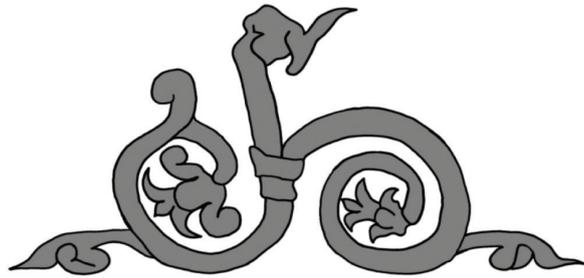


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Contents

Octavian Cristian Rogozea, Alexandru Berzovan, Eugen Pădurean Contribution to the Repertory of Late Neolithic Settlements on the Territory of Arad County.....	7
Mária Bondár A new Bronze Age wagon model from Szombathely-Motel.....	27
Florin Gogâltan, Victor Sava An Older Bronze Age Funerary Discovery from Zimandu Nou (Arad County).....	43
Luminița Andreica-Szilagy Anthropological Analysis of Two Cremation Graves Discovered in the Settlement of Zimandu Nou (Arad County).....	55
Eugen Pădurean, Alexandru Berzovan Prehistoric Vestiges on Highiș Peak in Zarandului Mountains (Municipality of Tîrnova, Arad County).....	61
Victor Sava The Archaeological Site of Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic” (Arad County). Discussions on the Late Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery.....	69
Octavian Cristian Rogozea, Răzvan Ioan Pinca Two Bronze Items Discovered by Chance: the Bracelet from Jupa (Caraș-Severin County) and the Long Dagger from Găvojdia (Timiș County).....	109
Sándor Berecki Two Late Iron Age Graves from Vladimirescu.....	115
Cristina Bodó, Valeriu Sîrbu The Fortifications in Câmpuri Surduc in the Context of the Dacian Discoveries made in the Mureș Gorge (the Șoimuș – Zam Area).....	125
Alexandru Berzovan On a Presumed Roman Military Expedition in the Valley of River Marisos at the Turn of the First Century A.D.....	141
Britta Burkhardt Reflecting on the Typological Analysis of Roman Provincial Baths and Bathhouses	149
Dan Băcuet-Crișan, Sanda Băcuet-Crișan Old and New Archeological Researches Regarding the Early Medieval Habitat in Sylvania Basin.....	159
Aurel Dragotă Typology of Crescent-Shaped Pendants.....	171
Silviu Oța, Andra Samson Several Observations on the Medieval Battle Knives Found on the Territory of Romania (The MNIR Collection).....	189
Florin Mărginean Ottoman-Turkish Archaeological Research in Arad County. Turkish Strongholds in the Second Half of the 16 th Century between Mureș and Crișul Alb (The Beginning of a thematic Approach).....	211
Călin Ghemiș From the History of Archaeological Researches in Crișana: Dr. Ernest Andrassy (I).....	229
Abbreviations.....	249

The Fortifications in Câmpuri Surduc in the Context of the Dacian Discoveries made in the Mureş Gorge (the Şoimuş – Zam Area)*

Cristina Bodó, Valeriu Sîrbu

Abstract: Researched more than a half century ago (1963–1964), these fortifications have only benefited from a brief article and several notes, plus sporadic mentions in encyclopedic or synthesis works. An oval precinct surrounded by a wall made of raw stone blocks connected with earth was identified on the plateau of “La Mănăstire” that the Dacians had previously adapted. An archaeological layer and remains of fireplaces were discovered inside the enclosure and the collected inventory consisted of a varied set of pottery shapes and of tools and utensils made of clay and iron. Only a ditch with numerous rocks was identified on the plateau of “Cetăţeaua”, but one can presume that a stone wall once stood there as well. The site has revealed, besides ceramic pots, two drachmas issued in Apollonia. By analyzing a series of previously unpublished materials and turning to the new discoveries made in the area and to historical arguments, we hereby aim at bringing these fortifications back to attention and stressing their strategic role in the Mureş Gorge, a “gateway” between Transylvania and Banat located in the Mureş Valley.

Keywords: Dacian fortifications, Mureş Valley, pottery, coins, 2nd – 1st century B.C.

Mureş Valley has been throughout history the most important connection artery between the intra-Carpathian area and Pannonia or the Western Balkans. Archaeological discoveries belonging to the different eras confirm the importance of this area through time. The advantages of this territory were exploited during the Dacian Era as well, considering the repertory of settlements with such finds¹. At the same time, one notes the fact that few data are available for a series of sites, just apparently known, introduced into the scientific literature a long while back, based on old discoveries, sometimes even stray finds; these were not always taken up again very exactly. These are the reasons for which we intend to bring back to attention several discoveries made in Mureş Valley, specifically in the settlement of Câmpuri Surduc, in the commune of Gurasada, Hunedoara County.

Câmpuri Surduc is located on what geographers call the Mureş Corridor (Pl. 1), delimited by the Metaliferi Mountains (to the north), Poiana Ruscă Mountains and Lăpuşului Hills (to the south) and that includes the Brănişca Gorge (between the settlements of Şoimuş and Brănişca, measuring 8 km in length), the Ilia Depression, Lăpuşului Gorge and the Tătăreşti-Zam Gorge (measuring 8 km in length)². The depression region of Ilia, where Câmpuri Surduc is located, measures 22 km in length and the meadow has a variable width, between 4 and 8 km; the boundaries of this physical-geographical unit are: to the east Brănişca Gorge, to the west the Tătăreşti – Zam Gorge, to the north the Apuseni Mountains and to the south the Poiana Ruscă Mountains³.

Gábor Téglás signaled for the first time discoveries on the territory of the settlement of Câmpuri Surduc. In 1887 and then in 1889 he mentioned two Dyrhachium coins discovered in 1886⁴. This find was also mentioned by Martin Roska in 1942 (the only find from Câmpuri-Surduc in his Repertory)⁵. Subsequently, in the 1902 monograph of the of Hunedoara County, Gábor Téglás wrote that „below

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ See, for example, the discoveries registered at Gheorghiu 2005, 24–73; the excavations of the last years, made on the occasion of large infrastructure works, have added significant vestiges to the map with such discoveries.

² Rus 2012, 28–29.

³ Rus 2012, 28.

⁴ Téglás 1887, 58; Téglás 1889, 62.

⁵ Roska 1942, 123, no. 119.

Gurasada, opposite the curve of the Mureş at Tisza, on the height marked by the railroad guard house, people also found Thasos tetra drachmas and Dyrrhachium coins that make reference to the Dacians”⁶.

This discovery, thus presented, appears no longer in the next period; on the other hand, besides the discoveries made during the archaeological excavations, I. Glodariu mentions the following coins found in Câmpuri Surduc: one hoard consisting of 10 Dyrrhachium drachmas, discovered in 1886⁷; one hoard consisting of Dyrrhachium coins discovered in 1943–1944; and, on a height near the railroad – a hoard (or “several”) Thasos tetra drachmas⁸.

Later on, in her catalogue, Gabriela Gheorghiu mentions on the territory of the settlement of Câmpuri Surduc two hoards that contained Dyrrhachium drachmas and “a few” Thasos tetradrachmas “signaled on a height near the railroad”⁹.

Analyzing these coin discoveries we wonder if the data on the discoveries made before the First World War are based on the information provided by Gábor Téglás, taken over in various ways.

Though the first mentions of interesting archaeological discoveries (i.e. coins) made in the area date back to the end of the nineteenth century, systematic archaeological researches were made only in 1963 and 1964, by the Hunedoara-Deva Regional Museum (currently the Museum of the Dacian and Roman Civilization Deva), on two spots – “Cetățeaua” Hill and “La Mănăstire” Plateau¹⁰. The results of these researches were published in 1966¹¹ and then these data were also included in several publications over the next years¹². Ioan Glodariu includes only the “La Mănăstire” fortification in the “catalogue of fortresses and fortifications” from the intra-Carpathian area¹³. Later on, on the basis of data provided by Ioan Andrițoiu, Gabriela Gheorghiu signals a third possible fortification besides the two places where archaeological researches have been performed¹⁴.

