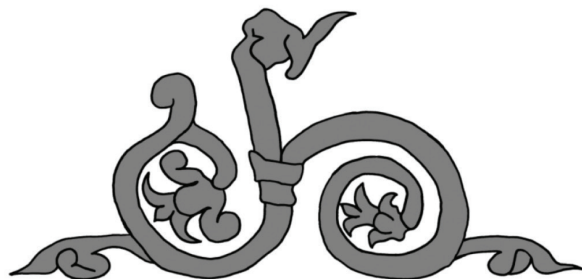


ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

31
2017

MUSEUM OF ARAD



ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

31
2017

Editura MEGA
Cluj-Napoca
2017

MUSEUM OF ARAD

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-chief: Peter Hügel.

Editorial Assistants: Florin Mărginean, Victor Sava.

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

V. Bărcă (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), M. Cărciumaru (Târgoviște, Romania), S. Cociș (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), F. Gogâltan (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), S. A. Luca (Sibiu, Romania), V. Kulcsár (Szeged, Hungary), M. Takács (Budapest, Hungary), J. O'Shea (Michigan, USA), K. Z. Pinter (Sibiu, Romania), I. Stanciu (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), I. Szatmári (Békéscsaba, Hungary).

In Romania, the periodical can be obtained through subscription or exchange, sent as post shipment, from Museum of Arad, Arad, Piata G. Enescu 1, 310131, Romania.
Tel. 0040-257-281847.

ZIRIDAVA STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

Any correspondence will be sent to the editor:
Museum of Arad
Piata George Enescu 1, 310131 Arad, RO
e-mail: ziridava2012@gmail.com

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
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

Contents

Octavian Cristian Rogozea

- Discoveries Attributed to the Early Vinča Phase in Tărtăria “Gura Luncii” (Alba County). The 214
Preventive Archaeological Researches Performed on “Site 10B”.....7

Georgeta El Susi

- Animal Bones from the Neolithic (Szakálhát) Levels at Uivar (Timiș County).....29

Victor Sava, Florin Mărginean, Adrian Ursuțiu

- The Eneolithic Cemetery in Pecica “Est” (Arad County).....55

Tünde Horváth

- Budakalász, ein besonderer Bestattungsplatz der Badener Kultur. Kritische Anmerkungen zum Buch:
Mária Bondár – Pál Raczky (Red.): The Copper Age cemetery of Budakalász.....69

Tobias L. Kienlin, Klára P. Fischl, Liviu Marta

- Exploring Divergent Trajectories in Bronze Age Landscapes: Tell Settlement in the Hungarian Borsod
Plain and the Romanian Ier Valley.....93

Călin Ghemiș

- The Late Bronze Age Gold Ring Discovered in Betfia (Bihor County, Romania).....129

Liliana Daniela Mateescu-Suciu

- Glass Recipients from Sarmizegetusa Regia. *Unguentaria* and Bottles.....137

Horățiu Cociș

- The Rural Landscape of the Frontier of Dacia Porolissensis. A Case Study: the Northern Sector –
territorium Arcoba(da)rense – The Valley of River Someșul Mare.....153

Norbert Kapcsos

- Sarmatian graves from Pecica Site 18. Remarks upon the phenomenon of „isolated” graves from the
Cris-Tisa-Mures region.....165

Ioan Stanciu

- On Early Medieval Roasting Trays and their Presence in the Settlements from the North-Western Part
of Romania181

Călin Cosma, Adrian Bolog, Ovidiu Oargă

- Avar Graves Recently Discovered in Gâmbaș (Alba County) on the Spot Called “Ogoarele de jos”195

Dan Băcuet-Crișan, Gruia Fazecaș, Doru Marta

- An Early Medieval Feature Discovered in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom Gas Station).....215

Daniela Tănase, Gábor Bertók, Anita Kocsis, Balázs Major

- The location of Egres Cistercian monastery – Igrăș (Timiș County), in the light of recent geophysical research...229

Florin Mărginean, Zsolt Csók, Keve László, Victor Sava

- Unveiling History. Archaeological Excavations in the Fortress of Ineu (Arad County).....241

Dorel Micle, Bogdan Alin Craiovan, Andrei Stavilă, Octavian-Cristian Rogozea

- The Times before Fischer’s Furniture Store. The Preventive Archaeological Researches in Sfântul
Gheorghe Square 2–3, Timișoara (Timiș County).....279

Andrea Demjén, Florin Gogâltan

- The Ciuc-Ghimeș Quarantine (18th–19th Centuries). Archaeological Researches of the Former Customs
Point “Cetatea Rákóczy”.....301

- Abbreviations.....325

Discoveries Attributed to the Early Vinča Phase in Tărtăria “Gura Luncii” (Alba County). The 214 Preventive Archaeological Researches Performed on “Site 10B”*

Octavian Cristian Rogozea

Abstract: In the present study the author choses to present the material attributed to phase A₂-A₃ of the Vinča Culture discovered during the 2014 preventive archaeological researches in the area traditionally labeled as “Site 10B”, Tărtăria “Gura Luncii”. In that area archaeologists have identified six archaeological complexes attributed to the Developed Neolithic: five dwellings and one household refuse pit.

Keywords: Tărtăria, Developed Neolithic, Vinča Culture, pottery, dwelling.

Introduction

The rail road infrastructure works started in 2014 along Mureşului Valley (Alba County) have led to a series of preventive archaeological researches. Some of the results of the latter investigations have been included in the academic circuit¹ while others are in various stages of data processing.

The archaeological potential of the area around the settlement of Tărtăria has been noted since 1908². M. Roska’s 1942 repertory includes the subsequent mention of the site³. The first intrusive archaeological researches in the perimeter of the prehistoric habitation in “Gura Luncii” were performed between 1942 (22–28.08) and 1943 (30.08–17.09) by members of the Institute for Classical Studies of the University in Cluj⁴ and their report was published in 1949⁵. Archaeological researches on this spot were taken up again in 1961 (5–18.09)⁶ by N. Vlassa, researcher from Cluj⁷. The subsequent invasive archaeological researches were only performed 28 years later, in 1989, by I. Paul, A. Aldea and H. Ciugudean⁸. In 2010 a team coordinated by S. A. Luca took up the task again⁹.

The archaeological site, conventionally labeled “Site 10b” is located in the close proximity of the spot known in specialized literature as Tărtăria “Gura Luncii”, i.e. 300 m north-east from the edge of the terrace bearing this micro-toponym (Pl. 1; Pl. 2/1)¹⁰. Besides the complexes attributed to the Starčevo-Criş Culture, the Coţofeni Culture, the Wittenberg Culture, the La Tène Era, and the Middle Ages, the spot has also revealed six complexes that can be attributed to the Developed Neolithic (Pl. 2/2).

Description of the complexes¹¹

1. Complex 6

Complex 6, oval in shape, is oriented SE–NW and measures L¹²: 4.4 m; w: 3.4 m; ▼: -40 cm (from

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ Luca 2015; Craiovan, Micle 2015; Ferencz, Roman 2015; Rogozea 2016.

² Orosz 1908, 259.

³ Roska 1942, 21, no. 77.

⁴ Horedt 1949, 44, 47, 50.

⁵ Horedt 1949.

⁶ Lazarovici, Maxim 1991, 6.

⁷ Vlassa 1962; Vlassa 1963.

⁸ Moga, Ciugudean 1995, 185; Luca 2016, 46.

⁹ Luca 2015, 9.

¹⁰ I thank my colleague Florentina Mărcuţi and Mr. Simion Câmpean for kindly providing the aerial photographs of the area.

¹¹ The description of the complexes was largely taken over from *Raportul de cercetare arheologică* [Report of archaeological research] (see Ferencz 2014). I thank the research team for kindly allowing me to publish the archaeological materials.

¹² L: length; l: width; ▼: depth.

the level of identification). The complex could only be researched fragmentarily, as in the south-eastern part it went under the rail batter. After sectioning the complex, archaeologists were able to note its compact fill, brown-yellowish in color, rich in pottery fragments and adobe (Fig. 1).

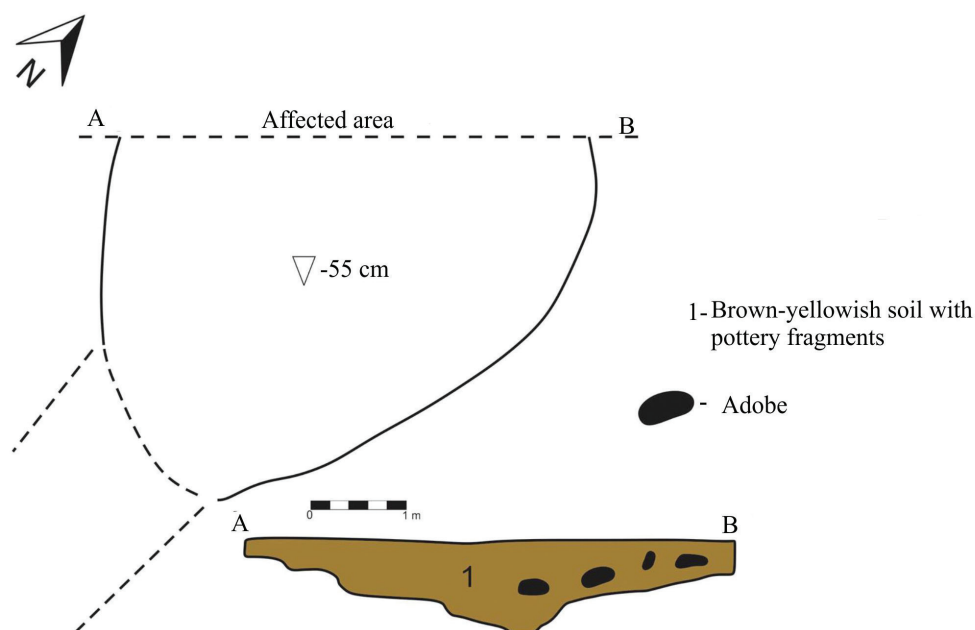


Fig. 1. Drawing of the section through the complex and its ground plan.

2. Complex 24

This complex is almost circular in shape and has the following dimensions: L: 2.80 m; w: 2.70 m; ▼: -1 m (at identification); -0.70 m (final, from the level of identification). Pit-house with one step in the southern part. The fill consisted of the following layers: 1- black soil, clayish, dense, pigmented with adobe; 2- yellow soil, aerated, pigmented with adobe (Fig. 2).

