

ZIRIDAVA  
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

29

2015



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STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

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29  
2015

**Editura MEGA**  
Cluj-Napoca  
2015

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In Romania, the periodical can be obtained through subscription or exchange, sent as post shipment, from Museum Arad, Arad, Piata G. Enescu 1, 310131, Romania.  
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### ZIRIDAVA STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

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The content of the papers totally involve the responsibility of the authors.

Layout: Francisc Baja, Florin Mărginean, Victor Sava

ISSN 2392-8786



EDITURA MEGA | [www.edituramega.ro](http://www.edituramega.ro)

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

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



# Archaeological Researches Performed at Cenad (Timiș County) during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and in the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century<sup>1</sup>

Daniela Tănase

**Abstract:** The paper presents the pioneering archaeological researches performed at the medieval fortification of Cenad (Timiș County) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These researches were performed by two enthusiastic amateurs who wished to bring to light the ruins of the medieval fortification and its edifices: Friedrich/Frigyes Killer, a Roman Catholic parson and Gyula Kislégghi Nagy, administrator of the estate owned by princess Mileva San Marco. Two scholars of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Flóris Rómer and Imre Henszlmann, also brought significant contributions to the research of the ruins in Cenad; they were there in 1868, for the demolition of the Roman Catholic church built in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Killer and Kislégghi wrote reports and made drawings that they sent to Budapest to the National Commission of Monuments. Kislégghi also kept a diary where he noted in detail the proceedings of the archaeological researches. These documents are kept in the Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest and the documentary font of Banatului Museum in Timișoara and have mostly remained unpublished to date. Through the mentioned archaeological researches, their initiators have discovered ruins of churches and of the fortification. The results are not very spectacular, but they provide precious data on the localization of some ecclesiastic edifices and some fortification walls, on planimetric characteristics and elevation, and on architectural fragments.

**Keywords:** Middle Ages, fortification, churches, monuments, archaeological excavations.

The municipality of Cenad is located in the north-western part of Banat, in Mureșului meadow. Today it is a settlement of no great importance, but it has a significant past: during the early medieval period it was *urbs Morisena*, the residence of duke Ahtum, founder of the first Eastern-rite monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the first medieval ecclesiastic edifice attested by preserved documents and, at the same time, one of the oldest from the early period of the Middle Ages from the present-day territory of Romania.

Other churches and monasteries have been built in Cenad, starting with the 11<sup>th</sup> century, when Gerard of Sagredo, the first Catholic bishop of Cenad (1030), founded the cathedral dedicated to St. George and the monastery dedicated to the Virgin. All these edifices were damaged in time, on various occasions such as the Tartar invasion of 1241 or Gheorghe Doja's uprising of 1514, and have been rebuilt each time by royalty or high prelates of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary.

In the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Cenad came under Ottoman rule and became the capital of the sanjak bearing the same name. The churches were turned into mosques that the Ottoman traveler Evlyia Celebi mentioned them during the 1660s<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the Habsburg armies defeated the Ottomans and re-conquered the fortification of Cenad, nothing reminded people of the churches of the past. It thus came to be that the fortification of Cenad was blasted in 1701, following the Habsburg-Ottoman peace treaty of Karlowitz (1699) when the decision was made to have the fortification destroyed, including St. George's Cathedral, founded by St. Gerard, as they were believed to be Ottoman constructions<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> English translation: Ana M. Gruia. In preparation of this paper I have benefited from a research scholarship in Budapest, in 2011, from the *Domus Hungarica Scientiarum et Artium* Foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; on that occasion I was able to consult the Scientific Archive of the Forster Center, at that time the Office for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony / Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal.

<sup>2</sup> Călători străini 1976, 647.

<sup>3</sup> Borovsky 1897, 79, 88.

After the Habsburgs conquered Banat, it was only in 1741 that a Roman-Catholic church was built inside the demolished fortification. The chosen spiritual patron of the church was St. Gerard and it was built with a simple, long nave, and lacking a bell tower, by the first Catholic Germans who were colonized in the area<sup>4</sup>.

The tumultuous history of the episcopal fortification of Cenad and its edifices has captured the interest of the history lovers of old, mainly starting from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when people grew considerably more interested in history and archaeology and, subsequently, more willing to research and put to value the historical past and to protect and promote the monuments<sup>5</sup>.

Several significant personalities of Hungarian culture visited Cenad in 1868, when the 1741 church was demolished at the request of bishop Alexander Bonnaz who wanted to have a new church for the representative episcopal residence<sup>6</sup>. The personalities in question are Flóris Rómer, father of Hungarian archaeology, and Imre Henszlmann, the reputed art historian. In fact, the latter has published his observations in a study still used as reference work, containing especially valuable data on the old ruins of the medieval churches<sup>7</sup>.

The two scholars have traveled to Cenad at the request of the Catholic priest of the German Cenad<sup>8</sup>, Friedrich/Frigyes Killer. Killer was a priest there between 1861 and 1892<sup>9</sup> and had a brilliant mind; he understood the importance of the century-old vestiges and tried to leave as many testimonies on the demolition stages of the church built in 1741 and on the old foundations that the edifice was built upon. During subsequent years, Frigyes Killer continued his work of searching and uncovering the ruins of medieval Cenad, as one can note from the reports he sent to Budapest to the Provisory Commission of Monuments in Hungary, after 1881 called the National Commission for Monuments.

Frigyes Killer's pioneering activity in the research of the ruins of medieval Cenad has remained partly unpublished; only the assessment record compiled during the demolition works, in the spring and summer of 1868, was included in Imre Henszlmann's study<sup>10</sup>. His interest has also been mentioned briefly in recent specialized works<sup>11</sup>. I therefore intend to present henceforth his researches in Cenad through the light of documents preserved until today in the archive of the former National Commission for the Monuments in Hungary, kept at the Forster Center – The Scientific Archive / Forster Központ. Tudományos Irattár in Budapest<sup>12</sup>. The same archive and the documentary font of Banatului Museum in Timișoara preserve the researches performed in Cenad by Gyula Kisléghi Nagy, administrator of the estate of princess Mileva San Marco between 1893 and 1918, partially published<sup>13</sup>, that I have included in this presentation in order to provide an as complete as possible picture of what these pioneering archaeological researches in Cenad meant.

## Year 1868

The demolition of the old parish church of Cenad, built upon the ruins of the medieval church during the 1750s, therefore started in the spring of 1868. Priest Killer followed the demolition works attentively and wrote an assessment report on the issue; Imre Henszlmann published this report in his 1871 study<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Roos 2010, 154.

<sup>5</sup> Horváth 1990, 152–157.

<sup>6</sup> Roos 2010, 154.

<sup>7</sup> Henszlmann 1871.

<sup>8</sup> Two settlements are mentioned on the territory of medieval Cenad starting with the 18<sup>th</sup> century: the Serbian Cenad, inhabited by Serbians and Romanians, and the German Cenad, inhabited by German colonists. In time, the population of the two mixed, so that Hungarians were also living in the Serbian Cenad by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Though these were two administratively separate settlements, they were in fact forming a single town, with the German Cenad located in the eastern part, on the road towards Sânnicolau Mare, and the Serbian Cenad located in the western part, on the road towards Szeged, with their corresponding streets merging in the center of the settlement.

<sup>9</sup> Schematismus 1900, 336.

<sup>10</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 3–8.

<sup>11</sup> Móré Heitel 2005, Móré Heitel 2010.

<sup>12</sup> I thank Mr. Gergely Kovács (the Forster Center / Forster Központ, Budapest) and Mr. Balázs Major (from the Pázmány Péter Catholic University / Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem, Budapest) for their support in obtaining the illustrative material.

<sup>13</sup> Kisléghi 2010. The published journal contains notes on the researches performed between 1893 and 1909.

<sup>14</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 3–8.

Flóris Rómer arrived in Cenad, on Killer's invitation, on April 1868<sup>15</sup>, and noted details of his visit and of the things he saw there in a notebook that contained his impressions and drawings of ruins and architectural fragments. We owe him some sketches and drawings of medieval, but also Roman stones<sup>16</sup> (Pl. 1–2). Rómer was not only Killer's advisor, but probably also played an important role in the preservation of part of the ruins of the "first church" of Cenad under the apse of the newly built church<sup>17</sup>.

Imre Henszlmann stopped for a while in Cenad in the end of July 1868, probably also on parson Killer's invitation, but the church had already been demolished and the construction of the new church had made considerable progress. Henszlmann stated that by his arrival the excavations for the foundations had been completed and he was only able to see the old baptistery and several objects found during the excavations, so that his observations were based on an assessment report compiled by Frigyes Killer and on a drawing made by master builder Franz Brandeisz<sup>18</sup>. All these pieces of information and his own observations were included in a reference study on the ruins of the medieval churches from Cenad; besides providing novel data, the study also includes evaluations on dating, building stages, and the stylistic interpretation of architectural fragments and of the stone sarcophagus (that he considered to be St. Gerard's burial place), discovered during the demolition of the old church<sup>19</sup>. Still, Henszlmann also opened a test trench in order to study the foundation and the base of the baptistery, reaching the conclusion, precious to us now, that it was not a Roman Era construction but a later, medieval one<sup>20</sup>.

