

# **New Archaeological Discoveries in South-Eastern Transylvania**



**COVASNA  
2003**

# **New Archaeological Discoveries in South-Eastern Transylvania**

## **Exhibition Catalogue**

Financed by  
**MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND CULTS**

**Eastern Carpathians Museum**

**Braşov County History Museum**

**National Museum of History  
of Transylvania**

**National Sekler Museum**

# **New Archaeological Discoveries in South-Eastern Transylvania**

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**Editura "ANGVSTIA"  
2003**

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Editura “Angustia”  
ISBN 973-85676-4-5

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## Abreviation

|                   |                                                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ECM</b>        | - Eastern Carpathians Museum - Sfântu Gheorghe       |
| <b>BHM</b>        | - Braşov County History Museum                       |
| <b>NMHT</b>       | - National Museum of History of Transylvania         |
| <b>NSM</b>        | - National Sekler Museum - Sfântu Gheorghe           |
| <b>BMC</b>        | - Bran Museal Complex                                |
| <b>TFM</b>        | - Țara Făgăraşului Museum                            |
| <b>SCIVA</b>      | - Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche şi Arheologie |
| <b>AVSL</b>       | - Archiv für Vereins Siebenbürgische Landeskunde     |
| <b>Arh. Mold.</b> | - Arheologia Moldovei, Bucureşti, I, 1961 şi urm.    |

## Dimensions

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>D</b>        | - diametre         |
| <b>Dm</b>       | - mouth diametre   |
| <b>Dmax</b>     | - maximum diametre |
| <b>Db</b>       | - bottom diametre  |
| <b>H</b>        | - hight            |
| <b>L</b>        | - lenght           |
| <b>W</b>        | - wideness         |
| <b>Wt</b>       | - weight           |
| <b>Th</b>       | - thickness        |
| <b>Inv. No.</b> | - inventory number |



Map of the new researched sites in the south-eastern Transylvania

1. Augustin - *Tipia Ormenişului*; 2. Comanadejos - *Gruicul Văcarului*; 3. Copăcel - *La Gheorgheşti*; 4. Cuciulata - *Stogul lui Coţofan*; 5. Braşov; 6. Felmer - *Calea ai Întoarsă*; 7. Moeciu de Jos - *Drumul Carului - La Cetate*; 8. Racoş - *Piatra Detunată*; 9. Râşnov - *Castrul roman*; 10. Râşnov - *Dealul Cetăţii*; 11. Râşnov - *Grădina Cetăţii*; 12. Râşnov - *Grădişte*; 13. Albiş - *Grădina Császér*; 14. Băile Balványos - *Cetatea Balványos*; 15. Biborţeni; 16. Brăduţ; 17. Chilieni; 18. Covasna - *Valea Zânelor*; 19. Olteni; 20. Racoşul de Sus - *Pădurea Rica*; 21. Zoltan; 22. Jigodin; 23. Mereşti; 24. Păuleni - *Ciomortan*.



1



2

- 1. Covasna - Valea Zânelor, Covasna county**  
**2. Păuleni - Ciomortan Hillfort, Harghita county**

The Olt Defile from the eastern Perșani Mountains covers the distance of about 17 km between the Augustin and Mateiaș villages. Before the Bronze Age, the area was inhabited rather sporadically. In the Middle Bronze Age its exceptional strategic advantages were fully fructified by the Wietenberg culture's bearers. The Olt Defile became the easiest communication route between central and southeastern Transylvania. In the right of the river, immediately after the entrance in the defile, were discovered two sites temporary inhabited. On the same part of the valley there were discovered many Middle and Late Bronze Age settlements. On the left slope other communities were also settled in. If on the Tipia Ormenișului the habitation was rather episodic, at Mateiaș – *În Șipot* there is a settlement of about 2 hectares. In the middle of this area was discovered a fortified settlement with a rampart erected from local limestone. The rampart was also used in the next centuries. It had a length of about 120 m and defended a precinct of about 3,5 ha.

In the following epoch – Hallstatt, three of the hills from the left of the Olt river (Dealul Vărăriei, Tipia Ormenișului and Piatra Detunată) were the hearths of three very important settlements. On the Tipia Ormenișului there were partially arranged terraces, on which numerous houses were uncovered. The extremely rich records prove an intense habitation. On the *Dealul Vărăriei* a very strong fortification was discovered. Its surface is of about 15 ha. The rampart is over 525 m long. It is made of blocks of green stone, excavated from the ditch. It defended only the west-north-western part of the hill, while natural insurmountable slopes defended the rest of the settlement. The elevation between the wedge of the ditch and the ridge of the rampart, without palisade, is in certain points over 10 m. Outside there were numerous inhabited terraces.

It is highly likely that this fortification defended the goods of an important tribe. At the same time it could be used also as a shelter for the people from neighbouring settlements (Tipia Ormenișului, Câmpul Caprei, Podul Mare, Mateiaș - *În Șipot*). The hill was also inhabited by the Dacians.

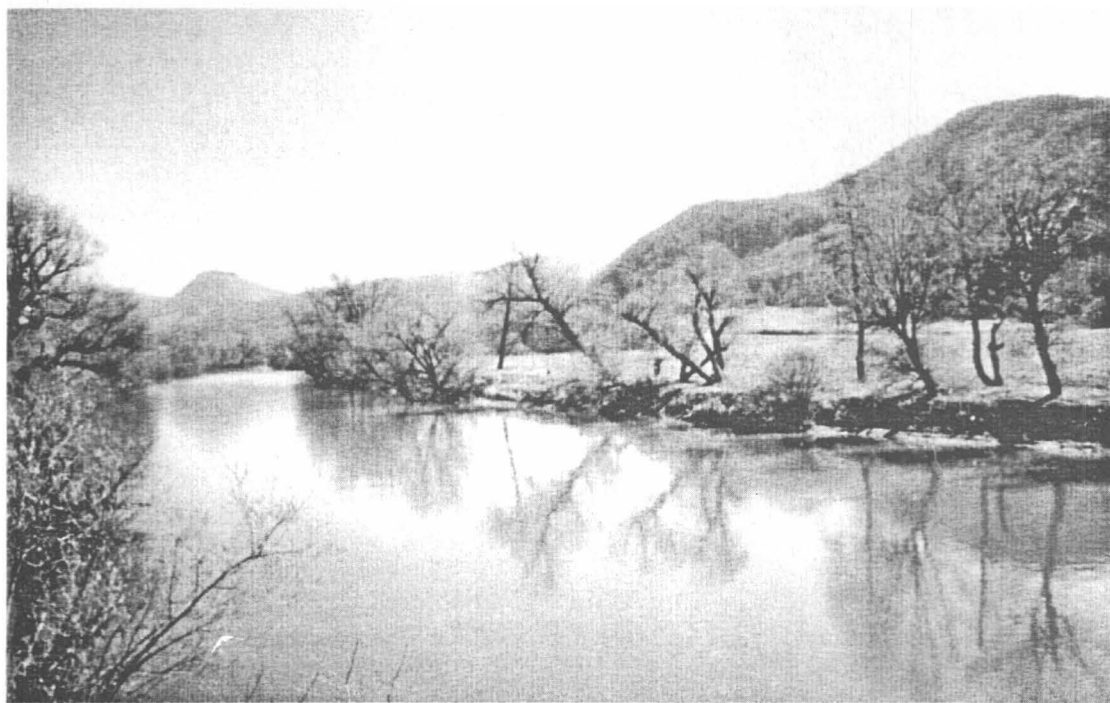
The same defensive system was also used at the *Piatra Detunată*. The ramparts are smaller (of about 120 m length) and were made of earth, wood and stone. Here, as well as at *Dealul Vărăriei*, outside fortified area, some dwellings were discovered.

The richest habitation in the area dates from La Tène epoch, especially from the Burebista-Decebal period. On the right side of the Olt river was discovered a hillfort with stone rampart (*Tipia Racoșului*) and two opened settlements (*Câmpul Caprei*, *Podul Mare*). On the left side were discovered two other fortified settlements (*Tipia Ormenișului* and *Piatra Detunată*).

Ioan Glodariu and Florea Costea started the systematical archaeological research in the area over two decades ago and they paid special attention to the *Tipia Ormenișului* site.

Tipia Ormenișului, with an absolute altitude of 755, 9 m and a relative one of over 200 m, represents the last ramification of the Perșani Mountains. The Olt River flows at the feet of its northern slope. The Racilor stream flows along the southern and western slopes. The hillock is connected to the rest of the of the Perșani Mountains ramifications through a narrow saddle. From the plateau, the panorama includes the entire Racoș Defile, the northwestern area of the Bârsa Depression, the heights of the Perșinari, the northeastern edge of the Făgăraș Depression and the southern part of the Homorod Depression. This exceptional strategic position determined its episodic habitation during the Bronze Age and in the Early Middle Age. It was very intensive inhabited in the first stage of the Iron Age and at the end of the Dacian period (I. Goldariu, F. Costea, in: *Ephemeris Napocensis*, Cluj, 1991, p. 21). The exceptional strategic position of the Tipia Ormenișului was fructified by the Dacian strategists. The hill was adapted to the vital functions of the Dacian State.

Dacians destroyed almost completely the constructions from the first stage of the Iron Age. First, the excavated rock from the northern part was put in the lower parts in layers tied with soil brought from somewhere else. After that in the southern part and at the ends, the



The Dacian Fort from Augustin-Tipia Ormenișului  
Western view

ramparts were erected. In this way was defended a plateau of 100 x 34 m. At the same time, the southern terraces were arranged. All of them were defended with ramparts.

The workings, conceived and realized starting with the reign of Burebista, lasted up to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This hillfort must have been used as a residence of the local military, civil and religious authorities. That is why the archaeological excavations pointed out constructions specific to these functions of the state.

### *1. Sanctuaries.*

a. The first entirely investigated sanctuary is situated on the Third Terrace. Its place was leveled by digging in the rock and by addition of stone and earth. The monument consists of three “concentric” constructions: an exterior one, interior one and intermediary one.

The exterior construction, of 19,20 – 19,30 m wide, is made from stone slabs. Many of the slabs had burning traces, what suggest that they sustained a wooden construction. A circle made of blocks of tuff, arch-shaped marks the intermediary construction. The length of the blocks is under 90 cm, their thickness is of 0,2 m.

The interior construction was placed inside the precedent one. It has two quadrilateral compartments: one of 7 x 6,5 m and another of 6,5 m x 2,3 m. The foundation was made of stone. The entire elevation was made of wood. The exterior walls were tied with a thick layer of clay. The floor was made of carefully leveled clay. The quadrilateral room had two entrances. This room was connected with the next one through an entrance placed in the middle of the splitting wall.

The mentioned constructions are realized at different levels, the central part being the

highest one. The level difference was of about 10-12 cm.

**b. Sanctuary with alignments and plinths from volcanic tuff.** It is situated in the southwestern corner of the plateau, the tambours being placed in circles of limestone boulders. The 24 m long paving is included between the walls of the fort and a curbstone. There were found broken *in situ* plinths and a half of a plinth cut in the quarry. It was a small sanctuary with 10 tambours on the long axle, and 3 of them on the transversal one. The plinths have different dimensions (55-65; 75-80 cm) and under 50 cm height.



The Dacian Fort from Augustin  
The chalky sanctuary

**c. Between the barrack and the sanctuary,** was uncovered another sanctuary. It is oriented with the long side NE – SW. It consists of 10 x 4 tambours. The plinths were under 90 cm in diameter.

**d. In the south-western corner,** occupying almost the entire width of the fort, an architectural complex absolutely identical to the “*sedul plăieșilor*” from Luncani – Piatra Roșie was uncovered. It includes a central construction with two rooms (21 m x 12,50 m), with limestone foundation and wooden elevation. In its north-western room a clay and stone-made hearth (1,60-m diameter) was uncovered.

The central construction was surrounded on three parts by a limestone slabs ring. Towards north-west, the ring is double, marking the access into the complex. The storage room was uncovered between the wall of the room with hearth and the ring. Many wheel-made vessels were found here, two of them containing grain and millet.

Therefore, in the precincts of the Dacian fort Tipia Ormenișului, monumental constructions, directly connected to the fundamental functions of the state, existed. All of them were destroyed during Roman conquest.

On the plateau, two constructions were partly researched. The oldest one is identical with the circular sanctuary from the 3<sup>rd</sup> terrace. Over it, a rectangular, 10 m long, construction was erected. Its foundations are made of limestone and broken querns. Each one has a central hearth.

Between sanctuaries there is another stone paving made of local limestone boulder. At its surface a limestone “cist” and circular supports from 2 plinths were discovered.

### **Racoș – Piatra Detunată**

The hill's vertical bank rises near the Olt River. From the other sides the hillfort is surrounded by defensive arch-shaped installations. The Hallstattian rampart and the Dacian one, which overlaps it, at present is visible on a length of 118 m. During the Dacians they must have had at least 180 m.

The Dacian rampart is made of earth and stones included within wooden frame. It was erected above the Hallstattian rampart. It's thickness is about 4 m and its preserved height is of almost 2 m. The inside and especially outside terraces were inhabited till to the Roman conquest.

### **Tipia Racoșului**

The Tipia Racoșului hillfort is situated east from the Racoș village, near the Olt River. Its altitude of 820 m offers a good visibility upon the defile, from Augustin up to

Mateiaș. At its feet there is a closed sector of 200-300 m. Because its slope is not flattened, it is highly likely for the Dacians to have erected the wall only around the time of the Romans wars. In the Middle Age the Seklers reused the hillfort.

### **Dealul Vărăriei**

In the precinct defended by the huge Hallstattian ramparts, as well as from the external terraces, the ground explorations carried out here pointed out pottery and querns that show the La Tène period habitation. According to the local tradition and to the monograph of the village, before the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, in this place an earth rampart existed. In the present it is invisible. There were not carried out researches concerning Dacian epoch.

### **Cetatea lui Mihai**

The confusion between the citadels datable in different epochs by the archaeologists and historians determined I. Martian to repeat their errors, describing a construction known today under the name of The *Cetatea lui Mihai* (*Mihály vár*): "On the left shore of the Olt River, at the end of the valley of the citadel, there are seen, on an isolated top rounded by precipitous slopes, 200 m above the valley level, the ruins of a citadel of which precincts measures in its circumference 100 m and which was preserved in some areas up to 10 m high. Their foundations are arranged exactly like the other subsequent citadels, in the slope of the hill. Inside, there are seen the traces of a tower, cylindrical-shaped, of which foundations were built from a prominence of the natural rock and which at the beginning of the last century was well preserved". (Urme, page 37). The I. Martian description refers to a hillfort from the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. It should be specified that around this "isolated top" were discovered in the last years over 20 Dacian querns, as well as hand-made or wheel-made pottery. The area was inhabited by the Dacians, here being iron deposits surely exploited in the La Tène period.

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Florea Costea  
Radu Ștefănescu

The Albiș village, situated at the eastern feet of the Bodoc Mountains, at about 1 km north from the no. 11 national road that connects Brașov to the Oituz Pass, was present up to 1998 in the archaeological literature only with some accidental discoveries. In that year, the research team made of Bartók Botond and Bördi Zs. Loránd who performed archaeological investigations at the reformed church from the locality, was informed about the discovery during a digging of a cellar in the garden called *Csíszér kert*” (the *Csíszér Garden*), of several potsherds. It is situated 600 m north-east from the church on the southern slope of a hill with smooth slopes. The excavations that went through the culture layers up to 3,5 m depth sectioned several habitation levels, pit traces and deepened houses, with a burning layer – at the level of the houses. That time provided material indicated the existence here of at least two habitation levels. The superior one was framed in the Dacian La Tène period and the inferior one belonged to the Wietenberg culture from the Middle Bronze Age.

During the construction excavations in 1999 was collected rich pottery. There were identified materials belonging to the Criș culture, from the Bronze Age, Dacian La Tène, 4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. It accidentally appeared a clay glass, dating since the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The construction works also continued during 2001. The stratigraphy of the settlement was established in a 10 m long and 2 m wide ditch. Under the humus layer there was a La Tène culture layer followed by the one of the Wietenberg culture. After that the Eneolithic level followed. There can be observed several potsherds characteristic to the Neolithic: *Starcevo-Criș* culture and *the linear culture*. The transition period to the Bronze Age was marked by several potsherds belonging to the *Coțofeni* culture.

The largest share of pottery belongs to the Wietenberg culture. In the culture layer from this period there were discovered the remains of a burnt house with traces of posts and burnt clay fragments with wattle prints. The pottery from this layer represents a very large variety of shapes and decorations.

The coarse pottery belongs to the vessels of different dimensions with straight walls and cylindrical neck. They are made of fabric mixed with much sand. Most of the vessels are undecorated, although some of them show ribs and incised lines on the rim or under it.

The half-coarse pottery includes the vessels decorated with horizontal lines on the neck. Sometimes zigzag lines appear.

The fine pottery is carefully made, of a very well tempered fabric mixed with small sand. It shows polished surfaces, and sometimes is covered by slip. There are different pottery forms: pots with arched body, handled cups, tureens, small mugs, vessels with lobbed rim, lids. The decoration consists of oblique channels, circular, oval, rectangular, “wolf teeth” and grain bean-shaped prints. There are also incised line and hatched bands.

Besides the pottery, there were also discovered several clay (small wagon wheels), stone (curved knives - *Krummeser*) and bone objects.

Taking into account the above mentioned shapes, the Bronze Age layer can be framed in the **IIB** stage of the Wietenberg culture. At the same time there are also sporadic elements characteristic to the **III** stage.

The La Tène culture layer pottery is also representative. The main form is the hand-made of a half-fine fabric with much sand pot. There are also sack-shaped vessels. Most of them had hanging buttons. The decoration consists of incised lines around the shoulder. Another category is represented by handled cups. The pottery is roughly framed in the classical period of the Dacian culture (1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century), but there are also several pieces that indicate an earlier habitation such as a fragment of a vessel that imitated the Delien cups or another one from a *kantaros* vessel.

In the superior level there were gathered several potsherds from the 4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> centuries, belonging to the *Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov* culture. These are the fragments of some pots and tureens, brick-coloured, fast wheel-made. They were decorated by the polishing technique. Within this layer there were also discovered the fragments of some slow wheel-made pots, decorated with straight or waved incised lines, characteristic to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

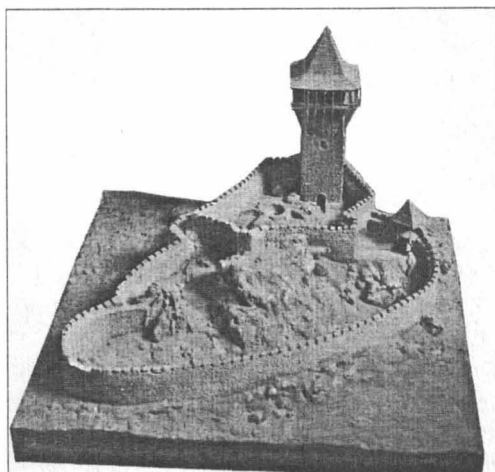
Parallel to the researches performed in the „Csíszér Garden” there were also carried out surveys, which showed that the site from the „Csíszér Garden” is situated at the eastern edge of a more extended settlement that continues towards west with about 250 – 300 m.

#### Literature:

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Bordi Zs. Loránd

## The Turia Balavanyos Fort



**Hillfort Model Exhibited  
at the National Sekler Museum**

The medieval fort Turia-Balvanyos is situated in northern part of the Covasna county, 1 km east from the Târgu Secuiesc - Bicsad road, near the Băile Balvanyoș health station. The site occupies the Vârful Cetății from the Ciomad-Pucioasa Mountains, at the altitude of 1057 m.

The fort was documentary attested in 1360 as being the property of the *Apor* family. Starting with the 6<sup>th</sup> decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many times it was described by the amateurs of local history. The first archaeological excavations were carried out in 1942-43 by Alexandru Ferenczi, who uncovered the entrance in acropolis, the tank and the dungeon. In 1972 Székely Zoltán sectioned the fort. In 2000 the research was resumed by Bordi Zs. Lorand.

The fort, erected from stone, is oval-shaped and it has a surface of 95 x 55 m. It includes the acropolis (the upper fortification) and the inferior citadel.

The acropolis occupies a rock with the dimensions of 42 x 25 m. It is polygonal-shaped. It included the *dungeon*, the *water pit* and a presumable *chapel*. From north, west and south it is fortified by rampart made from stone and mortar. In east it is partly built and partly formed from the natural rock. The walls were 1,8 m thick at the base. They get narrower towards their upper part, where the fighting tableland was leaned on two corbel heads. The walls end up in battlements narrow openings left at equal distance. The acropolis' gate was situated on its southern part. The gate's western side together with a part of the precinct's wall was completely destroyed during the collapse dungeon.

The dungeon (8,8 x 8,8 m) was situated on a small plateau, in the citadel's highest part. Behind its walls there is a square-shaped room. The dungeon was affected by the earthquakes. Its northern corner the best preserved one is of 7,5 - 8 m. According to the older information, it had at least four levels. They were separated by wooden floors. In 1942 the second floor showed traces of vaulting. The precarious preserving stage did not allow the identification of the entrance in the dungeon.

The tank was situated west from the dungeon. Tied to precincts wall, there was a circular construction, of 1,2 m thick and 7 m width.. The tank was circular-shaped, 2,9 m in diameter, and 4,7 m depth. It was made of stones and mortar.

On the dungeon's northwestern side there are the traces of a trapezoidal-shaped room. On its eastern part it ends in a circular-shaped "apse" dug in the rock. This room was considered to be the "treasure room" (Orbán), or the water pit (Ferenczi). Ferenczi assumed that at one point this room would have been the fort's church. Later, taking into account its small dimensions, he gave up this idea. The half-cylinder was dug in the rock, but the precincts wall's direction was directed in such way as to make place for this construction. These observations make possible the interpretation of this construction as a *chapel*.

The *inferior fort* included the enclising wall prolongation on the northern and eastern sides. The northern side of the walls still preserves its initial height, while on the southern part is preserved only at 1,80 - 2,00 m height. The entrance, situated on the eastern part, is bad preserved. Judging by the existing ruins, it can be estimated that it had no gate

tower. Its role was taken by the fighting tableland made by the wall's thickening. It is difficult to establish whether the gate had or not iron grating and mobile bridge.

