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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".

Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden Discoveries from Sânpetru German, Arad County¹

Victor Sava

Abstract: Archaeological researches have been constantly performed in the Lower Mureş Basin ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Numerous prehistoric sites of special importance were discovered and researched over the last 150 years. Nevertheless, many of the performed researches have often remained unpublished and data contained in the specialized literature are lacunal. One of the main current research directions of the Arad Museum is to valorize its rich archaeological collection through the publication of old researches. Thus, through the present study the author aims at presenting the archaeological excavation performed by Egon Dörner, an archaeologist from Arad, in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”. Though the site contains multiple layers, the paper only discusses the prehistoric Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden discoveries. One must state that this excavation has been briefly mentioned in the existing literature and some of the artifacts have been illustrated in various works.

Keywords: Lower Mureş Basin, Sânpetru German, Egon Dörner, Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, Baden settlement.

Introduction

Archaeological researches have been constantly performed in the Lower Mureş Basin ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Numerous prehistoric sites of special importance were discovered and researched over the last 150 years. Nevertheless, many of the performed researches have often remained unpublished and data contained in the specialized literature are lacunal. One of the main current research directions of the Arad Museum Complex is to valorize its rich archaeological collection through the publication of old researches. Thus, through the present study the author aims at presenting the archaeological excavation performed by Egon Dörner, an archaeologist from Arad, in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”.

E. Dörner was hired as assistant at the Ancient History Department during the 1951 reorganization of the Museum in Arad. During three decades of activity at the museum E. Dörner was very prolific as field archaeologist. He has performed numerous archaeological excavations and field researches, mainly in the Lower Mureş Basin. Among them, he excavated the site in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”, one of the important archaeological objectives in the county of Arad².

The present study aims at providing all data, both published and novel, on the excavation performed by E. Dörner in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”. Though the site is a multi-layer one, I shall only discuss the prehistoric discoveries: Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden. One must state that the other discoveries are not included here since discussing all of the chronological horizons of the site would surpass the appropriate length of the present study.

The archaeological site of Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” is located ca. 200 east of the homonymous settlement, along the Aranca canal (Fig. 1–2). From the perspective of its geographic location, the site is placed in the major meadow of River Mureş, on higher ground, protected against flooding.

Both E. Dörner’s documentation and an on-surface research performed in 2014 clearly indicate the fact that the site was strongly disturbed by a pit used for sand exploitation³. Due to this major incident, the dimensions of the site cannot be established and no other details can be set, except for those provided by E. Dörner. It was necessary to consult the brief reports he wrote at the end of each

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

² E. Dörner’s archaeological activity has been discussed before; see Sava 2010a, 53–55; Hügel *et al.* 2010; Hügel *et al.* 2012.

³ I performed the field research on 02.04.2014, together with Dr. Florin Gogâltan.

excavation campaign and some of his notes on the discoveries made on this site. All these documents are preserved in the archive of the Archeology Department of the Museum Complex in Arad.

History of research

The first available data on this archaeological site are included in a series of donations made to the Museum in Arad. The data are preserved in the Inventory Registry of the Archaeology Department of the Arad Museum Complex. In 1961 A. Hamerak and I. Bulai have donated to the museum several ceramic pots (inv. no. 13765, 13766 – Hamerak and inv. no. 13739, 13740, 13804, 15009 – Bulai)⁴. According to the entries in the Inventory Registry, one can state that the pots had been discovered through the enlargement of the sand extraction pit.



Fig. 1. Satellite photograph of the Sânpetru German area, with the localization of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (taken from Google Earth).

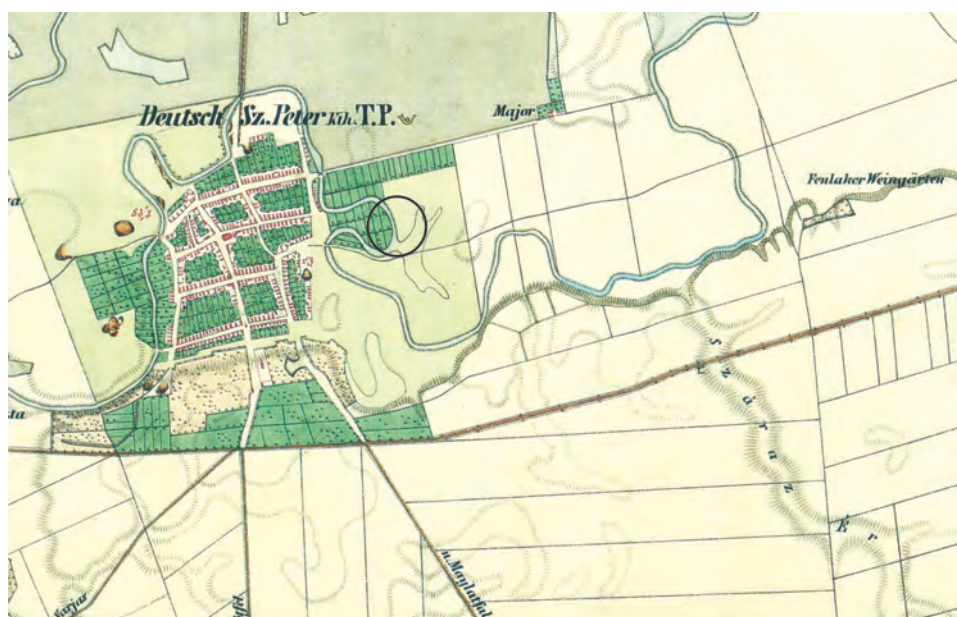


Fig. 2. The second Austrian military topographic survey (1819–1869), with the localization of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

⁴ In 1970 E. Dörner mentioned the fact that the clay pots were donated to the museum in Arad between 1959 and 1962 (Dörner 1970, 451). It is possible that some of the mentioned pots were donated starting with 1959 and only recorded in 1961.



Fig. 3. Photograph of the site in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (02.04.2014).



Fig. 4. Photograph of the site in Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor” (02.04.2014).

After making the discoveries mentioned above, E. Dörner became interested in this archaeological objective and performed a small rescue excavation in order to establish a stratigraphic column of the site. One must mention that L. Mărghită was also involved in this excavation performed in 1963. I shall use as sources for both the 1963 and the 1965 excavations E. Dörner's reports to the museum directors and the report of the excavations published in 1970⁵. For the ground plans of the excavations I shall use both already published ground plans⁶ and the original ones kept in the archive of the Arad Museum Complex. One should note that there are small differences between the original and the published plans, especially in the case of the 1963 excavation⁷.

⁵ Dörner 1970, 451–455.

⁶ Dörner 1970, fig. 9.

⁷ The original ground plan of the 1963 excavation is more detailed than the one published in 1970. This, for the present study I have chosen the first as main source of information.

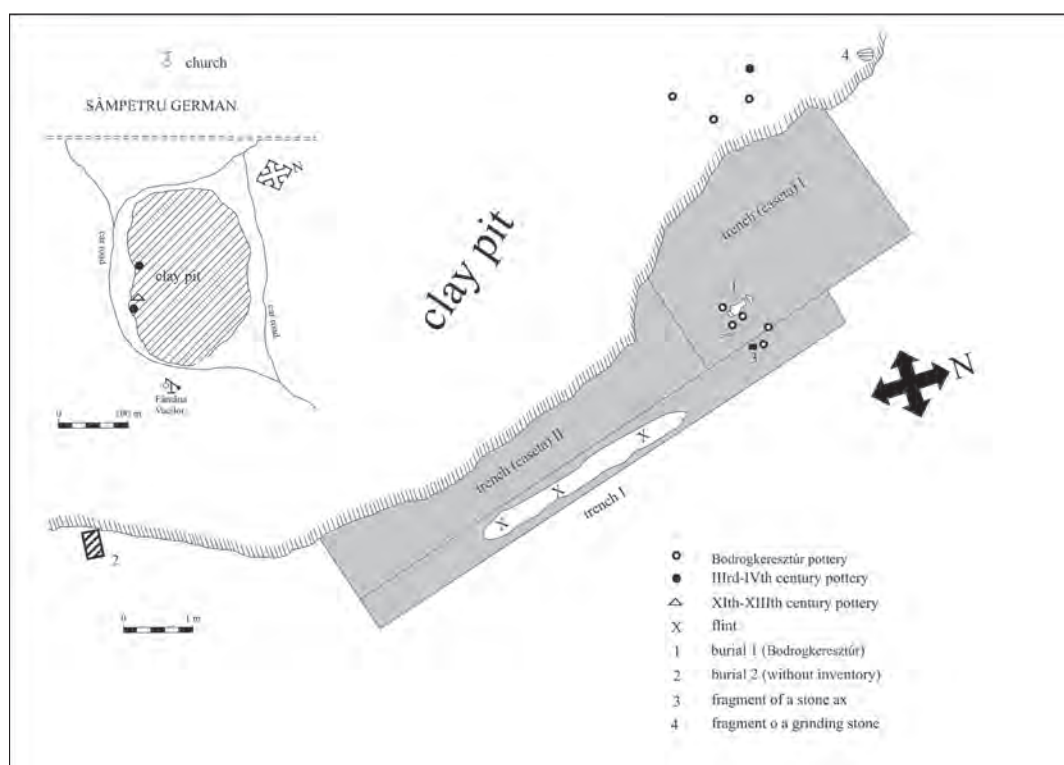


Fig. 5. 1. General ground plan of the excavations in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor";
2. Ground plan of the 1963 excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