The material resulted from the archaeological researches was taken to and inventoried in the collections of the Museum of the Dacian and Roman Civilization Deva¹⁵ and we shall hereby present it here according to the mentions in the inventory ledger. At the same time, the same ledger contains several mentions on the artifacts discovery place and we shall use them in order to attempt to identify several possible complexes or structures.

“Cetățeaua” Hill is part of the first line of heights on the right bank of the Mureş River, providing good visibility towards the valley. The plateau measures approximately 25 m in diameter and is located behind the houses of the present-day settlement. One should note that the height served as military point during the First World War¹⁶.

A ditch was observed over a length of 3 m during researches on the plateau, according to published data. The feature measured 1.65 m in width and contained, at ca. 1.5 m in depth, fragments of native rock, while on the edge of the ditch archaeologists found brick-red pottery fragments, iron nails and animal bones¹⁷. We believe that these data are insufficient in supporting the presence of a fortification with wall and ditch from the Dacian Era. On the other hand, the position of the height, providing a good perspective over the Mureş Valley, was favorable to the function of an observation point.

The materials found there consist (according to the published data, the analysis of the material at the museum and the inventory ledger) of pottery fragments, the great majority of which had been hand-modeled, several iron nails and spikes, one lead fragment, circular in shape, one bronze finger ring and two coins¹⁸. At the same time, the spot has also revealed animal bones and fragments of adobe, some with twig imprints.

⁶ Téglás 1902, 9–10. (During the second half of the nineteenth century such spots/stone houses were located along the railroad, ca. every two kilometers, and must not be mixed up with the actual train stations).

⁷ Glodariu 1974, 269.

⁸ Glodariu 1974, 263.

⁹ Gheorghiu 2005, 30.

¹⁰ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 65, fig. 1.

¹¹ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 65–73.

¹² Mărghitan 1970, 16–17; Mărghitan 1978, 26–30.

¹³ Glodariu, 1983, 87–88.

¹⁴ Gheorghiu 2005, 31.

¹⁵ We mention a small error – part of the material published in 1966 as having been found on “Cetățeaua” is inventoried as found on the spot of “La Mănăstire”.

¹⁶ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 69–70.

¹⁷ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 69–70.

¹⁸ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 70.

We shall note, from the very beginning, the fact that the pottery material is highly fragmented. In general, the fabric of the hand-modeled pots contains sand, crushed shards, sometimes small pebbles and the firing is not of good quality.

The pots, modeled by hand, are represented by jar-type pot fragments, storage pots, dishes, stemmed cups, cups and mugs.

There are numerous fragments of jug-type pots (Pl. 5/b, c, d, e, f) of various dimensions. The fabric is coarse, contains crushed shards and sand; the firing is especially of the oxidation kind, uneven, the fragments are brick-red or brick-red brown, with traces of secondary firing and there are also several fragments from brownish black containers. The pots also have almost vertical profile or arched walls and flared rim.

The decoration (Pl. 8/b-d, g, i) consists of horizontal and vertical alveoli girdles or rows of alveoli and, for handling, they display knobs of various shapes – round, large in size, in the shape of small flattened cylinders or small prominences on the body of the pots.

Several wall fragments were part of large-size pots, used for storage: their fabric is semi-coarse, with crushed shards, oxidation firing, light brown brick-red color, while the core remained black; one of the fragments displays a small prolonged knob (Pl. 8/1). We shall also mention here two fragments from the rim of a large-size pot – these are for now the only fragments identified from this type of pot: coarse fabric, with crushed shards, pebbles and sand, oxidation firing, brick-red color on the outside and brownish black on the inside.

Archaeologists also discovered pottery fragments from the upper part of the stemmed cups and from certain tureens with relief shoulder and flared rim that, as are similar in shape to the cups of the stemmed cups, can be easily confused with them when the lower part is missing (Pl. 6)¹⁹.

The fragments from the upper part of stemmed cups were part of pots made of semi-fine paste, with both oxidation and reduction firing (in almost equal proportions), with wide or narrow rim, yellowish-brown in color, brownish-black and black, sometimes covered in polished slip. The collected material did not include fragments of fruit bowl legs.

The tureen fragments are made of semi-fine paste, with oxidation firing, brownish brick-red in color.

There are few cup fragments, made of semi-coarse paste, with oxidation firing, brownish brick red and brick red in color (Pl. 5/g).

The few fragments of mugs are made of semi-fine pottery, with finely crushed shards in the paste, reduction firing, gray or brownish black color, some covered with blackish, polished engobe (Pl. 5/a).

Wheel-made pots are represented by very few items. The fragments belong to two storage pots: one from the rim of a large jar made of fine fabric, with oxidation firing, brick-red in color and one from a pot wall. Archaeologists also discovered fragments from the cup of a gray stemmed cup: fine paste, reduction firing, of good-quality, gray in color; on the walls it displays traces of repair (Pl. 7/a). Fragments from a tureen (Pl. 7/c) and the rim of a gray pot – probably a mug (Pl. 7/c) were modeled out of fine paste, with reduction firing.

As previously mentioned, specialists also found two coins (drachmas) issued in Apollonia (Pl. 9/a-b)²⁰.

The spot called “La Mănăstire” is located a bit to the north from the previous one and consists of a rather small plateau, artificially leveled. Archaeologists presumably found there the bases of a wall that enclosed an oval, irregular area measuring 37 m in length and 22 m in width. The wall was made of local, uncut stones connected with soil and measured 1.50 m in thickness (maximum preserved height: 0.80–1.00 m)²¹. A large quantity of burnt adobe mixed with ash was discovered near the wall (this layer extended 6–7 m from the wall, becoming thinner towards the inside) and archaeologists presumed that it came from the wooden supra structure of the wall²². Inside the fortified area, archaeologists discovered “traces of habitation hearths”²³. At least three such structures were found, since

¹⁹ Pupeză 2010, 138.

²⁰ The coins were determined by Dr. Raoul Şeptilici, in 2013; Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 70; we presume that these are the coins mentioned in I. Glodariu 1983 and G. Gheorghiu 2005 as found on the spot of “La Mănăstire”.

²¹ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 65–66.

²² Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 67.

²³ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 67.

the inventory ledger mentions, regarding the place of discovery of some items, “the western side – the third hearth”. In this context, we also mention the existence of a “layer of ash” on the western side of the researched area.

The great majority of ceramic pots were modeled by hand, in various shapes: jars of various dimensions, storage pots, stemmed cups, tureens, cups and mugs.

Numerous fragments belong to cooking pots and food storage wares. The jars are of different sizes, with almost vertical profile but also with rounded profile and flared rim (Pl. 2, 4/b). The fabric is coarse and semi-coarse, with crushed shards, pebbles and sand in the composition, with oxidation firing, in the majority of the cases, the pots being brick-red in color, brownish brick-red, yellowish brick-red, with traces of secondary firing; the area also revealed a few examples of reduction firing pots, black in color. The decoration (Pl. 2/a, c, h; Pl. 8/e, f, h, j) consists of alveoli girdles, placed also close to the rim; for better handling the potters had added round or conical knobs, knobs with alveoli on them; sometimes the knobs are associated with an alveoli girdle.

Archaeologists have also discovered numerous fragments from the stemmed cups and several fragments of legs/stems of stemmed cups (Pl. 3/a, c, d, f, g-i). The paste is semi-fine, with fine crushed shards and sand, with oxidation firing in the majority of the cases, brownish brick-red and yellowish brick-red in color; few fragments belong to pots with reduction firing, as they are gray-black in color.

There are also fragments of tureens with relief shoulder and flared rim, semi-fine paste, with crushed shards and sand, oxidation firing, brownish brick-red and yellowish-brown in color (Pl. 3/b, e).