During the excavations was found pottery. The most characteristic type is the *pot* of different forms and dimensions. The pottery was made on the fast wheel through a very rudimentary technique, what indicates its incipient using. There appear fast wheel-made vessels having on the bottom potter signs, which are characteristic to the technique of slow wheel. The vessels are made of the well-tempered clay. As a degreasing substance for common type vessels was used sand, while for the "luxurious" pottery it was used the mica-schist. A part of the pottery is of yellow or red colour, which was determined by its burning in the medium rich in oxygen. Other part of pottery is of gray or black colour, which resulted from its burning in medium with little oxygen. Parallel bands incised on the neck, or waved lines realised on the shoulders decorate the vessels.

Specific vessels are the pitchers made of fine fabric degreased with mica-schist, modelled at the fast or slow wheel. The decoration consists of lines or incised channels.

The dating of the fort generated a series of controversies along the past decades. Starting from its denomination, the first author involved in these researches believed that it was founded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, in a period in which the Seklers were pagans because *bálvány* in Hungarian means idol. But one must keep in mind that the Slav term *balavan*, meaning *rock/stone* could be at the denomination's origin. It is also known the fact that in the Cluj county, at Unguraş there was a hillfort with the same name, to which these kinds of legends were not attributed. Alexandru Ferenczi, starting from the mentioned hypothesis and taking into account the archaic pottery, accepted this chronology. In its turn, Székely Zoltán, judging by the appearance and spreading of dungeons in Transylvania, dated the fort in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

This dating does not seem to correspond to the reality. The *Apor* family, who was the fort's owner, enters in the Turia valley possession only in 1307, and the sum that they paid for the domain was too small to assume a fort existence. On the other hand, the financial conditions that they had at that time (they owned only a part of the village) did not permit them to start the construction. Starting with the third decade of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when they enter in the possession of other domains, they will be in the financial position that will allow them the construction's beginning. As a conclusion, we consider that the Balványos fort cannot be earlier than the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The fort lost its importance at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; traces for the fire weapons rearranging missing, and the archaeological materials absence, subsequent to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, indicate its abandoning during the next century, fact confirmed by the literary sources.

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Bordi Zs. Loránd.

## **The Cult Pit from Biborțeni (Baraolt, Covasna county), Bordogkeresztúr culture**

300 m east from the tumular necropolis of the Early Bronze Age, the Schneckenberg B – Jigodin culture from Brăduț, on a terrace belonging to the Biborțeni locality boundary, within a verification sondage, the research ditch pointed out two culture layers – one belonging to the linear pottery and the other one to the Bronze Age. On the middle of the ditch, through a trench, it was discovered a round-shaped cult pit, 1 m in diameter belonging to the Bordogkeresztúr culture. The tomb belonging to the pit was not found.

The inventory of the pit consists of three vessels, two large opal laminas, and an axe – perforated hammer with hole and a copper axe with cross-like arms.

The pottery is represented by a vessel-lid with four small perforations, placed on the edge of the bottom. The vessel is made of fine fabric and has a dark brown colour. The second vessel is cup-shaped and decorated with globular prominences, arranged in vertical rows. The third vessel is very fragmentary and its shape could not be reconstructed. It is made of very fine fabric and has a light grey colour. It has several flat prominences and small perforations.

The copper axe with cross-like disposed arms found in the pit is, until now, the only one found during systematic excavations and it is known in Hungary as *Jászládány*-type.

The discovered pottery indicates that this cult pit belongs to the early stage of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture and it brings significant contributions to the research of the late Eneolithic period in the area.

Székely Zsolt

## The Tumular Necropolis from Brăduț

Between Brăduț and Biborțeni there is a tumular complex from the Early Bronze Age belonging to the Schneckenberg culture. It is made of 18 tumuli. 13 of them are situated on the *Dealul Rotund* and 5 on the *Dealul cu Cioturi* plateau. Dániel Gábor in 1867 carried out here some sondages. He uncovered six incineration tombs, in stone cists. The inventory of these tombs included several potsherds, animal bones, as well as a series of flint and andesite laminas.

In 1994, 1995 and 1996 the Romanian Institute of Thracology resumed the researches from Brăduț.

The complex is situated 4 km east from the Brăduț commune and 3,5 km north from Biborțeni, on the *Dealul Rotund* and on the *Dealul cu Cioturi*, at 676-696 m altitude.

During the excavations, on the southern edge of the *Dealul cu Cioturi* plateau, it was sectioned a tumulus. In the eastern profile of the trench an inhumation tomb in stone cist was discovered. The skeleton was in crouched position and partly moved. The tomb inventory included a fragmentary tureen decorated on its shoulder by several corded lines. The skeleton was placed in a pit that had the lateral sides strengthened with stone slabs. The roof was made of many different dimensioned andesite plates.

On the *Dealul cu Cioturi* plateau, in the tumulus no. 11, it was also found an empty cist without archaeological material. Its exterior dimensions were 146 x 135 cm. It was oriented with its long side north-east - south-west. Three stone rectangular-shaped slabs covered it. The lateral sides of the cist were also placed in the yellow clay layer. The above mentioned characteristics indicates its attribution to the Schneckenberg culture.

During the excavations campaign from the summer of 1996, on the *Dealul Rotund* plateau it was investigated a partly destroyed tumulus. The tumulus is situated on the northern edge of the plateau and it was sectioned on the south-western side, intactly preserved in the rectangle. Immediately under the humus many stone slabs forming a roof were uncovered. The tomb is relatively small-dimensioned: 1 x 0,60 m. It was dug in the tumulus mound, 0,45 m depth. Inside the cist, within an ash mixed with charcoal and burnt bones was found a biconical-shaped one-handle cup. The cup shows similarities with the Jigodin type pottery, with that of the Schneckenberg culture from *Dealul Mecilor* in Brașov, as well as the pottery discovered at Sf. Gheorghe-Örkő. This tomb, by the construction way – roof made of several chaotically overlapped stones, - shows a southern tradition that was taken from the bearers of the Zimnicea type cultural group. Its dimensions suggest that the tomb belonged for a child.

The tombs from Brăduț, by its rite and the discovered pottery can be framed in the cultural range represented by the Schneckenberg B – Jigodin, Moacșa type manifestations and make part from the second sub-stage of the Early Bronze Age in south-eastern Transylvania.

On the *Dealul Rotund* plateau, on the left side of the road that goes to Herculan, there is a small tumulus, with the diameter of 8,5 m and 0,3 m height. In the tumulus mound, 0,74 m depth, 1,95 m one from another there were found 2 two-handled cups. On the western side of the trench, in two researched surfaces was found another two-handled cup and a large sack-shaped vessel. On the eastern side of the ditch there were discovered two large pots. Towards the western edge of the tumulus there were discovered four two-handled cups, some of them fragmented. The large vessels that were concentrated towards the middle of the tumulus were used as funeral urns. One of these vessels was placed with the bottom upwards. It has prominent body and two small handles.

Besides these large vessels there were also found seven two-handled cups. The above mentioned pottery belongs to the Late Bronze Age, to the first stage of the Noua

culture.

During the diggings from 1997-1998, carried out at the tumular complex, under the Early Bronze Age tumulus was found the Boian culture layer. This layer contains besides the Giulești stage pottery, some potsherds of the Bolintineanu stage of this culture. This discovery is the first one attesting of the Bolintineanu stage of the Boian culture in south-eastern Transylvania.

Székely Zsolt

## The Archaeological Complex from Chilieni

The Chilieni village is situated at about 3 km south - south-east from Sf. Gheorghe city, on the high terrace of the left shore of the Olt River. The fertile soil, the water closeness and the high terrace facilitated its habitation since Eneolithic. In the 1955-1956 Székely Zoltán carried out archaeological researches on the terrace called *Epresteț*, situated between Sfântu Gheorghe and Chilieni.

The archaeological investigations pointed out a habitation from 4<sup>th</sup> century. There were researched two houses and hearths. The discovered archaeological material is characteristic to the *Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov* culture. Under Székely Zoltán direction it was also researched the church from the locality. Under the present Gothic church, there was a "hall" type church, with semi-circular apse, with square vestry of Roman type. Starting with 1997, the researches were resumed by a team directed by Székely Zoltán and Bartók Botond. After 1991, the latter one took charge of the excavations, and in 1998 at the team also took part Bordi. Zs. Loránd. This time, the excavations were focused in southern part of the locality.

The researches were limited by the abrupt bank of the sand and gravel quarry, but on the other hand by the cultivated land. That is why the researches covered small surfaces.

The oldest habitation belongs to the Eneolithic. It was discovered on the northern side of the perimeter. There were discovered the Giulești type of the Boian culture pottery.

The next habitation belongs to the Wietenberg culture. The traces of this culture were discovered on the southern side of the area. The traces of the Dacian habitation were observed at the northern side of the village. Several storage pits belong to it. The vestiges of the *Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov* prevail in the settlement. There were uncovered two surface houses, made on a wood structure, of post stuck in the ground, tied with beams and wattle. Near the houses there was discovered a clay-made wattle-framed oven. Within one of the houses there was found a coin emitted by Constantius the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Near the houses were uncovered some storage pits.

Within and around the houses there was discovered a rich pottery material. It consists of hand-made pottery (pots, cups - rush-lights decorated with fingertips at the bottom edge), fast wheel-made pottery ("*Krausengefäß*" storage vessels, pots, jars with S-shaped profile and flouting rim). The decoration of the latter ones consists of bands of wave-shaped lines incised on the rim and shoulder. The tureens are decorated with polished lines. There are also many spindle-works, one of them decorated on its entire surface.

There are also several iron objects: a sword-dagger and spear-heads. The bone objects include comb fragments.

The culture layer also contained an important amount of animal bones (domestic and wild). It should be mentioned an animal skull with an arrowhead stuck in it.

The habitation from the 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> centuries is less consistent. In a shallow house, strongly affected by the agricultural works, there were discovered the fragments of some slow wheel-made pots, with thickened flouting rim, decorated on the shoulder by bands of simple or wave-shaped lines. Near them, there appeared the fragments of some clay pails with cylindrical body and spherical bottom. In the house there was discovered an arrowhead.

In 2000, west from the church, during the architectural research was uncovered a presumable cellar of 5,80 x 2 m, with rough stone walls, tied with high quality mortar. It had two distinct parts divided by a stone wall. During XIX century construction works its upper part was destroyed. In the northern room there was found a fragmented one-handled clay pot, of greyish colour, decorated by incisions on the neck. It dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

This pot indicates the moment of the complex' abandoning.

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Bordi Zs. Loránd

# **Covasna – Cetatea Zânelor**

## **A Mountain from The Carpathians Fortified by The Dacians**

### **I. Geographical Frame.**

The Covasna locality is situated in the south-eastern part of the Târgu Secuiesc Depression, at the Vrancea and Brețcu mountains' feet. It is dominated by the Piliș (920 m), Cocoșea (1164 m), Chiuzul (1297 m), Piatra Șoimului (1377 m), Pelișul Covasnei (1359 m), Chiuzul Păpăuți (1377 m), Dealul Cetății (960 m) mountain peaks.



**Covasna, Valea Zânelor - Panoramic view**

It is well known by the mofettes and curative mineral waters. The Covasna area is also rich in other resources needful to life and human activities. It should be mentioned the invigorating climate, normal rainfalls, fertile lands proper for agriculture practicing, alpine lawns, conifer and leafy woods, iron ores and salt. Regarding the iron ore, B. Orban wrote about its abundance on the "Dealul Chel" (Kopasz hegy). He mentioned that in 1860 a society from Brașov intended to exploit it. The locals used the iron extracted from the "Dealul Chel" in order to manufacture different objects of house usage.

All these geographical and geological elements provided the apparition in the Covasna locality area of human settlements since the pre-history. One of the best-known archaeological sites is the one on the Dealul Cetății or the "Cetatea Zanelor"

*Muntele Cetatii* (960 m altitude) or the "Cetatea Zânelor" is situated between the streams Pârâul Cetății and Pârâul Mișca. Three higher peaks surround it. The western and north-western mountain slopes descend in the Covasna valley. On this side but towards south also, there are observed several terraces cut in the rock and arranged in the antiquity.

From the peak, a large part of the Brașov Depression is observed. From the "Dealul Chel" (*Kopasz hegy*), situated in the west, the view is panoramic. It includes almost the

The archaeological researches from Covasna, resumed in 1998, are lead by a collective made of the archaeologists Valeriu Sârbu, Viorica Crișan (head of the team) and Cristina Popescu (member). The study of the architectural and construction system is carried out by Monica Mărgineanu-Cârstoiu, Virgil Apostol, Ștefan Bălici and Claudia Mușter.

entire area of the Braşov Depression with the mountains that delimits it (Țara Bârsei, the Bodoc mountains, the southern limit of the Harghita mountains, the Tuşnad area, the Nemira mountains).

Therefore it is easy to understand why the Dacians chose this mountain to fortify it. The strategic position is excellent. About a half of the mountain is surrounded by precipice or by difficult to approach areas. Hidden between the mountains and surrounded from three parts by higher peaks that provided protection, it still has a large opening towards the depression areas and a good communication with the other fortresses in the area; the construction materials were to be found on the spot (stone, wood, clay). The water resources were nearby. The fertile lands from the depression are 2-3 km away. The salt and iron ores were also at hand.

The Dacians went to the mountain arranging in accordance with the land's proper situation. Although it had a less solid and different structure from the geological point of view, not only from one terrace to another, but also in different sectors of the same terrace, the builders managed to find the most adequate architectural solutions. The first operation was the land grubbing. Then they cut the mountain in order to arrange the terraces and the plateau. The soil and stone mixture was pushed on the slopes in this way being obtained a strong verticality and their consistent enlargement.

#### The Plateau (Acropolis).

It is almost rectangular-shaped (27 m x 28 m). The absolute height on the tableland is of 956-957 m. For a better leveling and flattening, the tableland was covered in some areas by stone plates and clay.

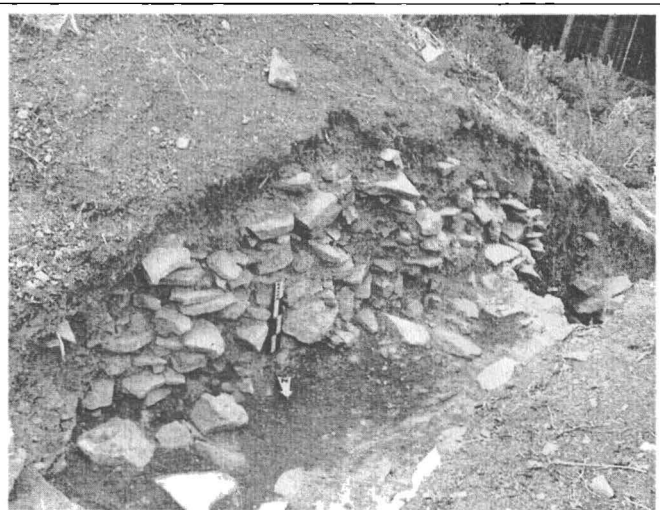
On the eastern side a precipice margins the tableland. The slopes descend towards the First Terrace, the southern and western sectors are abrupt with a level difference of 8-12 m. The northern ones are softer with a difference of only 5-6 m.

The fortification vestiges on the tableland's margin, about 90 m long, are bad preserved. O. Balázs in 1869 notes: "the fortress' walls are situated on this tableland margin, they are preserved until today on a several feet height. These walls surround the circle-shaped tableland, forming a round fortress with a 45 paces diameter". C. Daicoviciu considered that "The tableland did not seem to have a surrounding wall but maybe a palisade". Z. Székely wrote that: "At the tablelands' margin a wall made of stone slab in section appeared, with the connection to the ground, 3 m wide".

Emptying and enlarging the S<sub>1</sub> trench traced by Z. Székely, we established that the fortification vestiges, half-oval-shaped, over 3 m thick and about 1,00 m height. They show a mass of stones tied with clay. In its upper part there were observed a few burnt areas.

We appreciate that there is a wall of about 2,00 m width. Because the wall's foundations are not enough solid the elevation seem to have been made of wood.

As a result of the excavations carried out in the tableland's north-eastern part, it was pointed out an archaeological layer 1,1 – 1,25 m thick. Within it there were observed three



**Acropolis fortification (S1)**

successive surface houses.

On the slope between the plateau and the Terrace I a stone structure was uncovered. In its lower part, on a 0,3 – 0,4 m height it is still preserved the wall foundation “parameter” made of slabs. The ditch for the stone structure foundation was dug in sterile soil.

It was observed that the wall was erected directly on the native rock. The rock was straightened and leveled. The wall traces were observed in all three trenches ( $S_1$ ,  $S_{16}$ ,  $S_{19}$ ). Therefore, it can be said that round about the tableland at about 4 m from its margin, a rock structure was situated probably with a defence role. If in  $S_1$  the wall’s foundation was better preserved, in  $S_{16}$  and  $S_{19}$  it collapsed, the whetstone plates slightly falling towards the slope. Everywhere in front of the mentioned parameter there were discovered the traces of several carbonised beams, ash and burnt to red soil.

In the actual stage of the research, it is difficult to prove if this stone structure could have been the base of the “Acropolis” rampart. Taking into account that from the tableland’s margin up to its base there is a level difference of 4 m and that during its functioning it must have had minimum 7 m, the necessary foundation to support this kind of rampart could not be so feeble. We do not exclude the possibility of a structure that might have had the elevation, to a great extent, of wood and soil.

At the slope’s base (at an about 7,50 m distance from the mentioned slope wall) it was established a presence of a platform, made of 4-5 overlapped stone plates. It was of 2,7 m wide and was probably used as an alley. It marks the last Dacian level, contemporaneous with the wall in the terrace’s margin.

### *The First terrace*

This terrace goes from one precipice to another. It is of over 200 m long and



comprises a surface of about 2000 m<sup>2</sup>. The slopes towards the Second Terrace are abrupt, but the level difference is of 7-11 m.

The archaeological layer observed in  $S_1$  near the wall is of over 1,00 m thick. The works of the leveling and enlarging the terrace in order to erect the wall caused it. There were also discovered numerous Hallstattian pieces mixed with Dacian records.

A rampart defends the First Terrace. It is part of a strengthened line with double

functional finality, that of the terrace delimitation and consolidation and surely of defense. It is worth mentioning that in the report published by C. Daicoviciu it is mentioned a tower presence in the western extremity (in fact in north – north-west) of the terrace, near the precipice. In fact, in this area there are observed land level variations, but because the lack of some recent excavations it is difficult to conclude. On this terrace there are also observed traces of older excavations.

### *The Second Terrace*

It is the largest one. It includes the surface of about 3000 m<sup>2</sup> and the longest fortification (almost 300 m) that stretches from a precipice to another. The slopes are softer towards north and steep towards the Third Terrace with a level difference of 6-9 m.

Towards south it is abrupt. Two trenches sectioned the fortification.

In the  $S_5$ , there were found only destroyed remains of the fortification from the first stage and very little vestiges from the second stage foundation. Before the erecting of the fortification from the first stage the land was cleared up to the native rock. The rock, cut into steps, was the foundation of the wall from massive posts, stone and clay. From the second stage fortification it was preserved the foundation and a part of the elevation.

The  $S_{7A-C}$  research delivered rich vestiges.

*The reconstitution of the general structure type of the elevation.* What it has been described until now represents only a part of a rampart structure, namely the stone-made one (foundations and the elevation inferior range). The stone structure represented only a socle strengthened with wooden frame, which supported the wall's upper part. Over the socle there was erected a wooden posts and adobe structure. Vestiges of this construction mode was abundantly discovered in the archaeological layers (large amounts of burnt adobe and calcinated beams, fallen near the walls). To all these it is added the masonry characteristics (in its stone part) of which stability qualities made that under the given circumstances this solution to be the most adequate.

On  $T_2$  also it was cleaned a portion ( $2 \times 2,70$  m) from a masterly section, excavated by Alexandru Ferenczi in 1942 over and near the terrace wall. It was established that here, unlike the situation in  $S_5$  (from 2000) placed only a few meters towards east, the wall foundation is preserved on about 0,70 m height, with a probable width of about 2,30 m; it remains that in a following campaign to clarify the stratigraphy and the wall's configuration that delimits the 2<sup>nd</sup> terrace.

In the  $S_5$  trench the vestiges of an edifice were found. The post-holes, the clay-lined floor, the thick wooden and adobe walls, as well as the roof's beams were well observed here. The archaeological records discovered inside are specific to the last habitation stage, respectively to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – I century.

### *The Third Terrace*

It is situated on the mountain's western side and it does not go from one precipice to another but it is connected to the  $T_2$  towards south-west and north. This terrace is of about  $1500 \text{ m}^2$ . The absolute altitudes are different in different parts of the terrace: between 921 and 934 m. The slopes are soft towards west, and much steeper in north, especially towards the precipice.

The terrace wall, about 170 m long, was researched through two trenches ( $S_6$  and  $S_{17}$ ). It can also be observed in the western part, where it was cut by a forest road. In the  $S_6$ , the fortification vestiges from Dacian period were barely preserved. From this reason detailed observations could not be made.

*The Hallstattian (?) Wall.* Under the Dacian fortification from  $S_6$  it was probably preserved a stone and soil wall founded in the Early Iron Age. Under the first Dacian settlement covered with clay, only Hallstattian vessels fragments were found.

On the  $S_6$ ,  $S_9$  and  $S_{10}-S_{15}$  trenches there could be observed the archaeological layer thickness, the complexes types as well as the archaeological inventory from the area, richness and variety.

In the  $S_6$  and  $S_9$  a surface house was discovered, partly uncovered by a storage pit. Within the house there were large wattle and daub pieces, burnt beams, carbonized wood, numerous fragments of pieces (among which there are large storage vessels, Greek and Roman amphorae). In a small pit there were found over 230 chips made of potsherds. Nearby the house the traces of a pit were outlined. In its infill there were found pottery, spindle whorls and chips, as well as a mirror fragment. The both discovered complexes belong to the last stage of the Dacian habitation.

