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Contents

Tiberius Bader Egon Dörner, Forscher des Großraumes Arad (1925–1993).....	9
Eugen Pădurean He was my “professor”	69
Victor Sava Bodrogheresztúr and Baden Discoveries from Sânpetru German, Arad County.....	73
Xenia Pop Archaeozoological Data Regarding the Osteological Material from the Baden Settlement in Sântana “Cetatea Veche” (Arad County).....	97
Amy Nicodemus, Laura Motta, John M. O’Shea Archaeological Investigations at Pecica “Șanțul Mare” 2013–2014.....	105
Alexandru Berzovan Observations Regarding the Dacian Discoveries made on the site of Zăbrani “La Pârneavă”, Arad County (first-second century A.D.).....	119
Ștefana Cristea “Omnia mutantur, nihil interit.” About a funeral statue from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.....	141
Ioan Oprea New Bone Hairpins Discovered on the Territory of <i>Colonia Aurelia Apulensis</i>	149
Dan Matei The Roman <i>castra</i> from Dacia during the “Military Anarchy” time. II. Their Baths and the Issue of External Dislocations of the Province’s Troops in this Interval*.....	157
Lavinia Grumeza Cloisonné Brooches Discovered in Banat (Beginning of the Second Century A.D. – Last Third of the Third Century A.D.).....	191
Florin Mărginean, Dan Băcueț-Crișan Archaeological Discoveries from the Period of the Dark Millenium in Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic” (Arad County).....	215
Rozália Bajkai The Latest Findings of the Research of Avar Age Settlements in the Region of Hajdúság.....	227
Aurel Dragotă Twisted Wire Bracelets with Looped Ends in the Danube Basin (10 th –11 th Centuries).....	255
Erwin Gáll, Florin Mărginean Șiclău (hung.: Sikló) “Gropoie” (Arad County). A Burial Ground Section from the Mid–10 th Century in the Basin of Lower Crișul Alb (hung.: Fehér Körös).....	265
Dan Băcueț-Crișan Elites, Local Power Centers in the Chronicle of Anonymous and Archaeological Realities in the Area of Meseș Gate around the Year 1000.....	305

Erwin Gáll

The archaeological research state of the 9/10–11th centuries in Moldova (Romania). Some thoughts on
funerary places and stray finds (axes).....313

Silviu Oța

Dress Items found in Fortifications from Banat.....333

Silviu Oța, Liana Oța, Gheorghe Niculescu

Items Discovered during the 1983 Campaign in the Workshop no. 3 from the Fortification of Cladova
(Comm. of Paulis, Arad County).....347

Andrea Demjén, Florin Gogâltan

Archaeological Researches in Gheorgheni (Harghita County) and its surroundings (2009–2013, 2015)....375

Daniela Tănase

Archaeological Researches Performed at Cenad (Timiș County) during the 19th Century and in the
Beginning of the 20th Century.....413

Abbreviations.....435



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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Egon Dörner".

Dress Items found in Fortifications from Banat¹

Silviu Oța

Abstract: Up until now, a relatively high number of fortifications were totally or partially investigated on the territory of Banat (Carașova, Duplija, Vrșac, Divici, Ciacova, Mehadia, Sf. Ladislau, Căpâlnaș, Făget, Ilidia, Șoșdea, Satchinez, Socolari, Svinița, Kovin, Vladimirescu, Cladova, Turnu Ruieni, Bulci, Bocșa, Jdioara, and Berzovia). Unfortunately, the items found during archaeological excavations were only published for few fortifications (Carașova, Duplija, Cladova, Vladimirescu, Vrșac, Sf. Ladislau, Svinița, Jdioara, and Făget).

Only a small number of dress items was discovered, consisting of buckles, appliqués and clouts. Without exception, the dress items, dated to the 13th–17th centuries, were found in fortifications, not in graves.

Keywords: buckle, fortification, medieval, appliqué, Banat.

A relatively large number of fortifications² have been researched so far, partially or almost completely, on the territory of Banat (Carașova³, Duplija⁴, Vrșac⁵, Divici⁶, Ciacova⁷, Mehadia⁸, Sf. Ladislau⁹, Căpâlnaș¹⁰, Făget¹¹, Ilidia¹², Șoșdea¹³, Satchinez¹⁴, Socolari¹⁵, Svinița¹⁶, Kovin¹⁷, Vladimirescu¹⁸, Cladova¹⁹, Turnu Ruieni²⁰, Bulci²¹, Bocșa²², Jdioara²³, and Berzovia²⁴). Unfortunately, exact archaeological data are only available for a limited number among them (Carașova, Duplija, Cladova, Vladimirescu, Vrșac, Sf. Ladislau, Svinița, Jdioara, Făget), i.e. the artifacts discovered there have also been published, even if partially. Usually, one rather knows of documents that attest them and, maybe, a more or less correct ground plan²⁵. One can also

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia. A Romanian variant of this article has been submitted for publication in *Revista de Studii Banatice* from Timișoara.

² I did not take into consideration fortified cities such as Caransebeș or Timișoara, but only the small fortifications.

³ Oța *et al.* 1999, 22–23; Țicu *et al.* 2001, 57–59; Țicu *et al.* 2002, 85–87; El Susi 2002–2003 (2004), 285–297; Rusu 2005, 507–508; Oța *et al.* 2011, 83–113; Oța, Oța 2008, 183–221; Oța, Oța 2009, 193–201; Oța, Oța 2006, 3–13; Oța, Oța 2011a, 159–181; Oța, Oța 2011b, 109–115; Oța, Oța 2012, 47–59; Țicu 2009, 66–68.

⁴ Janković, Radičević 2005, 275–285; Radičević 2012, 85–88, 218.

⁵ Petrović 1976, 53–62; Brmbolić 2009; Țicu 2009, 51–53, 102–104; Manojlović Nikolić, Brmbolić 2012, 95–104.

⁶ Rusu 2005, 549.

⁷ Secară 1971, 157–172; Rădulescu, Pinca 2002, 325–326; Țicu 2009, 42–44.

⁸ Secară 1975, 167–184; Rusu 2005, 511; Rusu 2005, 525; Țicu 2009, 46–48, 93–94.

⁹ Matei, Uzum 1973, 141–155; Rusu 2005, 513–514; Țicu 2009, 104–105.

¹⁰ Crișan 1979, 197–198; Rusu 2005, 547.

¹¹ Popa *et al.* 1991, 23–38; Țicu 2009, 72–73.

¹² Țicu 1987, 327, 330; Uzum 1989, 42, 43; Țicu 1996b, 77–82; Rusu 2005, 521–522; Țicu 2009, 44–46.

¹³ Țicu 2003, 351–352, 373, Fig. 16; Rusu 2005, 558–559.

¹⁴ Rusu 2005, 557.

¹⁵ Țicu 1987, 335; Rusu 2005, 522, 534; Țicu 2009, 75–76.

