

The Cruceni-Belegiš Cemetery of Livezile (Tolvădia), Commune Banloc, District Timiș (Romania)

Florin GOGÂLTAN (Cluj)

In the collection of the Vrșac Museum one can find an interesting group of materials discovered at Tolvădia, nowadays called Livezile, Banloc commune, Timiș district, Romania¹. Taking into consideration that most of the archaeological finds of Livezile have remained unpublished for more than 100 years since their discovery, I consider it very useful to introduce them in the scientific debate². I must specify from the very beginning that I have been able to identify only 42 of the 60 inventory numbers under which the materials of Livezile are registered at the Vrșac Museum. It is possible that some of them were lost as time passed by³ and that others did not belong to the Bronze Age⁴. Thus, we have drawn only 49 objects. One of them is not registered but it was discovered in a bowl, together with the Tolvădia finds (Pl. VII/1); others (some bronze objects), even though there are more of them, they all have the same inventory number (Pl. IX/2-4, 6, 8a-b).

The first informations about a Bronze Age cemetery existing here were provided by Bodrog Milleker⁵. It is also the former custodian of the Vrșac Museum who made a detailed description of this site, as well as the only archaeological excavation carried out in this place⁶.

Almost 40 years later, the interesting vessels found at "Tolvădia" came to Amália Mozsolics's attention and she defined a new type of archaeological discoveries, named after this Banat locality⁷.

Even if some researchers still use this denomination - "Tolvădia type" - for the urn fields of Vojvodina, Srem and Romanian Banat⁸, N. Tasić⁹ and S. Morintz¹⁰ contribution led to the acceptance of a new terminology: "Cruceni-Belegiš" culture, by most of the researchers.

To the above mentioned literature about the cemetery from Livezile I can add some information contained in other contributions dealing with the Cruceni-Belegiš Culture or the Late Bronze Age in Banat region¹¹.

The urn cemetery of Livezile was placed at the south-western corner of the locality, 300 m away from it. At this location, probably before 1880, there had been a pit out of which clay for bricks was extracted. It was only in 1895 that B. Milleker was informed about the existence of an interesting archaeological site here, destroyed by the inhabitants of the village year by year. From that moment on, gathering information about this cemetery and collecting the archaeological discoveries became a constant preoccupation for Milleker. As a consequence of his interest, I can now present this cemetery, according to the available data.

The first vessels were received by the Vršac Museum in 1897, as a donation of the Roman-Catholic vicar Besser Janos and Rittinger Lorincz, both of them from Dolac. The donation consists of 3 urns and 5 little cups¹². Among them, according to inventory, we have been able to identify 2 urns (Pl. I/1; II/2) and 3 cups (Pl. V/1; VII/7-8).

The next year, a larger amount of bricks was made, leading to the destruction of many graves. Bodrog Milleker went there and recovered an important part of the graves' inventory. I have found in the Vršac Museum an urn (Pl. IV/3), an urn fragment (Pl. V/3), 10 cups (Pl. IV/1-2, 4, 6; VII/2, 5-6; VIII/4-6), a bowl (Pl. VIII/2) and several bronze objects, registered in 1898. Other vessels were discovered during the rescue excavations carried out here by Milleker in the summer of 1900, or proceed from donations.

There are few data about the area of the cemetery and the exact number of graves. It probably was a large cemetery, since an urn and 2 other smaller vessels were found in 1880, an unmentioned number of vessels in 1890, an urn and a bowl in 1891, 2 urns in 1892. According to Milleker a number of 30-40 graves were destroyed only in 1894¹³. Another 10-15 graves were discovered in 1898. The rescue excavation carried by Milleker in the summer of 1900 revealed a number of 15 graves¹⁴.

The burial rite and ritual of the Livezile cemetery can be reconstituted both on the basis of the descriptions provided by Milleker, and of the pieces of information that we have at present from the few researched cemeteries in the zone of the historical Banat region and in Srem¹⁵. Thus, the earth layer has an average depth of 1 m, under which there is a layer of fine sand. The vessels were at about 10 cm above this level. The graves that Milleker discovered had been buried at a depth between 0,30 m and 0,70 m from the surface. There is no information about the shape of the pits in which the urns were deposited, this situation being also encountered with the rest of the cemeteries previously researched¹⁶. As far as the burial rite is concerned, Milleker mentions only the cremation¹⁷.

The ritual presupposes depositing the cremation remains of the dead in an urn. Beside the urn, in most of the mentioned cases, there were burial goods consisting of various vessels (little cups and bowls). The number of the vessels which constituted the burial goods, as well as their position around the urn, is not constant. Yet, most of the times, the burial goods consisted of a bowl and a cup, placed next to the urn. Milleker also mentioned cases when around the urn were placed three cups. There were as well situations when the cups were put inside the urns or in the bowls. In the grave excavated by Milleker in the summer 1900 (at a depth of 0,40 m) under the urn was found a bowl and under the latter was a cup. His opinion is that all these things were thrown in the grave without any care for a ritual. The urn from the grave number XIII was covered with a bowl in which was

found a cup. There are several situations when the cups were used as urns¹⁸.

Milleker mentioned that only in a few cases in the urn, among the cremated bones, there were small bronze objects. These objects were located preferentially above the bones. In the grave number II which contained the urn described by Milleker and shown in the plate III/2 were discovered a double spiral pendant (Pl. IX/14), fragments from a bracelet (Pl. IX/9) and a piece of a bronze wire (Pl. IX/10). There is only a case when in a cup were found two objects made of bronze. All the bronze objects from Livezile are covered with an active chorossive patina. In my opinion, this is a consequence of the fact that the objects were exposed to fire. The fire's temperature was not higher then 1000 °C and therefore it destroyed the quality of the alloy.

In the grave number II as well as in that with the number VIII were discovered meet offerings, in our case pig meet which was deposited in a bowl¹⁹. The bones analyses made recently for a number of graves discovered in the Romanian part of Banat region showed that the meet was fried and there was no preference for one animal or another²⁰.

As a consequence of the lack of anthropological analyses the only data about the age of the dead are due to Milleker's observations during his excavation works. In his opinion, the small urns were children graves. In spite of the fact that Milleker mentions two such examples, the urns number VI and XIII, these discoveries could not be identified among the collections of the museum. In the present days the urn shown in the Pl. III/1 is the only one which contains bones which can be considered child bones.

If we refer to the shape of the vessels, one can distinguish different types of urns: of biconical shape, with flared rim; with a longer or shorter neck or with a bulging shoulder (Pl. I/1-2; II/2; III/2)²¹. The urns of smaller dimensions, with a flat rim, can be classified as another type (Pl. IV/1-3)²². There is only one urn of the "pot" type (Pl. III/1)²³. The cups are more diverse in shape, but the short-necked ones, with bulging shoulder and outraised handle are the most frequently encountered (Pl. VI/1-4, 6; VII/2-4, 6-8 etc.)²⁴. Usually, the handle ends by a protoma. The bowls have a tronconical shape, with 2 little tubular handles at the rim (Pl. VIII/1-2)²⁵.

The ornaments consist of groups of lines in the false cord technique. In many cases they formed arches or ended in a spiral. The neck and shoulder of the vessel were decorated with grooved, lines or dots, displayed parallel, in arches or in zig-zag. We can often encounter vertical or oblique flutes on the shoulder of the little cups. The little organic protrusions have various orientations, sometimes surrounded by dots. The protomas of the cups are of triangle shape, only seldom-quadrilateral or round.