In the  $S_{10} - S_{15}$  trenches it was uncovered a good part of an edifice vestige with stone foundations, with a side of about 12 m. It was divided into two rooms, each of them with a

hearth. Inside the edifice there were large pieces of wattle and daub and coal, numerous ceramic vessels broken *in situ*, several cups – rush-lights, stone, clay and iron tools, as well as nails and iron crampons.

*The 4<sup>th</sup> Terrace.* It was identified on the mountain's north-western slope, nearby the T<sub>3</sub> to which it is connected. A forest road cut this terrace. It was 8 m wide and shows small and mid-dimensioned irregular-shaped stones, as well as burnt to red soil.

The discovered archaeological records, especially pottery, are very relevant. It also attests habitations before Dacian one. Thus, on the “Acropolis” and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace several Bronze Age potsherds were found, presumably of the Wietenberg culture. On the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Terrace there was found Early Iron Age pottery. The most of found records belong to the Dacian epoch, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century.

It should be mentioned the presence of some particular pottery forms and decoration motifs. Some of them suggest pottering within this site. The predominant pottery types are as follows: jaws, fruit-bawls, pots-rush-lights, storage vessels (some of pithos type), kanatharoi, tureens, colanders, lids and others.

The archaeological inventory includes also some particular pieces. There are to be mentioned: *clay tools* (spindle-works, chips and vessels modeling tools), *stone tools* (querns, whetstone); *iron tools* (knives, a pear of scissors, a hinge, nails, tacks, spikes, crampons). There are also *jewelry and personal use pieces* (fibulae, a necklace, a bronze bracelet fragment, glass pearls, a mirror). For the dating of the site there are important the *coins* (a drachma Dyrhachium and three Roman republican dinars from 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – I century). The imports are almost totally represented by the numerous Hellenistic and Roman amphorae.

*Final considerations.* The Cetatea Zanelor from Covasna is one of the biggest and best-preserved Dacian fortifications outside the Orăștie Mountains. By the fortification and terrace arranging system it is unique in the Dacian world. The first construction stage began during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, followed by a destruction (probably in Burebista time) and then a grandiose recovery at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – I century. The fortification was burnt and demolished during the Roman conquest or immediately after.

As it was already mentioned, there also appeared pottery from the first stage of the Iron Age (of the Reci-Medias culture). It makes us suppose that a first mountain fortification began since that period.

The fortification of this mountain was also imposed by its placement in a network connection point between the intra- and extra- Carpathian areas. Towards this point are going several mountain roads from the extra-carpathic lands (the “Vrancea” road that exits at Ojdula and from there to Covasna, the roads on the Bâsca Mare and the Buza pass). This fortification could control the commercial and approach ways along the Râul Negru river, intensively used in the antiquity. From here almost all the Târgu Secuiesc Depression with its numerous settlements (over 42), as well as other contemporaneous fortifications (the Cetatea din Valea Casinului, the “Vârful Ascuțit” from Cernat). In this way the “Cetatea Zânelor” from Covasna, this “vultures nest” as B. Orban defines it, was a real military, political and probably religious centre in the area, with special defensive system of Dacia during Decebal.

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Mariana Cristina Popescu

The Olteni village is well known in the archaeological literature due to the two sites situated at its northern edge: the Cucuteni-Arșiș culture settlement and the Roman camp. In the fall of 2000, on the occasion of the survey carried out around a sand quarry, Valeriu Căvruc discovered at the southern margin of the village another archaeological site. It is situated 10 km north from the Sfântu Gheorghe city, between the Brașov – Miercurea-Ciuc rail way and the National Road no. 12, in the place called by the villagers “Tag”, on the high terrace of the Olt river. When, according to the legislation concerning the protection of archaeological heritage, the sand quarry exploitation works were seized, the Eastern Carpathians Museum started in the sand quarry area archaeological investigations that are in progress at present.

In the area, as well as near it, there were discovered and researched two archaeological points. The first one (A), it situated 800 m south from the village, mainly east and north from the bounding mark that indicates 1 km to Olteni. On a surface of about 600 m (north-south) x 80/200 m (east-west) m, mainly between the no. 12 National Road and the Brașov – Miercurea-Ciuc rail way, in the sand quarry area and south from it, a settlement is stretched. On its surface there were found the Bronze Age and the 4<sup>th</sup> century archaeological records. The second point (B), is situated west from the no. 12 National Road, right at the southern entrance. Here, on a surface of about 60 x 30 m, at the southern edge of the old sand quarry, there were found Eneolithic potsherds. The settlement was strongly affected by the old quarry and the no. 12 National Road arranging works.

*The A point.* Here, the excavations were carried out on a surface of over 1000 square m. The culture layer is extremely poor. The archaeological material was found almost exclusively in the complexes. In the first two investigation campaigns there were researched 14 storage pits belonging to the Noua culture, as well as 23 storage pits from the 4<sup>th</sup> century belonging to the *Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov* culture.

Most of the Noua culture pits had circular opening and the walls widened towards the bottom. The pits' infill, most of the times, was composed of loose soil mixed with ash, carbonised wood, wattle and daub, potsherds and other rests. Among the pieces discovered there are observed: spindle-works (Inv. No. 6500, 4505), a miniatural wagon wheel (Inv. No. 6499), a „stick head” (Inv. No. 4506), a burnt clay cylindrical-shaped piece (Inv. No. 4387), several bone tools, among wich there are four needles (Inv. No. 6387, 5438, 4503, 4502), two small „slabs” (Inv. No. 4501, 4504, a smoother (Inv. No. 4395). The discovered pottery, most of the times was fragmentary preserved. Rarely, there were found complete recipients. They are as follows: three cups (Inv. No. 4386, 8240, 8241) and a miniatural vessel (Inv. No. 6506). The Noua type pottery is usual for this culture. It should be mentioned the relatively high frequency of the pottery with ridged surface – rare presence within this culture.

*The complexes from the 4<sup>th</sup> century.* To this period there belong 23 storage pits and two shallow houses.

One of the houses (L. 1) was rather rectangular-shaped with rounded corners. It was about 9 – 9,5 m long (north-east – south-west) and about 3,5 – 4 m wide (south-east – north-west) and deepened 0,8 m in the sterile soil. The surface of the house was considerably reduced downwards. In the southern part of the house there was a circular-shaped hearth. The infill of the house consisted of black soil, strongly pigmented, mixed with wooden and burnt clay fragments. At 0,60 m depth, in its northern part, on the same level, there were found several stones, coming probably from a floor paving. The archaeological records from the infill of this house dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The fragments of hand-made vessels prevails, but there are also present the wheel-made ones. It is observed a hand-made cup –

rush-light (Inv. No. 6427).

In the infill of the house there were also discovered some Dacian potsherds from the classical period. They belong to the fine fabric wheel-made vessels of grey colour. It is about the fragments of some tureens. One of them has conical body with well-marked



**Olteni - Cariera de Nisip**  
**The 4<sup>th</sup> century house**

shoulder and slitly thickened rim pulled outwards. The second one is of the same type, but its mouth is larger. Another one is the conical-shaped cup – rush-light, with small handles. It was discovered and reconstructed a cup with annular bottom, bi-conical body and rounded rim, slightly broken inwards. It is made on fast wheel, is greyish, of Celtic type. There is also observed a tureen with arched body and rounded slightly flouting rim, decorated with fine wave-shaped incisions, placed on the neck. There were also discovered several potsherds coming from Roman amphorae.

The second house (L.2) was destroyed by the exploitation works of the quarry, being preserved about 2/3 of it. It was rectangular-shaped with rounded corners (5,20 x 3,40 m), and dug up to 1,30 m in the sterile layer. In this house, along with numerous potsherds a pyramid-shaped loom-weight (Inv. No. 8308) was found.

The storage pits from the 4<sup>th</sup> century were larger-dimensioned, with circular mouth, arched walls and spherical bottom. They were between 1,5 and 2,90 m deep. The pottery discovered in its infill is made of coarse, half-fine and fine fabric. They are also hand- or wheel-made. The pottery from this category is of two types. Most of the times, the fine wheel-made pottery is of grey and rarely brick colour. It is well burnt, sometimes showing polished surfaces. The wheel-made coarse pottery, with much sand and small pounded pieces in the composition, is represented by the fragments of some large-dimensioned

storage vessels. There are observed the so-called *Krausengefasse* – large storage vessels, decorated sometimes by straight and wave lines.

The hand-made pottery from a fabric mixed with much sand and pounded pieces is burnt worse. Several types of jars and conical cups belong to this category. Their decoration is poor. It is represented by ribs and finger prints.

There were discovered several iron pieces: a strongly oxidised bell, the half of a horseshoe and a gimlet. In some pits there were found agglomerations of iron *iron dross*, along with wooden and clay rests, probably resulted from the iron ore processing.

In the culture layer there were also discovered sporadic records of *Cucuteni-Arșad* type. A ceramic fragment belongs to the *Coțofeni* culture. A series of potsherds – with ridged surface – seem to belong to the end of the Early Bronze Age. Several potsherds belong to the Wietenberg culture.

In the B point, with the purpose of the culture layer verification, it was performed a small sondage of 1,20 x 2 m was carried out. It was established that the vegetal soil was up to 0,30 m thick, but between 0,30 and 0,70 m depth there was the culture layer. It is characterised by black soil mixed with Eneolithic potsherds. Immediately under the culture layer, 0,7 m deep, there appears the sterile soil characterised by the argillous yellow sand. The gathered ceramic material at the land's surface as well as in the excavation is represented by the pottery made of fabric mixed with husk. The colour of the potsherds varies from black and brown to red-brick – coloured, having most of the times a cover. According to its characteristics this pottery could be attributed to the Precucuteni culture.

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The investigations in the Olteni settlement are in progress. There are perspectives for them to be widened up to about 5000square m.

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Dan Buzea

The Racoșul de Sus early medieval fortifications complex is situated on the Perșani Mountains' northern part in the *Rica Woods* that covers the land between the Olt River defile from Racoș and Haghimaș. It is situated in a mountain outline, with smooth slopes crossed by the deep valleys of the Cormoș river affluents, between the Nadeș and Rica streams, about 6 km north-west from the Racoșul de Sus locality. Discovered since the seventh decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the complex began to be researched only in 1998, when the National Sekler Museum organised here archaeological excavations.

The complex includes four component constructions spread at a length of 500 m. The first of them is an *observation and security tower*. The second one is a *double wall* tied to the tower. The third one construction (*the western tower*) is a tower situated on a saddle. The fourth objective is represented by the *western wall*. All these are connected to the wall called *Brazda Cocoșului* in Romanian and *Kakasbarázda* in Hungarian. This wall descends from the Harghita Mountains' slopes and then follows roughly the Perșani Mountains' ridge up to the Olt River defile from Racoș.

*The security and observation tower* is situated on the Vârful Heghieș at the altitude of 684 m. In the fourth decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was demolished. Its place is marked by a 6 m wide pit and 2,5 m deep, dug by the seekers treasures. The archaeological researches carried out during 2002 established the fact that the soil heap, which in the literature was considered to have covered the walls' ruins, is nothing else but the soil excavated by the treasures seekers. The remains of the wall appeared at about 0,5 m from the pit. Its exact shape and dimensions could not be yet established. In the soil thrown by the treasure seekers, several slow-wheel-made common potsherds appeared.

The horseshoe-shaped *double wall*, with a 15 m ray, encloses the Vârful Heghieș from north, east and south. After that it descends from the tower and stretches on a length of 75-80 m towards west – south-west. Then it turns to the south – south-west and goes up to the Nadeș stream valley. At present, the wall is of a 5,5-6 m width and 0,5-0,6 m high. It was not investigated.

*The western Tower.* At 400 m west, on a saddle between the Vârful Heghieș and the slope towards the Perșani Mountains' main ridge, there is situated a stone construction, probably a tower. Its walls are preserved on a height up to 1,60-2,10 m. It is 24 m long, 10 m wide, its longitudinal axis is oriented 342<sup>o</sup> (towards north – north-west). The walls, 2,5 m thick, made of stones tied with lime, were arranged on the rock. The southern corners are



**The western tower's entrance**

rounded, while the northern ones are closed in a straight angle. In a prior stage of functioning, the wall was widened on the eastern and southern sides' halves with 0,80-1,10 m. The entrance in the tower, wide of 2,4 m, was situated on the western side 4,2 m from the south-western corner. On the entrance floor, situated at 1,3 m above the medieval land level, the traces of a carbonized beam from the door's threshold upper part were found.

The construction seems to have had at least two floors. The inferior one was situated at the soil level while the second one was situated at the entrance level. The superior wood-made level was leaned on the walls' superior part. The archeological records discovered inside and outside the tower consist of pottery, iron and horn and bone objects.

The pottery includes *pots* and *pails*. The pots are made of fine fabric, modeled from clay band and finished at the slow wheel. The decoration is realised by pricks and spiral-incised lines. The wheel-made decoration appears in only one case. The *pails* are recipients made of a finer fabric, processed through the same technique. These vessels have spherical bottom and straight walls, with perforated rim's internal side.

There were found also iron pieces: 3 knives, 3 arrowheads, 2 horseshoes, an awl and a tool with uncertain usage purpose. To these should be added some stag horn pieces: a buckle, a tool and the defence plate of an arch of oriental type. The animal bones found in the area belong mostly to cattle and horse, being followed by sheep and pig.

South from the tower, a medieval road was sectioned. It was done at least four times. It was made of small and levelled tuff and was 4,5-5 m wide. On the road's inferior level was found the pottery of the same type as that from the tower. It proves that the road and the tower are contemporaneous.

*The Western Wall.* At 100 m west from the tower, there is a wall with ditch that closed the approach towards the mountains' ridge. At present the wall is 0,7-1,6 m high and 4-4,5 m wide. The trapezoidal-shaped ditch is dug in the rock. It is 2,5 m wide and 0,9-1,3 m deep. It starts from the southern margin of the plateau and goes up to the Rica valley. The sections of the wall and ditch did not offer data concerning their chronology.

The position of the Rica fortifications suggests that its role was to close the passage barring from the Baraolt Depression to the Homorod valley. It would not be excluded that besides its military purpose it could have had an economical purpose too, being a place of taxes and toll collecting that are mentioned in the documents from the 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. In this case, we are probably dealing with a defence system unmentioned by the documents. It extended towards north the fortifications' chains mentioned in the donation act emitted in favor of the Teuton Knights from the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Taking into account the uncovered records the complex must be dated after the start of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Concerning its duration, it is relevant that the complex was destroyed around the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> or at the start of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It probably was destroyed by the Seklers which appear in south-eastern Transylvania in the same time with Teuton colonization. After this the defensive strategy changed.

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Bordi Zs. Loránd

## The Bronze Age settlement at Zoltan

The Zoltan prehistoric settlement is situated at about 10 km north from the Sfântu Gheorghe city, Covasna county, at the northern edge of the village. The settlement occupies the Olt's river old terrace, which in the last three millennia moved its riverbed at about 300-500 m westwards.

In the '60s of the last century, during the sand quarry exploitation opened at the site's southern periphery, the villagers found numerous potsherds and animal bones.



Announced about these, the director at that time of the National Sekler Museum from Sfântu Gheorghe, Székely Zoltán, undertook here in 1970-1971 the first diggings, opening at the southern edge of the settlement 5 narrow and short trenches. As a result of these diggings, numerous vestiges of the Noua culture from the Late Bronze Age (about XV-XII centuries) were uncovered.

The excavations carried out by Székely Zoltán uncovered traces of some constructions. He discovered a large agglomeration of ash (usually, in the English archaeological literature for such ash agglomerations it is used the Russian term “*zolnik*”). The excavations delivered a great number of pottery, as well as bone, stone, clay and bronze tools, weapons and adornments. Unfortunately, most of the results of these diggings remained very little known to the public as well as to the specialists because they were published very summary and only little of the vestiges were exhibited at the museum.

In 1996 – 2001, the excavations in the Zoltan settlement were resumed by the Museum of Eastern Carpathians. It was established that the settlement occupied a surface of about 250 x 500 m and that its southern edge was destroyed by the sand quarry. Because of the landed property reasons, it was possible to carry out the excavations only in southern part of the site, close to the Székely Z. trenches. The excavations were carried out on large surfaces. So far it was excavated a surface of about 1.200 m<sup>2</sup>.

New researches showed that the site is a multi-period one. Besides the *Noua* culture vestiges spread on the whole surface of the settlement, there also were discovered: the sporadic traces of the *Ariusd-Cucuteni* culture habitation from the from the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> millennia BC; a small habitation belonging to the earliest stage of the Coțofeni culture from the last centuries of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC; a final stage of the Early Bronze Age habitation from the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC attributed to the *Zoltan-Gornea Orlești group*, which seems do cover the entire surface of the site; a Middle Bronze Age habitation from the beginning of the second millennium BC, attested so far only in the southern part of



**The trench B during the 1996 year excavations.**

the site and showing an undefined cultural aspect combining the *Monteoru*, *Costișa*, *Wietenberg* and *Tei* elements.

The most important results of the investigations concern the Bronze Age habitations.

At a few meters from the Székely Z. trenches an unusual complex was uncovered. It was an oval shaped pit of about 10 x 30 m, 2 m deep, surrounded by stone boulders. Its meaning could not be established yet. Inside it, many records (pottery, bone tools, different cult clay-made objects: animal-shaped statuettes, small “axes” and “reels”) were found. The pottery from this complex was quite different from that known before in south-eastern Transylvania. Often it shows ridged surface or one with textile imprints (the latter ones were formed perhaps due to the vessels’ wrapping up with textile materials after the pottery modelling before their drying).

This kind of pottery is similar to that attributed to the end of Early Bronze Age from Hungary (Nyirseg and Hatvan cultures) and Romania (the *Iernut* group in Transylvania and *Gornea-Orlesti* group in Oltenia and Banat). It is the *Gornea-Orlesti* group pottery which shows the closest similarities to that from Zoltan. That is why the appearance of this kind of pottery in south-eastern Transylvania seems to have been due to the penetration in this area of some human groups from south of Carpathians, along the Olt river. This discovery showed that not all the stages of the Bronze Age were known till recent times in south-eastern Transylvania. Previously, it was believed that the last manifestation of the Early Bronze Age in this area was represented by the final stage of the Schneckenberg culture and that it was followed immediately by the Middle Bronze Age Wietenberg culture.

The discovery of this cultural aspect at Zoltan and its chronological framing between the end of the Schneckenberg culture and the start of the Wietenberg one imposed the modification of the Bronze Age development picture in this area. It showed also that the cultural area characterized by the pottery with ridged and textile-printed surface in the final stage of the Early Bronze Age passed much beyond the eastern part of Central Europe (Hungary, Slovakia and western Romania), up to the eastern Carpathians. In this conditions it is much more explicable the appearance of the ridged pottery in all the Carpatho-Danubian cultural groups in the immediately following period.

The investigation of the Middle Bronze Age layer that directly overlapped the complex from the end of the Early Bronze Age occasioned the discovery of one more cultural aspect unknown before. As the excavations showed, shortly after the abandoning of the Early Bronze Age complex, on the same spot, new comers settled down. Their habitation traces were discovered in a space of about 4 x 5 m. The thickness of this layer was up to 40 cm. In its turn, this layer was overlapped by an immense hearth belonging to the Noua culture. After all the appearances, the new comers arranged a shelter in the cavity of the older complex, which at that time was filled only partially. The archaeological records found in this deposition are very different from the ones found under it. Particularly, there is a very special fine pottery shaped much more elegant and rich decorated.

The fine pottery includes *amforae* (two-handled vessels with bi-conical body and cylindrical neck), one- and two-handled *cups* and disc-shaped *lids*. Some of the vessels were decorated by different techniques, especially through incision, channelling and incrusting with a white substance. The decoration motives are particularly rich and suggestive. Many times on the vessels there appear images of some plants schematically presented: there are observed trunks and branches oriented with the heads either down (small "fir tree") or up ("ear"). Frequent are also the triangles with the head oriented downwards, rhombuses, and combinations of straight lines alternated with rows of pricks. There are also present simple horizontal lines most of the times at the bottom of the neck or the vertical lines on the body.

The coarse pottery from this layer includes pots-jugs often decorated with simple, notched or finger-impressed girdles in relief.

If the stratigraphical position of the Middle Age layer clearly delimits its chronological range between about 2000 and 1500 BC, its cultural attribution remains questionable because on the whole, the pottery from does not presents relevant analogies to none of the cultural manifestations known by now. At the same time, each element in part presents close similarities in a series of archaeological cultures from the Middle Bronze Age: *Monteoru* from northe-astern Muntenia and western Moldavia, *Tei* from the Tara Bârsei and western Muntenia, *Costișa-Ciomortan* from western Moldavia and the Ciuc Depresssion, *Wietenberg* from Transylvania. It seems that this situation was due to the extremely strong connections that existed in that period between the territories inside and outside the Carpathians.

The most substantial habitation documented by the archaeological excavations at Zoltan belongs to the Late Bronze Age. The investigations showed that the thickness of the Noua cultural layer varies significantly: from 20 cm in most of its part up to 3 m in its southern edge where the land's slope is more accentuated. In the first five excavations campaigns, the investigations were carried out nearby the sand quarry edges. Here, in a thick layer of over 3 m there were grasped 13 successive ash depositions, all of them including impressive quantities of pottery, animal bones, tools, ornaments and bone, stone, burnt clay and bronze weapons. The successive depositions of ash were often separated by levels of strong burning. Most of the objects discovered within ash shows burning traces. At the bottom of the ash layer, there were discovered some hearths and fragments from a massive clay floor with well levelled surface. In a shallow circular pit there were found several fragments of a mobile hearth (?), similar to the one discovered in the settlement belonging to the Coslogeni culture from Stelnică in the Ialomița County.

As the excavations were extended towards the central part of the settlement, the culture layer became narrower, but the density of the artefacts decreased. On the other hand, as the excavations got close to the central part of the settlement, the density of the discovered complexes – circular pits and small agglomerations of clay with wattle prints – became larger. There were researched pits 50 pits. They were of different shapes and dimensions. Some of them were bell-shaped while others were cylindrical. Almost all of

them contained significant quantity of ash and pottery. On the bottom of two of them there were followed holes, with the diameter up to 0,3 m and deep up to 0,6 m. One of the pits seems to have had a ritual destination because on its bottom, in an ash layer, there were the traces a skeleton belonging to a child of about 2,5 years.