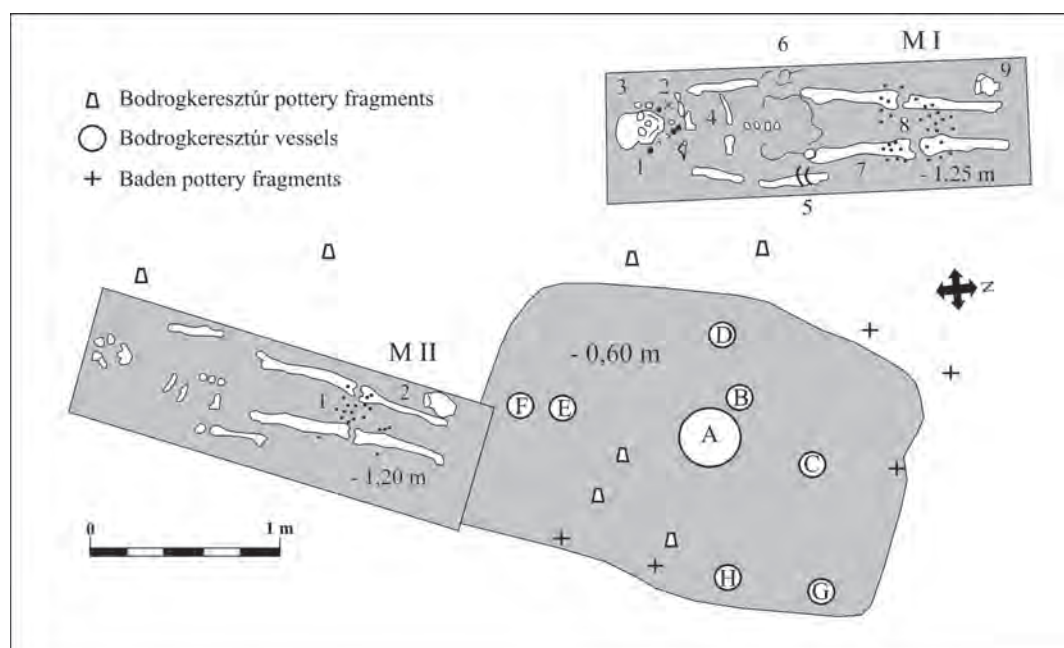


Fig. 6. Ground plan of the 1965 excavation in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor" (adapted from Dörner 1970).

Thus, three trenches were excavated in 1963: S1⁸: 0.5 × 7.30 m, S2⁹: 1.10 (1.6) × 6 m, and C1: 1.60 × 3 (5) m (Fig. 5). One should note that the S2 label of the trench located between S1 and the edge of the sand pit is mine. Both trenches were oriented North-North-East to South-South-East. Small flint flakes were discovered in trench S1 at the depth of 0.50–0.70 m and a pot and stone axe fragment were found in the northern end of the section. Due to these discoveries, the excavation was extended northwards with 1.1/5 m and then another trench (C1) was opened up to the edge of the sand pit.

⁸ Trench I on the original ground plan. The publication does not indicate the dimensions of the trenches.

⁹ Trench II on the original ground plan.

Several pots, placed as a group, and poorly preserved human bones near-by were uncovered on that occasion (Fig. 5/2; 7/2, 4–6). The group of pots included: one tall pot with perforated foot¹⁰, that had been covered with a small pot in the shape of a funnel¹¹, two “jar”-shaped vessels¹², and a tureen pot. All the artifacts were probably part of a Bodrogkeresztúr-type inhumation grave. A strongly disturbed grave, lacking funerary inventory, was also uncovered by the edge of the sand pit, but its dating remains problematic. Two jugs from the third-fourth century A.D. and pottery fragments dated to the eleventh-thirteenth century were also identified in the southern part.

Since numerous Bodrogkeresztúr pottery fragments were discovered in 1963 in the crumbled bank of the sand pit, ca. 26 m North-North-West, in 1965 E. Dörner opened a trench measuring 6 × 4 m, oriented South-West – North-East (fig. 6). From a stratigraphic perspective, both Bodrogkeresztúr and Baden pottery fragments were found between the vegetal layer and the depth of – 0.90–1.00 m. At this depth the team found yellow soil, the archaeological sterile. Several Bodrogkeresztúr pots were uncovered at the depth of – 0.60 m in the north-eastern corner of the case, over a rectangular surface. Though no human bones have been found, it is very probable that this group of pots represents the funerary inventory of a grave. Two inhumation graves were also found on that occasion, with funerary inventories typical to the third-fourth century A.D.

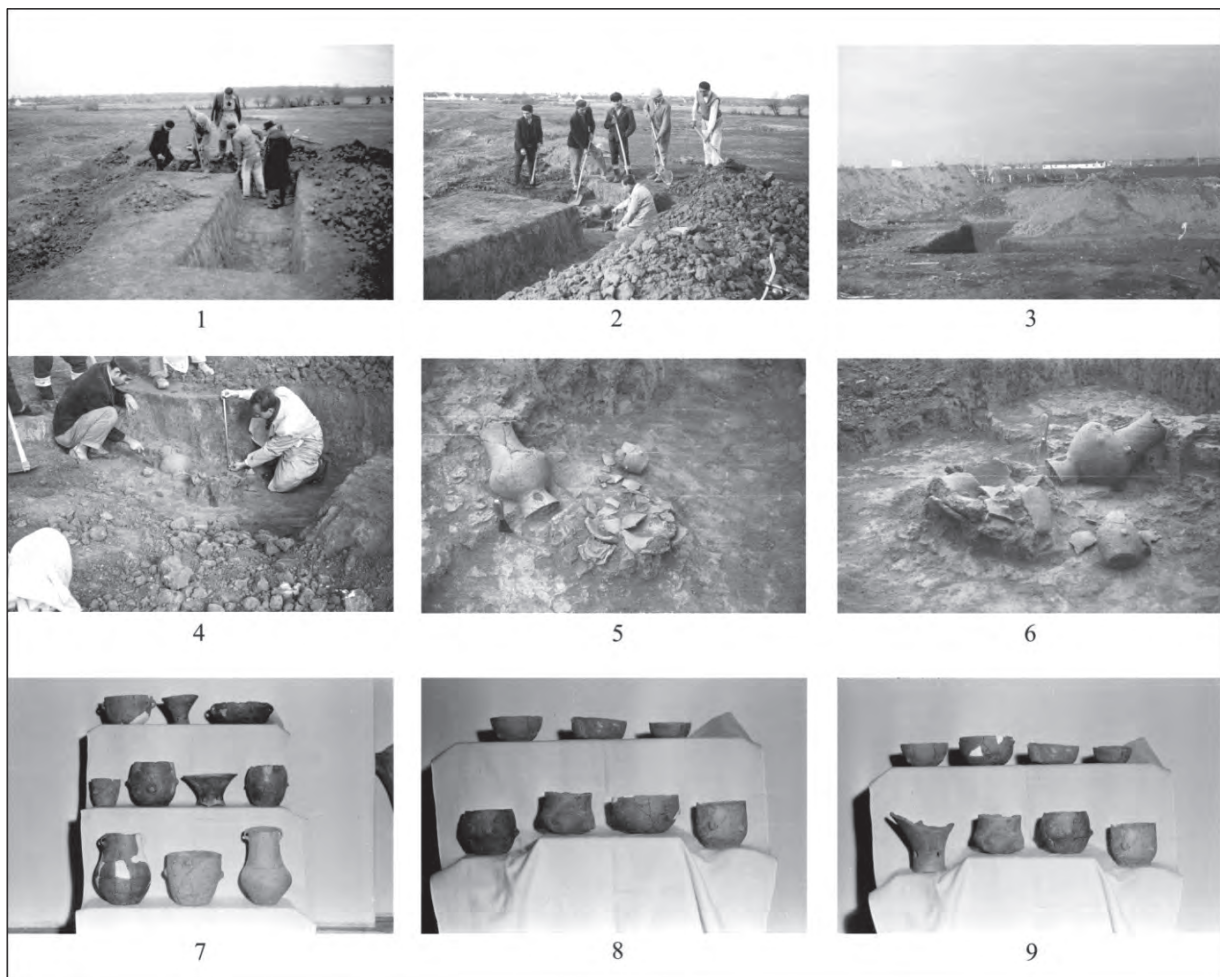


Fig. 7. 1–6. Photographs taken during the 1963 excavation in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”; 7–9. Photographs taken by E. Dörner after the restoration of the pots discovered in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”.

The discoveries made in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” were mentioned for the first time in specialized literature through a report that E. Dörner wrote on some discoveries performed in the

¹⁰ Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2.

¹¹ Dörner 1970, fig. 10/3f.

¹² Dörner 1970, fig.10/3e, 3i.

county of Arad and that was published in 1970¹³. The report in question briefly presents the excavations performed in “Fântâna Vacilor”, mentions some considerations on the chronology of the discoveries, and illustrates eleven Bodrogkeresztúr pots¹⁴, two flint blades¹⁵, and six Baden pottery fragments¹⁶. The prehistoric discoveries from this site were subsequently mentioned in several studies and some vessels, pottery fragments, and stone artifacts were mentioned and illustrated in some monograph works¹⁷.

Bodrogkeresztúr Pottery

*Catalogue of pottery*¹⁸

1. Cup?, type Luca VIII¹⁹?; the foot displays four circular perforations; Inv. No.²⁰ 13739; Fig. 10/1; H²¹: 11.4 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 13.3 × 13.06 cm; Ø_{foot}: 5.96 × 5.76 cm; g_{upper part}: 0.59 cm; g_{lower part}: 0.5 cm; reductive firing; dark grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/2), a small part, under the rim, is very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), the fabric includes sand as tamper material, and the dark grayish brown slip is still preserved on the outside (Munsell 10YR, 4/2). Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

2. “Flower pot”-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with two pointy knobs and two, larger rounded knobs (of which just one is preserved), the rim is notched through small incisions; Inv. No. 13740; Fig. 9/7; H: 9.4 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 9.5 × 9.48 cm; Ø_{base}: 6.8 × 6.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.46; reducing/oxidant firing, grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/2), reddish brown over a small portion (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), and dark gray core (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric with inclusions of sand, smoothed. Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

3. Deep bowl, type Luca IIa; decorated with two small, circular knobs placed at the base of the belly; Inv. No. 13765; Fig. 10/2; H: 10.4 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 17.5 × 17.46 cm; g_{rim}: 0.36 cm; reductive firing, brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/3), fabric with sand as tamper material, polished slip both inside and outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1961.

4. “Flower pot”-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with two knobs placed on the belly; part of the rim and belly has been restored; Inv. No. 13766; Fig. 7/4; H: 11.2 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 12.3 × 12.08 cm; Ø_{base}: 8 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.68; oxidant/reductive firing, reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), dark brown (Munsell 10YR, 3/3), fabric with sand as tamper material, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1961.

