative chronological classification. The finds excavated in House 32 may indicate the earlier phase together with some objects containing both handmade and slow-wheel-turned ceramic (in relatively equal numbers), where elongated, egg-shaped pots were found. The later phase is indicated by the objects with the aforementioned

[37] Griebl 2004, 131.
[38] Herold 2006, 71.
[39] Vida 1999, 120.
[40] Herold 2004, 63, Pl. 53, 2.

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slow-wheel-turned 'goods' with short rims turning outward horizontally and decorated inside with a sharp turn in their necks and the slow-wheel-turned ceramic pots with sharply broken necks and rims turning sharply outward with a spherical body and the ceramic pots of Type L1a. Although two matching fragments of a pot with a rim turning sharply outward and a spherical body were found in House 16, the whole ceramic material can rather be dated to the 8th century. However, there is a number of objects that cannot be dated more exactly within the 8th–9th centuries.

3. Hajdúnánás – Fekete-halom (M3–41)

Site Number 41 is situated to the northwest of Hajdúnánás, west of the Keleti–főcsatorna (Easter Main Channel), on the southern side of the kurgan (mound) called Fekete–halom. (Plate 4, 1). The site was excavated before the construction of Motorway M3, between 25 August and 21 October 2003, led by Pál Raczky, Alexandra Anders (Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities) and Gyöngyvér Emese Nagy (Déri Museum, Debrecen)[41]. 79 objects were excavated in an area of 9600 m^2 and 69 of them proved to be of archaeological age: graves of the Nyírség culture dating from the Early Bronze Age[42], Sarmatian and Late Avar Age settlement objects were found[43] (Plate 2). The fragments of bricks and chinaware seem to indicate that the site was disturbed in the modern age. So far a study has been written on the Avar Age settlement in Hungarian[44].

3.1. Settlement features

The pits from the Sarmatian Age are at the south-western end of the excavated surface, a little deeper than the Early Bronze Age graves, which lie in the middle of the area. The Avar Age buildings also lay on a higher level, whereas the wells in the southern section were situated on the lower level (Plate 2).

18 phenomena that can be dated well with ceramic can be connected to the Late Avar Age layer of the settlement. Other 14 phenomena can possibly be connected to that age but without any dating finds. These were mainly situated in the middle and the north-eastern parts of the area: the buildings were clustered in two groups like the wells were separated from the other phenomena (Plate 2).

A system of trenches consisting of two trenches running in a north-south and an east-west direction respectively, forming a right angle is an interesting feature of the settlement: this system separates the two clusters of buildings and the wells from a cluster of objects where buildings and outdoor ovens can be found. The trench in north-south direction (Feature No. 29/30) can be traced for 43 metres in the excavated area, its width (0.5–2 m) and depth (0,07–0,72 m) varies. A more than 41-metre long section of the trench oriented west-east (Feature No. 43/77) has been excavated, its depth varied between 0.14 and 0.93 metres, and it was 0.5–1.7 m wide. The two trenches probably meet outside the excavated area: either they cross each other and run further or they converge at one point. In several places the trenches are sunk like posts in the shape of a circle, their cross-sections have been documented several times: they must have been the places of posts, which may indicate a palisade-like separating wall. Trench No. 43 could not be followed for 2 metres, here the trench became wider, deeper and was separated by the places of posts: a fortified entrance must have been here. In my opinion, although animals must have been kept in the settlement in Hajdúnánás, the excavated trenches must have been the remains of a wall separating community and living areas[45], fortified with posts, they could have been defence walls[46] (Plate 2).

In the place where some pits from the Sarmatian Age are situated, ceramic shards dating from the Avar Age were found in the filling of two pits and a fire place (Plate 4, 6), so this section of the

41 I, hereby, express acknowledgements for the excavating experts for providing me with the opportunity to analyse the site.

42 Dani 2004, 27–39.

43 Based upon the observations made in the site, the settlement was dated to the 9th–10th centuries (Anders 2004, 225).

44 Bajkai (in press-b).

45 In the Avar Age settlement of Berettyóújfalu–Nagy Bócs–dűlő, the central 'living unit' and the 'animal breeding unit' were separated by a system of trenches with two channels and a V-shaped cross-section, the entrance was also found; a system of several trenches with a U-shaped cross-section separated the graveyard from the settlement (Dani, Szilágyi 2006, 23).

46 Trenches with the places of posts were found in the early medieval excavation site in Bajcs-Csatornák köze/Bajč-Medzi-Kanálmi (Slovakia) in the layer dated to the 8th–9th centuries. These were trenches whose profile had a gradual shape, in some places they were deeper than 1 metre crossing one another (Ruttkay 2002, 268).

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excavated area was also included in the Avar Age settlement to some extent. The possibility arose that the hardly definable Pit No. 26/26 with uneven bottom could be the continuation of Pit No. 29/30, which is oriented approximately north-south.

The clay constructions of most outdoor ovens have not been preserved, in many cases only the baking surface remained, in a bad condition (Plate 4, 6). Therefore it may be possible that they used to be constructions with clay domes towering over the walking level of that time. In the site of Bajcs-Csatornák köze/Bajč-Medzi-Kanálmi (Slovakia) besides the outdoor ovens sunk in the ground with ash pits and clay domes, ovens with clay domes also appeared on the ground level, but only their baked surface remained with some remnants of the constructions[47]. To the best of my knowledge, this interpretation has not been mentioned by the Hungarian researchers so far. Their function is unclear yet, it is not clear whether their function was different from that of the ovens with ash pits dug in the earth.

Buildings

Altogether five buildings (pit-houses?) with fire places, five constructions and a pit-shaped phenomenon which may be considered a building were excavated in the Late Avar Age settlement section. They are distinguished by the fact whether or not they had a fire place. There was one case (House No. 35/61) when the excavators observed the 2–3 mm thick traces of something that might have been the floor, in another cases a hard trodden floor (House No. 60/142) was observed, but in the other buildings no such things were registered. The fundamental pits of the houses and constructions are quadrangle, in most cases rectangular, in some cases they tend to form a square-shape. The length of their sides is varied between 1.7 and 3.3 m, their basic area is between 4.4 and 9.6 m^2 with an average of 7.3 m^2. The relative depth of the constructions that can be considered buildings and houses was quite little: Building No. 41/67 remained the shallowest where the level of stripping the topsoil indicated the bottom of the object (0–18 cm). The relative depths of Buildings No. 40/66 and No. 72/169 were 36 cm[48], the average depth of the houses and buildings was around 16 cm.

The number of post-holes was low and they were located unevenly. One cannot discover a system: in most cases one or two post-holes were found, but in Building No. 41/67 five.

The fire places were found in very bad condition, destroyed and this cannot be caused by the machines stripping the topsoil, at most to a small extent. The fire places that presumably used to be furnished with constructions were situated in the north-eastern and the north-western corners: they were partly carved in the clay cubes that were left in the corners of the buildings (39/103), others were constructed farther from the walls of the pit (35/96) (Plate 4, 4–5). On top of the oven in House No. 42/68 an intact quern-stone was lying and on its lower side the sooty imprint of the vent of the oven can be made out clearly. There were black traces of soot around the middle hole, the smoke must have departed here (Plate 4, 2–3). There is only one case where the traces of an open fire place could be detected: it was indicated by a red and grey spot of 40×40 cm in the middle of House No. 35/61.

Wells

Two wells containing Avar Age ceramic were excavated in the Avar Age settlement with two well-like features that can possibly be connected here. Well No. 54/132 could be excavated to a depth of 1.5 m, using machines they could reach a depth of 4.5 m. Approximately 2 metres deep in the middle of the well, the remains of a wooden construction were found: around the wooden construction a grey, slightly mixed solid layer was found with iron residues, which could be followed from a depth of 70 cm. A beam, a board and a fragment were found in the well, the tree was an oak tree (*Quercus robur L.*)[49] (Plate 4, 7–8).

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[47] Ruttkay 2002, 263, fig. 13.

[48] There might be some connection between the depth the top soil was tripped to and the interpretations of the objects. Feature No. 41/67 was identified as a building without a fire place, but it was preserved the shallowest where the fire place can be supposed (in the northern or north-eastern corner) – therefore it can be supposed that originally the building had a fire place. It can happen that the reason why most ceramic materials were preserved in the filling of Building No. 40/66 with a fire place because it was one of those objects that were excavated the deepest.

[49] Hereby, I would like to express acknowledgements to dr. András Grynaeus for identifying the tree species (Grynaeus András: Vizsgálati eredmény a Hajdúnánás, Fekete–halom lelőhelyen feltárt 54. számú kút famaradványainak elemzéséről/ Findings of the analysis of the wooden remains of Well No. 54 excavated in the site of Fekete-halom in Hajdúnánás. Budapest, 2014. október 11).

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The dendrochronological analyses showed a unified row of data covering 114 years, which can be compared to two other rows of data from this region[50], however, it cannot define an absolute age[51]. To my mind, the wooden supports of the wells are in close connection with the type of the soil: the wells bored in solid clay did not require wooden or stone supports, whereas the ones bored in loose loess soil needed them[52].

3.2. Ceramic materials

Concerning the technology, ceramics can be divided into three categories: fast-wheel-turned (G), slow-wheel-turned (L) and handmade (K) quality. Only one fragment of a fast-wheel-turned bottom was found which can be dated to the Avar Age with certainty. It is greatly tempered with sand mixed with mica and quartz, with light brown and dark grey spots both inside and outside, it is layered. Its surface is rough and grainy, on its inner side there are traces showing that it was drawn up on the wheel, outside concentric circles can be seen indicating where it was cut (Plate 11, 3). Concerning its material, it fits in the Avar Age slow-wheel-turned fragments. There are hardly any fast-wheel-turned pot shards in the Great Plain in a Late Avar Age site. In Object 37 (a pit-house) in the 8–11th century site in Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkó–dűlő (M3–214) the fragment of the lower half of a fast-wheel-turned pot was found: it was tempered with sand mixed with quartz and tiny white pebbles, it was baked orange outside and light brown-dark grey inside, its surface is slightly rough.[53] On its inner surface there are traces that show where it was pulled up on the wheel (its inside surface is slightly wavy), on its bottom there are traces showing where it was cut off the wheel (concentric circles). Next to the pot the fragment of a baking bell, the fragment of a clay tray and a slow-wheel-turned ceramic with scratched decoration dating from the Late Avar Age was found. In the filling of one pit-house in the Avar Age settlement in Nagykálló–Harangod the fragment of the bottom of a fast-wheel-turned pot tempered with sand and tiny pebbles was found with signs showing where it was pulled up on the wheel and where it was cut off it. Next to it slow-wheel-turned ceramic fragments were found in good condition with a handmade clay tray in the object[54]. In the case of Fekete–halom it is more difficult because it was daubed under the baking surface and there was the fragment of a Sarmatian Age rim fragment among the Late Avar Age fragments. However, in my opinion, this fast-wheel-turned fragment can be considered to date from the Avar Age.

Apart from this, 270 ceramic fragments surely dating from the Avar Age were found in the objects of the settlement, 61% of which were hand-made as opposed to the 38% of wheel-turned. The estimated number of pots together with the fast-wheel-turned fragment was 98, but here their proportion is completely different: it is the slow-wheel-turned pots that are dominating the picture with 59%, whereas the handmade ones constitute 38%. There were two fragments whose technology could not be identified.

When creating the technological categories, I took the tempering materials and the degree of tempering as the starting point. In this fashion eight combinations were to be observed among the hand-built pots and 17 combinations among the slow-wheel-turned pots in a macroscopic way[55]. Almost all the hand-built ones are characterised by sand with mica, fine or crude ground pottery and it may be combined with crudely mashed white rock, crude ground rock (with iron?) or remains of plants. In the case of more than 80% of the slow-wheel-turned pots the clay was mixed with quartz or

[50] One of them came from Object 43 of Tiszabura-Bónishát, the other was found in Object 803 in Hajdúböszörmény, Háromhalmi–iskola. Both were excavated by the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities in 2005 and 2009 (http://regeszet.elte.hu/nagykunsag).

[51] This year with András Grynaeus and Mihály Molnár (Institute for Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hertelendi Laboratory of Environmental Studies) we aim to conduct the C–14 analysis of the wood of the well to establish the time when the well was constructed and the settlement existed. The row of data covering more than 100 years makes it possible to place the findings on a C–14 calibration curve and this way we can reveal the exact date when the tree was cut. The analyses are in progress.

[52] Bajkai (in press-b).

[53] Acknowledgements to Gábor Pintye excavating archaeologist and dr. Eszter Istvánovits (Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza) for the opportunity they provided for me to analyse the site.

[54] Acknowledgements to Katalin Gergely (Research Centre for the Humanities, Institute of Archaeology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences) for the invaluable information she provided orally about the finds excavated in the site which are soon to be published.

[55] Bajkai (in press-b).

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quartz mixed with mica, which were mixed with either tiny pebbles or tiny pebbles with sharp edges or finely ground pebbles or fine or crude ground pottery or quite often crudely mashed rock. This last added material was present in 20% of the pots tempered with quartz or quartz mixed with mica[56]. The proportions of the pots tempered with sand containing quartz and mica (19%) and those tempered with sand containing quartz and mica and tiny pebbles (21%) are also around 20%. Tempering with finely or crudely ground pottery constitutes a small proportion of the added materials, only 5 %. In two cases the shards of pots were so full of mica that we should suppose that they used mica deliberately as an added material.

Among the clay-coated hand-built fragments there is one decorated with a bunch of straight lines scratched horizontally (Plate 10, 4), and concerning its quality it resembles the one I managed to observe among the finds excavated in the Late Avar Age settlement in Hajdúnánás–Mácsi–dűlő. (Technological Category K2a)[57].

Shape

The pots are varied like in any other Avar Age settlement in the Great Plain: mostly there are small or big cooking pots, the fragment of a handmade clay cauldron and the fragments of several hand-built baking bells and perhaps a bowl.

The clay cauldron was made of clay tempered with sand mixed with mica and crudely ground white rock, there are light brown and grey spots on it both outside and inside, it has a sandwich-like structure with a dark grey core; its surface is smoothed without any decoration (Plate 9, 5). It has a perpendicular rim, cut horizontally, under the rim there was an inside handle with two holes[58]. The estimated diameter of the rim of the clay cauldron could have been 25 cm [59].

Altogether 101 fragments of baking bells were found in the whole area of the settlement, which could have been parts of approximately 13 baking bells (Plate 10, 1, 6, 8). They were made of clay mixed with sand with mica, crude or fine ground pottery and parts of plants, in two pots it also contained crudely ground white rock. Their colours range from light grey to sand colour. One of the baking bells (Feature No. 49/123) is decorated with bunches of lines running slightly slanting, scratched horizontally and vertically on top of one another. On its inner surface, 2 cm above the rim the imprint of some textile can be seen (Plate 10, 1). There is another fragment with textile imprints on it (Feature No. 51/126)[60], and on several other fragments (Feature No. 72/169; No. 73/181) imprints of plants can be observed on the inner surface[61]. Their edges are rounded, in one case it is cut vertically, their walls are thicker than 1.5 cm. According to those fragments that can be measured, the diameters of their rims could have ranged between 24–30 cm. In the Late Avar Age settlement in Hajdúnánás, Mácsi-dűlő the diameters of the measured rims ranged between 26–56 cm, but inside the same plant imprints can be observed as in the site of Fekete-halom[62].

The fragment of a rim whose material was similar to the baking bells (tempered with sand mixed with mica, crude broken pottery and parts of plants) was defined by me as the fragment of a bowl

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56 This kind of additive was not present in the ceramics found in Hajdúnánás – Mácsi-dűlő.

57 I call the quality secondary wheel-turned that is between the hand-built and the slow wheel-turned: basically, it is similar to the handmade ones, but it is more elaborated than those are, its surface is smoother and finer, coated with a thin layer of clay. The decorating lines scratched on their surface makes them similar to the slow wheel-turned pots: presumably they were smoothed and decorated on the wheel (Bajkai 2014, 38–39).

58 Unfortunately, the design of the handle gives us no hint as to the shape of the pot, whether it was shaped like a bowl, a bucket, a pot or it had a spherical bottom like a metal cauldron (Takács, Vaday 2012, 749, 751).

59 The diameter of the rim of the clay cauldron is much bigger than that of the pots found in the settlement (9.5–20.5 cm). This diameter of the mouth of the clay cauldron fits in the size range of the mouth of the pot-like cauldrons found in Kompolt. However, according to the items published so far, it also fits in the size range of the bucket-shaped pots and those imitating the shape of a metal cauldron, the bowl-shaped ones could have been somewhat bigger. (Takács, Vaday 2012, 752, fig. 4).

60 The textile imprints can be connected to the shaping process of the baking bells: a clay core was covered with textile, the baking bell was built on it and then it was separated with the help of the textile. During the baking process the imprint of the textile remained in the clay. It is also possible that the textile was not removed but burned during the firing process (Herold 2004, 40).

61 The imprints of plants observable on the inner surface can also be connected to the shaping process: here the remains of the plants formed a separating layer instead of the textile (Fusek, Zábojník 2006, 19–22).

62 Bajkai 2014, 40.

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(Feature No. 52/128) as its surface, design and the thickness of its walls (1–1.3 cm) was different from theirs (Plate 10, 7). The diameter of its rim was at least 22 cm. Among the ceramic pots found in the settlement in Mácsi-dűlő three fragments could be identified as the fragments of bowls, but none of them resembles the one found in Fekete-halom. On the other hand, the completed pot with a cone-shaped body, which may be considered an embers-cover too, seems to show a much closer resemblance to it: although its material is much finer, but their smoothed surfaces, the horizontally cut rims and the relatively thin walls (0.8 cm) seem to connect the two pots[63].

Due to the fragmentary state of the ceramic items, most fragments that can be considered the fragments of pots were not suitable for conducting shape analyses on them. According to some profiles that could be drawn and according to some big shards, the following shape categories have been set up:

1. Pots with a short indented rim slightly turning outward and cut horizontally; its neck is broken (Plate 10, 2).

2. Pots with tapering rims turning outward moderately; with short neck and wide shoulder (Plate 12, 1).

3. Pots with rounded rims turning outward moderately and long slightly arched necks (Plate 11, 5).

Among the slow-wheel-turned pots the following categories can be set up:

1. Pots with short rounded rims turning outward moderately; with short slightly bent necks; rounded shoulders and egg-shaped or round body (Plate 12, 3).

2. Pots with rounded rims turning outward moderately; with short slightly bent necks and round shoulders (Plate 9, 1).

3. Pots with rounded rims turning outward moderately; with necks bending slightly in a long arch like a funnel (Plate 11, 8).

4. Pots with rims that are rounded or cut askew turning outward moderately; they are broken at their necks and widening towards their shoulders (Plate 12, 2).

5. Pots whose shoulders are wide and broken in a slightly biconical shape, tapering towards the bottom (Plate 12, 4).

Concerning the measurable rim diameters the size of the pots range between 9.5–20.5 cm, taking into account the average size (A = 14.54 cm), one can distinguish smaller and bigger pots: the category of small pots (mugs) is characterised by rim diameters of 9.5–14 cm, whereas the diameters of the rims of large pots range between 16–20.5 cm.

Decoration

More than 62% of the excavated ceramic items were not decorated, it means 42% of the slow-wheel-turned pots and 92% of the hand-built ones. One of the handmade pots was decorated with bunches of wavy lines scratched both on the inside of the rim and on its shoulder, whereas the side fragment of another pot was decorated with a bunch of straight lines scratched on it horizontally (Plate 10, 2, 4). The surface of this latter one was coated with clay slip and shows a close resemblance to the category of K2a secondary turned pots found in Mácsi-dűlő[64]. One of the baking bells was decorated with bunches of straight lines running horizontally and vertically, scratched above the rim (Plate 10, 1).

Among the slow-wheel-turned pots 13 types and combinations of decorations could be observed that are usually represented on one pot with few exceptions[65]. The bunch of horizontal straight lines, the scratched bunch of wavy lines; the combination of a scratched bunch of wavy lines with a bunch of horizontal straight lines below it are the most common (Plate 12, 2–4). The inside of the rim was decorated with scratched wavy lines in 4 cases (Plate 9, 2; Plate 11, 8; Plate 12, 3).

3.3. Chronological connections and the underlying connections of the settlement structure

It is conspicuous that in the settlement the objects were separated according to their functions: separate clusters of wells, pits, outdoor ovens and buildings with different functions (Plate 2). There is a cluster of four buildings (pit-houses?), three with a square-shaped ground plan furnished with ovens built in their north-eastern or north-western corners and one without an oven; to the south of them

[63] Bajkai 2014, 40.
[64] Bajkai 2014, 39.
[65] Bajkai (in press-b).

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there is a 'lonely' building, further to the south there are four irregular-shaped buildings (workshops?) and only one of them had a fire place. The assumption that the two groups of buildings may have had different functions is supported by the distribution of the stone materials and the slag: stones that can be considered work tools in a secondary function (like the building material of ovens) with remains of slag were found in the southern group of buildings.

The buildings with fire places had the same design and orientation, either they existed at the same time or they were very close to one another in time. House No. 60/142 in the southern group had the same orientation as the northern buildings. Therefore we suppose that the two clusters of buildings were built and used approximately at the same time. The ceramic materials help us to some extent as they show unity and the pots characteristic of the second phase in Mácsi-dűlő that were dated to the end of the 8th century and to the 9th century cannot be found here: neither technology group L1a, nor the slow-wheel-turned 'goods' with short rims turning horizontally outward with a sharp turn in their necks and decoration on the inner side of the rim; nor the slow-wheel-turned ceramic items with their rims turning sharply outward, their necks broken and with a spherical body[66].

Among the handmade pots Shape Variant 2 with its tapering rim turning outward, its short neck and widening shoulder shows similarities to the so called Prague-type pots[67]. The items without any decoration can be dated from the late 6th century – 7th century, the latest limit of this type of ceramic is the late 7th – early 8th century when it can only rarely be found next to the mainly slow-wheel-turned ceramic materials[68]. Among the ceramic materials found in Fekete-halom it is the only one that might be dated to the 7th century.

Single layered baking surfaces in the outdoor ovens do not testify to a long period of settlement and it may also be indicated by the lack of superpositions. The scanty finds from the wells seem to show that they were not used in a secondary function as a dump pit and there was no trace of it among the layers in their cross-section. The wells could have been used in their original function during the whole period the settlement existed.

Taking everything into consideration, one should imagine the settlement with one layer, it must have been inhabited by a small community and it existed for a short period of time in the eighth century.

4. Conclusions

The two settlements that were excavated in the same region[69] showed differences both in terms of their structure and the finds excavated in them. In the settlement in Mácsi-dűlő there were a lot more buildings in smaller or bigger clusters, they seem to constitute a dwelling unit with a pit and an outdoor oven. In the settlement in Fekete-halom there were four buildings in two clusters, one of which could have functioned as a living place and the other as a workshop. The wells as well as the outside ovens were separated, the quantity of secondary litter in the wells was minimal. Part of the settlement was separated by a ditch with an entrance.

The settlement section in Mácsi-dűlő must have existed for a longer period of time and based upon the ceramic materials two chronological phases could have been distinguished (8th century, late 8th century – 9th century). The settlement section in Fekete-halom has one layer, it must have been inhabited by a small community for a short period. The ceramic material found there seem to be unified and it can be dated to the 8th century. It seems that it is not the chronological difference that is important but we can count with two different types of settlement[70]. Mácsi-dűlő appears to have been

66 Bajkai 2014, 47.

67 This is a type of handmade ceramic that is connected to the Slavonic material culture in the 6th–7th century Central-Eastern Europe (Vida 1999, 147; Samu (in press). In contrast with its name it does not constitute a unified group, it has several variants concerning its shape: one of them is the group of 'vase-like pots' with vertical rims or rims slightly turning outward (Pleinerová, Zeman 1970, 729; Samu 2012; with reference to: Borkovský 1940).

68 Fusek 1994, 65–76, 306–307; Vida 1999, 149–150, 153.

69 Based upon the excavated areas covering areas of fairly the same size, the two settlement sections can be compared, although the real size of the settlement is not known.

70 According to László Madaras, besides the large settlements there could have been functional settlements with different structures. (Madaras 1991, 279) In connection with the Avar settlement in Zillingtal, Hajnalka Herold set up four categories of the Avar Age settlements: dispersed settlements, street-like settlements made up of rows of pit-houses, settlements made up of mainly pit-houses and those made up of mainly pits. (Herold 2010, 164) Peter Šalkovský distinguished

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a clustered/nucleated settlement[71], whereas Fekete-halom seems to have been a dispersed settlement with separate farmsteads[72].

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clustered/nucleated settlements, dispersed settlements, settlements with streets and rows, round villages, riverside settlements, and settlements made up of groups of independent farmsteads (Šalkovský 2011, 419–420, fig. 1–3).

[71] The term 'clustered settlement' used in Hungarian literature means a settlement with irregular ground plan with houses and plots standing in disorder and randomly. (Eperjessy 1966, 57–58)

[72] This small settlement type that was characterised by units comprising objects functioning as living places and those with economic functions can also be found among the settlements in the Great Plain and the Small Plain in the Árpád era (Takács 2000, 240–243, 248).

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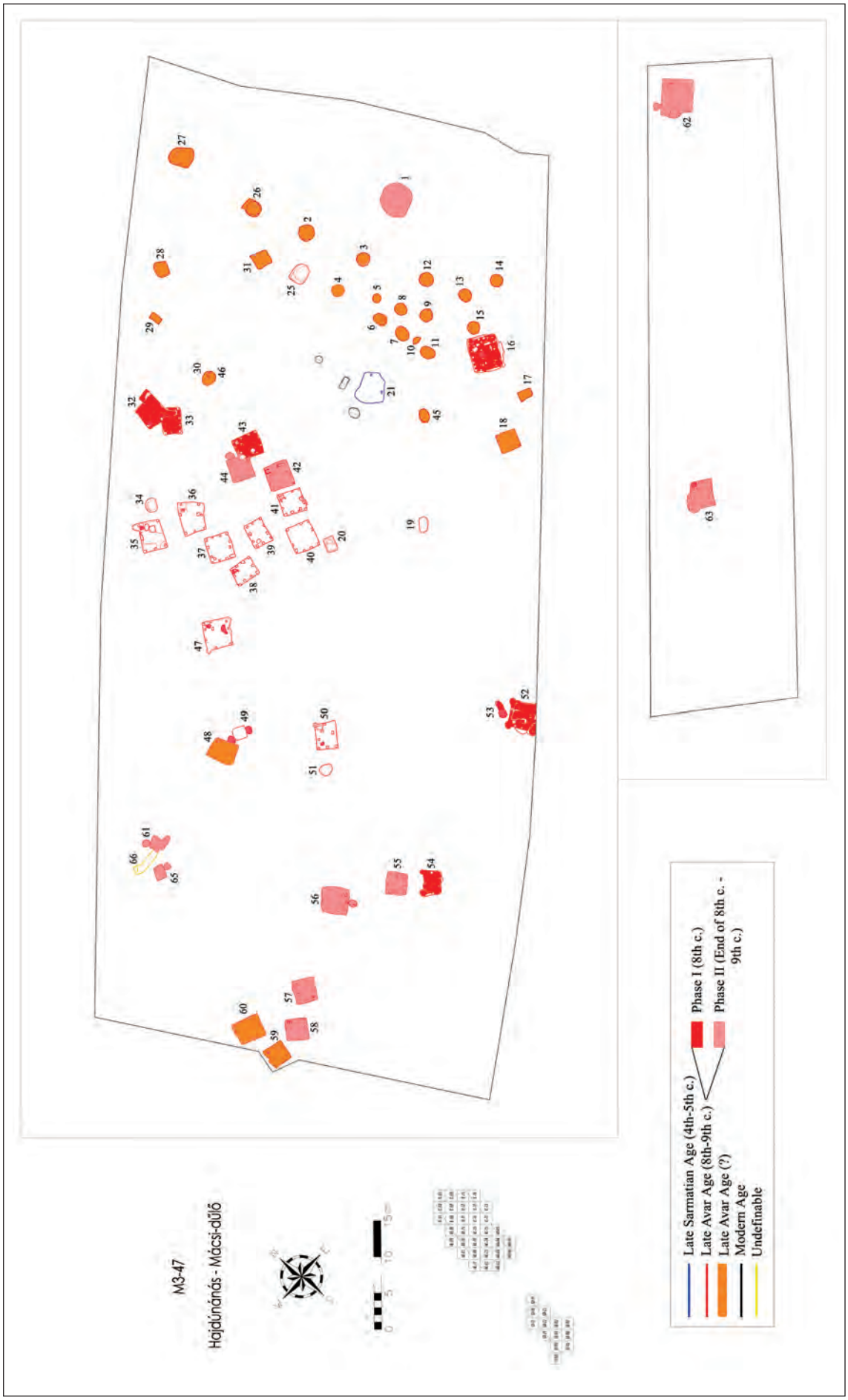


Plate 1. The excavated features from Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő (site no. M3-47) with chronological phases. The map was constructed by the author, based on the map of Archeodata 1998 Bt.

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Plate 2. The excavated Late Avar Age (8th century) features from Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom (site no. M3-41). The map was constructed by Bence Vágvölgyi (Hungarian Academy of Sciences Research Centre for the Humanities, Archaeological Institute).

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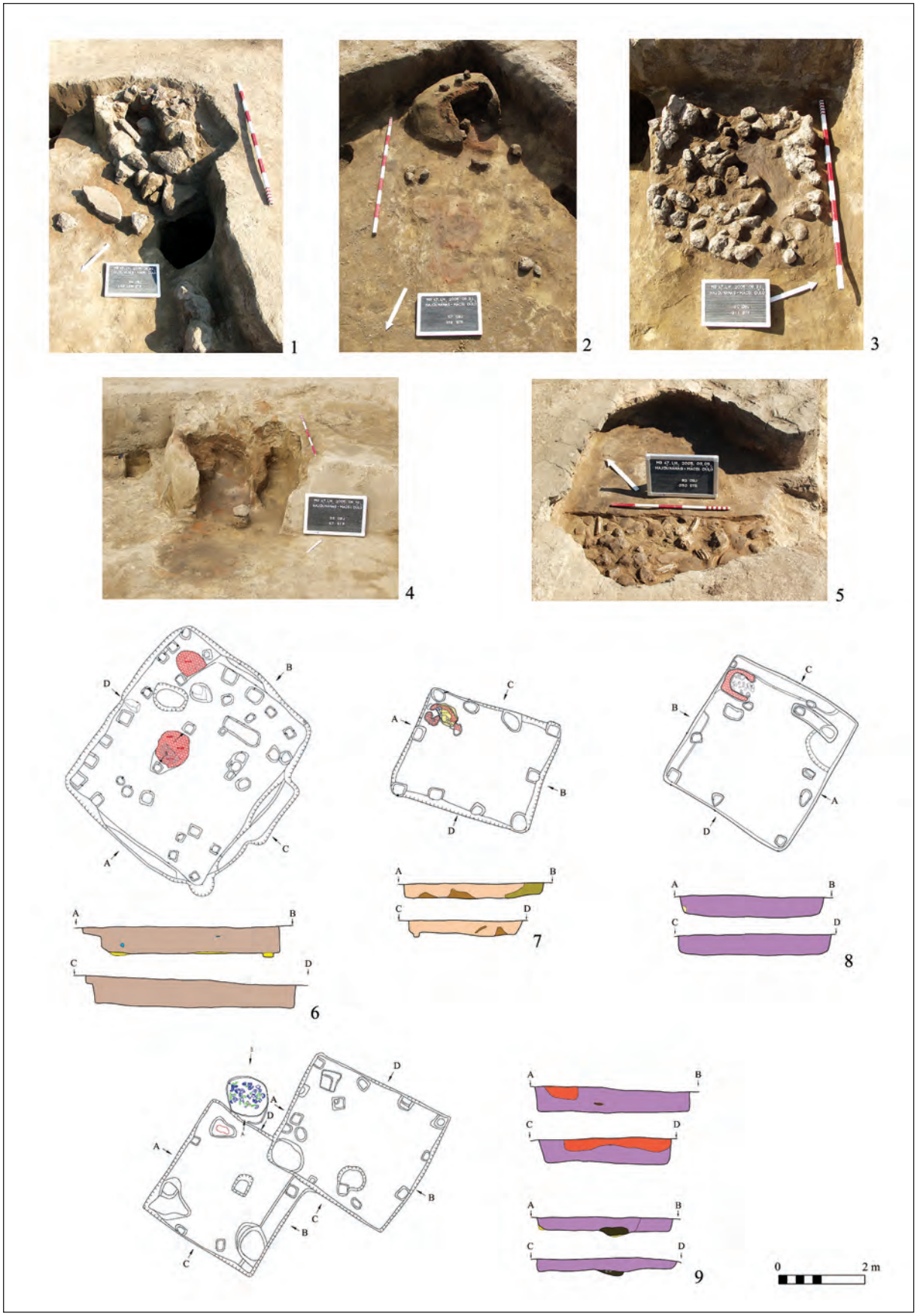


Plate 3. Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő.1: Stone oven offeature no. 54 (building); 2: Clay oven offeature no. 57 (building); 3: Hearth with stone fragments offeature no. 60 (building); 4: Clay oven offeature no. 36 (building) with a hollow; 5: Oven offeature no. 62 (building), connecting from outside to the wall; 6: Feature no. 16 (building) with sections; 7: Featureno. 38 (building) with sections; 8: Featureno. 42 (building) with sections; 9: Featureno. 44 and 43 (buildings) with sections.

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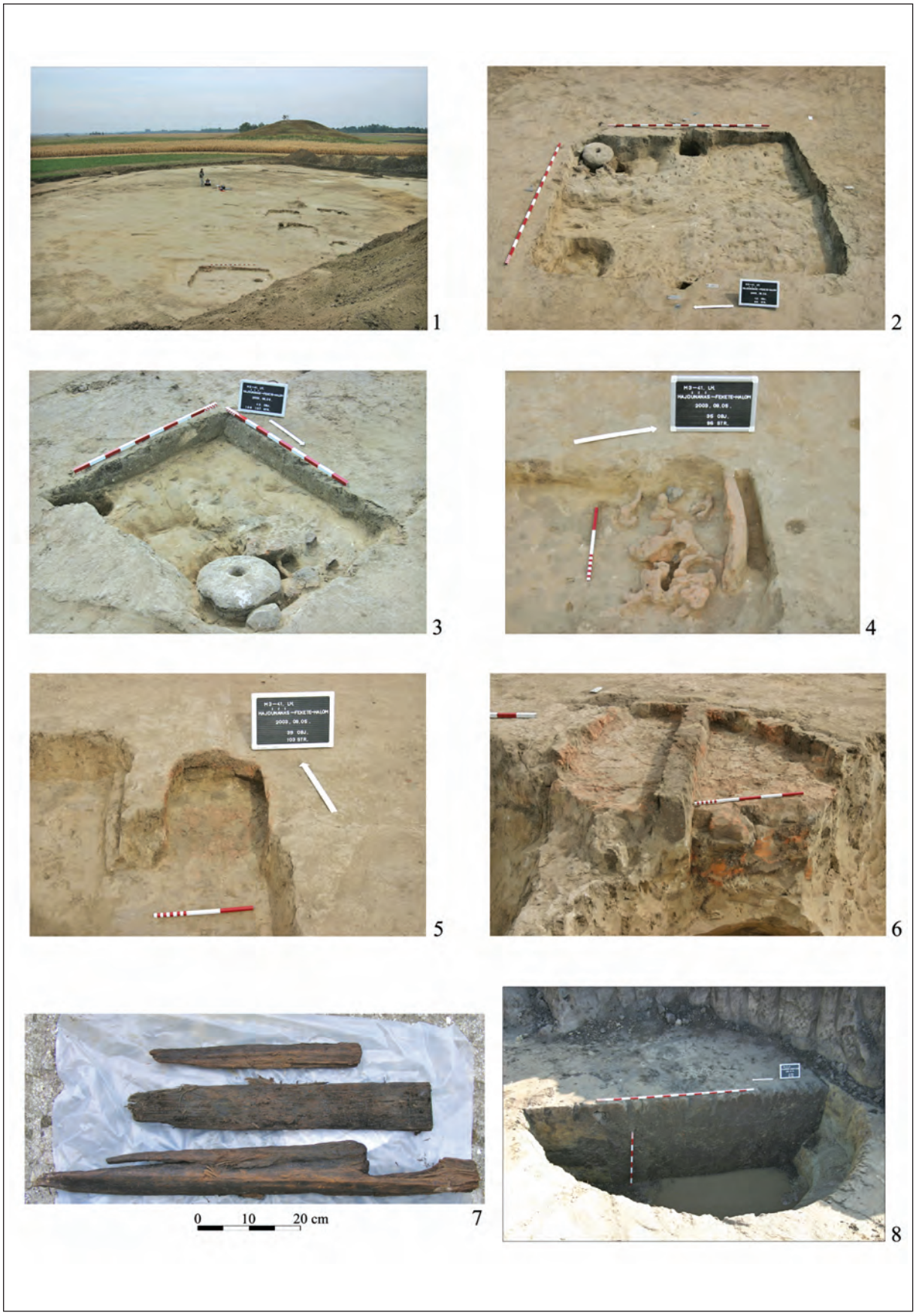


Plate 4. Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom. 1: The excavation site; 2–3: Feature no. 42 (building) with millstone on the top of the oven; 4: Oven of feature no. 35 (building); 5: Oven of feature no. 39 (building); 6: Feature no. 28 (hearth); 7: Wooden structure of feature no. 54 (well); 8: Feature no. 54 (well).

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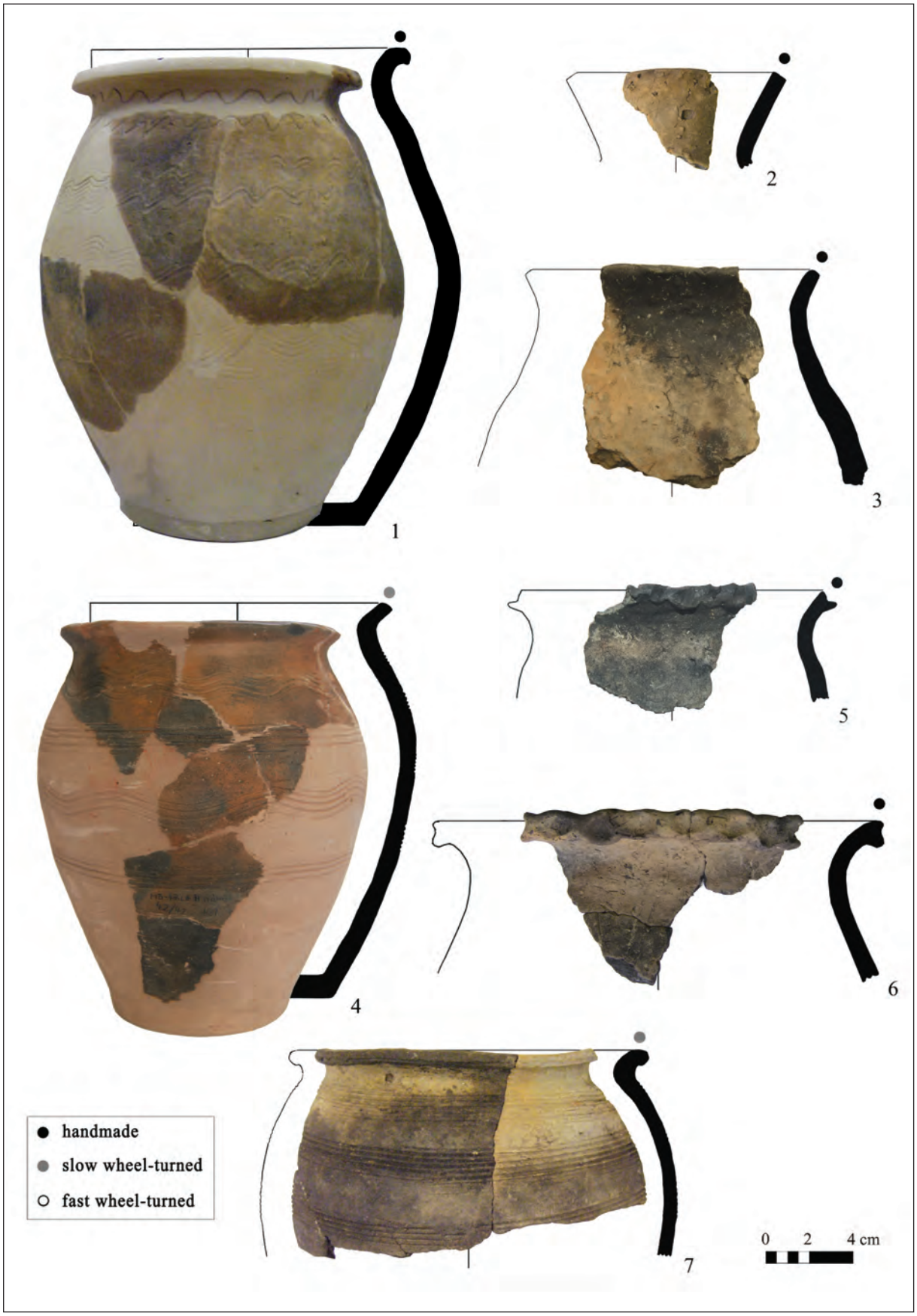


Plate 5. Cooking vessels from Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő. 1. Feature no. 44 (pit-house); 2-3: Feature no. 32 (pit-house); 4: Feature no. 42 (pit-house); 5–6: Feature no. 32 (pit-house); 7: Feature no. 42 (pit-house).