Concerning the meaning of the massive depositions of ash researched at the periphery of the settlement, some observations must be specified. First of all, it must be noticed that unlike the central part of the settlement where there were discovered several complexes, the density of the ash layer is reduced while at the margin of the settlement, traces of habitation *in situ* were not found. All of them were moved. The density of the discovered objects is overwhelming. It also must be taken into account that the huge ash quantity would certainly have created a major discomfort to the ones who would have tried to live there.

The hearths discovered under the “zolnik” from Zoltan showed a very accentuated slope. That is why it seems highly unlikely for these to have been surrounded by homesteads. All these observations suggest the fact that the place where the “zolnik” was formed was not used for dwellings. The accumulation of a layer about 3 m of ash was determined by an entire complex of circumstances. Some of them are connected to the configuration of the land (the land in the southern part of the site presents a prominent slope), while others deal with LBA habitation.

It must also be taken into account the observations made during the investigations carried out upon other settlements attributed to the Noua culture. Thus, most of the settlements belonging to the Noua culture from Moldavia and Sub-Carpathic Ukraine, as well as those belonging to the related cultures from south-eastern Romania and northeastern Bulgaria (the Coslogeni culture) from Ukraine (the Sabatinovka and Belorudovka cultures) show rich ash agglomerations of archaeological materials (“zolniki”). In most of the cases till now, the researches were mostly concentrated in the “zolniki”. Starting from the results accumulated up to present, most of the specialists consider them as being the traces of the houses. But there were few researches that also investigated the areas outside the “zolniki”.

It was observed that within the “zolniki” there are no traces of houses *in situ*, but the rich archaeological records are strongly fragmented and they are situated in moved position. At the same time, the areas outside the “zolniki” are full of traces of houses and other complexes, but the archaeological material from these areas is extremely poor.

These observations suggest that in fact the “zolniki” do not represent direct habitation traces but only the agglomeration of garbage, periodically taken from the inhabited areas, gathered up in a spot and then set alight. The purposes of this practice were on the one hand connected to the elementary hygiene. On the other hand, it must have had also the ritual aspects. Sometimes within the “zolniki” there were observed the situations which can not be explained as being of utilitarian purposes. In some settlements, within the “zolniki” there were found either complete human skeletons or only isolated human bones agglomeration and animal bones, arranged in a particular order. All these suggest ritual proceedings including human or animals’ sacrifices.

The ethnography shows numerous such practices. The ethnographers described habits which included the general clearing of the village (mostly in spring). All the garbage was taken out of the homestead area and set on fire in special places. The burning of the garbage was associated with different rituals: the people jumped over the fire, while the domestic animals were led through the smoke, being believed that in this way the people and animals will be purified from the evil spirits and will become more healthy. Although such ethnographical analogies are very suggestive, it is unclear to what extent they are valid for the prehistoric times. For now, this interpretation remains only a hypothesis.

Such an interpretation of the “zólnki” allows us to understand better the cause of the poorness of the culture layer in the inhabited part of the settlement – it was due to the periodical cleanings that were carried out in the settlement, most of the remains going in the “zólniki”.

The investigation of the Noua culture settlement from Zoltan delivered numerous lost or abandoned objects. Among them there are tools, weapons, different pieces of which destination could not be established, as well as cult objects and adornments. They were made of bone, horn, stone, flint, and bronze.

Among the stone objects we mention the numerous *querns* and *percutors*. Extremely numerous and varied are bone- and horn-made pieces: *needles, slabs, piercers, notched omoplates, decorative needles (including one with four protuberances, rich decorated)*, and. Among the objects made of stag horn there are a fragment of *mattock* as well as the *arrows with the head in three small wings and long split peduncle*. There are also numerous bronze objects: *decorative needles, awls* and others. A series of pieces were made of burnt clay: different small globes, the so-called “*stick heads*”, *spindl-works, zoomorphical or antropomorphical statuettes*.

Concerning the means of subsistence of the inhabitants from Zoltan in the Late Bronze Age, the results of the archaeo-zoological investigation performed on a very representative sample – about 9000 animal bones are relevant. This research pointed out the fact that the people from this settlement practised on a large scale the animals breeding – over 90% of the bones belong to the domestic species (cattle, sheep, pig, horse), while the hunting had a secondary role (there were identified *beaver, stag* and *wildpig* bones).

The material belonging to the Noua culture from Zoltan revealed a series of elements due to the influences from the Wietenberg culture. In this way, of special interest is the large number of the so-called “stick-heads” (pieces made of burnt clay either half-spherical or truncated-shaped, partially perforated from the base) discovered along the artifacts characteristic to the Noua culture. It must be observed that this kind of pieces is especially characteristic to the Wietenberg culture but in other Noua culture sites they were not met.

At present, the settlement from Zoltan is one the most ample investigated sites of the Bronze Age from Transylvania and the most representative one for the Noua culture from this province.

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Valeriu Cavruc

## **The Jigodin I Dacian Hillfort**

### **1998, 2000 Campaigns**

South from the Miercurea Ciuc city, on the Olt river right shore, over the Jigodin Băi, there is a rocky spur of 709 m altitude. On the specially arranged tableland there is preserved the Dacian hillfort the *Jigodin I* or *Jigodin - Câmpul Morii*. Over the years, several researchers investigated the hillfort.



**Jigodin I**  
**Panoramic view**

In 1997, within the hillfort, nearby its southern rampart it was placed a telecommunications antenna. Its installation destroyed over 50% from the tableland and the rampart on the western and north-western sides. The culture layer with the rampart was scraped by the bulldozer and pushed on the valley's abrupt slopes. In the moved soil there were found wattle and carbonized beams, burns from the fire hearths, the iron-work remains, pottery, nails and iron tacks. In this condition the National Museum of the History of Transylvania began archaeological rescue diggings.

It was established that the hillfort is of small dimensions. It is stretched only on the mountain's tableland. The tableland is oval-shaped (65 x 45 m) and slightly inclined towards east. In its southern part it has a connection saddle, towards the surrounding hills. The tableland was fortified by a stone rampart. Its traces are well outlined on the southern and western sides. On the northern and eastern sides the rampart was completely destroyed.

In 1998 and 2000 there were opened three trenches (S7, S8, S9). It was established that the hillfort was fortified with a rampart, made of boulders exploited on the spot or obtained through the rock breaking, of different forms and dimensions. The stone boulders were arranged in layers and tied with humid and trodden soil. On the south-western side in the sinuous-shaped native rock a foundation was V-shaped ditch, of about 1,2 m deep was

dug. The ditch was filled with broken up stone mixed with soil, forming a straight tableland. Over it, the rampart stones were arranged. The larger stones with a relatively regular side were put on the exterior side. The rampart was of about 2,50 m wide.

The elevation was almost completely destroyed in time. In the researched sector they were preserved only on about 0,40 m height. Together with the wooden frame it must have been of at least 6 m height. The level difference from the slope's base up to the mountain's top is of 2,40 m. Among the stones there were found coal pieces from the wooden frame.

On the north-western side, researched in 2001, the elevation was completely destroyed, the stones from the rampart being mostly collapsed on the hill's slopes. The soil among them is mixed with ash and carbonised beams pieces from the wooden constructions. The cultural layer is about 0,50-0,60 m thick.

Unlike the south-western slope, in this part, there is no foundation ditch. The stones were directly placed on the rock and tied with clay. The rampart's thickness was of about 2,5 m. A part of the large-dimensioned stones were regular-shaped showing the superficial processing traces (different cavities and grooves which might serve to a better assembling). These stones were probably used for the face of the rampart arranging.

In front of the rampart the rock was cut in steps. Over them it was placed a layer of



**Jigodin I - Rampart's traces**

stones tied with clay, in this way an inclined plane, 5 m long, being obtained. The level difference from the arranged rock up to the rampart's foot is of about 3 m.

The fortification arranging in the above sectors was different because of the differences concerning the land's particularities.

The diggings revealed that the cultural layer is of 0,4-0,5 m thick. There is only a habitation layer, that of the Dacian culture from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. There were also found the superior Palaeolithic and the Gava culture isolated records.

On the external slope of the hillfort there were also found the Dacian records from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, attesting a habitation prior to the fortification. This habitation seems to be contemporaneous with the hoard containing 19 silver coins discovered in the *Codor* point, not far from the hillfort, as well as two other silver coins mentioned by Z. Szekely as accidentally discovered nearby the hillfort.

#### *Habitation Complexes.*

Nearby the ramparts, under its ruins, there were discovered traces of two surface constructions. Near the tablelands' southern margin a *workshop house* (L 4) was uncovered. Inside it there was researched an oval-shaped hearth. Stone boulders enclosed

it. Near it there were found: two crucibles, dross pieces, iron ore, an earring and a bronze "hatchet" pendant, two glass pearls, a small anvil, an iron nail, an iron fishing line, stone folds, a small clay bobbin, as well as a large amount of potsherds. The house was rectangular-shaped of about 4 x 3 m. Because of the antenna and the cables ditches, the excavations could not be extended and the house could not be totally uncovered. On its southern side, several flat line-disposed stones were uncovered. They probably sustained the wooden construction foundation. Therefore, we believe that the house-workshop was built of plate beams with wattle and daub, and mixed with husk.

In the S<sub>7</sub> western part there were at least two similar constructions because in the soil thrown on the slope at the antenna's construction there were found important amounts of clay, hearths' fragments, burnt to red soil, carbonised beams, and a lot of iron dross.

In S<sub>6</sub>, also nearby the rampart, under its ruins there were discovered the traces of a surface workshop-house (L5), marked by important quantities of clay, carbonised wood and ash. Inside it, there were numerous *iron dross pieces*, a *crucible*, a *quern* fragment, a *whetstone*, a *sword head* and an *iron knife*, a small *jar* and numerous hand- and wheel-made pottery.

*The archaeological records.* In the culture layer but especially in the soil slipped from the tableland there was discovered an important quantity of potsherds, clay, iron, bronze and stone objects.

*The Pottery*, discovered in large quantity includes almost all the vessel types known in the Dacian sites. The *clay* and *stone* objects are represented by: spindle-worls and whetstone fragments, a stone quern. *Iron tools* include *knives*, a *slab*, a small *anvil*, *nails* and other artifacts. The *ornaments* include: an iron fibula of the *La Tène D* type from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, a bronze one from the 1<sup>st</sup> century, glass pearls, a bronze pendant, bronze links, etc. As to weapons, there was found an *arrowhead*.

#### *Some conclusions.*

The "Jigodin I" Dacian hillfort was founded in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It was intensively used before the Roman conquest when it was destroyed and set on fire. The house-workshops situated near the ramparts were firstly destroyed. The tableland was however inhabited before the fortification, since the Hallstatt period till to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

The hillfort was a small one. It was probably permanently sheltering inside a military garrison and a small number of civilians of which attributions as the discoveries show, were especially of manufacturing (on a small scale) and the metal pieces repairing.

The meaning of the hillfort seems to be connected to the metallurgic activity. This occupation, proved by the archaeological discoveries, was specific to several Dacian settlements from the Ciuc Depression (Mădăraș, Racu, Dănești, Delnița, Sîntimbru, Sînsimion, Cetățuia etc). The exploitation and the processing of the ores rich in iron had a major contribution to the economical and political development of the area. It is not accidental the fact that the entire depression is surrounded by a chain of hillforts, each of them being positioned in such way so to have under surveillance a very wide land and at the same time the possibility to communicate with the others. The hillfort from Jigodin I occupies a key point in this chain. Placed at the inferior limit of the Middle Ciuc, the entire depression from Sândominic up to Tușnad could be defended, being at the same time an intermediary point in the communication between the upper situated hillforts (Sândominic, Racu I și II, Ciceu, Mihăileni, Jigodin III or lower (Lelicieni, Tușnad?).

The continuation of the archaeological researches in the Jigodin I hillfort as well as in the others from the area, could provide very important information concerning their role in the defensive system from the area, and in general the Dacian one.

Viorica Crișan

## The Fortified Settlement from Merești, Harghita County

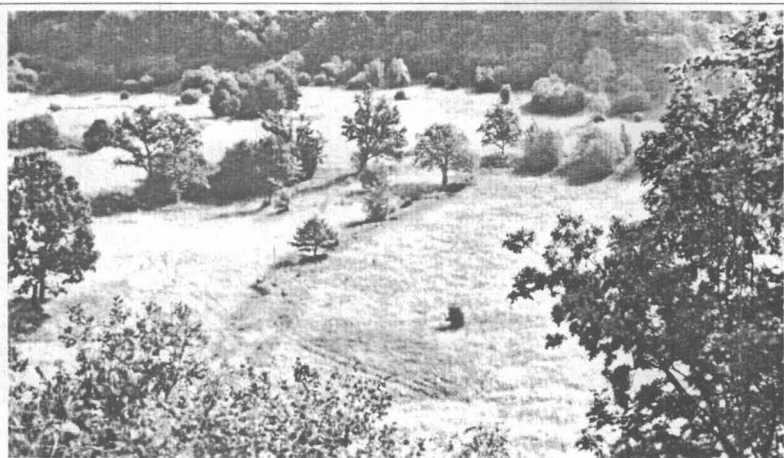
The Merești site is situated about 15 km south-east from the same-named village. It is placed at the northern branch of the Persani Mountains, at their criss-cross with the Harghita mountains volcanic plateau, on the left side of Vârghiș stream, at its entrance in the Cheile Vârghiș on the volcanic plateau called “the Câmpul Pietrei” and on the “Dâmbul Pipașilor” eminence (745 m altitude).

The archaeological researches were carried out between 1986 and 2001. The approach road, difficult to pass, the food possibilities absence (on a distance of about 15 km there are no localities) as well as the reduced funds, makes extremely difficult the organization of the diggings. Till now there was researched about 10% from the settlement.

### *The description of the settlement*

The “Dâmbul Pipașilor”, which represents the settlement’s “acropolis” is conical-shaped and is surrounded by several terraces (18), some of them small-dimensioned (4 x 6 m), others larger (60 x 12 m). On the top there is a plateau of 6 x 7m. The south-eastern, southern, western and north-western slopes are abrupt. From the plateau a panoramic view is opened. There are seen the pass from the Homorodul Mic valley towards the Vârghiș valley, the south-west-ern end of a ramification of the Harghita large volcanic plateau and the confluence Hidegasău and Vârghiș streams.

The “Dâmbul Pipașilor” is flanked towards south-west by the “Merca” (1002 m altitude) and Tiva (945 m altitude) peaks, and towards east by the “Malul De Sus” one (936 m altitude). The settlement is placed between “Malul De Sus” slopes and the NW slope of the hill. It is limited from NV by the “Șanțul Tatarilor” (ditch, wall and palisade), about 330 m long, but from SW by deep abrupt slopes. The distance between the fortification and the straits’ slopes is of 100 m, the entire surface of the settlement (“acropolis”, “Campul Pietrei”) being over 3 ha. A large part from “Câmpul Pietrei” is relatively planed. The sondages pointed out Dacian type archaeological records. At the “Dâmbul Pipașilor” feet in the southern sector there is a karst spring with constant flow (probably used in the antiquity) and towards the “Malul de Sus” there are seen two circular hollows which might by some tanks traces.



**Merești - Șanțul Tătarilor fortification**

The diggings were carried out mainly on the “acropolis” (the superior plateau), at

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The archaeological researches were led during 1986-1990 by Stefan Ferenczi (responsible) and Viorica Crisan; from 1991 the researches were led by Viorica Crisan, and in the last campaign the personnel was completed with two new members: Cristina Popescu (ECM) and Darvas Lorand (CSM).

the terrace no. 5 and over the fortification.

*The superior plateau* is made of a massive rock, which was cut and levelled. The approach was possible only from east. Here, a house (tower) was uncovered. Its outlines could not be well determined (about 5 x 3 m), the wattle and daub with beams being spread on the entire surface (6 x 7 m). The discovered here pottery includes hand- and wheel-made vessels, some of them painted. There were also found animal bones, an iron spike, quern fragments and large fragments of carbonised wood. Chronologically, all the pieces belong to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. This construction was used in the last Dacian habitation stage.

Towards south, west and north from this plateau there are 40-50 m deep slopes, after which there appear 13 small terraces, all of them with habitation traces. The over 70 m deep banks of these terraces are the shores of the Vârghiş valley. Towards east and north-east, nearby the plateau there are other five terraces that descend in steps. The lowest and largest of them was researched.

*The no. 5 terrace* is semi-oval shaped (60 x 12 m).

On this terrace several trenches were opened totalling a surface of 188 square m. It was established that in the last Dacian habitation stage (second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) the terrace was widened and fortified on the slope's margin with a stone wall mixed with soil.

There were uncovered 16 complexes including 14 houses, a ritual pit and an oven, 3 hearths outside the houses. The research in 2001 allowed us to establish the existence of three Dacian levels. It was proved by the discovery of three partially overlapped successive houses.

The Dacian habitation covers the period of two and a half centuries (second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD).

All the investigated houses are surface constructions. They are made of beams and with daub and clay-lined. Most of them had floors made of levelled clay. Usually they had hearths, around which, with no exception, there were one or two cups-rush-light found with the mouth down.

The discovered artefacts include the followings:

- Hand-made ceramic vessels (cups – rush-light, bowls, tureens, colanders, fruit-bowls, plates, lids, pots, cups, etc.);
- Wheel-made ceramic vessels (colanders, bowls, fruit-bowls, simple or two-handled pots, storage vessels, one-handled cups, jugs), some of them painted;
- Iron tools (knives, nails, small chisels, sickles, forks and spits, chain loops, a scales fragment);
- Weapons and harness pieces (arrowheads, spearheads, spurs);
- Clay tools (spindle-whorls, instruments for pottery modelling);
- Stone tools (whetstone, querns, instruments for vessels' ornamentation);
- Ornaments and clothes pieces (glass or clay-pearls, iron, bronze or silver fibulae, bronze pendants, mirrors, bronze and silver earrings, buckles);
- Bone tools and instruments (piercer, a fragmentary whistle);
- Coins (three *Republican Roman denars*, 123, 83 and 48 BC);
- A very consistent palaeofaunistic lot.

The fortification or the “Şantul Tătarilor” which delimits the settlement in its north-western part was sectioned in two places but the sections have never been sufficiently long to clarify the stratigraphy outside the settlement. The fortification includes a V-shaped

*ditch* (1,5 m wide and 0,7 m deep), a *rampart* (formed from the soil thrown from the ditch (5,20 m wide) and a *palisade*. The actual level difference between the ditch's bottom and the wall's crest is of 2 m. All the discovered materials attest the fortification's erecting in the last Dacian habitation stage.

*Conclusions.* The Dacian settlement from Merești occupied a strategic position on the road that made the connection between the depressions Odorheiul Secuiesc and Țara Bârsei. Used until now-days, it descended along Vârghiș up to the Olt river defile from Racoș and from there towards the Țara Bârsei and the extra-Carpathian regions. This fact provided during its existence military tasks also. That is why there were performed defence installations (ditch and rampart with palisade). If from the "acropolis" ("Dâmbul Pipașilor") a pretty vast area could be watched, from the "Malul de Sus" Mountain' top or from the others mentioned, it could be seen towards north-west the citadels from Bădeni and Odorheiul Secuiesc and towards south-east the one from Biborțeni and the entire Baraolt Depression.

Therefore, the settlement's isolation was only apparent, in reality perfectly integrating in the usual defiance construction strategy from the Dacian defence system. The artefacts discovered in the settlement, in ensemble or in particular, are a daily-life proof from the civilian settlements in general. Having a prosperous economical life, the population here was especially oriented towards lands' cultivation and animals' breeding. This fact is also sustained by the tools and the many animal bones.

The analysis of the animal bones shows the domestic animals preponderance (87,55%) in the settlement's economy as opposed to the wild ones (12,45%). Among them, the most numerous ones seem to have been the cattle that were grown for the meat as well as for the by-products and agriculture and transport works. It then follows with high percentage the pig and sheep.

The different tools discovered in the houses or nearby them tell us about the large scale practising of the spinning and weaving. The large number of instruments for pottery modelling but also some identical decorations use on several type vessels (real sets made of plates, bowls, fruit-bowls, cups) give us the right to believe in the existence of the potters and the afferent workshops. A consequence of the trade practising at the local level is maybe also the large number of ceramic vessels' discovery. If the settlement is showing deficits in something, those are not the plates and ditches. Hand- or wheel-made pottery covers the entire range known in the traditional Dacian kitchen: large storage vessels, pots for cooking, bowls, plates and fruit-bowls for food, glasses, cups and pots for liquids, lids, colanders, etc. It is also interesting the fact that some of the pots are still obtained by trade either from the similar settlements situated in the extra-Carpathian areas, or from the Greek cities from the Black Sea coast. These, as well as other pieces (the fibulae, the pendants, the mirrors, the glass pearls, the bronze or silver earrings, the coins, etc.) indicate a well locality gearing in the trade relations from that time with everything that they required: acquisition, products destined for the trade and maybe even persons specialised in trade.

The people from Merești had a prosperous economy, rather flourishing along the two centuries before the Roman conquest. Entered in the Dacian province borders, the settlement ends its existence during or immediately after the second war with the Romans. The locality abandoning was made in hurry, a large part of the objects that belonged to the inhabitants being deserted.