## Year 1872

Parson Killer continued his activity of research and preservation of the medieval vestiges from Cenad in close connection with the institutions from Hungary that aimed at caring for the cultural patrimony. On July 26, 1872 he sent a text to Budapest, to the president of the Council of the Royal Hungarian Court of Appeal, also president of the "Archaeology Commission" [correctly: the Provisional Commission for Monuments]; the text was an answer to an archaeological transcript that he had sent on the 3rd of the same month to the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction, recording the fact that the stone sarcophagus found in the spring of 1868 had been deposited in one of the sacristy rooms of the new church. On the presumption that it was one of Saint Gerard's coffins, scholars Flóris Rómer and Imre Henszlmann researched and drew representations of the monument. Killer states that he had attached to the letter drawings of sculptural stones made in different styles, found in the walls of the old church (Pl. 3–4). He also annexed a photograph of the old church that had been demolished in 1868 (Pl. 5)<sup>21</sup>. According to the assessment report of July 30, 1872, of the Provisional Commission for Monuments in Hungary, Killer annexed five drawings to his letter<sup>22</sup>, among which only the two illustrated here have been preserved.

## Year 1875

In 1875, parson Killer addressed again a detailed report, accompanied by drawings, to the "Royal Hungarian Academic Commission for Art Monuments" [correctly: the Provisional Commission for Monuments]. The report envisaged his research of the ruins in Mureșului Valley, among which Kemeche, but also on the plots pertaining to the German Cenad and the Serbian Cenad where he had found fragments of pottery and bricks<sup>23</sup>. Killer also sent some artifacts discovered during his

<sup>15</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 4.

<sup>16</sup> The Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest, Rómer's assessment reports / Forster Központ Budapest, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.

<sup>17</sup> Móri Heitel 2010, 24, footnote 17.

<sup>18</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 2–8.

<sup>19</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 2–34.

<sup>20</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 30.

<sup>21</sup> The Scientific Archive of the Forster Center in Budapest / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Budapest, pages 175–176. Henceforth: FK Archive Budapest.

<sup>22</sup> FK Archive Budapest, page 174.

<sup>23</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf 118, pages 715–729.

excavations in German Cenad, but they did not hold special significance as these were “more recent” bricks and pottery fragments, according to Jozsef Hampel’s evaluation; the objects went into Hampel’s custody at the National Museum in Budapest<sup>24</sup>.

## Year 1881

Archival documents show that parson Killer took up his researches during 1881 in two stages: one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

On March 13, Killer performed archaeological excavations in the yard of the house owned by a certain Leszl, located in the Serbian Cenad at no. 250, in the vicinity of the Town Hall of the Serbian Cenad. The details are available from the letter Killer sent to the secretary of the National Association for Archaeology and Anthropology, to which he also annexed some drawings (Pl. 6).

Thus, on March 21 and 22, 1881, he discovered an octagonal construction that he believed to be a defensive tower, a keep located outside the fortification of Cenad, once on the bank of River Mureş that during the Middle Ages flowed near the walls. Killer also said that he had not found any tunnel and if such existed it had been probably destroyed along with the fortification in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He also confessed to not being able to excavate down to the base of the foundations since the phreatic water level was too high, i.e. reaching water already at 2 m in depth<sup>25</sup>. Above these foundations he found a discharge arch, measuring 2 m in width. The diameter of the octagonal construction was of 8.26 m, the width of the wall 1.5 m, and the entrance seems to have been located on the eastern side of the fortification. An Ottoman coin was also found on that occasion, in the soil above the foundations, while an Austrian coin minted in 1707 was discovered in the earth inside the octagonal building. It has been concluded that this building, just like the rest of the fortification, was destroyed after 1707 and not earlier. The finds also included a pavement brick. Killer sent the brick and the coins to the National Museum in Budapest<sup>26</sup>.

The discoveries made on that occasion were noted in an assessment report<sup>27</sup> compiled March 28, 1881, in the Serbian Cenad, in the presence of parson Killer Frigyes who recorded the discoveries made in the yard of the Leszl house, and of witnesses Tötösy Nándor, notary of the municipality of the Serbian Cenad and Wolf János, the chaplain from German Cenad. The report mentions the octagonal keep, independent from other walls, made of cut, square sand stone blocks “so well connected that one could not break them apart with an axe, but only with gun powder or dynamite” and fine, well-fired medieval bricks. The objects found there were also mentioned – the coins and the pavement brick. Special mention is made of the fact that no Roman bricks have been found<sup>28</sup>.

The parson’s reports and drawings reached Jozsef Hampel on April 8, 1881. Hampel was custodian of the Numismatics and Archaeology Department of the National Museum in Budapest and he sent then to Imre Henszlmann, referee of the “Central Commission for Monuments” [correctly the Provisional Commission for Monuments]<sup>29</sup>. Thus, even during the meeting held on April 23, 1881, the Provisional Commission for Monuments from Hungary has decided to preserve the documents and to answer through a thank-you letter<sup>30</sup>. The latter text was written five days later and was signed by Imre Henszlmann, as referee<sup>31</sup>.

Two hypotheses can be formulated on the intended use of this octagonal building. On the one hand, it might have been one the north-western corner towers of the fortification, also featuring on the ground plan that Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli drew in 1697; the tower is depicted with the access from the east<sup>32</sup>. It is true that the tower in Marsigli’s drawings are almost round in shape (the building seems in fact an octagon with rounded corners, as it also features on Killer’s ground plan and in his description, see Pl. 6), accessed from the east, but with a rectangular building, apparently interwoven with

<sup>24</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leafs no. 140–1875.

<sup>25</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 90.

<sup>26</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 91.

<sup>27</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, pages 92–95.

<sup>28</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 92.

<sup>29</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 89.

<sup>30</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 29/1881, page 106.

<sup>31</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 25/1881, page 88.

<sup>32</sup> Sebestyén 1984, 47.

the tower, that is depicted on the southern side. Nevertheless, the ground plan depicts elevation walls and not foundations, so that one does not know if those buildings had interweaving or annexed foundations. I should mention here the fact that the plot where the parson found the octagonal construction is located on the north-western side of the settlement's center, so that he might have discovered the foundations of a building that was rounded in elevation in 1697. Killer claimed that the octagonal building in question was independent from any wall, but he might have reached this conclusion as the excavation did not descend to the sole of the foundations or it might be that the walls and foundations around the tower had been demolished in the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, one can also take into consideration the hypothesis that this was an Ottoman-era building located in the town, depicted on the same plan compiled by Marsigli, considering that octagonal buildings were common in Ottoman stone-made architecture. Nevertheless, the answer to these questions can only be revealed by future field researches.

Probably encouraged by the fruitful results of his spring excavations, Frigyes Killer took up archaeological research again on September 17, 1881, and on September 25 already sent a letter, accompanied by a drawing, to the "Central Monuments Commission" [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments], relating his initiatives in the Serbian Cenad (Pl. 7)<sup>33</sup>. Thus, he had continued excavations in the side road passing by the school, located at no. 814, where a tunnel was believed to have been located, but he found a brick wall, 76 cm wide and 115 cm high, out of which the foundation measured 70 cm. Killer presumed that the wall dated before the battle of Mohács, due to the quality of the bricks<sup>34</sup>, but also based on stratigraphic considerations, as a previously discovered wooden water well had the crown laid down by the depth of 2.80 m, where the oldest habitation layer was also found. The wall was surrounded by a large quantity of broken stones, mixed with soil, together with "marks of a destruction stage by fire". Killer stated that due to the small foundation, the wall, discovered over a length of 8 m and continuing (outside of the researched area) might be considered a fence surrounding the churches or even a house, since its width measured 76 cm. Nevertheless, he stressed the fact that a church was located near the wall and it might have been the church dedicated to the Virgin that was, according to tradition, near the church of St. John the Baptist<sup>35</sup>.

Parson Killer also continued his excavations during October 1881, also in the Serbian Cenad. This is revealed in his letter sent on October 25, 1881<sup>36</sup> that accompanied the assessment report of the excavations, dated on the same day. In this letter, Killer enumerated the places where he had excavated: "near the dead branch of the Mureș that once passed by Cenad, where the cut stones have been found; near the present-day (Roman-Catholic) church where the foundations of an impressive building have been revealed, and in the courtyard of the great inn in the Serbian Cenad, located at no. 364, where an underground cavity has been found ca. 30 years ago, containing wheat, and where the house of the bishop of Cenad was once located, according to legend." Killer also wished to excavate in the yard of house no. 811 in the order to prove that the walls of the "tunnel" found there were the crypt of St. Mary's church that he was looking for, but due to the fodder stored in that yard, the excavation had to be postponed for subsequent researches<sup>37</sup>.

Therefore, according to the assessment report written in the German Cenad on October 25 in the presence of chaplain János Wolf, the Greek-Catholic priest of the Serbian Cenad, Valeanu Péter, and inn keeper Sándor Szakolczay, Killer continued his excavations starting with October 12 and the subsequent days "by the dead branch of the Mureș that once flowed by Cenad; in the side road that passed by the current church in Cenad; and in the yard of the great inn located at no. 364"<sup>38</sup>. Excavations were performed behind the inn's garden fence, placed on the dam on River Mureș, near the road towards Apátfalva, reaching Cenad, and also beside the dead branch of the Mureș, that at that point once touched Cenad, from where people carried soil to put around their houses and came upon large, cut stones. In Killer's opinion, the presence of the stones demonstrated the fact that a medieval church stood there, the one mentioned in historical writings to have been located near River Mureș,

<sup>33</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, pages 264–266.

<sup>34</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 264.

<sup>35</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 265.

<sup>36</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 294.

<sup>37</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 294.