¹⁶ Corvătescu, Rădulescu 1979, 169–182; Rusu 2005, 535; Țicu 2009, 48–50, 99–100.

¹⁷ Țicu 2009, 91.

¹⁸ Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–56; Barbu 1979, 165–178.

¹⁹ Boroneanț, Hurezan 1987a, 67–74; Boroneanț, Hurezan 1987b, 75–84; Rusu 2005, 548.

²⁰ Secară 1975, 303–308; Rusu 2005, 540; Țicu 2009, 50–51.

²¹ Rusu 2005, 54.

²² Țicu 1990, 355–369; Țicu 1996a, 21–36; Țicu 1998, 209–210; Țicu 2009, 69–71.

²³ Bejan 1979, 199–206; Bejan 2006, 33–40, 222, Pl. X, 223, Pl. XI; Rusu 2005, 522; Țicu 2009, 76–77. I thank Mr. A. Bejan for the information. No buckles have been found yet here.

²⁴ Țicu 2003, 349.

²⁵ Partial or full ground plans have been published so far for the fortifications in Carașova, Duplija, Vrșac, Ceacova, Mehadia, Sf. Ladislau, or Bolasabon (Sfântu Lazăr), Căpâlnaș, Ilidia-Oblița, Socolari, Svinița, Bocșa, Sapaja, Novo Miloșevo, Jdioara, the keep in Turnu Ruieni and a sketch of the keep in Reșița-Ogășele. See also Trăpcea 1969, Matei 1982, Rusu 2005, Țicu 2009.

add other fortifications known rather from the research of the written records, but they fall beyond the scope of the present study²⁶.

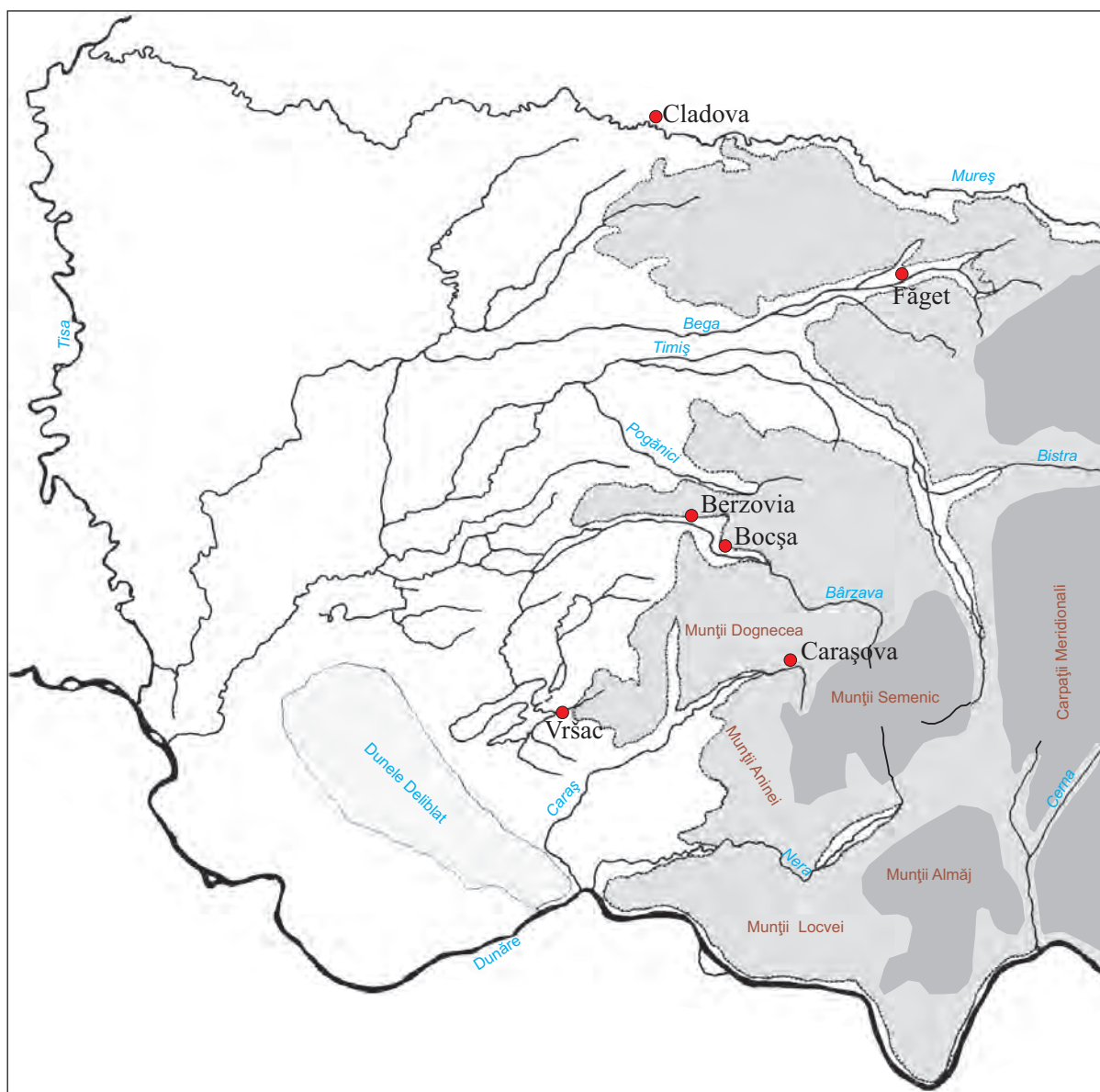


Fig. 1. Clothing accessories discovered in Medieval Fortresses from Banat region.

Artifacts found in archaeologically researched fortifications have only been published sporadically. At the present stage of research one knows extremely little about them. The lack of publications is unfortunately a drawback in the understanding of the daily activities that took place inside the fortifications, the time when their different structures have been built (as one must understand that very few fortifications have been fully constructed in a single stage), the destructions they have suffered, and, when such is the case, their causes. I have only mentioned some minimal requirements that should be met in the publication of a fortification and archaeologists should not limit their work to finding historical data (anyway brief on the fortifications from Banat), localizing the fortification, and maybe publishing some surveys and a set of photographs that are, in many cases, not very rich in detail²⁷. Maybe, as it has been suggested lately, one should also analyze the daily life of people

²⁶ See Trăpcea 1969, Rusu 2005, Rusu 1980 or Matei 1979.

²⁷ One can note, at a first glance, that almost nothing is known on the location spots of the fortifications, the structure of the relief forms on which they were built, their access ways, the material from which the fortifications have been built, where it was brought from, how the walls were placed on the rock (see a fragment in the third precinct in Carașova or the tower no. 2; Oța, Oța 2008, 212, Pl. 5/D and 214, Pl. 7/A), or in other cases the foundations. There is also a

who lived inside the fortifications and “the life” of the artifacts found there²⁸. From this perspective, new data, many of it extremely important, can be certainly brought forwards on the items, from their manufacture, use, and final discarding²⁹. Obviously, such things must not be taken to extremes, as there is the risk of knowing everything about nothing. Unfortunately, the lack of publications of discovered items has left an important void in the knowledge of the “life” of these items and, implicitly, on a wider scale, of the material culture of life inside the fortifications or even of those who have attacked one fortification or the other in the course of time.