Viorica Crișan

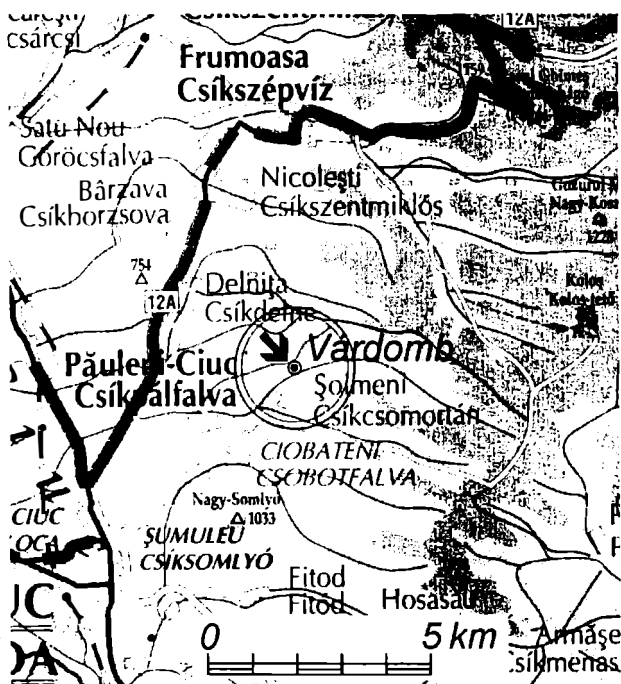
## The prehistoric site from Păuleni - Ciomortan

About 5 km north-east from the Miercurea-Ciuc City, near the Șoimeni (*Csikcsomortán* in Hungarian) village, on the *Várdomb* (*Fortress Hill*) promontory, there is placed the well-known archaeological site – the Păuleni-Ciomortan settlement. It is situated at the Ciuc Mountains western feet, between the Olt river superior course and the Trotuș river spring. It should be mentioned that the latter connects the Ciuc Depression with Moldavia. It is also worth mentioning the settlement's positioning right in front of the Vlăhița pass, defile that breaks the Harghita Mountains – the natural border between the Ciuc Depression and central Transylvania.

The site was discovered and included in the repertoire of the Dacian fortresses from Transylvania, by Alexandru Ferenczi. The first archaeological excavations were performed here in 1954 by the Ciuc Sekler Museum, and then, in 1956, 1960 and 1967, by the National Sekler Museum, directed by Székely Zoltán. They showed that in fact this settlement was inhabited several times, before the Dacians. The earliest layer was framed to the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* culture. After that, according to Zsékely Zoltán's investigation, the settlement was inhabited by the *Coțofeni* culture people, but in the Middle Bronze Age by the *Ciomortan* and *Wietenberg* culture bearers. Zsékely Zoltán failed to establish whether the Ciomortan and Wietenberg type evidence from this site belong to two successive habitations or to only one layer combining two different cultural components. The settlement's fortifications – the rampart and ditches – were framed to the Bronze Age. Contrary to the Al. Ferenczi estimate, Székely Zoltán did not find Dacian evidence.

The first excavations in this site were carried out by some narrow trenches, which were not able to uncover houses or other constructions. In fact, these excavations were limited to establishing the main habitation periods in the settlement. Their most important result was the discovery of a new Bronze Age cultural group, which was soon after included in the archaeological literature under the name of the "*Ciomortan culture*" (the term derived from one of the Hungarian denominations of the neighbouring village – *Csomortán*).

In 1999 – 2002 the Museum of Eastern Carpathians, in collaboration with the National Museum of History of Transylvania, the Romanian Institute of Thracology and the Piatra-Neamț History Museum resumed the researches. This time, in order to follow not only the succession of archaeological depositions but also space grouping of the evidences, the excavations were carried out on larger surfaces. In this way, unlike the older diggings, new researches uncovered several houses and other complexes. Although the new excavations confirmed most of Székely Zoltán conclusions, they brought a series of new



important evidence and specifications.

Thus, contrary to the older opinion according to which the first habitation belonged to the “rather late” period of the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* culture, new researches revealed that in fact it dates from its early period ( $A_2$ ). It was also proved that there were two successive *Ariușd-Cucuteni* layers. The first one belonged to a durable habitation, while the second was an episodic one. Recent researches ascertained that between the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* and *Coțofeni* habitations, the settlement was inhabited by the *Bodroghkeresztúr* culture bearers. New researches, taking into account the indubitable stratigraphical observations, managed to establish that during Middle Bronze Age the settlement was inhabited twice: first, at the very beginning of this period, by the *Ciomortan* group bearers, but soon after – by those of the *Wietenberg* culture people. More than that, it was concluded that in fact, the so-called “*Ciomortan* culture” was the local variant of the *Costișa* culture spread mainly on the opposite side of Carpathians – in the western Moldavia. New researches revealed the fact that the first defensive installations (ditches and ramparts) were performed during the *Costișa* culture habitation. But it is not excluded that afterwards the defence constructions have been rearranged by the *Wietenberg* culture bearers and then by the *Dacians*. As a matter of fact, during the recent excavations some isolated *Dacian* potsherds were found within the site. However, in the present stage of the research, it is impossible to say whether these belong to the *Dacian* habitation or owes to an episodic *Dacian* presence in this place.

In the light of the recent researches, the view upon the development of the *Păuleni-Ciomortan* settlement appears as follows. Initially, the natural oval-shaped eminence of about 60 x 90 m and 3 m high existed in this point. From south it was bounded by a deep slope of the *Remetea* stream (an affluent of the *Olt* river) valley. From north it was limited by the *Remetea*’s affluent – the *Nyirpataka* stream. These provided favourable conditions for human habitation: the streams’ neighbourhood assured the unlimited access to drinking water, while the eminence’s altitude protected the people from the *Nyirpataka* valley floor dump conditions.

Being hidden from the potential enemies, this site also provided high security conditions. The approach to the settlement was simple to control: from south it was limited by a high slope, difficult to climb, while from north it was protected by the *Nyirpataka* stream and by the eminence’s high bank. From west the only approach route was possible through a narrow saddle of about 15 m. At the same time, the settlement had an important strategic position: through the streams from its neighbourhood it was connected to the main hydrographic artery of the area – the *Olt* river. The latter was of nature to facilitate the access to the copper deposits from *Bălan* situated at about 25 km north. To these one should add the fact that the settlement was positioned in the middle of the natural way of connection between *Moldavia*, the *Ciuc Depression* and central *Transylvania*.

All these grounds and maybe many others that the archaeologists were still not able to clear up favoured a group of the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* culture bearers inhabited the eminence. This occurred in the early stage of this culture evolution, i.e. around the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. The traces of this habitation are represented by the 0,8 m thick layer. The researches uncovered traces of six wood-framed and clay-lined, densely packed houses, set on fire, disposed near the eminence’s edge. Among the dwelling debris, many fragmented clay vessels (often painted) and numerous pieces including tools, weapons, ornaments and different cult objects were found. In the following stage of the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* habitation, the houses had a much slighter structure and were disposed closer to the central part of the eminence’s plateau. The pottery found inside these constructions shows the evident signs of degradation: it is of lower quality and the painted one is very rare.

Around the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, the *Ariușd-Cucuteni* culture bearers left the settlement. Soon after, the *Bodroghkeresztúr* culture people occupied their place. As

far as the isolated potsherds show, the new inhabitants stayed here for a short period of time.

The following habitation belongs to the early stage of the *Coțofeni* culture from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. The character of the archaeological traces from this period reveals a less consistent habitation as compared to that of the Cucuteni-Ariuşd period. The traces of a slight hut were uncovered. The *Coțofeni* culture records include numerous pottery fragments, flint tools and few clay statuettes.

As it results from the present stage of research, it seems that during the Early Bronze Age (the period between about 3.000 and 2.200 BC), the Păuleni-Ciomortan settlement has not been inhabited.

At the very beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (between 2.200 and 2.000 BC) in the Păuleni-Ciomortan settlement a *Costișa* culture people was settled down. As far as the researches show until now, it was the *Costișa* people who provided the first defence



**The rampart longitudinal and transversal profiles  
Down - the Ariuşd-Cucuteni houses debris**

installations. They closed the western approach road in the settlement by two transversal ditches. From west, north and east they dug a ditch and erected a wood-framed rampart, both of them horseshoe-shaped.

The researches brought conclusive evidence concerning the details of the rampart construction method. Initially, the *Costișa* culture bearers erected a rampart of small dimensions and a palisade in front of it. The rampart was made of beaten clay resulted from the ditch digging. This rampart was in use for a while, as the hearth uncovered on its slope shows it. The palisade was erected in front of the rampart. In the excavation plan it was seen a straight row of post-holes disposed one near the other. The post-holes perforated the *Coțofeni* and *Ariuşd-Cucuteni* layers. Afterwards, over this rampart a wood frame made of posts stuck in the ground was erected. Perhaps, it was tied by transversal beams to the palisade and the posts stuck at few metres inwards the rampart. Over this, there was erected an earth rampart, which seems to have not extended outwards the palisade. Periodically, as the earth wall settled, new layers of earth were added. This explains why the transversal sections of the rampart shows several soil different coloured depositions.

Nowadays, the biggest level difference between the wall's crest and the settlement's outside is over 7 metres. It is made up of the wall's height of about 3 m, the eminence natural altitude (about 3 m) and by the defence ditch depth. Admitting that the rampart partly slithered in the last four thousand years, one could estimate that this settlement represented in that period a very well defended hillfort.

Which should have been the meaning of this fortification? Usually, the fortified settlements were surrounded by the opened unfortified settlements. They were centres of some territorial entities and served as refuge places for the inhabitants of the opened settlements from the adjoining area. But up to present, in spite the field researches around the Păuleni-Ciomortan site and in the whole Ciuc Depression, no other Costișa culture settlement was found. In these conditions, taking into account the particular geographical positioning of this site, one must admit – as a hypothesis – that the reason for this fortification was that of controlling one of the most important connection ways between the Ciuc Depression and Moldavia. Maybe the copper from Bălan could achieve Moldavia through this way. As a matter of fact, in Moldavia, where no important copper ores exist, within the *Costișa* culture area are known numerous objects made of this metal, the most important of them being the axes from Borlești (Bacău county), the bracelets from Seliște (Neamț county) and others. Obviously, it remains for the future researches to show to what extent this hypothesis is valid.

In the northeastern part of the settlement, a 0,8 – 1,3 m wide corridor that crossed the defence rampart was followed up. It started from the rampart's internal margin, where it seems to have been connected to a shallow oval-shaped pit (1,8 x 5 m) surrounded by post-holes and containing in its infill numerous potsherds, animal and human bones (fragments of a mandible and a calotte). After the corridor crossed the rampart's highest part, 1,8 m outside from its crest, it was wide opened and united with a longitudinal disposed row of post-holes (the palisade traces). The corridor's walls seem to have been consolidated with posts stuck in the ground. Within the rampart's highest part, on the corridor's bottom the remains of three human skeletons were found. Being burnt, they were laid in a layer made of charcoal. The skeletons belonged to an adult and two children. The adult's skeleton was laid on its left side, in slightly crouched position with the head towards the settlement outside (to north – north-east). One of the children's skeletons was placed right in front of the adult's head and its pectoral area; it was laid on the right, in crouched position, face to face to the adult's skeleton. The skeleton of the second child was situated in front of the adult's feet, in the same position. Near the skeletons there were found 8 vessels. Only one of them was intact while others were broken.

For this complex reconstitution it must be taken into account the following elements: the corridor's interior, especially its inferior part that contained numerous burnt wood remnants; several potsherds from the vessels deposited intact in this complex were found under the human skeletons; the human skeletons were in slightly unnatural anatomical position; in the superior part of the corridor's infill, over the human skeletons, there were found numerous stone slabs; the corridor's infill from above the skeletons was made of clay burnt to red.

Starting from these observations one can estimate that at the beginning, the corridor was used as a gate. Afterwards its destination was changed: the gate became the place of a ritual, which included human sacrifice. Where the gate crossed the wall's highest part, a wooden construction (maybe a tower) seems to have been erected. The construction was leaned upon the posts from the corridor's both sides and perhaps had at least three levels. The first level was the corridor's bottom, while the second one seems to have been a suspended wooden floor. It seems to be the latter one on which the deceased and the offerings were placed. In favour for this supposition comes the fact that under the human skeletons, burnt beams and potsherds were found, but the deceased' position, although

generally preserving normal anatomical connections seemed moved.

The third level seems to have been made of wooden frame and stone slabs. It was overlapped by a soil from the rampart. South and north from the wooden construction, the corridor was remaining open. Then the construction was set alight. When it was burning down, the deceaseds' bodies, as well as the pottery, fell on the corridor's bottom. During the constructions' collapse the majority of vessels were broken. Under the fire impact the human bones became calcined, the colour of the pottery changed, and the clay layer that overlapped the complex became red. The red colour of the clay was caused by its burning in open space making possible the burning in the medium rich in oxygen (the red colour represents in fact the result of the oxidation of ferrum from the clay composition).

Up to present, in the Păuleni-Ciomortan settlement no house belonging to the Costișa culture was found, although many times there were observed potsherds agglomerations, animal bones and fragments of burnt clay daub with wattle prints, all of them in strongly scattered condition. Perhaps, the *Costișa* culture houses were destroyed by the habitation that followed shortly after.

The most representative and rich category of archaeological records belonging to the Costișa culture is represented by the pottery of which repertory includes vessels of different dimensions and shapes, often decorated by various techniques and motifs. The so-called *amphora* represents a very distinct type of pottery, it is a relatively large container made of fine fabric, with globular body, narrow bottom, and high cylindrical neck. *Amphorae* have two vertical handles tied to the rim and shoulder. The *amphorette* represents another category. It is of similar shape but much smaller (under 10 cm height). There are also fine fabric-made *bowls* and *jugs*. The coarse fabric pottery, used perhaps for cooking, includes containers made of clay mixed with pounded potsherds and sand; they have largely open mouth. Often, their surface, and rarely the internal side of this kind of pottery, is ridged. The decoration met on the Costișa type pottery is performed in three main techniques: incision, pricking and application of the plastic figures. The motifs realised by incision or pricks represent geometrical figures considered as symbols of fertility and fecundity: the triangle and the rhombus, which often are included in the compositions suggesting the solar symbols (the cross and the circle with rays). The plastic decoration includes straight horizontal ribs, simple, notched or tip-impressed, applied under the rim. Sometimes the cylindrical or conical-shaped prominences are attached to the bodies of the vessels.

The *Wietenberg* culture evidences discovered at Păuleni-Ciomortan are very well preserved. They belong to the early stage of the mentioned culture (the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage after N. Chidioșan or A2 after N. Boroffka), i.e. to the period when this culture penetrated for the first time the Ciuc Depression from central Transylvania. In the present stage of knowledge, this period could be situated approximately between 2.000 – 1.800 BC. The reason why the *Wietenberg* culture bearers occupied the Păuleni-Ciomortan settlement was their care for taking the control over the most important strategic points of the area. For now, it remains unclear whether they forced their predecessors to leave the settlement or if they founded it already abandoned. It seems that they repaired the old fortifications and disposed their houses on the defence rampart internal slope. There were researched four houses, three ritual complexes and several storage pits. On the one hand, such a homestead positioning provided a better protection against those who would attack the settlement, throwing from distance with arrows, spears, stones etc., but on the other hand it could offer shelter against the wind.

The *Wietenberg* culture houses were settled on the defence rampart internal slope, the distance between them being of 0,4 – 0,6 m. Given the small depth where they were uncovered – between 0,3 and 0,6 m, the houses were preserved surprisingly well. Initially, during the excavations, over these houses large rough stone boulder agglomerations

appeared. After the stone boulders removal, the house walls' debris appeared. They were



**Wietenberg culture houses**

framed to the rectangular shapes of the houses and included burnt clay fragments with wattle prints but also with straight and levelled sides. Under and among them a number of intact or broken vessels as well as numerous isolated potsherds, stone, bone, horn and bronze pieces were found. After the houses' infill was researched and removed, it was established that they had been slightly deepened in the rampart's slope and had the dimensions between 3 x 1,8 and 4 x 2 m. On the floors, in every house, the circular or oval-shaped clay-lined hearths appeared (by two hearths in three houses and three hearths in one of them). At the same level, mainly on the edges, several post-holes were discovered. As much as the available evidences allow the reconstitution of the houses, it could be concluded that at the beginning, the surfaces for the houses were levelled by digging in the rampart's slope up to 0,3 m. After that, the posts were stuck in the soil. On these the wattle-made walls were leaned upon. Afterwards, the wooden frame was clay-lined. It is difficult to establish how the roofs were made. The dwellings were heated by the hearths, and one should admit that the floors and walls were covered with leathers or wool carpets. Otherwise it would be difficult to imagine how the inhabitants of this settlement could cope with the rough winters from this area.

The traces of some cult complexes uncovered nearby the houses are of a special interest. Thus, between one of the dwellings and the rampart's crest, a rectangular construction of 1,3 x 1,8 m with its perimeter marked by post-holes, was uncovered. Inside this, several Wietenberg ceramic vessels broken *in situ* were found. In its southwestern corner a shallow circular pit was researched. On its bottom a 6-month-old child skeleton was laid in crouched position. Near the child's skeleton, there were two large rough stones, but in the pit's infill several Wietenberg type potsherds were found. It is unlikely for this complex to have been a usual tomb, because it is well known that the Wietenberg culture people practised a different funeral rite – the incineration. On the other hand, the deceaseds were buried in special funeral areas – plane necropolis. That is why this complex seems to represent a child sacrifice – a custom known within this culture, as well as in a number of other prehistoric groups.

Another complex related to human sacrifice was uncovered near the internal edge of the rampart, in the eastern part of the settlement. There were found two human skulls overlapping an intact human skeleton. Between the skulls there was placed a Wietenberg

type pot.

The third ritual complex was uncovered in the northeastern part of the settlement, near the internal edge of the rampart. It was made of two ceramic vessels specific to the Wietenberg culture, put down in a shallow circular narrow pit. Inside one of the vessels a burnt clay small wheel was found. Starting from the interpretation of this kind of wheels as being part of votive wagons, perceived as solar symbols, one would consider this complex as being dedicated to a kind of solar divinity. As a matter of fact, one of the best arguments in favour of such interpretation could be quoted the well-known and wide spread Helios' image – solar divinity in the ancient Greek mythology – in a wagon, crossing the sky.

In the settlement's precincts, there was uncovered a circular-shaped complex with its diameter of 3 m. Its traces were represented by several circular disposed post-holes dug in the rock, as well as a post-hole in its middle. It probably was a circular-shaped construction with a conical roof with its margins leaned on the walls' posts, while the central part (the cone's head) was leaned on the central post. Inside this complex the Costișa and Wietenberg type pottery was found. The destination of this complex remains unclear yet.

Although the hillfort from Păuleni-Ciomortan is one of the best-researched prehistoric sites in the area, its cognitive potential is far from being properly exploited yet. The future researches in this site certainly could contribute significantly to the better knowledge of the prehistory of this area. The high degree of the evidences' preserving, their chronological and cultural diversity, relatively small dimensions of the site, as far as its geographical position, which reveals the relations between Moldavia and Transylvania – all these recommend this site as a good laboratory concerning Eneolithic and Bronze Age civilisations from this part of Europe. On the other hand, taking into account this site's proximity to Șumuleu and Miercurea-Ciuc with their rich touristic potential, as far as a very beautiful landscape, the Păuleni settlement could be introduced in the touristic routes.

#### Literature:

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Valeriu Căvruc



# Catalogue



No. 1. **Human head shaped vessel.** Râșnov, Brașov county. Roman Camp. Coarse pottery. Greyish-reddish colour. Spherical body, annular leg. H: 140 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II3092.

No. 2. **Situla.** Drumul Carului, *La Cetate*, Moeciu de Jos commune, Brașov county. Roman culture. Wheel-made fine pottery. Grey-colour. Decorated with 9 young *Dionysos* heads. H: 127 mm; Dm: 12/90 mm; Db: 160/155 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II5322/II6522/II6523.

No. 3. **Three-handled vessel.** Râșnov, *Grădiște*, Brașov county. Roman Camp. Fine pottery. Brick-yellowish colour. H: 195 mm; Dmax: 135 mm; Db: 60 mm; Dm: 90 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II3104.

No. 4. **Vessel.** Râșnov, *Dealul Cetății*, Brașov county. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish colour with secondary burning traces. Straight rim, annular support leg. H: 200 mm; Dmax: 200 mm; Dg: 290 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II2634.

No. 5. **Lid.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Wheel-made fine pottery. Brown-blackish colour. H: 150 mm; Dm: 265 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6397.

No. 6. **Vessel.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish-reddish colour. H: 430 mm; Dm: 6398 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6398.

No. 7. **Jar.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brown-greyish colour. Decorated with 4 large and 4 small cylindrical prominences. H: 150 mm; Dm: 110 mm; Db: 80 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6400.

No. 8. **Tureen.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Hallstatt. Half-fine hand-made pottery. Brown-blackish colour. H: 100 mm; Dm: 225 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6408.

No. 9. **Jar.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brown-blackish colour. H: 320 mm; Dm: 21 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6411.

No. 10. **Cup.** Augustin *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Red colour. H: 200 mm; Dm: 140 mm; Db: 75 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6143.

No. 11. **Storage vessel.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Greyish colour. 4 cylindrical prominences in the upper part. H: 610 mm; Dm: 345 mm; Db: 175 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6147.

No. 12. **Tureen.** Augustin *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Fine wheel-made pottery. Red colour. Greek-Roman imitation. H: 165 mm; Dm: 250 mm; Dmax: 270 mm; Db: 130 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6163.

No. 13. **Jar.** Augustin *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Red colour. H: 245 mm; Dm: 168 mm; Dmax: 175 mm; Db: 130 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6167.

No. 14. **Jar.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Red colour. Decorated with a rib. H: 83 mm; Dm: 65 mm; Db: 45 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6373.

No. 15. **Jar.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Red colour. H: 300 mm; Dm: 200 mm; Db: 135 mm. MIB, Inv. No. II6375.

No. 16. **Storage vessel.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Fine wheel-made pottery. Greyish colour. H: 720 mm; Dm: 310 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6391.

No. 17. **Tureen.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. Wietenberg culture. Fine hand-made pottery. Brown-blackish colour. H: 610 mm; Dm: 345 mm; Db: 175 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6393.

No. 18. **Jar.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brick colour. H: 110 mm; Dm: 95 mm; Db: 70 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6417.

No. 19. **Cup.** Augustin *Tipia Ormenișului*, Brașov county. La Tène. Half-fine hand-made pottery. Brick colour. H: 130 mm; Dmax body: 100 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II538.

No. 20. **Tureen.** Cuculata, *Stogul lui Coșofan*, Comana commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brick colour with greyish spots. H: 120 mm; Dg: 385 mm. FCM, Inv.

No. 21. **Jar.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Brașov county. Pottery. Hand-made of fabric mixed with sand and pounded pieces. Red colour. Decorated with four cylindrical buttons and two "omega"-shaped signs. H: 135 mm; Db: 80 mm; Dm: 120 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6156.