Mug fragments consist of handles from items with heightened handle and prominences on the handle’s upper part, one mug rim fragment and fragments of a bitronconic pot with heightened handle, with a prominence in the upper part, made of semi-fine paste, with oxidation firing, brownish in color (Pl. 4/a, g); a single handle fragment belongs to an item with reduction firing, dark gray in color.

There are also a few fragments of cups (Pl. 4/c, d, f) – handles and wall fragments, made of coarse paste, with pebbles and crushed shards, oxidation firing, brick-red and brownish in color, with traces of secondary firing and notched decoration on the rim.

The wheel-made vessels are represented by: ceramic pottery fragments from two storage vessels (Pl. 7/d-f) – fragments of the rim and the ring-base, semi-fine paste, reduction firing, gray in color (probably a mug).

A reel, also made of clay, was discovered (length: 4 cm, diameter: 3 cm).

Several metal objects were also found on the spot: one nail, the blade of an iron knife with the tip broken and two bronze rings. The published study also mentions an axe found in the western part of the fortification²⁴; on the other hand, the inventory ledger records an axe found in Câmpuri Surduc, with the mention that it ended up in the museum’s collection through an acquisition²⁵. This axe (Pl. 9/c) is massive, has a prolonged body, curved towards the shaft, with a tall and very strong edge (maximum length: 21.5 cm, maximum blade width: 6 cm). It can be included in a type represented by few items and a good analogy is an axe discovered in Grădiștea Muncelului²⁶.

To these objects one can add animal bones and adobe fragments.

If in the first publications²⁷ one can note that, on the basis of the analysis of the material, it suggests that habitation on the two excavated places ended during the first century B.C. and the authors even attempted to connect it to presumed acts of violence that also affected this region after Burebista’s death²⁸, in the later publication Liviu Mărghitan already searched for arguments supporting the dating of the small fortification on the spot of “Cetățeaua” that would include the first century A.D., presuming that a fortification was built on this spot “in the context in which a network of observation points along the course of the Mureș was initiated and built” after habitation ceased on “La Mănăstire” in the first century B.C.²⁹. Then, referring to the fortification of the spot of “La Mănăstire”, Ioan Glodariu and Gabriela Gheorghiu claim that its abandonment during the first century A.D. is inexplicable during a period when “vast fortification works were performed in order to consolidate the

²⁴ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 67.

²⁵ Inventory number: 19958.

²⁶ Glodariu, Iaroslavschi 1979, 78–79, fig. 39/15.

²⁷ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 70–72; Mărghitan 1970, 17.

²⁸ Valea, Mărghitan 1966, 72.

²⁹ Mărghitan 1978, 29–30.

defense of the Dacian Kingdom's capital from various directions. (...) the fortification was destroyed during the years of the Dacian-Roman wars during the beginning of the second century A.D.”³⁰

Analyzing the existing material we can state that habitation on the two spots is contemporary, specifying that the spot of “La Mănăstire” could have been settled a bit earlier than the one of “Cetăţeaua”.

One could date the pottery material from the middle of the second century B.C. until the first century A.D. and there are no materials that can be dated exclusively during the first century A.D. Thus, to the current state of research we believe that the dating of the two sites is to be made during the interval between the middle of the second century B.C. and the first century A.D., without further detailing possible.

Anyway, one must note that Câmpuri Surduc hosts the first Dacian fortification (at least to the level of current research) after exiting the narrow area of the Tătăreşti – Zam Gorge (Pl. 1). There are few archaeological discoveries that can be dated to the Dacian Era in this area (in the micro-region until Deva – Şoimuş) and consist only of two fortified points (in Câmpuri Surduc and Bretea Mureşeană) and coin hoards / the discovery of a few coins presumably part of a larger hoard. One can also add a small jar-type pot with knobs, modeled by hand and a spindle weight, discovered in the riverbed of Mureş River, in the area of the settlement of Zam³¹.

Dacian vestiges were discovered in Bretea Mureşeană, on Măgura Hill, in a prominent location, on the right bank of the Mureş River, at the entrance to the Brănişca Gorge. The existence of a possible fortification is also presumed there³².

An interesting discovery is a coin hoard on the territory of the Tisa village, right in the gorge area of the Mureş River (the Zam – Tătăreşti Gorge). It was probably discovered in 1872, hidden in a ceramic vessel and includes 50 Thasos tetra drachmas, 2 imitations of Thasos tetradrachmas, 19 drachmas issued in Apollonia, 32 (or 37) drachmas issued in Dyrrhachium, 833 (or 837) Roman republican denarii and 13 (or 11) imperial denarii – the last coin was issued in 229 A.D. (under emperor Severus Alexander)³³. Analyzing the structure of the hoard, the date when the coins were issued (according to the author the oldest item was issued in 219 B.C.) and the items state of preservation, Iudita Winkler noted that several stages of treasury making can be identified and that the entire lot was hidden shortly after 229 A.D.³⁴. We mentioned this data despite the fact that the hoard is dated later than the period under discussion here because, due to the coin hoard, the village of Tisza is included in several works among the settlements with discoveries from the Dacian Era in this micro-region. Even if a large part of the coins was accumulated during an earlier period, the hoard was buried during the first half of the third century A.D.

A hoard consisting of coins issued in Dyrrhachium was discovered in Câmpuri de Sus (commune of Gurasada) – a settlement located right north of Câmpuri Surduc³⁵. Another hoard, consisting of approximately 300 Dacian coins of the Hunedoara type and traces of a possible settlement was discovered in Răduleşti (commune of Dobra)³⁶, 13 drachmas issued in Dyrrhachium and Apollonia were found in Bejan (commune of Şoimuş)³⁷ and a Hunedoara-Răduleşti type coin was signaled in Cârjiţi (commune of Cârjiţi)³⁸ (Pl. 1/b).

The discoveries become more numerous and diverse starting with the Şoimuş – Deva area (and eastwards of it), a fact that should not surprise since it is the place where Mureş Valley becomes wider (after the Brănişca Gorge). Furthermore, the area was considered “the granary of this region”, but few rural settlements were known until recently³⁹. Preventive archaeological researches performed

³⁰ Glodariu 1983, 88; Gheorghiu 2005, 31.

³¹ Gheorghiu 2005, 50.

³² Mărghitan 1970, 15–16; Glodariu 1983, 56; Gheorghiu 2005, 27.

³³ Winkler 1970, 27–42 (Iudita Winkler noted the differences between the number of coins by comparing those recorded in the manuscript volume „Monetary Hoards” of the Numismatic cabinet in Budapest and the coins published until 1970, when she published the hoard determining the type and chronology of the coins).

³⁴ Winkler 1970, 39–41.

³⁵ Gheorghiu 2005, 30.

³⁶ Mărghitan 1970, 17; Gheorghiu 2005, 44.

³⁷ Gheorghiu 2005, 26.

³⁸ Gheorghiu 2005, 31.

³⁹ Gheorghiu 2005, 220–221.

in 2011 in Hunedoara County along the “Deva – Orăștie detour road” have led to the discovery of traces of Dacian settlements on the first terrace of the Mureș River or even in the river’s meadow; for example, only in the confluence area between Strei and Mureș one can mention the sites from: Șoimuș – spot “Lângă sat”⁴⁰ and Șoimuș 1 – Avicola⁴¹, in Uroi-pod⁴²; to these one can add the discoveries made in the last years in Măgura Uroiului⁴³. Even more, in Deva (where numerous Dacian Era discoveries were known)⁴⁴, other recent archaeological researchers complete the information on the discoveries in the area of this settlement: Dacian pottery fragments, modeled both by hand and on the potters’ wheel, were discovered on the plateau of “Dealului Cetății” during researches of Enclosure I of the medieval fortification⁴⁵ and three complexes that contained rich Dacian-type ceramic materials were investigated in the city’s Central Park, by the feet of the fortification⁴⁶.