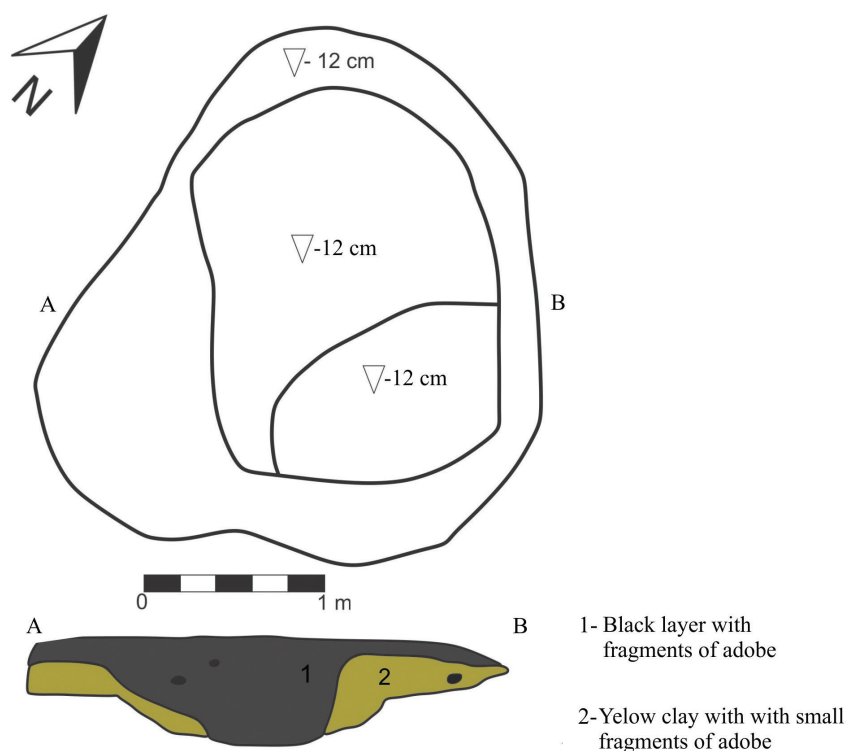


Fig. 2. Drawing of the section through the complex and its ground plan.

3. Complex 44

This oval complex has the long axis oriented N-S and the following dimensions: L: 1.6 m; w: 1.1 m; ▼: -0.32 m (from the level of identification). The storage pit, later turned into a household refuse pit, had a compact fill, dark brown in color, containing fragments of hand-modeled pottery, small pieces of adobe, and lithic fragments (Fig. 3).

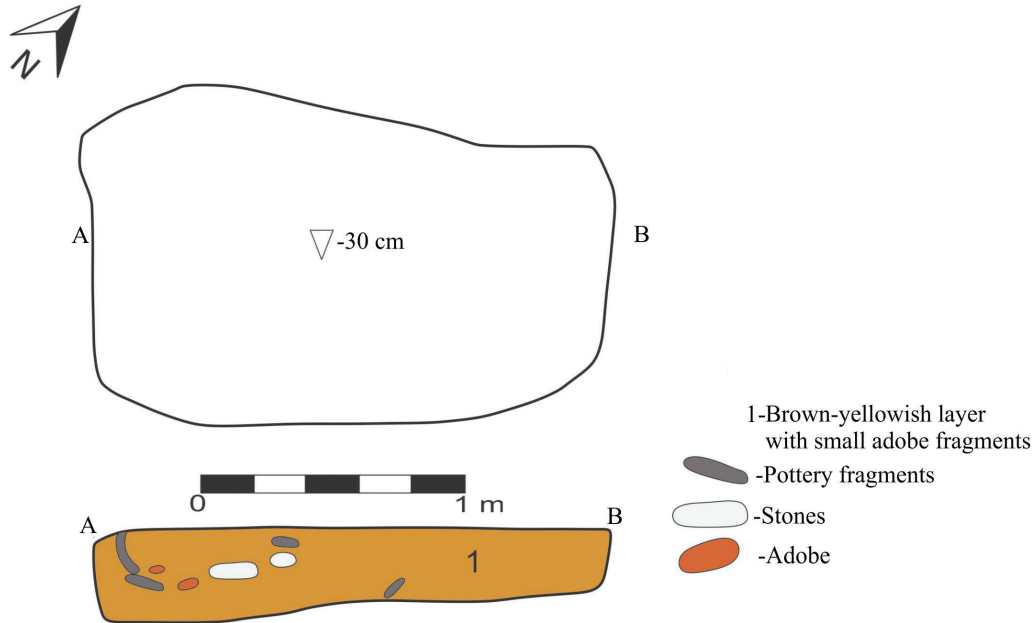


Fig. 3. Drawing of the section through the complex and complex ground plan.

4. Complex 51

Oriented SE-NW, the complex is oval in shape and has the following dimensions: L: 570; w: 470 cm; ▼: -90 cm (from the level of identification); the feature became apparent at the depth of in the area affected by the project. After sectioning the south-western half of the complex, the archaeologists

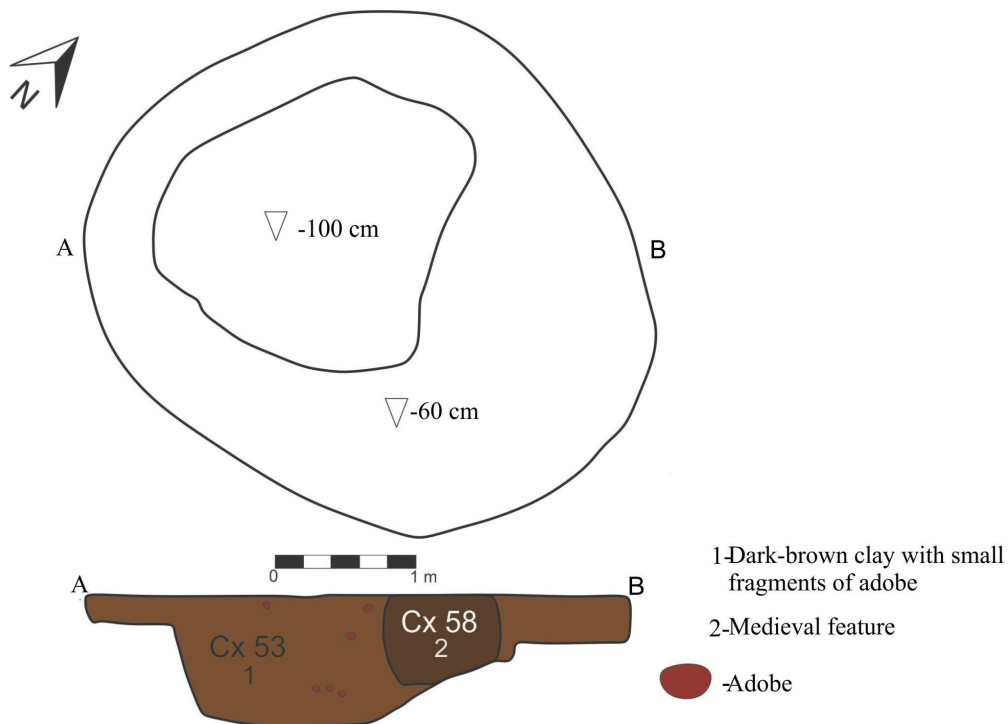


Fig. 4. Drawing of the section through the complex and complex ground plan.

approximately 50 cm from the current ground level, after the mechanical removal of the vegetation noted that the fill was compact, blackish-brown, and rich in pottery fragments. In the south-eastern part the dwelling has a deeper area (–90 cm from the level of identification), oval in shape (210 × 200 cm), while the northern, western, and eastern parts it has two depth levels, measuring –70 cm and –35 cm, respectively, from the level of identification (Fig. 4).

5. Complex 53

Complex 53 is oval in shape, oriented SE–NW, with the following dimensions: L: 470; w: 440 cm; ▼: –110 cm (from the level of identification); the complex became apparent at the depth of ca. 50 cm from the current ground level, after the vegetation was mechanically removed from the area envisaged by the project. After sectioning the southern half of the complex archaeologists were able to note the fact that its fill was compact, black-dark brown in color, and rich in pottery fragments. In the central area, the dwelling has a deeper part (–110 cm from the level of identification), oval in shape (230 × 220 cm), while the side areas have two levels of depth, measuring –65 cm and –40 cm, respectively, from the level of identification. Complex 53 is cut by medieval pit labeled Cx. 58 (Fig. 5).

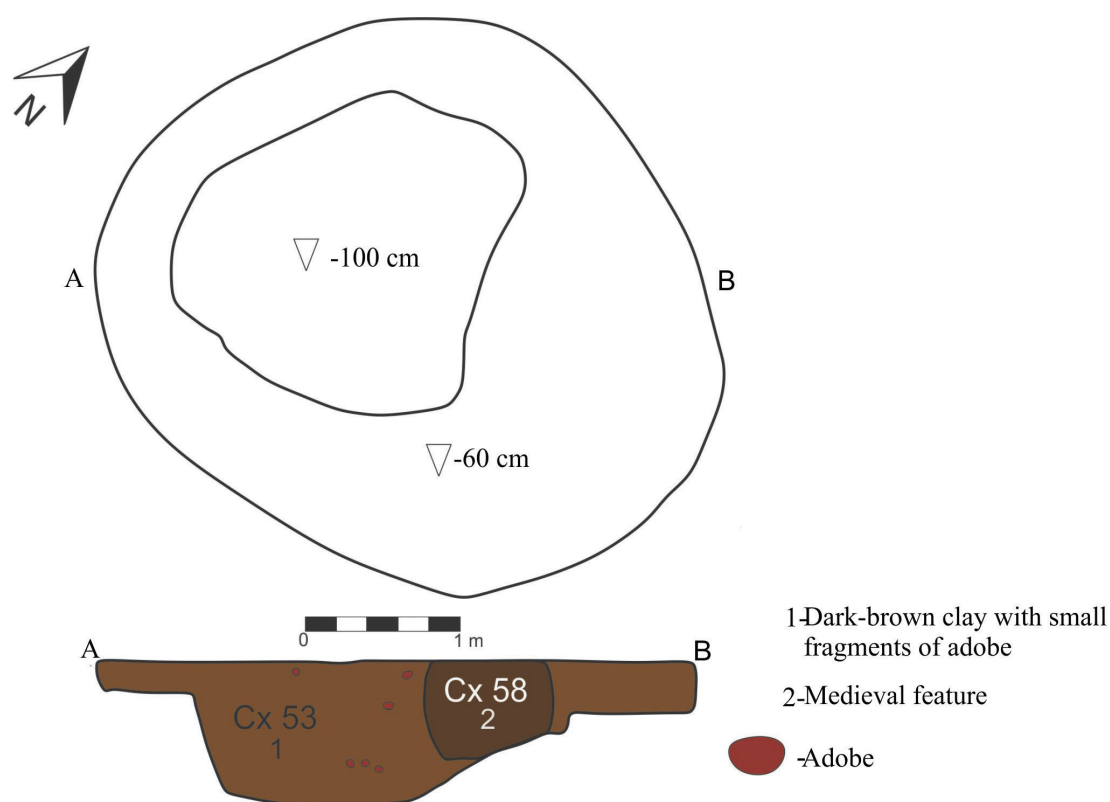


Fig. 5. Drawing of the section through the complex and complex ground plan.

6. Complex 57

In terms of shape, the complex is oval with rounded corners. It is oriented SW–NE; L: (until the border of the affected area): L: 410 cm; w: 370 cm; ▼: –25 cm (from the level of identification); the complex became apparent at the depth of ca. 30 cm from the current ground level, after the mechanical removal of vegetation from the area affected by the project. Cx. 57 could only be partially researched, as its SW part extended outside the border of the researched area. The dwelling became apparent as a large mass of burnt adobe. After this layer was cleaned off, archaeologists were able to note the fact that it consisted of fallen wall debris measuring ca. 15 cm in thickness. Below it the team found numerous fragments of hand-modeled pottery items, reconstructable pots and few animal bone remains. The dwelling's floor consisted of yellow clay and in the central part archaeologists delimited an alveolus measuring 130 × 110 cm and 15 cm in depth (Fig. 6).