<sup>38</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 295.

i.e. St. George's cathedral. If the foundations of a larger church and stone fragments had been found, then the statement based on the results of the previous excavations (1868) that the cathedral church existed on the location of the current parish church would have been infirmed. But, the excavations have demonstrated that the few cut stones ended up there only after the demolition of the fortification, being remains of stones from the fortification, and only a small house was found on that spot, used by a timber merchant or by the inspectors supervising the passing over the Mureş, therefore a newer construction, also attested by a copper coin, "Franciscus – Rex", discovered at the foundation, at a depth of ca. 50 cm<sup>39</sup>. According to Killer, the fact that no church was found proved that the cathedral dedicated to St. George was on the spot where the church was built in 1868. In this erroneous view, Killer disagreed with Henszlmann who believed that the ruins were those of St. Mary's monastery and overlapped the monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the latter view has been adopted in more recent writings as well<sup>40</sup>. Still, a cartographic document published a couple of years ago seems to settle the issue of the medieval church's location, so that the old church, demolished in 1868, in fact only included the ruins of the abbey dedicated to the Virgin, rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and not those of Ahtum's monastery<sup>41</sup>.

The excavations performed on the side road that passed by the church (the Roman-Catholic one) (see Pl. 7), on the left side from its tower, ca. 1 away from the church, namely on spot C, led to the discovery of wall labeled K, measuring 1 m in width, made of "natural" stone; on spots a) and b) the wall was the continuation of the wall previously discovered (probably during the 1868 excavations) and that, on the basis of its quality, can only be the foundation of a larger religious building. A vault arch was also found, made of medieval bricks, leaning on the left side on wall K) and having the side towards the cart road closed with flat natural stones. It seemed that m) was not a tunnel, but rather a place used as an *ossuarium*, void of bones by the time the excavation was performed. The area could not be searched further as the soil was sliding and the structure largely demolished of old. Above that brick arch, at a height of ca. 50 cm, Killer found the house floor labeled x), built of rammed soil, without stones, that was more recent than the foundations because it also extended above them and thus attests to the destruction of the church building before the house was in use. Even if that house, only floored with battered earth, was located near the old cathedral, it was dated, according to Killer, during the Turkish era<sup>42</sup>. The excavation had a volume of ca 12 m<sup>3</sup> and the reached depth proved that the ground level of the ancient Cenad was ca. 3 m lower, since rubble was found down to that level, mixed with broken stones from the ruins<sup>43</sup>. Killer's remark on the medieval ground level is very pertinent, because the archaeological researches of 2000–2002, to which I took part as member of the research team, have attested that the medieval anthropic layers, undisturbed by modern interventions, are at a depth that varies around 3 m as compared to the current ground level; numerous demolition and substruction layers could be found down to that depth, many of them dated to the beginning of the Modern Era, when the fortification was demolished.

In the yard of house no. 364, where a large inn stood, labeled C), Killer discovered a stone brick, labeled h), measuring 70 cm in width and 1.5 m in length, built out of Roman bricks "that had merged so that they were as strong as rock, making proof of the fact that a place of the Roman legion and a Castrum once stood on the exact spot where the fortification of the Hungarians was built"<sup>44</sup>. I am unaware of the manner in which Killer estimated which of the bricks were Roman bricks, and which medieval, but this was probably a medieval building, or maybe even one dated to the period of Ottoman rule.

Opposite to that wall, on the spot labeled d), ca. 3 m away, a deteriorated clay oven was found, with ash remains on the cupola, at a depth of ca. 1.5 m from the current level of Cenad. Lime remains were found on the spot labeled e) and the skeletons of five people were found in direction f), adults and children, scattered over a certain area, among which one was in a sitting position. "It seems that those skeletons belonged to a family that took refuge in the kitchen at a time of danger, as in that place we

<sup>39</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 295.

<sup>40</sup> Móré Heitel 2010, 24, including footnote 18; 28–29.

<sup>41</sup> Móré Heitel 2005, 17; Fig. 3.

<sup>42</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 296.

<sup>43</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.

<sup>44</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.

have also found – besides the oven, the mouth of which could only open to the kitchen – various clay pots, a two-tooth fork, the handle of a spoon for liquids, made of copper, a copper pot that seems to have been a tureen and inside which, mixed with the fallen soil, one could still see a small piece of bone and fruit seeds, grapes and usual or sour cherries, despite the fact that, though rather thick, the tureen is so worn by the passage of time that one can easily take off fragments by mere touch. We have also found fragments from several rings, proof of the fact that the members of the family in question were not among the common people. There was also part of an egg's shell and some its contents, still intact, and at a depth of ca. 50 cm from the items mentioned above, on spot g), we had the luck to find a pile of fish bones that might have only been those of smoked fish, stored there at that time"<sup>45</sup>.

Killer's description above most probably reveals the last level of Ottoman habitation in the fortification of Cenad, from the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, illustrated not only by the dramatic context of discovery, but also by the artifacts discovered there: copper tableware items, copper cutlery, and some of the basic foods in Muslim diet: fish, eggs, and fruit<sup>46</sup>. This is also an argument for the practice of one of the main occupations of the inhabitants of the vilayet of Timișoara, i.e. fishing<sup>47</sup>.

Killer also found piles of stones in continuation of the brick wall, that he called Roman. The piles were natural stone foundations, labeled kk), that he confessed not knowing the dating of<sup>48</sup>. A Hungarian coin issued in 1552 was also found in the soil of a large, destroyed construction that signaled, in Killer's opinion, the time of the destructions caused by the Turkish conquest. On that spot as well, "the ground level of the old Cenad was located 3 m deeper than the current one"<sup>49</sup>.

Due to the season that was less favorable to excavating, the parson ended his 1881 researches. He also related that the residence of the bishops of Cenad was located, according to tradition, in the yard of house no. 364 and that ca. 30 years previous, i.e. around 1850, they found "a cavity that contained piles of wheat, with black seeds, some of which seeded when planted into pots filled with earth"<sup>50</sup>.

Killer's letters and reports reached the National Commission of Monuments from Hungary and Imre Henszlmann sent back a thank-you letter and the sent documentation was kept<sup>51</sup>.

## Year 1882

A letter dated September 2, 1882 indicates that parson Killer required working force from the praetorship of Sănnicolau Mare for excavations on the territory of old Cenad that were intended to start on October 2 at the latest, since he hoped to discover data on the settlement's past. He intended to perform excavations in the yards of houses nos. 364, 366, 369, 807, and 811 in the Serbian Cenad and at house no. 4 in the German Cenad, in the vicinity of house no. 910 in the Serbian Cenad, in the central square near St. Gerhard's statue and on the street in front of house no. 848 in the Serbian Cenad, as well as on the estate plots from the Serbian Cenad called Csicsket, Polláb, Welina, Bara, Bukova, and Stupina, where antiquities had been signaled. He ensured the praetor that the owners of the respective houses and lands would not be affected and they did not oppose the excavations. Killer promised to inform on the result of his excavations both the praetor of Sănnicolau Mare and the "Central Academic Commission of Monuments in Budapest [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments]"<sup>52</sup>.

Nevertheless, Killer's research plans did not materialize, so that on October 29, 1882, he sent a letter to the "Monument Commission" in Budapest [correctly: the National Commission for Monuments] requiring that they send a researcher, member of the Commission, during the subsequent year, in order to supervise the works and to analyze what had been already done and then to continue the excavations in order to discover the episcopal fortification of Cenad. Killer also stated that though he had requested the praetor some people, he was unable to perform the excavations as the agricultural works were prolonged that year and due to the rainy weather<sup>53</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 297.

<sup>46</sup> Dursteler 2012, 149–150.

<sup>47</sup> Feneșan 2014, 256, 262, 266.

<sup>48</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.

<sup>49</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.

<sup>50</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 63/1881, page 298.

<sup>51</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 58/1881, page 263; leaf no. 63/1881, page 293.

<sup>52</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 83/1882, page 380.

<sup>53</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 80/1882, pages 378–379.

The Commission acknowledged his request and during the meeting held on December 16, 1882, decided to dispatch Károly Torma to Cenad in the following spring, when he would travel to the province<sup>54</sup>.

But it seems that none of the planned excavations were performed in Cenad during the subsequent year. In case Károly Torma had taken the projected trip, at least some note of it would have been preserved on the archive of the National Commission for Monuments to which he was bound to send a report and a request for the deduction of his travel expenses, as was customary.

We are unaware of any of Killer's further researches, during the subsequent years, as no document has been preserved to attest them. One can nevertheless suspect that these researchers rather stopped since he was already old and in 1892 he left the parish of Cenad and retreated to Szeged.

New researches were only performed nine decades later, in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was Gyula Kislégghi Nagy (1863–1918), administrator of the estate owned by princess Mileva San Marco, who reached Cenad and took up the task. He was also a lover of history and archaeology and he excavated in several yards in Cenad, sometimes following the trail of parson Killer's excavations, but most probably unaware of the latter's activity. A report and a drawing sent by Gyula Kislégghi Nagy to the National Commission for Monuments in Budapest have been preserved, besides his notes and drawings kept in several note books and letters, currently kept in the archives of Banatului Museum in Timișoara. Kislégghi Nagy's diary, containing notes on the researches performed between 1893 and 1909 have been recently published in a critical edition<sup>55</sup>. Only the first volume of the diary had been preserved and the second he only intended to write, as was not found among his papers. Kislégghi Nagy's activity after 1909 is recorded in his correspondence and it seems that in 1912 he performed his last excavations in Cenad.