Returning to the discoveries made in the Mureș Corridor under discussion here, one cannot but note the reduced quantity of information available on the occupation of the area between the 2nd century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. (this might be a stage of research, considering that systematic researches, restricted anyway, were only made in Câmpuri Surduc): there are a couple of monetary discoveries dated especially to the 1st century B.C. in two certain places occupied in the middle of the 2nd century B.C. – 1st century B.C. in Câmpuri Surduc, discoveries of ceramic materials in Zam (at the entrance point into the gorge), a possible fortification and Dacian ceramic material on Măgura Hill, at the entrance into the Brănișca Gorge. As previously indicated, the number of discoveries from this period increases right after the exit upstream from the Brănișca Gorge, on both banks of the Mureș River (see the discoveries in Deva and Șoimuș).

At the same time, in Câmpuri Surduc one must note the strategic place occupied by the sites with Dacian materials, allowing good visibility until the exit / entrance into the Tătărești – Zam Gorge (towards the west) – the passage place from Banat / Pannonia towards Transylvania.

Taking this fact into account, it is possible that the place was occupied until the wars from the beginning of the 2nd century A.D. – though the material known so far is dated to the second half of the 2nd century B.C. – 1st century A.D. – as it is difficult to understand why one of the most important entrance corridors into the south-western part of Transylvania would not have been fortified – or remained undefended precisely in the eve of the Dacian-Roman Wars.

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⁴² Băeștean 2013, 241–258.

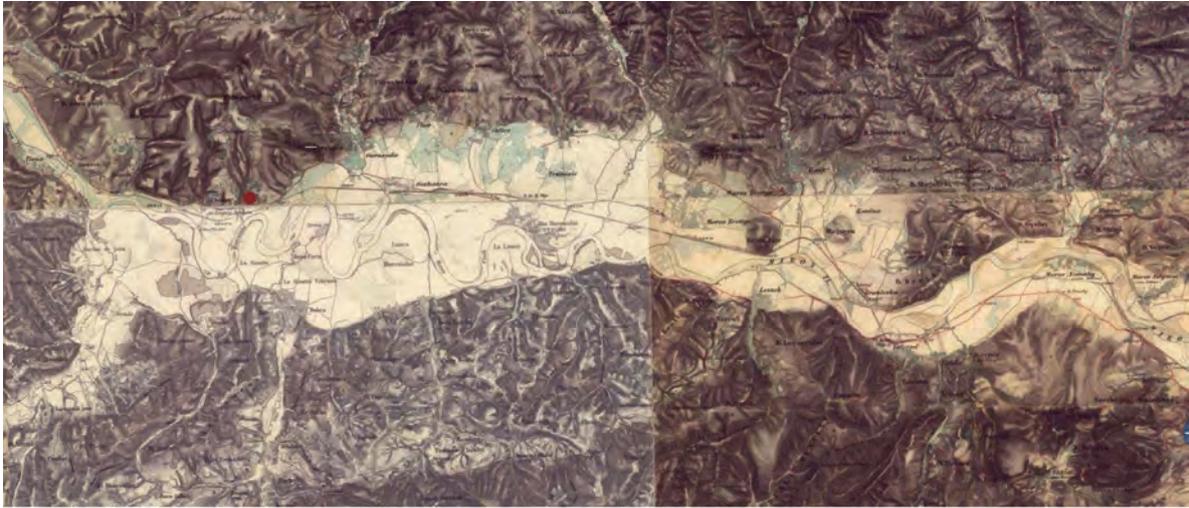
⁴³ Băeștean et al. 2013, 113, nr. 55.

⁴⁴ Gheorghiu 2005, 36–37.

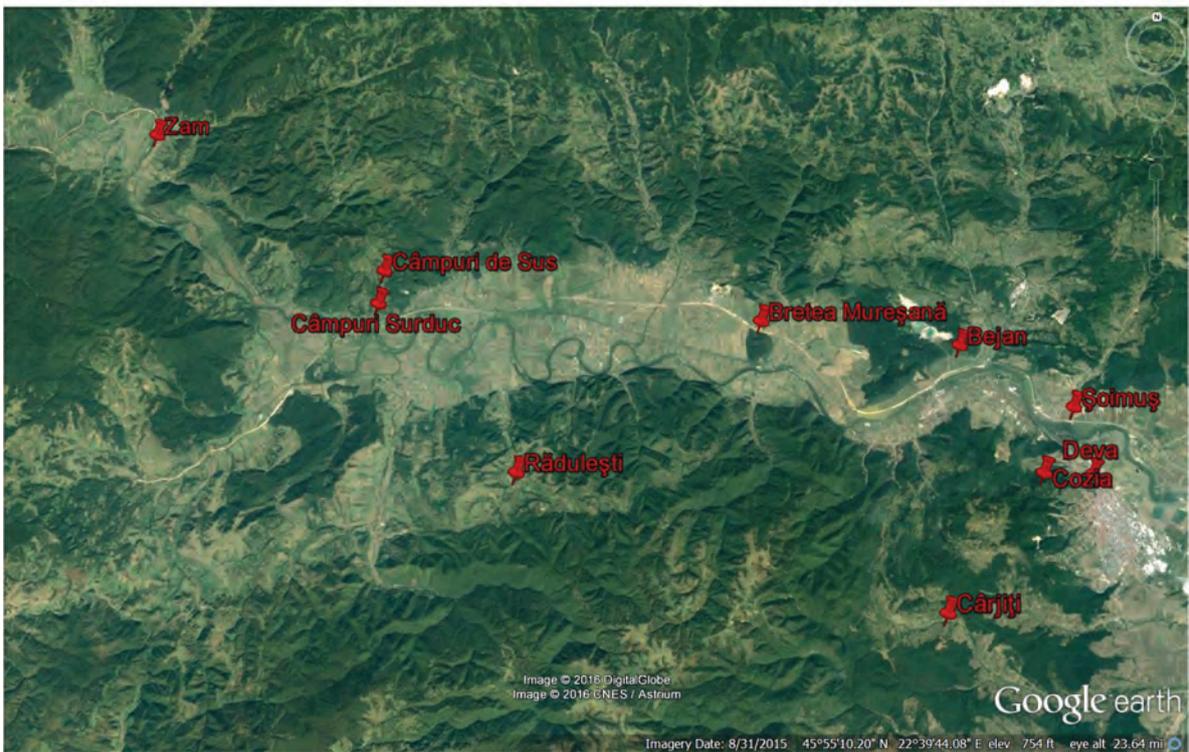
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a



b

Plate 1. a. Câmpuri Surduc in an Austrian map from the 19th Century (processed map after: <http://mapire.eu/hu/map/collection/secondsurvey>); b. Câmpuri Surduc in the Mureș Gorge (processed map after: earthgoogle.com).