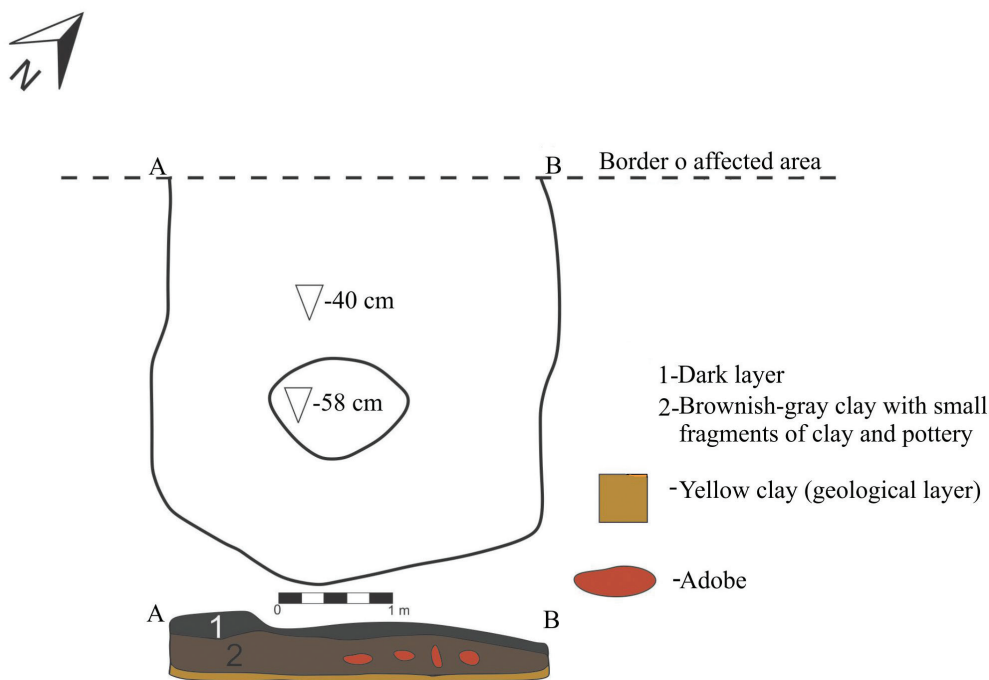


Fig. 6. Drawing of the section through the complex and complex ground plan.

Pottery

The pottery fragments discovered in this context can be grouped according to their morphological and technological characteristic into the three usual categories/types of Neolithic pottery: fine ware, semi-fine ware, and coarse ware.

From a statistical perspective, the largest category is that of coarse ware, reaching a percentage of 58% (582 fragments) of all fragments. The subsequent category is that of fine ware, representing 34.69% (348 fragments). The smallest percentage is that of the semi-fine ware category, of only 7.27% (73 fragments).

Decoration features on 14.55% (146 fragments) of all fragments. The most frequent decoration technique is artistic modeling of handles or knob-handles that might have also had a functional use; it is encountered on 9.97% of the fragments. The other decorative techniques are: incisions, folds, alveoli etc., forming the rest of 4.58%. The decorative motifs encountered are: straps filled with small prolonged incisions (Pl. 3/3–4; Pl. 5/4,7; Pl. 7/2; Pl. 6–10; Pl. 10/4), incisions on the rim (Pl. 1/5), a row of alveoli placed under the rim (Pl. 9/1–2), incised broken lines (Pl. 9/3,7), very fine folds on the pot's shoulder (Pl. 5/4), girdles of double alveoli (Pl. 9/9), and rims the upper part of which has been artistically modeled to have a "wavy" look (Pl. 9/4). Some functional elements were also created through the artistic modeling of the fabric and through their symmetric position on the pots they also contribute to the improvement of the aesthetic side of pottery. This category includes hemispherical knobs (Pl. 10/1), concave circular knobs (Pl. 7/2), "square" handles (Pl. 3/1), and prolonged, almost conical handles (Pl. 3/6).

The shapes that could be determined cover a large part of the lot of Vinča shapes. The following shapes have been identified: the simple tureen, tronconic, short, with straight walls – type AI; the tronconic tureen, average, with wide mouth and short curved walls – type AIIa; the tronconic tureen, average, with wide mouth and short walls – type AIIb; the tronconic tureen, with wide mouth and curved walls, deeper – type AIII (Pl. 5/7; Pl. 10/3); the globular tureen – AIV (Pl. 4/2; 9/1–2, 4); the profiled tureen with higher rim, rounder shoulder and slightly in relief – type BVb; the bitronconic profiled tureen with the upper part circular or slightly profiled – type BVIIa (Pl. 6/2; Pl. 7/3; Pl. 8/3; Pl. 9/8); the bitronconic profiled tureen with in-turned rim – type BVIIc (Pl. 3/7; Pl. 4/3, 5, 7); the tureen-bowl with profiled shoulder and short upper part – type BVIIIa; the neck-less, globular cooking pot – type CIa (Pl. 10/2); the bitronconic cooking pot with in-turned or straight upper part – type CIVb (Pl. 10/1); the amphora with cylindrical or tronconic neck and globular body – type EI; the

footed pot (Pl. 3/1; Pl. 4/1, 6; Pl. 5/1–3; Pl. 8/1–2, 4–5; Pl. 4–5; Pl. 9/5–6); the cylindrical zoomorphic lid with ears – type HI (Pl. 7/1).

The most frequently encountered shape is the globular tureen (45.53%; 51 fragments) followed by the tronconic tureen with wide mouth and curved walls, deeper (14.28%; 16 fragments) and type AIIb – tronconic tureen, average, with wide mouth and short walls (10.71%; 12 fragments). Rather significant proportions can also be noted in the case of tureens with profiled shoulder and in-turned or flared rims. Each of these tureens holds a proportion of 8.92% (10 fragments from each type). The other pot types are represented by a single fragment each, thus reaching proportions of 0.89% (Fig. 7). In the case of footed cups/pots I was only able to determine a single type (type DII – tronconic or cylindrical, of average height, hollow), but in reality this type must have held a higher proportion as 21 fragments have been identified, from all its components (sole, foot, and bowl).

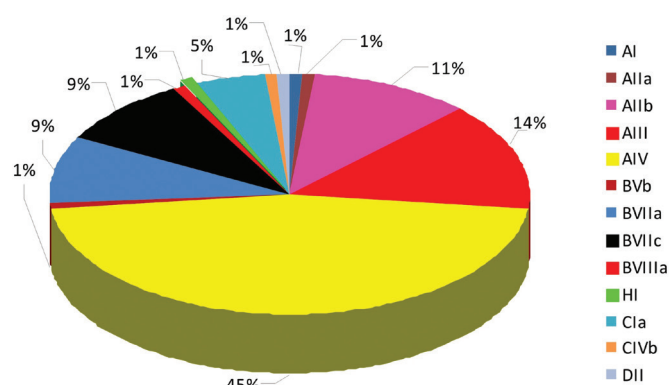


Fig. 7. Proportions of the various pot shapes.

Another pot of this kind could not be delegated to any known type (Pl. 4/1) because of its height and the absence of the part between sole and bowl (the foot). There is also one foot that preserves in the upper part one fragment of the bowl with a deepening from inside the bowl, somewhat eccentrically placed, with the diameter of ca. 1 cm (Pl. 8/1). The item also belonged to a cup, but the function of its alveolus remains, for now, uncertain. As it is placed in an area where a perforation would pierce through the pot's leg vertically, one can presume the fact that it was not used for the fixing of the pot through sewing. Items displaying the same characteristic are also known from the same site of Tărtăria "Gura Luncii"¹³, but also from Caransebeș "Balta Sărată/Poligon"¹⁴.

Coarse ware

Pots with oxidation firing are specific to the category of coarse ware, but one also encounters cases of reduction firing pots. In percentages, oxidation firing represents 76.11% (443 fragments) and is followed by reduction firing that represents 17.8% (100 fragments). 32 fragments with secondary firing were also identified in the group of coarse ware. They were identified in all of the complexes, except

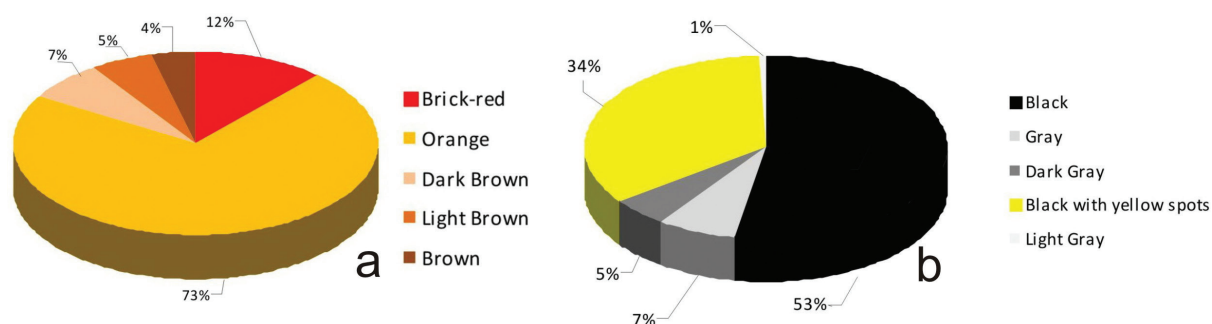


Fig. 8.a. Proportion of colors in the case of coarse ware fragments with oxidation firing;

8.b. Proportion of colors in the case of coarse ware fragments with reduction firing;

¹³ Luca 2015, 88, fig. 61/1.

¹⁴ Materials discovered during ground researches, preserved in the storage of Universitatea de Vest in Timișoara.

complex 51, and represent 5.49%. The color of the outer surface of the fragments closely reflects the type of firing. Thus, the fragments with the following outer colors had been fired in an oxidizing atmosphere: orange (the most often encountered one), brown, light brown, dark brown, brick-red, yellowish and coffee-brown (Fig. 8a). The following colors are common for fragments with reduction firing: black (the most frequent), black with yellow spots, and various nuances of gray (Fig. 8b).

For fabric tampering the potters used pebbles and sand with especially large grain. The rims of coarse ware pots measure between 7 and 23 cm in diameter, with the highest proportion held by pot with a rim diameter of 13 cm (Tab. 1).

cm	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23
No	2	1	5	5	2	11	3	9	5	2	6	3	2	1
%	3.50	1.75	8.77	8.77	3.50	19.29	5.26	15.78	8.77	3.50	10.52	5.26	3.50	1.75

Tab. 1. Diameters of coarse ware pot rims.

The pot bases measure between 6 and 24 cm in diameter, the most frequently encountered ones measuring 10 cm (Tab. 2).

cm	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	22	23	24
No	1	2	3	3	9	3	8	3	8	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	1
%	1.72	3.44	5.17	5.17	15.51	5.17	13.79	5.17	13.79	6.89	3.44	3.44	6.89	5.17	1.72	1.72	1.72

Tab. 2. Diameters of coarse ware pot bases.

Semi-fine ware

In the case of semi-fine ware the most often encountered firing is oxidation, in a proportion of 67.56%, followed by reduction, with 29.72%. In this case, as well, two fragments (2.70%) had gone through secondary firing (both recovered from complex 24). Naturally, the color of the outer surface of the fragments reflects the firing atmosphere. The fragments with oxidation firing are most often orange and brick-red, but one also encounters various nuances of brown (Fig. 9a). The following colors feature on fragments with reduction firing: black and various nuances of gray (Fig. 9b).