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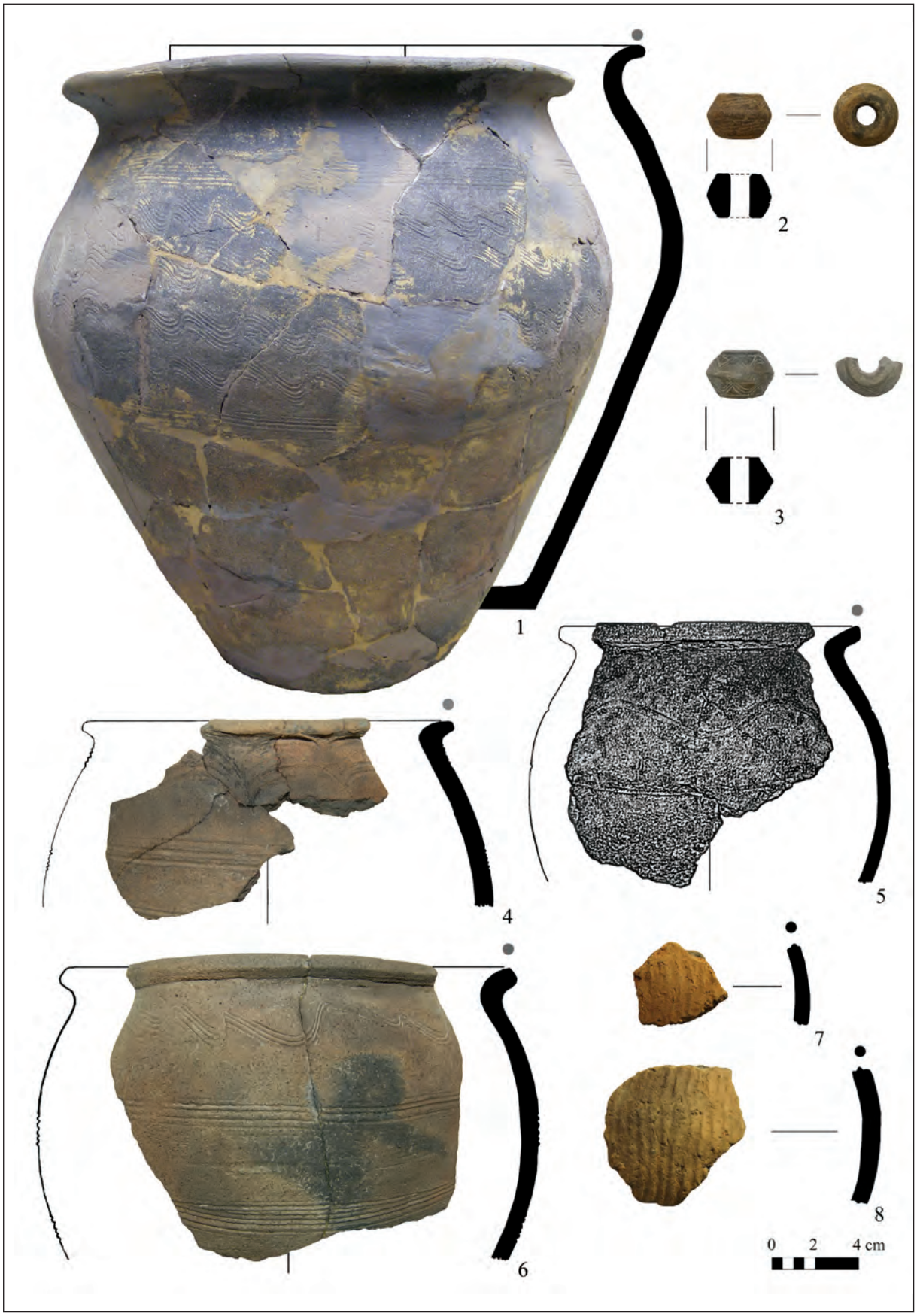


Plate 6. Cooking vessels and spindle whorls from Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő. 1: Feature no. 65 (outdoor oven); 2: Feature no. 44 (pit-house); 3: Feature no. 58 (pit-house); 4: Feature no. 1 (well); 5: Feature no. 42 (pit-house); 6: Feature no. 16 (pit-house); 7–8: Feature no. 32 (pit-house).

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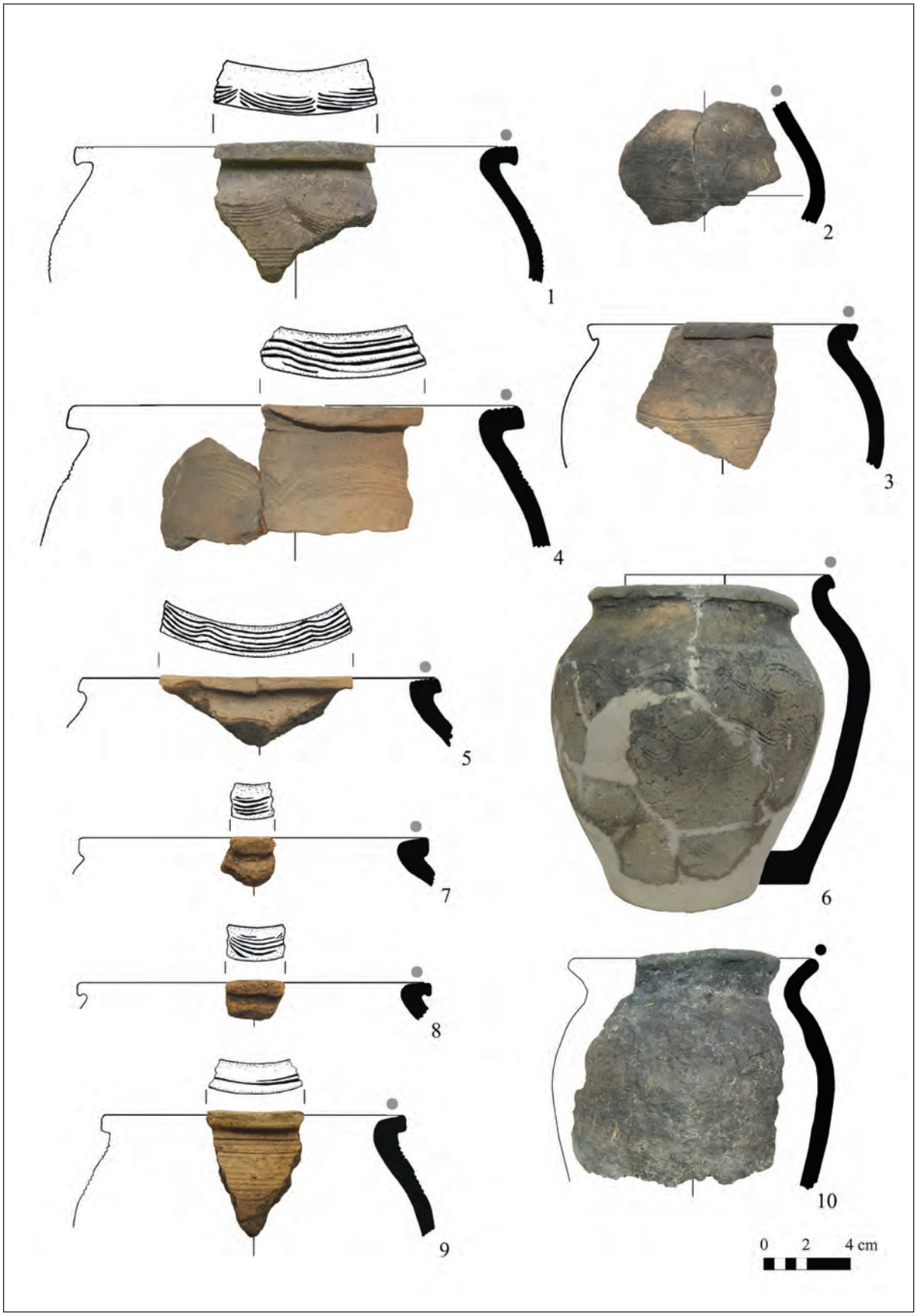


Plate 7. Cooking vessels from Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő. 1: Feature no. 63 (pit-house); 2: Feature no. 61 (outdoor oven); 3: Feature no. 62 (pit-house); 4: Feature no. 1 (well); 5: Feature no. 62 (pit-house); 6: Feature no. 55 (pit-house); 7–8: Feature no. 62 (pit-house); 9: Feature no. 44 (pit-house); 10: Feature no. 32 (pit-house).

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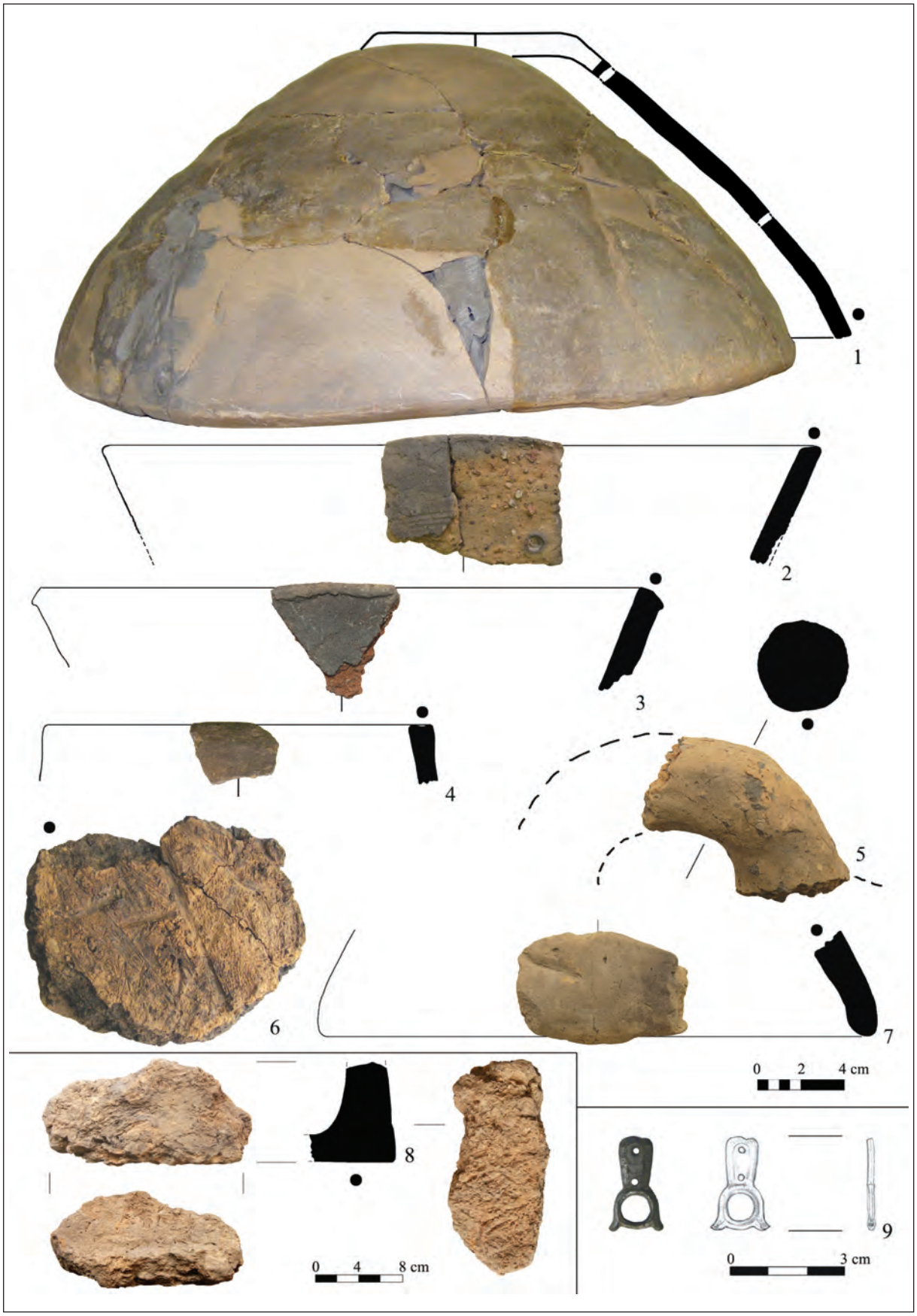


Plate 8. Bowls, baking bells, clay pan and belt fitting from Hajdúnánás-Mácsi-dűlő. 1: Feature no. 42 (pit-house); 2: Feature no. 44 (pit-house); 3: Feature no. 62 (pit-house); 4: Feature no. 57 (pit-house); 5: Feature no. 38 (pit-house); 6: Feature no. 32 (pit-house); 7–8: Featureno. 38 (pit-house); 9: Bronze belt fitting from feature no. 16 (pit-house).

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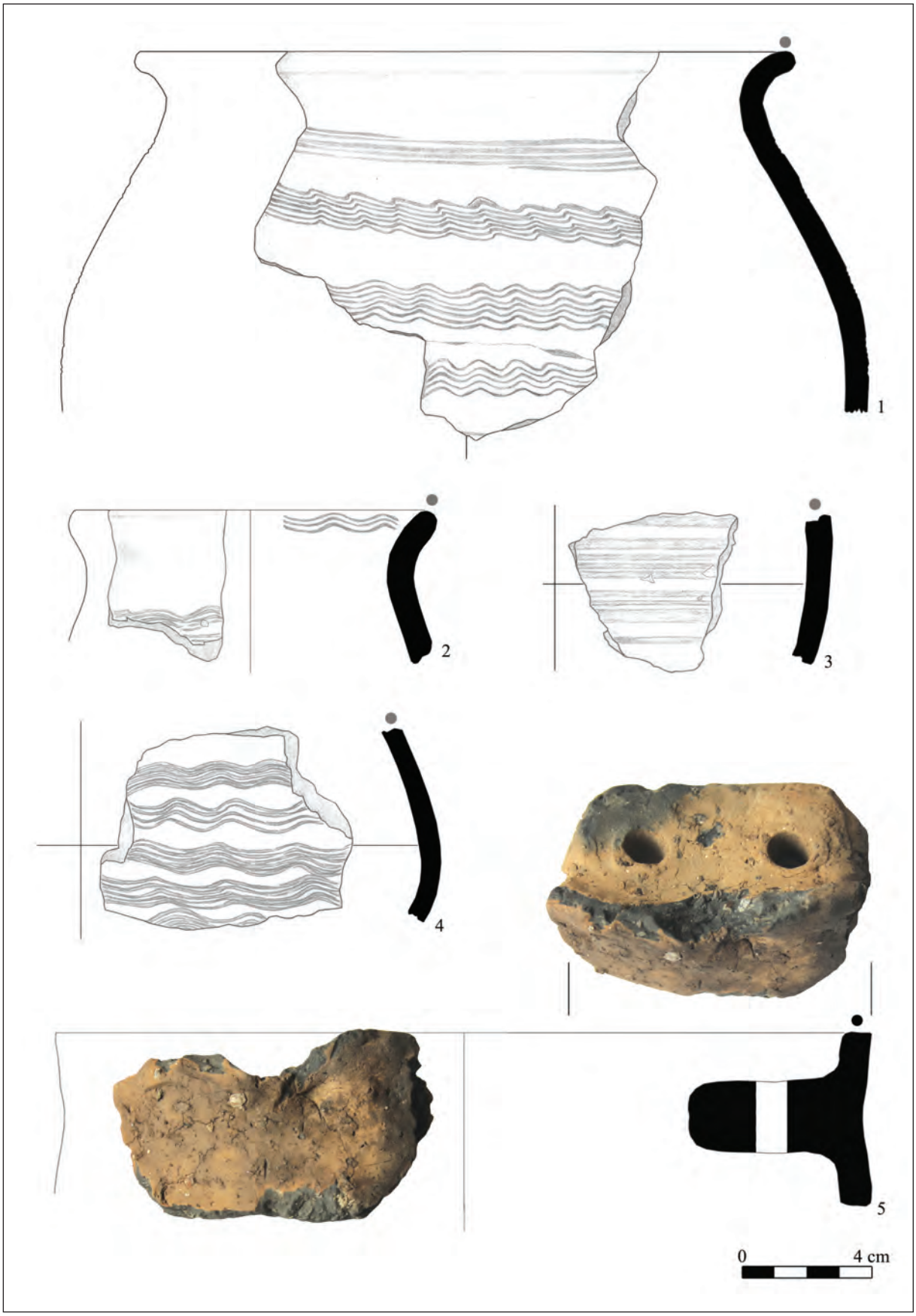


Plate 9. Cooking vessels and clay cauldron from Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom. 1: Featureno. 40 (building); 2–4: Feature no. 49 (hearth); 5: Feature no. 40 (building).

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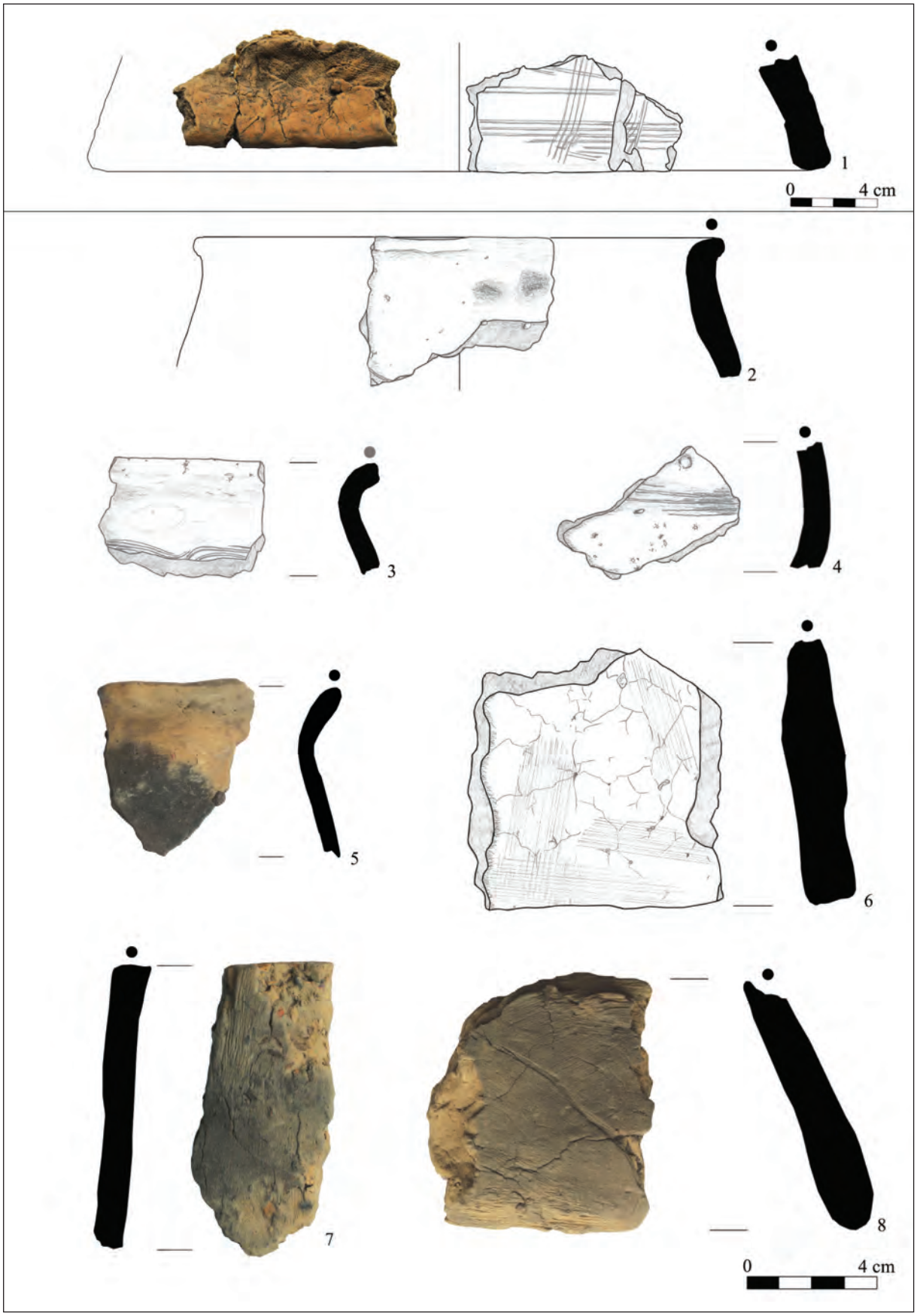


Plate 10. Cooking vessels, baking bells and bowl from Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom. 1: Feature no. 49 (hearth); 2–4: Feature no. 51 (outdoor oven); 5–6: Feature no. 51 (outdoor oven); 7: Feature no. 52 (outdoor oven); 8: Feature no. 51 (outdoor oven).

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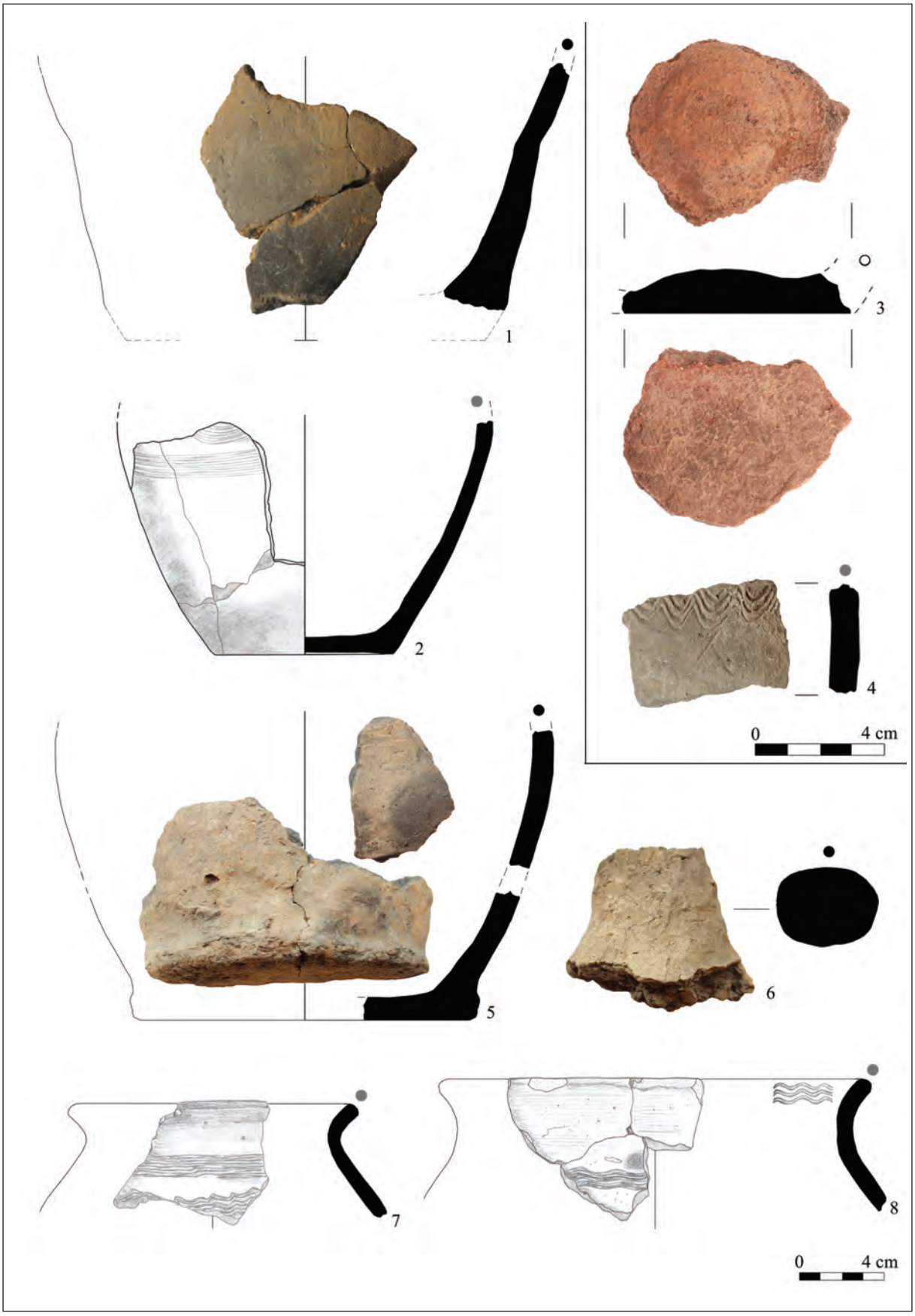


Plate 11. Cooking vessels and baking bell from Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom. 1: Feature no. 53 (well); 2: Feature no. 59 (building); 3–8: Feature no. 73 (outdoor oven).

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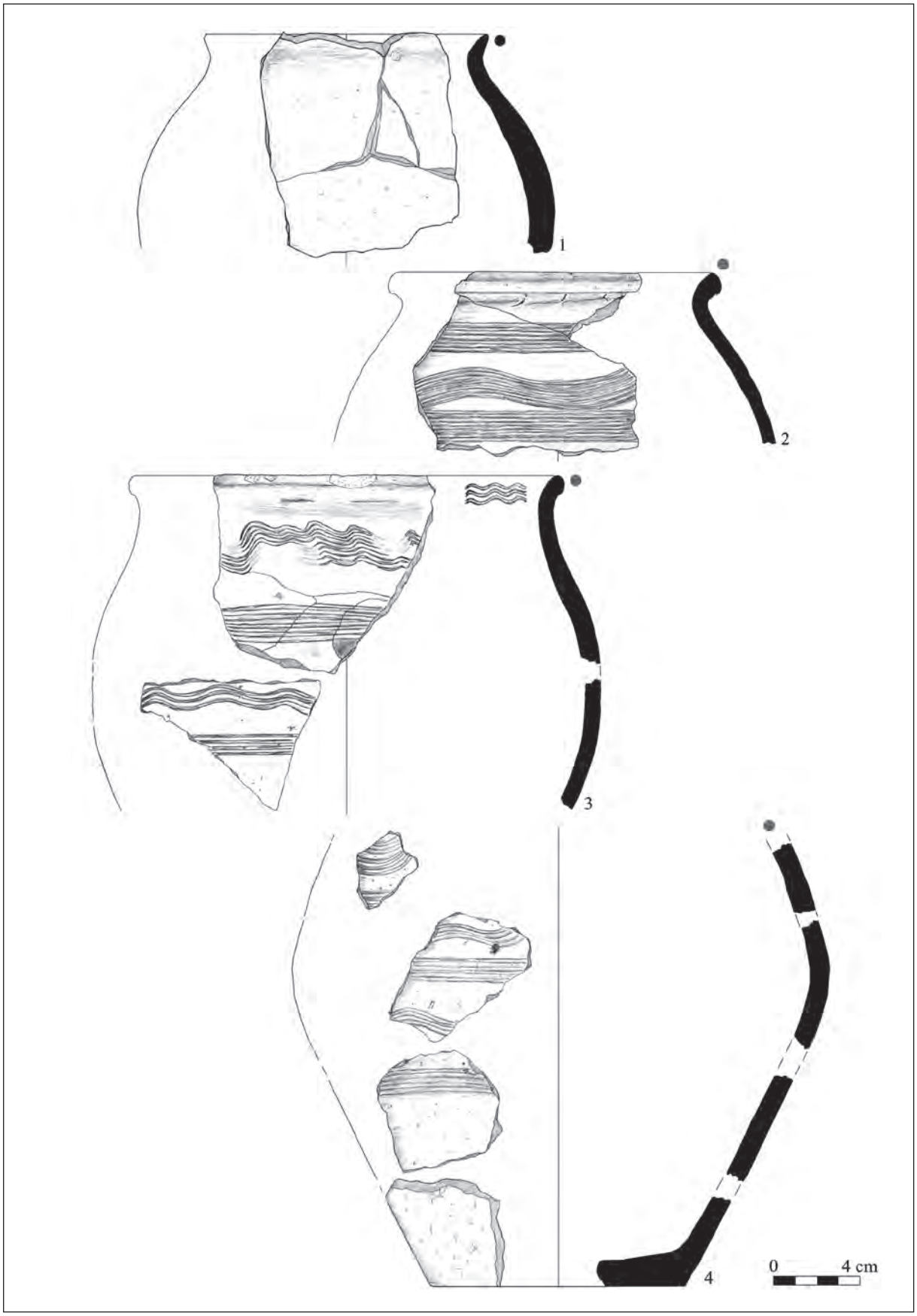


Plate 12. Cooking vessels from Hajdúnánás-Fekete-halom. 1: Feature no. 52 (outdoor oven); 2: Feature no. 74 (pit); 3-4: Feature no. 73 (outdoor oven).

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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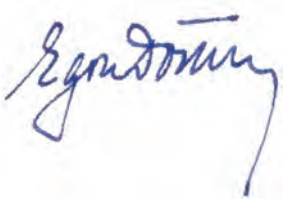
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Twisted Wire Bracelets with Looped Ends in the Danube Basin (10th–11th Centuries)[1]

Aurel Dragotă

Abstract: Among the tenth-eleventh century jewelry items, one notes the bracelets with looped ends, made of twisted wire. The technique of making such bracelets is rather simple: a bronze rod was bent twice, then twisted, leading to the formation of two oval-shaped loops, and the wires left at the ends were inserted inside the loops and rolled into spirals. Such bracelets are found among funerary discoveries in Transylvania, Slovakia, Vojvodina, and Hungary. One notes that their maximum frequency can be placed during the second half of the tenth century, as attested by their association with some reminiscences of the Saltovo environment. In funerary inventories, such bracelets are associated with shapes Giesler 4 (Čakajovce/M. 124, Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Nitra-Zobor/M. 38), Giesler 5 (Alba Iulia- Izvorul Împăratului. M. 7/2014, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Malé Kosihy/M. 489, Nitra-Zobor/M. 38), Giesler 13 (Alba Iulia-Izvorul Împăratului. M. 7/2014, Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 13, Bánov/M. 25, Szentes- Szentlászló/ M. 48, Szőreg-Homokbánya/M. 38), Saltovo earrings (Bešeňov/M. 79, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), Giesler 19 (Čakajovce/M. 475), Giesler 2 (Kál-Legelő/M. 35, Pilin-Sirmánhyegy/M. 58, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), Giesler 37 (Malé Kosihy/M. 272), Giesler 1 necklaces (Čakajovce/M. 129, Malé Kosihy/M. 231, Nitra/M. 38), rings I–II (Čakajovce/M. 129, M. 258, M. 475, M. 651, Nitra/M. 38), rings with pentagram (Szőreg-Homokbánya/M. 38), disks/medallions (Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30, Malé Kosihy/M. 269), shape Giesler 17 (Szob-Kiserdő/M. 37), western European coins (Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), buttons 11 a and b (Bánov/M. 25, Bešeňov/M. 79, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30, Pilin-Sirmánhyegy/M. 75, M. 58, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Kál-Legelő/M. 35), lozenge-shaped appliqués (Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Kistokaj-Homokbánya/M. 45), crotal bell Giesler 10 (Čakajovce/M. 475), saddle stirrups (Eperjes M. 4, Tiszabezdéd- Harangláb dűlő/M. 15), articulated bid (Eperjes M. 4, Tiszabezdéd- Harangláb dűlő/M. 15), ceramic pot (Čakajovce/M. 124), rosette-shaped appliqués, beads (Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 7 and M. 13, Čakajovce/M. 124, M. 258, M. 475) and kauri shells (Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 7; Čakajovce/M. 124, M. 475; Malé Kosihy/M. 489).

Keywords: bracelet, twisting, loops, wire, ends.

Among the jewelry items dated to the tenth-eleventh centuries one notes the loop-ended bracelets made of twisted thinner or thicker bronze rods. Their production technique is rather simple: the bronze rod was bent twice and then twisted; two oval-shaped loops thus appeared and the end wires were introduced inside the loops and rolled in shape of a spiral. Such bracelets are more numerous among funerary discoveries made in Hungary, Slovakia, and rarer among those from Transylvania and Vojvodina (Pl. IV/4). Their maximum frequency is recorded during the second half of the tenth century, as confirmed by the associations with some reminiscences from the Saltovo environment.

Repertory of discoveries:

– Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014 (girl). The funerary inventory consists of a twisted bracelet made of three bronze wires, with oval-shaped end loops (MNUAI F. 10093, d = 6.2 cm, d_{loops} = 0.7 × 0.8 cm, thickness = 0.1 –0.3 cm; Pl. IV/3) discovered on the left forearm. The item is combined with shape Giesler 5 /on the right forearm and five Giesler 13 rings identified in the skull area (Cercetări 2014).

– Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 (juv. 13–14 years old). Two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, with loop-shaped ends, kauri shell and appliqués / rosettes (Révész 2008, 20, Pl. II/5–6); M. 13 (inf. II, 12–15 years old). Funerary inventory: two hair medallions, appliqués / rosettes, beads and kauri shells, two Giesler 13 rings, one bracelet made of twisted wires with loop-shaped ends

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

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(Pl. II/7), one plate bracelet with loop-shaped ends, type Giesler 2 /on the right forearm (Révész 2008, 23, Pl. 3/10).

– Banatsko Arandelovo. Three bracelets made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/11; Pl. III/8–9) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.5 × 7 cm, thickness = 0.2 cm; d = 7.1 × 7.3 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm; d = 7.1 × 6.9 cm, thickness = 0.4 cm (Tömörkény 1904, 266, Fig. C/6; Kiss 1985, 316; Stanojev 1989, 15, Fig. 35; Kovács 1991–92, 45, 48, Fig. 8/99, 10/130, 11 /142).

– Bánov / M. 25. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires with loop-shaped ends (d = 6.4 cm, thickness = 0.2 cm; Pl. I/9) combined with button 11 b, one Giesler 13 ring and two circular appliqués with rivet (Točik 1968, 14, Pl. V/14; Kiss 1985, 316; Točik 1987, 211, Fig. 14/17).

– Bešeňov / M. 79. Funerary inventory: Saltovo earring fragments, mushroom-shaped button and two bracelets (Pl. I/1–2) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.5 cm × 7 cm (Nevizánsky 1979, 382, 392, Pl. VII/2, 4).

– Bočar. Bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/12) with loop-shaped ends / d = 7 cm (Kiss 1985, p. 316; Stanojev 1989, 33, Fig. 83).

– Čakajovce / M. 124 (f. ad. I). Two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, with loop-shaped ends (d = 7.2 × 7.4 cm, thickness = 0.5 cm; d = 6.8 × 7.6 cm, thickness = 0.4 cm; Pl. II/12; Pl. III/1) in combination with five bracelets of the Giesler 4 shape, collar 1, button 11 b with decoration, beads, kauri shells, finger rings, clay jar and hair rings with one S-shaped ending of the Nitra type (Rejholcová 1995, p. 14sq, 79, Pl. XXIX/6–7); M. 258 (inf. III). Funerary inventory: beads string, finger rings, two rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/2) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.7 cm, thickness = 0.5 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 28, Pl. XLV/5); M. 475 (f. ad. I). Funerary inventory: button 11 a, round bell 10, beads string with kauri shells, earring 19, hair rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/3) with loop-shaped ends /d = 7 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 52, Pl. LXXVI/5); M. 651 (f. ad. II). Funerary inventory: two hair rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/4) with loop-shaped ends /6.6–6.8 cm, thickness = 0. 3 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 73, 79, Pl. CIV/14).

– Dunaszekcső. Bracelet made of three twisted wires (Pl. II/8) with both ends in the shape of loops (Hampel 1905, 113sq, Pl. 53/1; Kiss 1983, Fig. 22/4; Kiss 1985, 316).

– Eperjes / M. 4 (woman, 45 years old). Funerary inventory: double heart-shaped pendants / neck area, globular buttons, fragments of silver plate, stirrups, one articulated bid, two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, by the left forearm / d = 6.8 cm; thickness = 0.2 cm (Kiss 1985, 316; Bálint 1991, 59, Pl. XV/27–28).

– Galanta – Papföld / M. 13. Funerary inventory: twisted bracelet shape Giesler 5, button 11 b, arrowhead, beads, heart-shaped plate pendant, Saltovo earrings of the Sóshartyán type and one twisted wire bracelet (Pl. I/7) with loop-shaped ends (Točik 1992, 147, Fig. 97/1).

– Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 7. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of three twisted round bronze wires with loop-shaped ends (d = 6.4 × 5.9 cm; Pl. II/1) in association with forms Giesler 4, 11 b, with 3 lozenge-shaped appliqués, one bead, and one chain (Fodor 1996, 220, Fig. 1; Nepper 2002, 49, Pl. 16/17); M.10. Bracelet made of three twisted bronze bars, two of which form the loops (Pl. II/2) and the ends are rolled inside them /d = 6.3 × 6.75 cm; thickness = 1.6 cm (Fodor 1996, 224, Fig. 9).

– Homokmégy – Halom / M. 8. Two bracelets made through the twisting of three bronze wires (Pl. II/10) with loop-shaped ends / 7. 8 cm; 0.3 cm; d_{spiral} = 1.38 × 1.98 and 1.19 × 1.34 cm (Fodor 1996, 314, Fig. 5).

– Kál – Legelő / M. 35. Bracelet made of twisted wires, with loop-shaped ends, associated with a mushroom-shaped button and a bracelet Giesler 2 preserved in a fragmented state (Füredi 2003, 337, Fig. 5. Dating: middle / second third of the tenth century).

– Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45. Funerary inventory: plate bracelet with bent ends, type Giesler 2, ornamented, lozenge-shaped appliqué, knife, button Giesler 11 b, appliqués and twisted bracelet (Pl. III/10) made of bronze bars and with loop-shaped ends (Végh 1993, 57, Fig. 18/7).

– Letkés II / M. 89. Finger ring, rectangular in section, with thinned ends, in association with a twisted wire bracelet (Pl. III/7) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 118, Pl. LV/2).

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– Malé Kosihy / M. 231 (inf. III; phase II). Twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends (Pl. I/6) discovered on the right forearm, in combination with a string of beads and kauri shells, and one necklace 1 (Hanuliak 1994, 128, Pl. XLVIII A/3); M. 269 (F.-ad. I; phase I). String of beads and kauri shells, two disks/circular phalerae and one twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends (Pl. I/5), discovered on the right forearm (Hanuliak 1994, 130, Pl. LV A/ 4); M. 272 (F. ad II; phase II). On the right forearm archaeologists found a twisted bracelet with loops (Pl. I/4), associated with shape Giesler 37 (Hanuliak 1994, 130, Pl. LVI C/2); M. 489 (F. ad II; phase II). Twisted bracelet with one loop-shaped end / fragmentary, identified on the right forearm (Pl. I/3), shape Giesler 5 on the left forearm and a single string of beads and kauri shells (Hanuliak 1994, 137, Pl. XC/2). Except for the item in M. 269 that features in horizon I (920s–950s), the others have been identified in horizon II (950s–990s).

– Nyíregyháza – Felsőpázsit (Bakay 1965, 11, Fig. 13).

– Nitra – Zobor / M. 38. Funerary inventory: string of beads and two ornamented pendants, two finger rings, rings with S-shaped endings (8 items), shapes 1, 4, 5 and one bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. II/11) with loop-shaped ends (*Čaplovič 1954*, 12, Pl. IX/4; Kiss 1985, 316).

– Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 75. Twisted bracelet with loops, button 11 b, rosette-shaped button and ring 36 G (Hampel 1907, 184, Pl. 71/1; Kiss 1985, 317); M. 58. Bracelet made of twisted bronze bars with loop-shaped ends, shape Giesler 2 / made of ornamented plate, ornamented button, and appliqués (Hampel 1907, 181, Pl. 68/1; Kiss 1985, 317).

– Pol'ný Kesov. Bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. I/8) with loop-shaped ends / d = 7.1 cm; thickness = 0.2 cm (Točik 1992, 157, Fig. 99/1).

– Sárrétudvari – Hízoföld / M. 75 (inf. II). Bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. II/3) with loop-shaped ends, slightly deformed (Nepper 2002, 308, Pl. 244/13).

– Skačany. Bracelet consisting of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/10) with loop-shaped ends / d = 6.4 × 7.2 cm (Nevizánsky 2011, 165, Fig. 12/2).

– Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30. Funerary inventory: one simpler variant of Saltovo earrings, globular buttons (5 items), one "mushroom"-shaped button with decoration, Western-European coin (Louis the Pious / 814–840), chain with heart-shaped pendants, two disks, one plate bracelet with bent ends / ornamented and one bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. II/4) with loop-shaped ends (Fodor 1973, 34, Fig. 5/2; d = 8.8 cm, l_{loop} = 1 cm, L_{loop} = 1.8 cm).

– Szentes – Szentlászló / M. 48 (woman). Funerary inventory: ring 13, sharpening stone on the right forearm, while on the right arm archaeologists found a bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. II/9) with loop-shaped ends (Széll 1941, 235, Pl. IV/24; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Szob – Kiserdő / M. 37. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. III/5) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 27, Pl. X/7); M. 69. Funerary inventory: beads, finger ring / right hand, shape 17 a / skull cap area, while on the right forearm researchers found a bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. III/6) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 38, Pl. XXIII, XXII/18; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38 (woman). Funerary inventory: grape bunch – shaped ring, two rings 13, two finger rings ornamented with pentagrams, and one bracelet made of three twisted wires with loop-shaped ends / d = 7 × 7.1 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm (Bálint 1991, 93, Pl. XXXI/21; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Tiszabezdéd – Harangláb dűlő / M. 15. Twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends. The funerary inventory also contained one beads string, one buckle, a pair of horseback riding stirrups, bid, and buttons (Révész 2003, 157, Fig. 16/8; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8. Two bracelets made of twisted wires (Pl. III/11; Pl. IV/1) with loop-shaped ends / fragmentarily preserved (d = 6.9 × 7 cm), in combination with heart-shaped appliqués (Tóth 2014, 283sq, Pl. 122/7–8).

– Tiszavasvári – Nagy Gyepáros / M. 7. Twisted bracelet made of bronze bars with loops (d = 5.8 cm; thickness = 1–3 mm; Pl. IV/2), preserved in a fragmentary state, in association with one ring 13, one button 11 b, circular clothes buttons and double heart-shaped pendants (Tóth 2014, 155, Pl. 109/19).

According to B. Szöke, the bracelets made of twisted bronze wires with the open ends in the shape of loops identified in the Carpathian Basin can be dated to the first two thirds of the tenth century (Szöke 1962, 69). Z. Vaňa believes that the origin of these bracelets can be found among the ninth-century discoveries from Eastern Europe (Vaňa 1954, 65). According to the manner in which the

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ends have been made, two variants can be identified: one with loops and oval eye, and the other with circular eye. According to K. Bakay this shape is encountered in necropolises from group IV, dated to the second quarter of the tenth century (Bakay 1978, 141). The discoveries made in Bánov / M. 25, Bešeňov / M. 79 and Galanta – Papföld / M. 13 can be dated to the end of the first half of the tenth century (Rejholcová 1995, 79). Szabó Janos Gyózó dates this shape to the 920s–990s (Szabó 1978/79, 64, Fig. 7).

This type of bracelet is found in the funerary inventories in association with the shapes Giesler 4 (Čakajovce / M. 124, Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő – Büdöskút / M. 7, Nitra – Zobor / M. 38), Giesler 5 (Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Malé Kosihy / M. 489, Nitra – Zobor / M. 38), Giesler 13 (Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014, Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 13, Bánov / M. 25, Szentes – Szentlászló / M. 48, Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38), Saltovo earrings (Bešeňov / M. 79, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), Giesler 19 (Čakajovce / M. 475), Giesler 2 (Kál – Legelő / M. 35, Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 58, Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), Giesler 37 (Malé Kosihy / M. 272), Giesler 1 necklace (Čakajovce / M. 129, Malé Kosihy / M. 231, Nitra / M. 38), rings I–II (Čakajovce / M. 129, M. 258, M. 475, M. 651, Nitra / M. 38), rings with pentagram (Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38), disks / medallions (Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30, Malé Kosihy / M. 269), shape Giesler 17 a (Szob-Kiserdő/M. 37), Western-European coin (Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), buttons 11 a and b (Bánov / M. 25, Bešeňov / M. 79, Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30, Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 75, M. 58, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 7, Kál – Legelő / M. 35), lozenge-shaped appliqués (Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő – Büdöskút / M. 7, Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45), Giesler 10 round bell (Čakajovce / M. 475), stirrups (Eperjes / M. 4, Tiszabezdéd – Harangláb dűlő / M. 15), articulated bid (Eperjes / M. 4, Tiszabezdéd – Harangláb dűlő / M. 15), clay pot (Čakajovce / M. 124), rosette-shaped appliqués, beads (Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 and M. 13, Čakajovce / M. 124, M. 258, M. 475) and kauri shells (Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7; Čakajovce/ M. 124, M. 475; Malé Kosihy / M. 489).

The funerary inventories in Bešeňov / M. 79, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30 and Malé Kosihy / M. 269 allow one to admit the onset of looped bracelets in a late horizon of the old Hungarian environment in which elements of the Saltovo Culture still persisted. Most probably, their appearance among the jewelry items took place after the Hungarian communities have settled in the Danubians Basin. In funerary inventories they coexisted for a certain period in association with shape Giesler 5.

Looped bracelets were only used for a short period, between the middle and second half of the tenth century. They have been generally dated to the last three decades of the tenth century, as they disappeared from the funerary inventories at the latest in the beginning of the eleventh century.

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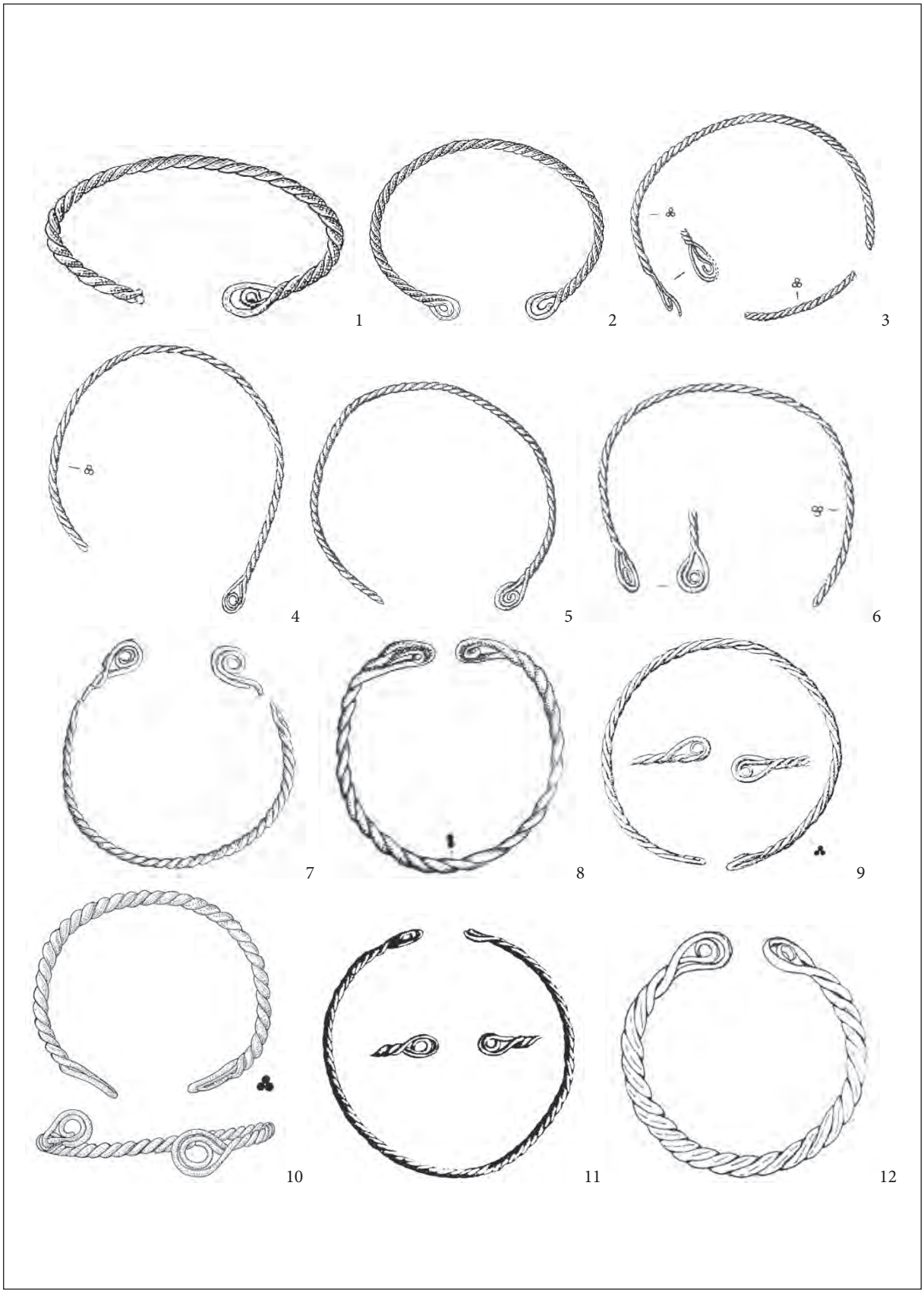


Plate 1. 1–2: Bešeňov (taken from Nevizánsky 1979); 3: Male Kosihy / M. 489 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 4: Male Kosihy / M. 272 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 5: Male Kosihy / M. 269 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 6: Male Kosihy / M. 231 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 7: Galanta – Papföld / M. 13 (taken from Točik 1992); 8: Poľný Kesov (taken from Točik 1992); 9: Bánov / M. 25 (taken from Točik 1968); 10: Skačany (taken from Nevizánsky 2011); 11: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 12: Bočar (taken from Stanojev 1989).

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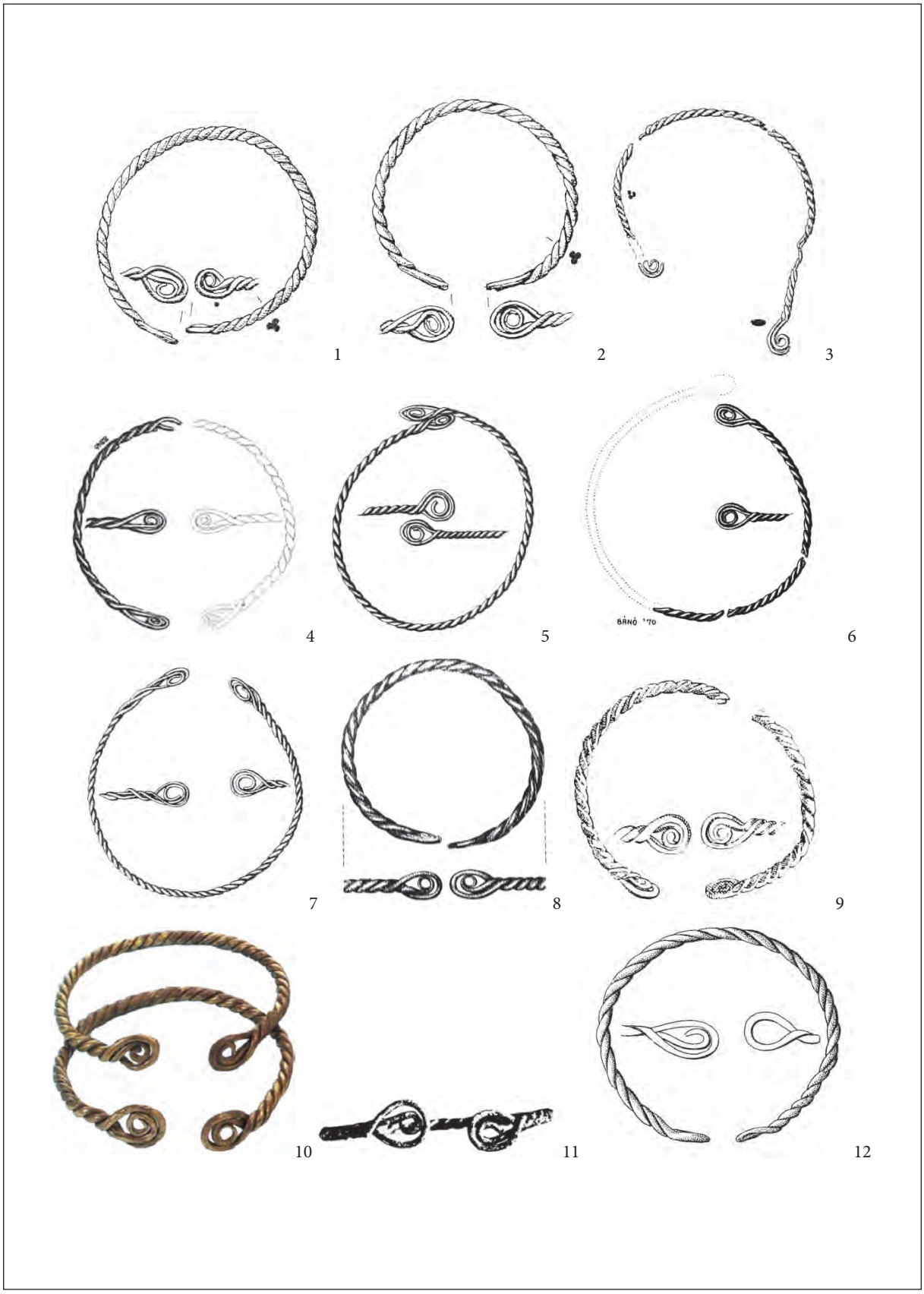


Plate 2. 1: Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 7 (taken from Nepper 2002); 2: Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 10 (taken from Nepper 2002); 3: Sarretudvari – Hizofold (taken from Nepper 2002); 4: Sóshartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30 (taken from Fodor 1973); 5–6: Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 (taken from Révész 2008); 7: Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 13 (taken from Révész 2008); 8: Dunaszeskco (taken from Kiss 1983); 9: Szentes – Szentlászló / M. 48 (taken from Széll 1941); 10: Homokmégy – Halom / M. 8 (taken from Fodor 1996); 11: Nitra – Zobor / M. 38 (taken from *Čaplovič 1954*); 12: Čakajovce / M. 124 (taken from Rejholcová 1995).

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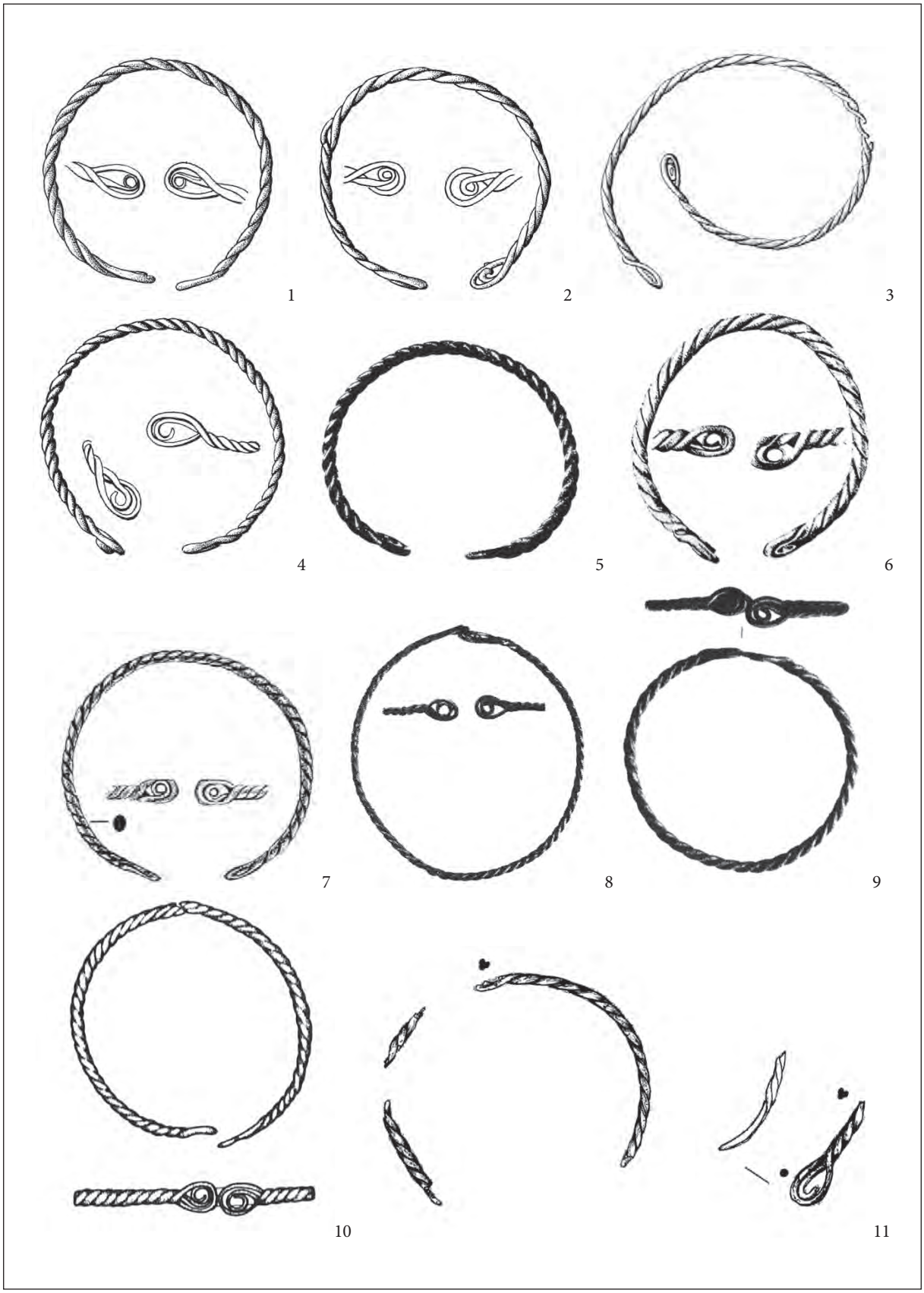
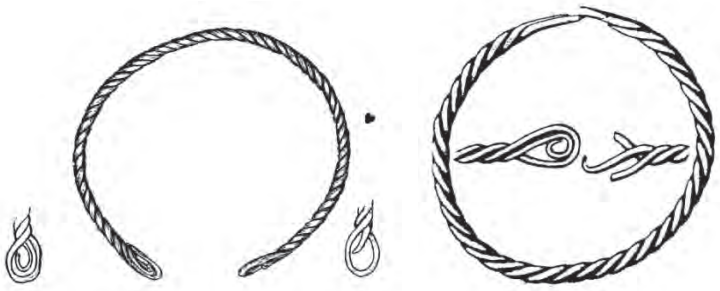


Plate 3. 1: Čakajovce / M. 124 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 2: Čakajovce / M. 258 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 3: Čakajovce / M. 475 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 4: Čakajovce / M. 651 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 5: Szob – Kiserdő / M. 37 (taken from Bakay 1978); 6: Szob – Kiserdő / M. 69 (taken from Bakay 1978); 7: Letkés II / M. 89 (taken from Bakay 1978); 8: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 9: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 10: Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45 (taken from Végh 1993); 11: Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8 (taken from Tóth 2014).

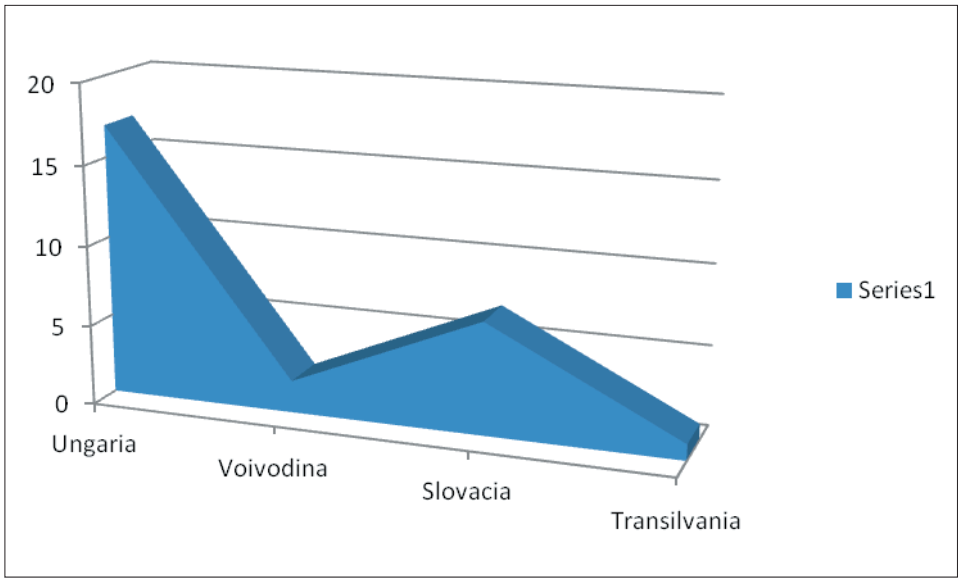
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Plate 4. 1: Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8 (taken from Tóth 2014); 2: Tiszavasvári – Nagy Gyepáros / M. 7 (taken from Tóth 2014); 3: Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7 (photo: Valentin Deleanu); 4: Diagram with the number of published necropolises where loop-ended bracelets have been found (Hungary: 17 necropolises/24 items; Vojvodina: 2 necropolises/4 items; Slovakia: 7 necropolises/16 items; Transylvania: 1 necropolis/1 item).

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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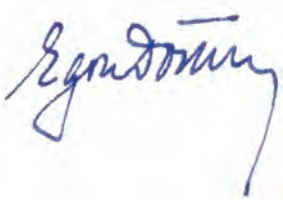
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Elites, Local Power Centers in the Chronicle of Anonymous and Archaeological Realities in the Area of Meseş Gate around the Year 1000[1]

Dan Băcueț-Crișan

Abstract: I have previously approached the topic of elites and local power centers in Transylvania and have suggested a number of criteria for the research methodology. One of the historical sources that make reference to the first Magyar incursions in Transylvania during the 10th century, *Gesta Hungarorum* or *the Chronicle of Anonymous*, is a significant document despite the fact that some specialists have expressed criticisms and have contested it. The local power centers mentioned in *the Chronicle of Anonymous* that had direct connections to *Porta Mesesina* are those led by *dux Menumorout* and *dux Gelou*. According to the chronicle, *Menumorout*'s duchy extended between the rivers Mureş, Tisa, Someş and Meseş Gate, while *Gelou*'s duchy (*Terra Ultrasilvana*) extended eastwards from Meseş Gate, inside the Carpathian Arch. My aim is not to take up the discussion of the chronicle, nor of the truth behind the characters and of the facts it describes. My goal here is to identify, on the basis of the archaeological remains/realities in the area of Meseș Gate the possible elements that can be attributed to an elite (or several elites) and local power centers that can be dated to the chronological period under investigation. Archaeological researches performed in the settlements, cemeteries, and fortifications from Sylvanian Basin, in the eastern part of which Meseş Gate is located, have revealed archaeological contexts and artifacts that suggest the existence of elite(s) and of local power centers.

Keywords: elite, power center, Meseş Gate, *The Chronicle of Anonymous*, archaeological realities.

Introduction

I have previously approached the topic of elites and local power centers in Transylvania and have suggested a number of criteria for the research methodology[2]. On that occasion I have also stated that the formation of the elites, in this case that of the early medieval ones, is an issue that must not be researched from a historical perspective alone, but also from a sociological point of view[3]. Sociology, through its own analysis and interpretative methods, can provide clarifications of certain aspects of life that cannot be discovered through archaeology[4]. The use of the term elite or elites has been often debated and specialists have concluded that both terms are correct since the elite(s) express on various levels of human society, i.e. on political, military, economic, religious and social levels[5].

Elites, Local Power Centers in *The Chronicle of Anonymous*

One of the historical sources that make reference to the first Magyar incursions in Transylvania during the 10th century, *Gesta Hungarorum* or *the Chronicle of Anonymous*, is a significant document[6] despite the fact that some specialists have expressed criticisms and have contested it[7]. The local power centers mentioned in *the Chronicle of Anonymous* that had direct connections to *Porta Mesesina* are those led by *dux Menumorout* and *dux Gelou*. According to the chronicle, *Menumorout*'s duchy extended between the rivers Mureş, Tisa, and Someş and Meseş Gate, while *Gelou*'s duchy (*Terra Ultrasilvana*) extended eastwards from Meseş Gate, inside the Carpathian Arch[8].

1 English translation: Ana M. Gruia. A Romanian version of this material has been published in Băcueț-Crișan 2015, 22–26.
2 Băcueț-Crișan 2012, 281–290.
3 Băcueț-Crișan 2014a, 105.
4 Băcueț-Crișan 2014a, 105.
5 Coenen-Huther 2007, 136, 159.
6 Alimov 2012, 91, 96.
7 See for example Kristó 1983, 132 and subsequent; Engel 2006, 39; etc.
8 Anonymus Notarius, 98–105.

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Fig. 1. Meseș Gate. Localization (taken from Băcueț-Crișan 2015).

My aim is not to take up the discussion of the chronicle, nor of the truth behind the characters and of the facts it describes. My goal here is to identify, on the basis of the archaeological remains/realities in the area of Meseș Gate the possible elements that can be attributed to an elite (or several elites) and local power centers that can be dated to the chronological period under investigation.

Archaeological Realities in Meseș Gate Area

The disappearance of the Avar Khaganate after the defeats it suffered in the battles against the Franks in the West and the Bulgarians in the East has generated a void of power in these areas, a fact that allowed for the formation of local elites and local rulers[9]. The onset of local power centers is the natural / normal outcome of the process of social differentiation inside the communities and of self-expression of the local elites and leaders[10].

The identified archaeological facts indicate the fact that Sylvanian Basin was on the periphery of the Gepidic world[11], outside the area inhabited by the early Avars[12], though the area controlled by the latter probably extended here as well during the Late Avar Era[13]. The first Slavic communities (the *Lazuri-Pișcolt horizon*) entered the area during the second half of the 6th century – first part of the 7th century; moving along the valleys of rivers Crasna and Zalău they reached close to Meseș Gate[14]. Other Slavic communities entered the area later and their presence is attested by the tumular cemeteries in Nușfalău and Someșeni-Cluj[15].

9 Madgearu 2001, 186–187; Cosma 2004, 101, 104; Alimov 2012, 87–88.
10 Băcueț-Crișan 2012, 287, 296; Băcueț-Crișan 2014a, 107, 117.
11 Stanciu 2011, 68.
12 Stanciu 2011, 87.
13 Stanciu 2002, 214.
14 Stanciu 2002, 216–217; Stanciu 2011, 314, 318.
15 Stanciu 1999, 263.

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The archeological researches performed in the settlements, cemeteries and fortifications in Sylvanian Basin, that includes Meseş Gate in its eastern margin, have stressed archaeological contexts and artifacts that suggest the existence of elite(s) and of local power centers.

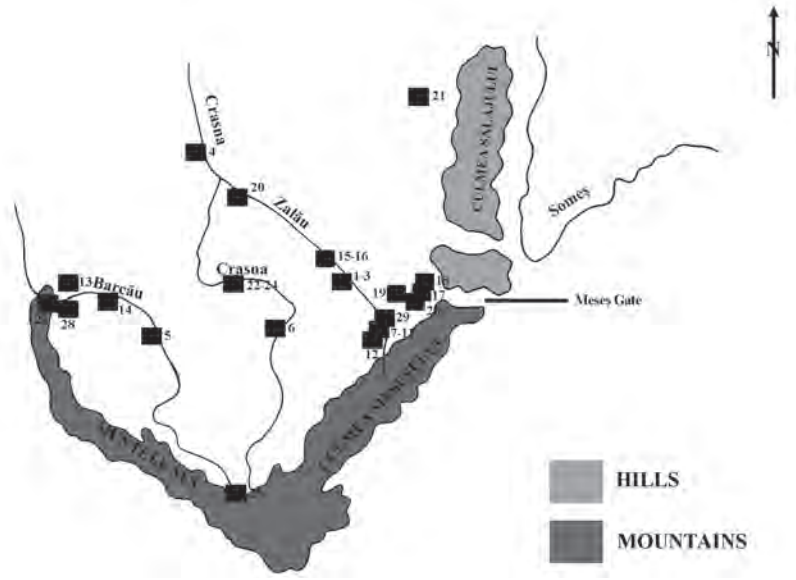


Fig. 2. Meseş Gate and Sylvanian Basin. Sites that can be dated between the 7th and 9th centuries where archaeological excavations have been performed (taken from Băcueţ-Crişan 2014).

The elements that could be taken into consideration in the case of settlements are buildings with a special ground plan, size, and structure (large size, several rooms) or buildings with a rich and diverse archaeological inventory or with rare types and shapes of artifacts[16].

For now, the only early medieval constructions from Sylvanian Basin with special characteristics related to ground plan and size have been identified in the settlement from Porţ "La baraj"[17]. Some of the archaeological inventories discovered in the buildings of the archaeologically researched settlements stand out through their shape and function: the iron elements of a bucket (Porţ "La baraj"), good-quality pottery made on the fast potter's wheel (Nuşfalău "Ţigoiul lui Benedek", Bobota "Pe vale/ Iertaş"), rare / special pottery shapes (Nuşfalău "Ţigoiul lui Benedek", Cuceu "Valea Bochii").

Weapons have always been the privilege of warriors and of the military elite(s). Axes and arrows can be included in this category. According to available data, axes have been discovered so far in Sylvanian Basin in Stâna[18], Ip "Dealul Bisericii"[19] and along Agrij Valley[20]. Thee are much more numerous arrows, 14 items found inside settlements (9 items) and fortifications (5 items). The archaeological sites where the axes and arrows have been discovered cover a chronological interval that extends from the middle of the seventh century until around the year 1000.

Analyzing the discoveries of arrows in Sylvanian Basin according to chronological stages, one notes the following situations:

– The arrows discovered in the settlements from Popeni "Pe pogor", Cuceu "Valea Bochii", Marca "Sfărăuaş" *I*, Aghireş "Sub păşune" (eighth-ninth century habitation) can be dated between the middle of the seventh century and the first half of the ninth century, a stage that characterizes the middle and late horizon of the Avar Khaganate.

– The arrows discovered in the settlement from Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator" can be dated during the first half of the tenth century, a stage after the Khaganate and before the entry of the Magyars in the area.

– The arrow discovered in the tenth-eleventh century habitation level in the settlement from

16 Băcueţ-Crişan 2014a, 111.
17 Matei, Băcueţ-Crişan 2011, 56.
18 Băcueţ-Crişan 2000, 578–579, Fig. II/2a-b.
19 Băcueţ-Crişan, Csók 2010, 273; Băcueţ-Crişan 2014, 46. Previously unpublished item.
20 Băcueţ-Crişan 2000, 577–578, Fig. II/1a-b.

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Aghireș "Sub păşune"[21] (maybe also the arrow from Giurtelecu Şimleului "Coasta lui Damian") can be attributed to the first arrivals of the Magyars in the area.

Following the geographical distribution of the early medieval arrows in Sylvanian Basin one notes the fact that they have been found in strategic locations along the main access routes (river valleys/courses), in the important crossing points, or in the power centers near them:

– Along the rivers Barcău and Crasna (or their effluents).

– In the area of some important crossing points/access ways: the settlement from Marca "Sfărăuaş" I – near the gorge through which the river Barcău leaves the last ramifications of the Plopiş Mountains; the settlements from Popeni "Pe pogor", Cuceu "Valea Bochii", Aghireș "Sub păşune" and the fortification in Ortelec "Cetate" near Meseş Gate.

– In or near power centers: I envisage the items from the fortification in Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator" (power center) and the one discovered in its proximity, in Giurtelecu Şimleului "Coasta lui Damian".

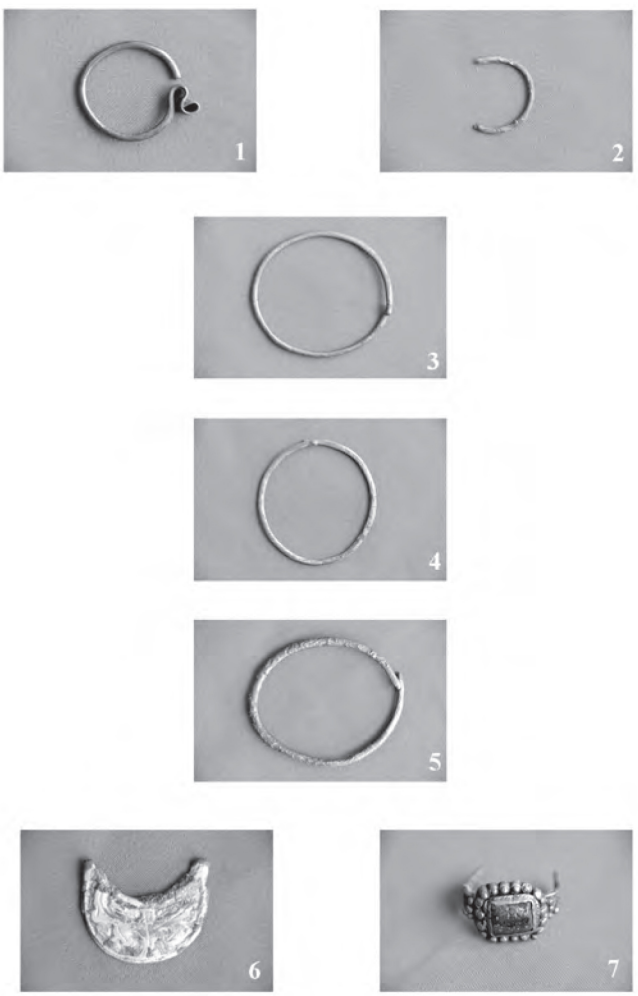


Fig. 3. Zalău "Valea Răchișorii/Pálvár". Artifacts discovered in graves (taken from Băcueț-Crișan 2014).

The deposition of horse bones in some of the graves in the tumular Slavic cemetery from Nuşfalău indicates the fact that the elite of this community took over certain funerary practices from the warrior

[21] On this occasion I would like to make the following note on a category of artifacts identified in the settlement from Aghireș "Sub păşune". I. Stanciu presumes that the clay "small breads" and "coils" from Aghireș "Sub păşune" are rolled and ended up, by chance, in the filling of some of the complexes dated to the 8th–9th, 10th–11th, and 13th–14th centuries and that their presence supports the existence of an early Slavic habitation on the spot or near by (Stanciu 2011, 267). I disagree on the basis of the following reasons: a. the closest early Slavic vestiges known so far are located 6 km away from the settlement in Aghireș "Sub păşune"; b. such artifacts ("small breads") have also been discovered in the vicinity, in the settlement from Zalău "Valea Mâții-Livada Veche" dated to the end of the 11th century / 12th century – the first half of the 13th century (Băcueț-Crișan *et al*. 2009, 24, Pl. 39–40, Pl. 47/1–2); c. the presence of these artifacts in the settlements from the Arpadian Period is not uncommon (Rusu 1988, Pl. 3/1, Pl. 4).

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Avar elite[22]. At the same time, due to the large size of some of the tumuli that form a separate group in the cemetery under discussion, specialists believe that the people buried inside them were members of that community's elite[23].

In the case of the cemetery from Zalău "Valea răchişorii/Pálvár" I have noted that the graves with coffins were grouped together, surrounded by those with simple graves. Jewelry items discovered in the graves are made of silver (3 items), silver-coated bronze (1 item), and bronze (4 items). Among them, the most out of the ordinary objects are the silver ring found in tomb M. 3/1989 and the crescent-shaped earring with vegetal decoration found in tomb M. 1/1989.

M. 1/1989 was the richest grave: its inventory included 3 bracelets and the crescent earring. It was followed by grave M. 3/1989 that contained the cabochon finger ring and one temple ring.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts, grave M. 1/2001 is extremely interesting; it is the grave of a child placed in a coffin from which all eight large iron cramps have been preserved. Their role was to strengthen the structure of the coffin[24]. Despite the fact that M. 1/2001 lacked a funerary inventory, I believe that the large number of iron cramps and their size indicate the importance of the deceased or its family among the members of the community that buried its dead there. Besides, even if the grave is poor, one cannot exclude the possibility that the religious procession was opulent and thus reflected the status of the individual and its family in that community[25].



Fig. 4. Zalău "Valea Răchişorii/Pálvár". Grave M. 1/2001. Iron cramps (taken from Băcueţ-Crişan 2015).

The cemetery in Zalău "Valea răchişorii/Pálvár" is located at the feet of Meseş Mountains, on a spot where people could control the passes over the mountain into Transylvania. One part of the funerary inventory found there and some of the noted archaeological situations can be connected to the presence of a social elite. Besides, Al. Madgearu has also noted the fact that the presence of certain rare artifacts in this cemetery, obtained from afar, can be connected to a certain degree of prosperity of the community in question[26].

Another objective contemporary to the events described in the *Chronicle of Anonymous* is the fortification in Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator" that can be dated to the first half of the tenth century[27]. The fortification is located on Măgura Hill, a height that dominates the entire Şimleu Basin and that had an essential role in controlling the access along Crasa Valley towards Zalău Valley and Meseş Gate. Its strategic position is undisputable and the construction of the fortification can only be explained by the existence of a political elite, of a local magnate who controlled, from this fortification, the surrounding area.

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22 Comşa 1961, 527.
23 Comşa 1961, 527.
24 Sanda Băcueţ-Crişan, Băcueţ-Crişan 2003, Pl. 72/1, Pl. 74.
25 Musin, Wołoszyn 2012, 690–691.
26 Madgearu 2001, 177.
27 Băcueţ-Crişan, Pop 2011, 312–313.

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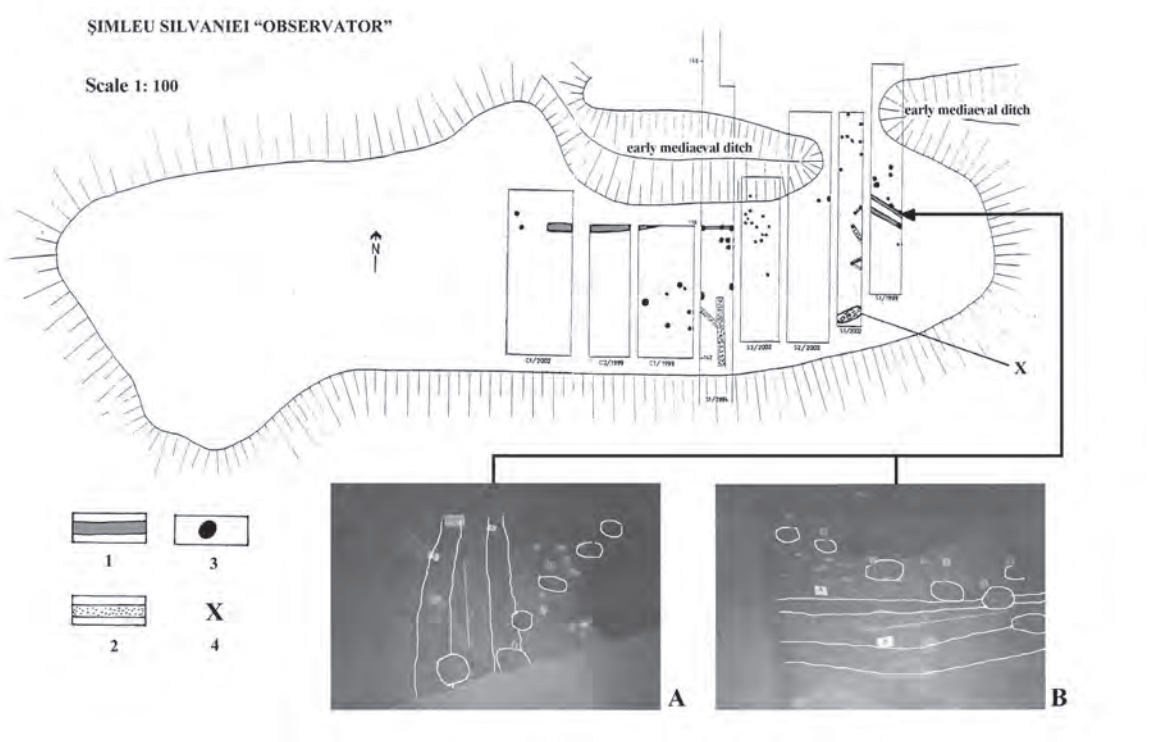


Fig. 5. Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator". The sector of the early medieval fortification (taken from Băcueţ-Crişan 2014).

If *dux Menumorout* was a real person, then the fortification in Şimleu Silvaniei "Observator" must have been part of his duchy as it was one of the power centers placed strategically in order to control the access ways[28], in this case Crasna Valley.

Another objective taken into consideration here is the fortification in Zalău "Valea răchişorii/ Pálvár". Though the archaeological excavations performed on the site have revealed a number of aspects related to the construction technique of the defensive elements[29], very few artifacts with a clear dating have been found. The construction of the fortification near the settlement and the cemetery might have had several reasons:

– the elements identified in the cemetery indicate the presence of a local elite that controlled the area.