As for the bronze objects, they are of limited types. Thus, we can mention wire fragments with a circular (Pl. IX/1-7)²⁶ or quadrilateral section (Pl. IX/13, 15)²⁷,

probably remaining parts of bracelets with quadrilateral or lamellar section (Pl. IX/9)²⁸. Spiral pendants can be often encountered too (Pl. IX/11-12, 14, 16)²⁹.

As for the cultural affiliation of Livezile cemetery, the ceramic shapes, the characteristic ornaments, the burial rite and ritual etc. allow us to situate this site among the monuments belonging to the Cruceni-Belegiš culture.

The beginnings and the origins of this culture are not very well known because of the lack of information about the most important sites of this culture. The whole discussion about these problems was published some years ago and therefore I will not take into consideration this topic³⁰. A great number of Romanian researchers consider that this culture was born on a Vatina basis (I used the name Cornești-Crvenka³¹). In my opinion, the origins of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture were not local ones. The phenomenon was the consequence of a process of cultural synthesis which took place at the end of the Middle Bronze Age in the area of middle Danube. Several cultural elements such as Litzenkeramik (Guntramsdorf-Draßburg), the groups with Pannonian encrusted ceramics, Vatina culture (in the opinion of the Serbian colleagues), etc., contributed to this process.

In this stage of research I consider that the migration of the Cruceni-Belegiš communities from the west of Romanian Banat brought the end of the Middle Bronze Age. The analyses of the spreading of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture on the map (Pl. X), shows that these communities occupied the Cornești-Crvenka zone. The old settlements cease to exist. This fact is demonstrated by the situation found at Cornești and Foeni "Gomila Lupului". From a chronological point of view, this event can be placed around 1500 B.C. (Bz. B₂ in Reinecke-Willvonseder-Holste-Torbrügge sistem³²).

Taking into consideration the conditions and the character of the discoveries from Livezile, it is venturesome to discuss the internal chronology of the cemetery. Both the vessels and the bronze objects cover a period which in relative chronology means Late Bronze Age I³³ (Bz. B₂ - C). They characterise the first stage of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture³⁴. The urn from the Pl. I/1 might be included in the second stage and therefore dated sometimes later. However, it is sure that the urn does not belong to the Gáva group as D. Gačić considers!³⁵.

Although the Livezile cemetery was not systematically researched, in my opinion its publishing now is not deprived of importance. That is, in the first place, if we consider the stage of knowledge of the Late Bronze Age in Romanian Banat, which is far from offering a well-outlined image. Last, but not least, we can once more focus on the value of the first professional archaeologist's activity from the Serbian and Romanian Banat - Bodrog Milleker.

The description of the archaeological materials*

1. *Urn* (Pl. I/1)³⁶ of middle size, discovered in 1987 August 16th. Its exterior colour is dark grey with metallic polish. In the mixture of the clay were used sand and pounded shards. The urn's neck is decorated with a row of dots followed by four parallel incised lines. The stomach is ornamented with four conical protrusions upside oriented. They are bordered by three incised lines and two of them are also surrounded by dots. The opposite side of these protrusions present two small false handles and two downside oriented protrusions. This entire part presents an incised ornament similar to a fence. H: 26 cm; R diam: 19,5 cm; B diam: 7,5 cm; Max diam: 19,8 cm. Inv. no. 11843.

2. *Urn* (Pl. I/2) of big dimensions with a part of the rim and the neck destroyed. The exterior colour is dark grey and it is decorated with the "false cord" technique. Around the neck appear three groups composed of three horizontal lines each and four groups of three vertical lines corresponding to the four handles located on the urn's stomach. The middle group of vertical lines end with a small protrusion surrounded by a cell. The urn's shoulder is decorated with groups of lines realised with the "false cord" technique: two groups of three vertical lines framed by a group of three lines which end in a curl. The urn is provided with four small tubular handles located on its stomach. H: 42 cm; R diam: 24 cm; Max diam: 38 cm; B diam: 11 cm. Inv. no. 11820.

3. *Urn* (Pl. II/1) of black colour with a metallic polish on the exterior. The urn's neck is strait. The vessel has two band-like handles which start from the end of the neck. The urn is not decorated. H: 28 cm; R diam: 17 cm; Max diam: 23 cm; B diam: 10 cm. Inv. no. 11811.

4. *Urn* (Pl. II/2) of big dimensions discovered probably in 1897. Its exterior colour is dark grey. The urn is decorated with the "false cord" technique. On its neck appear three groups of three parallel lines each. The upper part of the stomach is ornamented with four archaised separated by a group of three lines. All these decorations end with four tubular handles which were destroyed. The interior zone of the arcades is decorated with three groups of three vertical lines each. H: 38 cm; R diam: 22 cm; Max diam: ≈31 cm; B diam: 11 cm. Inv. no. 11841.

5. *Urn* (Pl. III/1) roughly realised. In it were found some human bones which, according to their dimensions, can be child bones. The exterior colour is dark grey. Under the rim appear four quadrilateral protuberances. H: 13 cm; R diam = Max diam: 11 cm; B diam: 6,5 cm. Inv. no. 11813.

* I used the following abbreviations in the text: "H"= height; "R diam" = rim diameter; "Max diam" = maximum diameter; "B diam" = base diameter; "diam" = diameter; "Inv. no." = inventory number. All the materials can be found in the museum from Vršac.

6. *Urn* (Pl. III/2) of big dimensions with a dark grey colour. The neck is decorated in the "false cord" technique with four groups of three lines each. The neck's base is decorated with four small conical protrusions. The urn's shoulder present four decorative arcades composed of three parallel lines. These arcades are connected to the four tubular handles located on the urn's stomach and create four semicircle zones decorated with three vertical groups of three parallel lines each. They are bordered on each side by a group of three lines finished with a curl. The middle group of lines end with a cell. Between the arcades, above the handles one can see a group of three lines ended by two curls on each side. H: 40 cm; R diam: 23 cm; Max diam: 37 cm; B diam: 9,5cm. Inv. no. 11832.

7. *Urn* (Pl. IV/1)³⁷ of small dimensions with a dark grey colour. The vessel is beautifully ornamented on the neck with two groups of three lines realised with the "false cord" technique. The same technique was used for decorating the handle. The urn's shoulder presents six cells situated at the neck's base, three groups of three vertical lines each and other four groups composed of three lines each with two side branches ended with curls. The larger part of the urn's stomach has six small convex protrusions. H: 16 cm; R diam: 9 cm; Max diam: 15 cm; B diam: 6,5 cm. Inv. no. 11839.

8. *Urn* (Pl. IV/2)³⁸ of small dimensions. Its exterior colour is dark grey. The urn is adorned on its neck with two groups of three lines realised with the technique of the "false cord". The lawyer lines have two small convex protrusions. On the urn's shoulder appear two band-like handles and on the same level a horizontal group of three lines. The urn's stomach shows six long protrusions alternating with eight groups of two lines united in a "U" shape. The vessel has an ring-like bottom. H: 16 cm; R diam: 10,5 cm; Max diam: 16 cm; B diam: 9 cm. Inv. no. 11838.

9. *Urn* (Pl. IV/3) of small dimensions discovered in 1898. It has on the exterior a grey colour. The whole vessel is decorate with the "false cord" technique. On the neck appear three groups of three lines each. The stomach is decorated with four groups of three vertical lines each which end with small convex protrusions. The stomach has one tubular handle and on the opposite side a small conical protrusion. H: 17,2 cm; R diam: 11 cm; Max diam: 14,8 cm; B diam: 5,5 cm. Inv. no. 11840.