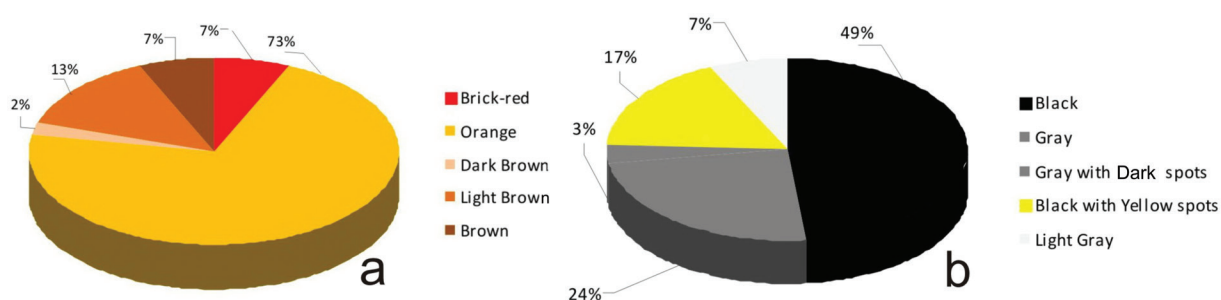


Fig. 9.a. Proportion of colors in the case of semi-fine ware fragments with oxidation firing; 9.b. Proportion of colors in the case of semi-fine ware fragments with reduction firing.

Fine sand seems to have been used as the main fabric tamper material. It features in the case of 89.18% of the semi-fine ware fragments (66 fragments). Large grain sand is also encountered as tamper material, though more rarely, in the case of only 4.05% of the items (3 fragments). Pebbles feature equally rarely in the fabric of pottery fragments that the rest of the characteristics allow us to include in the category of semi-fine ware. They only feature in the case of 6.75% of the items (5 fragments).

The diameter of the rim of semi-fine ware pots measures between 7 and 18 cm (Tab. 3). The base diameter of such pots measures between 5 and 18 cm (Tab. 4). The small number of semi-fine ware fragments has, implicitly, led to the determining of a small number of rim fragments (only fragments) and pot bases. For this reason, the sample cannot be considered to be representative.

cm	7	8	9	11	14	16	17	18
No	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
%	11.11	11.11	11.11	22.22	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11

Tab. 3. Diameters of semi-fine ware rims.

cm	5	8	9	10	11	18
No	1	2	1	1	2	1
%	11.11	22.22	11.11	11.11	22.22	11.11

Tab. 4. Diameters of semi-fine ware bases.

Fine ware

The firing type characteristic to the category of fine ware is reduction. The type holds a proportion of 63.06% (222 fragments). Oxidation firing is encountered in 30.39% of the cases (107 fragments). Out of the entire lot of pottery fragments, 6.53% (23 fragments) display traces of secondary firing. Statistically, the colors of the outer surface of the fragments included in this category depend according to the firing method employed. For the fragments with oxidation firing one encounters the following colors: orange, brick-red, coffee brown, and brown in various nuances (Fig. 10a). The reduction firing fragments are black, black with yellow spots, gray black, and in nuances of gray (Fig. 10b).

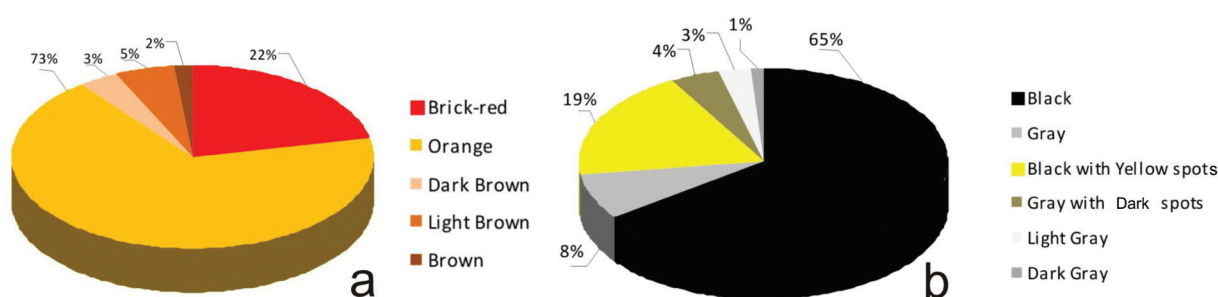


Fig. 10.a. Proportion of colors in the case of fine ware fragments with oxidation firing;

10.b. Proportion of colors in the case of fine ware fragments with reduction firing.

The fabric was only tampered with fine sand. The diameter of the rims varies between 6 and 22 cm, but those measuring 10 cm are by far the most numerous (Tab. 5).

cm	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
No	3	7	7	8	12	7	3	3	2	2	3	6	3	3	1	1
%	4.22	9.85	9.85	11.26	16.20	9.85	4.22	4.22	2.81	2.81	4.22	8.45	4.22	4.22	1.40	1.40

Tab. 5. Diameters of fine ware rims.

In the case of pot bases, one encounters diameters varying between 5 and 17 cm. Like in the case of rims, the most numerous are the pots with the diameter of the base measuring 10 cm (Tab. 6).

cm	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	17
No	2	9	6	7	9	12	2	3	1
%	3.92	17.64	11.76	13.52	17.64	23.52	3.92	5.88	1.96

Tab. 6. Diameters of fine ware bases.

The zoomorphic pot lid (Pl. 7/1) stands out of the pottery inventory through its careful modeling (Pl. 7/1). The ears and muzzle were created through the artistic modeling of the fabric. The eyes are incised, but also artistically modeled, the potter thus obtaining a three dimensional effect. All of the lid's outer surfaces, except for the very top, are decorated with incisions in the shape of broken lines pointing downwards. The surfaces are black-gray, obtained through reduction firing. The fabric was

tampered with fine sand. The outer surface was burnished rather carefully as compared to the inner surface that is less carefully burnished.

Items of this kind are found in the Danubian region starting with phase A of the Vinča Culture¹⁵. Regarding their functionality, researchers agree that such lids were used during magical-religious rituals¹⁶ together with pots rendering the human body¹⁷ to which the lids were annexes¹⁸. The fact that the majority of such items were discovered inside dwellings¹⁹, just like the case of the lid under discussion from Tărtăria, allows for the supposition that they were employed during dwelling-related rituals. There are no exact analogies for the pot lid discovered in 2014, as it seems that each lid was unique, probably depicting certain individuals²⁰. At the current stage of research, the discoveries of zoomorphic lids are rarer in the settlements from Transylvania as compared to the Vinča settlements from Banat where they are rather often encountered²¹. This situation encourages me to believe that such lids were of lower importance in the communities from Transylvania, probably due to a slight difference in the rituals they practiced.

Another artifact that I connect to the spiritual life of the community is the small, four-legged oval altar discovered in complex (dwelling) 51 (Pl. 6/1). The item has been modeled out of semi-fine fabric, tampered with large-grain sand. Its surfaces were rendered orange through oxidation firing. Both surfaces have been burnished. A decoration consisting of broken line incisions covers all of the outer surfaces. Traces of a red pigment are still preserved on some of the outer areas. Items similar in shape and decoration have been discovered in close vicinity, during the archaeological researches performed on the terrace in Tărtăria-Gura Luncii²².

Besides these items that reveal ritual and artistic aspects, archaeologists have also discovered other materials that show the profane side of these communities. Complex 51 has also revealed three reduced lithic items, i.e. three blades made of brown flint (Pl. 6/4–6), one circular weight, fragmentarily preserved, modeled out of semi-fine fabric tampered with sand and with oxidation firing (Pl. 6/3). Another indication on the practice of weaving and interlacing, besides the above mentioned weight, is one fragment from the base of a coarse ware pot that preserves on the outside the imprint of a matting (Pl. 5/6).

Cultural and chronological determination

The pot shapes attributed to the Developed Neolithic discovered during the 2014 research of site 10b” render the Vinča habitation there, besides the technological characteristics (fabric, firing, tamper material) and decoration, close, from a cultural perspective, to other Vinča habitations from Transylvania and Banat. The materials have analogies among the discoveries made in Aiud “Cetățuie”²³, Balomirul de Câmp “Gura Văii Cioarei”²⁴, Cruceni “2/Strada Cimitirului”²⁵, Gornea “Căunița de Sus”²⁶, Limba “Bordane” (between -0.8–1.2 m)²⁷, Miercurea Sibiului “Petriș” (level IIa₁)²⁸ and Tărtăria “Gura Luncii”²⁹, discoveries attributed to phase A₂-A₃ of the Vinča Culture. From a chronological perspective, phase A₂-A₃ manifests itself in Transylvania not long after 6500 B.C.³⁰

The similarity, up to identity, of the materials from “Site 10b” with those found on the terrace in Tărtăria “Gura Luncii” allow me to speculate that our discoveries, located in close proximity, belong

¹⁵ Lazarovici 1979, 103; Luca 1990, 10; Luca 1998, 54.

¹⁶ Radu *et al.* 1974, 68; Bălănescu, Lazarovici 1977, 23; Germann, Resch 1981, 17.

¹⁷ Resch 1991, 192; Hansen 2004, 27.

¹⁸ Lazlo 1970, 40.

¹⁹ Radu *et al.* 1974, 68

²⁰ Germann, Resch 1981, 17.

²¹ Luca *et al.* 2005, 41.

²² Luca 2016, 70, fig. 41; 108, fig. 146.

²³ Luca *et al.* 2000, 27–28; Luca *et al.* 2000a, 2; Luca 2001, 98–99; Suci 2006, 79–80, 64.

²⁴ Lazarovici 1991, 96; Maxim 1999, 64; Popa 2000, 28, Pl. XI/6–8; Pl. XII/1–2, 4; Suci 2006, 65–66.

²⁵ Drașovean, Fota 2003, 56–59; Pl. I–III; Pl. IV/1–4, 9.

²⁶ Lazarovici 1977, 57–62, Pl. XL/7–14; Pl. XLII/10–13; Pl. XLVI; Pl. XLVII.

²⁷ Luca *et al.* 2000, 40; Luca *et al.* 2000a, 5–7; Suci 2006, 79–80; Ciută, Ciută 2011, 11, 348–349.

²⁸ Luca *et al.* 2007, 8; Suci 2006, 88; Luca *et al.* 2008.

²⁹ Merlini, Lazarovici 2008, 160.

³⁰ Suci 2006, 165.

to the same habitation that seems to have focused on the terrace in “Gura Luncii”. The recently researched areas indicate that the materials characteristic to the Developed Neolithic are also present 310 m south-west³¹ of the central point of the above mentioned terrace, but also 280 m north-east from the edge of the terrace.