The archaeological research of the fortifications from Banat has led to the discovery of several dress accessories (Fig. 1). The present study aims at starting with the mapping of the spots where dress accessories have been found outside of funerary complexes³⁰. I also aim at including in the academic circuit several items that have remained unknown so far, such as for example those discovered in Cladova “Dealul Carierei” or Bocșa. In the other cases, the items have already been published before.

In the case of available dress accessories, one can say that they probably belonged to those who lived inside the fortifications. Only in Cladova, where the items were found in a workshop, one has a more difficult job in deciding if they were finished products of the master working in that workshop, if he wore them himself or if they ended up there in order to be reprocessed or maybe repaired. Some examples suggest that these latter two options were likely, as the buckle was broken.

Catalogue of discoveries

1. *Berzovia* (commune of Berzovia, Caraș-Severin County)

Observations: A medieval dwelling was researched inside the fortification on the spot of Pătruieni (rather a noble court or a wood-and-earth fortification)³¹; the dwelling can be dated to the fourteenth century. Several iron buckles have been recovered but their description is missing.

1. Double buckle (?). (Pl. 1/1).
2. Oval buckle (Pl. 1/2).
3. Circular buckle (Pl. 1/3). The bar is circular in section. The pin is rectangular in section.
4. Half-circular buckle (Pl. 1/4). The pin is missing. The bar is circular in section.
5. Rectangular buckle, with rounded corners (Pl. 1/5). It is rectangular in section.
6. Rectangular buckle (Pl. 1/6). The bar that supports the pin is circular in section. The opposite bar is half-circular.
7. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/1).
8. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/2).
9. Buckle pin (Pl. 2/3).
10. Trapeze-shaped buckle (Pl. 2/4). It has three parallel bars. The pin was attached to the central bar.
11. Rectangular buckle (Pl. 2/5). It probably had three parallel bars, but the middle one and the pin are missing.

Bibliography: Țeicu 1998, 122–123, 263, Fig. 101/1–11, 267; Țeicu 2003, 349–350; Rusu 2005, 545.

lack of analysis of the mortars employed (such an analysis was only performed for Carașova, even if not all possible data could be extracted) and of the architectural characteristics. The building differences among the fortifications or the possible similarities are also missing. Profiles and stratigraphy are abandoned in favor of the emptying of the presumed rooms (sometimes illusory, caused by topographic surveys without a previous archaeological research). The stratigraphic relations among the building elements are almost completely missing from the existing publications (with the exception of the fortifications in Vrșac, Carașova, Svinița, Sf. Ladislau). One notes, on the other hand, an irreversible destruction of the stratigraphic relations that could have led to the understating of the succession of the habitation and building phases.

²⁸ Dragoman 2012, 207–213.

²⁹ Unfortunately, these studies of objects remain, in the current conditions, rather on the level of ideals, as archaeologists often find destroyed sites and find it impossible to perform chemical analyses on the items and to compare them with others in the close proximity or with sources of metal in those respective areas, if such existed and have been exploited. One can add the fact that many items can be recovered from sites very far apart, possible from different historical eras, that had been brought together in order to be reused and reprocessed (see the case of the workshop from Cladova).

³⁰ One must state that funerary complexes have been found in or near several fortifications. Item from such contexts are not taken into consideration here, as they are the topic of funerary archaeology. Examples of the sort are the fortifications in Ilidia “Cetate” and Vladimirescu, the tombs from the fortification in Cladova “Dealul Carierei”, Vrșac or Duplija “Grad”.

³¹ D. Țeicu does not include it among the fortification from Banat in his volume published in 2009.

2. *Bocșa* (city, Caraș-Severin County)

Observations: 1. The buckle was found by chance in 2012³², behind the keep, on an agglomeration of rocks (Pl. 3/1). It is made of forged iron. It is rectangular, with rounded corners. The tip of the tongue is broken. Dimensions: 65.3 mm × 64.6 mm thickness = 5.3 mm L tongue = 56 mm, l = 8.2 mm (maximum).

Bibliography: previously unpublished.

3. *Carașova* (commune of Carașova, Caraș-Severin County)³³

Observations: The items were discovered during the researches performed in 1998–2001.

1. Buckle (Pl. 3/3), made of iron, manufactured through forging. It is rectangular in section. The long sides are parallel and the short ones are half-circular. L = 75 mm, l = 30.2 mm, thickness = 4–5.6 mm, L pin = 37 mm, pin thickness = 3 mm, l pin = 5.6 mm.

2. Buckle (Pl. 3/2), made of iron, manufactured through hammering. It is rectangular in section, with two inwards projections, on the bar that once supported the pin (currently lost). The front size is arched. The item is partially broken and bent and the pin is missing. L = 73.4 mm, l = 57 mm.

3. Ring fragment (Pl. 3/4), made of forged iron (60% of the item has been preserved). It is irregular in section, round but also rectangular. One cannot exclude the possibility that it was once part of a small buckle, as the thickening of one end could suggest the tongue of a buckle. D = 23.3 mm, D ring = 3.3 mm.

4. Clout (?) (Pl. 6/6), made of forged iron. It consists of a bar, rectangular in section, slightly bent, and another bar fixed to it, that forms a loop. At the opposite end, the two bars are broken. L = 57.3 mm, l through the center = 31.8 mm, bar thickness = 4.8 × 5.4 mm. Found in tower no. 1.

5. Clout (Pl. 6/1), made of iron, manufactured through hammering. The item has been broken. On the upper side one can still see a fragment from a nail that used to fix the boot's heel. L = 69.3 mm, l max. = 10.3 mm. Found inside the first fortification.

6. Appliqué (?) (Pl. 5/7), made copper alloy foil, wavy, perforated at both ends. One end is half-circular and the opposite end is finial-shaped. L = 51.7 mm, l = 7.5 mm, thickness = 0.3 mm.

7. Object fragment (Pl. 5/5), made of copper alloy. L = 14.3 mm, l = 14.8 mm, thickness = 0.9–1.3 mm. S. 8/2000.

8. Appliqué fragment (Pl. 5/6), made of copper alloy. L = 14.3 mm, l = 14.8 mm, thickness = 0.9–1.3 mm. S. 8/2000.

Bibliography: Oța, Oța, Georgescu, Popa 2010, 94, 96, 107, Pl. X/1–5, 110, Pl. XIII/4, 111, Pl. XIV/1, 2.

4. *Cladova* (commune of Păuliș, Arad County)

Observations: Most of the items were found in a workshop (no. 3, researched in 1983) discovered inside the fortification of Cladova and located north of the church. The only data available on another item is that it was found in 1980 in square no. IV.