10. *Bowl (urn?)* (Pl. V/1) found in 1897 August 12th. Its exterior colour is grey. The vessel's handle was broken long time ago. The neck is decorated with two zigzag lines and two wave-type lines. The vessel's stomach presents three conical protrusions each of them surrounded by a cell. Between these appear short oblique fluted ornaments. The bowl presents an ring-like bottom. H: 10,5 cm; R diam: 11,8 cm; Max diam: 14,5 cm; B diam: 5,5 cm. Inv. no. 11836.

11. *Bowl* (Pl. V/2) with a yellowish grey colour beautifully decorated. It has a long neck adorned with three fluted ornaments which are bordered by dots. Above them are three convex protrusions surrounded also by dots. On the vessel's

stomach appear four groups of short vertical fluted ornaments and three convex protrusions surrounded by dots. The *ansa lunata* type handle is covered with rich decorations of dots, fluted ornaments and a small protrusion. The vessel has a ring-type bottom. H: 13,8 cm; R diam: 9,4 cm; Max diam: 15 cm; B diam: 6 cm. Inv. no. 11800

12. *Fragment of an urn* (Pl. V/3) discovered in 1898. The urn has a dark grey colour and is decorated with the "false cord" technique. Inv. no. 11809.

13. *Small cup* (Pl. VI/1)³⁹ discovered in 1898 with a black colour and an out-raised handle which ends in a triangular protoma. The cup's neck is decorated with four groups of three lines each. They were realised with the "false cord" technique. Three long protrusions presenting horizontal cuts were applied on the vessel's stomach which was decorated with several groups of incised vertical lines. H: 7,6 cm⁴⁰; R diam: 6,5 cm; Max diam: 8,5 cm; B diam: 2,7 cm. Inv. no. 11822.

14. *Small cup* (Pl. VI/2) of black colour, discovered on 1898. It has an out-raised handle which ends in a triangular protoma. The cup is decorated with incised vertical lines on the neck and on the stomach. The latter was also provided with three conical protrusions. H: 7 cm; R diam: 7,3 cm; Max diam: 9,5 cm; B diam: 3 cm. Inv. no. 11804.

15. *Small cup* (Pl. VI/3) of black colour, discovered on 1898. It has an out-raised handle which ends in a triangular protoma. The vessel is decorated on the neck with two groups of two polished incisions each. They border an incised zigzag ornament. The cup's stomach has three long protrusions and several groups of three pairs of incised lines. H: 7,5 cm; R diam: 5 cm; Max diam: 8 cm; B diam: 3,5 cm. Inv. no. 11801.

16. *Small cup* (Pl. VI/4) of black colour discovered in 1898. The handle is a little out-raised and ends in a triangular protoma. The cup presents three small protrusions on its stomach as decorations. H: 8,3 cm; R diam: 5 cm; Max diam: 8 cm; B diam: 3,5 cm. Inv. no. 11821.

17. *Little cup* (Pl. VI/5) with a simple shape. Undecorated. H: 8,2 cm; R diam: 7,5 cm; B diam: 4,5 cm. Inv. no. 11803. The correct inventory number is 11803 which appears on the bottom and not 11833 which is written somewhere else on the cup. This last number corresponds to the vessel shown on the Pl. VII/2.

18. *Little cup* (Pl. VI/6) discovered in 1898 having a dark grey colour. It has a slightly upraised handle which finishes with a quadrilateral protoma. The vessel's stomach is ornamented with three small upside oriented protrusions and short vertical fluted decorations. H: 9,5 cm; R diam: 6,8 cm; Max diam: 9,5 cm; B diam: 4,5 cm. Inv. no. 11825.

19. *Spindle-whorl* (Pl. VII/1) without inventory number but included among the pieces discovered at Livezile. Its belonging to the cemetery is not sure. The piece is decorated with incision lines forming a cross. Diam: 4,5 cm.

20. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/2) discovered in 1898. It has a broken handle and its colour is grey. The cup shows on the neck three groups of three incised lines each. On the stomach three protrusions appear together with several groups of incised lines. H: 6 cm; R diam: 5,8 cm; Max diam: 7 cm; B diam: 3 cm. Inv. no. 11833.

21. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/3) with a grey colour decorated on the stomach with three protrusions. It has an upraised band-type handle. H: 6,8 cm; R diam: 5,3 cm; Max diam: 8,4 cm; B diam: 3 cm. Inv. no. 11802.

22. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/4) with a grey colour decorated with three protrusions. It has an upraised band-type handle. The vessel has a ring-type bottom. H: 7 cm; R diam: 5,7 cm; Max diam: 8,8 cm; B diam: 2,5 cm. Inv. no. 11805.

23. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/5) of grey colour, discovered in 1898. The vessel is decorated on the neck with two groups of three lines each realised with the "false cord" technique. The cup's stomach is adorned with three small protrusions connected with the neck by three lines realised with the same technique. H: 8,4 cm; R diam: 6,5 cm; Max diam: 8,4 cm; B diam: 2,8 cm. Inv. no. 11834.

24. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/6) of dark grey colour discovered in 1898. The cup is decorated on the neck with three groups of two vertical incision lines and on the stomach with three small protrusions and groups of vertical incision lines. The upraised type of handle was broken long time ago. H: 7,2 cm; R diam: 6 cm; Max diam: 8 cm; B diam: 4 cm. Inv. no. 11827.

25. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/7) of dark grey colour which was discovered in 1897 August 11th. The cup's stomach is ornamented with three small protrusions. It has a ring-type of bottom. The upraised type of handle is missing. H: 7,5 cm; R diam: 6 cm; Max diam: 8 cm; B diam: 4 cm. Inv. no. 11814.

26. *Small cup* (Pl. VII/8) of dark grey colour which was discovered in 1897 August 12th. The vessel is decorated on the stomach with three small protrusions. It has a slightly upraised handle but without protoma. H: 8,3 cm; R diam: 5,2 cm; Max diam: 8,5 cm; B diam: 3,5 cm. Inv. no. 11837.

27. *Bowl* (Pl. VIII/1) of a yellowish grey colour. The vessel has two tubular handles which start from the rim and two small conical protrusions. H: 4,6 cm; R diam=Max diam: 12,5 cm; B diam: 5,5 cm. Inv. no. 11820.

28. *Bowl* (Pl. VIII/2) of grey colour discovered in 1898. Similar to the previous example, this bowl has two handles and two protrusions which start from the rim. H: 6,5 cm; R diam=Max diam: 15 cm; B diam: 6,5 cm. Inv. no. 11815.

29. *Small cup* (Pl. VIII/3) of grey colour. The vessel has on the stomach three small conical protrusions slightly upside oriented. The handle is slightly upraised without protoma. H: 8 cm; R diam: 7 cm; Max diam: 8,5 cm; B diam: 4,3 cm. Inv. no. 11807.

30. *Small cup* (Pl. VIII/4) of grey colour discovered in 1898. The cup has on its stomach three small protrusions. The upraised handle is without protoma.

H: 7,5 cm; R diam: 6 cm; Max diam: 8,5 cm; B diam: 3,5 cm. Inv. no. 11826.

31. *Small cup* (Pl. VIII/5) of grey colour discovered in 1898. The cup which is decorated on the stomach with three small protrusions, lost its handle long time ago. H: 8,8 cm; R diam: 6 cm; Max diam: 9 cm; B diam: 3,8 cm. Inv. no. 11816.

32. *Small cup* (Pl. VIII/6) of grey colour was discovered in 1898. This vessel present similar characteristics as the previous one (number 31). H: 8,3 cm; R diam: 7 cm; Max diam: 9 cm; B diam: 3,3 cm. Inv. no. 11831.