– if the fortification was contemporary to the cemetery and the settlement (taking into consideration the analogies in the field of pottery), then it was the privilege of these elites, fulfilling the role of supervising/controlling access over Meseş Mountains.

– the fortification is not contemporary to the settlement and the cemetery and was built by the Magyars (after they burnt the settlement there) sometime during the second half of the tenth century.

– the fortification was destroyed during a strong fire caused either attacks of either the early Magyars or the Pechenegs.

Instead of conclusions

Naturally, one cannot state in all certainty that the discoveries described above belonged to an elite (or certain elites), but one can interpret the presence of some artifacts as an expression of some type of social stratification / differentiation / distancing inside the community (or communities), suggesting the possibility that some of these special elements belonged to the ruling elite(s).

[28] Another fortification that seems to contain artifacts typical to the 10th century is the one in Marca "Cetate". The fortification is strategically located on the left bank of River Barcău, as it exits the gorge of Plopiş Mountains (Băcueţ-Crişan 2014, 50–51).

[29] Besides the elements of the palisade, archaeological excavations performed there have also led to the identification of the remains of one of the towers that flanked the gate; this tower indicates the complexity and significance of the fortification in the area.

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Besides the archaeological evidence, the existence of the elite(s) and of local power centers during the historical stages before the Magyar conquest is also supported by later written sources that describe for example historical realities of the area during the eleventh century, between 1090 and 1093[30]. In this context, *Mesta* and *Nepocor*[31] are extremely important: they were two local rules who received privileges from King Koloman the Learned[32]. According to this written source, the *Mesta/Nepocor* family received the territory of *Bozia/Gemelchen*[33]. I disagree with Zs. Csók who supports the idea that the two rules received the domains on royal order in order to manage/supervise the area of the new border of the kingdom[34]; I believe that it was in fact an act of reconfirming / strengthening their rule, followed by an extension in the above mentioned area.

The facts described by the written source detailed above clearly indicate the existence of local rulers, members of an elite that had certainly formed before the Magyar conquest[35] and that continued to manifest itself inside the kingdom. One may presume that the Magyar kings used from the very beginning the local structures[36] and the local elite due to the influence it had over the local population.

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30 Csók 2012, 128. Z. Csók's approach is extremely interesting as it envisages the origins/bases of the organization/formation of the county of Crasna (a county that developed in Şimleu Basin, the western component of Sylvanian Basin), having an intuition on the possible continuity of some local elite(s) and structures.

31 DIR 1951, 229; Turcuş *et al* 2011, 242.

32 Csók 2012, 128.

33 *Terra Bozia* and *terra Gemelchen* are mentioned in 1090 (see Csók 2012, 128). The territory in question must have included human settlements (Pop 1985, 295). They should be located inside the borders of the present-day village of Plopiş (municipality of Plopiş), attested in 1227 under the name of *Bozia-Gelelchen* and *Gemelchem* while in 1342 it was mentioned as *Gumulchenus* (DIR 1951, 229; Suciu 1967, 46; Musca 1987, 203). Surface researches performed in the current territory of the settlement of Plopiş have led to the discovery in the spot called "Perimetru" (near the boundary with the village of Bozieş, municipality of Boghiş) of some pottery fragments that can be dated to the eleventh-eighth/ninth and 10th–13th centuries that indicate the presence of habitation in the area contemporary to the written source (Băcueţ-Crişan 2014, 136).

34 Csók 2012, 129.

35 In Barcău Valley, along Nuşfalău-Boghiş-Bozieş-Plopiş-Iaz sector one finds a large number of early medieval discoveries that might also suggest a high density of habitation (Băcueţ-Crişan 2014, Pl. 2). The continuity of the local elite in this area must not surprise, as it might have a tradition in the area if one thinks of the characteristics of some tumuli in the Slavic cemetery in Nuşfalău, a cemetery located at 3–4,5 km away from the current location of the villages of Bozieş and Plopiş. In the boundaries of the settlement of Plopiş, in Plopiş Mountains, one knows of the toponym of "Feldevari" (Földvár = earth fortification). Unfortunately, researches performed so far have not led to the identification of the site of this fortification.

36 Pop 1996, 130–131; Csók 2012, 127.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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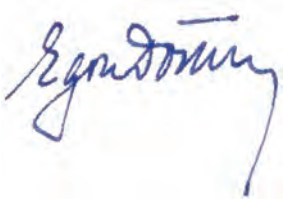
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The archaeological research state of the 9/10–11th centuries in Moldova (Romania). Some thoughts on funerary places and stray finds (axes)[1]

Erwin Gáll

Abstract: The archaeological research of the 10th–11th century Moldova is really backward for many reasons. For this reason, in this paper could only aim to set up a chronological order of the finds. The relative chronological system used in the Carpathian Basin and in parts of Bulgaria and in some aspects in whole Central-Eastern Europe is to be applied to the finds from Moldova, which has certain limitations and poses certain threats, but at the moment we cannot see a better point to start from. On the base of the relative chronological system used in other regions in the Eastern Europe we can classification the funerary places and the stray finds in 3 chronological groups. However, we have to emphasize that the funerary places/graves have been found in Eastern Moldova and the axes as stray finds, in the largest quantities, were found in Western Moldova. What does this archaeological data base mean? Does it indicate a difference in life style or manifestation a cultural difference? These are the great questions of the research in the future.

Keywords: Moldova (Romania), 9/10–11th centuries, funerary places, stray finds, axes.

Introduction

The archaeological research of the 10th–11th century Moldova[2] is really backward for many reasons[3]. Of course we do not to say that no there were not archaeological researches at all, as our list of the sites would refute this statement. But it can be said that even in Romania the archaeological research in the land of Moldova of the 9/10–11th centuries is the most left behind, not to speak of a comparison with the region of Central and Eastern Europe. On *Annex 1* the level of this research can be accurately traced research as far (clearly we cannot talk about cemeteries, only about graves and group of graves) the size of the excavation is concerned.

As far as the research level, standard of these excavations are concerned we have no data in the most of the cases (except for the sites of Probota and Holboca), not to mention the anthropological and archaeozoological analysis that apart from one case (Probota Grave 7[4]) are completely missing from the current analyzes. However, due to the lack of archaeological analyses there is no such chronological system as in the case of the Carpathian Basin concerning the cemeteries, let alone settlements. In the future there should be done more for the complex processing of archaeological resources as well as publishing the results.

We could assert our database primarily thanks to the efforts of two researchers (Victor Spinei and Dan Gheorghe Teodor), whose work it cannot be disregarded (see Annex 1 and Annex 2).

---

1 English translation: László Oláh, Erwin Gáll. Our short analysis aims to analyse the cemeteries and stray finds found in the territory of Moldova belonging to present Romania. We were forced to renounce to analyse the settlements, since they can be dated just within very broad limits of time. Dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the Romanian Academy.

2 Victor Spinei provides a good geographical description on the area east of the Carpathian Mountains: Spinei 1985, 13–44.

3 Among these reasons one could mention the uninterested attitude of the experts and the ethnicizing point of view dictated by mainstream science policy. Boia 1997, 76, 123–125. It follows from these reasons that no archaeological synthesis comprising this region and comparing with region of Muntenia/Greater Wallachia has been published so far. Ioniță 2005. The new funerary sites are Păulești (1 grave) and Strejnicu (1 grave). Frânculeasa *et al*. 2012, 139–163.

4 'Studiul antropologie, făcut de către prof. Olga Necrasov, a stabilit că scheletul omenesc din acest mormînt prezintă caractere mongoloide'. Zaharia, Zaharia 1962, 605.

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Theoretical approaches

If the issue of 'ethnic' identity is called 'hot potato' by some sociologists (who can study the manifestations of this horizontal identity in real life)[5], the judgement of this issue is obviously even more problematic in the case of archaeology[6]. The possibilities to identify 'ethnic' identities in the distant past are limited and what we are interested in, namely their connection with the archaeological sources and the possibility to detect them, are even more relative. Therefore I am skeptical about the attempts made by historians who used archaeological finds to support their historical constructions. This sceptical and careful attitude is even more relevant in the case of the Moldova finds from the 9th/10th and 11th centuries, whose research (see Annex 1) shows a lot of deficiencies. Therefore this paper could only aim to set up a chronological order of the finds.

The analysis

This short analysis of ours cannot be comprehensive due to the present state of research. Therefore we would like to concentrate on some important aspects. First of all, the relative chronological system used in the Carpathian Basin and in parts of Bulgaria and in some aspects in whole Central-Eastern Europe is to be applied to the finds from Moldova, which has certain limitations and poses certain threats, but at the moment we cannot see a better point to start from. To give an example of these: bits with the single-piece bar are dated to the second part of the 10th century in the Carpathian Basin, but it is questionable whether we can date all the finds of this type similarly east of the Carpathians?

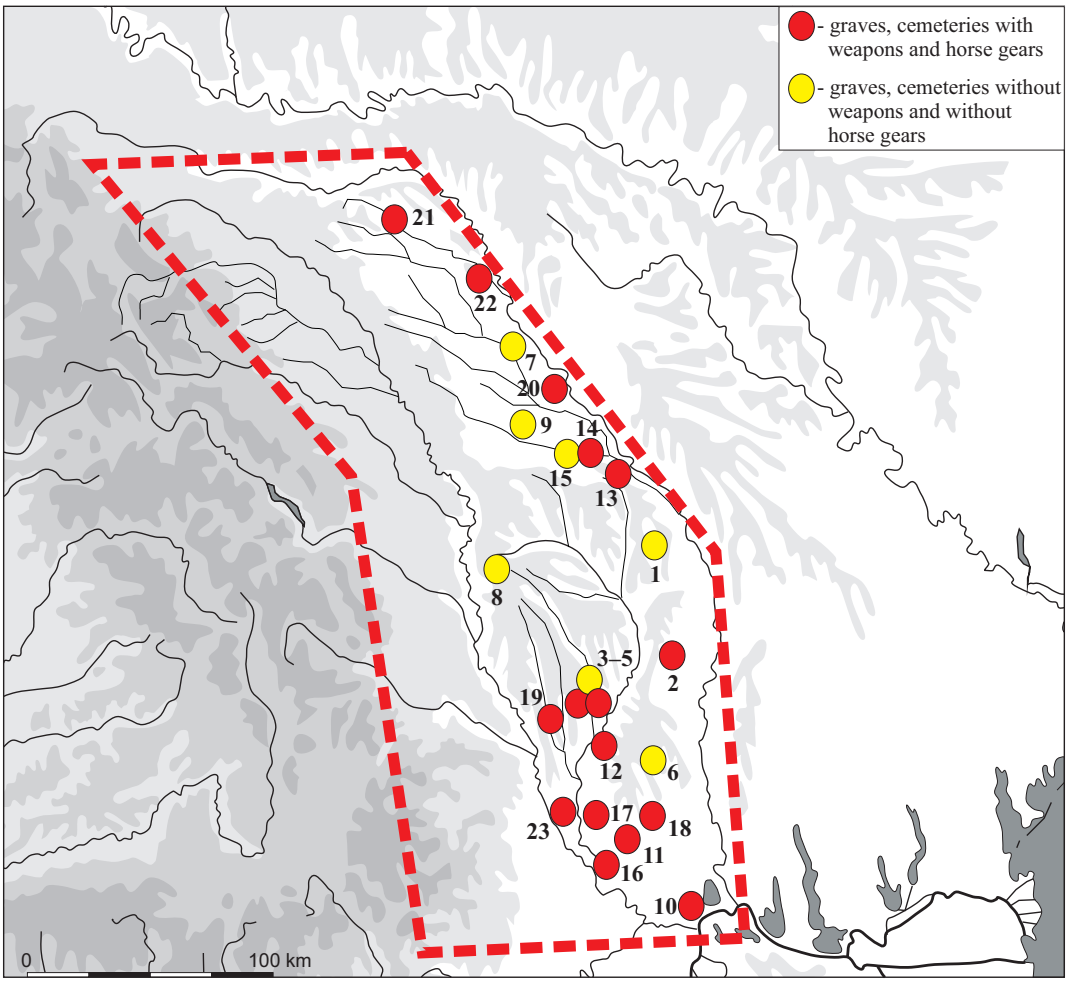


Fig. 1. The burial sites in Moldova in 9/10th–11th centuries (for the numbering of the sites see Annex 1).

5 Malešević 2004, 1.

6 According also to Sebastian Brather, archaeology cannot be used to identify 'ethnic' groups, which opinion the author of these lines can only agree with. Brather 2002, 152–156.

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In the first step, we tried to give an overall review of the graves and cemeteries whose documentation is available for us. It must be emphasized that no cemetery has been excavated and the biggest burial site contains only 11 graves! The situation is not only complicated by the fact that we can just talk about the findings of small excavations, but as the finds excavated in those cemeteries or graves have not been published, some of them cannot be dated exactly or in some cases they cannot be dated at all due to a lack of data. Based upon the dates in the table below, it must be stated that these burial finds do not constitute a unified category.

This review of research history makes us emphasize the most important advice: we would like to warn everyone not to set up any historical hypothesis due to the present state of the researches. The elements of dating are first of all the weapons and horse gears, respectively some various types of the jewellery.

There are 4 sites that can be dated to the 10th century generally. 6 sites can be dated to the second half of the 10th century and 7 sites can be dated to the 11th century. There is a find that cannot be dated with certainty and in 6 cases we have no data at all.

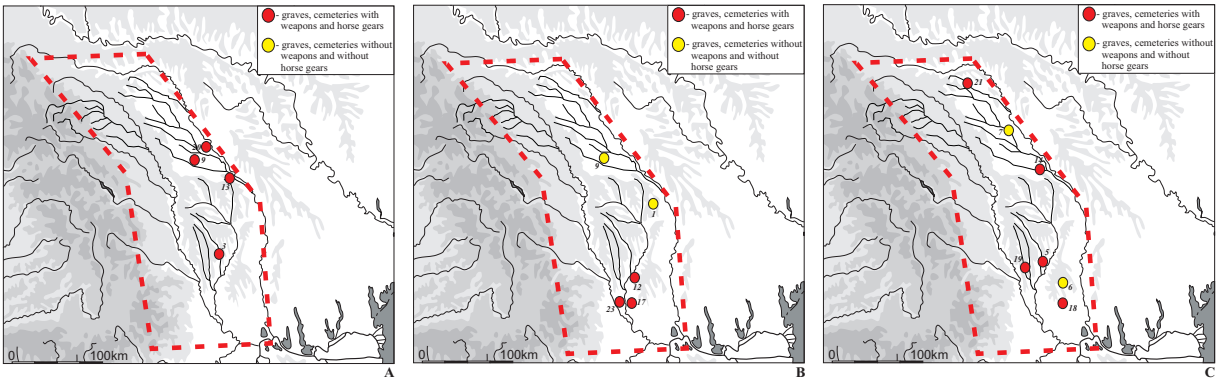


Fig. 2. The burial sites in Moldova: A. 10th century; B. second half of the 10th century; 11th century (for the numbering of the sites see Annex 1).

For the 10th century the most important elements of dating are the pear-shaped stirrups with asymmetrical rectangular strap loop (Grozești)[7], (Pl. 2/10) iron bits with rectangular sectioned sidebars (Grozești) (Pl. 2/7)[8], rhomboid- and deltoid arrowheads (Grozești, Probota) (Pl. 2/1–6, 9)[9], knifes (Grozești, Probota) (Pl. 1/6, Pl. 2/8), quiver (Probota) (Pl. 1/5)[10], simple lock rings (Probota, Bârlad "Parcul de odihnă") (Pl. 1/1–2, pl. 4/6)[11], rattlers (Bârlad "Parcul de odihnă") (Pl. 4/1–5)[12], lyre shaped buckle (Erbiceni)[13].

The elements of material cultures which characterized the second half of the 10th century and first half of the 11th century are: buttons (Arsura) (Pl. 4/1–6)[14], earrings (Arsura) (Pl. 4/7–8)[15], bows (Banca) (Pl. 3/Grave 1: 1–4, Grave 2: 1–2)[16], arrowheads (Banca) (Pl. 3/Grave 1: 5–6, Grave 2: 5–7)[17], little circle disc (Banca) (Pl. 3/Grave 1: 10–11)[18], bits with single piece bar (Grivița-NV satului, Matca, Umbrărești) (Pl. 2/1)[19].

---

7 Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 29/10. Type *Pe2a1* after Gáll 2015, Pl. 1/2a1 dated in the first part of the 10th century. Another references: Révész 1996, 43–46.

8 Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 29/7. Type 3b after Gáll 2013, Vol. II, 324. táb.

9 Zaharia, Zaharia 1962, Fig. 8/3–5; Spinei 1985, Fig. 29/1–6, 8.

10 On the structure of the quivers in the 10th century, see: Révész 1985, 35–53.

11 Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 27/6; Szőke 1962, 35; Révész 1996, 79–80. Types 1a–1b after Gáll 2013, Vol. II, 307. táb.

12 Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 21/1–5. On the rattlers in the Carpathian Basin: Szőke 1962, 59–61; Kovács 1998, 150–151, 153, 32. jegyzet.

13 Nițu et al. 1959, 536, Fig. 6/4. For their datings, see: Révész 1989, 513–541.

14 Spinei 1985, Fig. 14/1–6.

15 Teodor 1968, 237–238, Fig. 25/1–2; Spinei 1985, Fig. 14/7–8. For their datings, see: Szőke 1962, 46; Giesler 1981, 120–124; Gáll 2013, Vol. I, 666.

16 Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 236, Fig. 1/1–5.

17 Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 236, Fig. 1/12, 15–18.

18 Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 236, Fig. 1/8–9.

19 Spinei 1985, 113, 118, Fig. 30/9, fig. 31/12; Spinei 2009, Fig. 32/9. Type 2a after Gáll 2013, Vol. II, 324. táb.

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For the 11th century the most important elements of dating are the cast, square sectioned bracelets (Bârlad "Moara lui Chicoș") (Pl. 5)[20], openworked pendant ornaments (Berești, Todireni) (Pl. 4/1–2, pl. 4/1–3)[21], twisted finger ring (Holboca) (Pl. 1/12)[22], twisted bracelet (Călărași)[23], arrowheads (Holboca) (Pl. 1/9–11), quiver (Holboca) (Pl. 1/1–3)[24], bow (Holboca) (Pl. 1/4–8)[25], iron cauldron (Pogonești) (Pl. 5)[26], bits with single piece bar (Bârlad "Moara lui Chicoș")[27], simple bridle bit (Pogonești)[28]. As we mentioned, the bits with single piece bar are dated to the second part of the 10th century in the Carpathian Basin, but it is questionable if we can apply similarly east of the Carpathians? However, we have to mention that in Muntenia/Greater Wallachia also were dated in/from the second half of the 10th century, but on the base of the finds in the Carpathian Basin[29]. So this is the paradoxal situation.

Geographically the burial sites are clustered along the lower reaches of the River Siret and the River Prut (Annex 1: sites 2, 3–5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 23), and the upper and middle reaches of the River Prut (Annex 1: 1, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22). At the moment we know that weapons and horse gears have been found in 16 out of the 23 burial sites, so it can be stated that the burials of that age were characterized by weapon furnishings and the symbolization of horses, even though the present stage of research is so poor. The weapons found in the graves are bow bones, the iron parts of quivers and arrow heads. The other weapons are missing from the graves in Moldova.

We need to say something about one aspect of the burial customs, which in many cases were misinterpreted, namely their orientation. The W-E orientation evaluated as *'Christian orientation'*[30] kind of orientation is in fact characterizing all the unearthed burials from the territory of Moldova, regardless of whether we are speaking about horse-armed or unarmed graves is, even more for example the burial without weapons of Erbiceni "Dealul Cimitirului" has N-S orientation.

As can be seen, the burial sites have been found in all cases in the eastern half of Moldova, between the Prut and the Siret. So far we have no find excavated west of the River Siret, which will have to be explained in the future. In conclusion we may say that pagan customs in the 10th century continued to be practiced in 11th century. On the concrete aspects of Christianity (primarily the *churchyards*) in the funerary rites in Moldova in the 10–11th centuries we can not talk.

In the framework of our chronological charts we tried to illustrate the possibilities of dating the sites dated using the dating methods that are used in the Carpathian Basin, with the remark that all of this should be checked and improved with 14C's analysis in the future (see also Pl. 5).

The archaeological finds are completed with an object category that no one has drawn attention to so far, namely axes (Annex 2). Axes are completely missing from the finds excavated in the cemeteries, and an axe was found only in one grave in Wallachia too (București-Tei)[31], respectively two in Republic of Moldova/Bessarabia (Echimăuți, Orheiul Vechi)[32]. However, a great number of axes have been found as stray finds and in depots that can be dated to the 9/10–11th centuries. But they do not cover the same region as the graves described above and they have mainly been found in Western Moldova, west of the River Siret as is indicated on our map. In connection with these items that can be classified into three categories, the question may arise as to what can account for their geographical distribution (see Pl. 6–8).

---

[20] Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 31/3–4. For their datings see: Szabó 1978–1979, 19, 31, 12. ábra; Giesler 1981, 120–124, Taf. 53; Type 2d after Gáll 2013, Vol. II, 311. táb.

[21] Spinei 1985, 110–111, Fig. 27/9–11, 13.

[22] Nestor et al. 1952, 96, 108. For their datings see: Szőke 1962, 97; Giesler 1981, Taf. 53. In the Transylvanian Basin: Gáll 2013, Vol. I, 695.

[23] Teodor 1997, 62. Their chronologycal analyses, see: Giesler 1981, 121–124, 137–151.

[24] Nestor et al. 1952, 96, 108. We can date the circle decorated quiver plates in the Carpathian Basin to the second part of the 10th century. Gáll 2013, Vol. I, 735.

[25] Nestor *et al.* 1952, 96, 108.

[26] Spinei 1985, 115, Fig. 34/12.

[27] Spinei 1985, 115, Fig. 30/8.

[28] Spinei 1985, 115, Fig. 30/8.

[29] Ioniță 2005. In the Carpathian Basin an analysis on this bit type, see: Petkes 2012, 231–246.

[30] For example: Teodor 1997, 39, 62.

[31] Morintz, Rosetti 1959, 11–47.

[32] Teodor 2003, Fig. 1.

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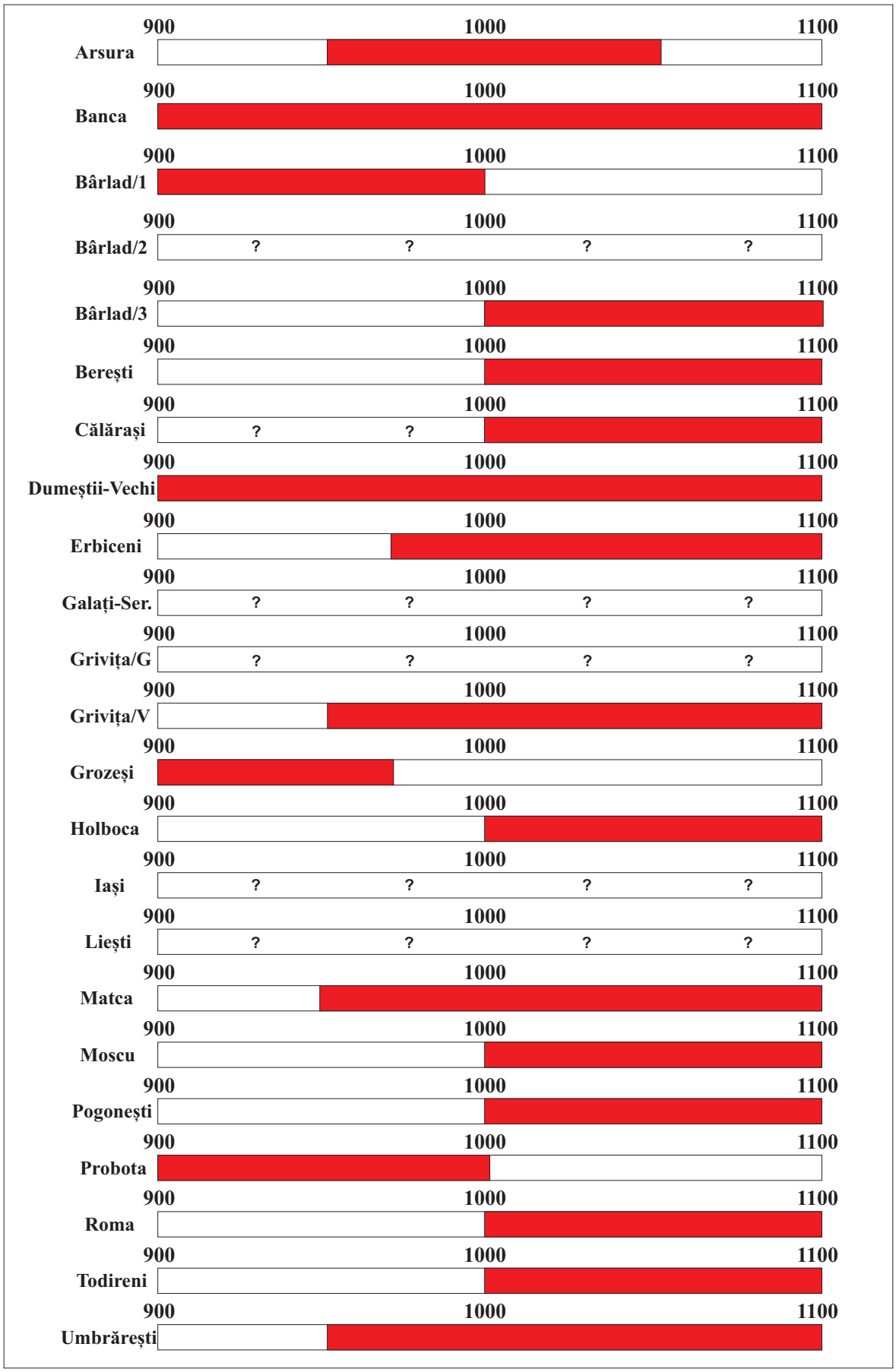


Fig. 3. The relative chronology of the cemeteries and the stray finds in the 10–11th centuries in Moldova as result of our analyses.

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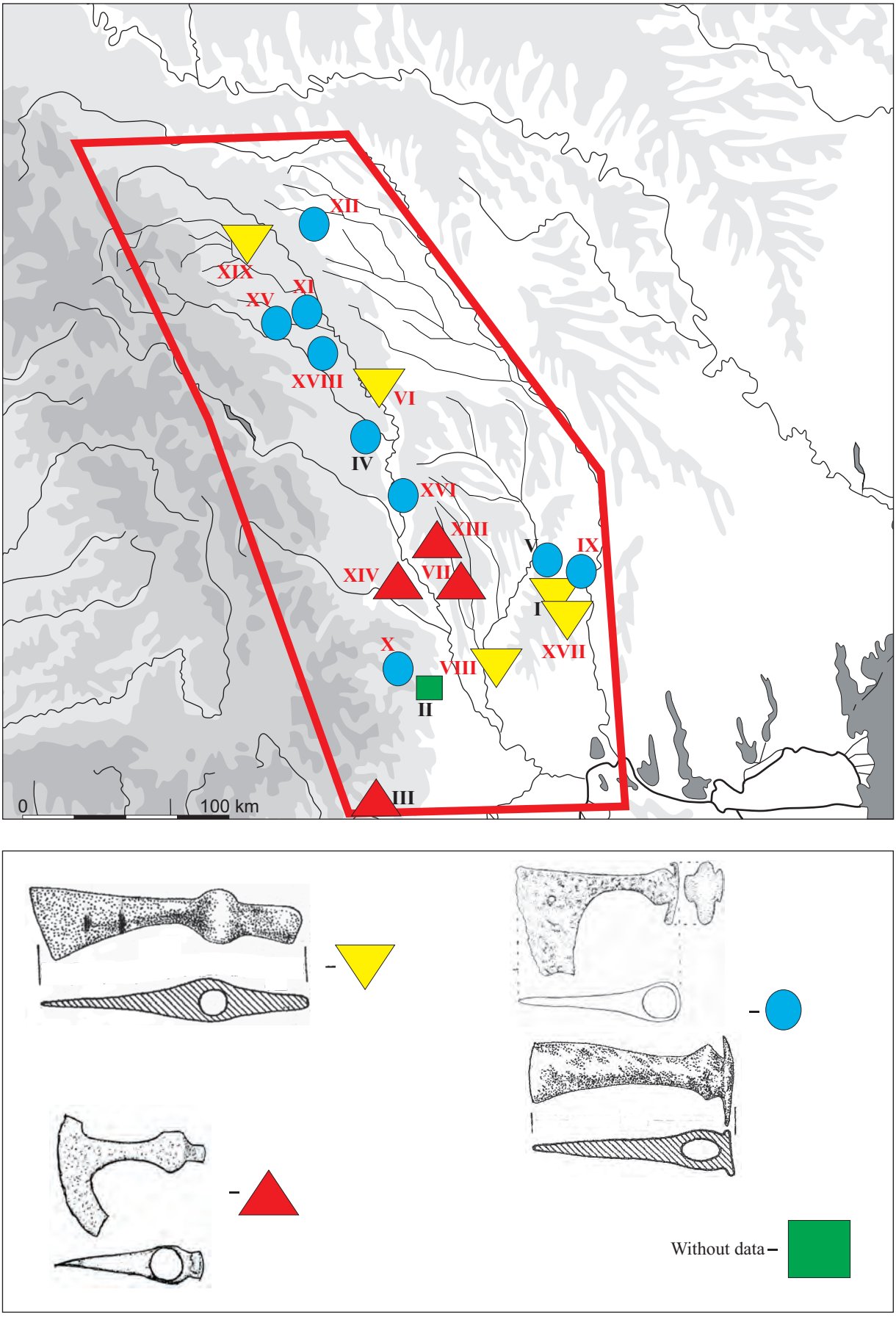


Fig. 4. The area covered by 10th–11th centuries axes in the territory of Moldova (for the numbering of the sites see Annex 2).

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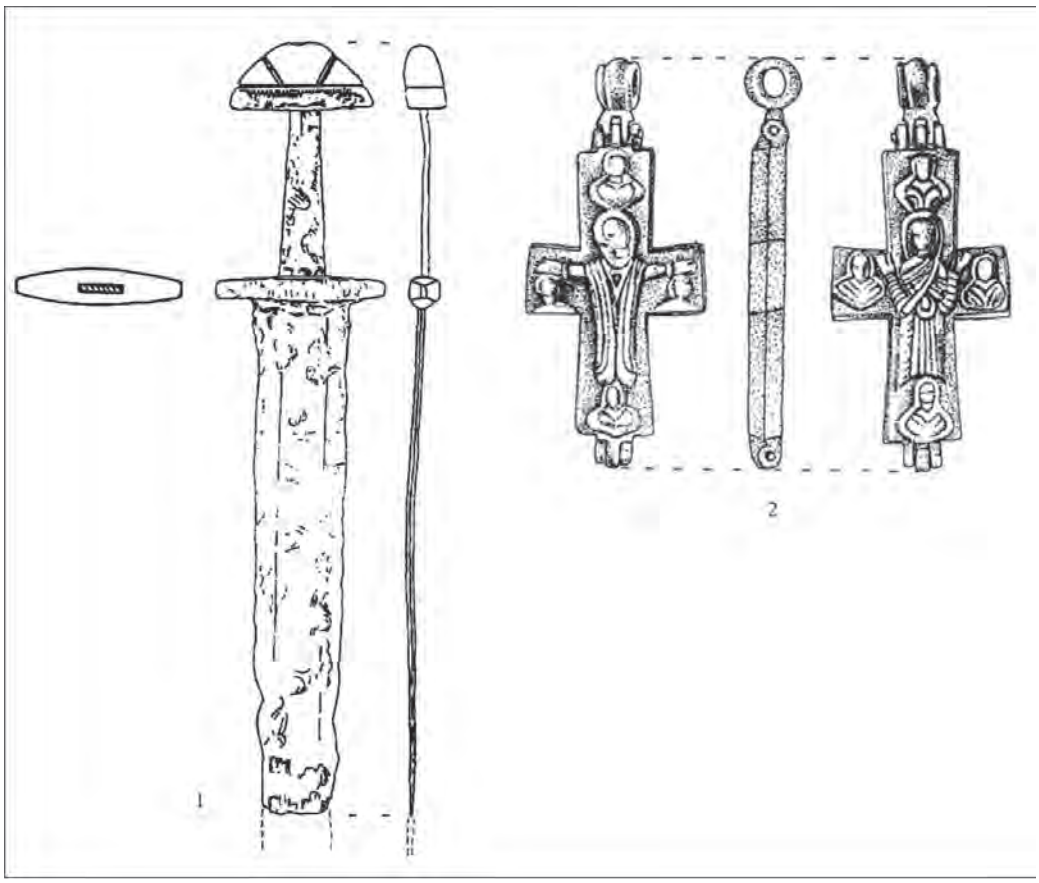


Fig. 5. 1. Pașcani; 2. Șuletea (after Spinei 2009, Fig. 9/13, Fig. 21/1).

Taking into consideration the fact that axe with a handle support (Pl. 6/3–4, Pl. 7/1–3, Pl. 8/2–3, 5) is known from the territory of the Kievan Rus' and Scandinavia in great numbers shows that in the future a greater emphasis should be laid on the research of the connection of these two areas[33].

This is also underlined by such finds as the sword of type Petersen S or Geibig combination type 11 found near Pașcani[34]. The cross dating from the 10th–11th centuries found in Șuletea underline the southern influences, respectively commercial relations[35].

Conclusions

1. Due to the present stage of research, no exact deductions can be made based upon the cemeteries. The fact that cemeteries have only been registered in Eastern Moldova raises questions.

2. In connection with the graves with or without weapons we have no documentation to construct a Christian or a pagan world. To be more exact, based upon these 10th–11th centuries cemetery finds neither of them can be supposed. It is useless to seek Christians until the signs of Christianity such as a church appears.

3. Most graves excavated so far are oriented W-E (also most graves with weapon and horse furnishings), but some graves without weapon furnishing are oriented N-S with lyre shaped buckles in them. From all this it can also be concluded that W-E orientation burials often mentioned in the archaeological literature should not be automatically assessed as 'Christian', because this orientation in fact it is typical for the great majority of the era's weapons/horse and without weapons/horse graves in the whole Central and Eastern Europe.

4. The fact the cemeteries/graves have been found in Eastern Moldova and axes in the largest quantities in Western Moldova begs the question: what does this archaeological data base mean? For

[33] They were used also in the areas of north-western Russia, Poland, Estonia, East Prussia from the beginning of the 11th century. Paulsen 1956, 27.

[34] Spinei 2009, Fig. 9/13. On the dating of this sword type, see: Petersen 1919, 182; Geibig 1991, 54–56, 144, Abb. 39.

[35] Spinei 2009, Fig. 21/1.

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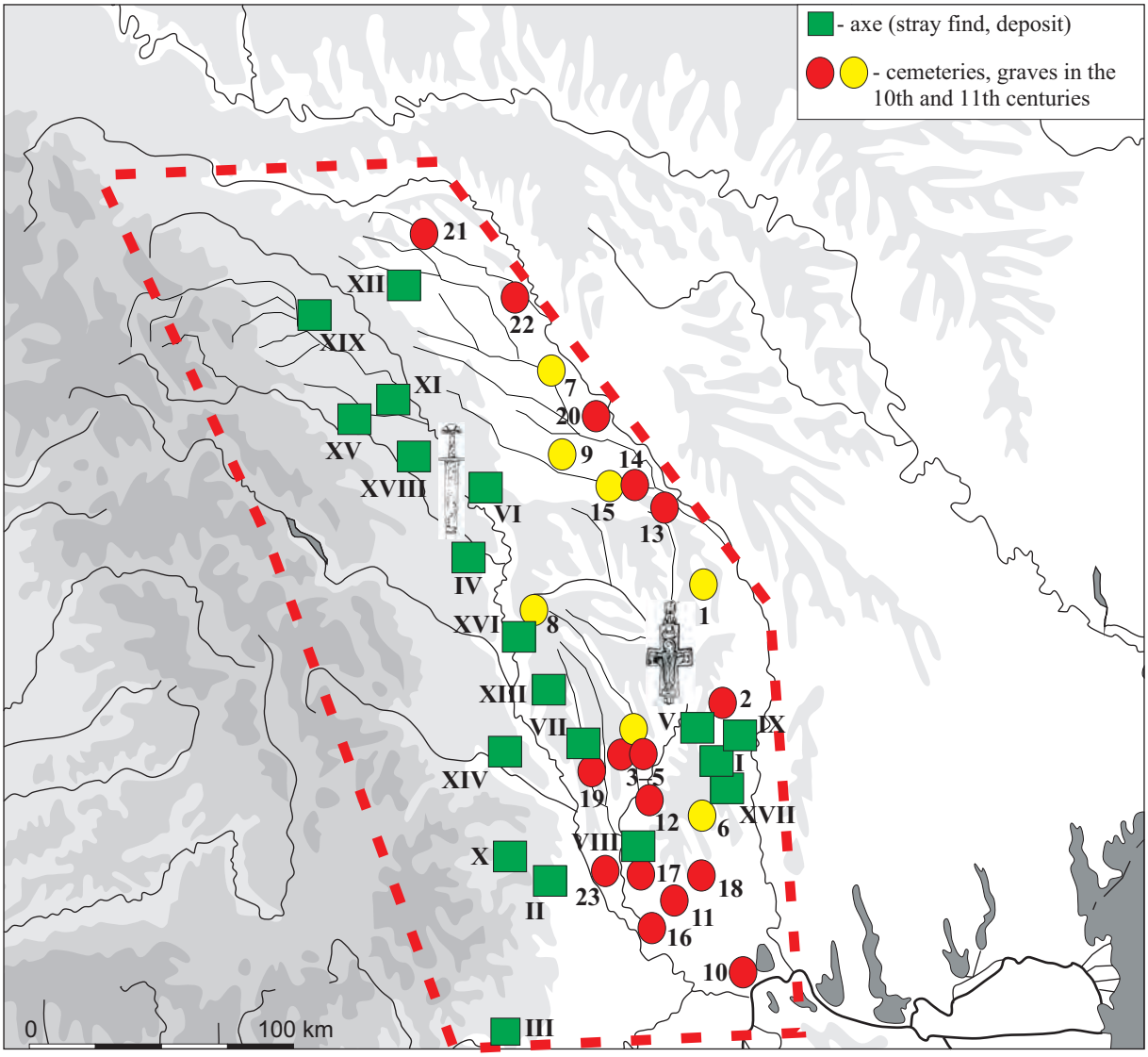


Fig. 6. 10th–11th centuries burial sites and the finds containing axes (for the numbering of the sites see Annex 1 and Annex 2).

sure, a significant parts of the axes were found in the area of Subcarpathians, so there are easily noticeably topographical differences that can be observed between the geographical occurrence of these two groups. Does it indicate a difference in life style or manifestation a cultural difference? It would be important to clarify, at least partially if these axes derive from a settlement or from grave annexes. These are the great questions of the research in the future.

5. There were lot of questions in the history of the research about the 'eastern Hungarian'[36] of 9th century. In this regard, in the Hungarian archaeology occurred ideas that there are known finds from the territory of Moldova characterized as 'Hungarian finds' that were dated at the end of the 9th century respectively to the 10th century (Grozeşti, Probota Grave 7 and from Wallachia, Bucureşti-Tei)[37]. From these finds only one – the Probota Grave 7 – was explored by a specialist, and on the basis of the partial horse burials nature of the graves they thought it is 'Hungarian' kind of burial. However, this is far from being a conclusive evidence[38], as the unearthed attachments from the grave neither count as evidence.

[36] Türk 2010, 262–306.

[37] A.H. 1996, 438–439.

[38] Partial horse burials (type Bálint II) (Bálint 1969, 107–114) are known not only in the Carpathian Basin, but also from the territory of Bulgaria, respectively in the case of Saltovo-Maiaki culture burials as well. On these problems, see: Türk 2010, 283, Note 198 with bibliography.

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6. Finally, a thought from Moldova towards the Carpathian Basin! In our opinion, to search for 'conquering Hungarians'[39] in the 10th century in Moldova or in Wallachia is similar to the search for the grave of Attila, Bayan or Árpád at the moment in the Great Plain. We can identify burials as those of the 9th–10th centuries 'Hungarians' if we want to! But can we do this?...