No. 22. **Jar.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. Hand-made pottery. Red colour. Decorated with two ribs. H: 300 mm; Dm: 180 mm. BHM, Inv. No. 6379.

No. 23. **Kantaharos.** Comana de Jos, commune, *Gruicul Văcarului*, Brașov county. Half-fine wheel-made pottery. Dark greyish colour. Two slightly over-ridden handles. H: 63 mm; Dm: 59 mm; Dmax: 73 mm; Db: 38 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II2632.

No. 24. **Pot.** Râșnov, Brașov county. Roman Camp. Fine wheel-made pottery. Greyish colour. H: 170 mm; Dm: 80 mm; Db: 65 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II3099.

No. 26. **Jar.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Reddish colour. H: 383 mm; Dm: 235 mm; Dmax: 235 mm; Db: 135 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6274.

No. 27. **Jar.** Racoș *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. Roman Camp. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brown-reddish colour. H: 383 mm; Dmax: 235 mm; Db: 135 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6306.

No. 28. **Pitcher.** Felmer, Șoarș commune, *Calea ai Întoarsă*, Brașov county. Fine wheel-made pottery. Black colour. Decorated with vertical and horizontal incised lines. H: 325 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II3477.

No. 29. **Two-handled vessel.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Fine hand-made pottery. Black colour. Decorated with 5 parallel oblique incisions on the shoulder. H: 150 mm; Dm: 110 mm; Db: 34 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6707.

No. 30. **Pot.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Coarse hand-made pottery. Decorated with 4 cylindrical buttons. H: 275 mm; Dm: 110 mm; Db: 85 mm; Dmax: 130 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6709.

No. 31. **Storage vessel.** Râșnov, *Grădina Cetății*, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Chestnut-blackish colour. Decorated on the shoulder with a circular rib and three vertical bars. H: 455 mm; Dm: 265 mm; Dmax: 300 mm; Db: 155 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6628.

No. 32. **Cup.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Coarse hand-made pottery. Black colour. H: 140 mm; Dm: 117 mm; Dmax: 126 mm; Db: 65 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6629.

No. 33. **Sceptre.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Clay. Reddish colour. L: 70 mm; W: 38 mm; H: 45 mm; Thleg: 30 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6535.

No. 34. **Burnt clay last.** Râșnov, *Dealul Cetății*, Brașov county. Burnt clay. Hand-made. Black colour. L: 100 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6715.

No. 35. **Mould.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Negative fir tree-shaped with 13 branches, sculptured in smooth tuff. H: 110 mm; W: 80; Th: 50 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6513.

No. 36. **Antropomorphical statuette.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Dacian La Tène. Clay. Yellowish-brick colour. H: 45 mm; W: 21 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6534.

No. 37. **Bird Statuette.** Brașov, Brașov county. Clay. Grey colour. H: 85 mm; L: 132 mm; W: 47 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6718.

No. 38. **Statuette.** Râșnov, *Grădina Cetății*, Brașov county. Burnt clay. Greyish colour. L: 60 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6716.

No. 39. **"Bear pad"**. Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Hallstatt. Clay. Reddish colour. L: 40 mm; W: 32 mm; Th: 9 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6645.

No. 40. **"Sceptre"**. Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. Bone. Yellowish colour. Transversal perforated. W: 75 mm; H: 112 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6312.

No. 41. **Antropomorphical masculin idol.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Chestnut colour. Quasi-conical-shaped, the legs marked by two horns, the sex well pointed out. The eyes and mouth are marked by circular pricks. H: 30 mm; W: 18 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6636.

No. 42. **Bracelet.** Cuciulata, *Stogul lui Coșofan*, commune, Brașov county. Bronze. D: 95 mm; TFM, Inv. No. 198.

No. 43. **Fibula.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. Decorated with small, circular "fir tree"-shaped incisions. L: 88 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6060.

No. 44. **Spur.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Bronze. An end is hook-shaped. L: 19 mm; D: 70 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6139.

No. 45. **Hair pin.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. Decorated with circular incisions. L: 137 mm; Th max: 2 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6067.

No. 46. **Hair pin.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. Head broken. L: 135 mm; Th max: 2,5 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6090.

No. 47. **Sewing needle.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. Eve partly broken. L: 113 mm; Th max: 4 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6138.

No. 48. **Sewing needle.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. L: 114,5 mm; Th max: 2 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6431.

No. 49. **Hair pin.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. L: 67 mm; Th max: 3 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6717.

No. 50. **Hair pin.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. Broken head. L: 120 mm; Th max: 3 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6579.

No. 51. **Hair pin.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Bronze. L: 105 mm; Th max: 3 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6574.

No. 52. **Spikes.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. Iron. (26 pieces). L: 140 – 184 mm; W: 15 – 25 mm. BHM, Inv. No. 5839 – 5855.

No. 53. **Spurs.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. Opening: 75 mm/80 mm/75 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II 5322, II6522, II6523.

No. 54. **Fibula.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 80 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6355.

No. 55. **Fibula.** Copăcel, *La Gheorghești*, Hârseni commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 110 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II2795.

No. 56. **Scissors.** Copăcel, *La Gheorghești*, Hârseni commune, Brașov county. Iron. W: 30 mm; D: 30 mm. TFM, Inv. No. II3063.

No. 57. **Spur.** Copăcel, *La Gheorghești*, Hârseni commune, Brașov county. Iron. L: 78 mm; D: 75 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II5362.

No. 58. **Axe.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 190 mm; W edge: 94 mm; Th edge: 34 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6315.

No. 59. **Weapons.** Râșnov, *Dealul Cetății*, Brașov county. Iron. BHM, Inv. No. II2670.

No. 60. **Slab.** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 225 mm; W: 15–19 mm; BHM, Inv. No. II5808.

No. 61. **Hinges (5 pieces).** Augustin, *Tipia Ormenișului*, Ormeniș commune, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. Perforated for nails. L: 102, 105, 147, 150, 170 mm; W: 45, 45, 65, 60, 60 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II5810, II5811, II5796, II5824, II5825.

No. 62. **Coulter.** Râșnov, *Grădina Cetății*, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 340 mm; W: 73 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6520.

No. 63. **Plough lamina.** Racoș, *Piatra Detunată*, Brașov county. La Tène. Iron. L: 51 mm; L lamina: 42 mm. BHM, Inv. No. II6521.

No. 64. **Bell-shaped vessel.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Bronze Age. Wietenberg culture. Hand-made, fine pottery. Brown-grayish colour. H: 59 mm; Dm: 66 mm; Db: 19 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18585.

No. 65. **Cup.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Bronze Age. Wietenberg culture. Fine hand-made pottery. Black colour. H: 54 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18550.

No. 66. **Vessel.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Bronze Age. Wietenberg culture. Hand-made fine pottery. Brown-greyish colour. H: 305 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18551.

No. 67. **Pot.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Dacian La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Brown-reddish colour. H: 177 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18583.

No. 68. **Glass.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Fast-wheel, fine pottery, yellowish-brick colour. H: 97 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18641.

No. 69. **Cup.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Dacian La Tène. Coarse hand-made pottery. Grayish colour. H: 56 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18643.

No. 70. **Piercer.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Bronze Age. Wietenberg culture. Bone. L: 74 mm. NSM, Inv. No. A-Cs 2001.

No. 71. **Knife.** Albiș, *Grădina Csíszér*, Cernat commune, Covasna county. Stone. Grayish colour. Bronze Age. Wietenberg culture. L: 93 mm; W: 31 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18586.

No. 72. **Pitcher.** Băile Balvanyoš, *Cetatea Bălványos*, Turia commune, Covasna county. 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Fast wheel-made fine pottery. Grayish colour. H: 285 mm; Dm: 135 mm; Db: 75 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18571.

No. 73. **Vessel.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Coarse pottery. Has 17 conical prominences arranged in 6 vertical rows. H: 90 mm; Dmax: 130 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3040. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/2.

No. 74. **Vessel – Lid.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Half-fine pottery. Truncated cone-shaped body with 4 small ears. H: 90 mm; Dmax: 155 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3041. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/1.

No. 75. **Axe.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Copper. L: 200 mm; W: 45 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3044. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/6.

No. 76. **Axe-hammer.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Andesite. L: 130 mm; W: 55 mm; Th: 40 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3043. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/5.

No. 77. **Blade.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Flint. Light gray-colour. L: 158 mm; W: 34 mm; Th: 5 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3042. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/4.

No. 78. **Lamina.** Biborțeni, Baraolt, Covasna county. Late Eneolithic. 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Bodrogkeresztúr culture. Flint. Black colour. L: 157 mm; W: 27 mm; Th: 10 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3057. Székely Zsolt, *Catalogul expoziției „Cultură și Civilizație din Carpații Răsăriteni în lumina noilor descoperiri arheologice”*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998, p. 34, pl. II/3.

No. 79. **One-handed cup.** Brăduț, Covasna county. Early Bronze Age. 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC. Schneckenberg culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 70 mm; Dmax: 77 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7937.

No. 80. **Pot.** Brăduț, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Noua culture. Coarse pottery. Decorated under the rim with a notched rib. H: 290 mm; Dmax: 280 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3024. Székely Zs., *Tumulul din epoca bronzului târziu de la Brăduț, jud. Covasna*. În: *Angustia*, 2, 1997, p. 153, fig. 4/1.

No. 81. **Cup.** Brăduț, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Globular-shaped body, two overriden handles. H: 75 mm; Dmax: 87 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7938. Székely Zs., *Tumulul din epoca bronzului târziu de la Brăduț, jud. Covasna*. În: *Angustia*, 2, 1997, p. 155, fig. 5/4.

No. 82. **Two-handed cup.** Brăduț, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Globular-shaped body. H: 73 mm; Dmax: 76 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7939. Székely Zs., *Tumulul din epoca bronzului târziu de la Brăduț, jud. Covasna*. În: *Angustia*, 2, 1997, p. 147-155.

No. 83. **Two-handed cup.** Brăduț, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the most prominent part with vertical channels. H: 85 mm; Dmax: 90 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7940. Székely Zs., *Tumulul din epoca bronzului târziu de la Brăduț, jud. Covasna*. În: *Angustia*, 2, 1997, p. 155, fig. 6/3.

No. 84. **Pot.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. Eneolithic. Boian culture. Hand-made. Brown-greyish colour. H: 129 mm; Dm: 115 mm; Db: 67 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18549.

No. 85. **Pot.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Hand made coarse pottery. Brown-greyish colour. H: 330 mm; Dm: 215 mm; Db: 170 mm. NSM. Inv. No. 18592.

No. 86. **Tureen.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Fast wheel-made pottery. Greyish colour. H: 112 mm; Dm: 268 mm; Db: 85 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18555.

No. 87. **One-handled pot.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Fast wheel-made pottery. Greyish-colour. H: 180 mm; Dm: 125 mm; Db: 74 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18570.

No. 88. **Spindle-whorl.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Clay. Red-brick colour. Decorated on the entire surface with incisions and pricks. H: 13 mm; D: 37 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18556.

No. 89. **Spindle-whorl.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Made from potsherd. Greyish colour. H: 8 mm; D: 40 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18523.

No. 90. **Spindle-whorl.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Clay. Yellow-greyish colour. H: 22 mm; D: 37 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18538a.

No. 91. **Spindel-whorl.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Coarse pottery. Greyish colour. H: 25 mm; D: 30-35 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18538b.

No. 92. **Spindel-whorl.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Clay. Greyish colour. H: 24 mm; D: 34 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18538c.

No. 93. **Crucible.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Clay. Greyish colour. H: 29 mm; Dm: 30 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18445.

No. 94. **Loom-weight.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. Eneolithic. Clay. Brick colour. Perforated. H: 93 mm; L: 125 mm; W: 74 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18588.

No. 95. **Comb.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Bone. Made of three bone plates with iron rivets. Brown-yellowish colour. L: 43 mm; W: 40 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18525.

No. 96. **Bead.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Clay. Globular-shaped. Black and yellow colour. H: 18 mm; D: 20 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18535.

No. 97. **Ring.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Silver. D: 18 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18532.

No. 98. **Buckle.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Bronze. L: 17 mm; W: 26 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18529.

No. 99. **Arrow-head.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 76 mm; D: 13 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18437.

No. 100. **Borer.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 193 mm; W: 16 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18440.

No. 101. **Fibula.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 43 mm; W: 16 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18530.

No. 102. **Knife.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 192 mm; W: 30 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18562.

No. 103. **Dagger.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 365 mm; W: 39 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18435.

No. 104. **Spear-head.** Chilieni, Sf. Gheorghe city, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 143 mm; W: 18 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18436.

No. 105. **Vessel.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Light brown colour. Decorated with a notched rib and a repeated incised motif. D: 340 mm; Db: 190 mm; H: 560 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6991. V. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: *Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei*, p. 15.

No. 106. **Vessel.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Half-fine hand-made pottery. Greyish colour. Decorated with a notched rib and buttons. Dm: 145 mm; Db: 115 mm; H: 250 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6992. V. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: *Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei*, p. 15.

No. 107. **Instrument for pottery modelling.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Red colour. Lb: 80 mm; H: 75 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7471. V. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: *Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei*, p. 14.

No. 108. **Instrument for pottery modelling.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Red colour. Lb: 80 mm; H: 68 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7472. V. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: *Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei*, p. 14.

No. 109. **One handled cup – rush-light.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Light brown colour. Dm: 65 mm; Db: 30 mm; H: 40 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7469.

No. 110. **One handled cup – rush-light.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Light brown colour. Dm: 105 mm; Db: 50 mm; H: 55 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7470.

No. 111. **One handled cup – rush-light.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Light brown colour. Dm: 60 mm; Db: 30 mm; H: 35 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7468.

No. 112. **One handled cup – rush-light.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Light brown colour. Dm: 60 mm; H: 35 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7467.

No. 113. **Stand.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Dark greyish colour. D: 80 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7466

No. 114. **Spindle-whorl.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Wheel-made. Brick colour. D: 38 mm; H: 25 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7451.

No. 115. **Spindle-whorl.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Hand-made. Red colour. D: 40 mm; H: 25 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6959.

No. 116. **Spindle-whorl.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Wheel-made. Greyish colour. D: 35 mm, H: 20 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6970.

No. 117. **Spindle-whorl.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Hand-made. Greyish colour. D: 35 mm; H: 35 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6971.

No. 118. **Spindle-whorl.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Hand-made. Red colour. D: 45 mm; H: 20 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6972.

No. 119-122. **Chips.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Half-fine pottery. Red, pink and dark-brown colours. D: 45, 35, 25, 18.6 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7446, 7447, 7449, 7477.

No. 123. **Coin.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. *Caesar* silver coin. D: 18,6 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6988.

No. 124. **Coin.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Silver. *Marcus Antonius*. D: 17,4 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6989.

No. 125. **Coin.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Silver. *Dyrhachium*. D: 19,1 x 17,4 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6993. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei, p. 16.

No. 126. **Coin.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Silver. *Republican Roman*. D: 17,8 mm x 16,2 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6994V. Crișan, V. Sârbu, *Patrimoniul arheologic*. In: Potențialul turistic și patrimoniul cultural din zona Covasnei, p. 16.

No. 127. **Fibula.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Silver. L: 77 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6984.

No. 128. **Ring.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. D: 15 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7004.

No. 129. **Fibula.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. "Eastern" type. L: 45 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6986.

No. 130. **Earring.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. Circular section. D: 12 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6987.

No. 131. **Fibula.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. L: 45 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6985.

No. 132. **Nail.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. L: 120 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7002.

No. 133. **Spur.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. L: 70 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7473.

No. 134-144. **Nails.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. L: 100, 120, 85, 100, 110, 170, 106, 106, 130, 500, 350 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7458, 6998, 7456, 7457, 7459, 7462, 7460, 7461, 7463, 7464, 7465.

No. 145. **Bead.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Red colour. D: 10 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6961.



1

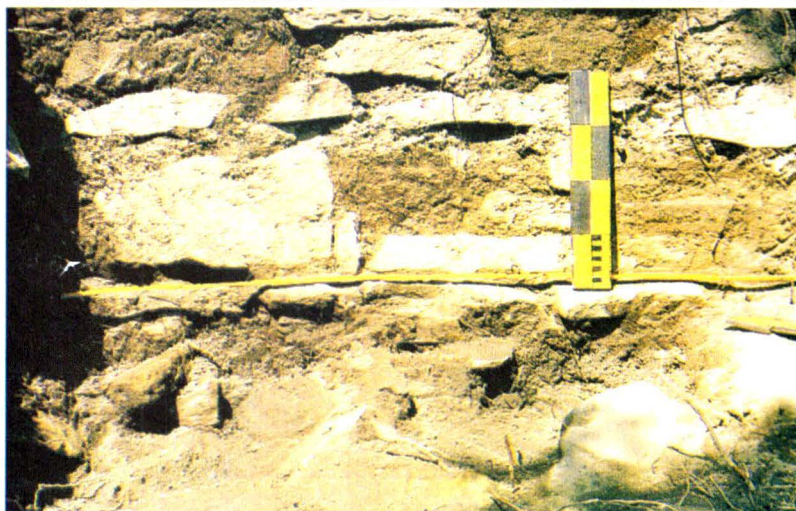


2

**Covasna - Cetatea Zânelor, Covasna County**  
**The rampart on the I' terrace: seen from inside (1) and outside (2)**



1



2



3

**Covasna - Cetatea Zânelor, Covasna county**  
**The rampart on the I<sup>st</sup> terrace: S I seen from outside (1 - 2)**  
**and in the south-western area (3)**

No. 146. **Glass-vessel fragment.** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Fine, transparent, blue colour. L: 30 mm; H: 15 mm; Th: 1,5 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6963.

No. 147. **Mirror (fragment).** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Lead-based alloy. L: 80 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6968.

No. 148. **Vessel (fragment).** Covasna, *Valea Zânelor*, Covasna county. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Glass. Yellow-greenish colour. L: 65 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7007.

No. 149. **Two-handled cup.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 80 mm; Dmax: 93 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8240.

No. 150. **Two-handled cup.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 78 mm; Dmax: 95 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8241.

No. 151. **Pot-tureen.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. Half-fine pottery. Black colour. H: 107 mm; Db: 95 mm; Dm: 150 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6497. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*, In: Angustia 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XX/6.

No. 152. **Pot.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Sântana de Mureș culture. Hand-made coarse pottery. Brick colour with black spots. H: 75 mm; Db: 90 mm; Dm: 140 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6427. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*, In: Angustia 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XXV/1.

No. 153. **Spindle-whorl.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Chestnut colour, black spots. H: 21 mm; Dmax: 28 mm; Dperf: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4505.

No. 154. **Stick head.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Brick colour. H: 26 mm; Dmax: 42 mm; Dmin: 30 mm; Dperf: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4506.

No. 155. **Spindle-whorl.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Chestnut colour with black spots. H: 31 mm; Dmax: 24 mm; Dperf: 6 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6500.

No. 156. **Wheel of miniatural wagon.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Burnt clay. Brick colour. D: 45 mm; Th: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6499. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*. In: Angustia, 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XIX/1.

No. 157. **Two-handled cup.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. Black colour. H: 47 mm; Dmax: 101 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4386.

No. 158. **Cylinder.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Clay. H: 44 mm; D: 35 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4387.

No. 159. **Miniatural glass.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 22 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6506. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*. In: Angustia, 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XIX/6.

No. 160. **Loom-weight.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Clay. Pyramid-shaped. Transversally perforated. H: 80 mm; W: 100 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8309.

No. 161. **Smoother.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. L: 73 mm; W: 125 mm; Th: 4 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4380.

No. 162. **Slab.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone, transversally perforated. L: 63 mm; W: 24 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4501.

No. 163. **Sewing needle.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. Perforated head. L: 71 mm; W: 7 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4502.

No. 164. **Sewing needle.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. L: 96 mm. Inv. No. 4503.

No. 165. **Hair pin.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. L: 78 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5438. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*. In: Angustia, 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XIX/10.

No. 166. **Slab.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. L: 73 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4504.

No. 167. **Sewing needle.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bone. Perforated head. L: 93 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6287. D. Buzea, *Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Olteni "Cariera de nisip"*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 195, Pl. XIX/11.

No. 168. **Awl.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Bronze. L: 36 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4395.

No. 169. **Ball.** Olteni, *Tag – Nisipărie*, Bodoc commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. Volcanic tuff. Brown-yellowish colour. Dmax: 49 mm; Th: 35 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2560.

No. 170. **Pot.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. Pottery. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Brown-greyish colour. Decorated with an incised line. H: 170 mm; Dm: 160 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18580.

No. 171. **Pot.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. Pottery. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Brick colour. Decorated with pricks and an incised line. H: 200 mm; Dm: 135 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18581.

No. 172. **Small clay pail.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Half-fine pottery. Brick colour. Under the rim is decorated with a row of fingertips. H: 160 mm; D max: 327 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18614.

No. 173. **Arrow-head.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 69 mm; W: 31 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18635.

No. 174. **Arrow-head.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 41 mm; W: 8 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18636.

No. 175. **Arrow-head.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 58 mm; W: 13 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18637.

No. 176. **Piercer.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L: 53 mm; W: 4 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18638.

No. 177. **Horseshoe.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. With three orifices for nails. L: 118 mm; W: 120 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18642.

No. 178. **Tool.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. Undetermined functionality tool. L: 106 mm; W: 35 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18639.

No. 179. **Staghorn handled knife.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. Iron. L blade: 170 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18640.

No. 180. **Stag horn tool.** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. L: 225 mm; Dmax: 22 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18589.

No. 181. **Whetstone (fragment).** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. L: 59 mm; W: 28 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18644a.

No. 182. **Whetstone (fragment).** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. L: 59 mm; W: 28 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18644b.

No. 183. **Whetstone (fragment).** Racoșul de Sus, *Pădurea Rica*, Baraolt, Covasna county. 12<sup>th</sup> century. L: 61 mm; W: 31 mm. NSM, Inv. No. 18644c.

No. 184. **Lid.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. End of the 3<sup>rd</sup> – start of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. Late Bronze Age. Zoltan-Gornea-Orlești group. Fine pottery. H: 45 mm; Dm: 85 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8272.