33. *Fragment of a bronze wire* (Pl. IX/1) which has a circular section, green patina and presents an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11854.

34-37. *Fragments of bronze wires* (Pl. IX/2-4, 6) which have a circular section, green patina and present an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11848.

38. *Fragment of a bronze wire* (Pl. IX/5) which has a circular section, green patina and presents an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11855.

39. *Fragment of a bronze wire* (Pl. IX/7) which has a circular section, green patina and presents an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11853.

40-41. *Fragments of bronze wires* (Pl. IX/8a-b) which have a quadrilateral section, green patina and present an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11847.

42. *Fragments from a bronze bracelet* (Pl. IX/9) with green patina and an active corrosion. It is decorated with six parallel stripes. Inv. no. 11852.

43. *Fragment of a bronze wire* (Pl. IX/10) which have a quadrilateral section, green patina and presents an active corrosion. Inv. no. 11851.

44. *Bronze spire* (Pl. IX/11) with circular section, dark green colour and active corrosion. Inv. no. 11856.

45. *Bronze spire* (Pl. IX/12) with circular section, green patina and active corrosion. Inv. no. 11857.

46. *Bronze bracelet* (Pl. IX/13) with quadrilateral section, green patina and active corrosion. Inv. no. 11850.

47. *Double spire pendant* (Pl. IX/14) with quadrilateral section, dark green patina and active corrosion. Inv. no. 11858.

48. *Bronze bracelet* (Pl. IX/15) with quadrilateral section, green patina and active corrosion. Inv. no. 11849.

49. *Double spire pendant* (Pl. IX/16) with quadrilateral section, green patina. It is broken into two pieces. Inv. no. 11859.

. Florin Gogâltan
Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca
Str. Constantin Daicoviciu nr. 2
3400 Cluj-Napoca, România

NOTES

1. The archaeological finds are in the museum in Vršac and can be identified under the inventory numbers 11800-11859.

2. I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Jovan Uzelac for all his support and help in the study of these materials from the Vršac Museum.

3. I could not identify the cup published by Mozsolics 1942, Fig. 10/1.

4. Information J. Uzelac.

5. Milleker 1897, p. 112 sq.

6. Milleker 1906, p. 137 sqq.

7. Mozsolics 1942, p. 48 sqq.

8. Foltiny 1988, p. 335 sqq; Bóna 1992, p. 17.

9. Tasić 1964, p. 25 sqq; Tasić 1965, p. 198, 227; Tasić 1974, p. 212; Tasić 1976, p. 8 sqq; etc.

10. Morintz 1978, p. 40 sqq.

11. Pârvan 1927, p. 304; Childe 1929, p. 287; Popescu 1944, p. 135; Gavela 1953, Fig. 8; Marijanski 1957, p. 13 sq, 25; M. Garašanin 1959, Fig. 16/4; Kovács 1975b, p. 314, n. 98; Stratan, Vulpe 1977, p. 52, n. 69; Gačić 1990, p. 63 sq, Pl. VI/2; Gumă 1993, p. 291; Medeleț 1995, p. 289 sq; Gogâltan 1996a, p. 282 sqq; Medeleț 1996, p. 231 sq.

12. Milleker 1897, p. 113.

13. Milleker 1897, p. 112.

14. Milleker 1906, p. 143.

15. Marijanski 1957; Vinski-Gasparini 1973; Todorović 1977; Medeleț 1995; Medeleț 1996.

16. Medeleț 1995, p. 298; Medeleț 1996, p. 240 sq.

17. Milleker 1906, p. 139 sqq.

18. From a number of 76 tombs studied by Fl. Medeleț at Peciu Nou, 12 cups were used as urns: Medeleț 1995, p. 301; Medeleț 1996, p. 243.

19. Milleker 1906, p. 139 sqq.

20. El Susi 1990, p. 249 sqq; Medeleț 1995, p. 296 sq; Medeleț 1996, p. 239.

21. This type of urn is very spread during the Cruceni Belegiș culture: Cruceni (Radu 1973, Pl. 4/1, 4-5; 5/1 etc.), Voiteni (Gumă 1993, Pl. X/1); Karaburma (Todorović 1977, tombs 85, 87, 88, 101, 124 etc.); Ilandža (Marijanski 1957, Pl. I/4; II/1, 4, 7; III/1; etc.); Belegiș (Tasić 1967, Pl. II/1-3; Tasić 1974, p. 532, nr. 192-193); Vatina (Gavela 1953, Pl. II/7); Starčevo (D. Garašanin 1954, Fig. 12); Surčin (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 3/1-3); etc.

22. Bobda (Gumă 1993, Pl. X/2; Boroffka 1994, Fig. 1/6); Karaburma (Todorović 1977, tombs 246, 270 - these do not present ornaments); Sečanj (Radišić 1960, Pl. I/5); Pančevo (Tasić 1974, p. 532, nr. 194).

23. These vessels which are more rough were used many times as urns: at Peciu Nou from a number of 76 tombs, 6 tombs contained roughly made urns of the pot type (Medeleț 1995, p. 301; Medeleț 1996, p. 243). They appear at Karaburma too (Todorović 1977 graves 30; 48; 329); Ilandža (Marijanski 1957, p. 25; Pl. IV/1; V/4-5; Tasić 1974, p. 533, nr. 197); Sečanj (Radišić 1960, Pl. I/8); Vršac (Milleker 1897, Pl. III/3); etc.

24. Cruceni (Radu 1973, Pl. 4/2; 5/6); Ilandža (Marijanski 1957, Pl. I/5; II/3, 6, 8 etc); Starčevo (D. Garašanin, Fig. 11); Vršac (Milleker 1897, Pl. VII/3-11; Gavela 1953, Pl. II/6); Vatina (Milleker 1897, Pl. II/3); etc.
25. Cruceni (Radu 1973, Pl. 3/2; 5/2; 7/6); Karaburma: (Todorović 1977, graves 168; 214; 265; 267 etc.); Ilandža (Marijanski 1957, Pl. I/6; II/5 etc.); Vršac (Milleker 1897, Pl. V/5).
26. Karaburma (Todorović 1977, p. 36 grave 140; p. 38 grave 150; p. 44 grave 164 etc).
27. Cruceni (Radu 1973, Pl. 2/8).
28. Karaburma (Todorović 1977, p. 54 grave 188); Vršac (Milleker 1897, Pl. I/11). This type of bracelet (of another kind) appear in Central Europe in the deposit from Ackenbach dated in the so called stage "A₃" from South Germany (Ritteshofer 1983, Fig. 19/8-9, p. 251, 326 sqq). The bracelets from the "Transdanubia" deposit are contemporary with these and were dated by B. Hänsel in the MD I stage (Hänsel 1968, p. 102, Pl. 4-5). The discoveries from the deposits found in the district Somogy were dated sometimes later (B IIIb by Mozsolics, MD II by Hänsel), (Mozsolics 1967, Pl. 38/7-8), Rákospalota (Mozsolics 1967, Pl. 59/5-6) and the mould from Soltvadkert (Hänsel 1968, Pl. 25/15). Many pieces like this were also found during the late Bronze Age in the tumular culture sites: Tape (Trogmayer 1975, Pl. 1/5/1; 6/68/3; 7/73/6 etc), Tiszafüred (Kovács 1975a, Pl. 5/56/2b; 7/82/5-6; etc.), Szeged-Röszke (Hänsel 1968, Pl. 37/8)), Zagyvapálva (Kemenczei 1967, Pl. XVIII, XIX/1); etc.
29. Karaburma (Todorović 1977, p. 28 grave 116; p. 54 grave 188. These parts might belong as well to a bracelet, see p. 35 grave 138; p. 88 grave 265, etc.).
30. Gogâltan 1993, p. 65 sqq. New literature can be added to the already known bibliography: Benkovsky-Pivovarová 1992, p. 341 sqq; Gumă 1993, p. 150 sqq; Honti 1994, p. 173 sqq; Hänsel, Medović 1994, p. 189 sqq; Gumă 1995, p. 100 sq; Uzelac 1996, p. 33 sq, Map 6; Tasić 1996, p. 147 sqq; Medović 1996, p. 163 sqq.
31. Gogâltan 1996b, p. 46.
32. Furmánek 1977, p. 555 sqq; Furmánek 1980, p. 118 sqq.
33. In my previous articles dealing with the Cruceni-Belegiš culture (Gogâltan 1993; Gogâltan 1996a) was used the chronology proposed by B. Hänsel for the middle Bronze Age in the Danubian region (Hänsel 1968, p. 159 sqq).
34. Horedt 1967, p. 147 sq; Gumă 1993, p. 154.
35. Gačić 1990, p. 63, Pl. VI/2.
36. The vessel was published by Gačić 1990, Pl. I/2. The difference between the actual and the previous presentation is due to the changed angle of drawing.
37. Mozsolics 1942, Fig. 10/5 published a photo of this vessel.
38. Mozsolics 1942, Fig. 10/4; M. Garašanin 1959, Pl. 16/4.
39. The little cup was published by Mozsolics 1942, Fig. 10/2.
40. The cups's height was measured without taking into consideration the handles.