### **Year 1903**

Kislégghi performed excavations in the Serbian Cenad on February 25, in the courtyard of the house owned by master baker Márk near the Roman-Catholic parsonage. He excavated a ditch at the base of the lower house of the parsonage; the uncovered surface measured ca. 6 m<sup>2</sup> and 2 m in depth, and has revealed several Roman bricks, among which one larger brick with an oval, imprinted line. He then dug near the Serbian Orthodox Church, in the courtyard of a small house located opposite the church door; there he found some very strong wall foundations, plastered, made of bricks without stamps or inscriptions. Kislégghi also discovered a brick construction resembling an oven, with a channel full of soot underneath, as well as several fragmentary items that he mostly believed to be vestiges of the Turkish period<sup>56</sup>. The walls passed closely by the small peasant house and continued underneath it. Due to the fact that this was the oldest house in the Serbian Cenad and in poor condition, Kislégghi hoped it would be demolished and that he would be able to continue the excavation. He writes about finding a square cavity, built in connection to a channel, covered with a stone slab, that was leading under the house, and another, narrow, open channel, located between the two side walls. He attempted to identify the function of these built structures, mentioning the square cavity connected to a channel, as a possible baptistery font, discovered during the construction of the Roman-Catholic church. One also finds out that he took photographs of these walls that he wished to send to Téglás Gábor<sup>57</sup> (the photos have not been preserved).

### **Year 1908**

Kislégghi took up again the excavations in the Serbian Cenad, in the vegetable garden of his work residence, where he dug a ditch measuring 6 m in length and 5 m in depth, where he reached a layer of yellow clay. There, he noted that the soil was very mixed, down to the bottom, and contained numerous brick fragments, among which some entirely preserved square bricks that are often found in Cenad, sometimes bearing legionary stamps. The soil contained many pottery shards, among which some

<sup>54</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 83/1882, page 377.

<sup>55</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 16–154.

<sup>56</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 73.

<sup>57</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 74–75.

that where glazed, iron items, and animal bones. A human skeleton was also discovered at the depth of 1.5 m, along the traces of a wooden coffin; it had a bronze coin issued by Joseph II in the shoulder area. The entire area surrounding the estate grain storage, near Kislégghi's work residence, had been a Serbian cemetery one century previous and a church stood on the spot of the existing building<sup>58</sup>.

### Year 1909

On the same plot where he had excavated in 1908, Kislégghi performed new excavations between March 16 and 20, 1909. On that occasion he uncovered the ruins of a very old building, that in some places still measured 1 m in height, built of uncut stones at the base and well-fired bricks with layers of thick lime mortar, in elevation. The bricks measured 31.5 cm in length, 13 cm in width, and 4 cm in thickness. The walls were between 50 and 70 cm wide. Along the walls, both outside and inside, Kislégghi found numerous skeletons of adults and children alike, in *decubitus* positions, sometimes with their hands crossed above the chest, placed in wooden coffins. Several tombs contained copper coins from the end of the eighteenth century, small glass beads, pendant plates, pins etc<sup>59</sup>.

Excavations were taken up again the end of autumn, between November 3 and 11, in the yards behind the vegetable courtyard and of the grain deposit, that were owned by the village doctor József Koreck and by his neighbor, Biringer. The selection of the spot was based on the traditional information on the existence there of vaulted cellars, galleries or old constructions resembling galleries. The gardens had no dividing fence. A strong brick wall was found on doctor Koreck's plot, closer to the house yard. The bricks, measuring 2.15 cm in width, were hard, fired red, and covered in thick lime mortar. Kislégghi initially believed this to be the old wall of the fortification, but since it curved into a perfect arch it rather seemed to be the apse of a church, maybe one of the two medieval parish churches mentioned in documents, St. Elisabeth's and the church of the Holy Ghost. At the left end of the "apse" Kislégghi excavated down to 3 m and found the foundation, made of several superposed layers of enormous, raw, flat stones, weighing 30–50 kg each. Above these stones, one could note eight smaller, cut stones, perfectly analogous to the architectural fragments found at the time in the courtyard of the Roman-Catholic church, found during its construction in 1868. In the entire excavated area the soil was mixed, but the virgin, yellow clay was at points found closer to the surface, up to 1.5 m in depth<sup>60</sup>. Therefore, the modern deposition layers are already thinner in this area from the center of the municipality.

An old acacia tree was rooted out on November 13, in the Serbian Cenad, in the courtyard of the large village grain storage, in the close proximity of the vegetable garden of Kislégghi's work residence. The works have led to the discovery, under the roots, at shallow depth, of spurs, a battle axe, and horse shoes from the reign of king Mathias. In order to research the spot more closely, Kislégghi continued the works on November 17, discovering iron objects and clay pots. Kislégghi presumed that was one of the summer kitchens of the old fortification, namely the hearth, as there was a lot of ash, soot, red-burnt earth, and especially numerous animal bones: countless sheep jaws, goat, cattle, poultry, even horse bones, i.e. a horse skull, though lacking the lower jaw, and several bone parts from hoofs and pasterns<sup>61</sup>.

The spot behind Kislégghi's work residence kitchen building, between the wall of the house and the neighboring wall of the Romanian Orthodox school, i.e. a strip of land measuring ca. 2 m in width, uncultivated, was researched between December 7 and 16. On this narrow plot, a trench measuring 6 m in length was dug down to 3 m, revealing mixed soil, with several layers of rubble and often remains of strong fires. "We have found during the excavations numerous small iron objects and, at 1 m in depth, a small silver coin – Mathias II, 1620 – that dates rather well the discoveries, though some artifacts were found at greater depths, so that they might be earlier"<sup>62</sup>.

<sup>58</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 134–135.

<sup>59</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 136.

<sup>60</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 139–140, see also the drawing on page 140.

<sup>61</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 140–141.

<sup>62</sup> Kislégghi 2010, 142.

## Year 1912

In 1912, Gyula Kislégghi Nagy started excavating again in the area of the house near the Serbian Orthodox church that he had previously studied in 1903. The new campaign is detailed in a letter, but is missing from his diary. This time, he informed the National Commission for Monuments, on November 1st, in a letter to which he annexed a drawing and its explanations, on the discovery of some foundations near the Serbian Orthodox church, where he said that the cathedral church from the time of St. Stephen once stood. Kislégghi requested the dispatch of some of the members of the Monuments Commission to Cenad in order to investigate the walls.<sup>63</sup> In the western part of the Serbian Orthodox Church (Pl. 8), behind a house, he found several constructions made of bricks connected with thick lime mortar, that he believed to be basins and channels, at a depth of ca. 2 m. (basin I) and 1.70 m, respectively (basin II), as compared to the ground level of that time. In the south-western corner of these basins he found, at a depth of 80 cm, boat-shaped roof tiles, bright red in color<sup>64</sup>. Architect Ernő Foerck drew these tiles (Pl. 9) and it is possible they are rather Ottoman, than Roman roof tiles, as indicated on the drawing. Evlyia Celebi wrote that the fortification of Cenad enclosed buildings covered in shingles and tiles and that in the outer, larger city there were houses roofed with red tiles<sup>65</sup>. As for the possible function of those basins, I cannot form an opinion, especially since one does not know during which era they were built the features could be medieval, but also from the period of Ottoman rule.

In the answer that he received, Kislégghi was told that Prof. Arch. Ernő Foerck was delegated on November 12, 1912 to travel to Cenad in order to examine the discovered foundations and to write a report on the find<sup>66</sup>. Architect Foerck was in Cenad between December 1st and 2nd 1912 and he examined and drew architectural pieces (Pl. 9). He spoke of a drawing that depicted wall fragments, but this has not been preserved. Only the drawings of architectural pieces are now available. Foerck claimed he was unable to identify the role of the foundations found in the yard under discussion and recommended that the research be continue after the demolition of the neighboring house, that had fallen in disrepair. He also said that on file 2 he drew architectural fragments discovered during the demolition of the old church, in 1868, in its foundation and walls, among which some were built in the walls of the parsonage, i.e. of the Roman-Catholic parish house, and the others were pile don the right side of the church sacristy<sup>67</sup>. On the drawing in question, Foerck noted with I a capital and two corner fragments of an architrave that can be dated, according to him, to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and was part of the first church; he then labeled II architrave and pillar fragments that belong to the transition period from Romanesque to Early Gothic, to the 13<sup>th</sup> century; and with III he marked moldings, door and window frames, and ogees dated to the end of the fifteenth century<sup>68</sup>. The same drawing features roof tiles that he believed to be, as already mentioned, from the Roman Era. Taking into consideration the place and depth where they were found, the items might be rather Ottoman-era roof tiles.

Foerck also studied the foundations from the baptistery inside the current church that had also been part of the church demolished in 1868 and stated that a brick arch, parallel to the sacristy, was made of bricks dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, according to their size, shape, and type of firing<sup>69</sup>. The National Commission for Monuments received Foerck's report on the results of his visit to Cenad and compiled a report that also included detail on the deduction of the architect's travel expenses. The end of the report mentioned the fact that the commission expected new on the demolition of the house in Cenad and the continuation of the researches<sup>70</sup>.

Kislégghi never continued the researches in Cenad, probably due to the onset of the First World War. He died, in his sick bed, in the spring of 1918.

<sup>63</sup> FK Archive Budapest, pages 1670–1671.

<sup>64</sup> FK Archive Budapest, pages 1668–1669.

<sup>65</sup> *Călători străini* 1976, 647.

<sup>66</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 894, page 1666.

<sup>67</sup> FK Archive Budapest, page 1770.

<sup>68</sup> FK Archive Budapest, page 1771.

<sup>69</sup> FK Archive Budapest, page 1771.

<sup>70</sup> FK Archive Budapest, leaf no. 984, page 1769.

## Some conclusions

Therefore, the history of the archaeological researches in Cenad started ever since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when church and fortification ruins were found. The results of such researches were not very impressive, but they provided significant data on the location of some ecclesiastic structures, on characteristics of planimetry, elevation, and sculptural fragments. Most useful are the descriptions and evaluations in Imre Henszlmann's study on the old monastery dedicated to the Virgin, erected in the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and that parson Killer erroneously presumed to have been St. George's cathedral. He made those observations on the occasion of the demolition of the parish church and the excavation of the foundations of the new church, in 1868. Even if some authors have emitted confusing opinions on the name and dating of the edifice, one knows today that it was in fact part of buildings constructed during the Middle Ages and not the Roman Era.