5. “Flower pot”-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; a small part of the rim has been restored; Inv. No. 13804; Fig. 9/6; H: 8.4 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 9.4 × 9.3 cm; Ø_{base}: 6.4 × 6.7 cm; g_{rim}: 0.9; reductive firing, dark reddish brown (Munsell 5YR 3/2), fabric with sand as tamper material, smoothed. Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

6. Bowl, type Luca Ic, decorated with two prolonged knobs placed under the rim and two circular knobs (one perforated in the center) placed on the belly; Inv. No. 13805; Fig. 9/12; H: 7.04 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 12.42 × 12.5 cm; g_{rim}: 0.4 cm; reductive firing, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, brown, polished slip preserved in some areas (Munsell 10YR, 4/3). Donation Ion Budai, 1961.

7. “Milk pot”, type Luca Xc; a large part of the pot has been restored; Inv. No. 14347; Fig. 8/3; H: 20.12 cm; Ø_{mouth}: 10.4 × 10.26 cm; Ø_{belly}: 16.2 × 15.9 cm; Ø_{base}: 8.5 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim}: 0.72 m; oxidant firing,

¹³ Dörner 1970, 451–455.

¹⁴ Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2–3.

¹⁵ Dörner 1970, fig. 10/4.

¹⁶ Dörner 1970, fig. 10/5.

¹⁷ For the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries see Roman 1971, 91–92; Rusu 1971, 81; Roman 1973, 60; Lazarovici 1975, 25, fig. 7/1–11 illustrates the same pots as Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2–3; Pădurean 1982, 34. Other vessels are illustrated in Luca 1999, 54, nr. 45, fig. 24/1, 4–7, 9; 25/1, 3–7. Luca 1999, fig. 24/2–3, 8; 25/2 illustrates the stone artifacts (that have not been registered and thus could not be identified in the Arad Museum Complex). For the Baden pottery see Roman 1976, 32, pl. 5/5–7; Roman, Némethi 1978, 12, pl. 2/1–10, 3/6–20; Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 201, 203; Chirilă, Hügel 1999, 111, pct. 2; Luca 2005, 230; Sava 2008, 56, pct. 64.

¹⁸ The catalogue of illustrated pottery presents the vessels identified in the Arad Museum Complex. Some of the pots illustrated by Dörner 1970, fig. 10/2; 10/3f could not be identified.

¹⁹ For the typological identification of the ceramic shapes, I used the typology elaborated by S. A. Luca (Luca 1999).

²⁰ Inventory number.

²¹ H: height; Ø: diameter; g: thickness.

reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 4/3), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Excavation by Egon Dörner, Liviu Mărghită, 1963.

8. Handleless cup?, the decoration consists of four knobs placed at the base of the belly; Inv. No. 14592; Fig. 9/10; H: 8.7 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9 × 9 cm; g_{rim} : 0.4 cm; reductive firing, gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/1), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip both on the inside and the outside, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1) and black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1). Excavation by Egon Dörner, Liviu Mărghită, 1963.

9. "Flower pot"-type vessels, type Luca VIa2, decorated with two knobs placed under the rim and two on the belly; Inv. No. 14293; Fig. 9/2; H: 13.8 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 16.34 × 15.6 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 9.8 × 10 cm; g_{rim} : 0.94 cm; reductive firing, very dark grayish brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 3/2), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

10. Footed pot, type Luca XIIa; decorated with four handles placed in the upper part of the belly and four small circular knobs placed in the median area of the belly; the foot has been restored; Inv. No. 14294; Fig. 10/3; H: 48.4 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 13.2 × 13.22 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 22 × 22.1 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{foot}}$: 16.1 × 16 cm; g_{rim} : 0.5 cm; oxidant firing, reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip on both inside and outside (just on the upper part). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

11. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; the pot is decorated with a small knob placed on the belly; part of the rim has been restored; Inv. No. 14295; Fig. 8/2; H: 21.6 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9.3 × 9.16 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 14.92 × 14.8 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 6.1 × 5.98 cm; g_{rim} : 0.5 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), gray (Munsell 10YR, 5/1), and reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/3), fabric with sand grains as tamper material, very dark gray slip (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), preserved in some area both inside and outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

12. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; one part of the rim and neck has been restored; inv. no. 14423; Fig. 8/4; pl. 87/2; Inv. No. 14295; H: 23.1 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 7.6 × 7.9 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 16.2 × 16.1 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 9.1 × 9.4 cm; g_{rim} : 0.6 m; reductive firing, black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1), fabric with inclusions of sand grains as tamper material, fallen slip? Donation Anton Hamerak, 1964.

13. Bowl with two handles, type Luca VIIb, one side has been restored; Inv. No. 14348; Fig. 9/11; H: 7.84 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 19.1 × 19.38 cm; g_{rim} : 0.68 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, very dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 3/1), reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand, a small part of the outer wall preserves the dark reddish brown slip (Munsell 5YR, 3/2). Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

14. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 14424; Fig. 9/1; H: 19.52 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 8.5 × 8.68 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 14.2 × 14.1 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 7.24 × 6.9 cm; g_{rim} : 0.6 m; reductive firing; gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 6/1), fabric tampered with sand grains, gray (Munsell 10YR, 5/1) slip both inside and outside, on the outside preserved almost over the entire surface. Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

15. "Flower pot"-type vessels, type Luca VI, decorated with two knobs placed under the rim and two handles attached to the belly; Inv. No. 14425; Fig. 9/3; H: 17.02 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9.7 × 10.24 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 8.1 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim} : 0.48 cm; reductive/oxidant firing, gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 5/1) and reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4), fabric tampered with sand grains, smoothed. Excavation by Egon Dörner, 1965.

16. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; the pot is decorated on the belly with two knobs, one part of the belly has been restored; Inv. No. 14553; Fig. 8/1; H: 22.7 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 11.2 × 11.28 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 17.02 × 16.8 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 7.78 × 8.18 cm; g_{rim} : 0.78 cm; oxidant/ reductive firing, brown in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/3) and black (Munsell 10YR, 2/1), fabric tampered with sand grains, slip applied both on the inside and on the outside, on the outside it is polished and brown (Munsell 10YR, 4/3). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1967, pot discovered by Guțu Cristea.

17. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 15004; Fig. 8/8; H: 22.5 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9.64 × 9.5 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 15.2 × 15.4 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 7.5 × 7.4 cm; g_{rim} : 0.9 cm; oxidant/reductive firing, brown in color (10YR, 4/3), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