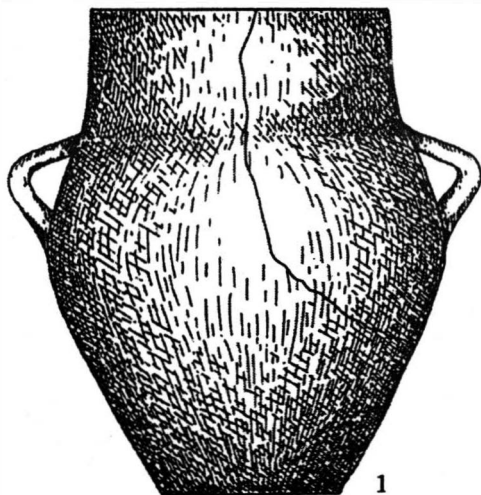
LITERATURE

- Benkovsky-Pivovarová 1992
 Bóna 1992
 Boroffka 1994
 Childe 1929
 El Susi 1990
 Foltiny 1988
 Furmánek 1977
 Furmánek 1980
 Gačić 1990
 D.Garašanin 1954
- Z. Benkovsky-Pivovarová, *Zum Beginn der Belegiš-Kultur*, Balcanica, XXIII, 1992, p. 341-349.
 I. Bóna, *Bronzezeitliche Tell-Kulturen in Ungarn*, in: W. Meier-Arendt (Hers), *Bronzezeit in Ungarn. Forschungen in Tell-Siedlungen an Donau und Theiss*, Frankfurt am Main, 1992, p. 9-39.
 N. Boroffka, *Probleme der jungbronzezeitlichen Keramik in Ostungarn und Westrumänien*, in: H. Ciugudean, N. Boroffka, *The Early Hallstatt Period (1200-700 B.C.) in South-Eastern Europe. Proceedings of the International Symposium from Alba Iulia, 10-12 June, 1993*, Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis, I, Alba Iulia, 1994, p.7-23.
 V.G. Childe, *The Danube in Prehistory*, Oxford, 1929.
 G. El Susi, *Ofrande animale din necropola de incinerare de la Voiteg (jud. Timiș) [Offrandes des animaux de la nécropole d'incinération de Voiteg (départ. de Timiș)]*, Thraco-Dacica, XI, 1990, p. 249-251.
 S. Foltiny, *Einige Bemerkungen zur Herkunftsfrage des Typus Tolvadia*, ArchKorrbl, 18, 4, 1988, p. 335-339.
 V. Furmánek, *Periodizace stredni a mladši doby bronzové severni Karpatské kotling [Die Periodisierung der mittleren und späten Bronzezeit im nördlichen Teil des Karpaten-Beckens]*, ArchRozhledy, XXIX, 5, 1977, p. 554-563.
 V. Furmánek, *Periodisation in the Central European Bronze Age*, BullInstArchLondon, 17, 1980, p. 117-128.
 D. Gačić, *Nalazi Gáva grupe u Vojvodini [Finds of the Gáva Group in Vojvodina]*, Grada za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine, XVI, 1990, p. 63-78.
 D. Garašanin, *Prilog proučavanju bronzanog doba Srbije i Voivodine [Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der Bronzezeit in Serbien und der Vojvodina]*, RadVM, 3, 1954, p. 67-73.

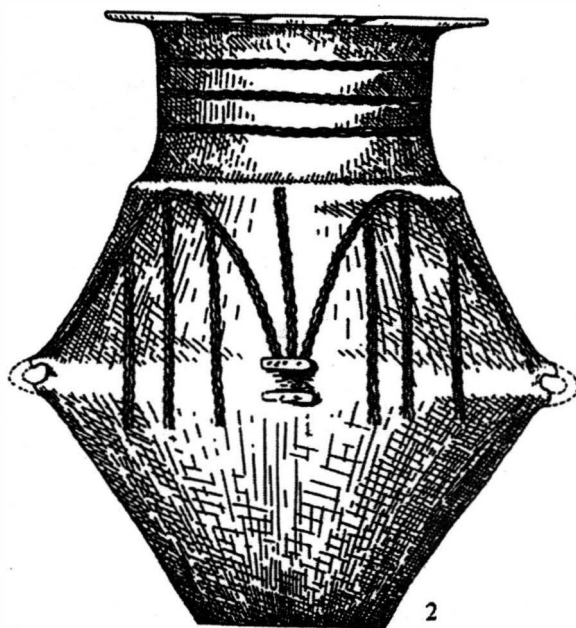
- M. Garašanin 1959 M. Garašanin, *Neolithikum und Bronzezeit in Serbien und Makedonien*, BerRGK, 39, 1958 (1959), p. 1-130.
- Gavela 1953 B. Gavela, *Jedan prilog etničkoj i hronološkoj determinaciji panonske keramike u srednem podunavlju* [*Une contribution à la détermination ethnique et chronologique de la céramique pannonienne de la région du Danube moyen*], RadVM, 2, 1953, p. 59-66.
- Gogâltan 1993 Fl. Gogâltan, *Materiale arheologice aparținând culturii Cruceni-Belegiș* [*The Archaeological Objects Belonging to the Cruceni-Belegiș Culture*], Tibiscum, VIII, 1993, p. 63-73.
- Gogâltan 1996a Fl. Gogâltan, *The Bronze Age cemetery from Livezile (Tolvădia), commune Banloc, Timiș district*, in: P. Roman (Ed.), *The Thracian World at the Crossroads of Civilisations. The 7th International Congress of Thracology*, May, 20-26, 1996, Constanța-Managalia-Tulcea, România, Reports and Summaries, Bucharest, 1996, p. 282-284.
- Gogâltan 1996b Fl. Gogâltan, *About the Early Bronze Age in the Romanian Banat*, in: *The Yugoslav*, p. 43-68.
- Gumă 1993 M. Gumă, *Civilizația primei epoci a fierului în sud-vestul României* [*Die Zivilisation der älteren Eisenzeit Südwestrumäniens*], Bibliotheca Thracologica, IV, București, 1993.
- Gumă 1995 M. Gumă, *The end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Early Iron Age in south-western Romania, western Serbia and north-western Bulgaria. A short review*, Thraco-Dacica, XVI, 1995, p. 99-137.
- Hänsel 1968 B. Hänsel, *Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken*, Bonn, 1968.
- Hänsel, Medović 1994 B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *Bronzezeitliche Inkrustationskeramik aus Feudvar bei Mošorin an der Theißmündung*, Zalai Múzeum, 5, 1994, p. 189-199.
- Honti 1994 S. Honti, *Neue Angaben zur Geschichte der Kultur der transdanubischen inkrustierten Keramik im Komitat Somogy*, Zalai Múzeum, 5, 1994, p. 173-188.
- Horedt 1967 K. Horedt, *Problemele ceramicii din perioada bronzului evoluat în Transilvania* [*Probleme der jünger-bronzezeitlichen Keramik in Transsilvanien*], StCom-Brukenthal, 13, 1967, p. 137-156.