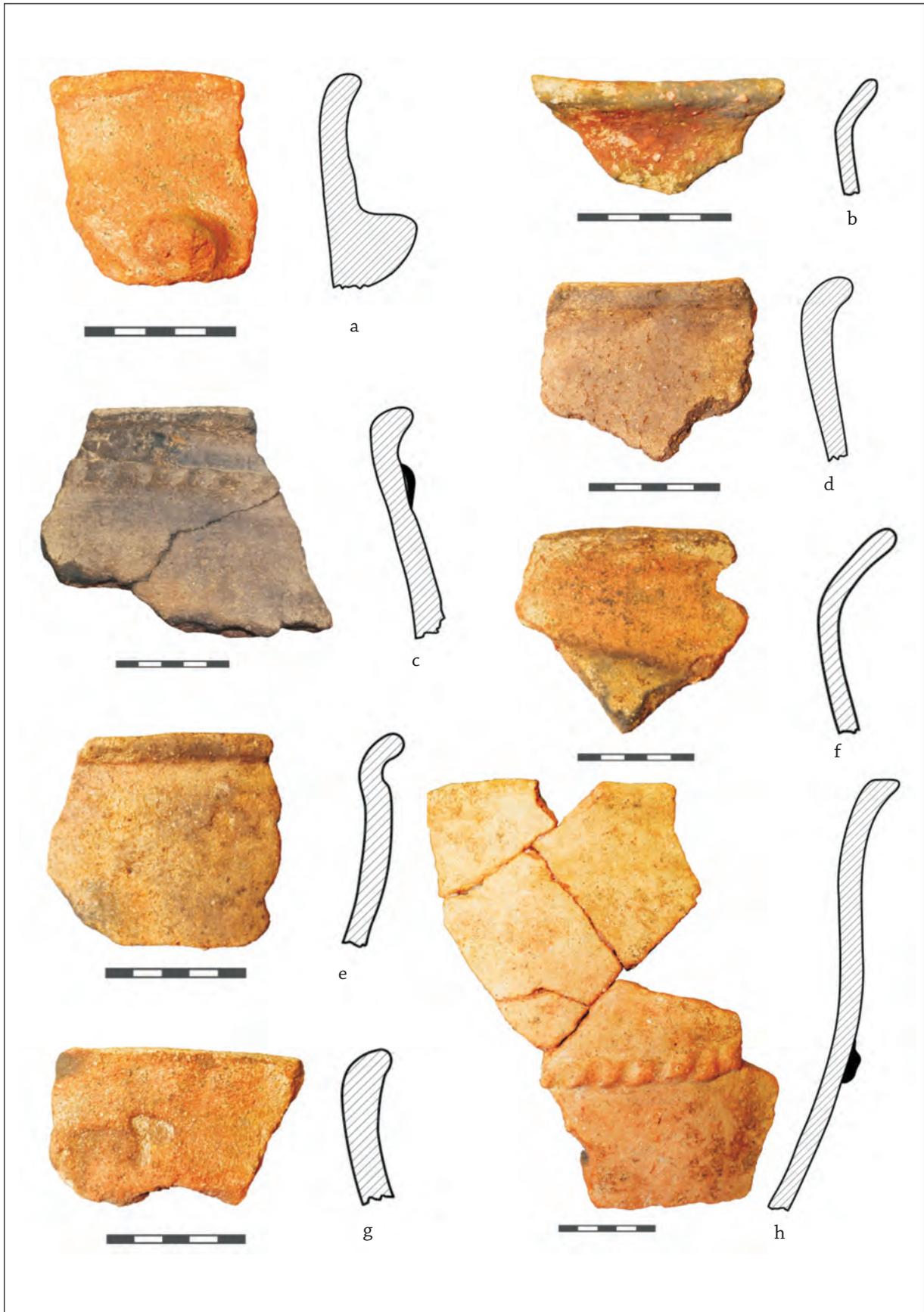


Plate 2. Pottery fragments discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

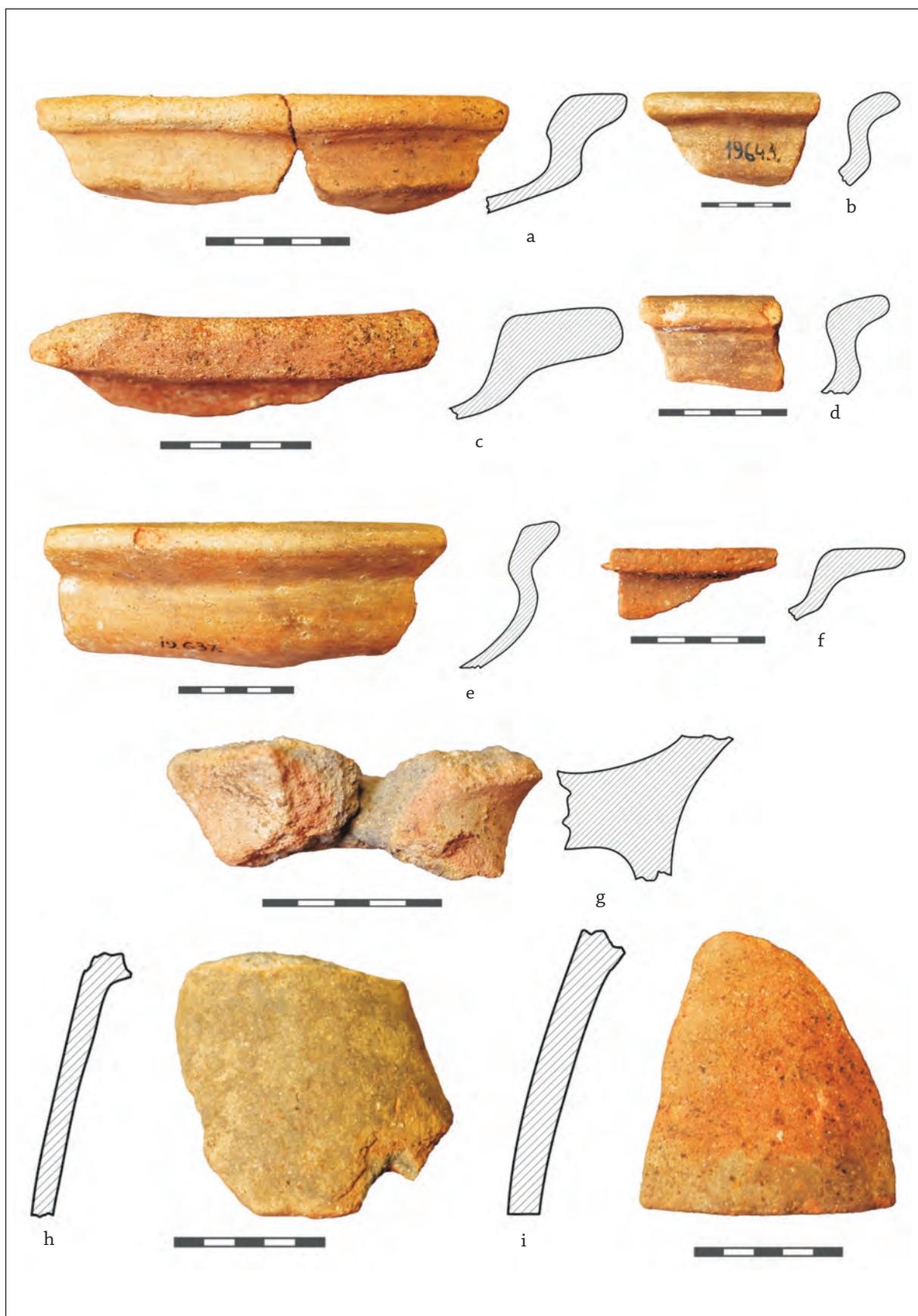


Plate 3. Pottery fragments discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