Octavian-Cristian Rogoza

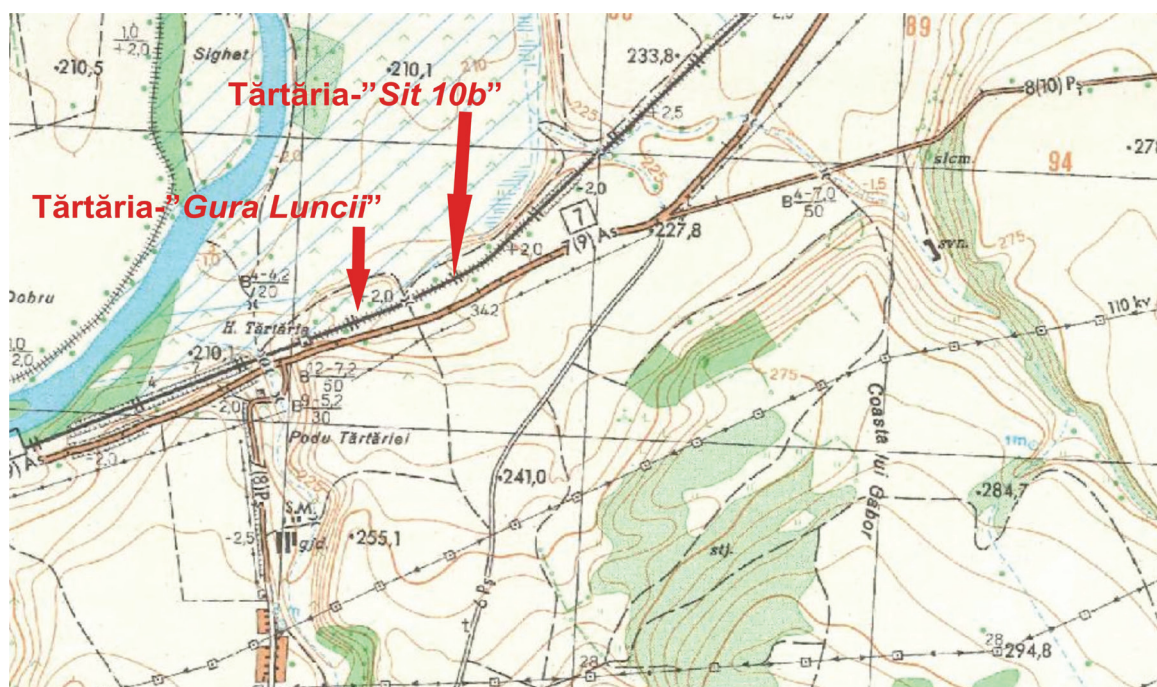
Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
rogozaoctavian@yahoo.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bălănescu, Lazarovici 1977 D. Bălănescu, G. Lazarovici, *Considerații privind tipologia și evoluția vaselor capac din cultura Vinča (descoperiri din Clisura Dunării)*. Banatica V, 1977, 17–25.
- Ciută, 2009 M. M. Ciută, *Precizări cu privire la topografia, toponimia, stratigrafia și sectoarele complexului de așezări de la Limba- Oarda de Jos (jud. Alba)*. Apulum XLVI, 2009, 337–362.
- Ciută, Ciută 2011 M. M. Ciută, Beatrice Ciută, *Două piese de plastică minoră zoomorfă, vinčiene, descoperite la Limba-Bordane și Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă (jud. Alba)*. Terra Sebus III, 2011, 9–23.
- Craiovan, Micle 2015 B. Craiovan, D. Micle, *O frescă a habitatului medieval timpuriu de pe Valea Mureșului. Locuințele și cuptoarele de la Tărtăria, Punctul Petroșița*. Arheovest III, 1, 2015, 495–508.
- Drașovean, Fota 2003 F. Drașovean, A. Fota, *Noi descoperiri arheologice pe teritoriul satului Cruceni (comuna Foeni, jud. Timiș)*. Patrimonium Banaticum III, 2003, 55–67.
- Ferencz 2014 I. V. Ferencz, *Raport privind săpăturile arheologice preventive în Situl 10 (km. 435+800 – km. 436+300) din proiectul „Reabilitarea liniei de cale ferată Brașov- Simeria, componentă a, coridorului IV Pan-European, pentru circulația trenurilor cu viteză maximă de 160 km/h. Execuția lucrărilor de construcții și instalații (exclusiv ertms, gsm-r, centralizare electronică), secțiunea 3: Coslariu-Simeria, tronsonul Vințu de Jos – Simeria”*. Deva 2014. (manuscript).
- Ferencz, Roman 2015 I. V. Ferencz, C. Roman, *Un complex La Tène descoperit la Tărtăria*. Sargetia Serie Nouă, VI (XLXII), 155–168.
- Germann, Resch 1981 C. Germann, F. Resch, *Depozitul ceramic de la Parța*. Banatica VI, 1981, 11–30.
- Hansen 2004 S. Hansen, *Figurinele neolitice din sudul Bazinului Carpatic*. Analele Banatului, Serie Nouă XII-XIII, 2003–2004, 25–40.
- Horedt 1949 K. Horedt, *Săpături privitoare la epoca neo și eneolitică*. Apulum III, 1949, 44–69.
- Lazarovici 1977 G. Lazarovici, *Gornea. Preistorie*. Reșița 1977.
- Lazarovici 1979 G. Lazarovici, *Neoliticul Banatului*. Cluj-Napoca 1979.
- Lazarovici, Maxim 1991 G. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim, *Tărtăria*. Cluj-Napoca 1991.
- Lazarovici 1991 G. Lazarovici, *Balomir-Gura Văii Cioarei*. In: *Cultura Vinča în România (origine, evoluție, sinteze)*. Timișoara 1991, 95–97.
- Lazlo 1970 A. Lazlo, *Vase neolitice cu fețe umane, descoperite în România*. Memoria Antiquitatis II, 1970, 39–74.
- Luca 1990 S. A. Luca, *Contribuții la istoria artei neolitice-plastica așezării de la Liubcova-“Ornița” (jud. Caraș-Severin)*. Banatica X, 1990, 6–44.
- Luca 1998 S. A. Luca, *Liubcova-Ornița*. Târgoviște 1998.
- Luca 2001 S. A. Luca, *Așezări neolitice pe Valea Mureșului (II). Noi cercetări arheologice la Turdaș-Luncă. I. Campaniile anilor 1992–1995*. București 2001.
- Luca 2015 S. A. Luca, *Tărtăria Redivă*. Alba Iulia 2016.
- Luca 2016 S. A. Luca, *Arheologii timpului lor. Memorii, constatări, previziuni*. Sibiu 2016.
- Luca et al. 2000 S. A. Luca, H. Ciugudean, A. Dragotă, C. Roman, *Fazele timpurii ale culturii Vinča în Transilvania*. Angustia V, 2000, 37–72.

³¹ Rogoza 2016.

- Luca *et al.* 2000a S. A. Luca, H. Ciugudean, C. Roman, „Die Frühphase der Vinca-Kultur in Siebenbürgen. Anhaltspunkte des cronologischen und ethnokulturellen Horizontes”. *Apulum* XXXVII, 1, 2000, 3–50.
- Luca *et al.* 2007 S. A. Luca, D. Diaconescu, A. Georgescu, C. Suci, *Archaeological Researchs at Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (Sibiu County Romania). The Campaigns from 1997–2005*. *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis* VI, 2007, 7–23.
- Luca *et al.* 2008 S. A. Luca, D. Diaconescu, C. I. Suci, *Cercetările arheologice de la Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (județul Sibiu, Romania). Nivelul Starčevo-Criș în campaniile de cercetare 1997–2005 (Raport preliminar)*. *Brukenthal Acta Musei* III.1, 2008, 7–46.
- Maxim 1999 Zoia Maxim, *Neo-eneoliticul din Transilvania. Date arheologice și matematico-statistice*. Cluj-Napoca, 1999.
- Merlini, Lazarovici 2008 M. Merlini, G. Lazarovici, *Settling discovery circumstances, dating and utilization of the Tărtăria tablets*. *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis*, VII, 2008, 111–196.
- Moga, Ciugudean 1995 V. Moga, H. Ciugudean, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Alba*. Alba Iulia, 1995.
- Orosz 1908 I. Orosz, *Újabban fölfedezett Erdélyi őstelepek*. *Erdélyi Múzeum*, XXV, Cluj 1908
- Popa 2000 C. I. Popa, *Descoperiri neolitice timpurii în bazinul hidrografic al Cugirului (jud. Alba)*. *Banatica* XV, 1, 2000, 17–47.
- Radu *et alii* 1974 O. Radu, E. Resch, C. Germann, *Plastica antropomorfă și zoomorfă de cultură Vinča Turdaș*. *Tibiscus* III, 1974, 65–69.
- Resch 1991 Fr. Resch, *Typologische Studie Kultischer Gesichtdeckel aus der Jungsteinzeitlichen Siedlung von Parța 1*. *Banatica* XI, 1991, 185–192.
- Rogozea 2016 O. C. Rogozea, *Un semibordei atribuit fazei A₃ a culturii Vinča descoperit la Tărtăria (com. Săliște, Jud. Alba)*. *Arheovest* IV, 2016, 121–161.
- Roska 1942 M. Roska, *Érdély régészeti repertóriuma*. Cluj 1942.
- Suci 2009 C. I. Suci, *Cultura Vinča în Transilvania*. Alba Iulia 2009.
- Vlassa 1962 N. Vlassa, *Probleme ale cronologiei neoliticului Transilvaniei în lumina stratigrafiei așezării de la Tărtăria*. *Studia Universitatis Napocensis* II, 1962, 23–30.
- Vlassa 1963 N. Vlassa, *Chronology of the Neolithic in Transilvania in the Light of the Tărtăria Settlement's Stratigraphy*. *Dacia N. S.* VII, 1963, 485–494.



1

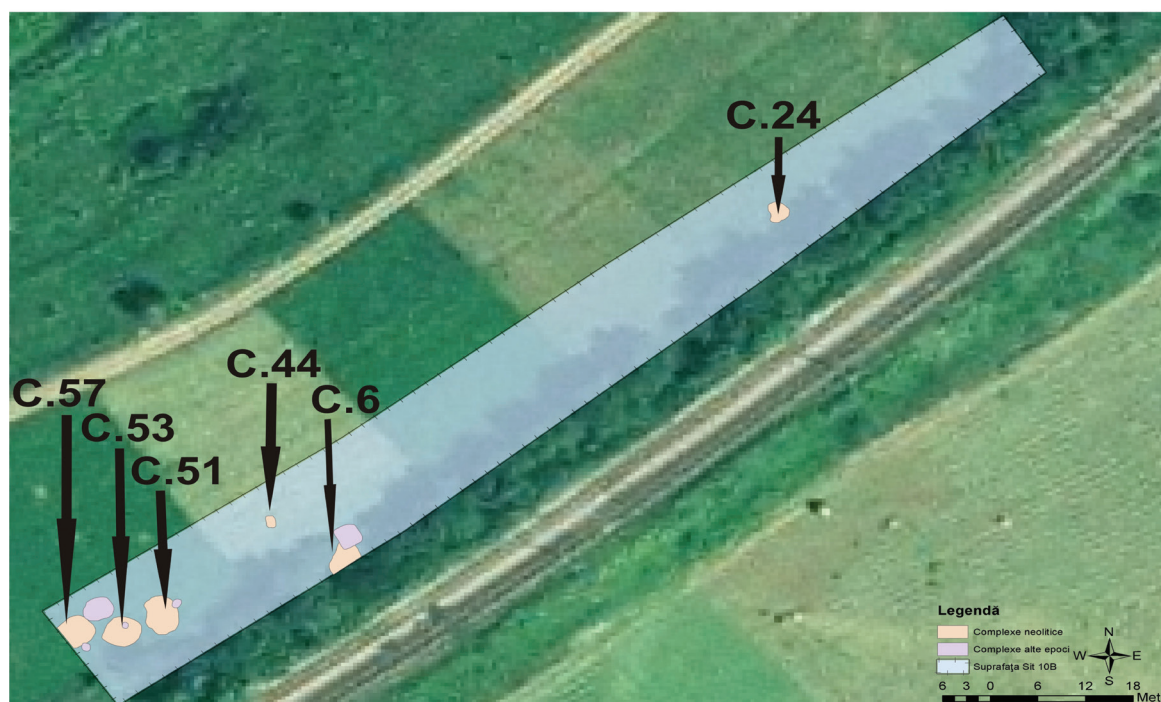


2

Plate. 1. 1. Location of the Neolithic sites in close proximity of the Tărtăria train stop on the topographic map (1:25000, 1975); 2. Satellite image with the location of the Neolithic sites in close proximity of the Tărtăria train stop (Google Earth).