1. Iron buckle, rectangular, partially preserved (Pl. 4/2), discovered in 1983, S. VII, squares 34–36, –0.70 m. Dimensions: 27.8 × 28.2 mm; thickness = 4.3 mm.

2. Iron buckle, lozenge-shaped, partially preserved (Pl. 4/4), discovered in 1983, S. VII, squares 35–36, case A, –1.00 m. Dimensions: 56.7 × 63.9 mm; thickness = 3.5 mm.

3. Iron buckle (Pl. 4/3) discovered in 1980, C. IV, –0.10 m. Dimensions: 47.3 × 45.3 mm thickness = 4.4 mm.

4. Circular iron buckle or hanger-? (Pl. 4/5) discovered in 1983, S. VII, in the dwelling –workshop. Diameter = 34.9 mm; bar thickness = 6.7 mm

5. Iron buckle (Pl. 4/1) discovered in 1983, S. VII, squares 34–36, –0.70 m. Dimensions: 45.9 × 45 mm; thickness = 5.2 mm

6. Appliqué fragment (Pl. 4/8) discovered in 1983, in squares 34–36.

Bibliography: previously unpublished³⁴.

³² The item was donated to the MNIR by Dr. Cătălin Firca.

³³ These descriptions follow, partially or fully, the study published in 2011 in *Materiale VII*.

³⁴ I thank Mr. Vasile Boroneanț for the novel material that he has provided for publication.

5. *Făget* (city, Timiș County)

Observations: From the fortification archaeologists have also recovered three iron clouts (Pl. 6/3–5) that can be dated to the sixteenth-seventeenth century.

Bibliography: Popa, Căpățînă, Rădulescu, Tomoni 1991, 35, Fig. 5/11, 17, 26, 36.

6. *Vršac* (city, opšt. Vršac)

Observations: The buckles and appliqués have been attributed chronologically to the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, on the basis of their stratigraphy.

1. Belt buckle, rectangular, made of iron (Pl. 4/7). L = 5 cm, l = 4 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

2. Belt buckle, with the short sides oblique and the front part bracket-shaped; made of iron (Pl. 4/6). L = 5.8 cm, l = 5 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

3. Belt buckle, ellipsoidal, made of iron. L = 5.3 cm (Pl. 5/2). Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

4. Rectangular buckle. Partially preserved. The item is curved, made of iron (Pl. 5/1). L = 5.9 cm, l = 4.4 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval prior to 1439 until around 1456.

5. Bronze appliqué (Pl. 5/3). D = 5.7 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

6. Bronze appliqué (Pl. 5/4). L = 4.4 cm, l = 3.5 cm. Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

7. Clout (Pl. 6/2). Belongs to the chronological interval between 1456 and 1552.

Bibliography: Brmbolić 2009, 82–83, Sl. 45/4–9, 88, Sl. 48/2, 89, 130–131, 135, 136.

The *buckles* are extremely diverse. Starting from simple items, circular or rectangular, and ending with double buckles. Unfortunately, not in all cases can one differentiate between those that were used as dress items or those employed as harness elements. One can note though that most of the items are relatively large, proof of people wearing wide belts. There are also common items, such as those circular in shape (Pl. 1/3) that often feature in funerary complexes as well, such as those in Gornea “Țârcheviște” (M.21, 23)³⁵, Arača (M. 34 or 69)³⁶ or as the inventory of a tomb from Cladova “Biserica din vale”³⁷. They suggest the fact that the fortification in Berzovia, where the dwellings has been researched, might have had a civilian function, besides the military one. This aspect is also supported by the fact that enough agricultural implements and crafting tools have been discovered. The situation seems to have been similar in Cladova as well, in the earthen fortification, where workshops have been researched, a church, and a necropolis. In both cases though, the research is ongoing.

A special item, lozenge in shape, has been found in Cladova (Pl. 4/4). Buckles of this type were usually used for fastening cloaks. Similar items have been discovered in Drobeta-Turnu Severin, but they are made of bronze³⁸. The buckle from Cladova is partially destroyed. As it was found in a workshop besides other item fragments, many of them very probably from other chronological intervals and others that had never been used but were intentionally deformed, one cannot state if it is a buckle recovered and brought there for reprocessing or one that was destroyed deliberately, probably when the complex burned³⁹.

There are also small-size items (Pl. 4/2, 3/4) that could have had various uses (either for shoes, bags, belts or tool hangers).

One can note a striking difference between the belts discovered in fortifications or around them and those found in necropolises. This difference has two aspects. The first resides in the fact that the items from the necropolises are rather different to those from the fortifications, both in shape and

³⁵ Oța 2008, 50, Pl. 76/6. See also the bibliography.

³⁶ Stanojev 2004, 40, 45, 58, T. IV/37, 55.

³⁷ Excavations by S. Oța, G. Pascu Hurezan, and Hügel, previously unpublished.

³⁸ Tudor 1976, 126, Pl. VII/4–5, 127. The items here were attributed to the Roman and Roman-Byzantine period, but some of the dress and jewelry items are obviously medieval. For this, see Oța 2013, 160, 168, Pl. 1–20.

³⁹ Some of the artifacts from the complex have traces of secondary firing and this makes me believe that the workshop burned at some point.

in size. Large buckles are extremely rarely discovered in necropolises. The latter contexts predominantly included either simple items, of various shapes (circular, square, rectangular, pentagonal etc.) or those rather complicated in decoration and production technique (star-shaped buckles, plate buckles). In fortifications one notes especially the presence of simple, large buckles. This contrast might suggest the different use of the items in question. The second aspect is related to the lack of burials with belts and weapons (i.e. weapons hanged by the belt). During the Middle Ages, after the eleventh century, burials with belts are rather sporadic (in Banat such burials have been noted in Arača⁴⁰, Cladova, Gornea “Țărcheviște”⁴¹, Pecica⁴², Omolice⁴³, and Deta⁴⁴?). As an exception, one notes the tombs of the nomadic populations (of the Cumans, as for example the tombs in Tomaševac⁴⁵). The absence of weapons from funerary complexes is even one of the characteristics of the period.

Appliqués. One item has been found in Carașova, near the cistern inside the fortification, and dated to the sixteenth century (Pl. 5/7)⁴⁶. Two other fragments have been discovered in the same fortification (Pl. 5/5–6)⁴⁷. All are items lost in different circumstances, some even fragments of larger objects⁴⁸. From the fortification in Vrșac (Pl. 5/3–4) archaeologists have recovered two fragments dated from the second half of the fifteenth century until the middle of the sixteenth century. Both items are destroyed. The causes (deliberate destruction during battle, deterioration in time, then loosing etc.) can be various and practically impossible to identify. Another appliqué fragment, probably made of bronze, has been found in the fortification of Cladova (Pl. 5/8). It remains uncertain to what degree this fragment was recovered, like many other objects, from the workshop. In fact, one cannot decide if it was about to be reused or it was a finished product that was about to be assembled on a belt.