No. 185. **Pot – jar (fragments).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Middle Bronze Age. First half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C. Coarse pottery. ECM, Inv. No. 741. *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Covasna*. Red. V. Căvruc, p. 263, pl. VII/6.

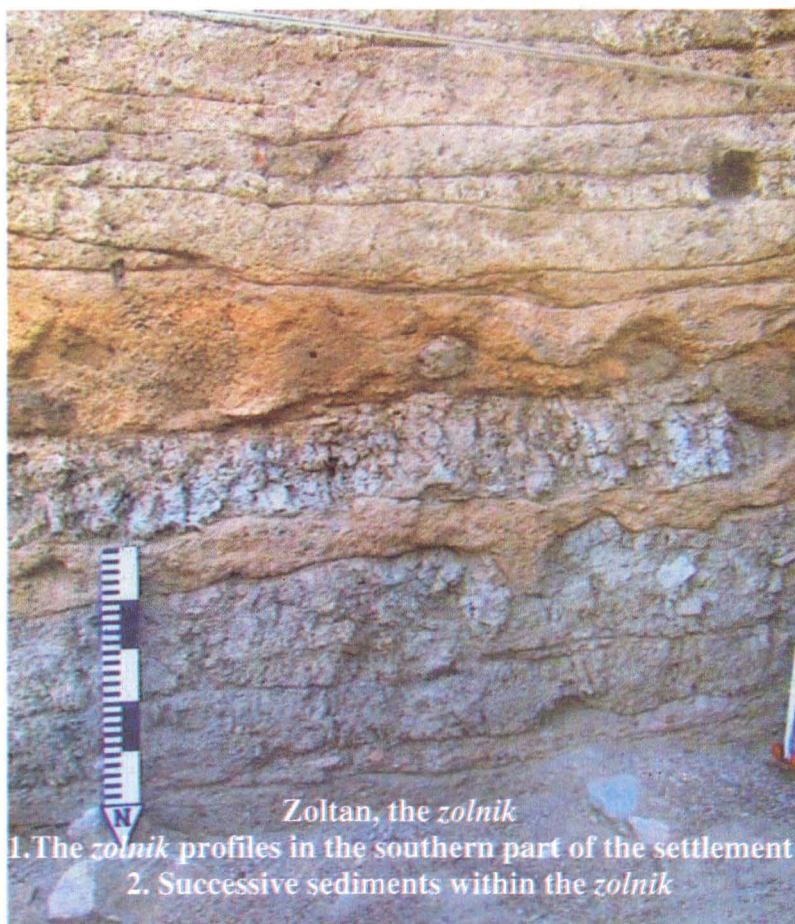
No. 186. **Amphora (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Middle Bronze Age. First half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. Fine pottery. Decorated with incisions and pricks. ECM, Inv. No. 345. V. Căvruc, *Considerații privind situația etnoculturală în sud-estul Transilvaniei în epoca bronzului mijlociu*. In: *Angustia*, 4, 1999, p. 35, fig. 14/1.

No. 187. **Amphora (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Middle Bronze Age. First half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. Fine pottery. Decorated with incisions and pricks. ECM, Inv. No. 345. V. Căvruc, *Considerații privind situația etnoculturală în sud-estul Transilvaniei în epoca bronzului mijlociu*. In: *Angustia*, 4, 1999, p. 35, fig. 14/2.

No. 188. **Ceramic fragments.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Middle Bronze Age. First half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. Fine pottery. ECM, Inv. No. 79, 345, 3204. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România*, Piatra - Neamț, 2001, pl. nr. 79; 81.



1



Zoltan, the *zolnik*

1. The *zolnik* profiles in the southern part of the settlement
2. Successive sediments within the *zolnik*

2



1



2

### **Păuleni - Ciomortan. The defence rampart profile**

1. From below up there are observed stratigraphical successive sequences: the first one - red - coloured, represents the remain of the Ariuşd-Cucuteni cultures. The second one, blackis-coloured - the Coţofeni habitaţions. Upper it follows several soil sediments of which it is made the rampart
2. The trench I western profile; there are observed the palisade traces

No. 189. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. The Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, long peduncle split in two at its edge. Each side of the head has an incised median line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown color is due to the thermic treatment. L: 95 mm; Th pedunc: 6 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7990. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.121-122, 139, fig. 3/3; 142, fig. 6/3.

No. 190. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, long peduncle split in two at its edge. Each side of the head has an incised median line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown color is due to the thermic treatment. L: 95 mm; Th peduncle: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3011. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.122, 139, fig.2/4; 142, fig. 6/4.

No. 191. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, long peduncle split in two at its edge. Each side of the head has an incised median line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown color is due to the thermic treatment. L: 78 mm; Th peduncle: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3012. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.122-123, 140, fig. 3/7; 143, fig. 7/1.

No. 192. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, long peduncle split in two at its edge. Each side of the head has an incised median line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown color is due to the thermic treatment. L: 66 mm; Th peduncle: 6 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3553. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.123, 140, fig. 3/2; 143, fig. 7/3.

No. 193. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, long peduncle split in two at its edge. Each side of the head has an incised median

line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown colour is due to the thermic treatment. L: 110 mm; Th peduncle: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3013. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.121, 139, fig. 2/2; 142, fig. 6/2.

No. 194. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Triangular-shaped head, long peduncle, split in two at its edge. Its dark brown colour is due to thermic treatment. L: 80 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3015. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.120, 139, fig. 2/1; 142, fig. 6/1.

No. 195. **Arrowhead (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Pyramidal head, broken peduncle. Each side of the head has an incised median line, which, in the lower part, is bifurcated and forms spins. Its dark brown colour is due to the thermic treatment. L: 48 mm; Th: 9 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3014. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.124, 140, fig. 3/1.

No. 196. **Piercer.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Sharp head. Polished on the entire surface. L: 87 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 355.

No. 197. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. L: 51 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2574. C. Beldiman. *Vârfuri de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p.120, 141, fig.5/3.

No. 198. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Rhombus-shaped head, broken peduncle. L: 55 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 350.

No. 199. **Arrowhead.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Conical head and short cylindrical-shaped peduncle. The uniform light brown colour suggests the application of the thermic treatment. L: 49,5 mm.

ECM, Inv. No. 369. C. Beldiman, *Vârful de săgeți din materii dure animale în așezarea aparținând culturii Noua de la Zoltan, jud. Covasna*. In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 118-119; 141, fig. 5/2.

No. 200. **Piercer**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. L: 82 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 354.

No. 201. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Near the preserved edge there was realised a protuberance, laterally perforated. L: 72 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3212.

No. 202. **Unfinished piece**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Except 1/6, the piece has a circular edge resulted from cuttings by percussion with a sharp lamina tool. On the 1/6, the edge is straight. Perforated in the middle. It could be disk-shaped cheek-piece. W: 70 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3018.

No. 203. **Disk-shaped piece**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. D: 26 mm; Th: 3 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 371.

No. 204. **Disk-shaped piece**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău Commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Perforated in the middle. D: 36 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3365.

No. 205. **Mattock (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn, transversally perforated. L: 120 mm; W: 60 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3581.

No. 206. **Unfinished piece**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Abandoned during processing. It's cut from both sides with a saw. At one of the edges the cutting was incomplete and the fragment was detached by breaking. D: 19 mm; L: 25 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 384.

No. 207. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Its thickened and rounded head is axial perforated. Under the head there are sculptured 4 globular-shaped protuberances. Decorated: on the head – with an incised “star”, made of five triangles arranged around the perforation. Under the thickened head and right under the protuberances there

are incised three parallel horizontal lines. L: 104 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3182.

No. 208. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. Its thickened head is perforated. L: 85 mm; W: 10 mm; T: 9 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6539.

No. 209. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone (fibula). L: 109 mm; W: 15,5 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 374.

No. 210. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone (fibula). L: 97,5 mm; W: 15 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 377.

No. 211. **Smoother**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. The active part is notched. Near the notched head are observed many fine lines, representing traces of usage. L: 132 mm; W: 24 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 534.

No. 212. **Smoother (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. The active part has a bevelled edge due to the friction-levelling. On the opposite side there are observed many fine lines representing traces of usage. L: 243 mm; W: 40 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 542.

No. 213. **Smoother (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. The active part has a bevelled edge due to the friction-levelling. On the opposite side there are observed many fine lines representing traces of usage. L: 190 mm; W: 42 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 536.

No. 214. **“Skate” (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. On the frontal side it shows traces of levelling and bevelling. The preserved edge is perforated. The brown colour reveals high temperatures exposure. L: 167 mm; W: 60 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 515.

No. 215. **“Skate” (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. On the frontal side it shows traces of levelling and bevelling and on the opposite one there is an oval orifice. The light brown colour reveals high temperature exposure. L: 140 mm; W: 75 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4072.

No. 216. **"Skate" (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. On the frontal side it shows traces of levelling and bevelling and on the opposite one there is an oval orifice. The light brown colour indicates high temperature exposure. L: 163 mm; W: 62 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4073.

No. 217. **"Skate" (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. On the frontal side it shows traces of levelling and bevelling. The preserved edge is perforated. The brown colour reveals high temperature exposure. L: 175 mm; W: 65 mm; T: 30 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4074.

No. 218. **"Skate" (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. The frontal side shows traces of levelling. The preserved edge is perforated. The brown colour reveals high temperature exposure. L: 140 mm; W: 55 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4075.

No. 219. **Unfinished piece.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Roebuck horn. It shows traces of cutting and carving. L: 172 mm; W max: 39 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3618.

No. 220. **Unfinished piece (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn, abandoned in course of processing. It shows traces of transversal cutting with a saw. L: 67 mm; T: 21 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 543.

No. 221. **Unfinished piece (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Its edge is delimited by lateral cuttings with a sharp lamina. L: 87 mm; W: 15 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 533.

No. 222. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. On the frontal side of the epiphysis there are 10 notches. Its frontal exterior is blunt and polished. The brown colour indicates high temperature exposure. L: 124 mm; W: 42 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7998.

No. 223. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. On the epiphysis' frontal edge there were more than 12 notches (probably 14). The

epiphysis' frontal edge is blunt and polished. Its brown colour indicates high temperature exposure. L: 119 mm; W: 40 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3218.

No. 224. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The epiphysis' edge had more than 10 notches (probably 14). L: 121 mm; W: 61 mm; T: 42 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3020.

No. 225. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The epiphysis' edge had more than 10 notches (probably 14). L: 140 mm; W: 70 mm; T: 47 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3021.

No. 226. **Notched omoplate.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bone. The epiphysis' edge shows 10 notches. Its frontal edge is polished and blunt. L: 89,5 mm; W: 45,5 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6541.

No. 227. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The epiphysis' edge shows 14 notches. Its frontal side is blunt and polished. The brown colour indicates exposure to high temperature. L: 94 mm; W: 44 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4071.

No. 228. **Notched omoplate (fragment).** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The epiphysis' edge shows 12 notches. Its frontal side is blunt and polished. The brown colour indicates exposure to high temperature. L: 119 mm; W: 40 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3218.

No. 229. **Pendant.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Snail shell. It presents an orifice for hanging. Dm: 18 mm; T: 8 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2560.

No. 230. **Needle.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. The conical head is decorated with circumscribed circles. L: 81 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3624.

No. 231. **Needle.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Four protuberances and axial orifice. L: 107 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3006

No. 232. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rolled head. L: 113 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3007.

No. 233. **Sewing needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. The eye is made by the thinning and the bending of one of the edges. L: 85 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3008.

No. 234. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rolled head, broken. L: 106 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 439.

No. 235. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rolled head, broken. L: 117 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 440.

No. 236. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rolled head. L: 55 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 441.

No. 237. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Both edges are broken. L: 85 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 446.

No. 238. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. The disc-shaped head is axially perforated. L: 60 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3582.

No. 239. **Needle**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rolled head. L: 120 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3009.

No. 240. **Awl**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. The active part has a rhombic-shaped section. The peduncle has a circular-shaped section. L: 133 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3010.

No. 241. **Awl**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rectangular section. The peduncle has a flat edge. L: 120 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6540.

No. 242. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Circular section. L: 80 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2555.

No. 243. **Needle (fragment)**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Rectangular section. The broken part is introduced in the small eye made by the bending of the head. L: 36 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 451.

No. 244. **Earring**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Both edges are sharp. L: 76 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 449.

No. 245. **Earring**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. Both edges pointed. Deformed. L: 102 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2556.

No. 246. **3 bronze plates**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. 3 rectangular fragments of thin plate tied to a rivet. Plates: L: 21 mm; W: 17 mm; Th: 0,3 mm. L: 13 mm; W: 8 mm; Th: 0,3 mm. L: 11 mm; W: 8 mm; Th: 0,2 mm. Rivet: L: 5 mm; Th: 3 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 2557.

No. 247. **Disc with hook and arch**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Bronze. From inside the disc a hook is tied. The arch is made by the spinning of a wire, about 1 mm thick. D disc: 17 mm; D arch: 3 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 438.

No. 248. **Vessel**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Coarse pottery. Decorated under the rim with 7 short ribs. H: 197 mm; Dm: 160 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 103.

No. 249. **Vessel**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Coarse pottery. Decorated under the rim with a horizontal rib, with its ends downwards. H: 175 mm; Dmax: 180 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3615.

No. 250. **Bowl**. Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Fine pottery. H: 65 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8273.

No. 251. **Tureen.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Coarse pottery. H: 75 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 572.

No. 252. **Cup.** Zoltan, *Nisipărie*, Ghidfalău commune, Covasna county. Late Bronze Age. Noua Culture. 15<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Fine pottery. Decorated with vertical channels and horizontal incisions. H: 80 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 8214.

No. 253. **Jar.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Greyish colour. Decorated with a notched rib and notches. Db: 60 mm; H: 100 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 075.

No. 254. **Jar.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Dark brown colour. Dm: 50 mm; Db: 45 mm H: 80 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 029.

No. 255. **Jar.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Dark brown colour. Dm: 70 mm; Db: 50 mm; H: 8 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 049.

No. 256. **Cup fragment.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish colour, globular body. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 026.

No. 257. **Spool.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown-reddish colour. L: 30 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 010

No. 258. **Spindle-whorl.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Brown colour. D: 40 mm; H: 35 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.071.

No. 259. **Spindle-whorl.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made fine pottery. Brown colour. D: 40 mm; H: 37 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.027.

No. 260. **Small bead.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Vitreous fine fabric. Dark-greyish colour. Decorated in pink, red and black. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.025.

No. 261. **Small bead.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Vitreous fabric. Blue, orange and white, oblique lines. D: 13 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 031.

No. 262. **Rod head.** Jigodin, *Câmpul Morii*, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. Brown-reddish colour. L: 25 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 021.

No. 263. **Jar.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Greyish colour. H: 15 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 3.

No. 264. **Jar.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Brown-reddish colour. Decorated on the superior part with segmented rib of buttons. H: 360 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 033.

No. 265. **Jar.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made coarse pottery. Dark brown colour. H: 105 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. V 26760.

No. 266. **Kantharos (fragment).** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Pink-greyish colour, painted with red bands. H: 7 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 635.

No. 267. **Fruit-bowl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish colour. Decorated on the rim and in the interior with polished lines. Dm: 240 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 4812.

No. 268. **One-handed colander.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish colour. H: 125 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 398.

No. 269. **One-handed colander.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Half-fine pottery. Brown-reddish colour. Dm: 125 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 5203.

No. 270. **Tureen (fragment).** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Wheel-made fine pottery. Greyish colour. Dm: 150 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 477.

No. 271. **Tureen.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Fine pottery. Greyish colour. Globular-shaped. H: 67 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 474.

No. 272. **Cup – rush-light.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. H: 55 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 40.

No. 273. **One-handed cup – rush-light.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. H: 3 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.37.

No. 274. **Cup–rush-light.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. H: 57 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.1.

No. 275. **One-handed cup.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. H: 65 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 2.

No. 276. **One-handed cup – rush-light.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. H: 37 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 36. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 45/1.

No. 277. **Miniatural jar.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brown colour. Decorated with buttons. H: 18 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD .10.

No. 278. **Lid.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Hand-made half-fine pottery. Brick colour. H: 65 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 060.

No. 279. **Instrument for pottery modelling.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Brown-greyish colour. H: 45 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. V. 41080.

No. 280. **Instrument for pottery modelling.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Brown-greyish colour. H: 60 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 5426. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 91/3.

No. 281. **Whetstone.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 160 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 106.

No. 282. **Whetstone.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 83 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 105.

No. 283. **Whetstone.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 72 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 108.

No. 284. **Whetstone.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 46 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 87.

No. 285. **Whetstone.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 90 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 101.

No. 286. **Spindle-whorl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. H: 14 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.16. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 92/3.

No. 287. **Spindle-whorl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Red colour, well polished. H: 25 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.19. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 92/4.

No. 288. **Spindle-whorl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Brick colour. H: 40 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.11.

No. 289. **Spindle-whorl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Greyish colour. H: 25 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.12.

No. 290. **Spindle-whorl.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Clay. Brick colour. H: 25 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.13.

No. 291. **Needle.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. L: 88 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD 67.

No. 292. **Earring.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. D: 35 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.57. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 111/10.

No. 293. **Fibula.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. Eastern type. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 063. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 114/8.

No. 294. **Fibula.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bronze. NMHT, Inv. No. 5395. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 113/7.

No. 295. **Clasp.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. Ax: 50 x 47 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 5245. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 110/15.

No. 296. **Broach.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. Five teeth. L: 85 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 5320. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 100/7.

No. 297. **Broach.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Iron. NMHT, Inv. No. 5321. V. Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, pl. 100/8.

No. 298. **Bone piece.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 37 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.84.

No. 299. **Bone piece.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. L: 80 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.85.

No. 300. **Whistle (fragment).** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Bone. L: 65 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD. 89.

No. 301. **Horn.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Horn. L: 170 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. 78.

No. 302. **Glass vessel (fragment).** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Mauve colour. Decorated with bands in relief. L: 37 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.072.

No. 303. **Bead.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Blue colour. D: 10 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.74.

No. 304. **Glass fragment.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Mauve colour. L: 33 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.68.

No. 305. **Undefined object.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Stone, L: 65 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.061.

No. 306. **“Ball”.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Stone. D: 65 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.110.

No. 307. **“Ball”.** Merești, Merești commune, Harghita county. 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century. Stone. D: 80 mm. NMHT, Inv. No. VD.110.

No. 308. **Fruit bowl.** Păuleni - Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Pottery. The upper part – the recipient – is conical shaped. Empty “leg” is funnel-shaped in the inferior part and cylindrical-shaped in the upper part. The leg has in the upper part two circular orifices. Painted in the exterior and interior with white colour on a red background. Decorative motives: spirals and half-circles. H: 350 mm; Dg: 275 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7325. G. Lazarovici, D. Buzea, V. Căvruc, S. A. Luca, C. Suciuc, *Descoperirile eneolitice de la Păuleni. Campania 2001*. In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 19–41, Pl. IX/1–1a.

No. 309. **Ladle.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. End of the 5<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Clay. Painted in white and black colours on red background. Decorative motifs: arches, broken and straight lines. L: 200 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7038. G. Lazarovici, D. Buzea, V. Căvruc, S. A. Luca, C. Suciuc, *Descoperirile eneolitice de la Păuleni. Campania 2001*. In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 19–41, Pl. IX/3.

No. 310. **Vessel (fragment).** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. 5<sup>th</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> millennia BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Fine pottery. Painted on the exterior in white, red and black colours. The interior is painted in black colour. Dm: 440 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3379. Gh. Lazarovici, A. S. Luca, D. Buzea, C. Suciuc, *Descoperirile Cucuteni - Ariușd de la Păuleni*. In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, p. 122, pl. XI, 3.

No. 311. **Bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. End of the 5<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Coarse pottery. Decorated with wide horizontal channels and painted with white motifs on red background. H: 105 mm; Dmax: 115 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5208.

No. 312. **Bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Fine pottery. Painted with angular white lines on red background. H: 99 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3480.

No. 313. **Lid.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. End of the 5<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Half-fine pottery. Conical-shaped, provided in the superior part with a small ear for hanging up. H: 56 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5299.

No. 314. **Antropomorphical statuette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. End of the 5<sup>th</sup> – start of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Burnt clay. Conical-shaped body. The arms are rendered by two horizontal cones, and the head – with a vertical cone. In the belly area there is realized a circular prick (navel?), and lower – a conical prominence (phallus?). In its inferior part is another prick. It probably represents a masculine idol. H: 72 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7043. G. Lazarovici, D. Buzea, V. Căvruc, S. A. Luca, C. Suciuc, *Descoperirile eneolitice de la Păuleni. Campania 2001*. In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 19–41, Pl. IX/2.

No. 315. **Antropomorphical statuette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. 5<sup>th</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> millennia BC. *Ariușd – Cucuteni* culture. Bone. The head is marked by a circular incision. H: 70 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5733. Gh. Lazarovici, A. S. Luca, D. Buzea, C. Suciuc, *Descoperirile Cucuteni - Ariușd de la Păuleni*. In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, p. 122, pl. XI, 3.

No. 316. **Dagger.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Eneolithic. End of the 5<sup>th</sup> – start of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. *Ariuşd – Cucuteni culture.* Copper. Rhombus-shaped lamina. Broken handle. L: 88 mm; ECM, Inv. No. 6914. G. Lazarovici, D. Buzea, V. Cavruc, S. A. Luca, C. Suci, *Descoperirile eneolitice de la Păuleni. Campania 2001.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 19–41, Pl. XII/10.

No. 317. **Amphora.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Half-fine pottery. Biconical body, cylindrical neck. Two handles. Decoration: under the neck – an incised horizontal band filled with vertical pricks, lower – an incised line that represents the base of 10 incised triangles with the head down, filled with horizontal rows of pricks. H: 318 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7306. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia* 7, p. 41–48, Pl. V/3.

No. 318. **Amphora.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Fine pottery. Globular body, cylindrical neck. Two handles. Decorated by incision: at the base of the neck – three horizontal lines, under them – triangles with the head down, horizontal hatched. Between the triangles – 4 vertical groups of straight lines. H: 174 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7272. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia* 7, p. 41–48, Pl. V/4.