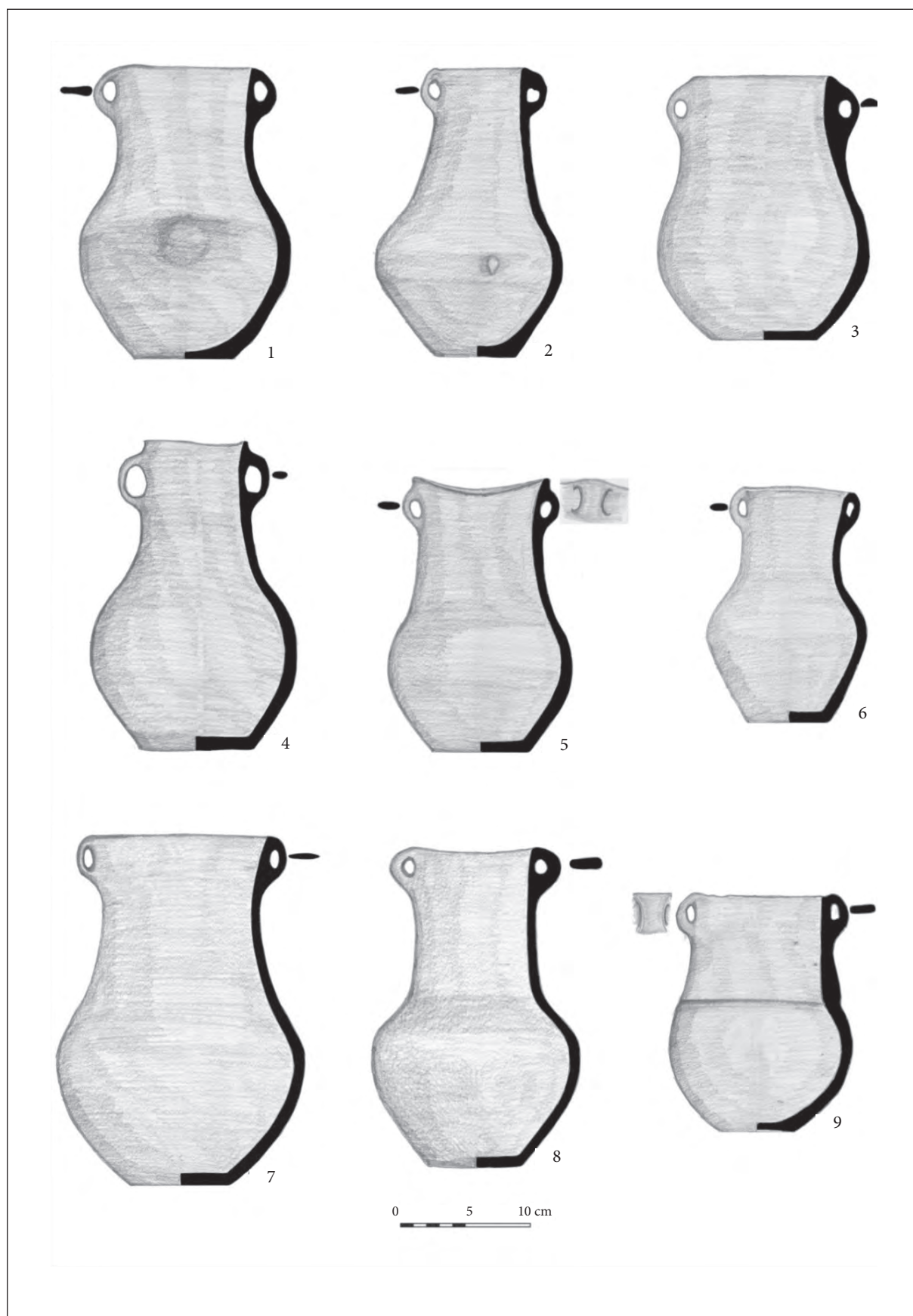


Fig. 8. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

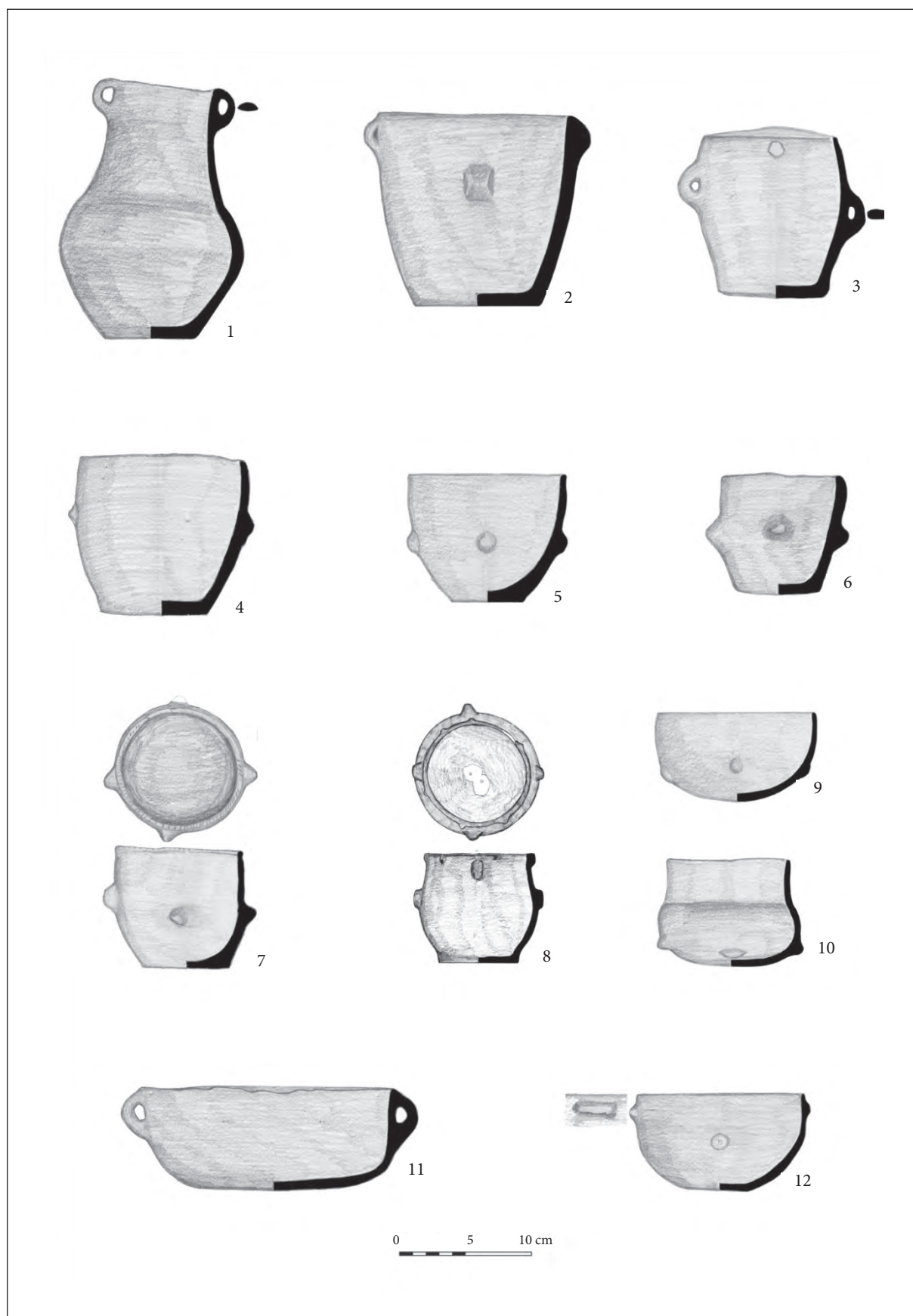


Fig. 9. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery found in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

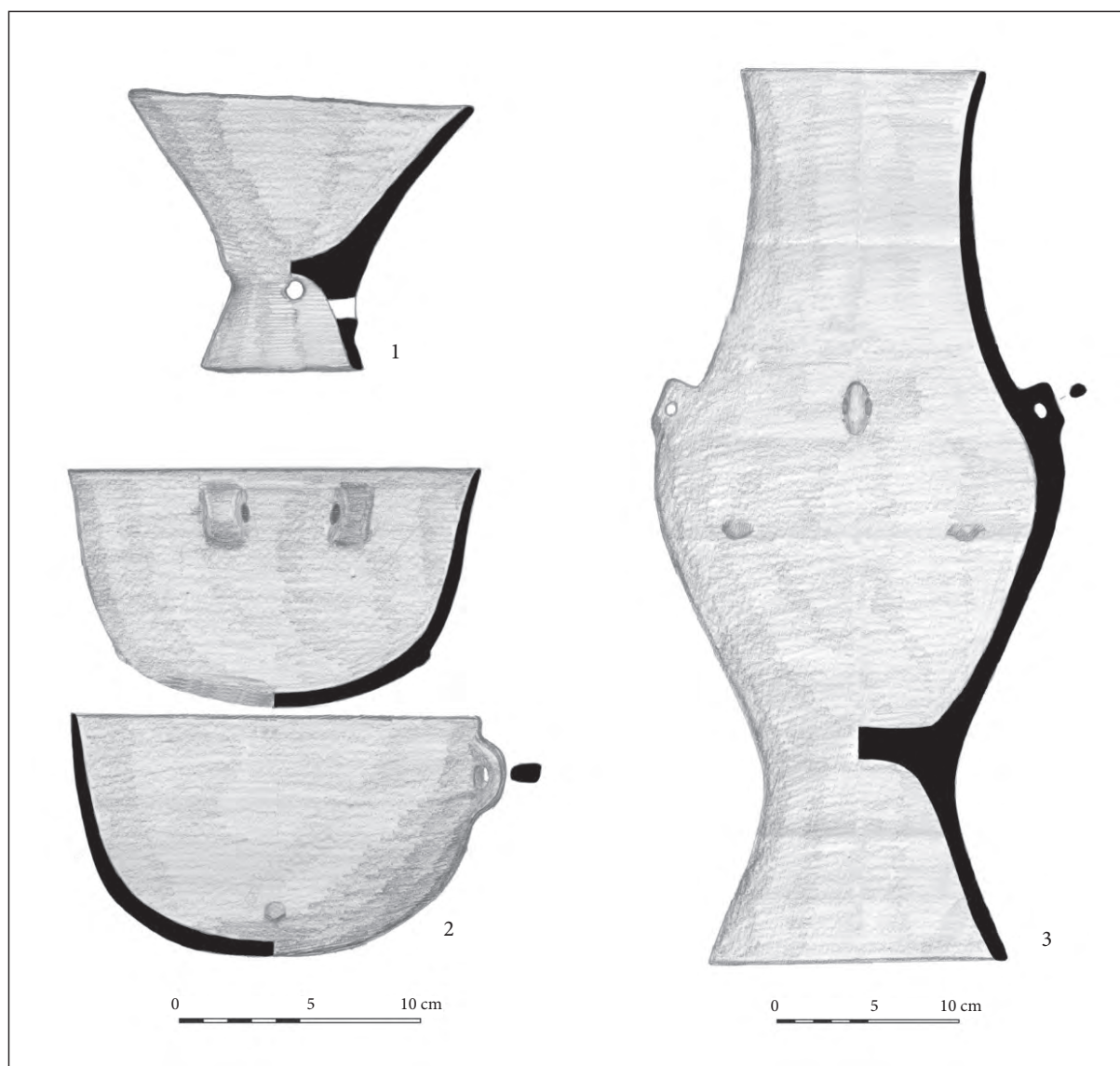


Fig. 10. Bodrogkeresztúr pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

18. "Milk pot", type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 15005; Fig. 8/5; H: 22 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9.7 × 9.8 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 14.3 × 14.2 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 7.3 × 7.4 cm; g_{rim} : 0.58 cm; reductive firing, grayish brown (Munsell 10YR, 5/2), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip on the inside and on the outside (only preserved on one of the pot's sides), dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1). Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

19. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; Inv. No. 15006; Fig. 8/9; H: 18 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 10.18 × 10 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 14 × 14.02 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 5.6 × 5.3 cm; g_{rim} : 0.62 m; oxidant firing, reddish gray (Munsell 5YR, 5/2), fabric tampered with sand, polished slip both on the inside and on the outside. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

20. "Milk pot", type Luca Xb; Inv. No. 15007; Fig. 8/6; H: 17.36 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 9.2 × 8.16 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 12.52 × 12.76 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 6.5 × 6.2 cm; g_{rim} : 0.56 m; oxidant firing, reddish gray (Munsell 5YR, 5/2), dark gray core (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, slip. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

21. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa2, decorated with four knobs placed symmetrically under the rim and four smaller knobs placed on the rim; the base of the pot displays two small circular perforations, made after firing; Inv. No. 15008; Fig. 9/8; H: 13.68 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 13 × 12.38 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 9.9 × 9.6 cm; g_{rim} : 0.6 cm; oxidant/ reductive firing, reddish brown in color (Munsell 5YR, 5/4) and very dark gray (10YR, 3/1) on one side and towards the base, fabric tampered with sand grains, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

22. "Flower pot"-type vessel, type Luca VIa1, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; Inv. No. 15009; Fig. 9/5; H: 9.8 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 12.1 × 12 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 5.8 × 5.9 cm; g_{rim} : 0.6 cm; oxidant/reductive

firing, reddish brown (Munsell 5YR, 5/4) and very dark gray in color (10YR, 3/1), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

23. Bowl, type Luca Ic, decorated with four knobs placed on the belly; Inv. No. 15010; Fig. 9/9; H: 7.1 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 12.3 × 12.3 cm; g_{rim} : 0.4 cm; reductive firing, dark gray in color (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, smoothed. Donation Anton Hamerak, 1972.