Unfortunately, as they have not been found inside tombs, in most situations one cannot establish to what type of belts they were attached or if they also decorated other elements of costume.

Clouts. Such objects have been found in the fortifications of Carașova, Făget and Vrșac and are partially preserved. They are made of iron. In Banat, such accessories are mainly found in necropolises, such as those in Caransebeș “Centru”. The items differ through their typology. They were probably lost by their owners due to wearing.

A first example from Carașova was found in tower no. 1 and can be most probably dated during the 16th century, when the fortification was destroyed twice. The clout might have been lost during a violent event (as on the same spot archaeologists have found several objects recovered from under the debris of the inner face of the wall, on a burnt layer). Another fragment was recovered during 1998, in the area of section 1/1998⁴⁹.

The items from Făget have been dated to 16th–17th centuries and the one from Vrșac after the middle of the 15th century, until 1552.

The presence of these dress accessories also indicates the double role of the fortifications, especially in the case of those built of earth, namely both defensive and a place for artisan production (Cladova, Berzovia or the former Remetea). In the case of the first fortification, rather more and better studied, it has been demonstrated that such activities took place inside, not in the surrounding area, as seems to have been the case in Carașova. The relatively large size of the fortification in Berzovia does not exclude the possibility that workshops functioned inside the precinct walls as well. The analysis of

⁴⁰ Stanojev 2004, 35 sqq.

⁴¹ Oța 2008, 250, Pl. 76/6.

⁴² Heitel 2010, 67–68, 228, Fig. 16. The item has been incorrectly dated to the 10th century or the beginning of the eleventh century. The belt belongs to the 13th–14th centuries. Presentation delivered by S. Oța in 2012 in Ploiești, *Câteva observații în legătură cu inventarul funerar descoperit la Mănăstirea lui Ahtum (Pecica, jud. Arad)*.

⁴³ Djordjević *et al.* 2007, 192, 195, T. III/1.

⁴⁴ Oța 2008, 237, pl. 63/2 and the bibliography.

⁴⁵ Brmbolić 1996, 273–277; Relić 2009, 291–300.

⁴⁶ Oța *et al.* 2011, 89.

⁴⁷ See Oța *et al.* 2011.

⁴⁸ See the previous footnote. The chronology, chemical analysis, and location inside the fortification can be seen in the study dedicated to the metal items found in Carașova.

⁴⁹ Oța *et al.* 2011, 89.

the comparative chemical structure of the iron objects with ore samples from the area might lead to clarifications on the place where the primary material has been extracted.

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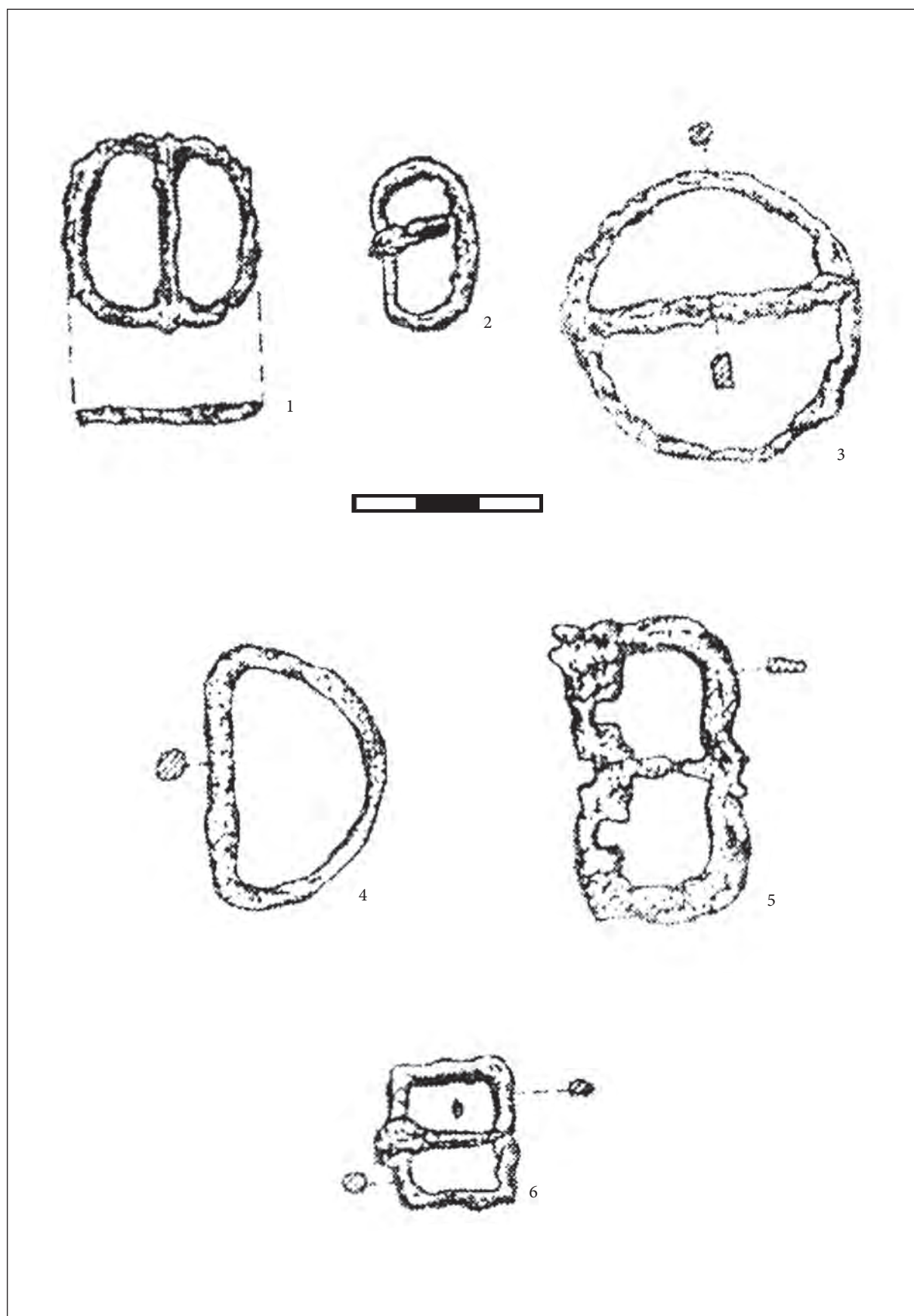


Plate 1. Buckles. 1–6. Berzovia-Pătruieni (taken from Țicu 1998).