1



2

Plate. 2. 1. Aerial photo with the location of the Neolithic sites in the proximity of the Tărtăria train stop (photo by F. Mărcuți); 2. The Neolithic complexes discovered on Site “10b” (topographic survey).

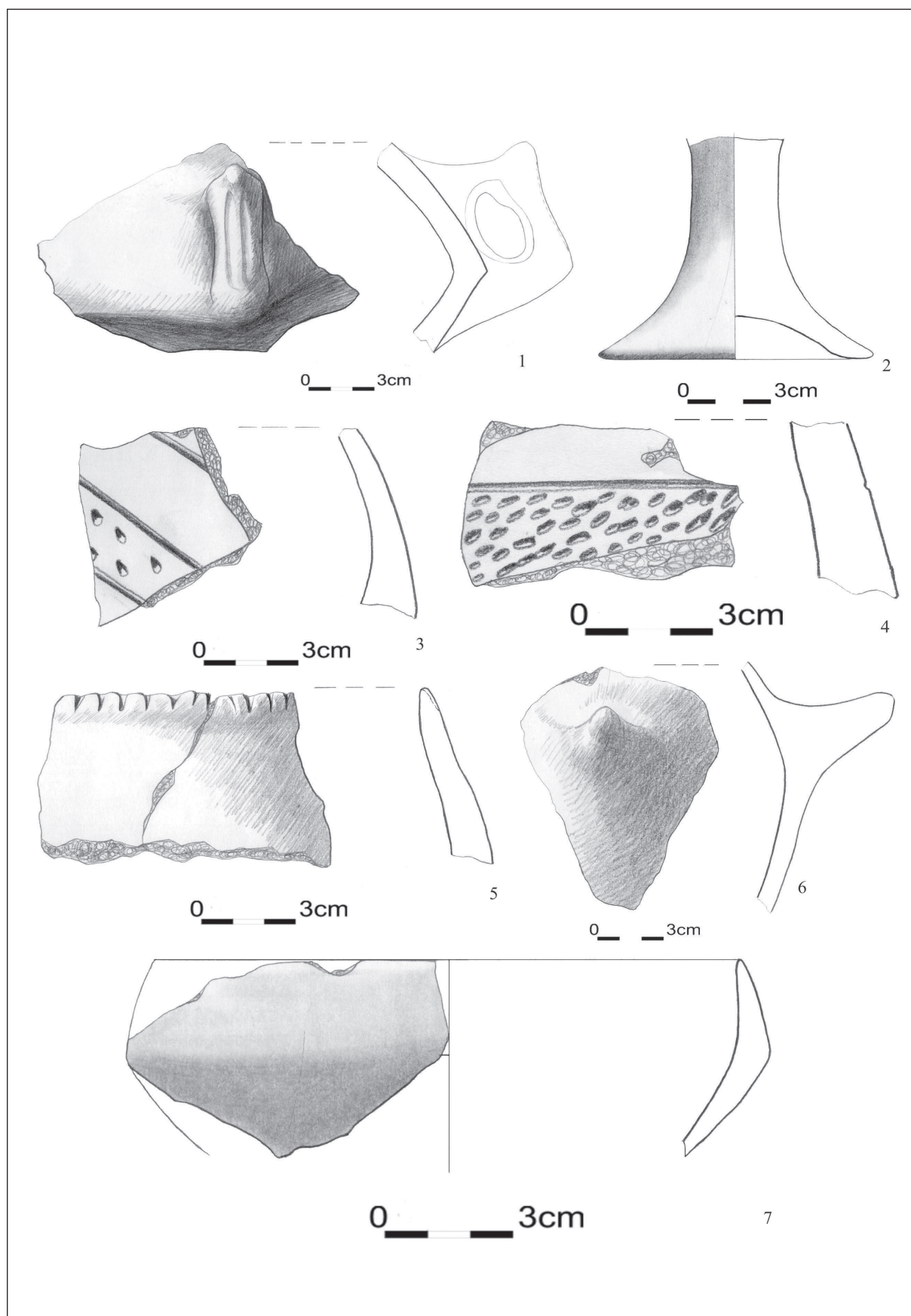


Plate 3. 1-5. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 24; 6-7. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 44.

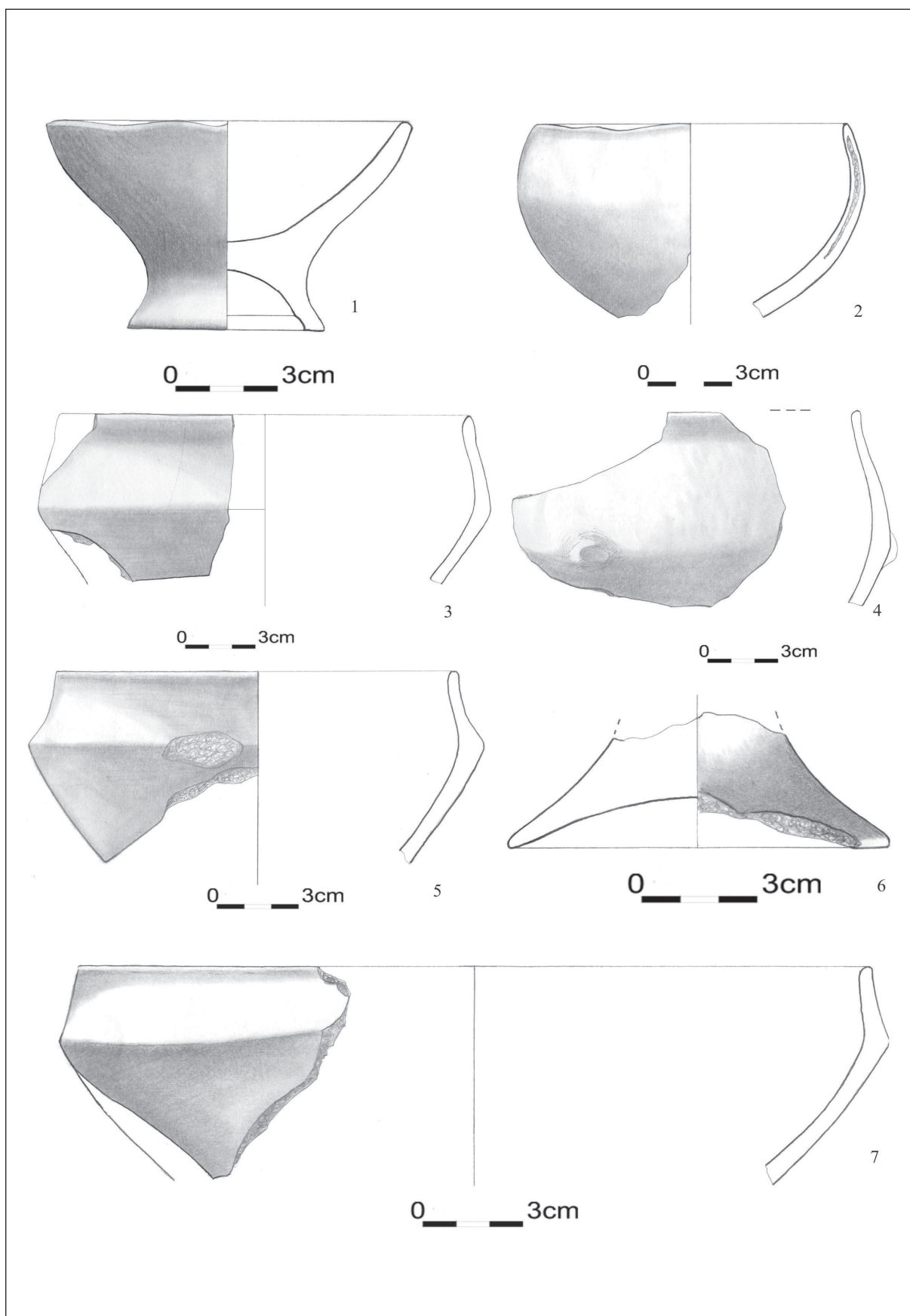


Plate 4. 1. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 44; 2-7. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 51.

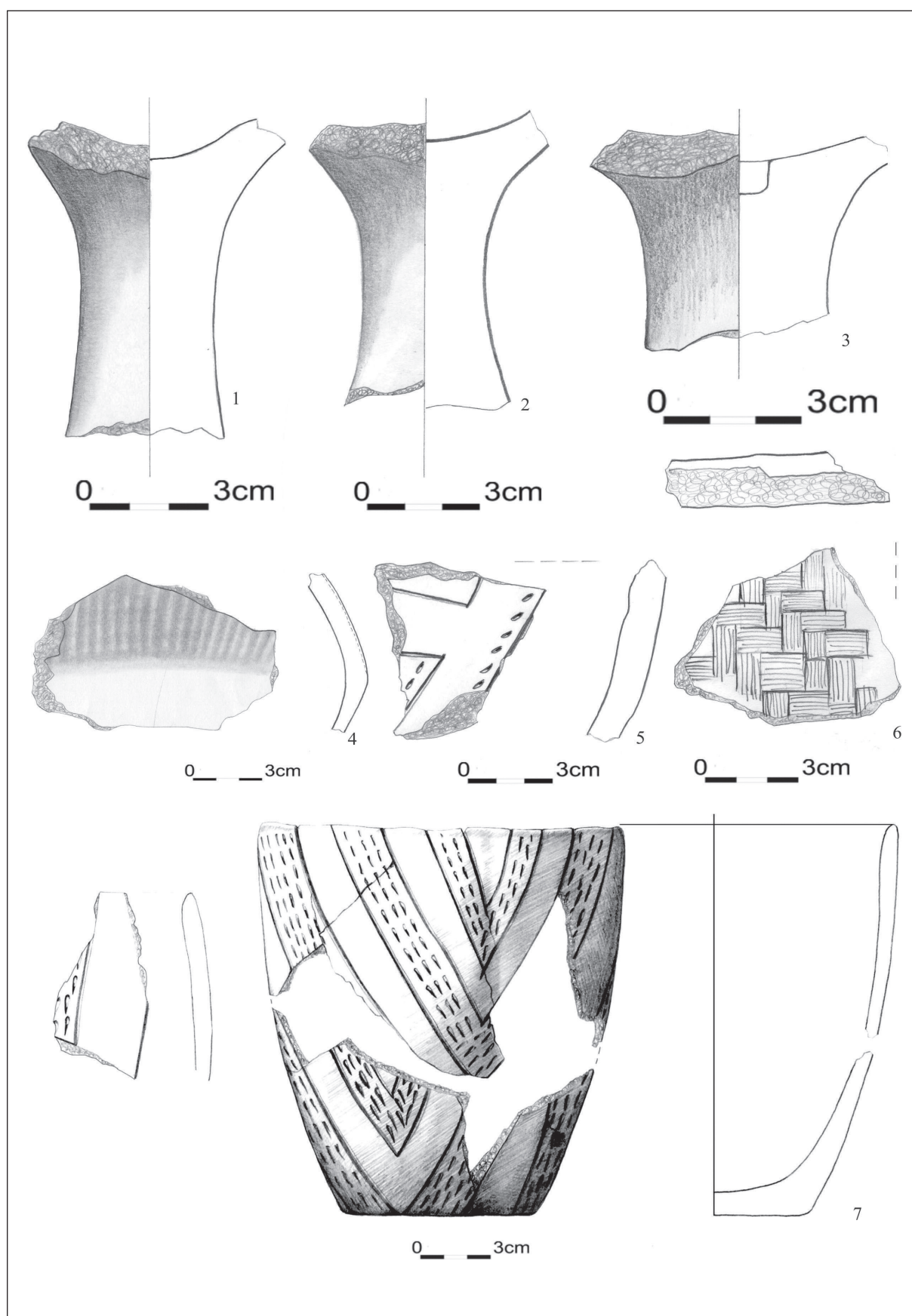


Plate 5. 1-7. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 51.