Henszlmann's study under discussion also mentioned one of parson Killer's letters, dated March 17, 1869, that noted ruins visible at that time around the Serbian Orthodox Church<sup>71</sup>; the mention is significant, considering that they were no longer visible several decades later, in 1903.

Both Frigyes Killer and Gyula Kisléghi Nagy, two enthusiast amateurs, have found the foundations of some buildings the function of which they were unable to establish. They hesitated between believing they were keeps, parts of fortification walls, or remains of parish churches from the medieval town of Cenad. The excavations performed during their time only lasted for a couple of days, were performed with rudimentary methods, as they were more interested in finding built structures or collecting artifacts, without much concern for archaeological contexts. Nevertheless, one must admire their diligence in trying to record their discoveries as precise as possible.

Future researches will have to aim at recovering the location of these ruins and at studying the according to present-day scientific requirements, in order to establish their function and dating. I mention the fact that the archaeological researches performed starting with the 1970s did not take the old researches into consideration as little was known about them due to the preservation of the related documents in the archives of Budapest or, in Kisléghi's case, recovered from his heirs only in 1980 and then forgotten in the storage rooms of Banatului Museum in Timișoara.

Several archaeological campaigns have been performed in Cenad, with interruptions, from 1974 until 2002 and the results were partially published<sup>72</sup> in order to establish the planimetry of the fortification and of the medieval town and to find the medieval ecclesiastical buildings; the result were, nevertheless, not very convincing. Only the corroboration of the old and more recent researches and the survey of the settlement central area with the newest geophysical methods can configure the approach strategy of archaeological researches in the medieval fortification of Cenad. We hope this will take place in the near future.

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<sup>71</sup> Henszlmann 1871, 14.

<sup>72</sup> Iambor *et al.* 1982; Iambor 2001; Iambor 2003; Iambor 2005, 140–143, 203–206, 348–354.

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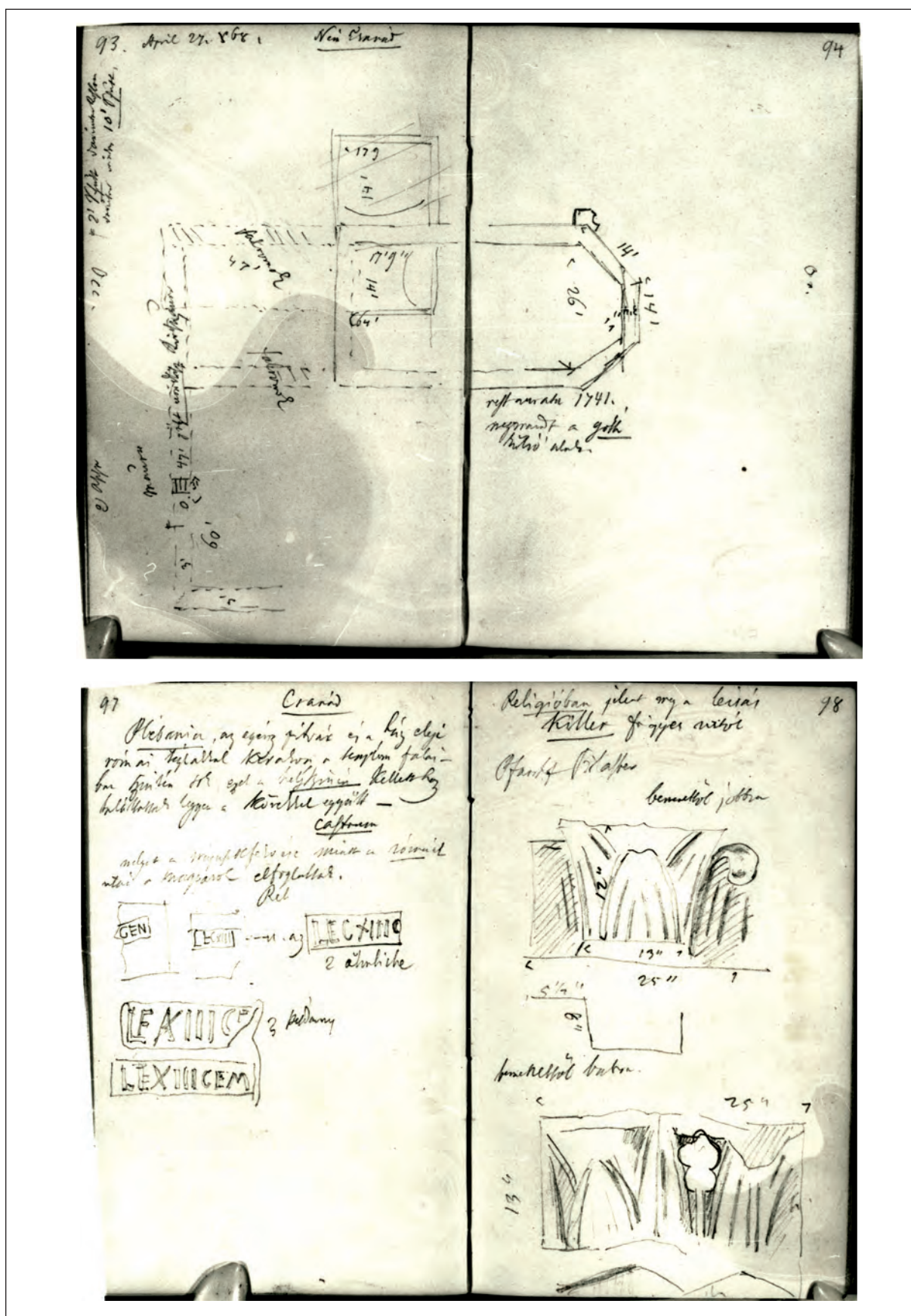


Plate 1. Flóris Romér's drawings and notes. Forster Center, Scientific Archive, Flóris Romér's assessment reports / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.

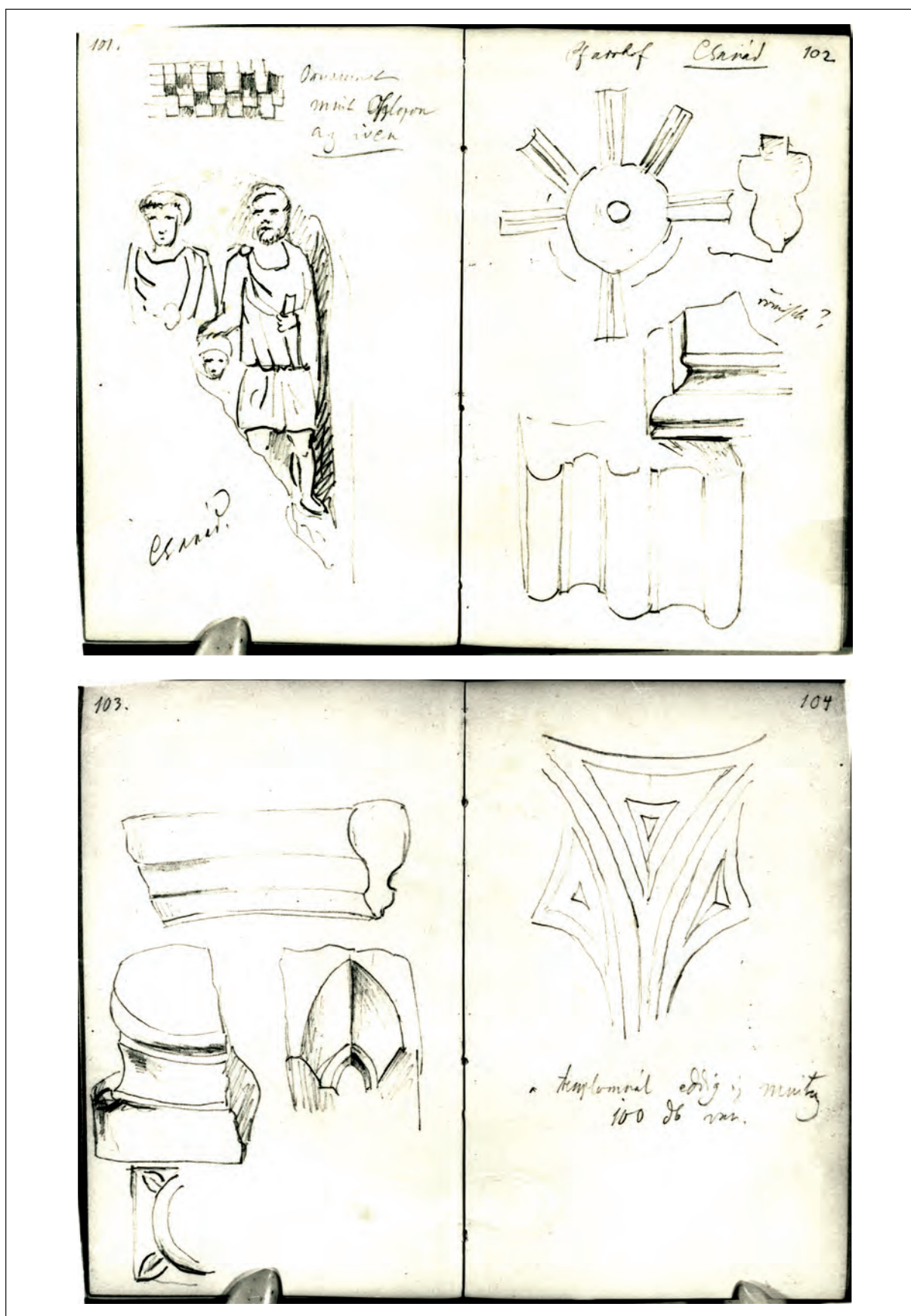


Plate 2. Flóris Romér's drawings and notes. Forster Center, Scientific Archive, Flóris Romér's assessment reports / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, Rómer-jegyzőkönyvek, XXIV/90–103.