24. “Milk pot”, type Luca Xa; Inv. No. 16538; Fig. 8/7; H: 27.2 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{mouth}}$: 12.2 × 11.9 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{belly}}$: 19.3 × 19.2 cm; $\varnothing_{\text{base}}$: 8 × 8.6 cm; g_{rim} : 0.72 m; reductive firing, dark gray (Munsell 10YR, 4/1), fabric tampered with sand, slip on the inside and on the outside (preserved only on over a small area of the belly on the outside). Donation Nicolae Kugelman, 1988, field researches.

The analysis of the pottery discovered in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” leads to the identification of several traits typical to the Bodrogkeresztúr pottery style. Thus, one can state that the majority of the pots were fired in a reductive or reductive/oxidant atmosphere, which rendered them gray in most cases; oxidant firing or oxidant /reductive firing, rendered the pottery reddish brown or brown. As for the tamper, most of the pots contained sand, and in fewer cases sand grains in their fabric. As a technique of finishing the surface, polished slip was predominantly used, both on the outside and on the inside; other techniques consists of slip only placed on the outer surface of the pots and smoothing. The pottery found here can also be studies according to shape typology, as several entirely preserved or restored pots have been found. Thus, the most often encountered types consists of the so-called “milk pots” (Fig. 6; 7/1; 9/6, 8), followed by “flower pot”- type vessels (Fig. 7/2–8), bowls (Fig. 7/11–12), round dishes (Fig. 7/9–10), one larger, footed pot (Fig. 8/3), and a cup (Fig. 8/1). One can note the fact that the distribution and number of these pottery types has a good analogy in the cemetery from Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok” (Fig. 9/2). From the perspective of the decoration, one of the vessels of the “milk pot” type is decorated with a small circular knob placed on the belly (Fig. 6/2); another vessel of the same type is decorated on the belly with two knobs made through impression (Fig. 6/1). In the majority of the cases, “flower pot”-type vessels are decorated with minimum two (Fig. 7/3–4), maximum four knobs (Fig. 7/5–8). The only footed vessel, type Luca XIIa, is decorated with four handles placed in the upper part of the belly and four small, circular knobs placed in the median part of the belly (Fig. 8/3).

Baden pottery

E. Dörner’s excavation in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” has also led to the identification of numerous pottery fragments decorated in the Baden style (Fig. 11–15). The majority was fired in a reductive atmosphere and was thus dark gray, dark reddish brown, or black in color. In the case of oxidant firing, the pots were light reddish brown or red. In most cases the tamper material used consisted of fine sand, with the exception of the coarse pots, mainly decorated with incisions, that were tampered with crushed pottery shard. A significant part of the fragments were polished both on the inside and the outside; this is often the case with bowls. Other fragments are smoothed on the outside, other were covered with slip, often fallen, reddish brown in color. Coarse pottery items were usually decorated through incisions (Fig. 12/2–5, 7, 9–10), their outer surface is smoothed, the outer and inner walls are light reddish brown or red and the core is gray. Since the pottery material is strongly fragmented, I was only able to identify a restricted number of shapes. The most numerous are bitronconic or tronconic bowls (Fig. 11/1, 3, 6, 9; Fig. 12/1, 6, 8; Fig. 13/5–6, 8, 11; Fig. 14/12–13), but there were also cooking pots (Fig. 11/5, 8; Fig. 14/5), wide-mouth pots (Fig. 12/10; Fig. 13/12; Fig. 14/6–7), one pot with globular body (Fig. 14/15), and one small cup (Fig. 11/4). The most widespread form of decoration consists of circular impressions (Fig. 11/1, 6, 9; Fig. 12/1, 6, 8; Fig. 13/5–6, 8, 10–11; Fig. 14/1–2, 4, 10–16; Fig. 15/1–19, 21–34); such circular impressions were most often placed in vertical strips, horizontal strips, or in triangles. Incisions can also be encountered on coarse wares and are placed in nets (Fig. 12/2–5, 7, 9–10; Fig. 13/12; Fig. 14/6–7). In fewer cases one also encounters triangular impressions (Fig. 14/8–9; Fig. 15/20) and grooves (Fig. 11/4).