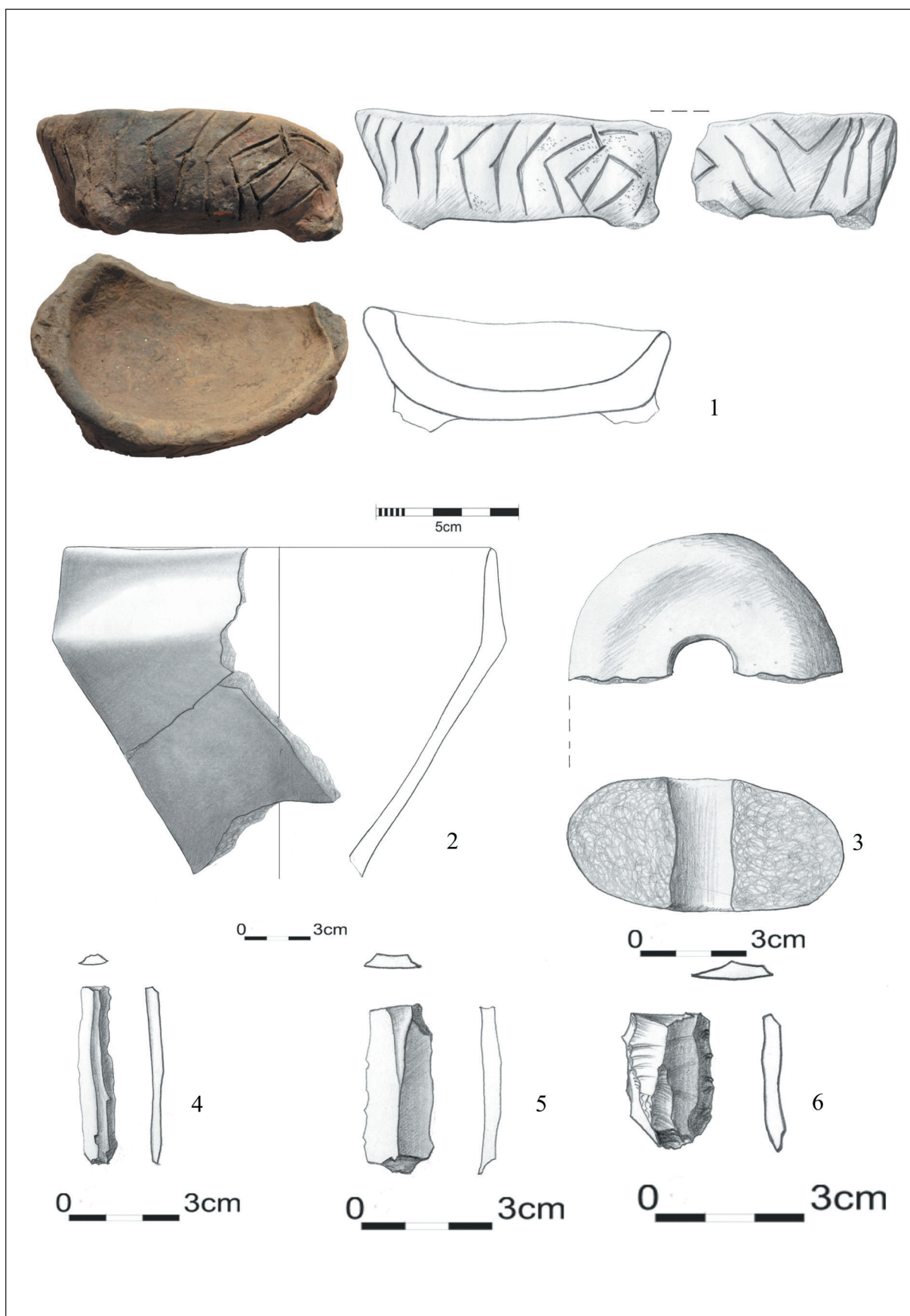


Plate 6. 1-3. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 51; 4-6. Chipped stone items from complex 51.

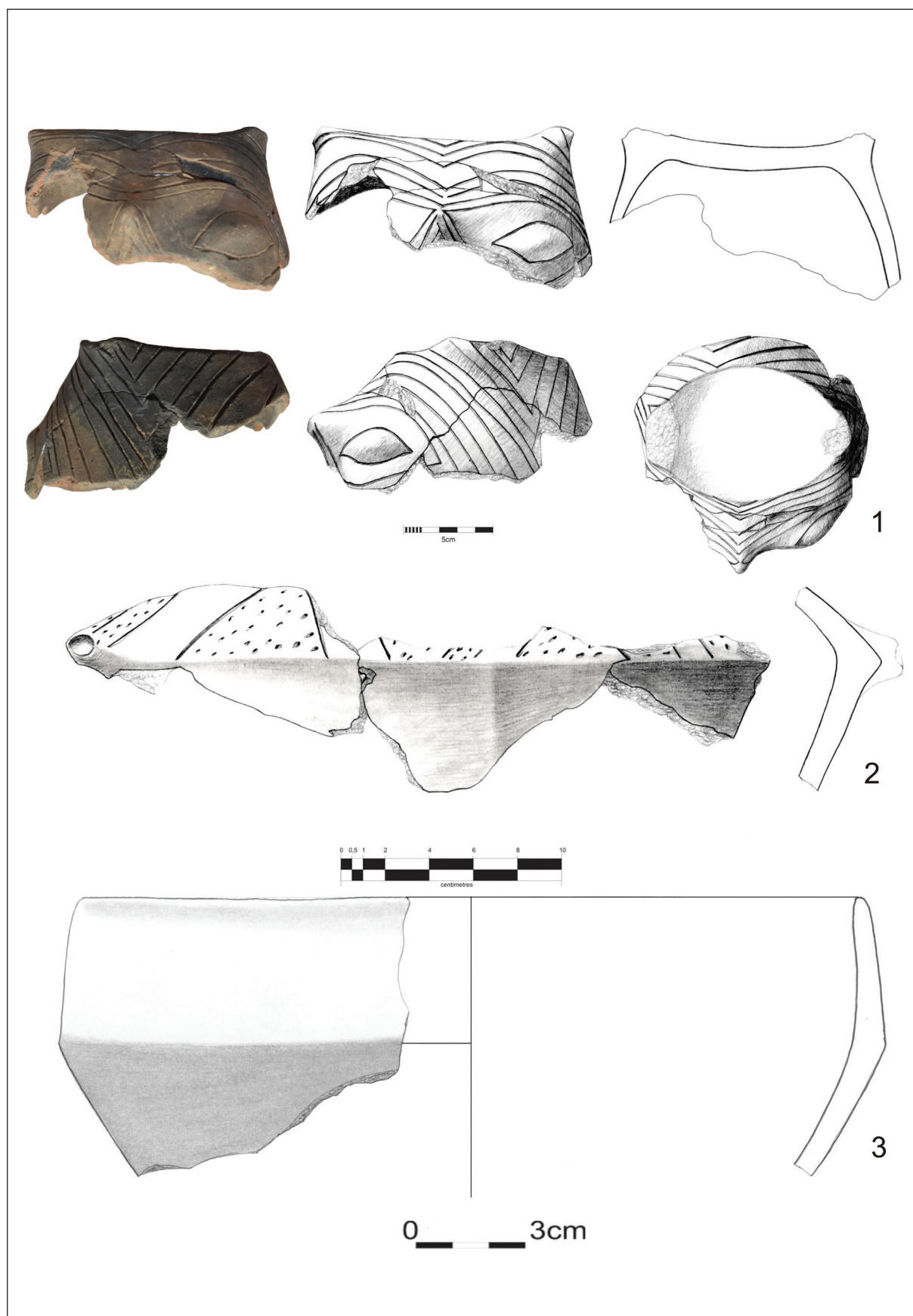


Plate 7. 1-3. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 53.

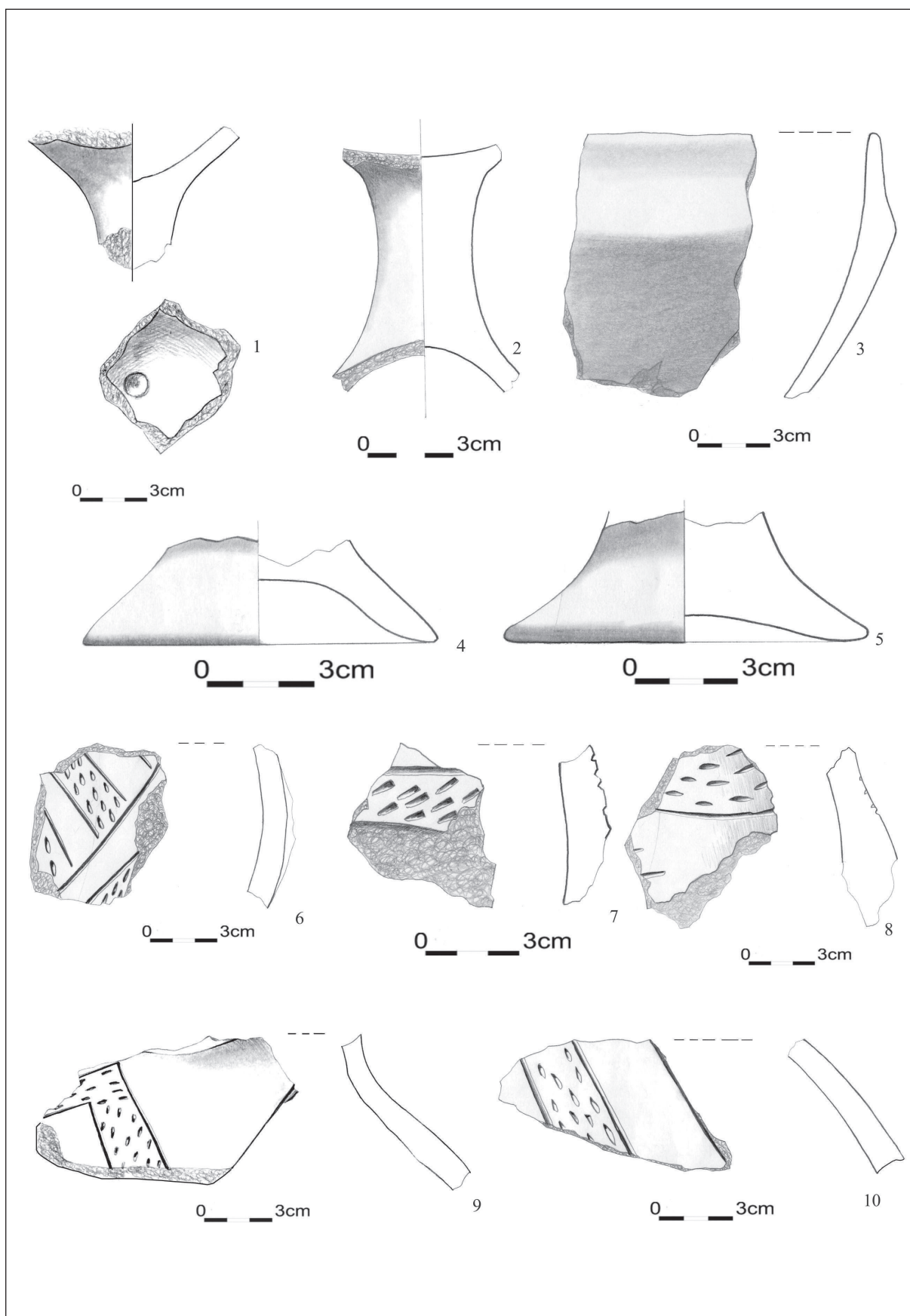


Plate 8. 1-10. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 53.