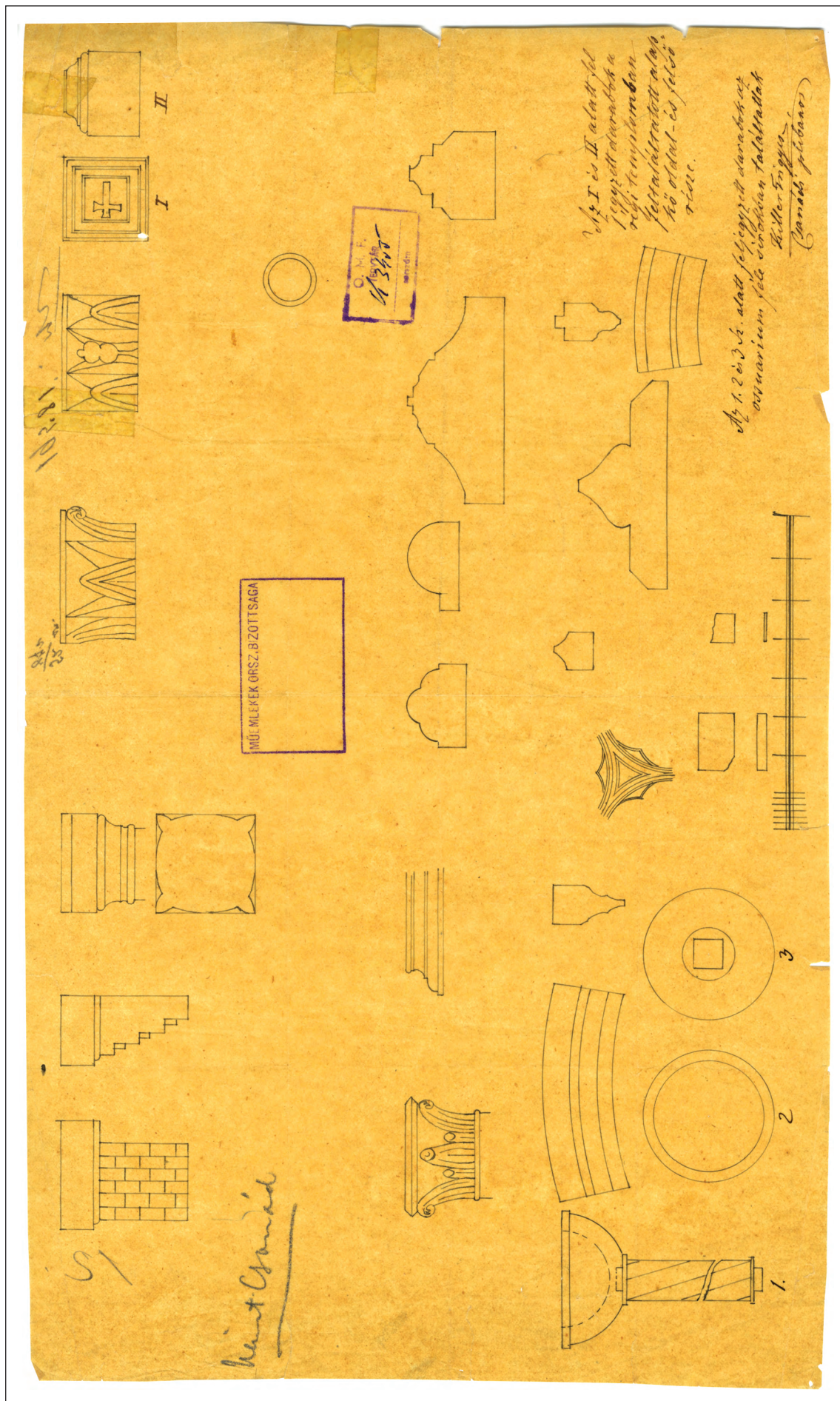


Plate 3. Drawing of some architectural fragments found in 1868, performed by parson Frigyes Kállai in 1881. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3455. I and II are drawings of the lower and upper part of the foundation stones of the old church. 1, 2 and 3 are drawings of pieces found in the *ossarium*-type tombs.

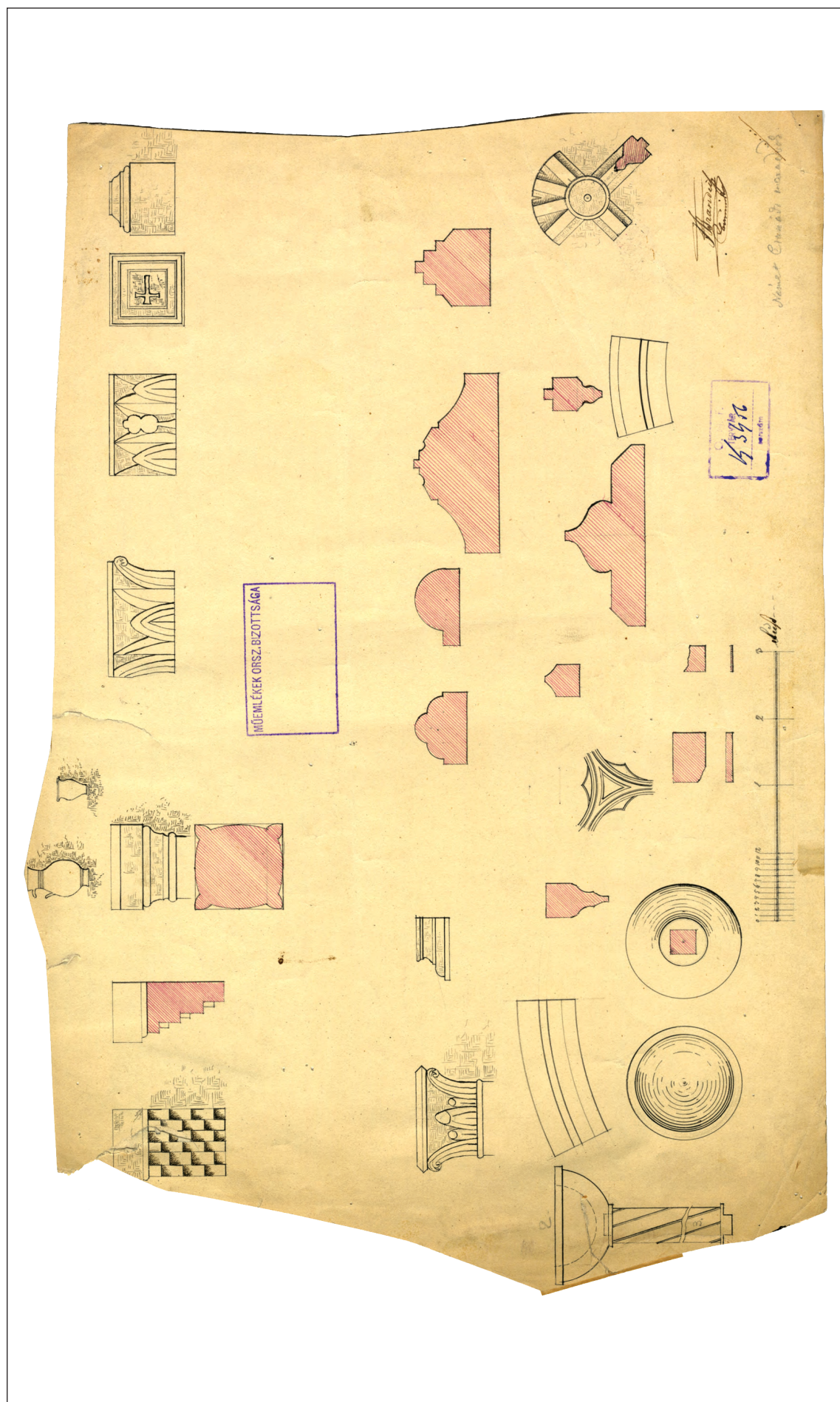


Plate 4. Drawings made by constructor Brandeis after architectural fragments found in 1868. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3456.

