

ANALYSIS OF SZÖREG C (SZIV STREET) CEMETERY OF MAROS CULTURA**Klara P. FICHL**

Funeral practices of Maros Culture and their evaluation have been frequently mentioned in the scientific literature, especially after the publication of the Mokrin Cemetery (GIRIC 1971), which provided valuable data. In this cemetery the funeral ceremony, grave inclusions and other habits related to funerary, were strictly regulated. Despite these obvious regulations, after projecting the data into maps, many differing interpretations were developed regarding the use of the cemetery and consequently the social structure of the population (BÓNA 1975, 79-111, PRIMAS 1977, GIRIÈ 1981, SCHUMACHER-MATTHÄUS 1985, CHICIDEANU-CHICIDEANU 1989, SOROCEANU 1975, 1984). The objective of the latest work on this issue was directly the social analysis of the society of Maros Culture (O'SHEA 1996). Such a work requires adequate database and maps. For instance, all the composed costume elements- especially when they were not buried directly for costume purpose – and establishing the chronology of the cemetery are essential in a similar analysis. All the analysis of Mokrin Cemetery used differing data from the two data-categories mentioned above, while their objectives were also not the same (segregating internal chronological horizons, measurement of funeral practices and costume practices). The most detailed pictures have been drawn by John Michael O'Shea. The system set up by him is based on the analysis of Mokrin Cemetery which he intended to support by the evaluation of other cemeteries from Maros Culture through the identification and explanation of the differences.

Besides Mokrin Cemetery, Szöreg C was the other cemetery found with many graves from Maros Culture. Data deriving from the grave associations have been used only to establish the internal chronology of the culture (FOLTINY 1941; BÓNA 1975, 79-111). However, a map had been drawn about the whole cemetery, and some map pages - by Móra - are also available. After assembling these parts, the reconstructed map of Szöreg C was created. The anthropologic findings were analysed by Gyula Farkas in his the candidacy dissertation. There are many differences in the grave associations publicised by János Banner, István Foltiny and István Bóna, and these do not correspond with the data of the original documentations (BANNER 1931, FOLTINY 1941, BÓNA 1975, 79-111). A critical funeral description variation has been developed based on the original datasheets by Móra and association - photos. The objective of this presentation is the evaluation and comparison of the data from Szöreg C cemetery and the completed cemetery analyses of Maros Culture through the three new dataseries (cemetery map, anthropological data, and critical funeral descriptions). Furthermore, based on the new dataseries, the former analyses should be evaluated critically as well.

Finally, chronological and typological relations of Nagyrév - Maros, Vattina - Maros, and Cornești - Crvenka - Maros will be briefly mentioned.