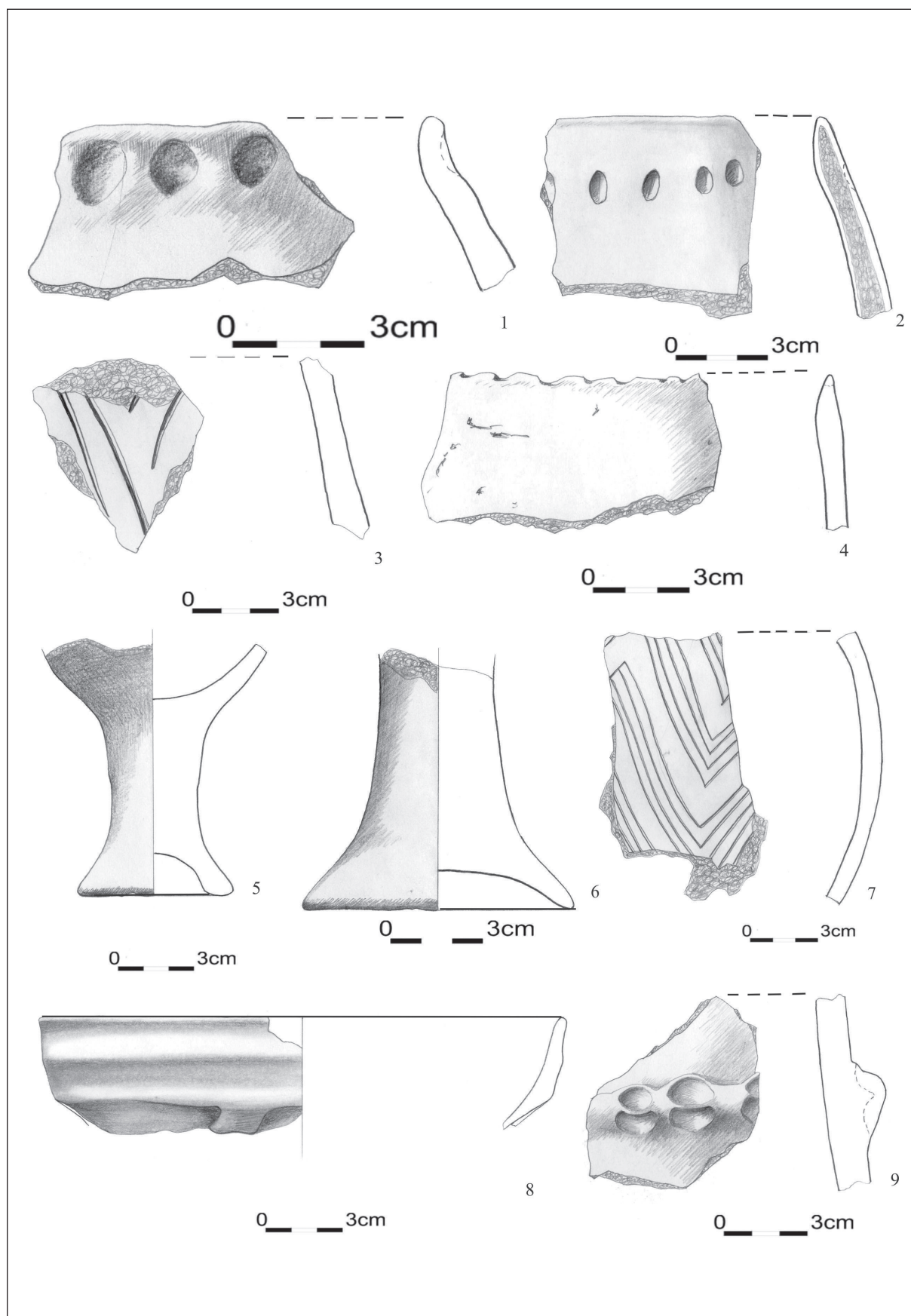


Plate 9. 1-3. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 53; 4-8. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 57.

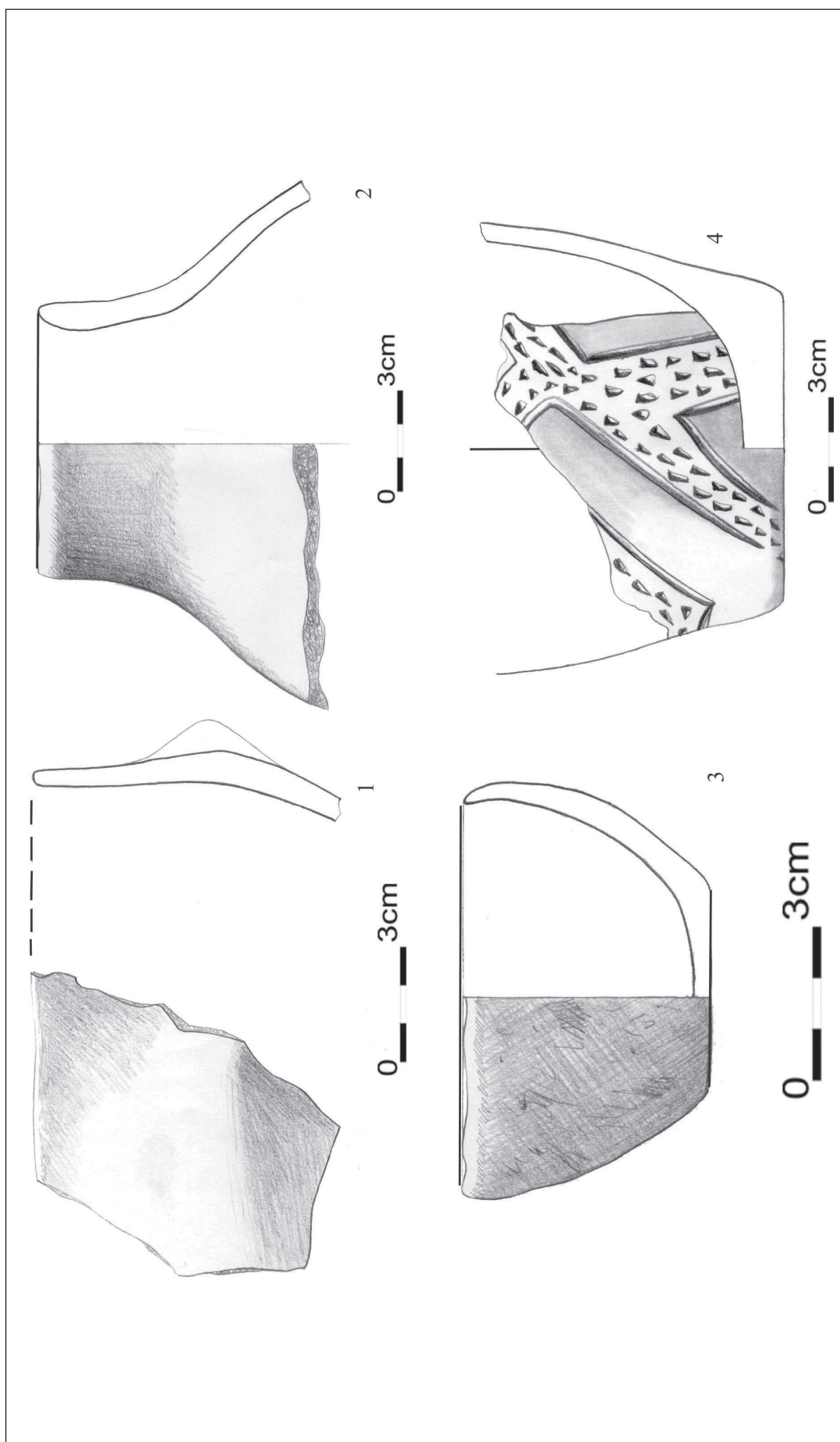


Plate 10. 1-4. Vinča A2-A3 pottery from complex 57.

Abbreviations

AAASH	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
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.
ARA	Annual Review of Anthropology. Stanford.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn. Heidelberg.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
AMS.CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU. Budapest.
ACN	Archaeological Computing Newsletter. Florence.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica. Beograd.
ArhPregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
ArchSlovCat	Archaeologia Slovaca Catalogi. Bratislava.
Archaeológiai Közlemények	Archaeológiai Közlemények. A hazai Műemlékek Ismeretének Előmozdítására. Budapest.
ArchKorr	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt. Mainz.
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală. Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
AVSL	Auftrage des Vereins für siebenbürgische Landeskunde, Wien.
Banatica	Banatica. Reșița.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. București.
BCȘS	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești. Arheologie – Istorie – Muzeologie. Alba Iulia.
BG	Botanical Guidebooks. Kraków.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission. Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BHAUT	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve. Berettyóújfalu.
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	Cercetări Arheologice în București. București.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie, Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> . Berlin.
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).
Classica et Christiana	Classica et Christiana. Iasi.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Crisia	Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea.
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, Kézdivásárhely (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
EMEÉ	Az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EMÉ	Erdélyi Múzeum Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EAZ	Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis. Zalău.
File de Istorie	File de Istorie. Bistrița.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve. Déva (Deva).
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Cluj-Napoca.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă culturală științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA / MemAnt	Memoria Antiquitatis. Piatra Neamț.
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN / MuzNat	Muzeul Național. București.
NumAntCl	Numismatica e antichitàclassiche. Milano.
Opitz Archaeologica	Opitz Archaeologica. Budapest.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OM	Orbis Mediaevalis. Arad, Cluj-Napoca.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
PamArch	Památky Archeologické. Praha.
Past and Present	Past and Present. Oxford.
PIKS/PISC	Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.

ReDIVA	Revista Doctoranzilor în Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
Revista Bistriței	Revista Bistriței. Bistrița.
RevMuz	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.
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja. Novi Sad.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva.
Savaria	Savaria. A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője. Szombathely.
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.
Stratum plus	Stratum plus. Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Kishinev.
StCl	Studii Clasice. București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
Studii și Comunicări	Studii și Comunicări. Arad.
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.
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata. Budapest.
TIR L34	D. Tudor, <i>Tabula Imperii Romani</i> . București 1965.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
VIA	Visnik Institutu arkheolohii. L'viv.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
w.a.	without author