- Kemenczei 1967 T. Kemenczei, *Die Zagyvapálfalva-Gruppe der Pilinyer-Kultur*, ActaArchHung, 19, 1967, p. 229-305.
- Kovács 1975a T. Kovács, *Tumulus Culture Cemeteries of Tiszafüred*, Régészeti Füzetek, II, 17, Budapest, 1975.
- Kovács 1975b T. Kovács, *Historische und chronologische Fragen des Überganges von der Mittleren- zur Spätbronzezeit in Ungarn*, ActaArchHung, XXVII, 3-4, 1975, p. 297-317.
- Marijanski 1957 M. Marijanski, *Groble urni kod Ilandža [Urnengräber von Ilandža]*, RadVM, 6, 1957, p. 5-26.
- Medeleț 1995 Fl. Medeleț, *Câmpurile de urne din Banat [Les champs d'urnes funéraires de Banat]*, ActaMN, 32, I, 1995, p. 289-302.
- Medeleț 1996 Fl. Medeleț, *Die Urnengräberfelder im Banat*, in: The Yugoslav, p. 231-245.
- Medovic 1996 P. Medović, *Die inkrustierte Keramik der Mittelbronzezeit in der Vojvodina*, in: The Yugoslav, p. 163-183.
- Milleker 1897 B. Milleker, *Délmagyarország régiszégleletei*, I, Temesvár (Timișoara), 1897.
- Milleker 1906 B. Milleker, *Délmagyarország régiszégleletei*, III, Temesvár (Timișoara), 1906.
- Morintz 1978 S. Morintz, *Contribuții arheologice la istoria tracilor timpurii, I. Epoca bronzului în spațiul carpato-balcanic [Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Frühthruker, I. Die Bronzezeit im Karpaten-Balkanraum]*, București, 1978.
- Mozsolics 1942 A. Mozsolics, *Zur Frage der Schnurkeramik in Ungarn*, WienerPZ, 29, 1942, p. 30-50.
- Mozsolics 1967 A. Mozsolics, *Bronzefunde des Karpatenbeckens. Depotfundhorizonte von Hajdúsámson und Kosziderpadlás*, Budapest, 1967.
- Popescu 1944 D. Popescu, *Die frühe und mittlere Bronzezeit in Siebenbürgen*, București, 1944.
- Radišić 1960 R. Radišić, *Keramicki nalaz na Tiglani u Secniu [Keramische Funde vom Gelände der Ziegelei in Secanj]*, RadVM, 9, 1960, p. 151-155.
- Radu 1973 O. Radu, *Cu privire la necropola de la Cruceni (jud. Timiș) [A propos de la nécropole de Cruceni (Dép. de Timiș)]*, SCIV, 24, 3, 1973, p. 503-520.

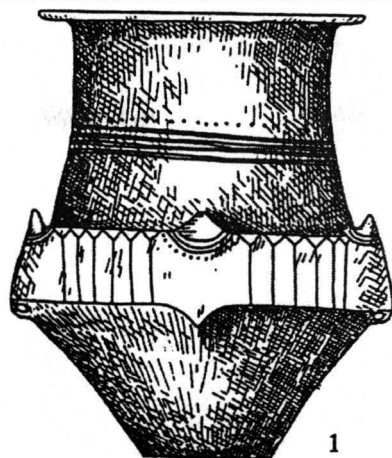
- Rittershofer 1983 K.F. Rittershofer, *Der Hortfund von Bühl und seine Beziehungen*, BerRGK, 64, 1983, p. 139-415.
- Stratan, Vulpe 1977 I. Stratan, Al. Vulpe, *Der Hügel von Susani*, PZ, 52, 1, 1977, p. 28-60.
- Tasić 1964 N. Tasić, *Gradac, Stojica Gummo, Belegiš Stara Pazova - kompleks praistorijskih nekropola i naselja*, ArhPregl, 6, 1964, p. 25-28.
- Tasić 1965 N. Tasić, *Poznoeneolitski, bronzanodobni i sloj starijeg gvozdenog doba na Gomolavi* [*Layers Belonging to the Late Eneolithic, Bronze and Early Iron Age Periods at Gomolava*], RadVM, 14, 1965, p. 177-228.
- Tasić 1967 N. Tasić, *Problem kulture ravnih polja sa urnama u Voivodini* [*Problèmes de la culture des champs d'urnes à surface plane dans la région de Vojvodina*], Starinar, XVII, 1966 (1967), p. 15-30.
- Tasić 1974 N. Tasić, *Bronzano doba* [*Bronze Age*], in: B. Brukner, B. Jovanović, N. Tasić, *Praistorije Vojvodine* [*Vojvodina in Prehistory*], Novi Sad, 1974, p. 185-256, 452-464.
- Tasić 1976 N. Tasić, *Verbindungen Westpannoniens und des sarmisch-slawnischen Raumes in der Früh- und Mittelbronzezeit*, ArchJug, XVII, 1976, p. 8-12.
- Tasić 1996 N. Tasić, *Das Problem der Funde von Szeremle im Banat und ihre Chronologie*, in: The Yugoslav, p. 147-162.
- Todorović 1977 J. Todorović, *Praistorijska Karaburma II - nekropola bronzanog doba. The Prehistoric Karaburma II - The necropolis of the Bronze Age*, in: Dissertationes et Monographiae, XIX, Beograd, 1977.
- Trogmayer 1975 O. Trogmayer, *Das bronzezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Táapé*, Budapest, 1975.
- Uzelac 1996 J. Uzelac, *Bronze Age of the South Yugoslavian Banat - History and present state of Research*, in: The Yugoslav, p. 23-42.
- Vinski-Gasparini 1973 K. Vinski-Gasparini, *Kultura polja sa zarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj* [*Die Urnenfelderkultur in Nordkroatien*], Zadar, 1973.
- The Yugoslav N. Tasić (Ed.), *The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the Neighbouring Regions in the 2nd Millenium B.C.*, Belgrade-Vršac, 1996.