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Annex 1. *The list of the necropolises in Moldova (10–11th centuries)*

Funerary site (with bold: cemeteries with weapons and harness)	**County**	**no. of the graves**	**with weapon, horse and/or harness**	**Orientation**	**Dating**	**Bibliography**
1. Arsura-*Cetățuia Mogoșești* (Pl. 4/1–8)	Vaslui	11		W–E	the second half of the 10th century/first half the 11th century	Teodor 1968, 237–238; Teodor 1997, 39.
2. Banca-*Gara* (Pl. 3)	Vaslui	2	X	W–E	the second half of the 10th century/ 11th century	**Spinei 1985, 110; Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 236, Fig. 1.**
3. Bârlad-*Parcul de odihnă* (Pl. 4/1–6)	Vaslui	1		?		Spinei 1985, 111, Fig. 27/6.
4. Bârlad- *Dealul Țuguieta*	Vaslui	?	X	?	10th century (?)	Spinei 2009, 285, Fig. 4.
5.*Bârlad-*Moara lui Chicoș	Vaslui	?	X	?	the end of the 10th century/11th century	Spinei 1985, 111, Fig. 30/8, fig. 31/3–4.
6. Bereşti-*Râpa Sârbilor* (Pl. 4/1–2)	Galaţi	?		?	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 1985, 111, Fig. 27/9–10.
7. Călăraşi-*Primărie*	Botoşani	1		W–E	11th century	Teodor 1997, 62.
8. Dumeştii Vechi-*marginea de nord-vest a satului*	Vaslui	1		NW–SE	10th–11th centuries	Teodor 1970, 114–115, Fig. 7/2.
9. Erbiceni-*Dealul Cimitirului*	Iași	1		N–S	the second half of the 10th century/ 11th century	Niţu et al. 1959, 536, Fig. 6/4; Teodor 1978, 79, Fig. 44/3.
10. Galați-*Seromgal*	Galați	2 and other graves (?)	X	?	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 2009, 285, Fig. 4.
11. Griviţa	Galați	4	X	?	10th–11th centuries (?)	Spinei 2009, 285, Fig. 4.
12. Griviţa-*NV satului* (Pl. 2/1)	**Vaslui**	**1**	**X**	**WNW–ESE**	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 27/6.
13. Grozești-*teritoriul satului* (pl. 2/1–10)	Iaşi	1	X	?	first half of the 10th century	**Spinei 1985, 113, Fig. 29/1–10.**
14. Holboca-*Movilă* (Pl. 1/1–12)	Iaşi	2	X	W–E	first half of the 11th century	**Nestor et al. 1952, 96, 108; Spinei 1985, 114, Fig. 29/1–10.**
15. Iaşi-*Fabrica de cărămizi*	Iaşi	1		?	9/10th–11th centuries	Teodor 1997, 104.
16. Liești	Galați	?	X	?	9/10th–11th centuries	Spinei 2009, 285, Fig. 4.
17. Matca	Galați	1	X	?	9/10th–11th centuries	Spinei 2009, 285, Fig. 4.
18. Moscu	Galați	1	X	?	11th century	**Spinei 1985, 114, Fig. 31/14, fig. 49/3.**
19. Pâhnești	Vaslui	3		W–E	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 1985, 109–110; Spinei 2009, 283–284.
19. Pogonești	Vaslui	1	X	?	11th century	**Spinei 1985, 115, Fig. 27/7–8, fig. 30/7.**
20. Probota-*Moșanca* (Pl. 1/1–6)	**Iași**	**1 (+1?)**	**X**	W–E	**10th century**	Zaharia, Zaharia 1962, 603–605.
21. Roma	Botoșani	4	X	?	9/10th–11th centuries	Spinei 2009, 286, Fig. 4.
22. Todireni-*vatra satului* (Pl. 4/1–3)	Botoșani	2	X	?	11th century	Spinei 1985, 117, Fig. 27/11–13.
23. Umbrărești	Galați	1	X	?	the second half of the 10th century/first half the 11th century	Spinei 1985, 118, Fig. 31/5–13.

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***Annex 2**. The list of the axes in Moldova (9/10–11th centuries)*

Archaeological sites	County	Character of the find/finds	Dating	Bibliography
I. Bârlăleşti-*Stanţia* (Pl. 6/1)	Vaslui	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Coman 1980, 30, Fig. 154/1.
II. Câmpineanca-*Via I.A.S.*	Vrancea	deposit?	10th–11th centuries	Teodor 1997, 63.
III. Dragoslaveni-*La Aguzi* (Pl. 6/2)	Vrancea	deposite	10th–11th centuries	Comşa, Constantinescu 1969, 425–435.
IV. Dulceşti-*la vest de sat* (Pl. 6/3)	Neamţ	cultural layer	10th–11th centuries	Aleexianu–Scorţanu 1987, 159–160.
V. Fedeşti (Pl. 6/4)	Vaslui	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 1985, Fig. 10/1.
VI. Fotin Enescu-*Drobotă-Viişoara* (Pl. 6/6)	Iaşi	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Chirica, Tanasachi 1984. 213, Fig. 9/6.
VII. Găiceana-*vatra satului* (Pl. 6/5)	Bacău	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Artimon 1989, 217, Fig. 2/1, 2.
VIII. Gărbovăţ-*Arcaci* (?) (Pl. 6/7)	Galaţi	deposit (?)	9/10th century	Florescu et al. 1967, 75; Spinei 1985, Fig. 11/14; Teodor 2004, Fig. 4/3.
IX. Giurcani (Pl. 7/3)	Vaslui	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Rotaru 2008, 6, Fig. 9.
X. Jariştea-*marginea estică* (Pl. 7/1)	Vrancea	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Paragină 1978, 82–83, Fig. 2.
XI. Liteni-*teritoriul satului* (Pl. 7/2)	Suceava	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Emandi 1981, 35.
XII. Mateeni-*Dealul Ţarnă*	Botoşani	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Teodor 1972, 112, Fig. 7/1.
XIII. Năneşti-*vatra satului* (Pl. 7/4)	Bacău	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Teodor 1978, 77, Fig. 30/2.
XIV. Orbeni-*centrul satului* (Pl. 8/1)	Bacău	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Artimon 1989, 217, Fig. 1/1, 2.
XV. Pleşeşti-*teritoriul satului* (Pl. 8/2)	Suceava	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Emandi 1981, 37.
XVI. P*răjeşti* (Pl. 8/3)	Bacău	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Teodor 2004, 192, Fig. 4/6.
XVII. Sărăţeni-*în faţa şcolii generale* (Pl. 8/4)	Vaslui	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Coman 1980, 190, Fig. 154/4.
XVIII. Siliştea Nouă (Pl. 8/5)	Suceava	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Spinei 1985, Fig. 10/5.
XIX. Suceava-*zona suburbană* (Pl. 8/6)	Suceava	stray find	10th–11th centuries	Matei 1963, 33; Emandi 1981, 35, Fig. 1/2.

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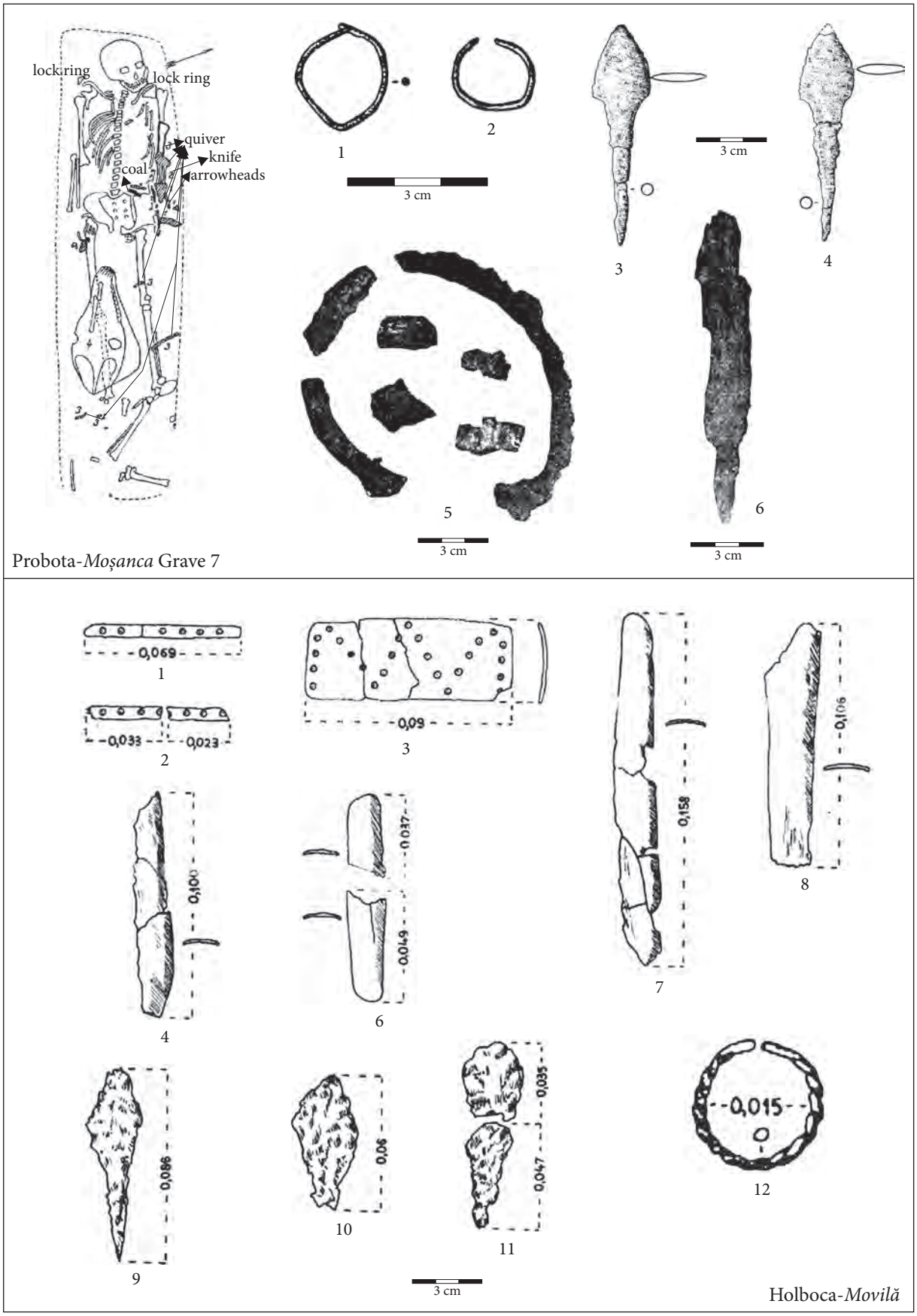


Plate 1. 1–6. Probota-*Moșanca*; 1–12. Holboca-*Movilă*.

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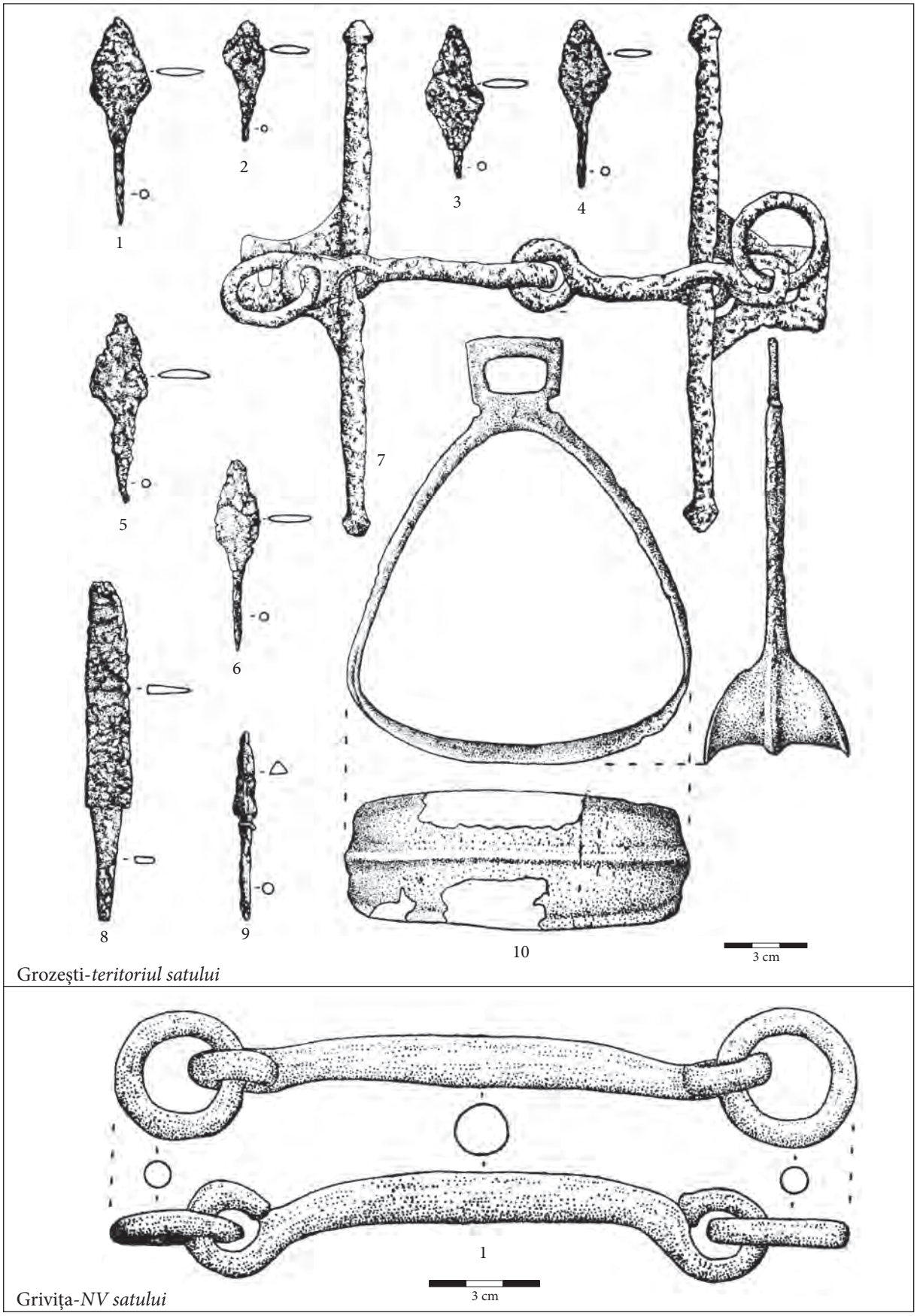


Plate 2. 1–10. Grozești-*teritoriul satului*; 1. Grivița-*NV satului*.

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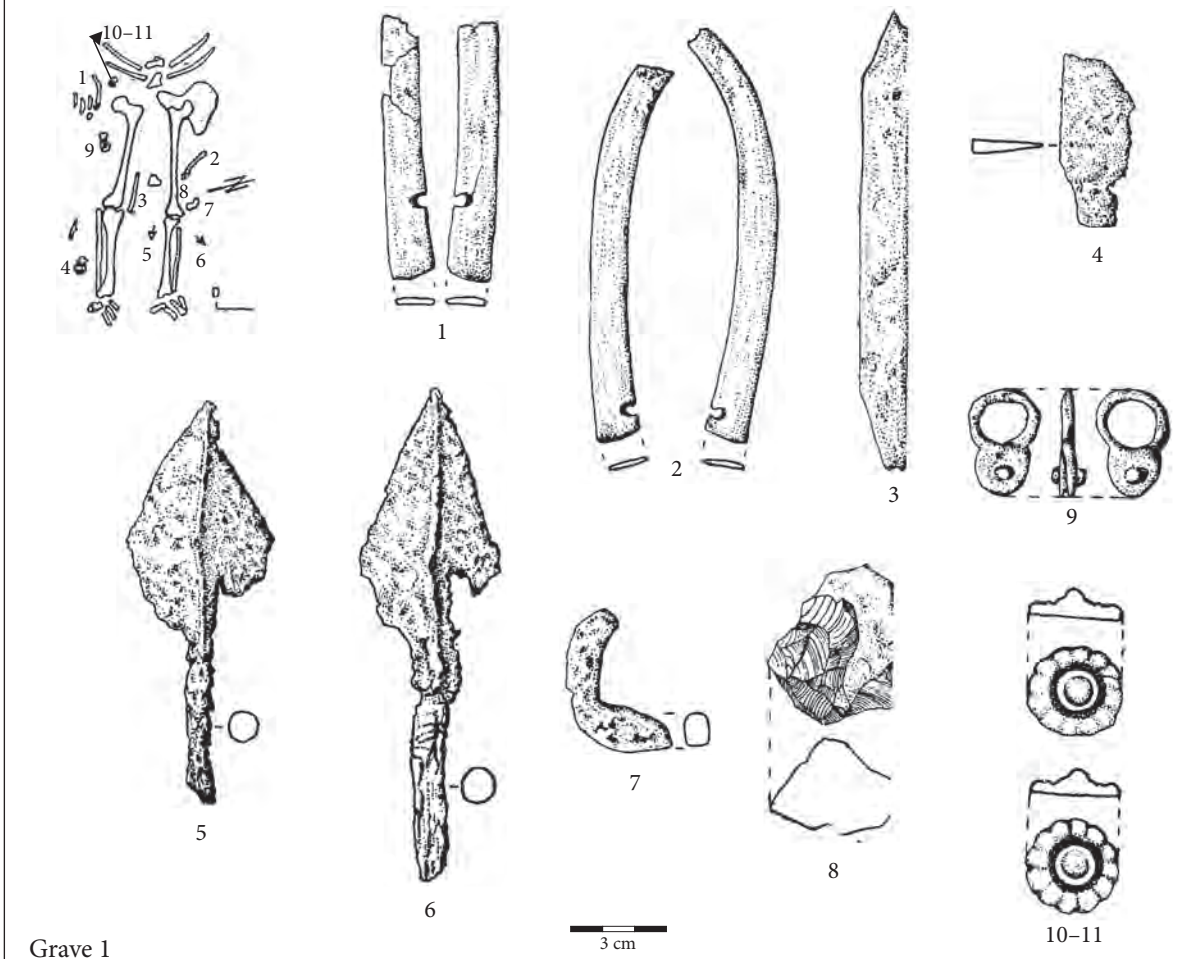


Plate 3. 1–11. Banca-*Gara Grave 1*; 1–7. Banca-*Gara Grave 2*.

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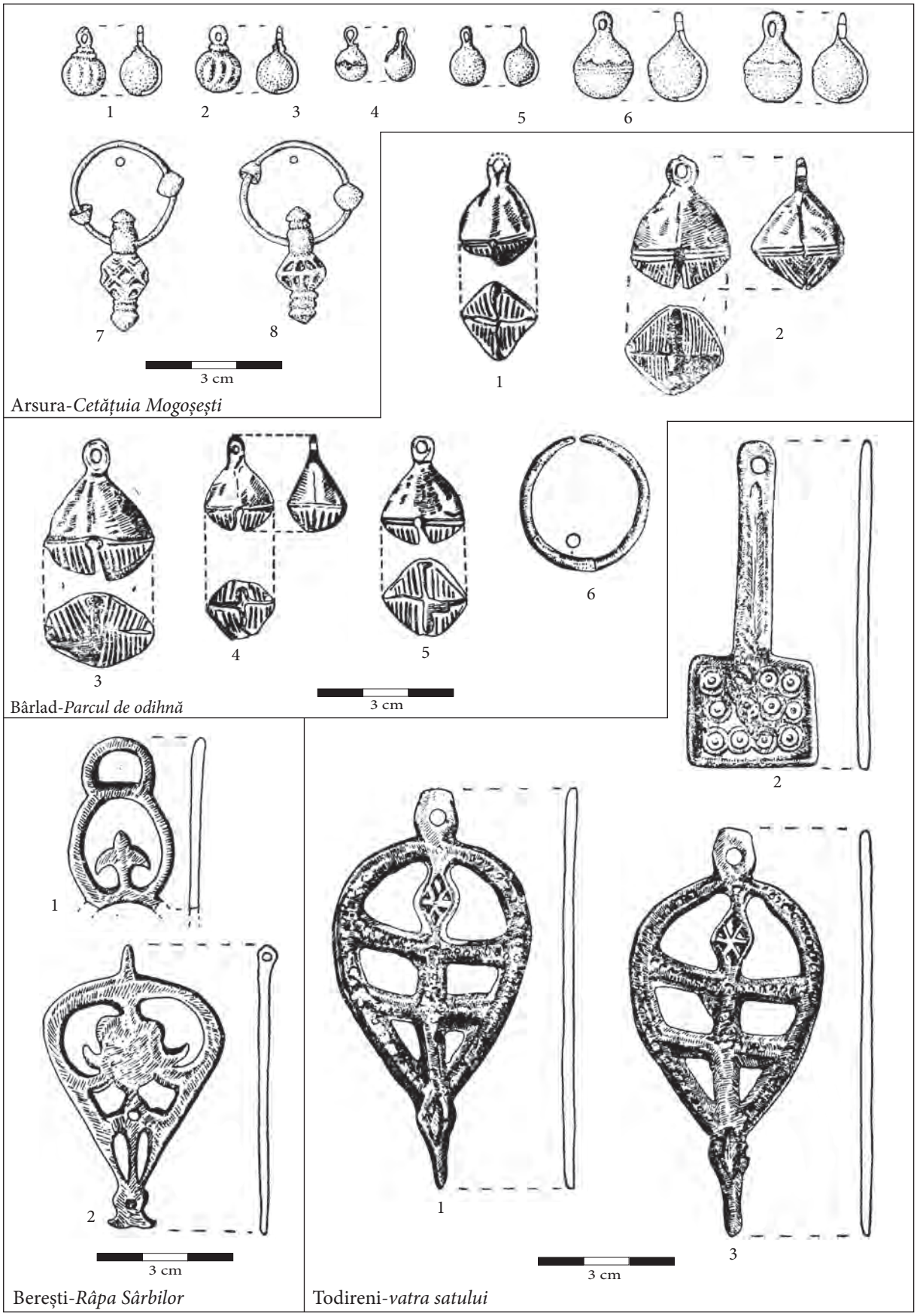


Plate 4. 1–8. Arsura-*Cetățuia Mogoșești*; 1–6. Bârlad-*Parcul de odihnă*; 1–2. Bereşti-*Râpa Sârbilor*; 1–3. Todireni-*vatra satului*.

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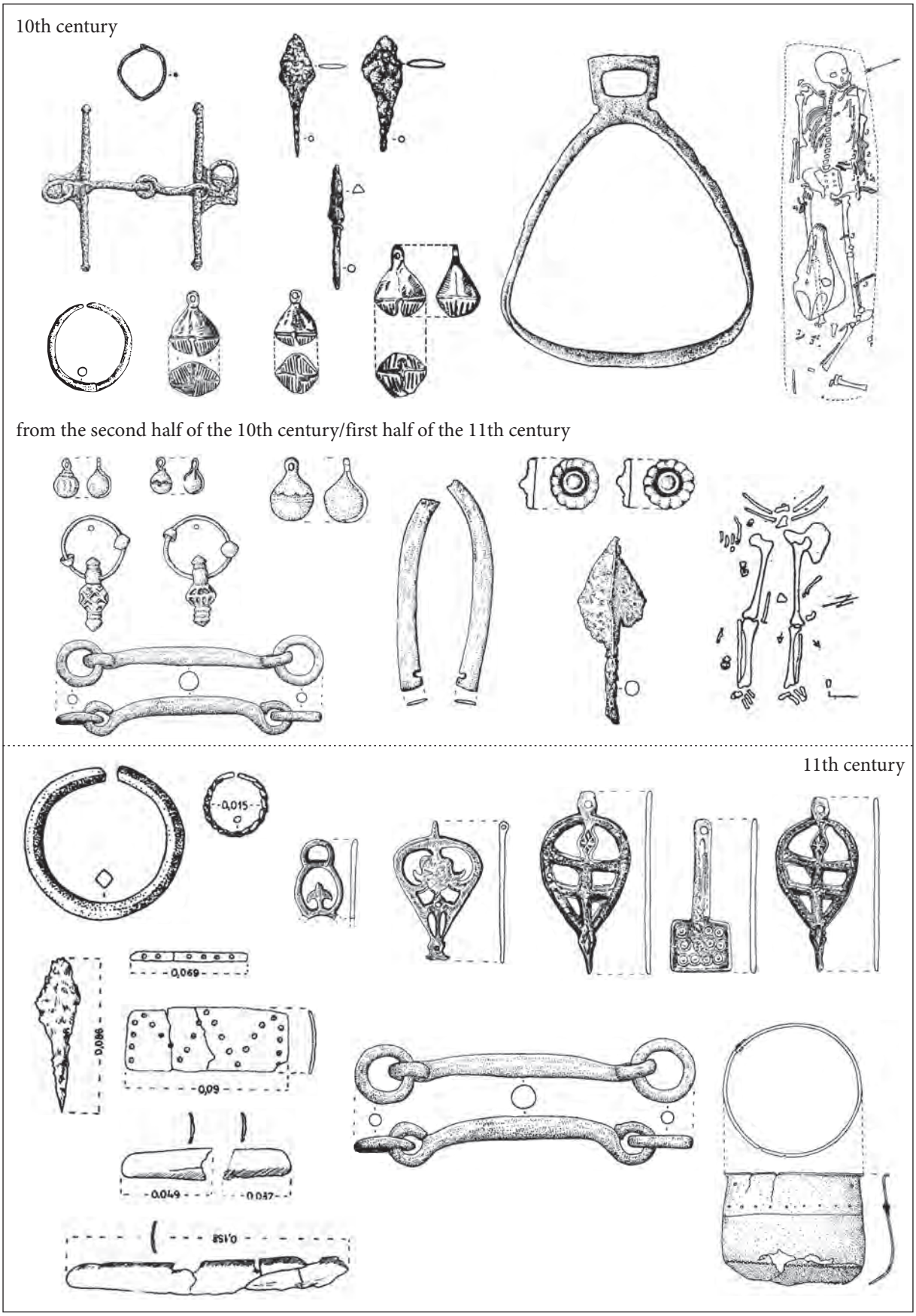


Plate 5. The relative chronology of the cemeteries and the stray finds in the 10–11th centuries in Moldova.

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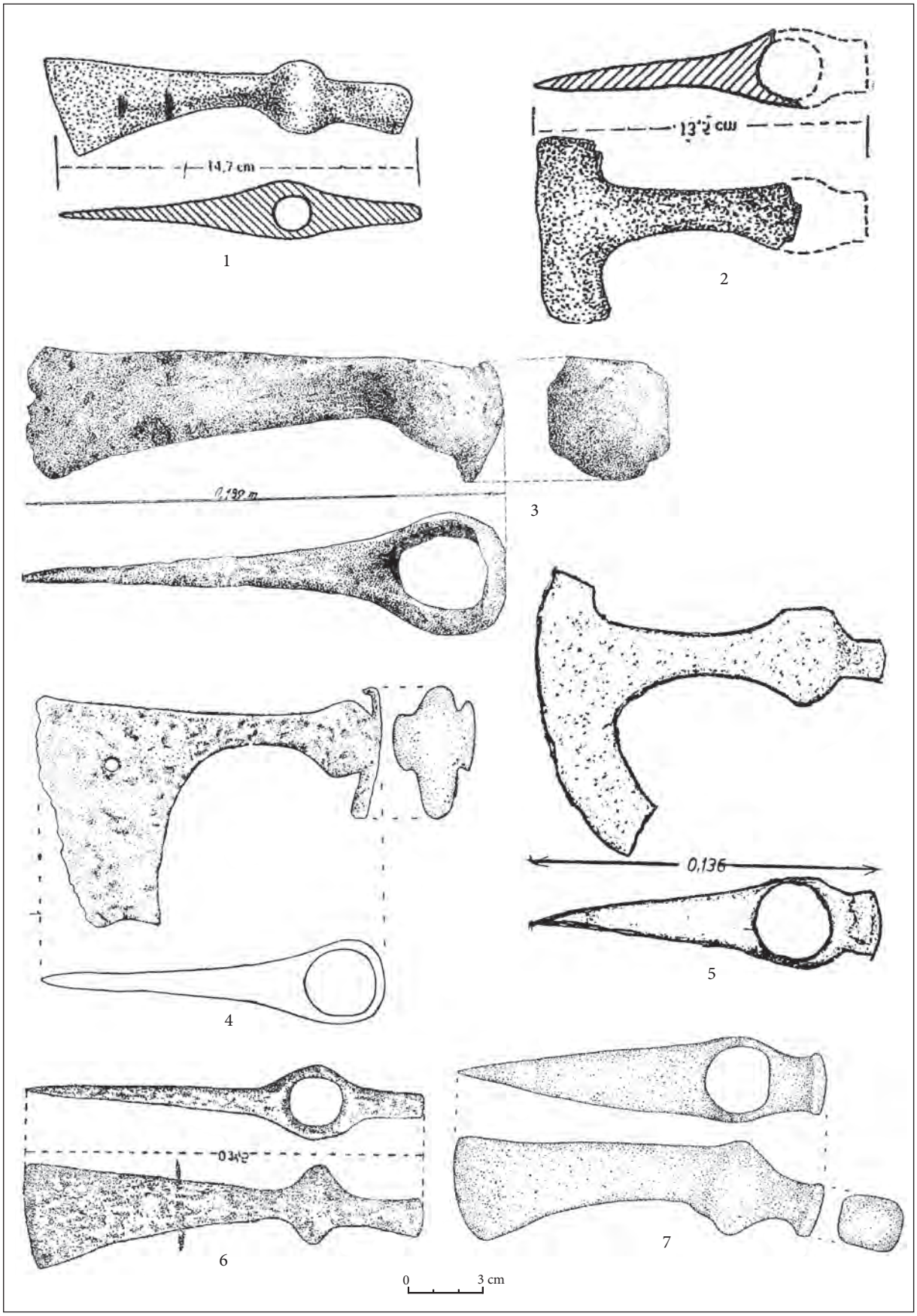


Plate 6. 1. Bârlălești-*Stanția*; 2. Dragoslaveni-*La Aguzi*; 3. Dulcești-l*a vest de sat*; 4. Fedești; 5. Găiceana-*vatra satului*; 6. Fotin Enescu-*Drobotă-Viișoa*ra; 7. Gărbovăț-*Arcaci*.

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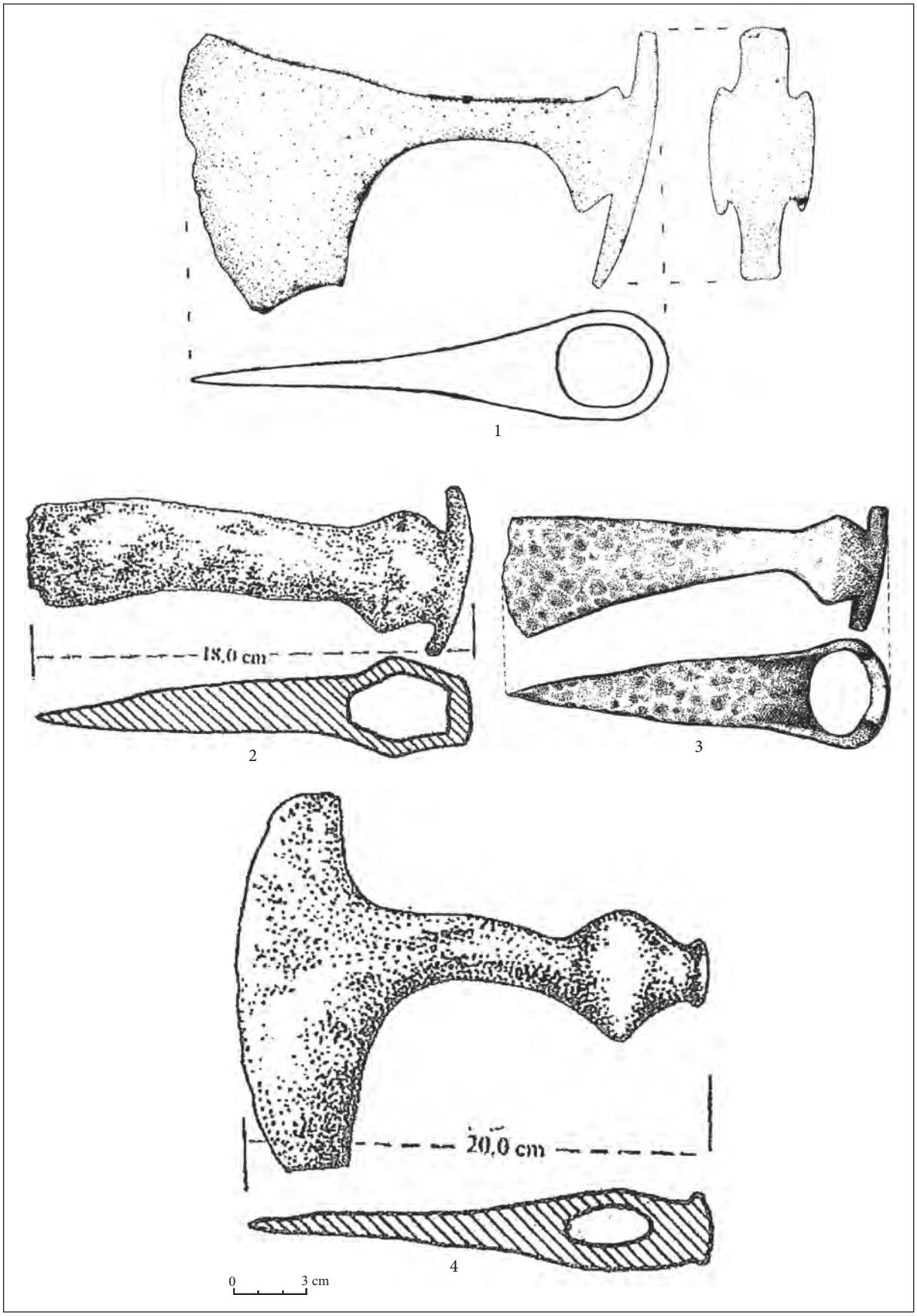


Plate 7. 1. Jarişţea-*marginea estică*; 2. Liteni-*teritoriul satului*; 3. Giurcani; 4. Năneşti-*vatra satului*.

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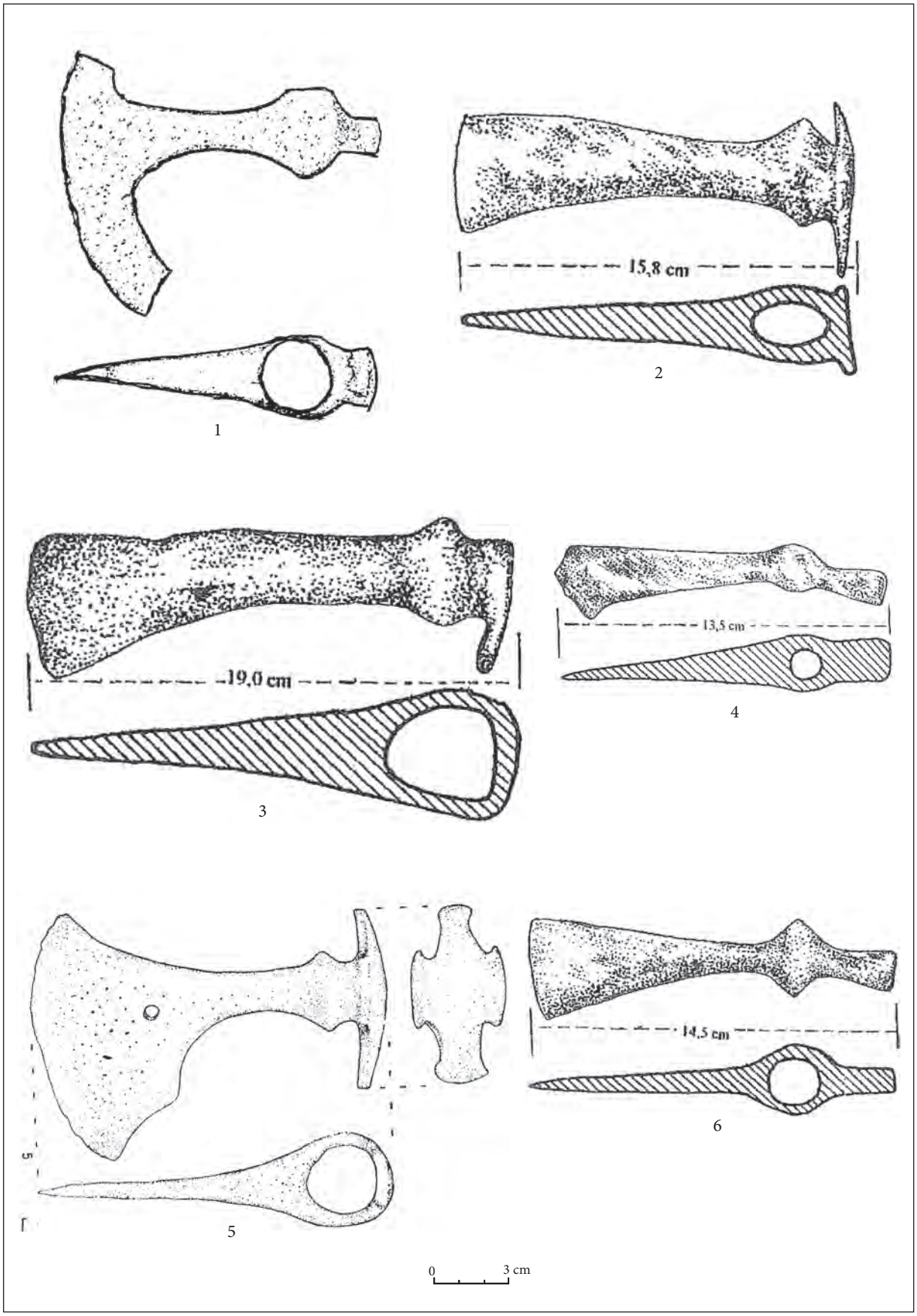


Plate 8. 1. Orbeni-*centrul satului*; 2. Pleşeşti-*teritoriul satului*; 3. Prăjeşti; 4. Sărăţeni-*în faţa şcolii generale*; 5. Siliştea Nouă; 6. Suceava-*zona suburbană*.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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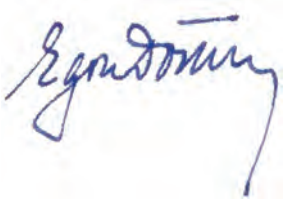
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Dress Items found in Fortifications from Banat[1]

Silviu Oța

Abstract: Up until now, a relatively high number of fortifications were totally or partially investigated on the territory of Banat (Caraşova, Duplijaja, Vršac, Divici, Ciacova, Mehadia, Sf. Ladislau, Căpâlnaş, Făget, Ilidia, Şoşdea, Satchinez, Socolari, Sviniţa, Kovin, Vladimirescu, Cladova, Turnu Ruieni, Bulci, Bocşa, Jdioara, and Berzovia). Unfortunately, the items found during archaeological excavations were only published for few fortifications (Caraşova, Duplijaja, Cladova, Vladimirescu, Vršac, Sf. Ladislau, Sviniţa, Jdioara, and Făget).

Only a small number of dress items was discovered, consisting of buckles, appliqués and clouts. Without exception, the dress items, dated to the 13th–17th centuries, were found in fortifications, not in graves.

Keywords: buckle, fortification, medieval, appliqué, Banat.

A relatively large number of fortifications[2] have been researched so far, partially or almost completely, on the territory of Banat (Caraşova[3], Duplijaja[4], Vršac[5], Divici[6], Ciacova[7], Mehadia[8], Sf. Ladislau[9], Căpâlnaş[10], Făget[11], Ilidia[12], Şoşdea[13], Satchinez[14], Socolari[15], Sviniţa[16], Kovin[17], Vladimirescu[18], Cladova[19], Turnu Ruieni[20], Bulci[21], Bocşa[22], Jdioara[23], and Berzovia[24]). Unfortunately, exact archaeological data are only available for a limited number among them (Caraşova, Duplijaja, Cladova, Vladimirescu, Vršac, Sf. Ladislau, Sviniţa, Jdioara, Făget), i.e. the artifacts discovered there have also been published, even if partially. Usually, one rather knows of documents that attest them and, maybe, a more or less correct ground plan[25]. One can also

1 English translation: Ana M. Gruia. A Romanian variant of this article has been submitted for publication in Revista de Studii Banatice from Timişoara.

2 I did not take into consideration fortified cities such as Caransebeş or Timişoara, but only the small fortifications.

3 Oţa *et al*. 1999, 22–23; Ţeicu *et al*. 2001, 57–59; Ţeicu *et al*. 2002, 85–87; El Susi 2002–2003 (2004), 285–297; Rusu 2005, 507–508; Oţa *et al.* 2011, 83–113; Oţa, Oţa 2008, 183–221; Oţa, Oţa 2009, 193–201; Oţa, Oţa 2006, 3–13; Oţa, Oţa 2011a, 159–181; Oţa, Oţa 2011b, 109–115; Oţa, Oţa 2012, 47–59; Ţeicu 2009, 66–68.