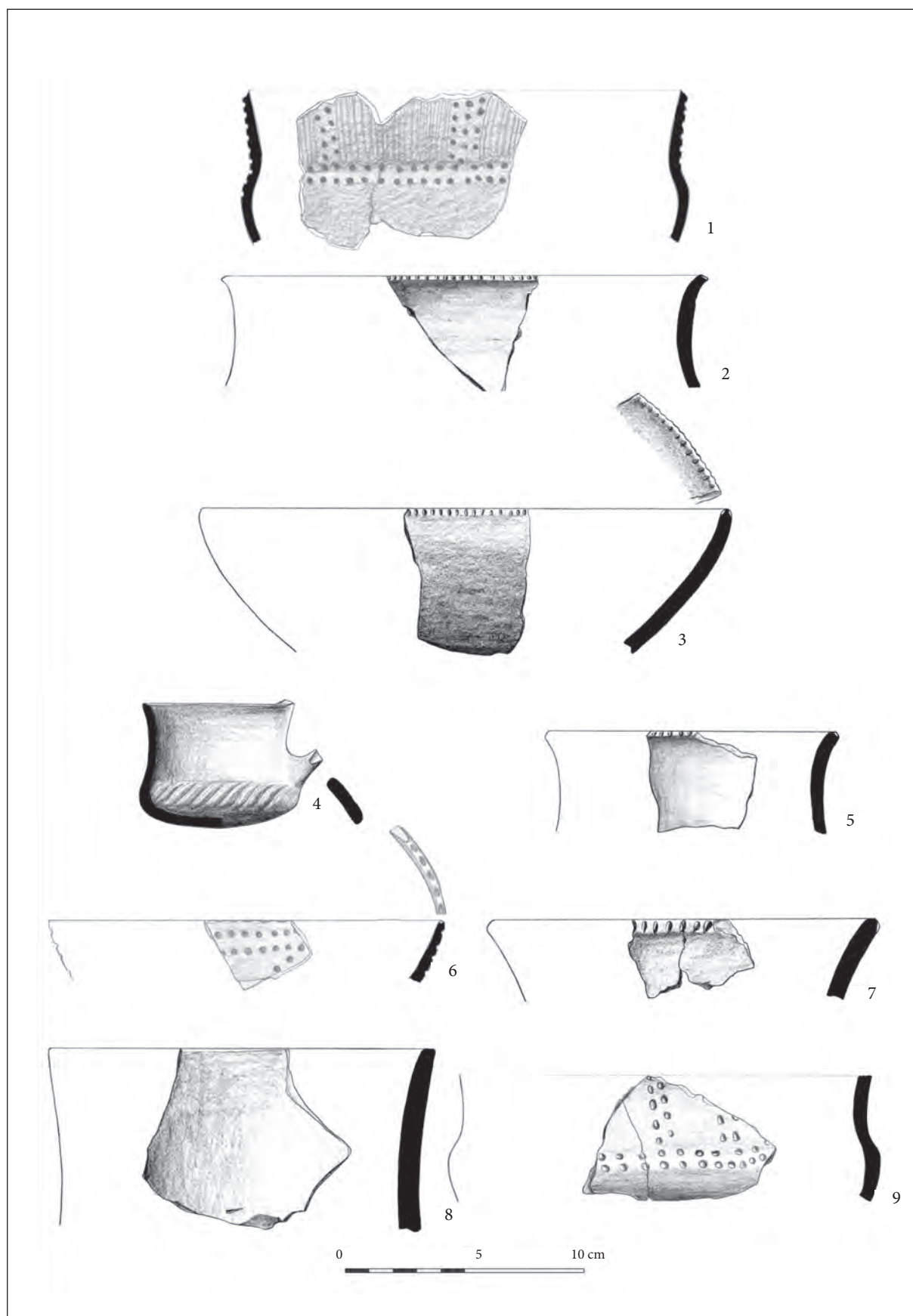


Fig. 11. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

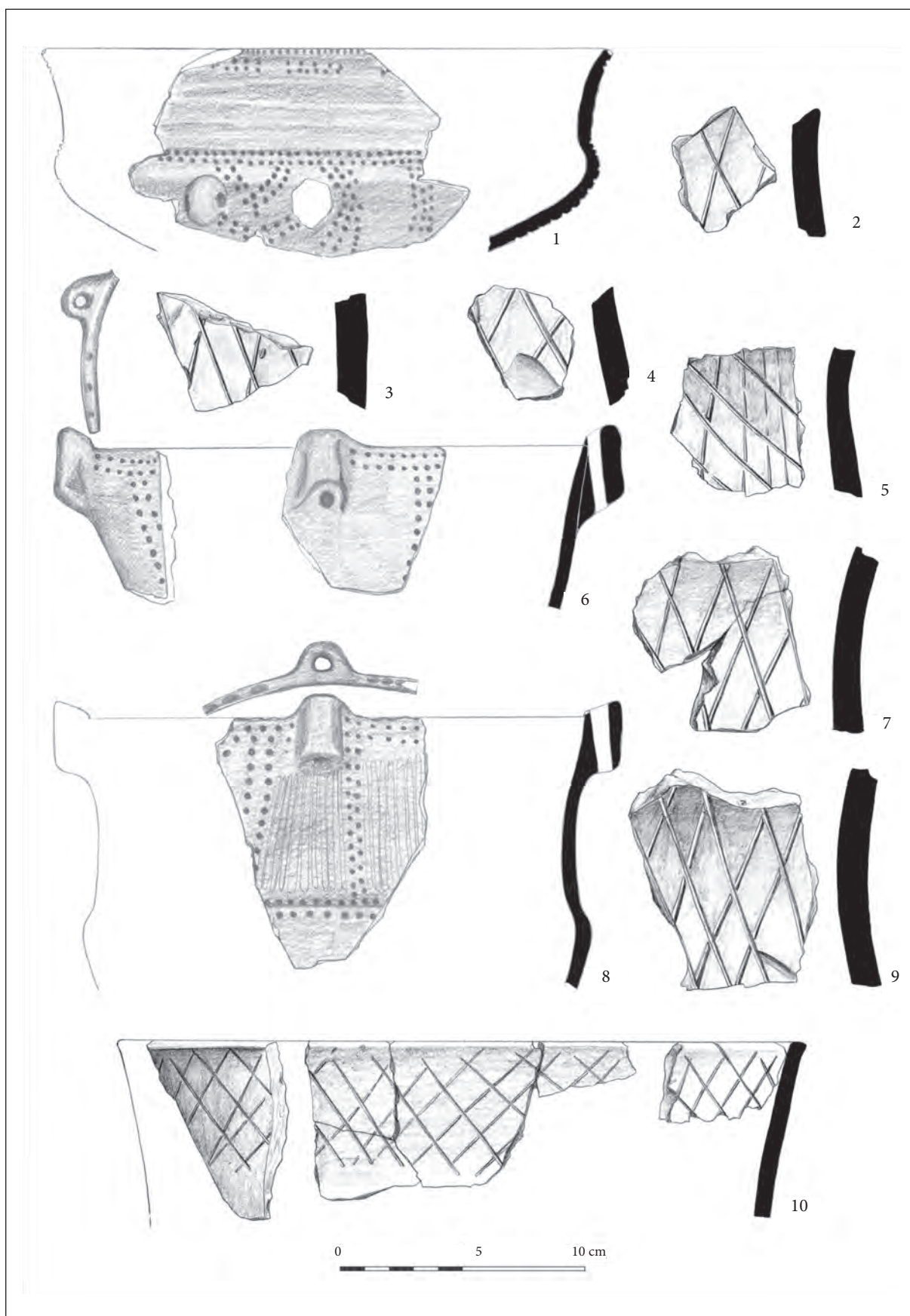


Fig. 12. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

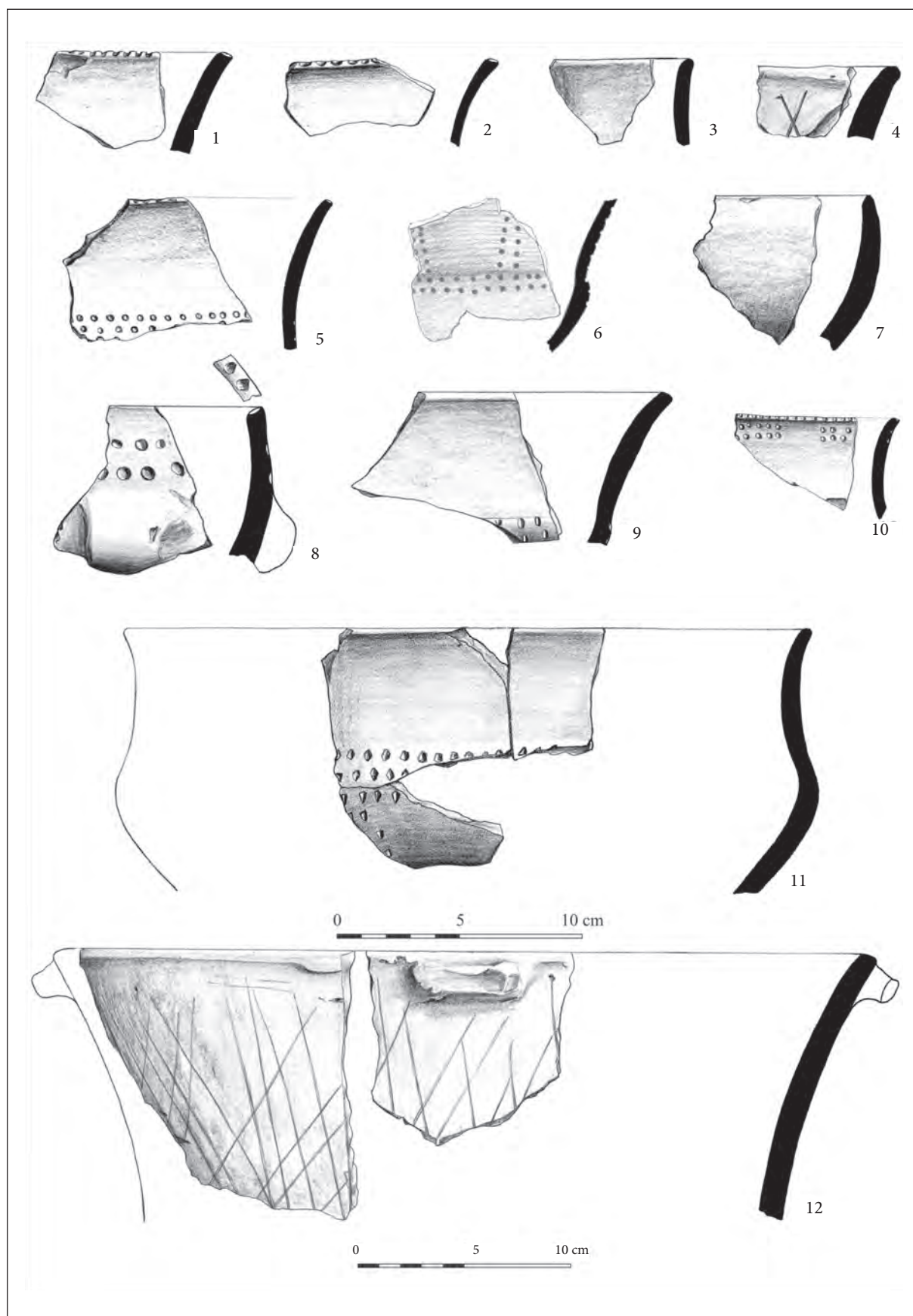


Fig. 13. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

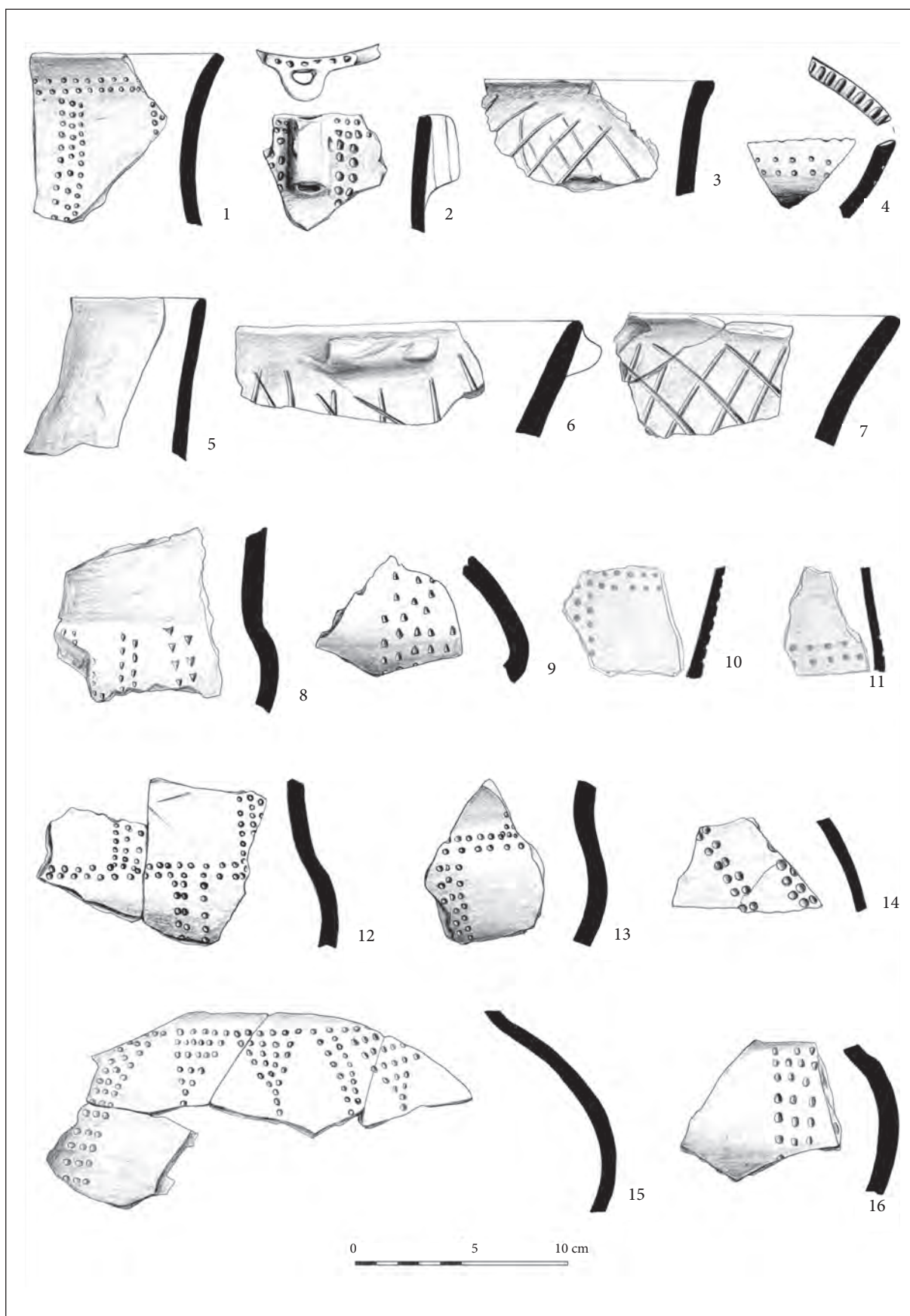


Fig. 14. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”.



Fig. 15. Baden pottery discovered in Sânpetru German "Fântâna Vacilor".

Discussions

The stray finds and several small rescue excavations performed in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” cannot provide clear data on the character of the finds. From a chronological perspective, the site contains several horizons; the earliest one belongs to the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, while the subsequent one belongs to the Baden settlement. Besides these, one should also mention two graves dated to the third-fourth century A.D. and the few pottery fragments from the eleventh-thirteenth centuries.