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

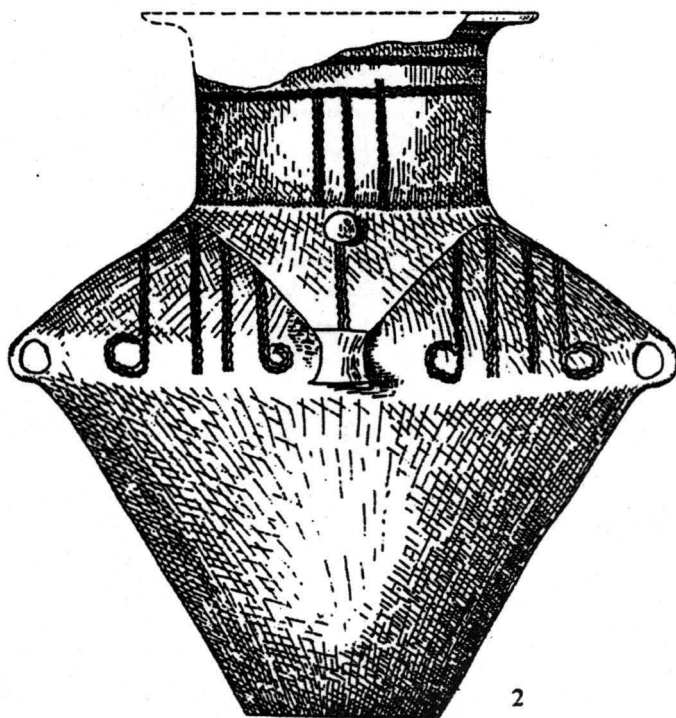


Pl. I. Livezile. Pottery.



0 1 2 3 4 5cm

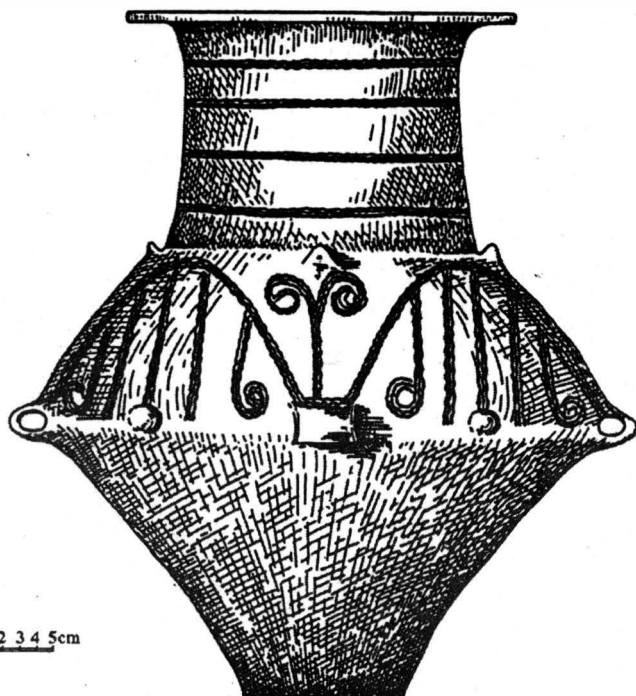
1



2

Pl. II. Livezile. Pottery.

0 1 2 3 4 5cm



Pl. III. Livezile. Pottery.

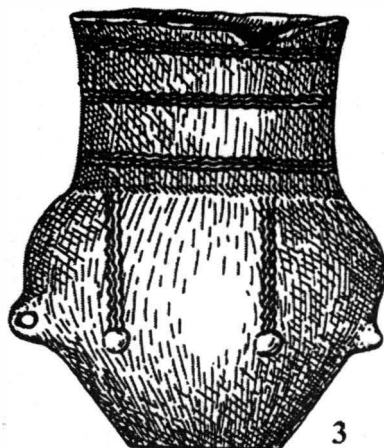


1

0 1 2 3 4 5cm

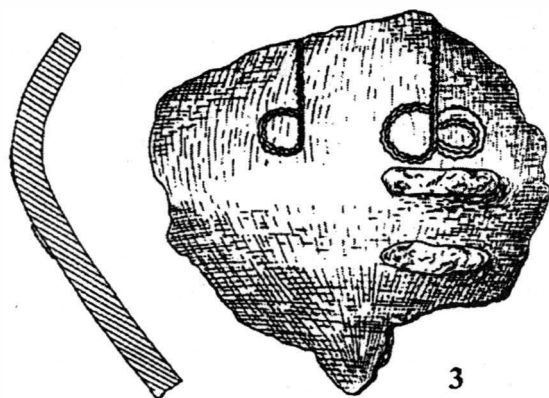
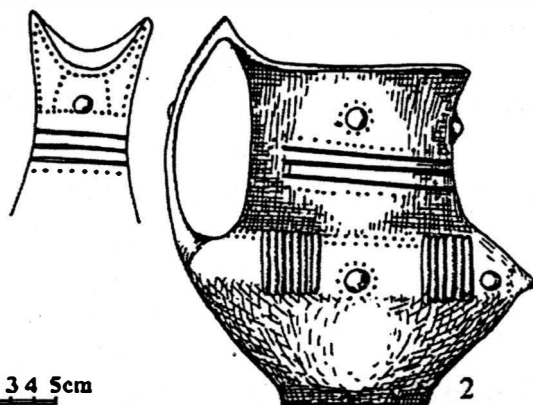