4 Janković, Radičević 2005, 275–285; Radičević 2012, 85–88, 218.

5 Petrović 1976, 53–62; Brmbolić 2009; Ţeicu 2009, 51–53, 102–104; Manojlović Nikolić, Brmbolić 2012, 95–104.

6 Rusu 2005, 549.

7 Secară 1971, 157–172; Rădulescu, Pinca 2002, 325–326; Ţeicu 2009, 42–44.

8 Secară 1975, 167–184; Rusu 2005, 511; Rusu 2005, 525; Ţeicu 2009, 46–48, 93–94.

9 Matei, Uzum 1973, 141–155; Rusu 2005, 513–514; Ţeicu 2009, 104–105.

10 Crişan 1979, 197–198; Rusu 2005, 547.

11 Popa *et al*. 1991, 23–38; Ţeicu 2009, 72–73.

12 Ţeicu 1987, 327, 330; Uzum 1989, 42, 43; Ţeicu 1996b, 77–82; Rusu 2005, 521–522; Ţeicu 2009, 44–46.

13 Ţeicu 2003, 351–352, 373, Fig. 16; Rusu 2005, 558–559.

14 Rusu 2005, 557.

15 Ţeicu 1987, 335; Rusu 2005, 522, 534; Ţeicu 2009, 75–76.

16 Corvătescu, Rădulescu 1979, 169–182; Rusu 2005, 535; Ţeicu 2009, 48–50, 99–100.

17 Ţeicu 2009, 91.

18 Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–56; Barbu 1979, 165–178.

19 Boroneanţ, Hurezan 1987a, 67–74; Boroneanţ, Hurezan 1987b, 75–84; Rusu 2005, 548.

20 Secară 1975, 303–308; Rusu 2005, 540; Ţeicu 2009, 50–51.

21 Rusu 2005, 54.

22 Ţeicu 1990, 355–369; Ţeicu 1996a, 21–36; Ţeicu 1998, 209–210; Ţeicu 2009, 69–71.

23 Bejan 1979, 199–206; Bejan 2006, 33–40, 222, Pl. X, 223, Pl. XI; Rusu 2005, 522; Ţeicu 2009, 76–77. I thank Mr. A. Bejan for the information. No buckles have been found yet here.

24 Ţeicu 2003, 349.

25 Partial or full ground plans have been published so far for the fortifications in Caraşova, Duplijaja, Vršac, Ceacova, Mehadia, Sf. Ladislau, or Bolasabon (Sfântu Lazăr), Căpâlnaş, Ilidia-Obliţa, Socolari, Sviniţa, Bocşa, Sapaja, Novo Miloševo, Jdioara, the keep in Turnu Ruieni and a sketch of the keep in Reşiţa-Ogăşele. See also Trâpcea 1969, Matei 1982, Rusu 2005, Ţeicu 2009.

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add other fortifications known rather from the research of the written records, but they fall beyond the scope of the present study[26].

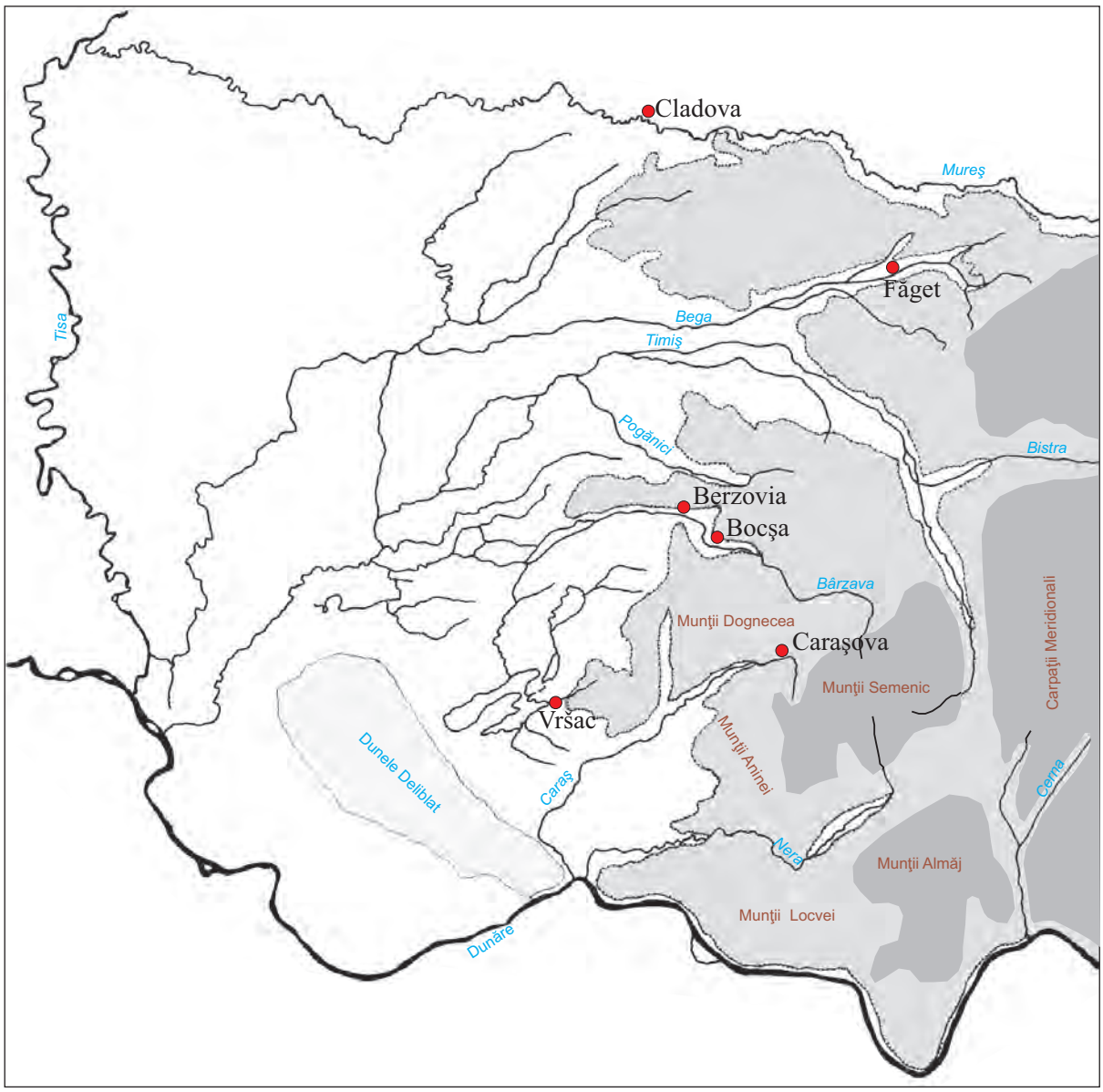


Fig. 1. Clothing accessories discovered in Medieval Fortresses from Banat region.

Artifacts found in archaeologically researched fortifications have only been published sporadically. At the present stage of research one knows extremely little about them. The lack of publications is unfortunately a drawback in the understanding of the daily activities that took place inside the fortifications, the time when their different structures have been built (as one must understand that very few fortifications have been fully constructed in a single stage), the destructions they have suffered, and, when such is the case, their causes. I have only mentioned some minimal requirements that should be met in the publication of a fortification and archaeologists should not limit their work to finding historical data (anyway brief on the fortifications from Banat), localizing the fortification, and maybe publishing some surveys and a set of photographs that are, in many cases, not very rich in detail[27]. Maybe, as it has been suggested lately, one should also analyze the daily life of people

[26] See Trâpcea 1969, Rusu 2005, Rusu 1980 or Matei 1979.

[27] One can note, at a first glance, that almost nothing is known on the location spots of the fortifications, the structure of the relief forms on which they were built, their access ways, the material from which the fortifications have been built, where it was brought from, how the walls were placed on the rock (see a fragment in the third precinct in Caraşova or the tower no. 2; Oța, Oța 2008, 212, Pl. 5/D and 214, Pl. 7/A), or in other cases the foundations. There is also a

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who lived inside the fortifications and "the life" of the artifacts found there[28]. From this perspective, new data, many of it extremely important, can be certainly brought forwards on the items, from their manufacture, use, and final discarding[29]. Obviously, such things must not be taken to extremes, as there is the risk of knowing everything about nothing. Unfortunately, the lack of publications of discovered items has left an important void in the knowledge of the "life" of these items and, implicitly, on a wider scale, of the material culture of life inside the fortifications or even of those who have attacked one fortification or the other in the course of time.

The archaeological research of the fortifications from Banat has led to the discovery of several dress accessories (Fig. 1). The present study aims at starting with the mapping of the spots where dress accessories have been found outside of funerary complexes[30]. I also aim at including in the academic circuit several items that have remained unknown so far, such as for example those discovered in Cladova "Dealul Carierei" or Bocşa. In the other cases, the items have already been published before.

In the case of available dress accessories, one can say that they probably belonged to those who lived inside the fortifications. Only in Cladova, where the items were found in a workshop, one has a more difficult job in deciding if they were finished products of the master working in that workshop, if he wore them himself or if they ended up there in order to be reprocessed or maybe repaired. Some examples suggest that these latter two options were likely, as the buckle was broken.

Catalogue of discoveries

1. Berzovia (commune of Berzovia, Caraş-Severin County)

Observations: A medieval dwelling was researched inside the fortification on the spot of Pătruieni (rather a noble court or a wood-and-earth fortification)[31]; the dwelling can be dated to the fourteenth century. Several iron buckles have been recovered but their description is missing.

1. Double buckle (?). (Pl. 1/1).

2. Oval buckle (Pl. 1/2).

3. Circular buckle (Pl. 1/3). The bar is circular in section. The pin is rectangular in section.

4. Half-circular buckle (Pl. 1/4). The pin is missing. The bar is circular in section.

5. Rectangular buckle, with rounded corners (Pl. 1/5). It is rectangular in section.

6. Rectangular buckle (Pl. 1/6). The bar that supports the pin is circular in section. The opposite bar is half-circular.

7. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/1).

8. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/2).

9. Buckle pin (Pl. 2/3).

10. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/4). It has three parallel bars. The pin was attached to the central bar.

11. Rectangular buckle (Pl. 2/5). It probably had three parallel bars, but the middle one and the pin are missing.

Bibliography: Ţeicu 1998, 122–123, 263, Fig. 101/1–11, 267; Ţeicu 2003, 349–350; Rusu 2005, 545.

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lack of analysis of the mortars employed (such an analysis was only performed for Carașova, even if not all possible data could be extracted) and of the architectural characteristics. The building differences among the fortifications or the possible similarities are also missing. Profiles and stratigraphy are abandoned in favor of the emptying of the presumed rooms (sometimes illusory, caused by topographic surveys without a previous archaeological research). The stratigraphic relations among the building elements are almost completely missing from the existing publications (with the exception of the fortifications in Vršac, Carașova, Sviniţa, Sf. Ladislau). One notes, on the other hand, an irreversible destruction of the stratigraphic relations that could have led to the understating of the succession of the habitation and building phases.

[28] Dragoman 2012, 207–213.

[29] Unfortunely, these studies of objects remain, in the current conditions, rather on the level of ideals, as archaeologists often find destroyed sites and find it impossible to perform chemical analyses on the items and to compare them with others in the close proximity or with sources of metal in those respective areas, if such existed and have been exploited. One can add the fact that many items can be recovered from sites very far apart, possible from different historical eras, that had been brought together in order to be reused and reprocessed (see the case of the workshop from Cladova).

[30] One must state that funerary complexes have been found in or near several fortifications. Item from such contexts are not taken into consideration here, as they are the topic of funerary archaeology. Examples of the sort are the fortifications in Ilidia "Cetate" and Vladimirescu, the tombs from the fortification in Cladova "Dealul Carieirei", Vršac or Duplijaja "Grad".

[31] D. Ţeicu does not include it among the fortification from Banat in his volume published in 2009.

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2. Bocşa (city, Caraş-Severin County)

Observations: 1. The buckle was found by chance in 2012[32], behind the keep, on an agglomeration of rocks (Pl. 3/1). It is made of forged iron. It is rectangular, with rounded corners. The tip of the tongue is broken. Dimensions: 65.3 mm × 64.6 mm thickness = 5.3 mm L tongue = 56 mm, l = 8.2 mm (maximum).

Bibliography: previously unpublished.

3. Caraşova (commune of Caraşova, Caraş-Severin County)[33]

Observations: The items were discovered during the researches performed in 1998–2001.

1. Buckle (Pl. 3/3), made of iron, manufactured through forging. It is rectangular in section. The long sides are parallel and the short ones are half-circular. L = 75 mm, l = 30.2 mm, thickness = 4–5.6 mm, L pin = 37 mm, pin thickness = 3 mm, l pin = 5.6 mm.

2. Buckle (Pl. 3/2), made of iron, manufactured through hammering. It is rectangular in section, with two inwards projections, on the bar that once supported the pin (currently lost). The front size is arched. The item is partially broken and bent and the pin is missing. L = 73.4 mm, l = 57 mm.

3. Ring fragment (Pl. 3/4), made of forged iron (60% of the item has been preserved). It is irregular in section, round but also rectangular. One cannot exclude the possibility that it was once part of a small buckle, as the thickening of one end could suggest the tongue of a buckle. D = 23.3 mm, D ring = 3.3 mm.

4. Clout (?) (Pl. 6/6), made of forged iron. It consists of a bar, rectangular in section, slightly bent, and another bar fixed to it, that forms a loop. At the opposite end, the two bars are broken. L = 57.3 mm, l through the center = 31.8 mm, bar thickness = 4.8 × 5.4 mm. Found in tower no. 1.

5. Clout (Pl. 6/1), made of iron, manufactured through hammering. The item has been broken. On the upper side one can still see a fragment from a nail that used to fix the boot's heel. L = 69.3 mm, l max. = 10.3 mm. Found inside the first fortification.

6. Appliqué (?) (Pl. 5/7), made copper alloy foil, wavy, perforated at both ends. One end is half-circular and the opposite end is finial-shaped. L = 51.7 mm, l = 7.5 mm, thickness = 0.3 mm.

7. Object fragment (Pl. 5/5), made of copper alloy. L = 14.3 mm, l = 14.8 mm, thickness = 0.9–1.3 mm. S. 8/2000.

8. Appliqué fragment (Pl. 5/6), made of copper alloy. L = 14.3 mm, l = 14.8 mm, thickness = 0.9–1.3 mm. S. 8/2000.

Bibliography: Oţa, Oţa, Georgescu, Popa 2010, 94, 96, 107, Pl. X/1–5, 110, Pl. XIII/4, 111, Pl. XIV/1, 2.

4. Cladova (commune of Păuliş, Arad County)

Observations: Most of the items were found in a workshop (no. 3, researched in 1983) discovered inside the fortification of Cladova and located north of the church. The only data available on another item is that it was found in 1980 in square no. IV.

1. Iron buckle, rectangular, partially preserved (Pl. 4/2), discovered in 1983, S. VII, squares 34–36, –0.70 m. Dimensions: 27.8 × 28.2 mm; thickness = 4.3 mm.

2. Iron buckle, lozenge-shaped, partially preserved (Pl. 4/4), discovered in 1983, S. VII, squares 35–36, case A, –1.00 m. Dimensions: 56.7 × 63.9 mm; thickness = 3.5 mm.

3. Iron buckle (Pl. 4/3) discovered in 1980, C. IV, –0.10 m. Dimensions: 47.3 × 45.3 mm thickness = 4.4 mm.

4. Circular iron buckle or hanger-? (Pl. 4/5) discovered in 1983, S. VII, in the dwelling –workshop. Diameter = 34.9 mm; bar thickness = 6.7 mm

5. Iron buckle (Pl. 4/1) discovered in1983, S. VII, squares 34–36, –0.70 m. Dimensions: 45.9 × 45 mm; thickness = 5.2 mm

6. Appliqué fragment (Pl. 4/8) discovered in 1983, in squares 34–36.

Bibliography: previously unpublished[34].

[32] The item was donated to the MNIR by Dr. Cătălin Firca.

[33] These descriptions follow, partially or fully, the study published in 2011 in Materiale VII.

[34] I thank Mr. Vasile Boroneanţ for the novel material that he has provided for publication.

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5. Făget (city, Timiş County)

Observations: From the fortification archaeologists have also recovered three . iron clouts (Pl. 6/3–5) that can be dated to the sixteenth-seventeenth century.

Bibliography: Popa, Căpăţînă, Rădulescu, Tomoni 1991, 35, Fig. 5/11, 17, 26, 36.

6. Vršac (city, opšt. Vršac)

Observations: The buckles and appliqués have been attributed chronologically to the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, on the basis of their stratigraphy.

1. Belt buckle, rectangular, made of iron (Pl. 4/7). L = 5 cm, l = 4 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

2. Belt buckle, with the short sides oblique and the front part bracket-shaped; made of iron (Pl. 4/6). L = 5.8 cm, l = 5 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

3. Belt buckle, ellipsoidal, made of iron. L = 5.3 cm (Pl. 5/2). Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

4. Rectangular buckle. Partially preserved. The item is curved, made of iron (Pl. 5/1). L = 5.9 cm, l = 4.4 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

5. Bronze appliqué (Pl. 5/3). D = 5.7 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

6. Bronze appliqué (Pl. 5/4). L = 4.4 cm, l = 3.5 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

7. Clout (Pl. 6/2). Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

Bibliography: Brmbolić 2009, 82–83, Sl. 45/4–9, 88, Sl. 48/2, 89, 130–131, 135, 136.

The *buckles* are extremely diverse. Starting from simple items, circular or rectangular, and ending with double buckles. Unfortunately, not in all cases can one differentiate between those that were used as dress items or those employed as harness elements. One can note though that most of the items are relatively large, proof of people wearing wide belts. There are also common items, such as those circular in shape (Pl. 1/3) that often feature in funerary complexes as well, such as those in Gornea "Ţârchevişte" (M.21, 23)[35], Arača (M. 34 or 69)[36] or as the inventory of a tomb from Cladova "Biserica din vale"[37]. They suggest the fact that the fortification in Berzovia, where the dwellings has been researched, might have had a civilian function, besides the military one. This aspect is also supported by the fact that enough agricultural implements and crafting tools have been discovered. The situation seems to have been similar in Cladova as well, in the earthen fortification, where workshops have been researched, a church, and a necropolis. In both cases though, the research is ongoing.

A special item, lozenge in shape, has been found in Cladova (Pl. 4/4). Buckles of this type were usually used for fastening cloaks. Similar items have been discovered in Drobeta-Turnu Severin, but they are made of bronze[38]. The buckle from Cladova is partially destroyed. As it was found in a workshop besides other item fragments, many of them very probably from other chronological intervals and others that had never been used but were intentionally deformed, one cannot state if it is a buckle recovered and brought there for reprocessing or one that was destroyed deliberately, probably when the complex burned[39].

There are also small-size items (Pl. 4/2, 3/4) that could have had various uses (either for shoes, bags, belts or tool hangers).

One can note a striking difference between the belts discovered in fortifications or around them and those found in necropolises. This difference has two aspects. The first resides in the fact that the items from the necropolises are rather different to those from the fortifications, both in shape and

[35] Oţa 2008, 50, Pl. 76/6. See also the bibliography.

[36] Stanojev 2004, 40, 45, 58, T. IV/37, 55.

[37] Excavations by S. Oţa, G. Pascu Hurezan, and Hügel, previously unpublished.

[38] Tudor 1976, 126, Pl. VII/4–5, 127. The items here were attributed to the Roman and Roman-Byzantine period, but some of the dress and jewelry items are obviously medieval. For this, see Oţa 2013, 160, 168, Pl. 1–20.

[39] Some of the artifacts from the complex have traces of secondary firing and this makes me believe that the workshop burned at some point.

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in size. Large buckles are extremely rarely discovered in necropolises. The latter contexts predominantly included either simple items, of various shapes (circular, square, rectangular, pentagonal etc.) or those rather complicated in decoration and production technique (star-shaped buckles, plate buckles). In fortifications one notes especially the presence of simple, large buckles. This contrast might suggest the different use of the items in question. The second aspect is related to the lack of burials with belts and weapons (i.e. weapons hanged by the belt). During the Middle Ages, after the eleventh century, burials with belts are rather sporadic (in Banat such burials have been noted in Arača[40], Cladova, Gornea "Ţârchevişte"[41], Pecica[42], Omolica[43], and Deta[44]-?). As an exception, one notes the tombs of the nomadic populations (of the Cumans, as for example the tombs in Tomaševac[45]). The absence of weapons from funerary complexes is even one of the characteristics of the period.

Appliqués. One item has been found in Caraşova, near the cistern inside the fortification, and dated to the sixteenth century (Pl. 5/7)[46]. Two other fragments have been discovered in the same fortification (Pl. 5/5–6)[47]. All are items lost in different circumstances, some even fragments of larger objects[48]. From the fortification in Vršac (Pl. 5/3–4) archaeologists have recovered two fragments dated from the second half of the fifteenth century until the middle of the sixteenth century. Both items are destroyed. The causes (deliberate destruction during battle, deterioration in time, then loosing etc.) can be various and practically impossible to identify. Another appliqué fragment, probably made of bronze, has been found in the fortification of Cladova (Pl. 5/8). It remains uncertain to what degree this fragment was recovered, like many other objects, from the workshop. In fact, one cannot decide if it was about to be reused or it was a finished product that was about to be assembled on a belt.

Unfortunately, as they have not been found inside tombs, in most situations one cannot established to what type of belts they were attached or if they also decorated other elements of costume.

Clouts. Such objects have been found in the fortifications of Caraşova, Făget and Vršac and are partially preserved. They are made of iron. In Banat, such accessories are mainly found in necropolises, such as those in Caransebeş "Centru". The items differ through their typology. They were probably lost by their owners due to wearing.

A first example from Caraşova was found in tower no. 1 and can be most probably dated during the 16th century, when the fortification was destroyed twice. The clout might have been lost during a violet event (as on the same spot archaeologists have found several objects recovered from under the debris of the inner face of the wall, on a burnt layer). Another fragment was recovered during 1998, in the area of section 1/1998[49].

The items from Făget have been dated to 16th–17th centuries and the one from Vršac after the middle of the 15th century, until 1552.

The presence of these dress accessories also indicates the double role of the fortifications, especially in the case of those built of earth, namely both defensive and a place for artisan production (Cladova, Berzovia or the former Remetea). In the case of the first fortification, rather more and better studied, it has been demonstrated that such activities took place inside, not in the surrounding area, as seems to have been the case in Caraşova. The relatively large size of the fortification in Berzovia does not exclude the possibility that workshops functioned inside the precinct walls as well. The analysis of

40 Stanojev 2004, 35 sqq.
41 Oţa 2008, 250, Pl. 76/6.
42 Heitel 2010, 67–68, 228, Fig. 16. The item has been incorrectly dated to the 10th century or the beginning of the eleventh century. The belt belongs to the 13th–14th centuries. Presentation delivered by S. Oţa in 2012 in Ploieşti, *Câteva observaţii în legătură cu inventarul funerar descoperit la Mănăstirea lui Ahtum (Pecica, jud. Arad)*.
43 Djordjević *et al*. 2007, 192, 195, T. III/1.
44 Oţa 2008, 237, pl. 63/2 and the bibliography.
45 Brmbolić 1996, 273–277; Relić 2009, 291–300.
46 Oţa *et al*. 2011, 89.
47 See Oţa *et al*. 2011.
48 See the previous footnote. The chronology, chemical analysis, and location inside the fortification can be seen in the study dedicated to the metal items found in Caraşova.
49 Oţa *et al*. 2011, 89.

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the comparative chemical structure of the iron objects with ore samples from the area might lead to clarifications on the place where the primary material has been extracted.

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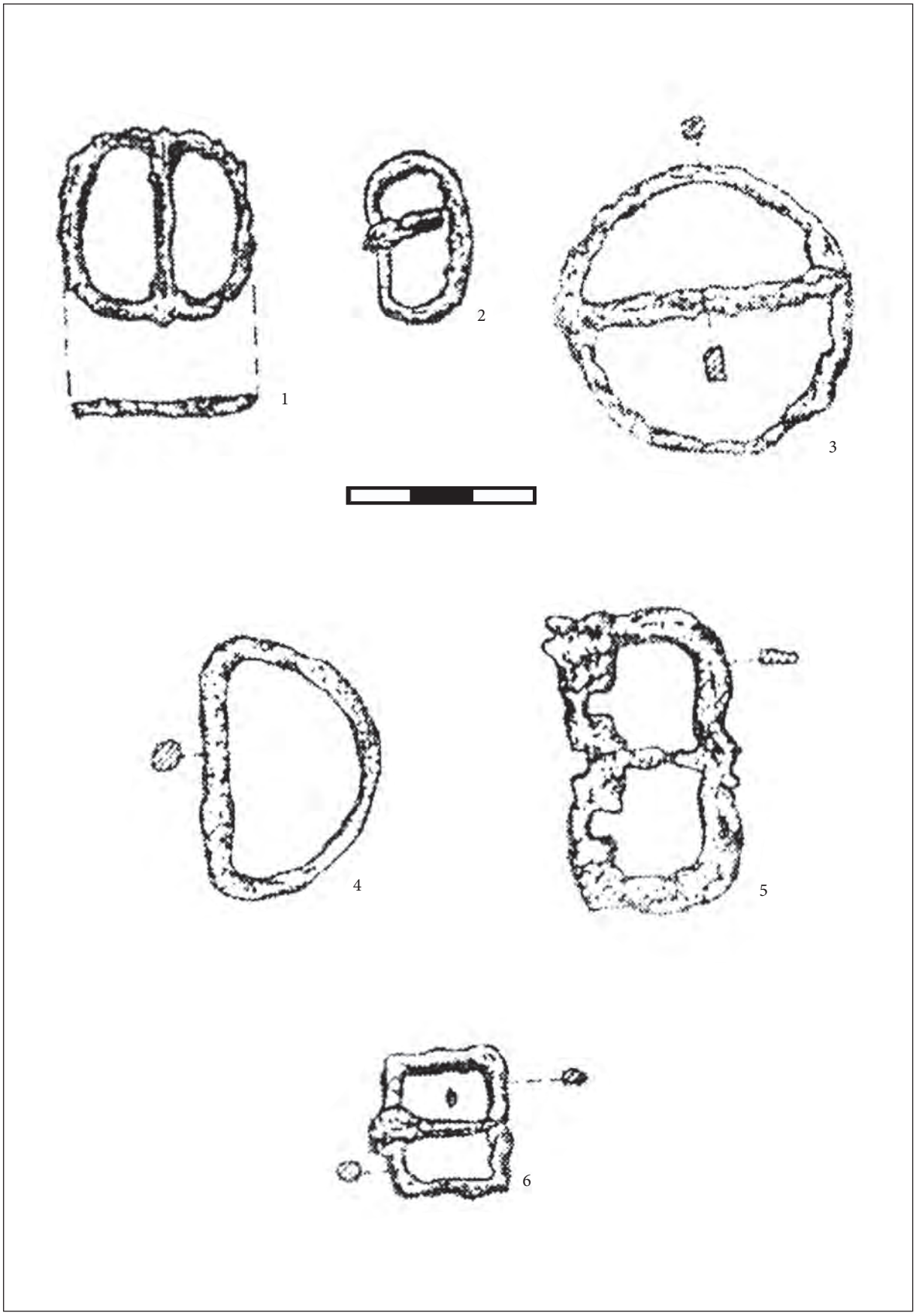


Plate 1. Buckles. 1–6. Berzovia-Pătruieni (taken from Ţeicu 1998).

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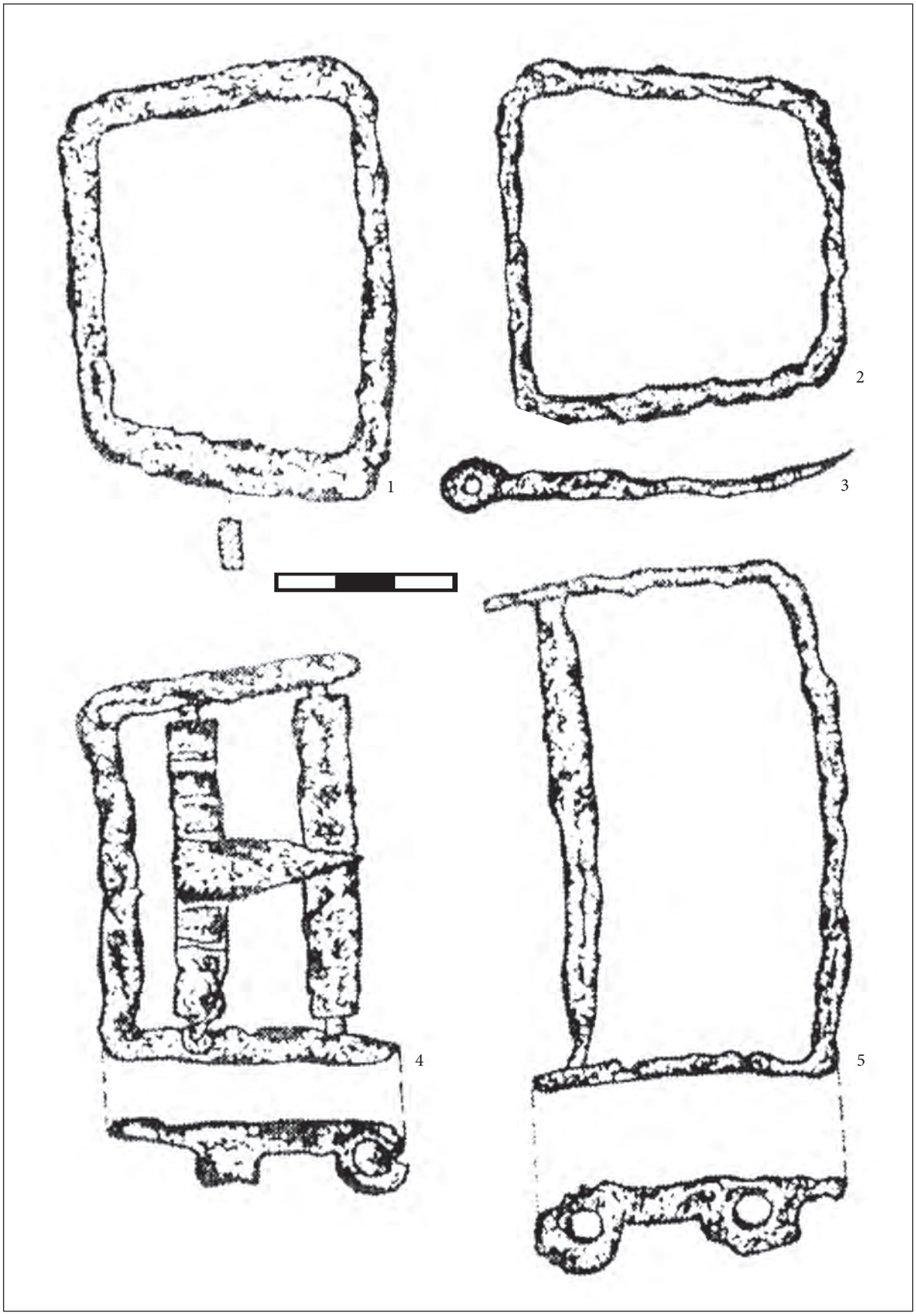


Plate 2. Buckles. 1–5. Berzovia-Pătruieni (taken from Ţeicu 1998).

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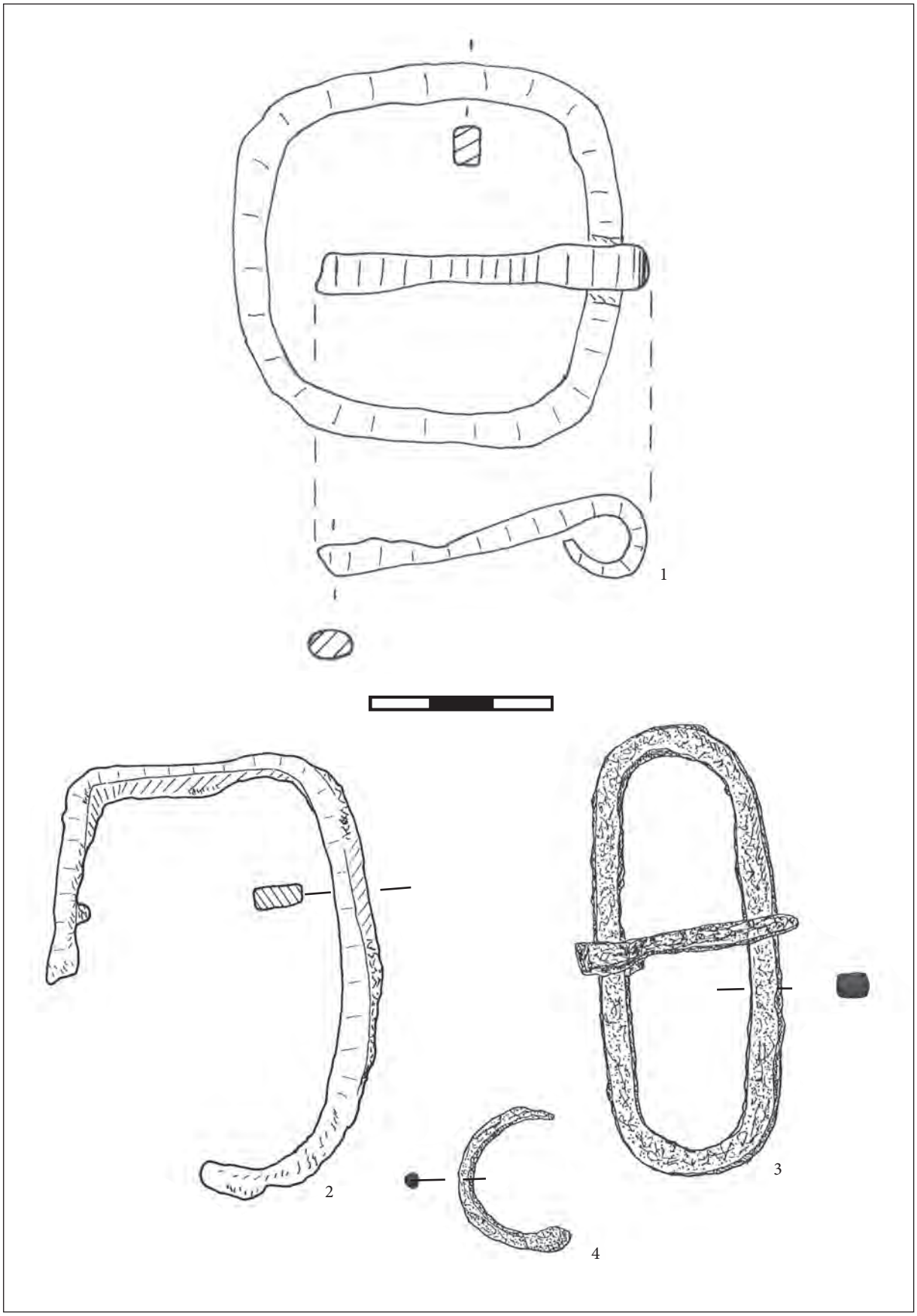
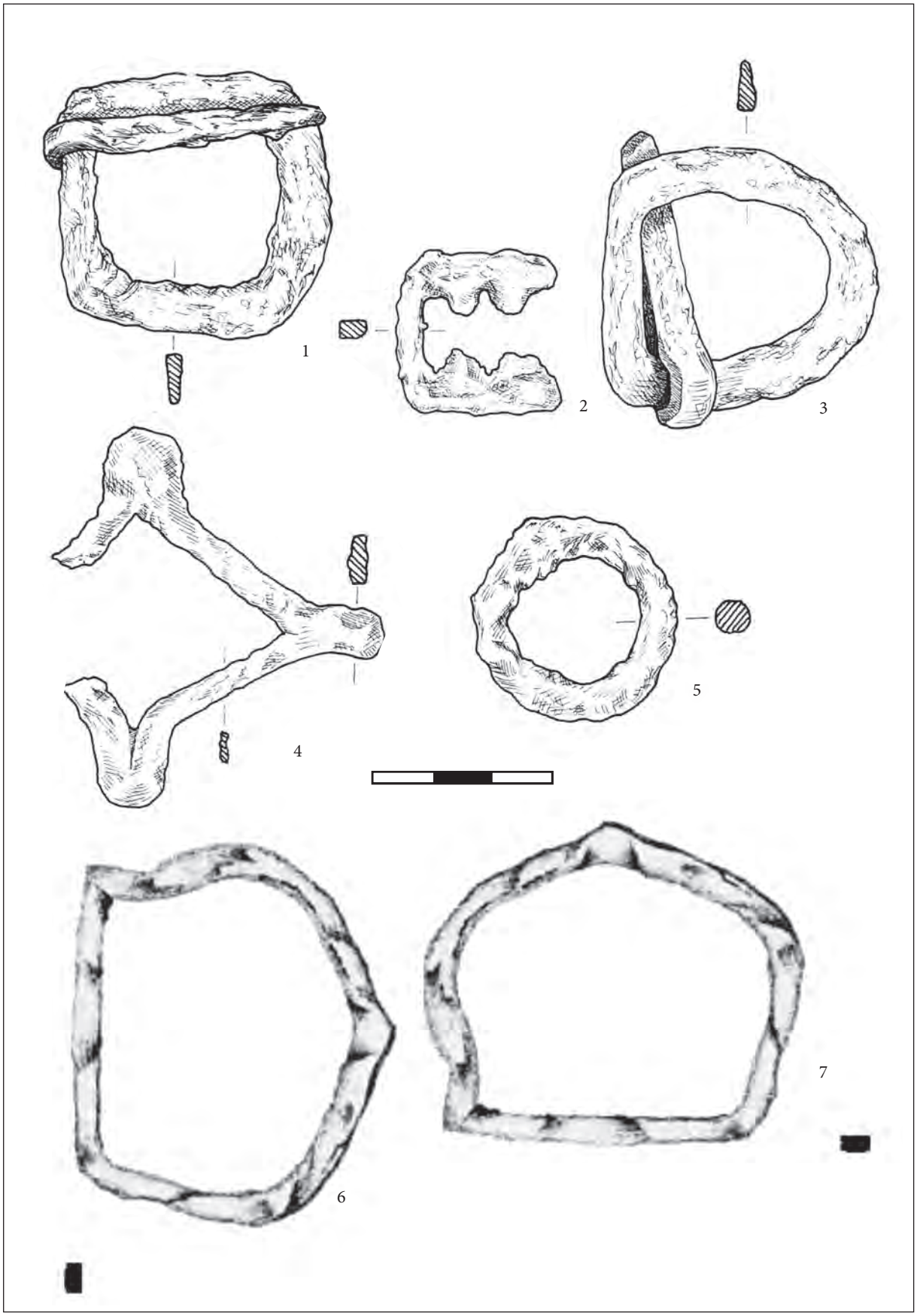


Plate 3. Buckles. 1. Bocşa (previously unpublished; drawing by G. Ducman, MNIR); 2–4. Caraşova (taken from Oţa, Oţa, Georgescu, Popa 2011).

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Pl. 4. Buckles. 1–-5. Cladova (previously unpublished; drawings by S. Movilă, MNIR); 6–7. Vršac (taken from Brmbolić 2009)

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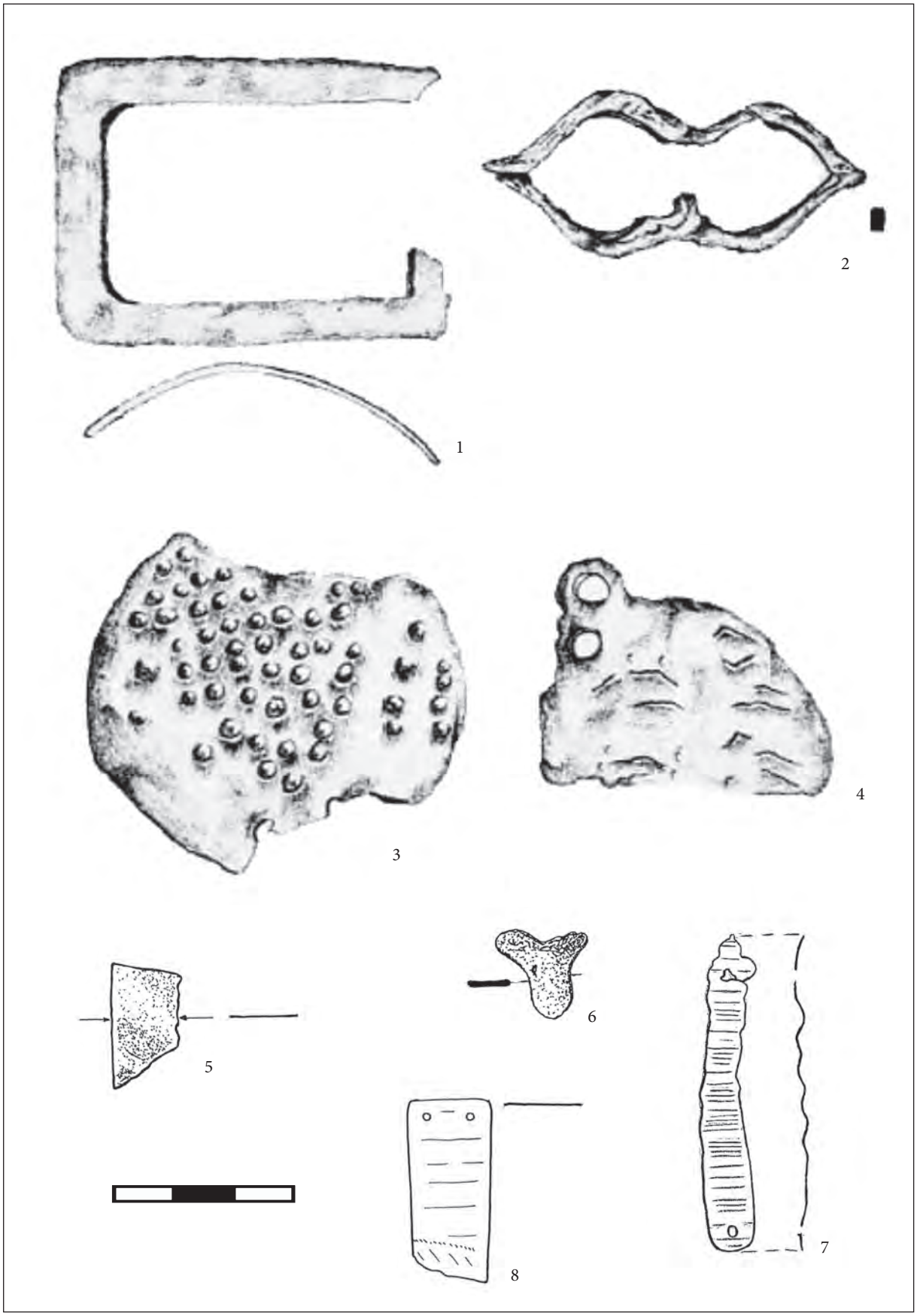


Plate 5. Buckles. 1–2. Vršac; Appliqués. 3–4. Vršac (taken from Brmbolić 2009); 5–7. Caraşova (taken from Oţa, Oţa, Georgescu, Popa 2011); 8. Cladova (previously unpublished, drawing by G. Ducman, MNIR).