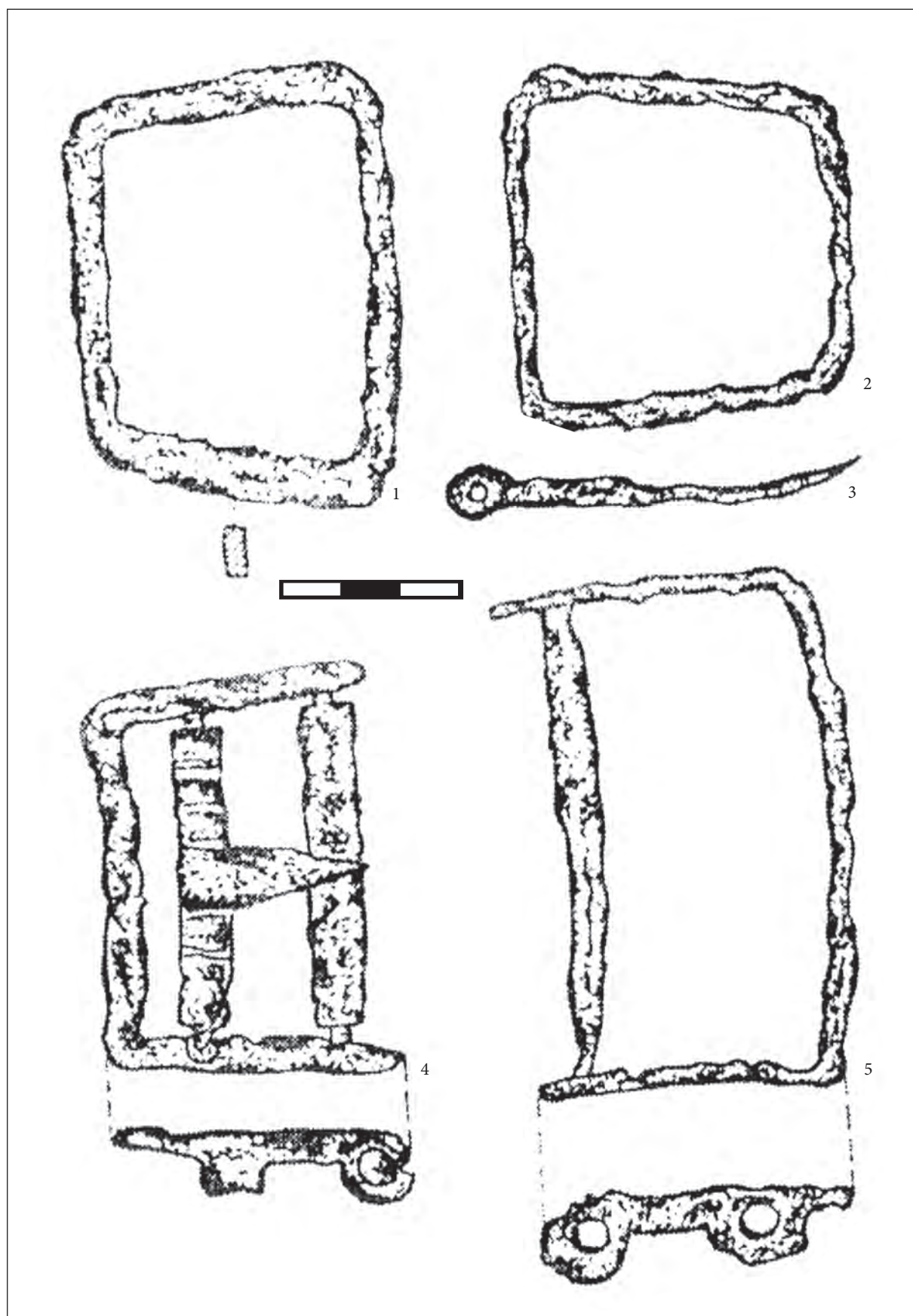


Plate 2. Buckles. 1–5. Berzovia-Pătruieni (taken from Țicu 1998).