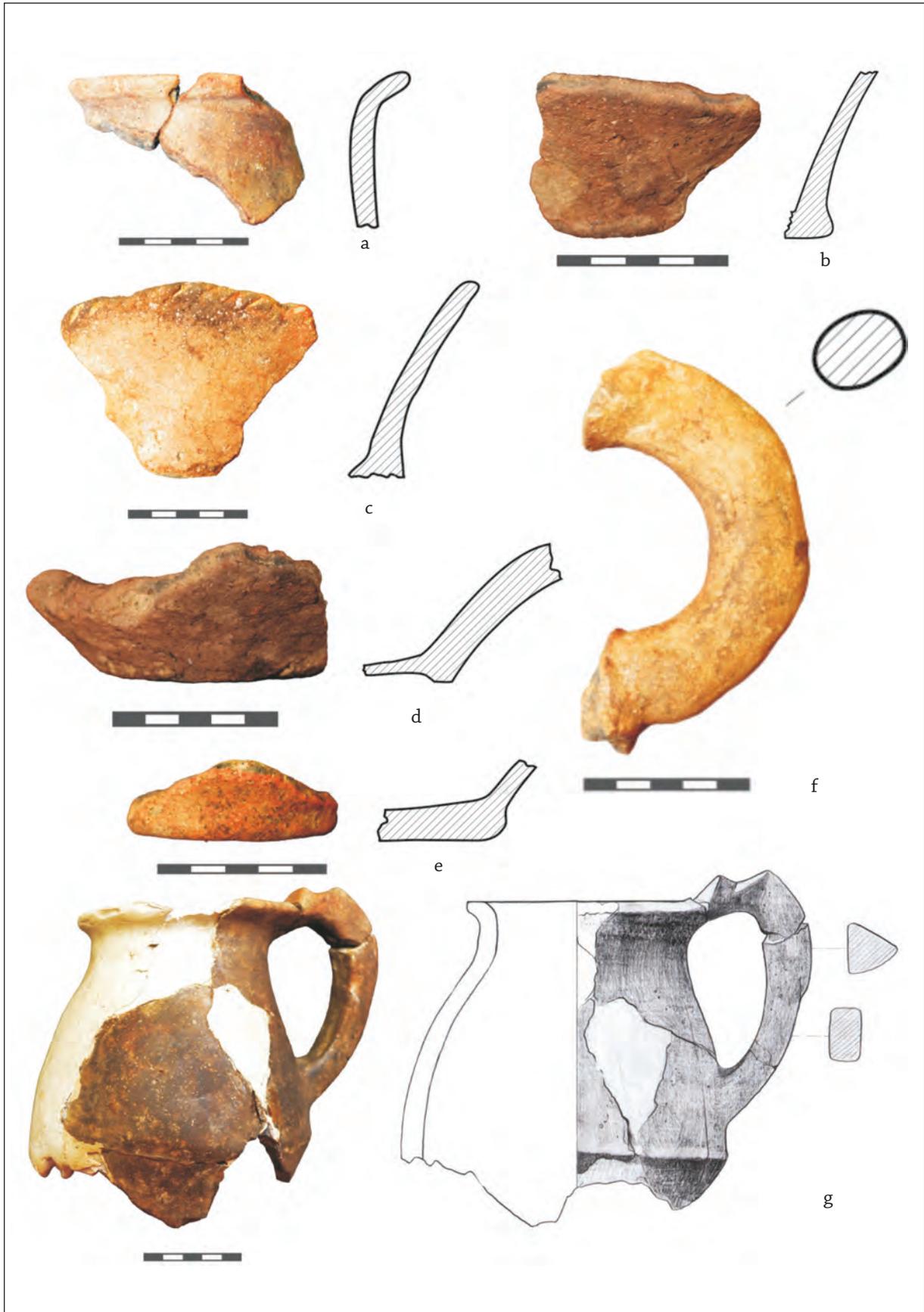


Plate 4. Pottery fragments discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

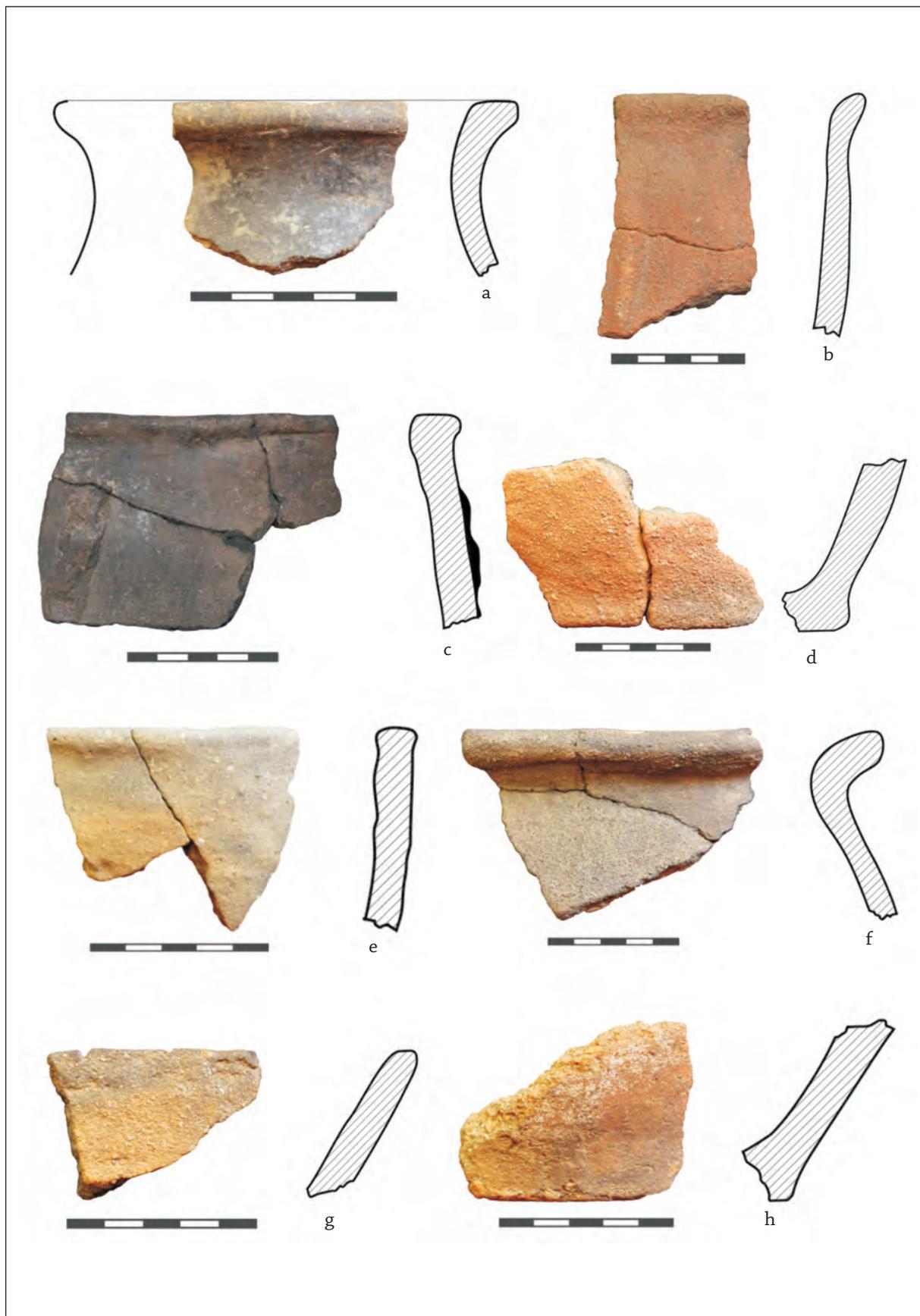


Plate 5. Pottery fragments discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „Cetățeaua”.