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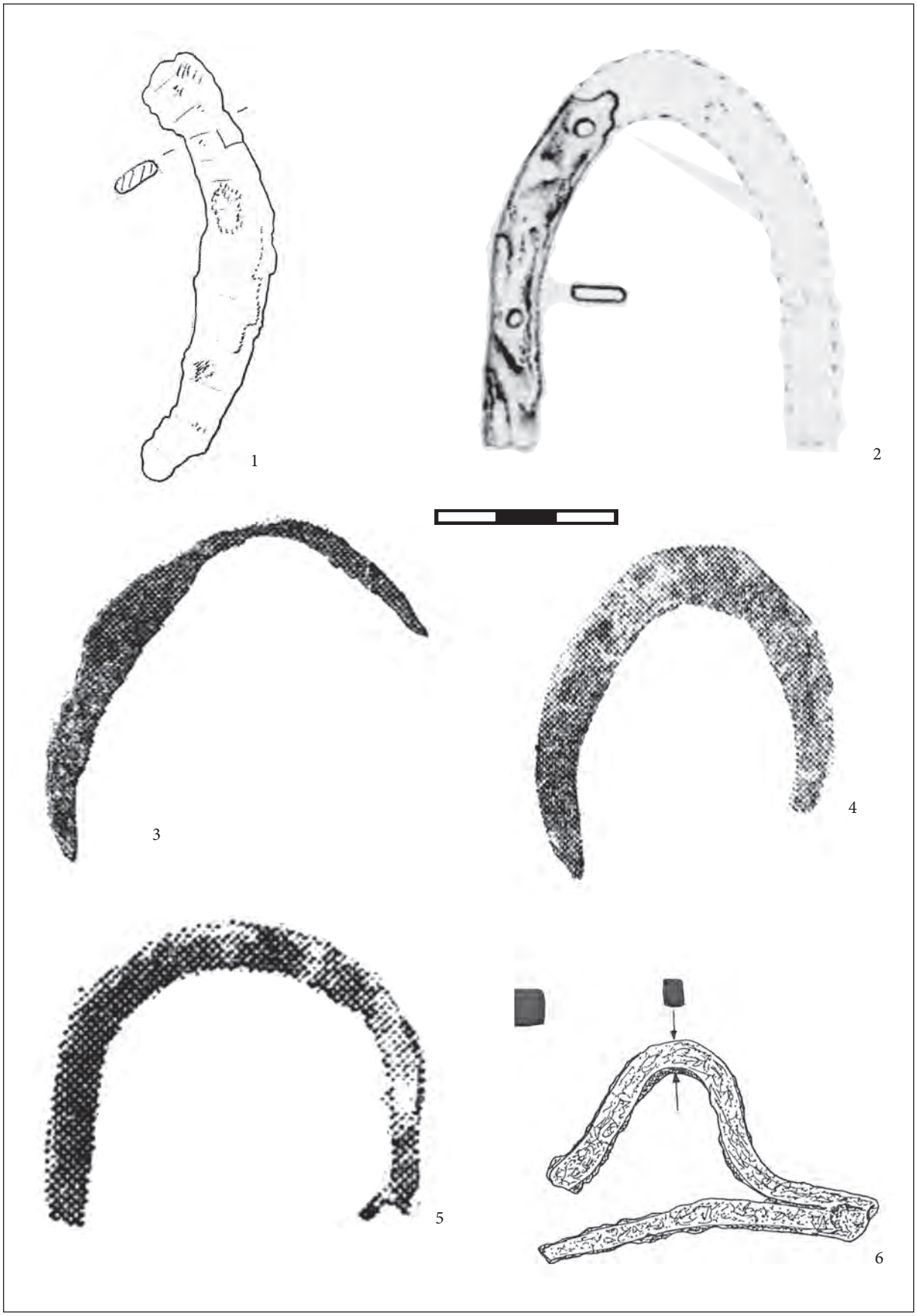


Plate 6. Clouts. 1, 6. Caraşova (taken from Oța, Oța, Georgescu, Popa 2011); 2. Vršac (taken from Brmbolić 2009); 3–5. Făget (taken from Popa, Căpățână, Rădulescu, Tomoni 1991).

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
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CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
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CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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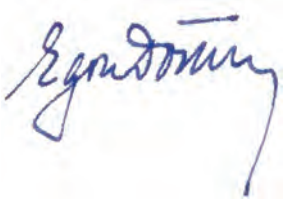
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Archaeological Researches Performed at Cenad (Timiş County) during the 19th Century and in the Beginning of the 20th Century[1]

Daniela Tănase

Abstract: The paper presents the pioneering archaeological researches performed at the medieval fortification of Cenad (Timiș County) during the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century. These researches were performed by two enthusiastic amateurs who wished to bring to light the ruins of the medieval fortification and its edifices: Friedrich/Frigyes Killer, a Roman Catholic parson and Gyula Kisléghi Nagy, administrator of the estate owned by princess Mileva San Marco. Two scholars of the 19th century, Flóris Rómer and Imre Henszlmann, also brought significant contributions to the research of the ruins in Cenad; they were there in 1868, for the demolition of the Roman Catholic church built in the middle of the 18th century.

Killer and Kisléghi wrote reports and made drawings that they sent to Budapest to the National Commission of Monuments. Kisléghi also kept a diary where he noted in detail the proceedings of the archaeological researches. These documents are kept in the Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest and the documentary font of Banatului Museum in Timişoara and have mostly remained unpublished to date. Through the mentioned archaeological researches, their initiators have discovered ruins of churches and of the fortification. The results are not very spectacular, but they provide precious data on the localization of some ecclesiastic edifices and some fortification walls, on planimetric characteristics and elevation, and on architectural fragments.

Keywords: Middle Ages, fortification, churches, monuments, archaeological excavations.

The municipality of Cenad is located in the north-western part of Banat, in Mureşului meadow. Today it is a settlement of no great importance, but it has a significant past: during the early medieval period it was *urbs Morisena*, the residence of duke Ahtum, founder of the first Eastern-rite monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the first medieval ecclesiastic edifice attested by preserved documents and, at the same time, one of the oldest from the early period of the Middle Ages from the present-day territory of Romania.

Other churches and monasteries have been built in Cenad, staring with the 11th century, when Gerard of Sagredo, the first Catholic bishop of Cenad (1030), founded the cathedral dedicated to St. George and the monastery dedicated to the Virgin. All these edifices were damaged in time, on various occasions such as the Tartar invasion of 1241 or Gheorghe Doja's uprising of 1514, and have been rebuilt each time by royalty or high prelates of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary.

In the middle of the 16th century, Cenad came under Ottoman rule and became the capital of the sanjak bearing the same name. The churches were turned into mosques that the Ottoman traveler Evlyia Celebi mentioned them during the 1660s[2]. Therefore, towards the end of the 17th century when the Habsburg armies defeated the Ottomans and re-conquered the fortification of Cenad, nothing reminded people of the churches of the past. It thus came to be that the fortification of Cenad was blasted in 1701, following the Habsburg-Ottoman peace treaty of Karlowitz (1699) when the decision was made to have the fortification destroyed, including St. George's Cathedral, founded by St. Gerard, as they were believed to be Ottoman constructions[3].

---

[1] English translation: Ana M. Gruia. In preparation of this paper I have benefited from a research scholarship in Budapest, in 2011, from the *Domus Hungarica Scientiarum et Artium* Foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; on that occasion I was able to consult the Scientific Archive of the Forster Center, at that time the Office for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony / Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal.

[2] Călători străini 1976, 647.

[3] Borovsky 1897, 79, 88.

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After the Habsburgs conquered Banat, it was only in 1741 that a Roman-Catholic church was built inside the demolished fortification. The chosen spiritual patron of the church was St. Gerard and it was built with a simple, long nave, and lacking a bell tower, by the first Catholic Germans who were colonized in the area[4].

The tumultuous history of the episcopal fortification of Cenad and its edifices has captured the interest of the history lovers of old, mainly starting from the second half of the 19th century when people grew considerably more interested in history and archaeology and, subsequently, more willing to research and put to value the historical past and to protect and promote the monuments[5].

Several significant personalities of Hungarian culture visited Cenad in 1868, when the 1741 church was demolished at the request of bishop Alexander Bonnaz who wanted to have a new church for the representative episcopal residence[6]. The personalities in question are Flóris Rómer, father of Hungarian archaeology, and Imre Henszlmann, the reputed art historian. In fact, the latter has published his observations in a study still used as reference work, containing especially valuable data on the old ruins of the medieval churches[7].

The two scholars have traveled to Cenad at the request of the Catholic priest of the German Cenad[8], Friedrich/Frigyes Killer. Killer was a priest there between 1861 and 1892[9] and had a brilliant mind; he understood the importance of the century-old vestiges and tried to leave as many testimonies on the demolition stages of the church built in 1741 and on the old foundations that the edifice was built upon. During subsequent years, Frigyes Killer continued his work of searching and uncovering the ruins of medieval Cenad, as one can note from the reports he sent to Budapest to the Provisory Commission of Monuments in Hungary, after 1881 called the National Commission for Monuments.

Frigyes Killer's pioneering activity in the research of the ruins of medieval Cenad has remained partly unpublished; only the assessment record compiled during the demolition works, in the spring and summer of 1868, was included in Imre Henszlmann's study[10]. His interest has also been mentioned briefly in recent specialized works[11]. I therefore intend to present henceforth his researches in Cenad through the light of documents preserved until today in the archive of the former National Commission for the Monuments in Hungary, kept at the Forster Center – The Scientific Archive / Forster Központ. Tudományos Irattár in Budapest[12].The same archive and the documentary font of Banatului Museum in Timişoara preserve the researches performed in Cenad by Gyula Kisléghi Nagy, administrator of the estate of princess Mileva San Marco between 1893 and 1918, partially published[13], that I have included in this presentation in order to provide an as complete as possible picture of what these pioneering archaeological researches in Cenad meant.

Year 1868

The demolition of the old parish church of Cenad, built upon the ruins of the medieval church during the 1750s, therefore started in the spring of 1868. Priest Killer followed the demolition works attentively and wrote an assessment report on the issue; Imre Henszlmann published this report in his 1871 study[14].

4 Roos 2010, 154.
5 Horváth 1990, 152–157.
6 Roos 2010, 154.
7 Henszlmann 1871.
8 Two settlements are mentioned on the territory of medieval Cenad starting with the 18th century: the Serbian Cenad, inhabited by Serbians and Romanians, and the German Cenad, inhabited by German colonists. In time, the population of the two mixed, so that Hungarians were also living in the Serbian Cenad by the beginning of the 20th century. Though these were two administratively separate settlements, they were in fact forming a single town, with the German Cenad located in the eastern part, on the road towards Sânnicolau Mare, and the Serbian Cenad located in the western part, on the road towards Szeged, with their corresponding streets merging in the center of the settlement.
9 Schematismus 1900, 336.
10 Henszlmann 1871, 3–8.
11 Móré Heitel 2005, Móré Heitel 2010.
12 I thank Mr. Gergely Kovács (the Forster Center / Forster Központ, Budapest) and Mr. Balázs Major (from the Pázmány Péter Catholic University / Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem, Budapest) for their support in obtaining the illustrative material.
13 Kisléghi 2010. The published journal contains notes on the researches performed between 1893 and 1909.
14 Henszlmann 1871, 3–8.

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Flóris Rómer arrived in Cenad, on Killer's invitation, on April 1868[15], and noted details of his visit and of the things he saw there in a notebook that contained his impressions and drawings of ruins and architectural fragments. We owe him some sketches and drawings of medieval, but also Roman stones[16] (Pl. 1–2). Rómer was not only Killer's advisor, but probably also played an important role in the preservation of part of the ruins of the "first church" of Cenad under the apse of the newly built church[17].

Imre Henszlmann stopped for a while in Cenad in the end of July 1868, probably also on parson Killer's invitation, but the church had already been demolished and the construction of the new church had made considerable progress. Henszlmann stated that by his arrival the excavations for the foundations had been completed and he was only able to see the old baptistery and several objects found during the excavations, so that his observations were based on an assessment report compiled by Frigyes Killer and on a drawing made by master builder Franz Brandeisz[18]. All these pieces of information and his own observations were included in a reference study on the ruins of the medieval churches from Cenad; besides providing novel data, the study also includes evaluations on dating, building stages, and the stylistic interpretation of architectural fragments and of the stone sarcophagus (that he considered to be St. Gerard's burial place), discovered during the demolition of the old church[19]. Still, Henszlmann also opened a test trench in order to study the foundation and the base of the baptistery, reaching the conclusion, precious to us now, that it was not a Roman Era construction but a later, medieval one[20].

Year 1872

Parson Killer continued his activity of research and preservation of the medieval vestiges from Cenad in close connection with the institutions from Hungary that aimed at caring for the cultural patrimony. On July 26, 1872 he sent a text to Budapest, to the president of the Council of the Royal Hungarian Court of Appeal, also president of the "Archaeology Commission" [correctly: the Provisional Commission for Monuments]; the text was an answer to an archaeological transcript that he had sent on the 3rd of the same month to the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction, recording the fact that the stone sarcophagus found in the spring of 1868 had been deposited in one of the sacristy rooms of the new church. On the presumption that it was one of Saint Gerard's coffins, scholars Flóris Rómer and Imre Henszlmann researched and drew representations of the monument. Killer states that he had attached to the letter drawings of sculptural stones made in different styles, found in the walls of the old church (Pl. 3–4). He also annexed a photograph of the old church that had been demolished in 1868 (Pl. 5)[21]. According to the assessment report of July 30, 1872, of the Provisional Commission for Monuments in Hungary, Killer annexed five drawings to his letter[22], among which only the two illustrated here have been preserved.

Year 1875

In 1875, parson Killer addressed again a detailed report, accompanied by drawings, to the "Royal Hungarian Academic Commission for Art Monuments" [correctly: the Provisional Commission for Monuments]. The report envisaged his research of the ruins in Mureşului Valley, among which Kemeche, but also on the plots pertaining to the German Cenad and the Serbian Cenad where he had found fragments of pottery and bricks[23]. Killer also sent some artifacts discovered during his

[15] Henszlmann 1871, 4.
[16] The Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest, Rómer's assessment reports / Forster Központ Budapest, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.
[17] Móré Heitel 2010, 24, footnote 17.
[18] Henszlmann 1871, 2–8.
[19] Henszlmann 1871, 2–34.
[20] Henszlmann 1871, 30.
[21] The Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Budapesta, pages 175–176. Henceforth: FK Archive Budapest.
[22] FK Archive Budapest, page 174.
[23] FK Archive Budapest, leaf 118, pages 715–729.

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excavations in German Cenad, but they did not hold special significance as these were "more recent" bricks and pottery fragments, according to Jozsef Hampel's evaluation; the objects went into Hampel's custody at the National Museum in Budapest[24].

Year 1881

Archival documents show that parson Killer took up his researches during 1881 in two stages: one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

On March 13, Killer performed archaeological excavations in the yard of the house owned by a certain Leszl, located in the Serbian Cenad at no. 250, in the vicinity of the Town Hall of the Serbian Cenad. The details are available from the letter Killer sent to the secretary of the National Association for Archaeology and Anthropology, to which he also annexed some drawings (Pl. 6).

Thus, on March 21 and 22, 1881, he discovered an octagonal construction that he believed to be a defensive tower, a keep located outside the fortification of Cenad, once on the bank of River Mureş that during the Middle Ages flowed near the walls. Killer also said that he had not found any tunnel and if such existed it had been probably destroyed along with the fortification in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He also confessed to not being able to excavate down to the base of the foundations since the phreatic water level was too high, i.e. reaching water already at 2 m in depth[25]. Above these foundations he found a discharge arch, measuring 2 m in width. The diameter of the octagonal construction was of 8.26 m, the width of the wall 1.5 m, and the entrance seems to have been located on the eastern side of the fortification. An Ottoman coin was also found on that occasion, in the soil above the foundations, while an Austrian coin minted in 1707 was discovered in the earth inside the octagonal building. It has been concluded that this building, just like the rest of the fortification, was destroyed after 1707 and not earlier. The finds also included a pavement brick. Killer sent the brick and the coins to the National Museum in Budapest[26].

The discoveries made on that occasion were noted in an assessment report[27] compiled March 28, 1881, in the Serbian Cenad, in the presence of parson Killer Frigyes who recorded the discoveries made in the yard of the Leszl house, and of witnesses Tötösÿ Nándor, notary of the municipality of the Serbian Cenad and Wolf János, the chaplain from German Cenad. The report mentions the octagonal keep, independent from other walls, made of cut, square sand stone blocks "so well connected that one could not break them apart with an axe, but only with gun powder or dynamite" and fine, well-fired medieval bricks. The objects found there were also mentioned – the coins and the pavement brick. Special mention is made of the fact that no Roman bricks have been found[28].

The parson's reports and drawings reached Jozsef Hampel on April 8, 1881. Hampel was custodian of the Numismatics and Archaeology Department of the National Museum in Budapest and he sent then to Imre Henszlmann, referee of the "Central Commission for Monuments" [correctly the Provisional Commission for Monuments][29]. Thus, even during the meeting held on April 23, 1881, the Provisional Commission for Monuments from Hungary has decided to preserve the documents and to answer through a thank-you letter[30]. The latter text was written five days later and was signed by Imre Henszlmann, as referee[31].

Two hypotheses can be formulated on the intended use of this octagonal building. On the one hand, it might have been one the north-western corner towers of the fortification, also featuring on the ground plan that Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli drew in 1697; the tower is depicted with the access from the east[32]. It is true that the tower in Marsigli's drawings are almost round in shape (the building seems in fact an octagon with rounded corners, as it also features on Killer's ground plan and in his description, see Pl. 6), accessed from the east, but with a rectangular building, apparently interwoven with

[24] FK Archive Budapest, leafs no. 140–1875.
[25] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 90.
[26] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 91.
[27] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, pages 92–95.
[28] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 92.
[29] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 89.
[30] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 29/1881, page 106.
[31] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 88.
[32] Sebestyén 1984, 47.

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the tower, that is depicted on the southern side. Nevertheless, the ground plan depicts elevation walls and not foundations, so that one does not know if those buildings had interweaving or annexed foundations. I should mention here the fact that the plot where the parson found the octagonal construction is located on the north-western side of the settlement's center, so that he might have discovered the foundations of a building that was rounded in elevation in 1697. Killer claimed that the octagonal building in question was independent from any wall, but he might have reached this conclusion as the excavation did not descent to the sole of the foundations or it might be that the walls and foundations around the tower had been demolished in the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, one can also take into consideration the hypothesis that this was an Ottoman-era building located in the town, depicted on the same plan compiled by Marsigli, considering that octagonal buildings were common in Ottoman stone-made architecture. Nevertheless, the answer to these questions can only be revealed by future field researches.

Probably encouraged by the fruitful results of his spring excavations, Frigyes Killer took up archaeological research again on September 17, 1881, and on September 25 already sent a letter, accompanied by a drawing, to the "Central Monuments Commission" [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments], relating his initiatives in the Serbian Cenad (Pl. 7)[33]. Thus, he had continued excavations in the side road passing by the school, located at no. 814, where a tunnel was believed to have been located, but he found a brick wall, 76 cm wide and 115 cm high, out of which the foundation measured 70 cm. Killer presumed that the wall dated before the battle of Mohács, due to the quality of the bricks[34], but also based on stratigraphic considerations, as a previously discovered wooden water well had the crown laid down by the depth of 2.80 m, where the oldest habitation layer was also found. The wall was surrounded by a large quantity of broken stones, mixed with soil, together with "marks of a destruction stage by fire". Killer stated that due to the small foundation, the wall, discovered over a length of 8 m and continuing (outside of the researched area) might be considered a fence surrounding the churches or even a house, since its width measured 76 cm. Nevertheless, he stressed the fact that a church was located near the wall and it might have been the church dedicated to the Virgin that was, according to tradition, near the church of St. John the Baptist[35].

Parson Killer also continued his excavations during October 1881, also in the Serbian Cenad. This is revealed in his letter sent on October 25, 1881[36] that accompanied the assessment report of the excavations, dated on the same day. In this letter, Killer enumerated the places where he had excavated: "near the dead branch of the Mureş that once passed by Cenad, where the cut stones have been found; near the present-day (Roman-Catholic) church where the foundations of an impressive building have been revealed, and in the courtyard of the great inn in the Serbian Cenad, located at no. 364, where an underground cavity has been found ca. 30 years ago, containing wheat, and where the house of the bishop of Cenad was once located, according to legend." Killer also wished to excavate in the yard of house no. 811 in the order to prove that the walls of the "tunnel" found there were the crypt of St. Mary's church that he was looking for, but due to the fodder stored in that yard, the excavation had to be postponed for subsequent researches[37].

Therefore, according to the assessment report written in the German Cenad on October 25 in the presence of chaplain János Wolf, the Greek-Catholic priest of the Serbian Cenad, Valeanu Péter, and inn keeper Sándor Szakolczay, Killer continued his excavations starting with October 12 and the subsequent days "by the dead branch of the Mureş that once flowed by Cenad; in the side road that passed by the current church in Cenad; and in the yard of the great inn located at no. 364"[38]. Excavations were performed behind the inn's garden fence, placed on the dam on River Mureş, near the road towards Apátfalva, reaching Cenad, and also beside the dead branch of the Mureş, that at that point once touched Cenad, from where people carried soil to put around their houses and came upon large, cut stones. In Killer's opinion, the presence of the stones demonstrated the fact that a medieval church stood there, the one mentioned in historical writings to have been located near River Mureş,

[33] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, pages 264–266.
[34] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 264.
[35] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 265.
[36] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 294.
[37] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 294.
[38] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 295.

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i.e. St. George's cathedral. If the foundations of a larger church and stone fragments had been found, then the statement based on the results of the previous excavations (1868) that the cathedral church existed on the location of the current parish church would have been infirmed. But, the excavations have demonstrated that the few cut stones ended up there only after the demolition of the fortification, being remains of stones from the fortification, and only a small house was found on that spot, used by a timber merchant or by the inspectors supervising the passing over the Mureș, therefore a newer construction, also attested by a copper coin, "Franciscus – Rex", discovered at the foundation, at a depth of ca. 50 cm[39]. According to Killer, the fact that no church was found proved that the cathedral dedicated to St. George was on the spot where the church was built in 1868. In this erroneous view, Killer disagreed with Henszlmann who believed that the ruins were those of St. Mary's monastery and overlapped the monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the latter view has been adopted in more recent writings as well[40]. Still, a cartographic document published a couple of years ago seems to settle the issue of the medieval church's location, so that the old church, demolished in 1868, in fact only included the ruins of the abbey dedicated to the Virgin, rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and not those of Ahtum's monastery[41].

The excavations performed on the side road that passed by the church (the Roman-Catholic one) (see Pl. 7), on the left side from its tower, ca. 1 away from the church, namely on spot C, led to the discovery of wall labeled K, measuring 1 m in width, made of "natural" stone; on spots a) and b) the wall was the continuation of the wall previously discovered (probably during the 1868 excavations) and that, on the basis of its quality, can only be the foundation of a larger religious building. A vault arch was also found, made of medieval bricks, leaning on the left side on wall K) and having the side towards the cart road closed with flat natural stones. It seemed that m) was not a tunnel, but rather a place used as an *ossuarium*, void of bones by the time the excavation was performed. The area could not be searched further as the soil was sliding and the structure largely demolished of old. Above that brick arch, at a height of ca. 50 cm, Killer found the house floor labeled x), built of rammed soil, without stones, that was more recent than the foundations because it also extended above them and thus attests to the destruction of the church building before the house was in use. Even if that house, only floored with battered earth, was located near the old cathedral, it was dated, according to Killer, during the Turkish era[42]. The excavation had a volume of ca 12 m^3 and the reached depth proved that the ground level of the ancient Cenad was ca. 3 m lower, since rubble was found down to that level, mixed with broken stones from the ruins[43]. Killer's remark on the medieval ground level is very pertinent, because the archaeological researches of 2000–2002, to which I took part as member of the research team, have attested that the medieval anthropic layers, undisturbed by modern interventions, are at a depth that varies around 3 m as compared to the current ground level; numerous demolition and substruction layers could be found down to that depth, many of them dated to the beginning of the Modern Era, when the fortification was demolished.

In the yard of house no. 364, where a large inn stood, labeled C), Killer discovered a stone brick, labeled h), measuring 70 cm in width and 1.5 m in length, built out of Roman bricks "that had merged so that they were as strong as rock, making proof of the fact that a place of the Roman legion and a Castrum once stood on the exact spot where the fortification of the Hungarians was built"[44]. I am unaware of the manner in which Killer estimated which of the bricks were Roman bricks, and which medieval, but this was probably a medieval building, or maybe even one dated to the period of Ottoman rule.

Opposite to that wall, on the spot labeled d), ca. 3 m away, a deteriorated clay oven was found, with ash remains on the cupola, at a depth of ca. 1.5 m from the current level of Cenad. Lime remains were found on the spot labeled e) and the skeletons of five people were found in direction f), adults and children, scattered over a certain area, among which one was in a sitting position. "It seems that those skeletons belonged to a family that took refuge in the kitchen at a time of danger, as in that place we

[39] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 295.
[40] Móré Heitel 2010, 24, including footnote 18; 28–29.
[41] Móré Heitel 2005, 17; Fig. 3.
[42] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 296.
[43] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.
[44] FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.

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have also found – besides the oven, the mouth of which could only open to the kitchen – various clay pots, a two-tooth fork, the handle of a spoon for liquids, made of copper, a copper pot that seems to have been a tureen and inside which, mixed with the fallen soil, one could still see a small piece of bone and fruit seeds, grapes and usual or sour cherries, despite the fact that, though rather thick, the tureen is so worn by the passage of time that one can easily take off fragments by mere touch. We have also found fragments from several rings, proof of the fact that the members of the family in question were not among the common people. There was also part of an egg's shell and some its contents, still intact, and at a depth of ca. 50 cm from the items mentioned above, on spot g), we had the luck to find a pile of fish bones that might have only been those of smoked fish, stored there at that time"[45].

Killer's description above most probably reveals the last level of Ottoman habitation in the fortification of Cenad, from the end of the 17th century, illustrated not only by the dramatic context of discovery, but also by the artifacts discovered there: copper tableware items, copper cutlery, and some of the basic foods in Muslim diet: fish, eggs, and fruit[46]. This is also an argument for the practice of one of the main occupations of the inhabitants of the vilayet of Timişoara, i.e. fishing[47].

Killer also found piles of stones in continuation of the brick wall, that he called Roman. The piles were natural stone foundations, labeled kk), that he confessed not knowing the dating of[48]. A Hungarian coin issued in 1552 was also found in the soil of a large, destroyed construction that signaled, in Killer's opinion, the time of the destructions caused by the Turkish conquest. On that spot as well, "the ground level of the old Cenad was located 3 m deeper than the current one"[49].

Due to the season that was less favorable to excavating, the parson ended his 1881 researches. He also related that the residence of the bishops of Cenad was located, according to tradition, in the yard of house no. 364 and that ca. 30 years previous, i.e. around 1850, they found "a cavity that contained piles of wheat, with black seeds, some of which seeded when planted into pots filled with earth"[50].

Killer's letters and reports reached the National Commission of Monuments from Hungary and Imre Henszlmann sent back a thank-you letter and the sent documentation was kept[51].

Year 1882

A letter dated September 2, 1882 indicates that parson Killer required working force from the praetorship of Sânnicolau Mare for excavations on the territory of old Cenad that were intended to start on October 2 at the latest, since he hoped to discover data on the settlement's past. He intended to perform excavations in the yards of houses nos. 364, 366, 369, 807, and 811 in the Serbian Cenad and at house no. 4 in the German Cenad, in the vicinity of house no. 910 in the Serbian Cenad, in the central square near St. Gerhard's statue and on the street in front of house no. 848 in the Serbian Cenad, as well as on the estate plots from the Serbian Cenad called Csicsket, Polláb, Welina, Bara, Bukova, and Stupina, where antiquities had been signaled. He ensured the praetor that the owners of the respective houses and lands would not be affected and they did not oppose the excavations. Killer promised to inform on the result of his excavations both the praetor of Sânnicolau Mare and the "Central Academic Commission of Monuments in Budapest [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments][52].

Nevertheless, Killer's research plans did not materialize, so that on October 29, 1882, he sent a letter to the "Monument Commission" in Budapest [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments] requiring that they send a researcher, member of the Commission, during the subsequent year, in order to supervise the works and to analyze what had been already done and then to continue the excavations in order to discover the episcopal fortification of Cenad. Killer also stated that though he had requested the praetor some people, he was unable to perform the excavations as the agricultural works were prolonged that year and due to the rainy weather[53].

45 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.
46 Dursteler 2012, 149–150.
47 Feneşan 2014, 256, 262, 266.
48 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.
49 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.
50 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.
51 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 263; leaf no. 63/1881, page 293.
52 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 83/1882, page 380.
53 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 80/1882, pages 378–379.

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The Commission acknowledged his request and during the meeting held on December 16, 1882, decided to dispatch Károly Torma to Cenad in the following spring, when he would travel to the province[54].

But it seems that none of the planned excavations were performed in Cenad during the subsequent year. In case Károly Torma had taken the projected trip, at least some note of it would have been preserved on the archive of the National Commission for Monuments to which he was bound to send a report and a request for the deduction of his travel expenses, as was customary.

We are unaware of any of Killer's further researches, during the subsequent years, as no document has been preserved to attest them. One can nevertheless suspect that these researchers rather stopped since he was already old and in 1892 he left the parish of Cenad and retreated to Szeged.

New researches were only performed nine decades later, in the beginning of the 20th century. It was Gyula Kisléghi Nagy (1863–1918), administrator of the estate owned by princess Mileva San Marco, who reached Cenad and took up the task. He was also a lover of history and archaeology and he excavated in several yards in Cenad, sometimes following the trail of parson Killer's excavations, but most probably unaware of the latter's activity. A report and a drawing sent by Gyula Kisléghi Nagy to the National Commission for Monuments in Budapest have been preserved, besides his notes and drawings kept in several note books and letters, currently kept in the archives of Banatului Museum in Timişoara. Kisléghi Nagy' diary, containing notes on the researches performed between 1893 and 1909 have been recently published in a critical edition[55]. Only the first volume of the diary had been preserved and the second he only intended to write, as was not found among his papers. Kisléghi Nagy's activity after 1909 is recorded in his correspondence and it seems that in 1912 he performed his last excavations in Cenad.

Year 1903

Kisléghi performed excavations in the Serbian Cenad on February 25, in the courtyard of the house owned by master baker Márk near the Roman-Catholic parsonage. He excavated a ditch at the base of the lower house of the parsonage; the uncovered surface measured ca. 6 m^2 and 2 m in depth, and has revealed several Roman bricks, among which one larger brick with an oval, imprinted line. He then dug near the Serbian Orthodox Church, in the courtyard of a small house located opposite the church door; there he found some very strong wall foundations, plastered, made of bricks without stamps or inscriptions. Kisléghi also discovered a brick construction resembling an oven, with a channel full of soot underneath, as well as several fragmentary items that he mostly believed to be vestiges of the Turkish period[56]. The walls passed closely by the small peasant house and continued underneath it. Due to the fact that this was the oldest house in the Serbian Cenad and in poor condition, Kisléghi hoped it would be demolished and that he would be able to continue the excavation. He writes about finding a square cavity, built in connection to a channel, covered with a stone slab, that was leading under the house, and another, narrow, open channel, located between the two side walls. He attempted to identify the function of these built structures, mentioning the square cavity connected to a channel, as a possible baptistery font, discovered during the construction of the Roman-Catholic church. One also finds out that he took photographs of these walls that he wished to send to Téglás Gábor[57] (the photos have not been preserved).

Year 1908

Kisléghi took up again the excavations in the Serbian Cenad, in the vegetable garden of his work residence, where he dug a ditch measuring 6 m in length and 5 m in depth, where he reached a layer of yellow clay. There, he noted that the soil was very mixed, down to the bottom, and contained numerous brick fragments, among which some entirely preserved square bricks that are often found in Cenad, sometimes bearing legionary stamps. The soil contained many pottery shards, among which some

54 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 83/1882, page 377.
55 Kisléghi 2010, 16–154.
56 Kisléghi 2010, 73.
57 Kisléghi 2010, 74–75.

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that where glazed, iron items, and animal bones. A human skeleton was also discovered at the depth of 1.5 m, along the traces of a wooden coffin; it had a bronze coin issued by Joseph II in the shoulder area. The entire area surrounding the estate grain storage, near Kisléghi's work residence, had been a Serbian cemetery one century previous and a church stood on the spot of the existing building[58].

Year 1909

On the same plot where he had excavated in 1908, Kisléghi performed new excavations between March 16 and 20, 1909. On that occasion he uncovered the ruins of a very old building, that in some places still measured 1 m in height, built of uncut stones at the base and well-fired bricks with layers of thick lime mortar, in elevation. The bricks measured 31.5 cm in length, 13 cm in width, and 4 cm in thickness. The walls were between 50 and 70 cm wide. Along the walls, both outside and inside, Kisléghi found numerous skeletons of adults and children alike, in *decubitus* positions, sometimes with their hands crossed above the chest, placed in wooden coffins. Several tombs contained copper coins from the end of the eighteenth century, small glass beads, pendant plates, pins etc[59].

Excavations were taken up again the end of autumn, between November 3 and 11, in the yards behind the vegetable courtyard and of the grain deposit, that were owned by the village doctor József Koreck and by his neighbor, Biringer. The selection of the spot was based on the traditional information on the existence there of vaulted cellars, galleries or old constructions resembling galleries. The gardens had no dividing fence. A strong brick wall was found on doctor Koreck's plot, closer to the house yard. The bricks, measuring 2.15 cm in width, were hard, fired red, and covered in thick line mortar. Kisléghi initially believed this to be the old wall of the fortification, but since it curved into a perfect arch it rather seemed to be the apse of a church, maybe one of the two medieval parish churches mentioned in documents, St. Elisabeth's and the church of the Holy Ghost. At the left end of the "apse" Kisléghi excavated down to 3 m and found the foundation, made of several superposed layers of enormous, raw, flat stones, weighing 30–50 kg each. Above these stones, one could note eight smaller, cut stones, perfectly analogous to the architectural fragments found at the time in the courtyard of the Roman-Catholic church, found during its construction in 1868. In the entire excavated area the soil was mixed, but the virgin, yellow clay was at points found closer to the surface, up to 1.5 m in depth[60]. Therefore, the modern deposition layers are already thinner in this area from the center of the municipality.

An old acacia tree was rooted out on November 13, in the Serbian Cenad, in the courtyard of the large village grain storage, in the close proximity of the vegetable garden of Kisléghi's work residence. The works have led to the discovery, under the roots, at shallow depth, of spurs, a battle axe, and horse shoes from the reign of king Mathias. In order to research the spot more closely, Kisléghi continued the works on November 17, discovering iron objects and clay pots. Kisléghi presumed that was one of the summer kitchens of the old fortification, namely the hearth, as there was a lot of ash, soot, red-burnt earth, and especially numerous animal bones: countless sheep jaws, goat, cattle, poultry, even horse bones, i.e. a horse skull, though lacking the lower jaw, and several bone parts from hoofs and pasterns[61].

The spot behind Kisléghi's work residence kitchen building, between the wall of the house and the neighboring wall of the Romanian Orthodox school, i.e. a strip of land measuring ca. 2 m in width, uncultivated, was researched between December 7 and 16. On this narrow plot, a trench measuring 6 m in length was dug down to 3 m, revealing mixed soil, with several layers of rubble an often remains of strong fires. "We have found during the excavations numerous small iron objects and, at 1 m in depth, a small silver coin – Mathias II, 1620 – that dates rather well the discoveries, though some artifacts were found at greater depths, so that they might be earlier"[62].

[58] Kisléghi 2010, 134–135.
[59] Kisléghi 2010, 136.
[60] Kisléghi 2010, 139–140, see also the drawing on page 140.
[61] Kisléghi 2010, 140–141.
[62] Kisléghi 2010, 142.

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Year 1912

In 1912, Gyula Kisléghi Nagy started excavating again in the area of the house near the Serbian Orthodox church that he had previously studied in 1903. The new campaign is detailed in a letter, but is missing from his diary. This time, he informed the National Commission for Monuments, on November 1st, in a letter to which he annexed a drawing and its explanations, on the discovery of some foundations near the Serbian Orthodox church, where he said that the cathedral church from the time of St. Stephen once stood. Kisléghi requested the dispatch of some of the members of the Monuments Commission to Cenad in order to investigate the walls.[63] In the western part of the Serbian Orthodox Church (Pl. 8), behind a house, he found several constructions made of bricks connected with thick lime mortar, that he believed to be basins and channels, at a depth of ca. 2 m. (basin I) and 1.70 m, respectively (basin II), as compared to the ground level of that time. In the south-western corner of these basins he found, at a depth of 80 cm, boat-shaped roof tiles, bright red in color[64]. Architect Ernő Foerck drew these tiles (Pl. 9) and it is possible they are rather Ottoman, than Roman roof tiles, as indicated on the drawing. Evlyia Celebi wrote that the fortification of Cenad enclosed buildings covered in shingles and tiles and that in the outer, larger city there were houses roofed with red tiles[65]. As for the possible function of those basins, I cannot form an opinion, especially since one does not know during which era they were built the features could be medieval, but also from the period of Ottoman rule.

In the answer that he received, Kisléghi was told that Prof. Arch. Ernő Foerk was delegated on November 12, 1912 to travel to Cenad in order to examine the discovered foundations and to write a report on the find[66]. Architect Foerk was in Cenad between December 1st and 2nd 1912 and he examined and drew architectural pieces (Pl. 9). He spoke of a drawing that depicted wall fragments, but this has not been preserved. Only the drawings of architectural pieces are now available. Foerck claimed he was unable to identify the role of the foundations found in the yard under discussion and recommended that the research be continue after the demolition of the neighboring house, that had fallen in disrepair. He also said that on file 2 he drew architectural fragments discovered during the demolition of the old church, in 1868, in its foundation and walls, among which some were built in the walls of the parsonage, i.e. of the Roman-Catholic parish house, and the others were pile don the right side of the church sacristy[67]. On the drawing in question, Foerk noted with I a capital and two corner fragments of an architrave that can be dated, according to him, to the 11th century, and was part of the first church; he then labeled II architrave and pillar fragments that belong to the transition period from Romanesque to Early Gothic, to the 13th century; and with III he marked moldings, door and window frames, and ogees dated to the end of the fifteenth century[68]. The same drawing features roof tiles that he believed to be, as already mentioned, from the Roman Era. Taking into consideration the place and depth where they were found, the items might be rather Ottoman-era roof tiles.