No. 319 **Amphora (fragments).** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Fine pottery. Decorated by incisions. The decorative motive suggests the solar and the fertility/fecundity symbols. ECM, Inv. No. 5639. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România.* Piatra Neamț, 2001, pl.6.

No. 320. **Two-handled amphorette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Half-fine pottery. H: 76 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7571. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia* 7, p. 41–48, Pl. III/7.

No. 321. **Two-handled amphorette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Pottery. Biconical body, cylindrical neck. Decorated under the neck with a horizontal incised line, from which the triangles filled with pricks going down. H: 48 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3375. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România.* Catalog de expoziție, Piatra Neamț, 2001, p. 71, Pl. 71/1.

No. 322. **Two-handled amphorette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Pottery. Under the neck there are applied two conical prominences. H: 77 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3419. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România.* Piatra Neamț, 2001, p. 71, Pl. 71/3.

No. 323. **Two-handled amphorette.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Pottery. Globular body, cylindrical neck. Incised decoration: under the neck, three horizontal lines, under them – hatched triangles with head down. H: 68 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4955. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România.* Piatra Neamț, 2001, p. 70, Pl. 70/5.

No. 324. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Coarse pottery. H: 117 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7221. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia*, 7, p. 41–48, Pl. V/1

No. 325. **One-handled bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan culture.* Half-fine pottery. Shows four prominences, symmetrically disposed on the rim. Decorated by incision and incrustation with white colour: under the rim – with three horizontal lines, on the shoulders – with hatched triangles. H: 100 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7220. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia*, 7, p. 41–48, Pl. V/2.

No. 326. **Arrowhead.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 22<sup>nd</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan* culture. Flint. Triangle-shaped with concave base. L: 26 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6733. V. Căvruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 41-88, pl. III/2.

No. 327. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni - Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Fine pottery. Decorated: under the neck, a horizontal line is incised, in the inferior part – an oblique hatched band, and oblique channels. H: 103 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7942.

No. 328. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the shoulder with wide oblique channels. H: 100 mm. ECM, Nr. Inv. 6128. V. Căvruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, p. 155-173, Pl. XI/2. *Cultura Costișa în contextul epocii bronzului din România.* Piatra Neamț, 2001, p. 67, Pl. 75/2.

No. 329. **Two-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan* culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the shoulder with three horizontal lines. H: 153 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6752. V. Căvruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001-2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XIV/8.

No. 330. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the body with oblique channels. H: 67 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7941. V. Căvruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, p. 155 - 173, Pl. XI/2 - 4.

No. 331. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 70 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7226. V. Căvruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 41-89, Pl. IX/1.

No. 332. **One-handled cup.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the shoulders with oblique channels. At their base there was incised a horizontal line. H: 126 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5232. Căvruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia* 5, 2000, p. 155 - 173, Pl. XII/1.

No. 333. **Four-handled amphora.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Decorated on the shoulder with a thin, notched rib. H: 150 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 5414. V. Căvruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, Pl. XIII/2; XII/8.

No. 334. **Vessel.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Prominent body, high neck and flaring rim. Decorated, under the neck, with a row of oval-shaped fingertips from which oblique channels start. H: 290 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3486. *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia* 5, Sfântu Gheorghe, Pl. V/1.

No. 335. **Wheel of miniatural wagon.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Burnt clay. D: 97 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 3475.

No. 336. **Bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. H: 90 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4573. V. Căvruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni, (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001-2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XX/1.

No. 337. **Bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. The vertical rim shows two lobes symmetrically disposed. Decorated on the shoulders with oblique channels. H: 88 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7244. V. Căvruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia* 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XIV/5.

No. 338. **One-handed bowl.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. *Wietenberg* culture. Fine pottery. A small handle is tied to the shoulder. Along both of its sides there are realized three perforations. Decoration: under the rim – a horizontal row of oblique prints, between them, at the level of the small handle – three thin horizontal lines. H: 68 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6922. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia 7 - Arheologie*, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. IX/2.

No. 339. **Disc-shaped handle button.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries B. C. *Wietenberg* culture. Clay. D: 30-32 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6132. V. Cavruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In: *Angustia*, 5, 2000, p. 155 - 173, Pl. X/5.

No. 340. **Disc.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Clay. It has 4 perforations symmetrically disposed. Between them, on one of its sides there is incised a swastika. On the edge is decorated with oblique notches. D: 47 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7238. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia 7*, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XVI/5.

No. 341. **Lid.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Half-fine pottery. Conical-shaped, provided on the head with a cylindrical grab. H: 40 mm; D: 95 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7223. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni. (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia 7*, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XVI/1.

No. 342. **Lid.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan* culture. Fine pottery. Disc-shaped, with cylindrical “body”, twice perforated. H: 38 mm; Dmax: 76 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6912. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni, (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. XVI/2.

No. 343. **Lid.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Fine pottery. Cylindrical-shaped. Perforated with four oblique orifices. Decorated by incisions: on the disc-shaped face – with a circular network-like hatched band; on edge – with oblique short lines. H: 25 mm; Dmax: 97 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 4958. V. Cavruc, M. Rotea, *Locuirea Wietenberg de la Păuleni.* In *Angustia* 5, 2000, p. 155 - 173, Pl. XI/1, VIII/3.

No. 344. **Dagger (fragment).** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Bronze. L: 42 mm; W: 26 mm; Th: 1,5 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6913. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. VIII/1.

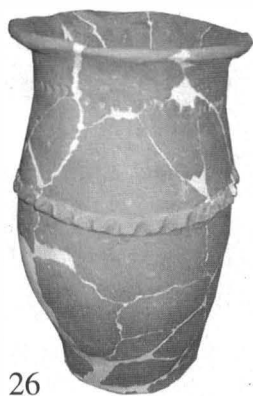
No. 345. **Needle head (fragment).** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Wietenberg* culture. Bronze. L: 30 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6916. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia*, 7, 2002, p. 41 - 89, Pl. VIII/1.

No. 346. **Bone plate (fragment).** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. *Costișa – Ciomortan* culture. Quadri-lateral-shaped with rounded corners. It has circular perforations. L: 24 mm; Th: 9 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 6758. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile din anii 2001 – 2002.* In: *Angustia*, 7, p. 41 - 48, Pl. XVI/3.

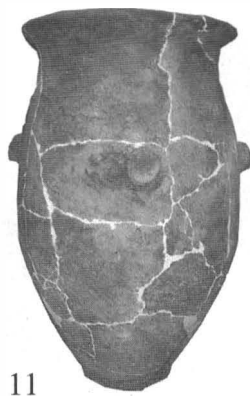
No. 347. **Dibble.** Păuleni-Ciomortan, Șoimeni village, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county. Middle Bronze Age. 20<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Stag horn. Two sharp heads. L: 200 mm. ECM, Inv. No. 7194. V. Cavruc, D. Buzea, *Noi cercetări privind epoca bronzului în așezarea de la Păuleni (Ciomortan). Campaniile 2001 - 2002. Raport preliminar.* In: *Angustia 7*, 2002, p. 41 – 89, Pl. XIII/6.



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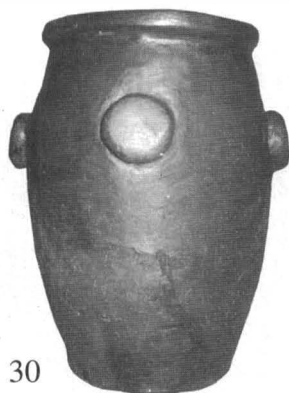
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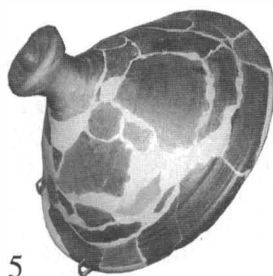
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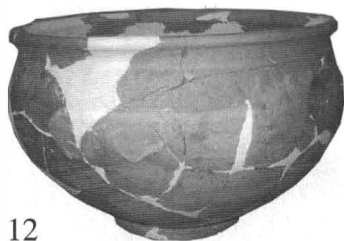
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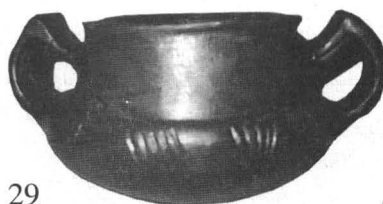
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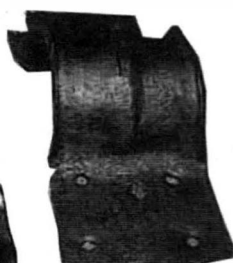


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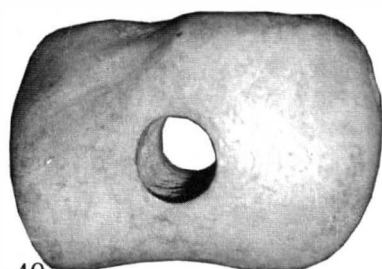
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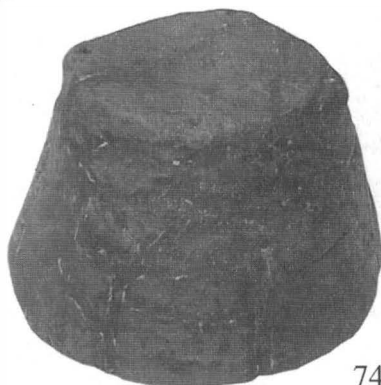
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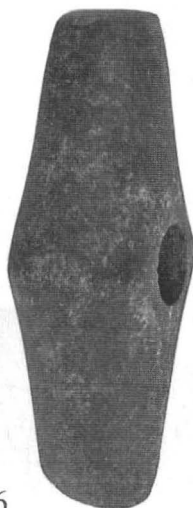
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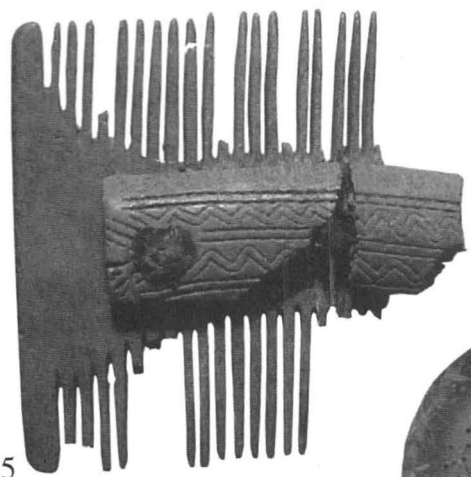
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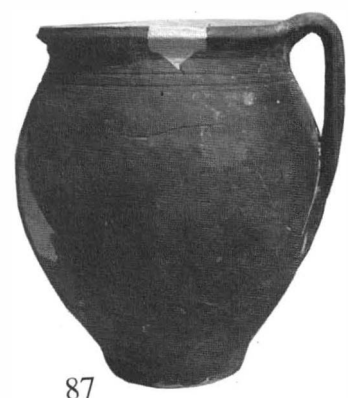
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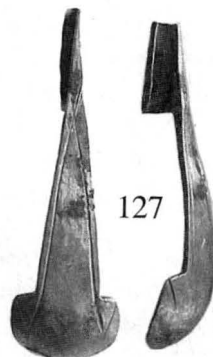
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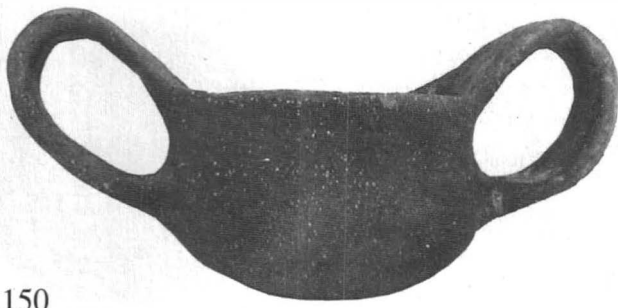
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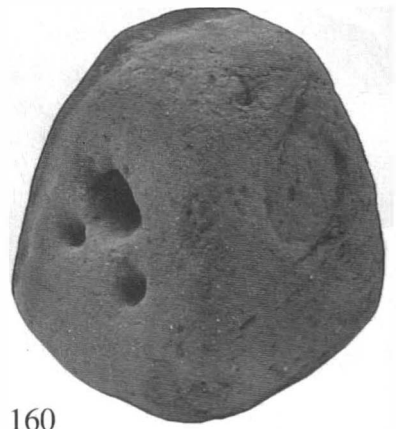
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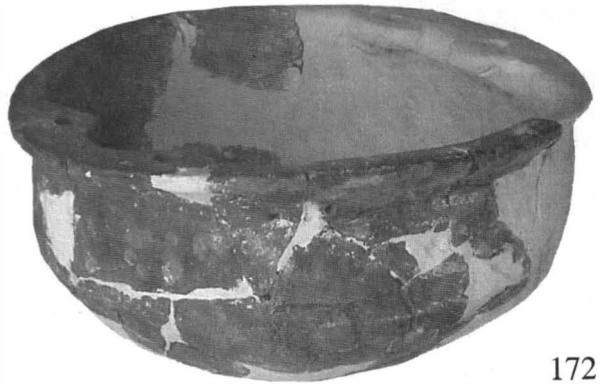
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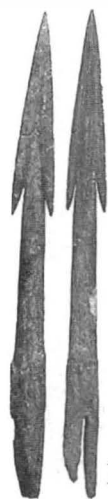
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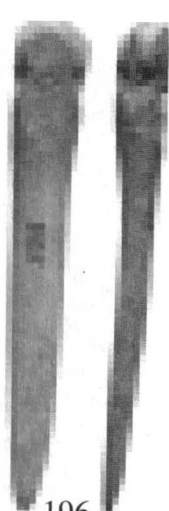
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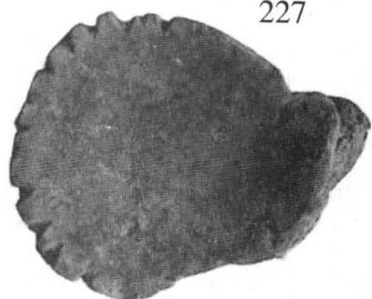
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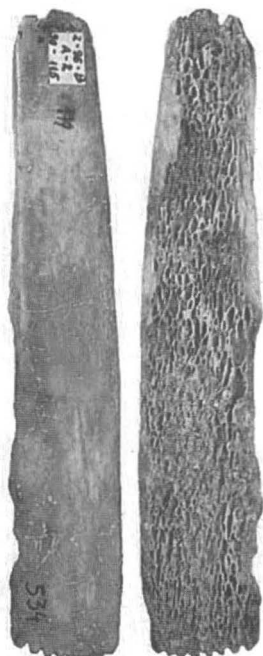
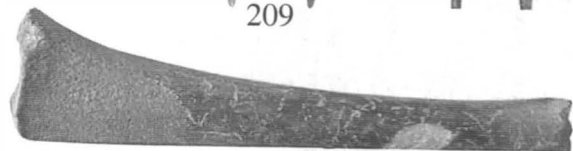
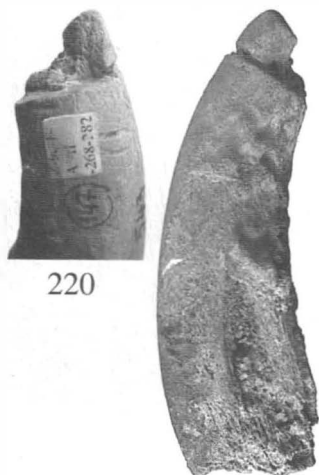
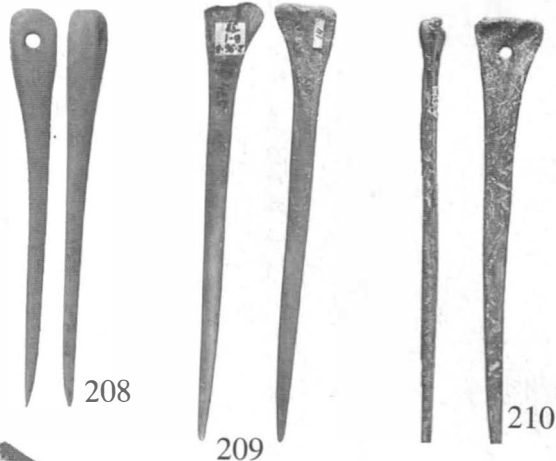


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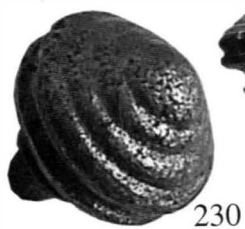
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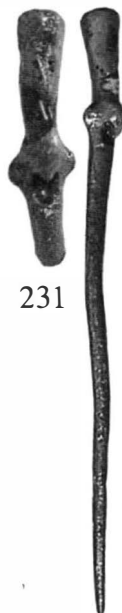


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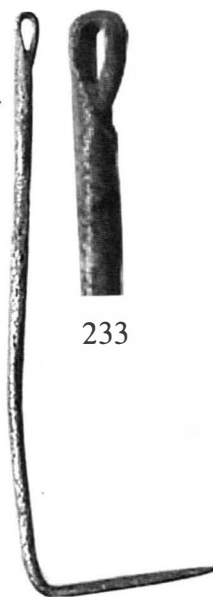




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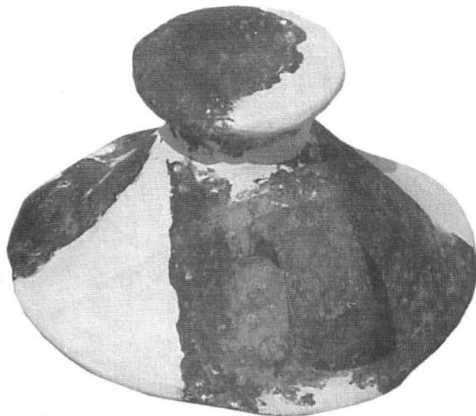
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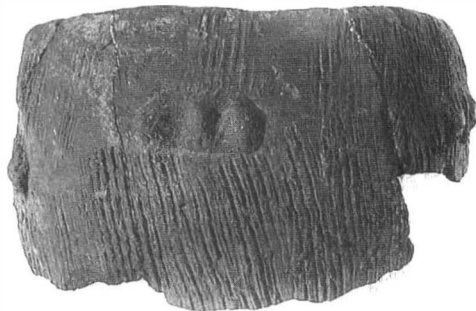
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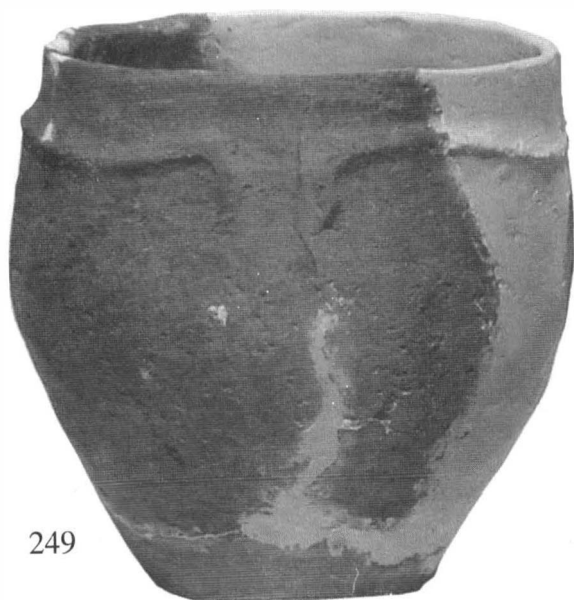
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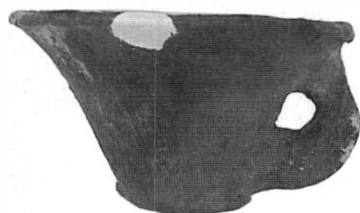


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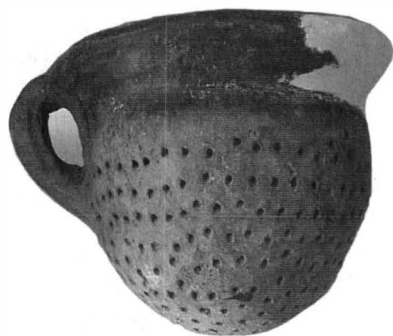
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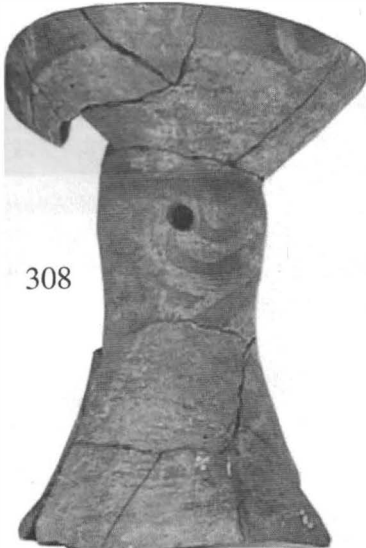
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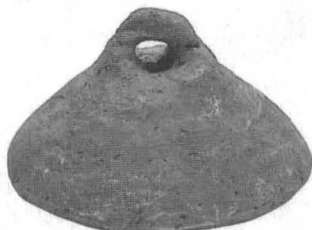
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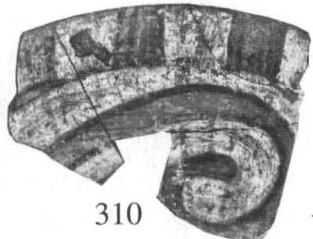
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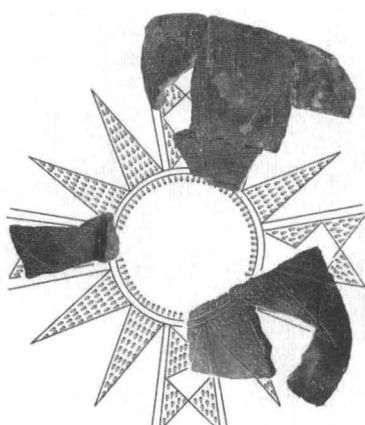
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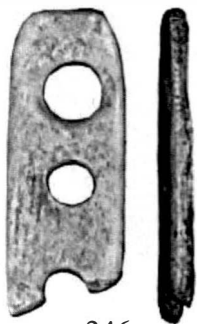
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