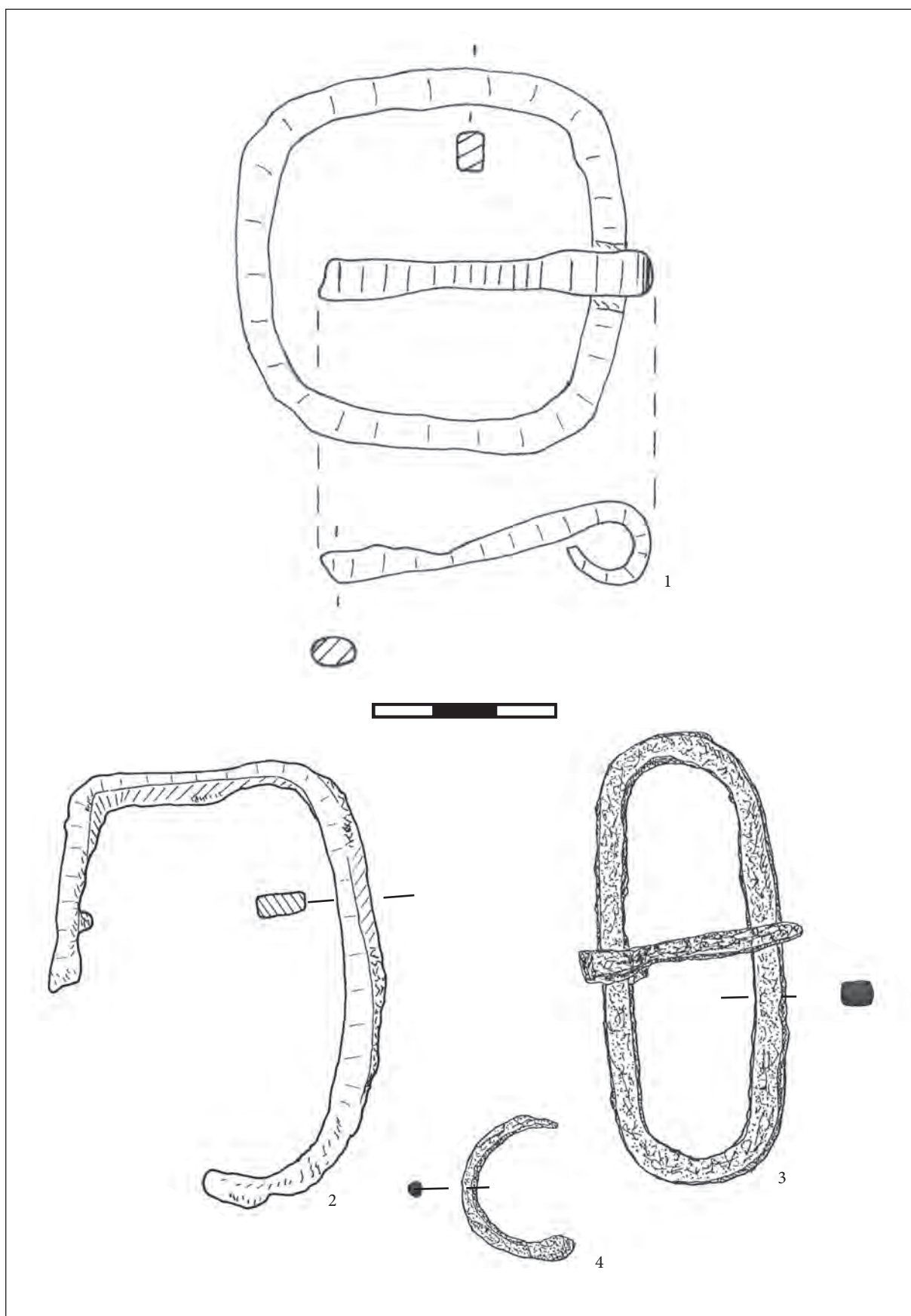
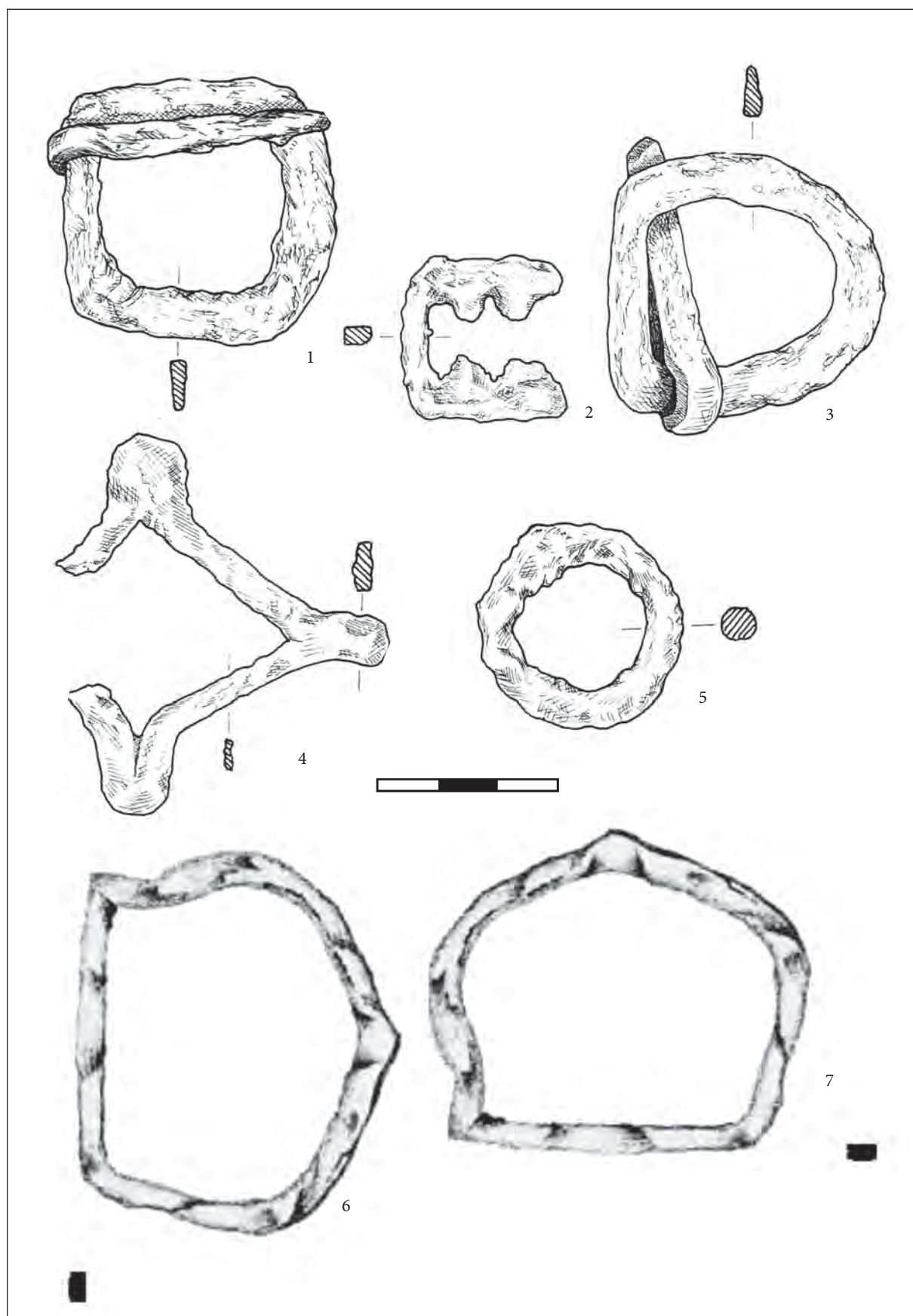


Plate 3. Buckles. 1. Bocșa (previously unpublished; drawing by G. Ducman, MNIR);
2–4. Carașova (taken from Oța, Oța, Georgescu, Popa 2011).



Pl. 4. Buckles. 1--5. Cladova (previously unpublished; drawings by S. Movilă, MNIR); 6--7. Vrșac (taken from Brmbolić 2009)