Foerk also studied the foundations from the baptistery inside the current church that had also been part of the church demolished in 1868 and stated that a brick arch, parallel to the sacristy, was made of bricks dated to the 13th century, according to their size, shape, and type of firing[69]. The National Commission for Monuments received Foerk's report on the results of his visit to Cenad and compiled a report that also included detail on the deduction of the architect's travel expenses. The end of the report mentioned the fact that the commission expected new on the demolition of the house in Cenad and the continuation of the researches[70].

Kisléghi never continued the researches in Cenad, probably due to the onset of the First World War. He died, in his sick bed, in the spring of 1918.

63 FK Archive Budapest, pages 1670–1671.
64 FK Archive Budapest, pages 1668–1669.
65 Călători străini 1976, 647.
66 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 894, page 1666.
67 FK Archive Budapest, page 1770.
68 FK Archive Budapest, page 1771.
69 FK Archive Budapest, page 1771.
70 FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 984, page 1769.

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Some conclusions

Therefore, the history of the archaeological researches in Cenad started ever since the second half of the 19th century, when church and fortification ruins were found. The results of such researches were not very impressive, but they provided significant data on the location of some ecclesiastic structures, on characteristics of planimetry, elevation, and sculptural fragments. Most useful are the descriptions and evaluations in Imre Henszlmann's study on the old monastery dedicated to the Virgin, erected in the middle of the 11th century, and that parson Killer erroneously presumed to have been St. George's cathedral. He made those observations on the occasion of the demolition of the parish church and the excavation of the foundations of the new church, in 1868. Even if some authors have emitted confusing opinions on the name and dating of the edifice, one knows today that it was in fact part of buildings constructed during the Middle Ages and not the Roman Era.

Henszlmann's study under discussion also mentioned one of parson Killer's letters, dated March 17, 1869, that noted ruins visible at that time around the Serbian Orthodox Church[71]; the mention is significant, considering that they were no longer visible several decades later, in 1903.

Both Frigyes Killer and Gyula Kisléghi Nagy, two enthusiast amateurs, have found the foundations of some buildings the function of which they were unable to establish. They hesitated between believing they were keeps, parts of fortification walls, or remains of parish churches from the medieval town of Cenad. The excavations performed during their time only lasted for a couple of days, were performed with rudimentary methods, as they were more interested in finding built structures or collecting artifacts, without much concern for archaeological contexts. Nevertheless, one must admire their diligence in trying to record their discoveries as precise as possible.

Future researches will have to aim at recovering the location of these ruins and at studying the according to present-day scientific requirements, in order to establish their function and dating. I mention the fact that the archaeological researches performed starting with the 1970s did not take the old researches into consideration as little was known about them due to the preservation of the related documents in the archives of Budapest or, in Kisléghi' case, recovered from his heirs only in 1980 and then forgotten in the storage rooms of Banatului Museum in Timişoara.

Several archaeological campaigns have been performed in Cenad, with interruptions, from 1974 until 2002 and the results were partially published[72] in order to establish the planimetry of the fortification and of the medieval town and to find the medieval ecclesiastical buildings; the result were, nevertheless, not very convincing. Only the corroboration of the old and more recent researches and the survey of the settlement central area with the newest geophysical methods can configure the approach strategy of archaeological researches in the medieval fortification of Cenad. We hope this will take place in the near future.

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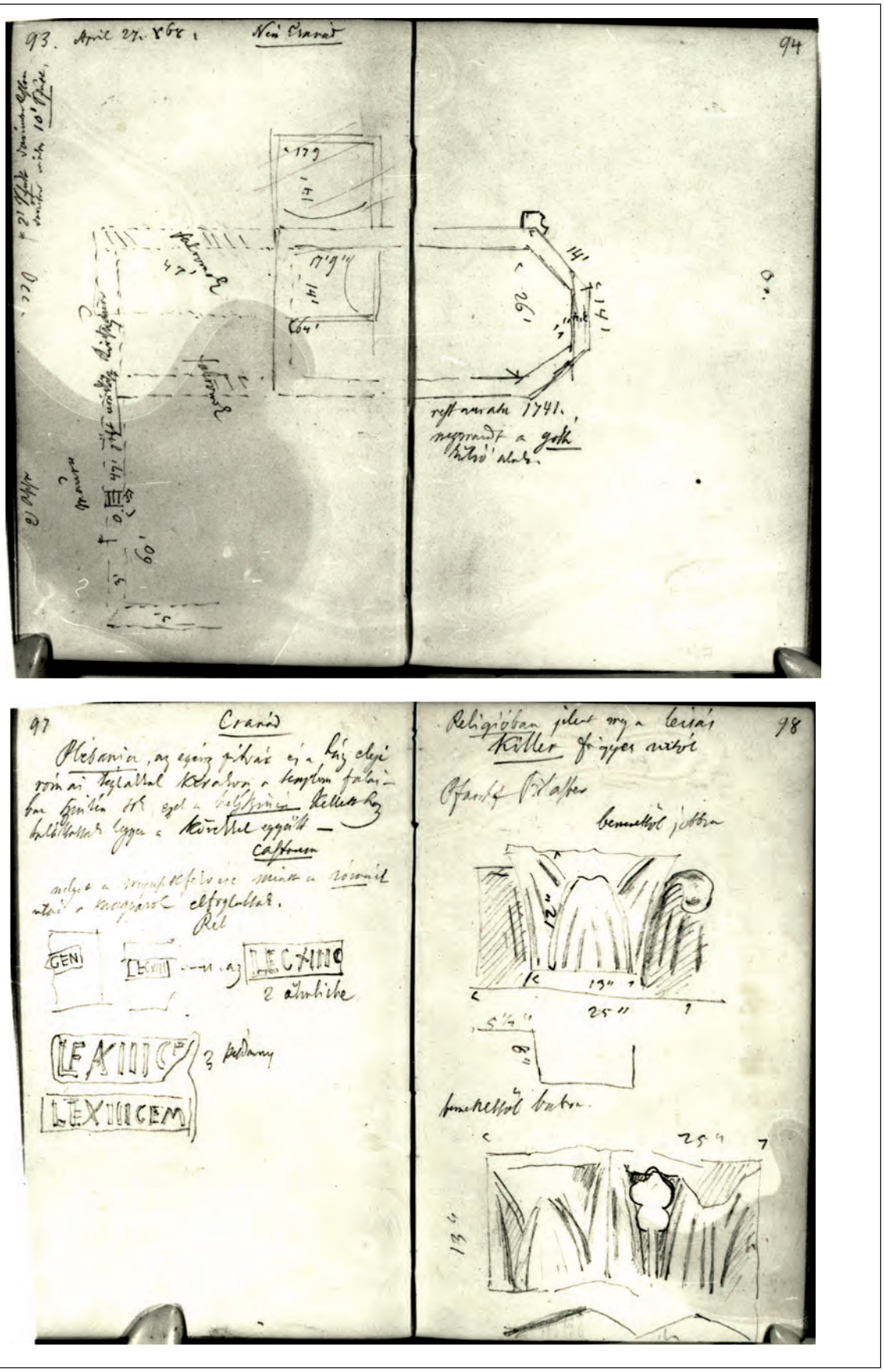


Plate 1. Flóris Romér's drawings and notes. Forster Center, Scientific Archive, Flóris Romér's assessment reports / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.

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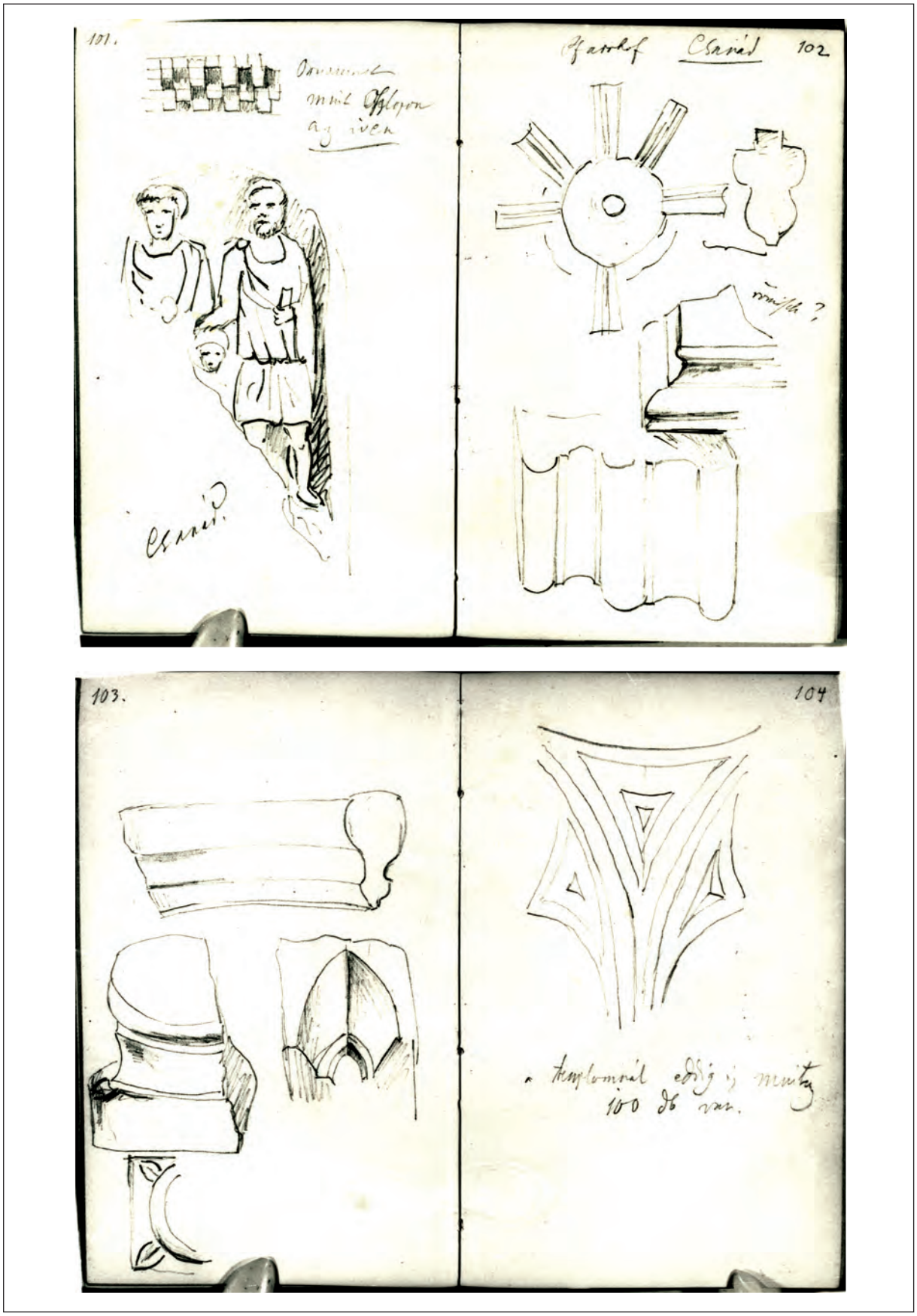


Plate 2. Flóris Romér's drawings and notes. Forster Center, Scientific Archive, Flóris Romér's assessment reports / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.

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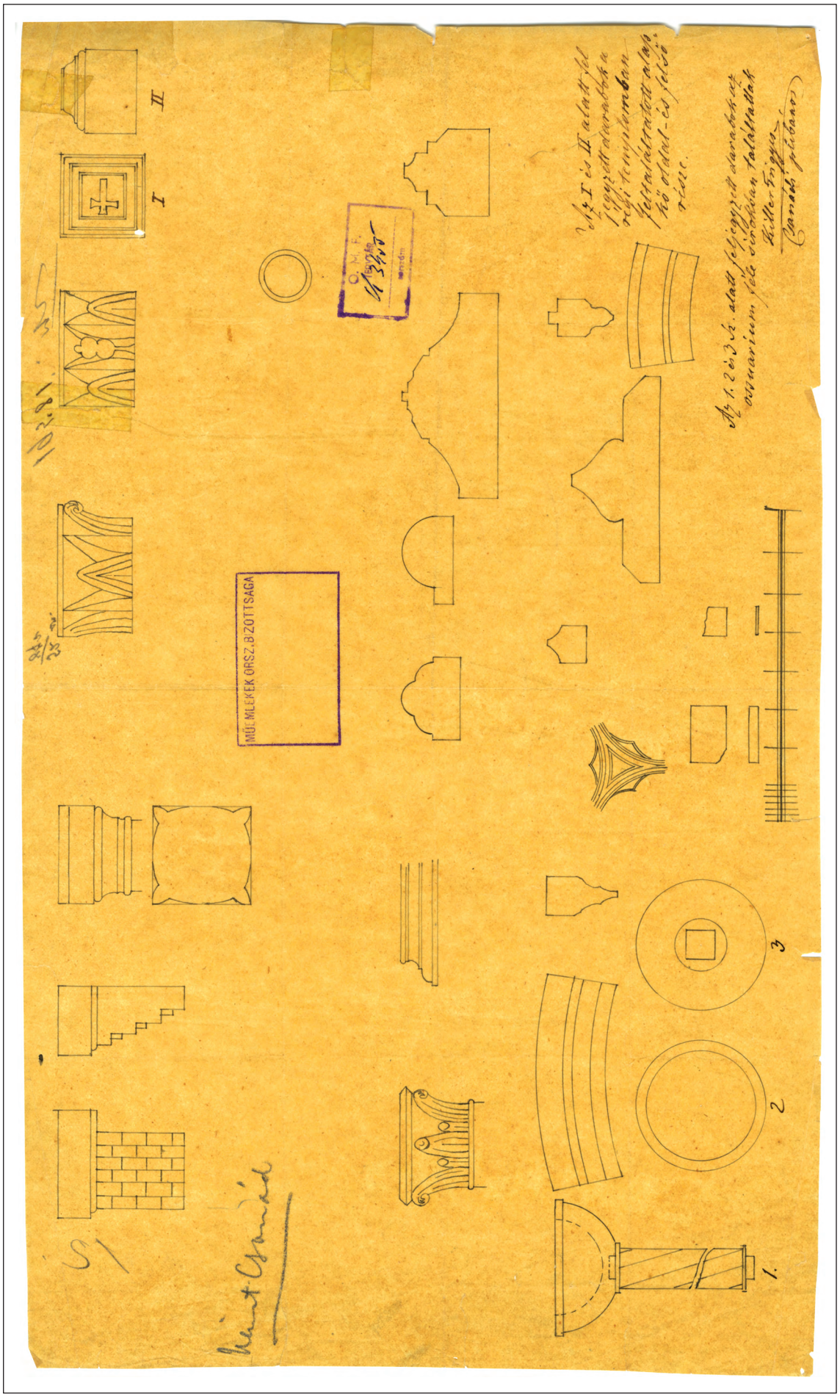


Plate 3. Drawing of some architectural fragments found in 1868, performed by parson Frigyes Killer in 1881. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3455. I and II are drawings of the lower and upper part of the foundation stones of the old church. 1, 2 and 3 are drawings of pieces found in the *ossuarium*-type tombs.

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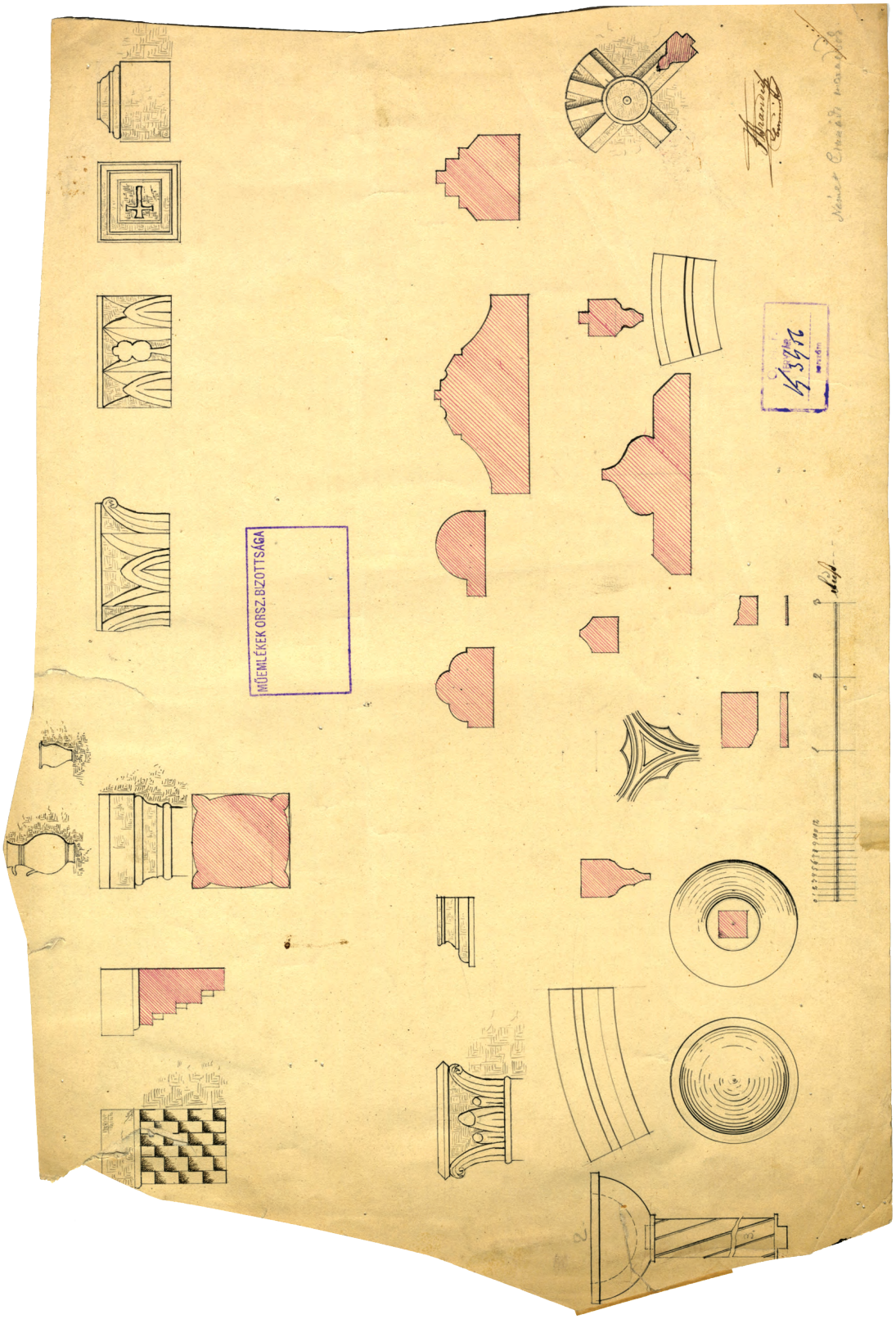


Plate 4. Drawings made by constructor Brandeisz after architectural fragments found in 1868. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3456.

https://biblioteca-digitala.ro

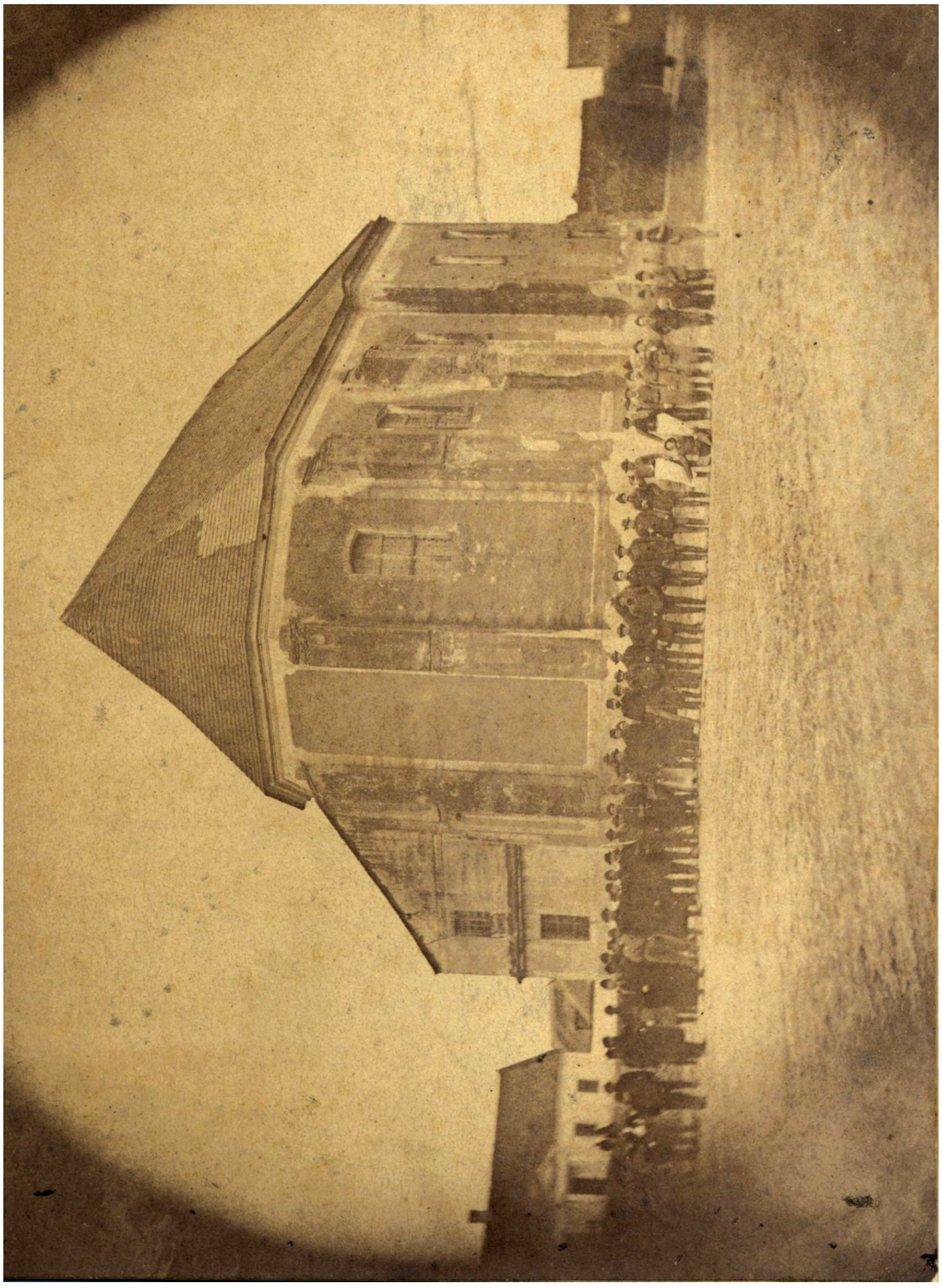


Plate 5. 1868 photograph of the church. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, P 2418.

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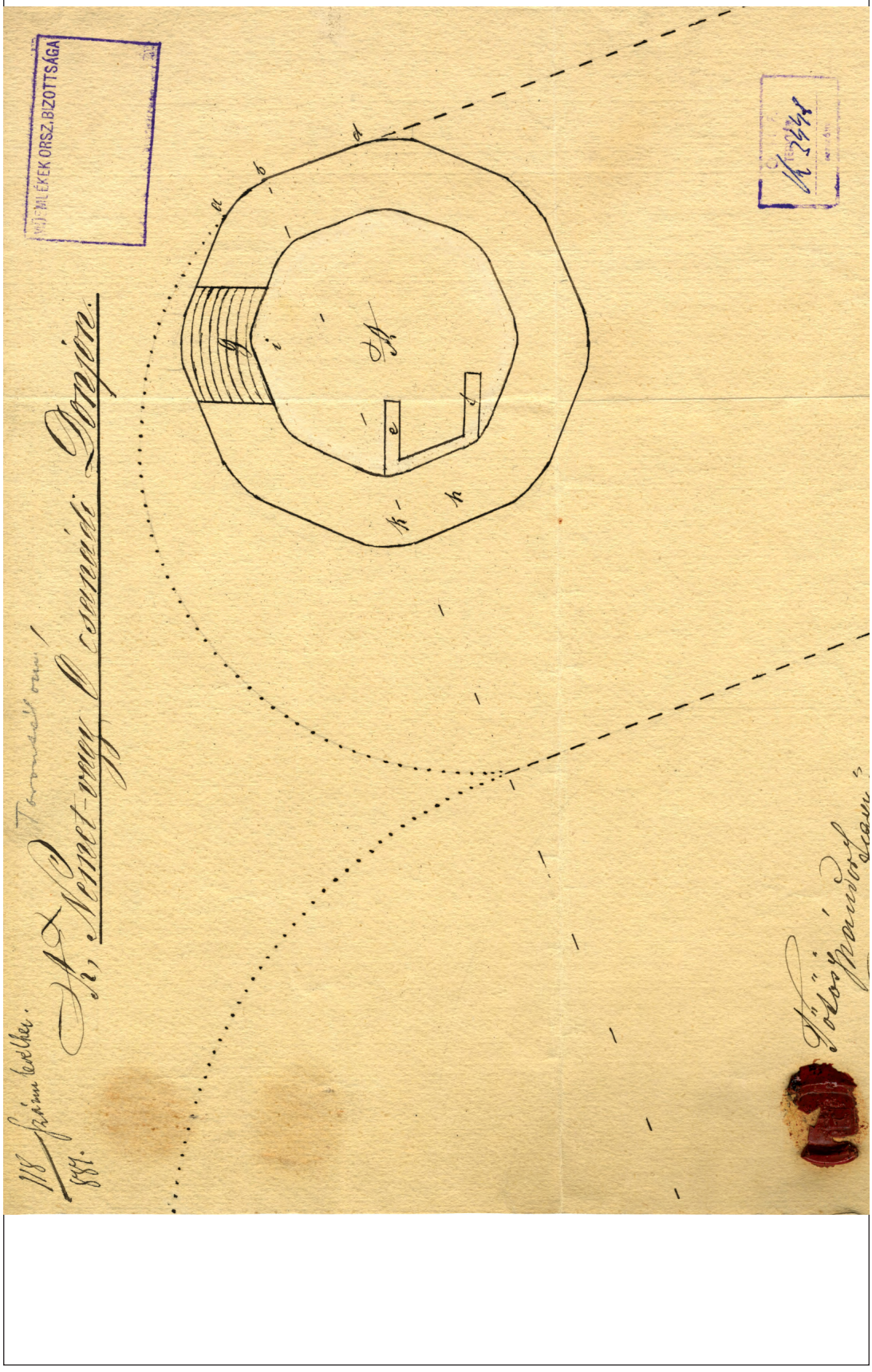


Plate 6. Ground plan of the excavations performed by parson Frigyes Killer in April 1881. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3448. Explanation of the drawing: A - breach; a, b, d – bench-mark points of foundations limits; e, f – wall remains; g – discharge arch; h – discovery spot of an Ottoman coin, in the soil above the foundations; i - discovery spot of a Habsburg coin minted in 1707, in the soil inside the octagonal construction; k - discovery spot of a floor brick, in the soil above the foundations.

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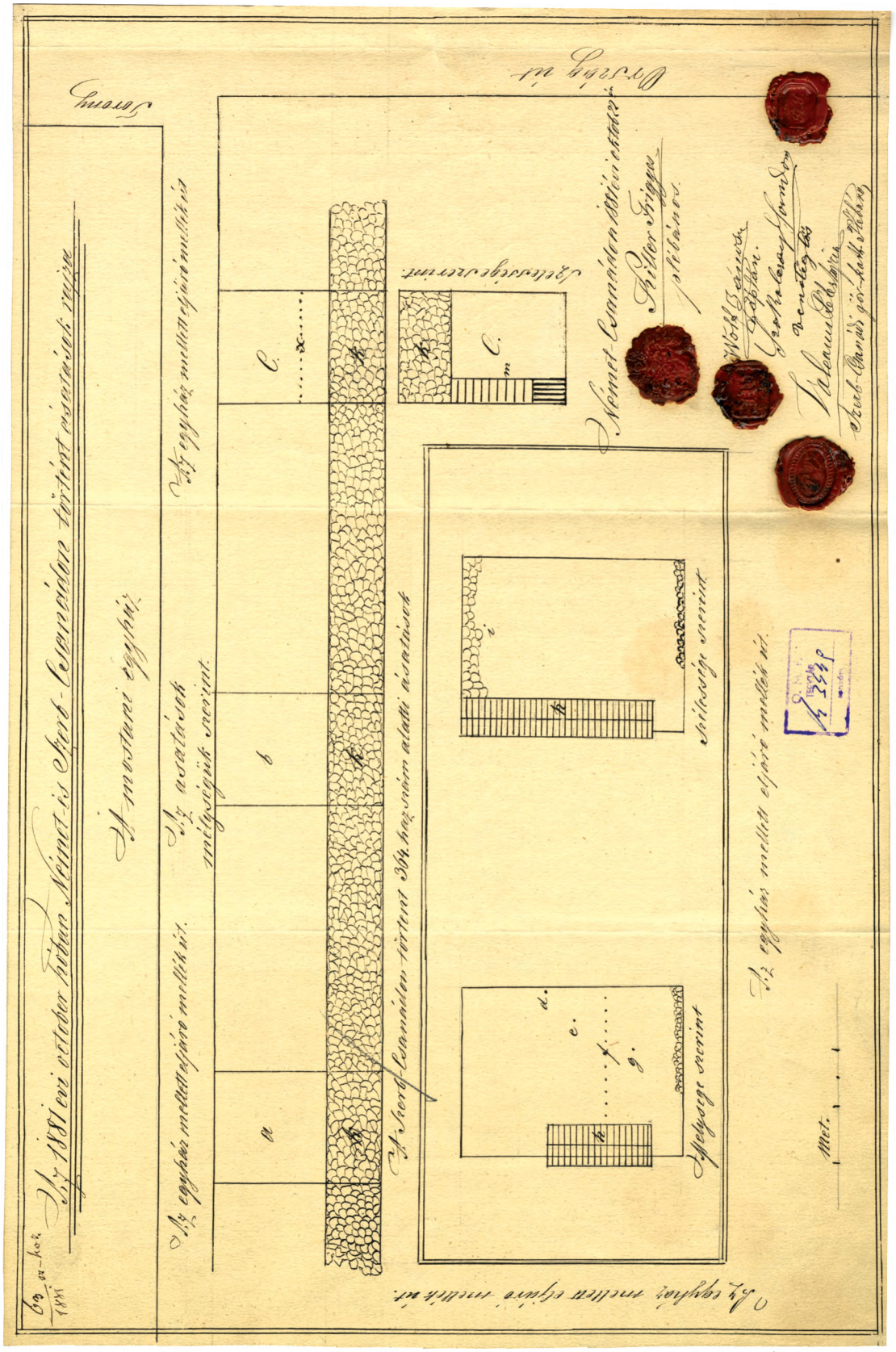


Plate 7.

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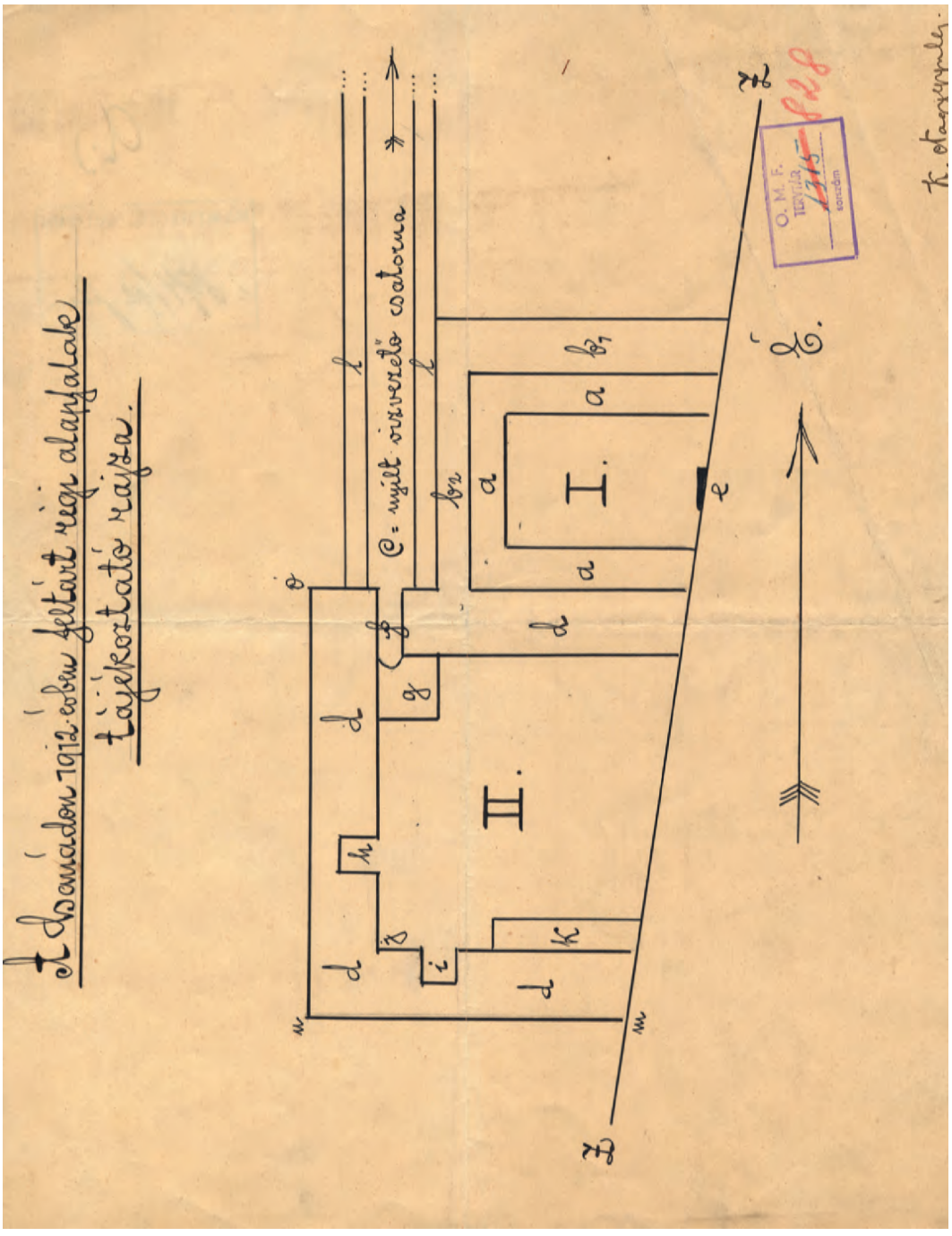


Plate 8. Gyula Nagy *Kisléghi's drawing of the discoveries made in 1912*. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, no. 828. Explanation of the drawing: line ZZ = side wall of a house located in close proximity of the Serbian Orthodox church; I. = basin made of neatly placed bricks connected through thick layers of lime mortar; II. = basin made of neatly placed bricks connected through thick layers of lime mortar; a-a-a = wall of basin I; b1 = wall; b2 = wall; c. = open water channel; d. = wall; f. = vaulting; g = wall block; h. = regular cuts into the wall; i. = regular cuts into the wall; j. = corner; k. = wall; m = wall corner; n. = wall corner; o. = wall corner.

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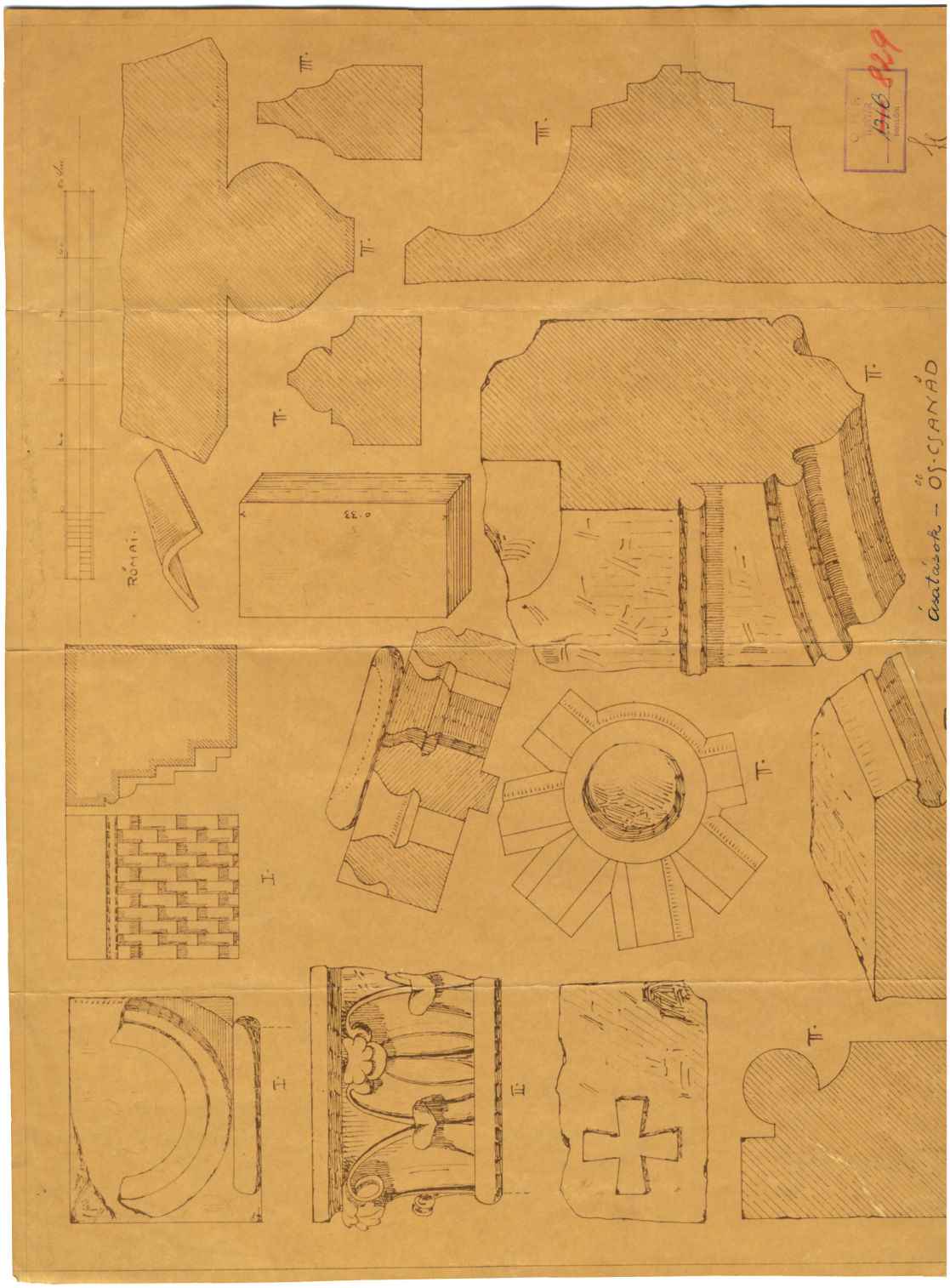


Plate 9. Ernő Foerk's drawings. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, no. 829.

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Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secţia pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie şi Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraş.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	*Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis*. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timişoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaelogiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iaşi.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reşiţa 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timişoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistriţa. Seria Historica. Bistriţa Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Naţional, Bucureşti.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, Bucureşti.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Judeţean de Istorie şi Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Naţional de Istorie. Bucureşti.
CCA	*Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* (*din România*), 1983–1992 *sqq*. (şi în variantă electronică pe *http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp*).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996*. [Bucureşti] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Bucureşti, 12–15 iunie 1997*. [Bucureşti] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Călăraşi, 20–24 mai 1998*. [Bucureşti] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. şi coord.), *CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999*. [Bucureşti] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001*. Bucureşti 2001.

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CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borş, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaş, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001*. Bucureşti 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004*. Bucureşti 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006*. Bucureşti 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgovişte, 27–30 mai 2009* (= *Valachica* 21–22, 2008–2009). Târgovişte 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014*. [Bucureşti] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Naţional al Patrimoniului (Ed.), *CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune naţională de rapoarte arheologice, Piteşti, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul judeţean Argeş*. [Bucureşti] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. Bucureşti.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galati. Galaţi.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultutal ştiinţifică. Huşi.
MCA	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice. Bucureşti.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale şi Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. Bucureşti.
MA	Memoria Antiqvitatis. Complexul Muzeal Judeţean Neamţ. Piatra Neamţ.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaelogica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Naţional. Bucureşti.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
PamArch	*Památky Archeologické. Praha.*
Past and Present	*Past and Present. Oxford.*
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicaţiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, Bucureşti.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor şi Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice şi de artă. Bucureşti.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Naţional. Bucureşti.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucureşti.

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SCN	Studii şi Cercetări Numismatice. Bucureşti.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timişoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Istorie Medie. Bucureşti.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii şi Materiale de Muzeografie şi Istorie Militară. Bucureşti.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, Bucureşti.
StComBrukenthal	*Studii şi comunicări*. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. *Budapest*.
StudCom	Studia Comitatensia. *Szentendre*.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. Bucureşti.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timişoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. *Budapest*.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

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