2

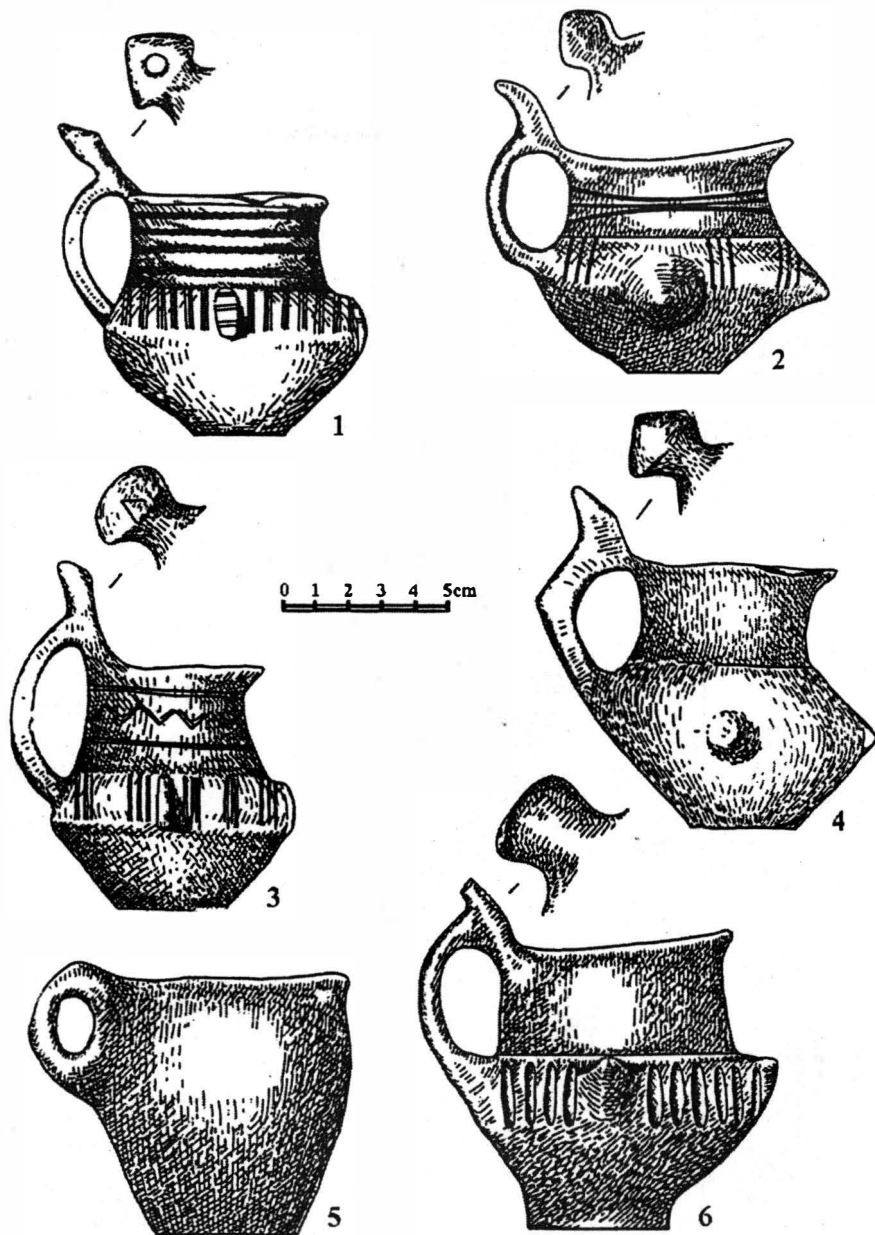


3

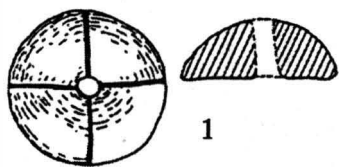
Pl. IV. Livezile. Pottery.



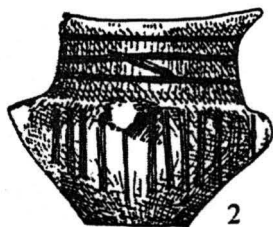
Pl. V. Livezile. Pottery.



Pl. VI. Livezile. Pottery.



1



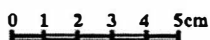
2



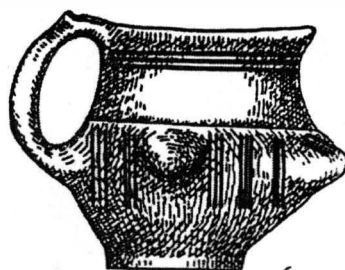
3



4



5



6

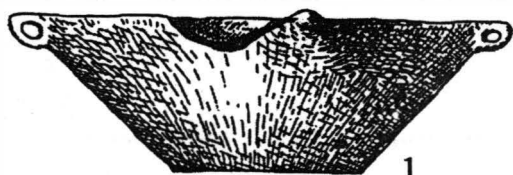


7



8

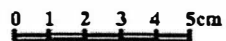
Pl. VII. Livezile. Pottery.



1



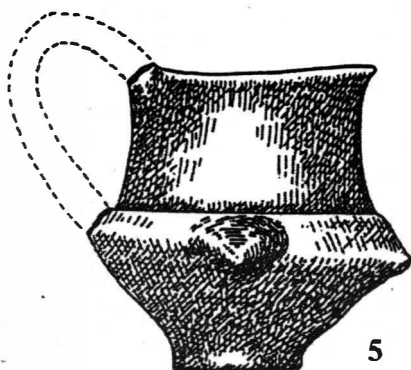
2



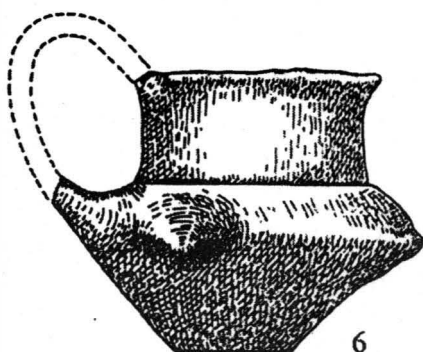
3



4

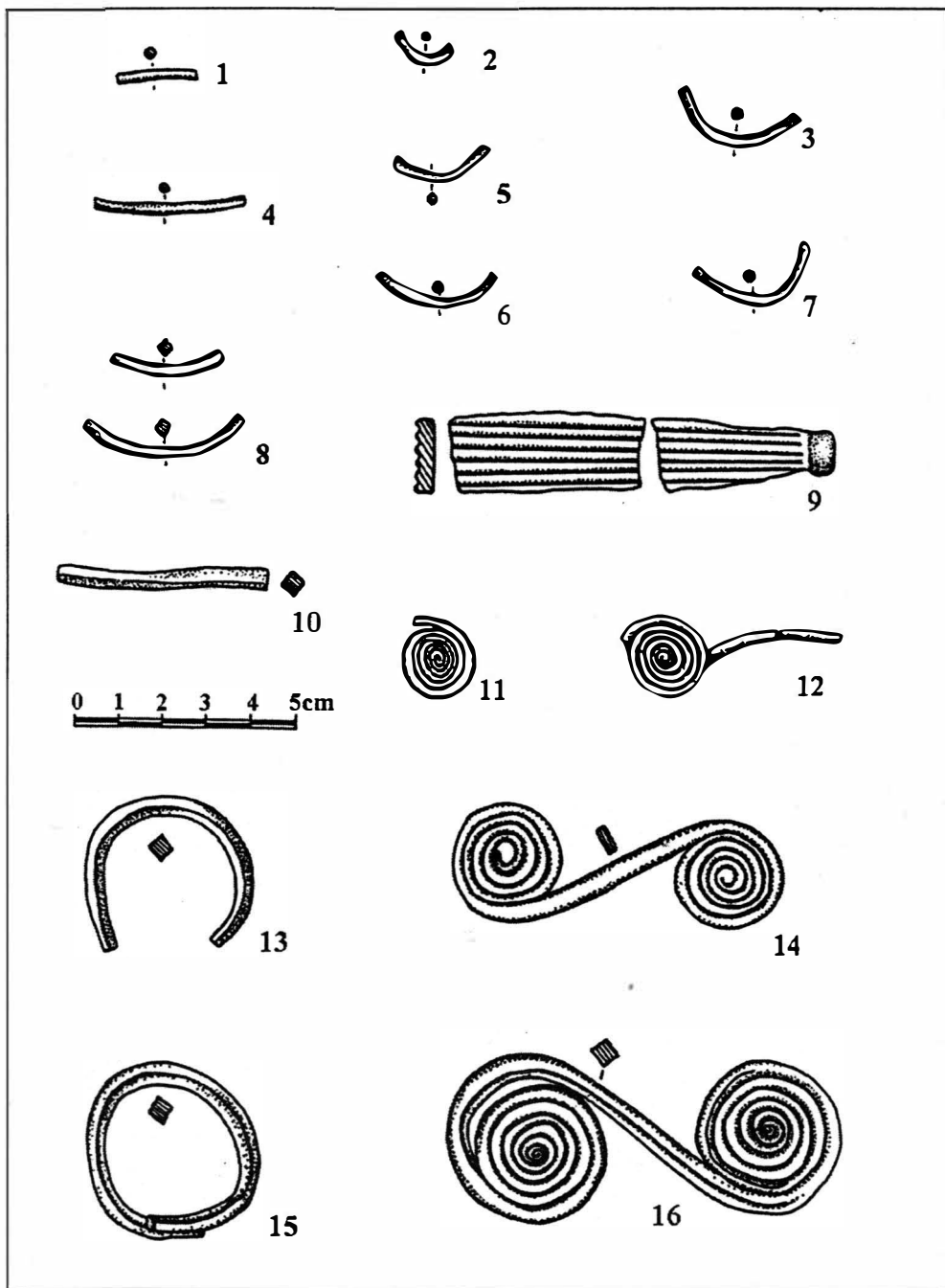


5



6

Pl. VIII. Livezile. Pottery.



Pl. IX. Livezile. Bronze objects.