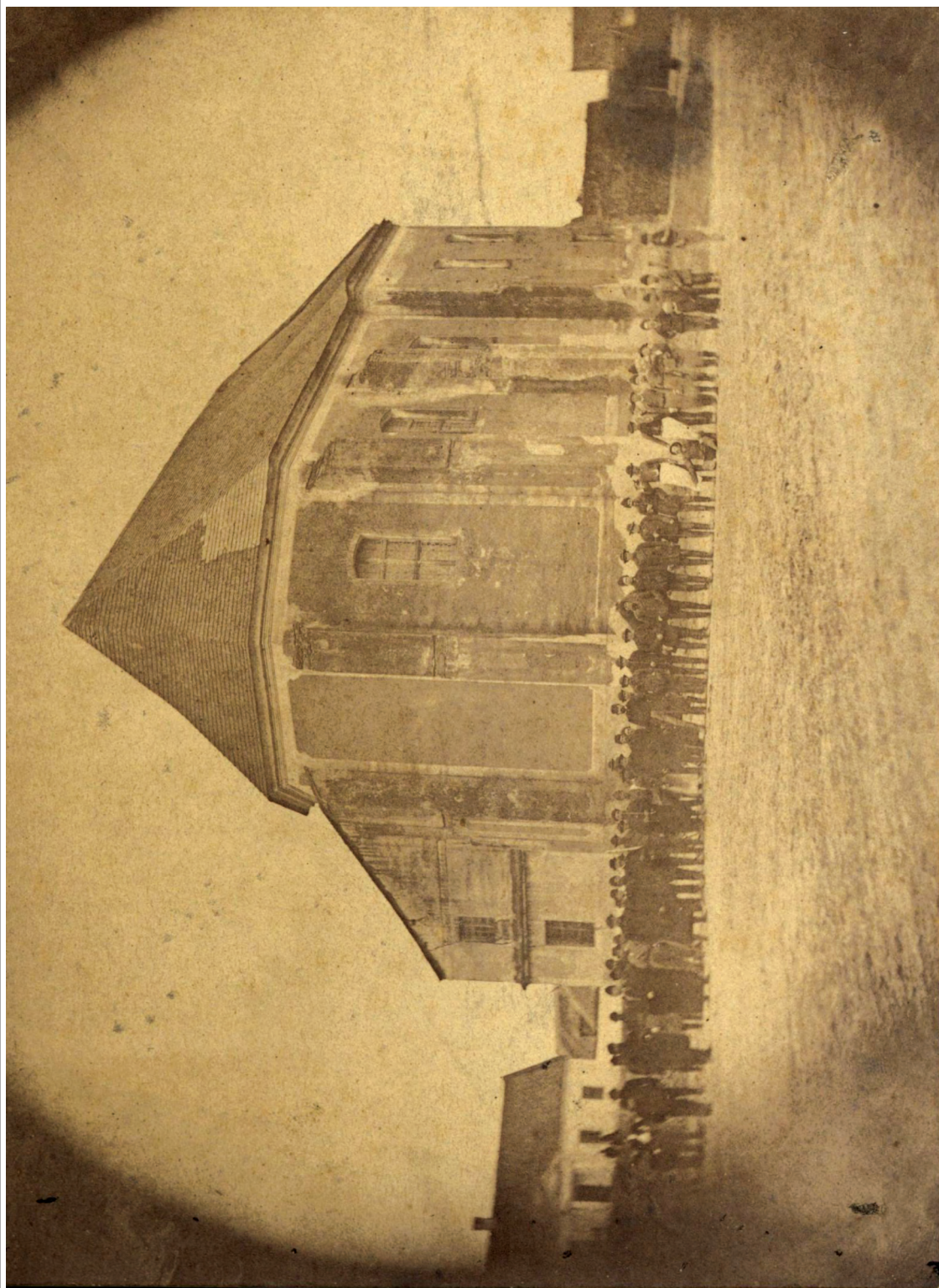


Plate 5. 1868 photograph of the church. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, P 2418.

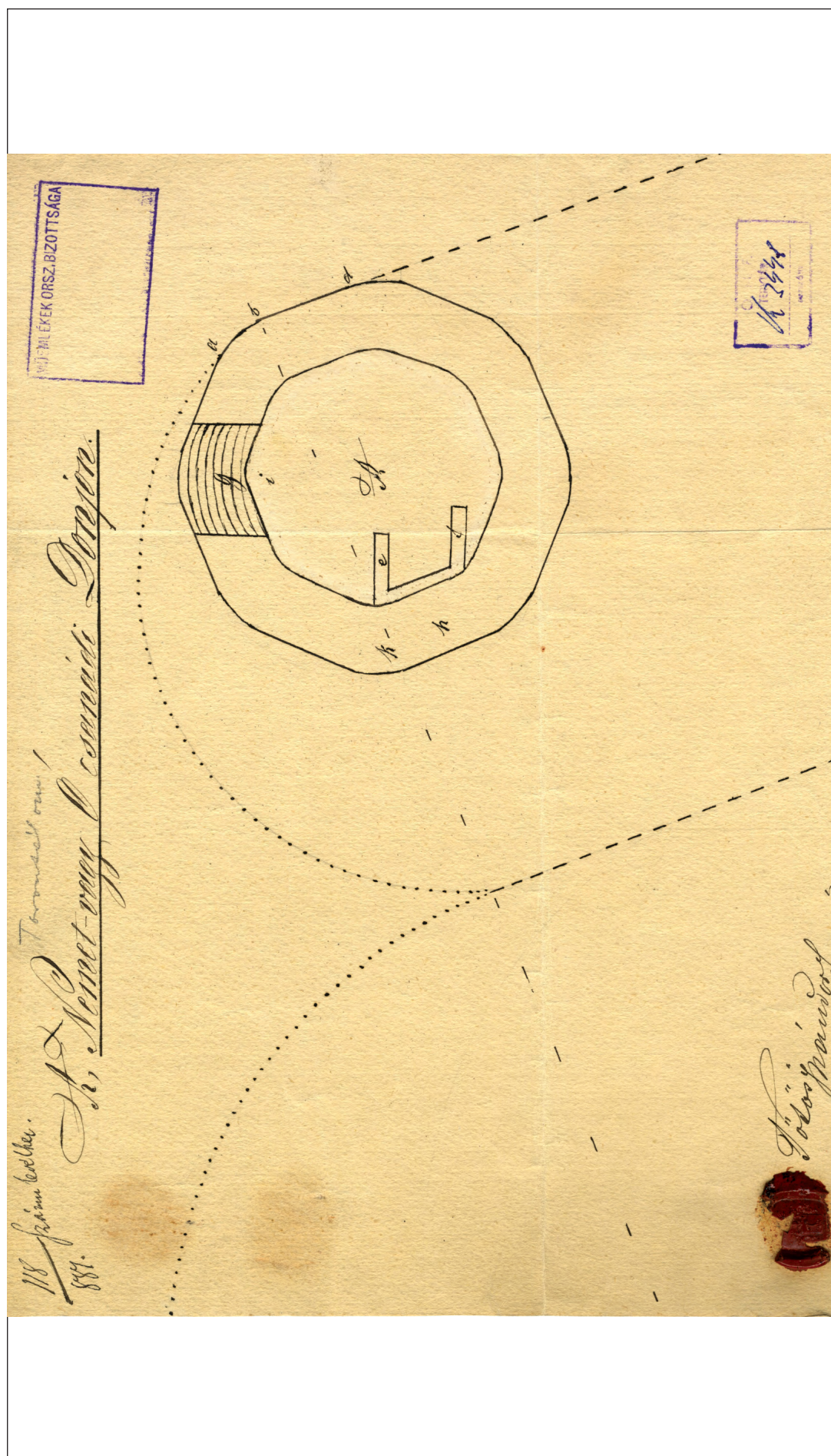


Plate 6. Ground plan of the excavations performed by parson Frigyes Kállai in April 1881. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, K. 3448.

Explanation of the drawing: A - breach; a, b, d - bench-mark points of foundations limits; e, f - wall remains; g - discharge arch; h - discovery spot of an Ottoman coin, in the soil above the foundations; i - discovery spot of a Habsburg coin minted in 1707, in the soil inside the octagonal construction; k - discovery spot of a floor brick, in the soil above the foundations.

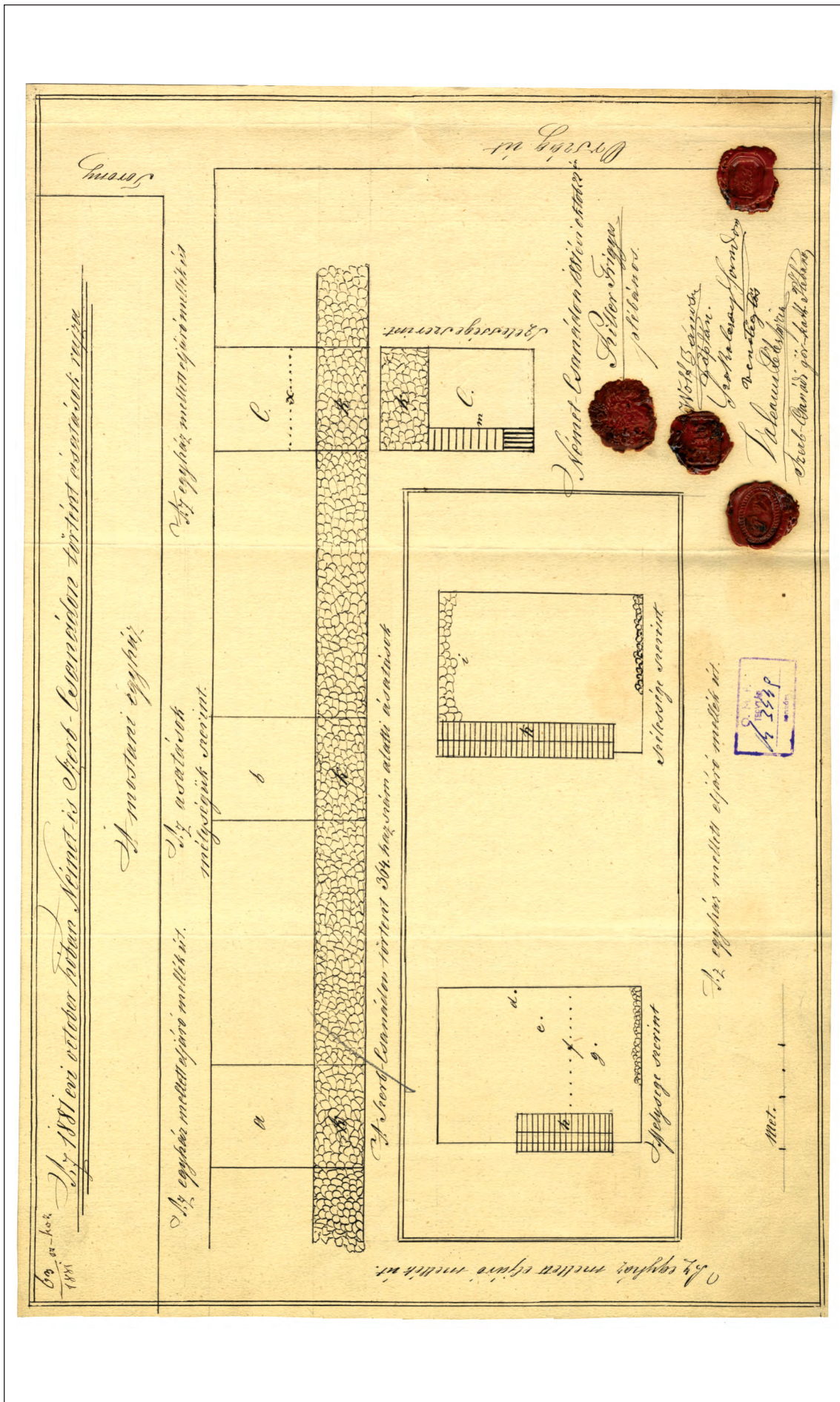


Plate 7.