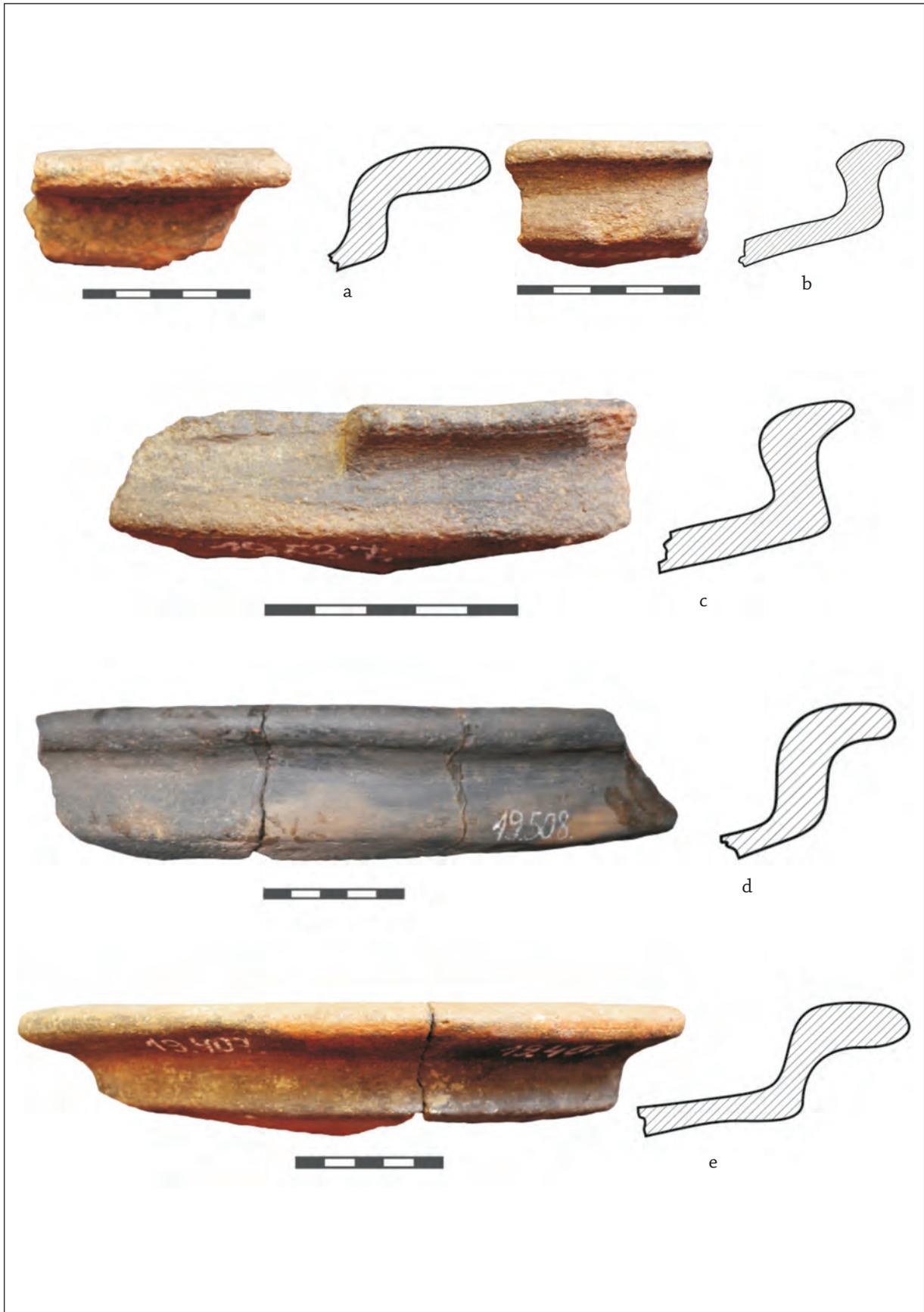


Plate 6. Pottery fragments discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „Cetățeaua”.

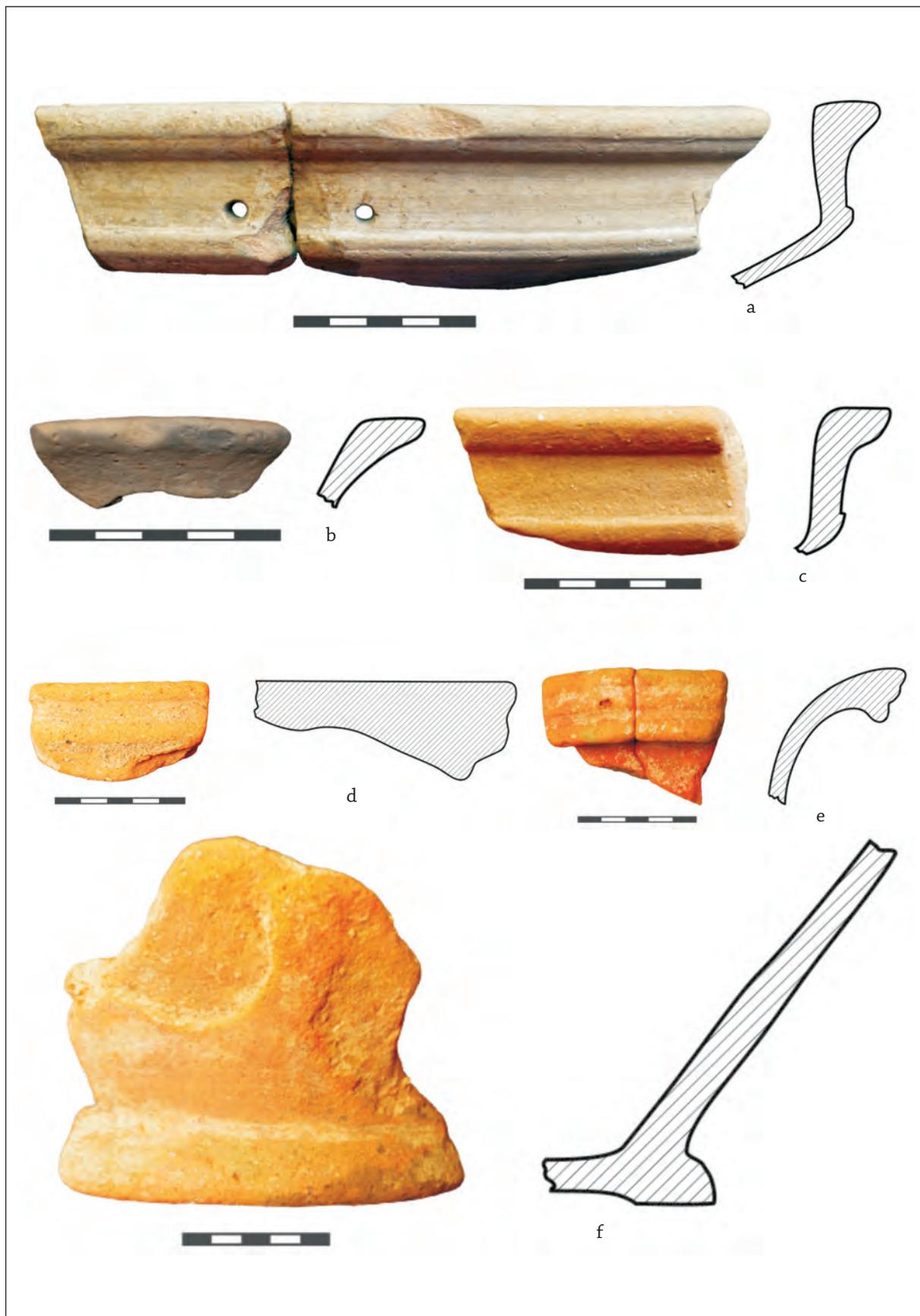


Plate 7. Pottery fragments from wheel-made vessels: a-c. Câmpuri Surduc – „Cetățeaua”; d-f. Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