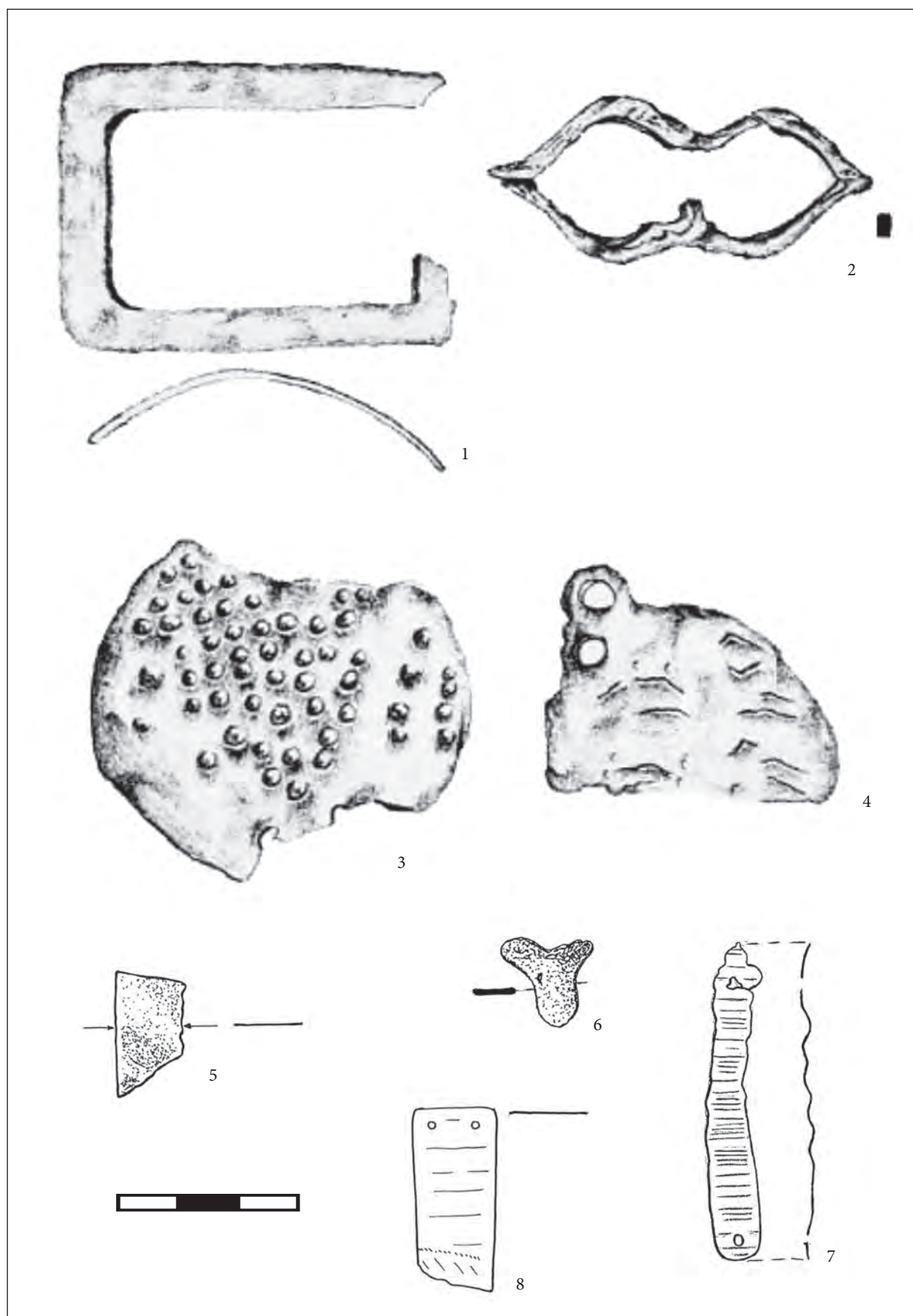


Plate 5. Buckles. 1–2. Vršac; Appliqués. 3–4. Vršac (taken from Brmbolić 2009); 5–7. Carașova (taken from Oța, Oța, Georgescu, Popa 2011); 8. Cladova (previously unpublished, drawing by G. Ducman, MNIR).

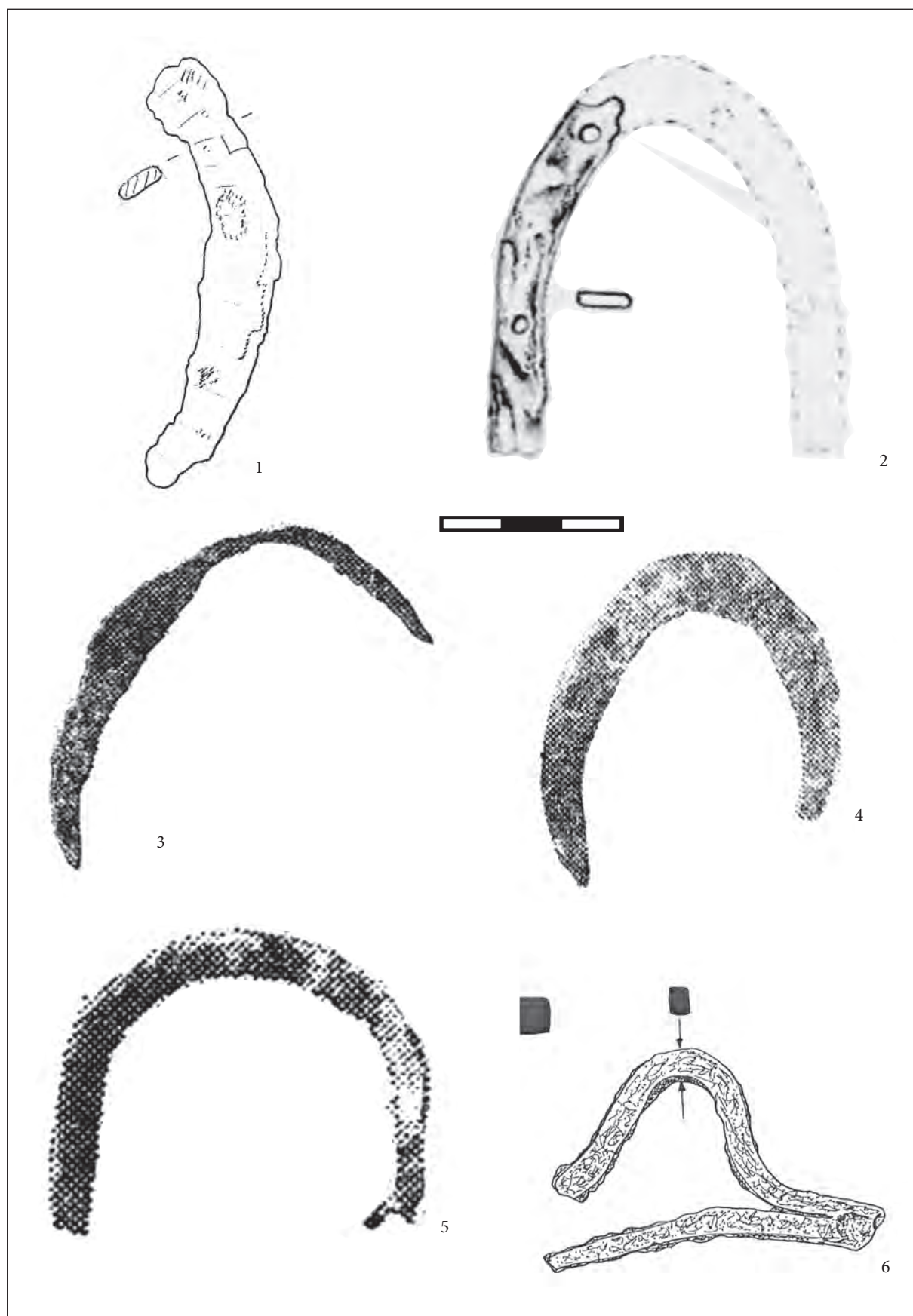


Plate 6. Clouts. 1, 6. Carașova (taken from Oța, Oța, Georgescu, Popa 2011); 2. Vrșac (taken from Brmbolić 2009); 3–5. Făget (taken from Popa, Căpățână, Rădulescu, Tomoni 1991).

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. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	<i>Agria. Annales Musei 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.
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.
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.
CAB	
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).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996</i> . [București] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, București, 12–15 iunie 1997</i> . [București] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Călărași, 20–24 mai 1998</i> . [București] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), CCA. <i>Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999</i> . [București] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), CCA. <i>Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001</i> . București 2001.

CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaș, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001</i> . București 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004</i> . București 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006</i> . București 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgoviște, 27–30 mai 2009 (= Valachica 21–22, 2008–2009)</i> . Târgoviște 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014</i> . [București] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Pitești, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul județean Argeș</i> . [București] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați. 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.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă cultural 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.
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.
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	<i>Studii și comunicări</i> . Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. <i>Budapest</i> .
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. <i>Szentendre</i> .
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. <i>Budapest</i> .
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.