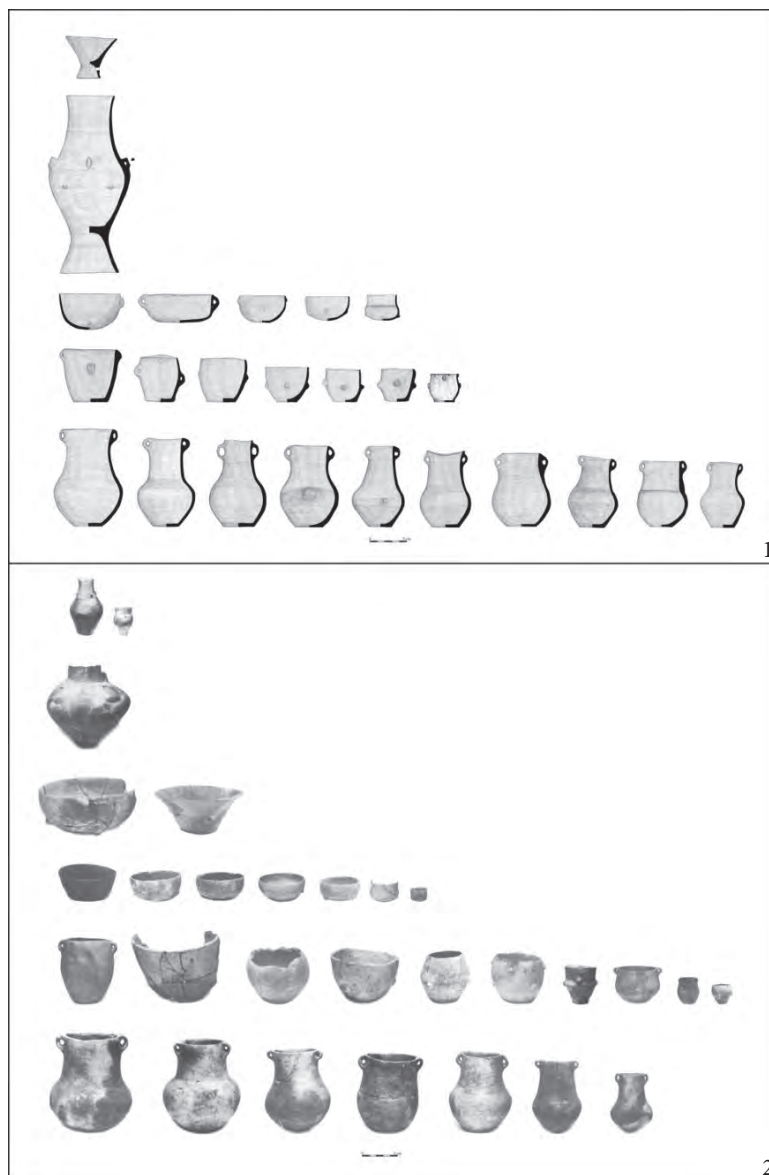


Fig. 16. 1. The pots discovered in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”; 2. Funerary inventory of the graves discovered in Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok”.

As for the character of the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries, things are rather unclear; the small areas uncovered by Dörner have not helped in their clarification. His excavation reports do not mention very clearly if the discoveries part of this horizon belonged to a cemetery or a settlement, though E. Dörner rather preferred the first variant. In support of this statement, I mention that in 1963 was discovered a group of pots and human bones, poorly preserved, in their proximity.

A number of contemporary funerary discoveries were researched, starting with the nineteenth century, in the Lower Mureş Basin, besides the cemetery in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”. We will briefly discuss them below.

Fourteen graves from the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery in Battonya “31. Kútkörzet” have been

uncovered in 1979²². The funerary inventories consisted of pottery, with a single exception. Tomb no. 14 had a funerary inventory consisting of one “milk pot”, two tureens, one pot fragments, and an obsidian blade measuring 18.5 cm in length. The novel character of this cemetery also resides in the fact that the bones of the skeletons have not been preserved, probably due to the acidity of the soil. Thus, the graves have only been determined on the basis of the presumed funerary inventory that has been preserved. One can probably interpret in the same way the absence of human bone remains in the Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery of Sânpetru German. The pots discovered in the latter location have good analogies, in both numbers and shape, among the materials from the cemetery in Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok” (Fig. 16). Taking the above mentioned into consideration, one can state that the Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries from Sânpetru German most probably belong to a cemetery.

A skeleton was discovered at the end of the nineteenth century in Hódmezővásárhely “Nagyfai Tiszakenyar.” It had half of a Şiria-type copper axe deposited in the area of the pelvis²³. Still in Hódmezővásárhely, but on the place called “Szakálhát-Bakay tanya”, J. Banner and A. Bálint discovered in 1935 three children’s graves; among the significant inventory items one can mention a flat Szakálhát-type axe, of a special variant, identified besides three pots, discovered in grave no. 2²⁴. In 1927 M. Szabadi has discovered in Magyardombegyház, during excavations for a foundation, a grave that contained a funerary inventory consisting of six pots and a piece of coppe²⁵. Two graves were discovered by chance in Maroslele in 1947; the funerary inventory of the first consisted of two bowls, one “milk pot”, and a flint blade (measuring 14.4 cm in length); the second contained three “milk pots”²⁶. Two other graves are mentioned in literature as having been found in Gyula “Sándorhegy” in 1940²⁷. During excavations for a grain storage pit in the precinct of the former agricultural production cooperative in Dorobanţi, it was discovered a skeleton buried with one Jászladány-type axe-adze, probably the Şincai variant²⁸.

26 Bodrogkeresztúr-type graves were discovered in Hódmezővásárhely “Kotacpart-Vatanya” besides 17 Tiszapolgár-type graves²⁹; I. Bognár-Kutzián believes that the two groups were part of the same cemetery³⁰. As for the orientation of the deceased, most were buried along the East-West axis. All have been disposed in crouching positions. The funerary inventory of the graves consisted of pots and in four cases also animal bones.

Due to the accidental discovery of a gold pendant, G. Gazdapusztai performed an archaeological excavation in Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok”. His 1968 excavation have led to the discovery of 13 inhumation graves, in which the skeletons were placed in crouching positions; among them, four had been strongly disturbed by subsequent habitations³¹. All the uncovered graves had as funerary inventory pots and one also contained several animal bones.

Settlement name	Burial type	Funerary inventory	Orientation
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 1	-	three pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 2	-	three pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 3	-	three pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 4	-	five pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 5	-	one pot	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 6	-	two pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 7	-	four pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 8	-	four pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 9	-	two pots	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 10	-	one pot	-
Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, M 11	-	five pots	-

²² Goldman 1985.

²³ Patay 1961, 31–32, pct. 14.

²⁴ Banner, Bálint 1935, 86, 95, Fig. 5/7; Patay 1958, 149, Pl. 4; Patay 1984, 26, pct. 42, Pl. 3/42.

²⁵ Patay 1961, 54, pct. 24.

²⁶ Patay 1961, 55–56, pct. 27.

²⁷ Patay 1961, 24–25, pct. 11.

²⁸ Sava 2010b.

²⁹ Párducz 1932; Banner 1934; Patay 1961, 31, pct. 13; Bognár-Kutzián 1972, 41–44, pct. 200.

³⁰ Bognár-Kutzián 1972, 41.

³¹ Bondár, Korek 1995, 26–28, Pl. 1–5; 15.

Settlement name	Burial type	Funerary inventory	Orientation
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 12	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 13	-	three pots	-
Battonya "31. Kútkörzet", M 14	-	three pots, one obsidian blade	-
Dorobanți "Fostul sediu C.A.P."	-	Jászladány-type axe-adze	-
Gyula, M 1	-	-	-
Gyula, M 2	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 1	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 2	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 3	crouching	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 4	crouching, left	two pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 4a	crouching	five pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 5	crouching	one pot	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 6	crouching	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 7	crouching	two pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 8	crouching, right	three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 9	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 10	crouching, right	three pots	.
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 11	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 12	-	one pot	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kishomok", M 13	crouching	four pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 1	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 2	crouching, right	three pots, animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 3	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 4	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 5	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 6	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 7	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 8	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 9	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 10	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 11	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 12	crouching, left	four pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 13	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 14	crouching, right	three pots, animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 15	crouching, right	animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 16	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 17	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 18	crouching, right	animal bones	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 19	crouching, right	three pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 20	crouching, left	six pots	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 21	crouching, right	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 22	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 23	crouching, left	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 24	crouching, right	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 25	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Kotacpart-Vatanya", M 26	crouching	-	East-West
Hódmezővásárhely "Nagyfai Tiszakenyar"	-	fragment of a Şiria-type copper axe	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 1	-	-	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 2	-	one flat Szakálhát-type axe, three pots	-
Hódmezővásárhely "Szakálhát-Bakay tanya", M 3	-	-	-
Magyardombegyház	-	copper fragment, six pots	-
Maroslele, M 1	-	one flint blade, three pots	-
Maroslele, M 2	-	three pots	-

Fig. 17. Bodrogkeresztúr funerary discoveries in the Lower Mureş Basin.

As one can see (Fig. 17), 64 Bodrogkeresztúr graves have been identified so far. The majority of the graves were part of six cemeteries and three were isolated graves (Dorobanți “Fostul sediu C.A.P.”, Hódmezővásárhely “Nagyfai Tiszakenyar”, Magyardombegyház). Among the cemeteries, the largest, though the number of graves, in the one in Hódmezővásárhely “Kotacpart-Vatanya” (26 tombs), followed by Battonya “31. Kútkörzet” (14 tombs) and Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok” (13 tombs). The other cemeteries were discovered by chance or were researched through small test trenches, revealing a small number of tombs.

As for the funerary ritual, the majority of the deceased were buried in crouching positions. In most of the cases the deceased had as funerary inventory pots, more rarely long obsidian blades (Battonya “31. Kútkörzet”, tomb no. 14), animal bones (Hódmezővásárhely “Kotacpart-Vatanya”, tomb no. 2, 14, 18), or copper axes (Dorobanți “Fostul sediu C.A.P.”, Hódmezővásárhely “Nagyfai Tiszakenyar” and Hódmezővásárhely “Szakálhát-Bakay tanya”, tomb no. 2). A special case for the Lower Mureș Basin is the gold pendant discovered by chance in Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok” that most probably originated in a disturbed Bodrogkeresztúr grave.