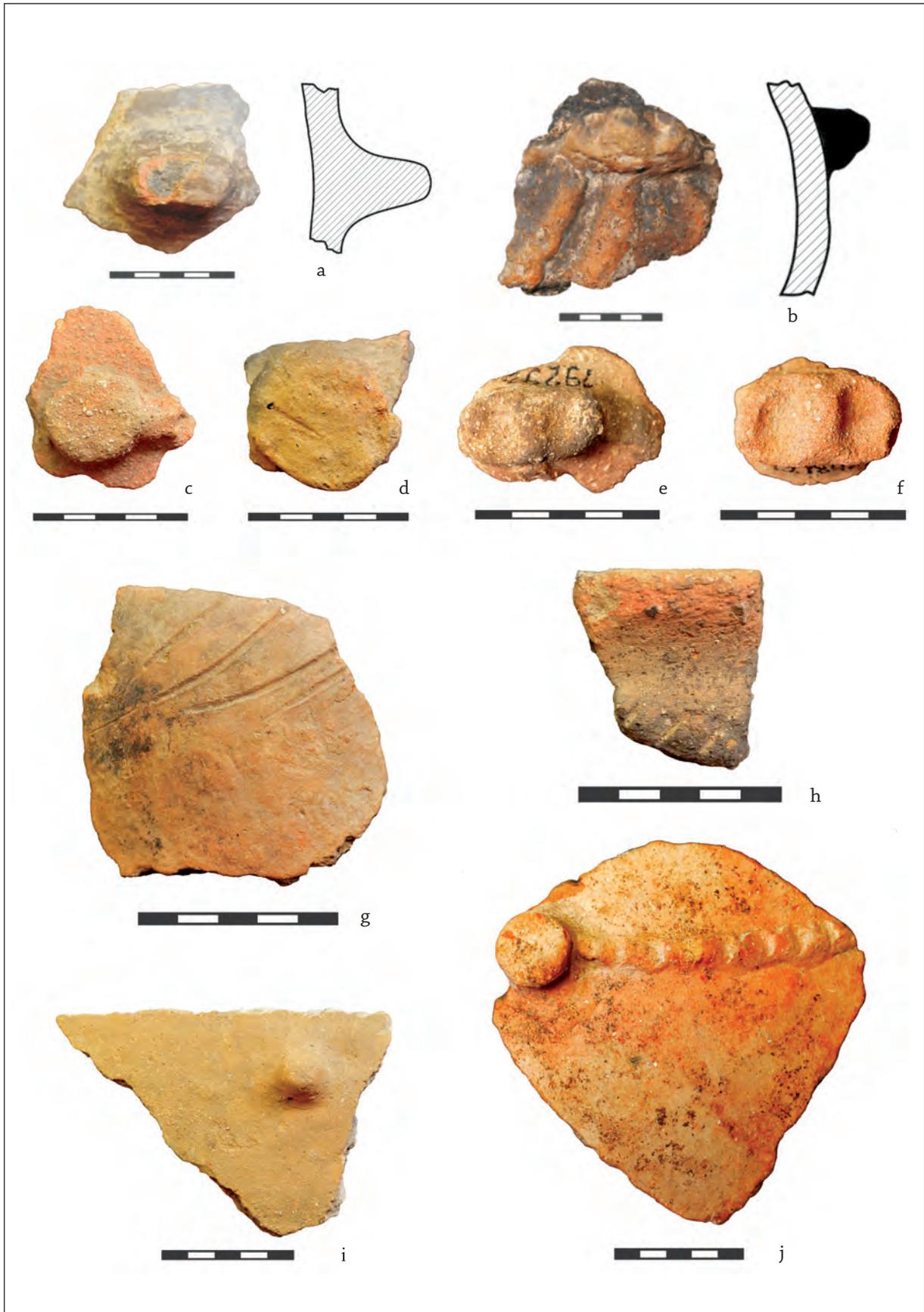


Plate 8. Decoration elements - a. Câmpuri Surduc; b-d, g, i. Câmpuri Surduc – „Cetățeaua”; e, f, h, j. Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

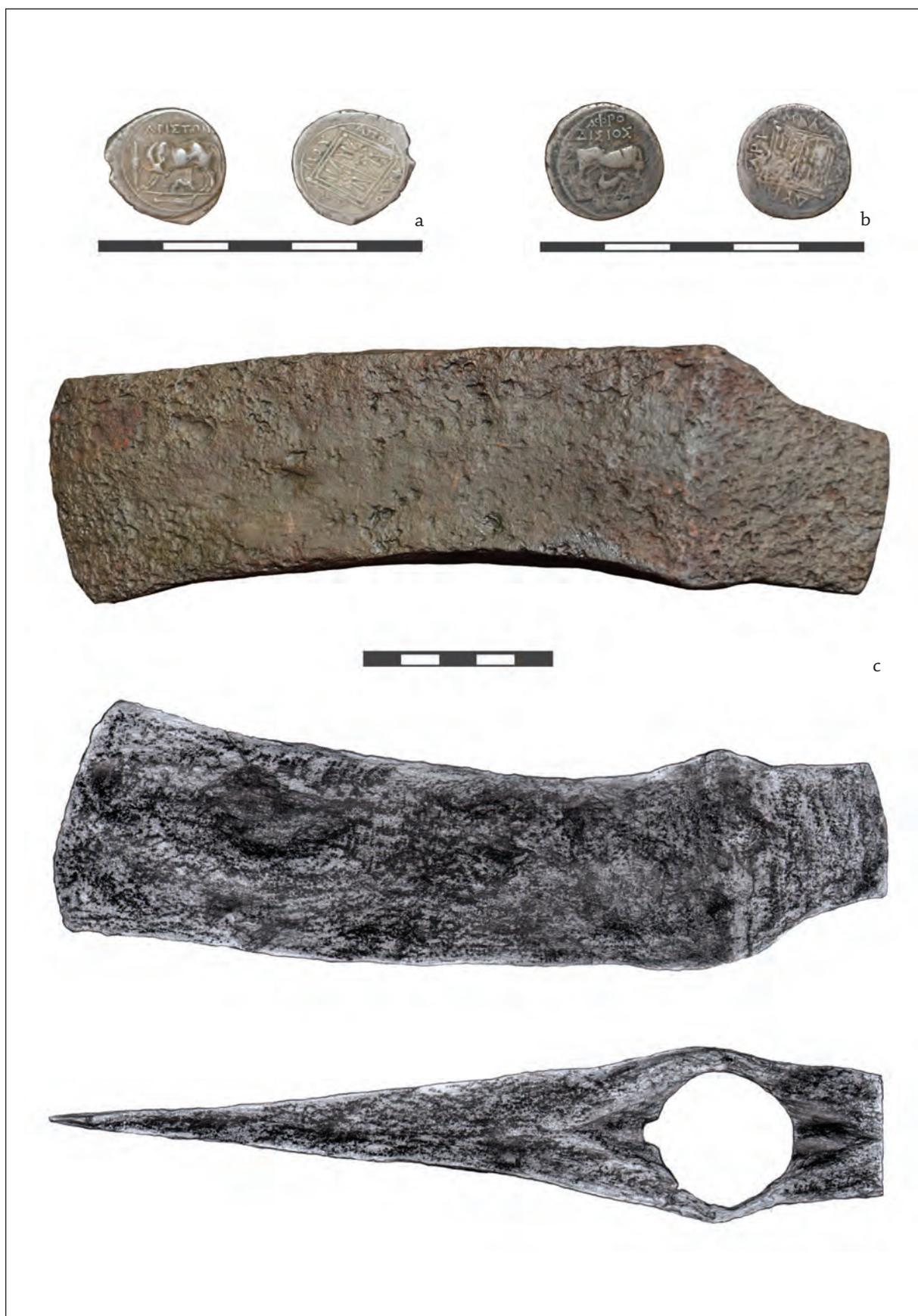


Plate 9. a, b. Coins discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „Cetățeaua”;
c. Axe discovered at Câmpuri Surduc – „La Mănăstire”.

Abbreviations

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

FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă culturală științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA	Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN	Muzeul Național. București.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
PamArch	Památky Archeologické. Praha.
Past and Present	Past and Present. Oxford.
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
Rev. Muz.	Revista Muzeelor, București.
RIR	Revista Istorică Română.
RMM-MIA	Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice și de artă. București.
RMMN	Revista Muzeului Militar Național. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București.
SCN	Studii și Cercetări Numismatice. București.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SIA	Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca.
SIB	Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timișoara.
SKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza.
SMIM	Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. București.
SMMA	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok.
SMMIM	Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. București.
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
StCl	Studii Clasice, București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
StudUnivCib	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu.
StudCom – Vrancea	Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani.
StudŽvest	Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied. Nitra.
Symp. Thrac.	Symposia Thracologica. București.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.

VMÉ
Ziridava
ZM
ZSA

A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava. Arad.
A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője
Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.