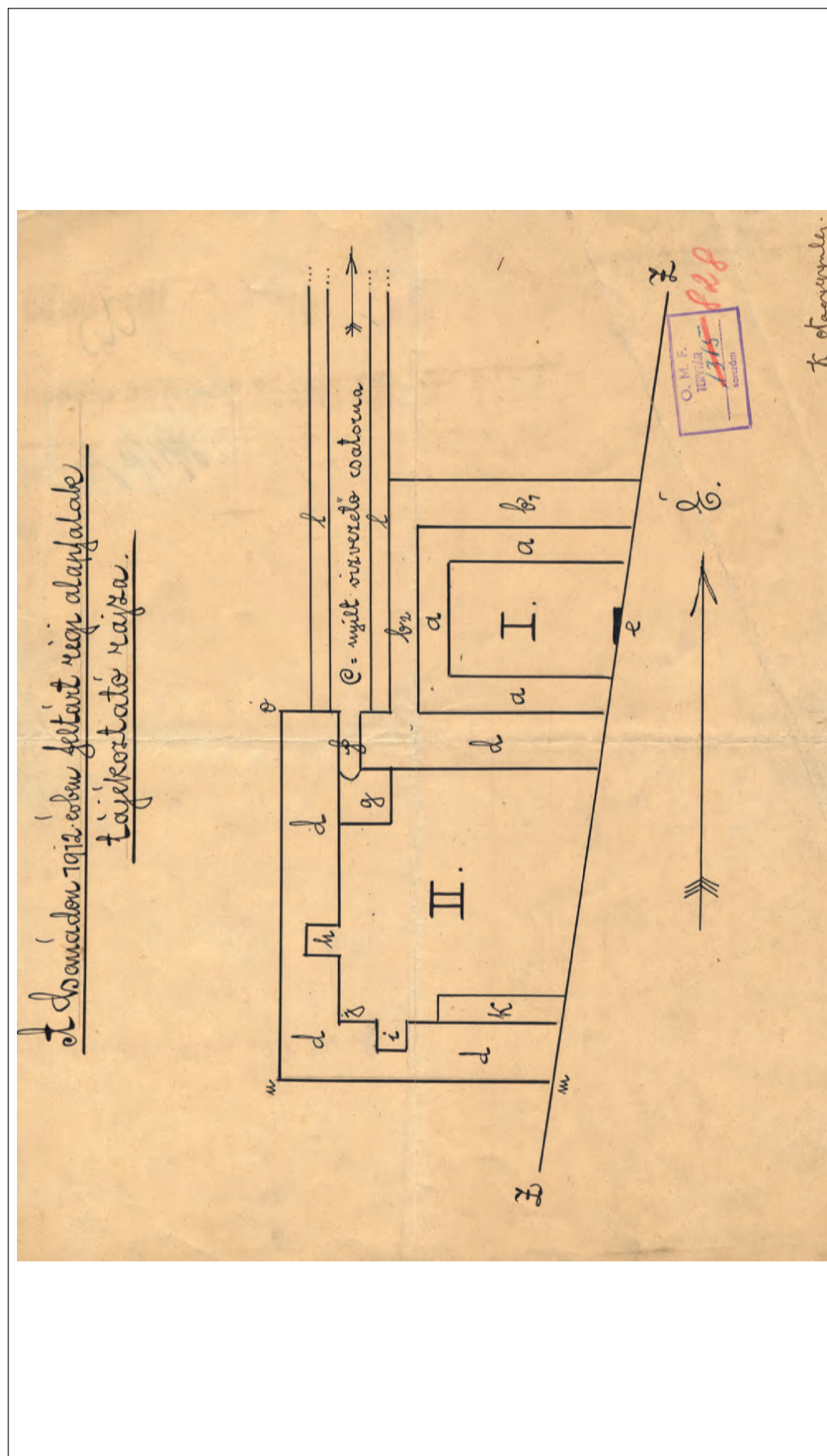


Plate 8. Gyula Nagy Kisileghi's drawing of the discoveries made in 1912. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, no. 828. Explanation of the drawing: line ZZ = side wall of a house located in close proximity of the Serbian Orthodox church; I. = basin made of neatly placed bricks connected through thick layers of lime mortar; II. = basin made of neatly placed bricks connected through thick layers of lime mortar; a-a = wall of basin I; b1 = wall; b2 = wall; c. = open water channel; d. = wall; f. = vaulting; g = wall block; h. = regular cuts into the wall; i. = regular cuts into the wall; j. = corner; k. = wall; m = wall corner; n. = wall corner; o. = wall corner.

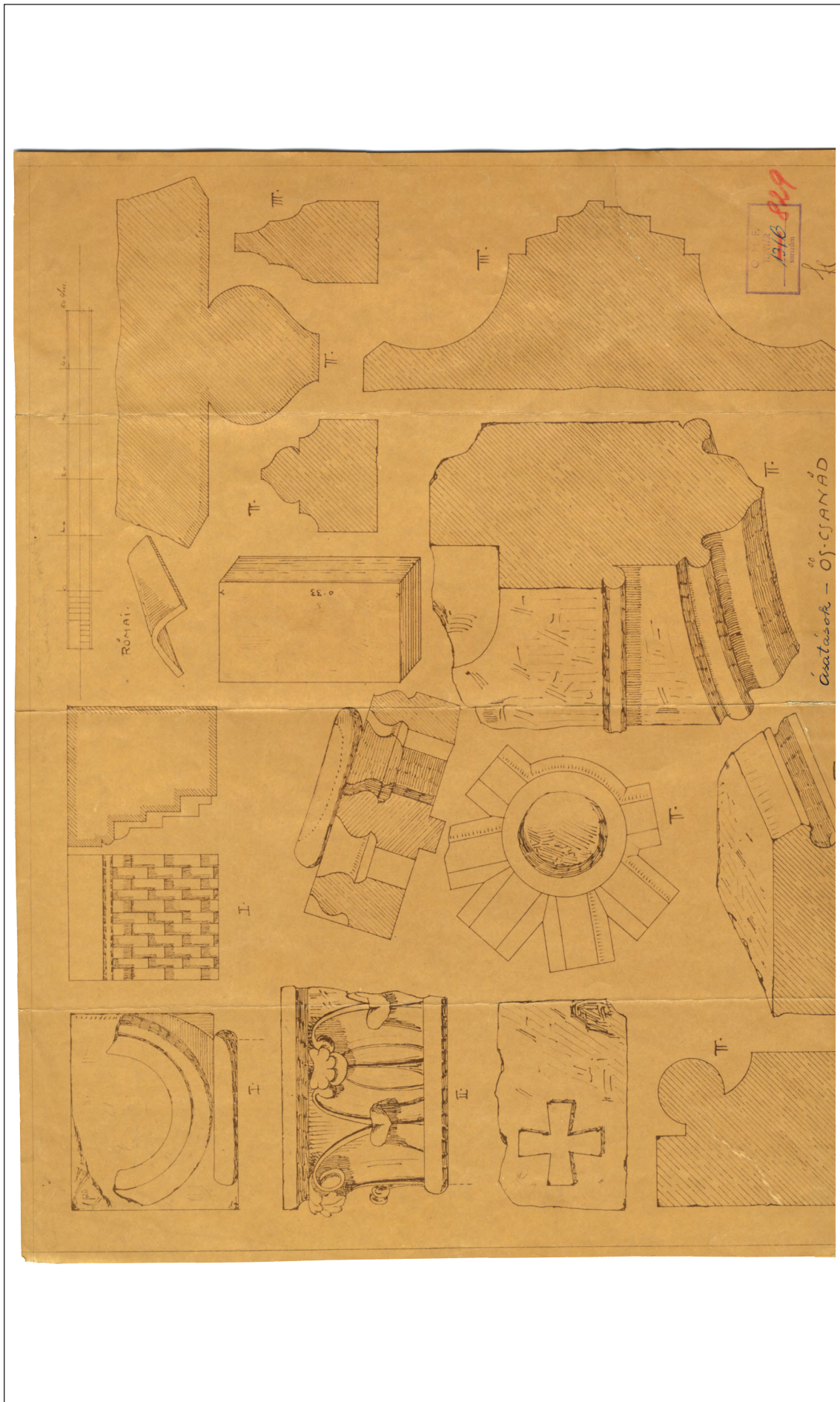


Plate 9. Ernő Foerk's drawings. Forster Center, Scientific Archive / Forster Központ, Tudományos Irattár, no. 829.



# 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 <a href="http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp">http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp</a> ).
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-Târnoveau (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.