If the funerary discoveries are relatively well represented in the area under discussion, insufficient data is available so far on the domestic areas of the Bodrogkeresztúr communities. Very few Bodrogkeresztúr sites can be considered as settlements, due to the fact that they were discovered by amateurs or through field researches. For the Lower Mureș Basin one can mention, in all certainty, three settlements investigated through archaeological excavations (Curtici³², Pecica “Forgaci”³³, and Pecica “Sit 15”³⁴). Due to the restricted researches, no data is available on the size or inner structure of these settlements. Pecica “Sit 15” can be a reference point under such respects, but the study of the discoveries is still at the beginning.

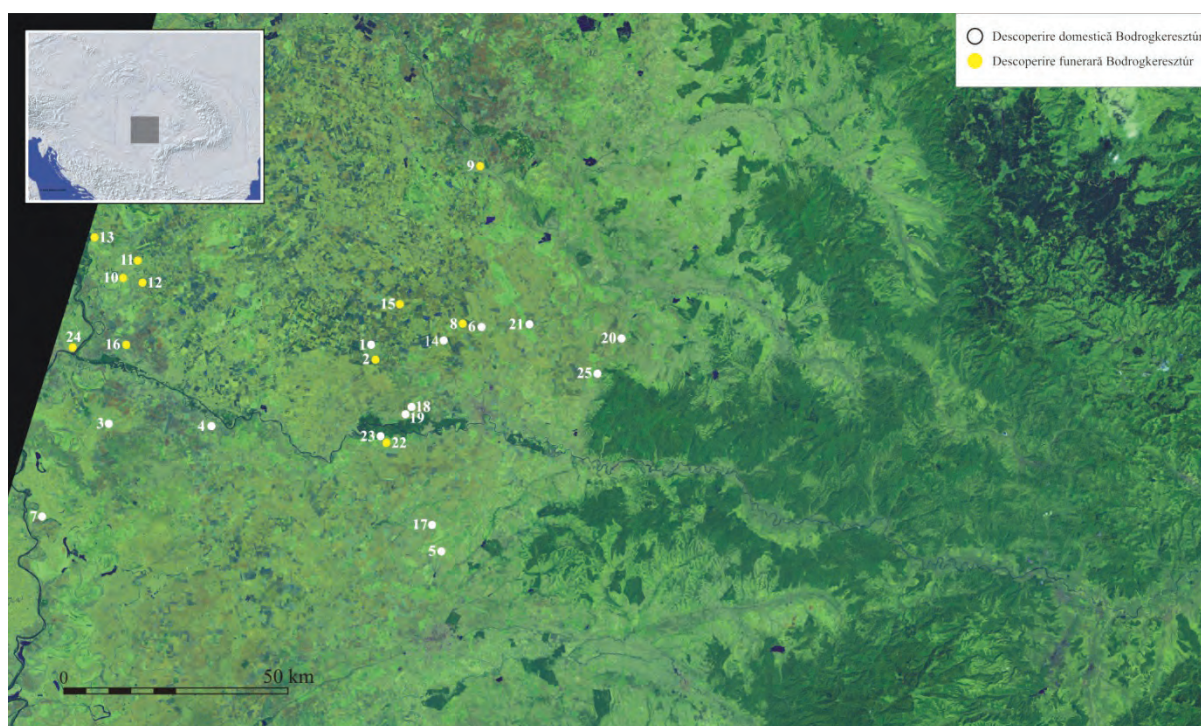


Fig. 18. Bodrogkeresztúr-type discoveries in the Lower Mureș Basin: 1. Battonya „Brickworks”; 2. Battonya „31. Kútkörzet”; 3. Beba Veche; 4. Cenad „Belo Brdo”; 5. Cornești; 6. Curtici; 7. Čoka; 8. Dorobanți „Fostul sediu C.A.P.”; 9. Gyula „Sándorhegy”; 10. Hódmezővásárhely „Kishomok”; 11. Hódmezővásárhely „Kotacpart-Vatanya”; 12. Hódmezővásárhely „Nagyfai Tiszakenyar”; 13. Hódmezővásárhely „Szakálhát-Bakay tanya”; 14. Iratoșu; 15. Magyardombegyház „casa Szabadi Mihály”; 16. Maroslele; 17. Orțișoara; 18. Pecica „Forgaci”; 19. Pecica „Sit 15”; 20. Pâncota „Totani”; 21. Sântana „Holumb”; 22. Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor”; 23. Sânpetru German „Malul Înalt”; 24. Szeged „Bilisics”; 25. Șiria.

³² Pósta 1899; Patay 1961, 94–96, Pl. XXXV/1–7.

³³ Luca 1993.

³⁴ Marta *et al.* 2012.

A short overview of the distribution of Bodrogkeresztúr discoveries (Fig. 18) indicates that many of them are concentrated in two areas. One of these site cluster is located at the confluence between rivers Mureş and Tisa, more precisely around the city of Hódmezővásárhely. The second is to be found between the present-day settlements of Pecica and Magyardombegyház.

Other contemporary sites have been identified in the close proximity of Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor”. After a number of stray discoveries in Sânpetru German “Malul Înalt”, A. Giurasek donated to the Museum in Arad several pottery fragments; among which some decorated in the Bodrogkeresztúr style. In 1961 A. Hamerak donated to the same museum one copper axe of the Jászladány type, Bradu variant. The axe had been discovered in Sânpetru German “Hotarul Reck” but no further indication is available on the conditions of discovery³⁵. Another copper axe of the Jászladány type was found several years later, in 1967, on the place called by the locals Sânpetru German, “La Islaz”³⁶.



Fig. 19. Baden-type discoveries in the Lower Mureş Basin: 1. Arad „Gai”; 2. Arad „Aradu Nou-Grădina C.A.P.”; 3. Arad „Aradul Nou-Bufniț”; 4. Arad „Strada Împărat Tiberiu, numărul 5”; 5–6. Beba Veche; 7. Beba Veche „Cărmidăria Baravine”; 8. Bodrogu Nou „Pădure”; 9. Cicir „Balastiera”; 10. Cladova „Dealul Carierei”; 11. Deszk „Deszk A”; 12. Deszk „A. Barát-tanya”; 13. Hódmezővásárhely „Bodzásparttól/Bodzáspart-Balog tanya/Banga tanya/Pap tanya/Pap bognár földje”; 14. Hódmezővásárhely „Gorzsa”; 15. Hódmezővásárhely „Kishomok”; 16. Hódmezővásárhely „Nagysziget”; 17. Hódmezővásárhely „Barci-rét”; 18. Hódmezővásárhely „Kopáncs, Kis Jenő-tanya, ma Lenin TSZ”; 19. Hódmezővásárhely „Soltpalé”; 20. Hódmezővásárhely „Szent-tanya”; 21. Hódmezővásárhely „Szőlőhalom”; 22. Kiszombor „Kiszombor N”; 23. Klárafalva; 24. Klárafalva „Nagyérpart”; 25. Klárafalva „Eisenbahnstation”; 26. Makó „Vashalom”; 27. Munar „Wolfsberg/Dealul Lupului”; 28. Nerău; 29. Olari „Fabrica de Cărmidă”; 30. Pecica; 31. Pecica „Fabrica SC Arsat Industrie SRL”; 32. Pecica „Forgaci”; 33. Pecica „Sit 15”; 34. Sânpetru German „Fântâna Vacilor”; 35. Sânpetru German „Malul Înalt”; 36. Sântana „Cetatea Veche”; 37. Șilindia „Satul Mic”; 38. Szeged „Tápé-Lebő”; 39. Tiszasziget „Őszentiván II/der Hügel mit Windmühle”; 40. Tiszasziget „Őszentiván V/Jató”; 41. Tiszasziget „Őszentiván VIII”; 42. Zádăreni „La Vii”.

The existing documentation on the excavation in Sânpetru German does not provide data on the context of discovery of the Baden pottery. The only mention is that the Baden pottery fragments were discovered besides the Bodrogkeresztúr pottery between the depths of – 0.10/0.20–0.90/1 m. Due to these drawbacks it is hard to establish the character of the Baden discoveries. In his additional documentation, Dörner did not mention the discovery of human bones, but only of the mentioned pottery fragments. Thus, due to this fact one can presume the Baden artifacts belong to a domestic

³⁵ Sava 2011, 21–2, pl. VI/2; VIII/2; XII/2.

³⁶ Sava 2011, 22–23, pl. VIII/1; XII/1.

context, probably a settlement. From a chronological point of view this pottery can be dated to the last development stage of the Baden style. The closest analogies can be found in Beba Veche “Cărmidăria Baravine”³⁷, Hódmezővásárhely “Bodzáspartról”³⁸, and Hódmezővásárhely “Kishomok”³⁹.

For this chronological stage, 42 Baden discoveries are known from the Lower Mureș Basin (Fig. 19). Among them, most have been identified by amateurs or through field surveys. One can nevertheless note that the majority of the sites are located in plain areas, except for the settlement in Cladova “Dealul Carierei”, located on a hill. As in the case of earlier chronological horizons, one can notice two clusters: the first is located at the confluence between rivers Mureș and Tisa, while the second is to be found in the Arad-Pecica area. The lack of systematic researches does not allow for the identification of the dimensions of these sites, of their nature or inner structure.

Despite the fact that the excavations performed in Sânpetru German “Fântâna Vacilor” only envisaged less than 50 m², E. Dörner has the merit of having documented a small part of this site. Unfortunately, the clay extraction pit located near the site has destroyed in time the site and the only data available now is that from the above mentioned research.

A. Hamerak’s donations and E. Dörner’s researches cannot provide a coherent picture of the site. What one knows with certainty is that the first chronological horizon belongs to a possible Bodrogkeresztúr cemetery, followed by a Baden settlement. Besides these chronological horizons, I would mention the graves dated to the third-fourth centuries A.D.

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³⁷ Roman, Némethi 1978, 11, Pl. 6/1–6; Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 201.

³⁸ Harkai 2000, 7–46.

³⁹ Bondár, Korek 1995, 28–31, Pl. 6–14.

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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).
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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.