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

Cloisonné Brooches Discovered in Banat (Beginning of the Second Century A.D. – Last Third of the Third Century A.D.)¹

Lavinia Grumeza

Abstract: The present study analyzes the 50 cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat. 80% of them were found in Sarmatian features and fewer items in *municipium* Tibiscum. The number of discoveries from the *Barbaricum* is significant, as such brooches were fashionable as part of the female Sarmatian costume from the ancient Banat between the end of the second century A.D. and the middle of the third century A.D. and fell out of fashion around 250/270 A.D. In the Sarmatian environment all such items were Roman imports, brought from the western part of the Empire (thus not from Dacia), probably transported by Pannonian merchants.

Keywords: cloisonné brooches, Sarmatians, Tibiscum, Banat, Roman imports.

1. Introduction: brief state of research, geographic context, and methodological guidelines

Ilona Sellye has compiled the first repertory of cloisonné brooches from Pannonia and has analyzed those from the Sarmatian environment². This type of brooches was also included, three years later, in Erzsébet Patek's dissertation entitled *A pannóniai fibulatípusok elterjedése és eredete / Verbreitung und Herkunft der römischen Fibeltypen in Pannonien*, Budapest, 1942³. Sigrid Thomas has also discussed cloisonné brooches with five disks, popular in the Germanic and Sarmatian environments⁴. For the latter context, works dedicated to the cloisonné brooches have multiplied during the last decades, a development especially triggered by Andrea Vaday⁵. From the series of publications on the topic published by the above mentioned Hungarian researcher, I will especially refer in this study to the article *Cloisonné Brooches in the Sarmatian Barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin*⁶. In that article Andrea Vaday has collected the most recent discoveries (since the 1939s, when Ilona Sellye dealt with the brooches from Pannonia and until the 2000s), but, even more importantly, she has elaborated a research method for such artifacts and a morphological typology (based on types-groups-variants), a typology / open system that can still be completed with new discoveries without destroying the entire system.

Another recent work focusing on cloisonné brooches, from the territory of present-day Serbia (the *Barbaricum* and the Roman Danubian provinces) was published by Sofija Petković: *Rimske fibule u Srbijiod I do V veka n. e.*, Beograd, 2010⁷. Similarly, for the province of Dacia, the repertory of such types of items is a recent research topic. I shall mention here the general works of Sorin Cociș, dedicated to the brooches from Roman Dacia⁸ and the book entitled *Arta și tehnica emailului în Dacia romană*, Timișoara, 2006, the work of Doina Benea, Simona Regep-Vlascici, Mariana Crânguș, and Atalia Ștefănescu dedicated to all cloisonné items from the province⁹.

The present study analyzes the 50 cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat, a geographic area

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

² Sellye 1939.

³ Patek 1942.

⁴ Thomas 1963.

⁵ Vaday 1989; Vaday 2002; Vaday 2003; Vaday 2005.

⁶ Vaday 2003.

⁷ Petković 2010.

⁸ Cociș 1986; Cociș 2004.

⁹ Benea *et al.* 2006. For this brief state of research I made strict reference to the works that envisage the area under research (the southern and eastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, Banat, and the western limes of Roman Dacia).

located between rivers Mureş (to the north), Tisa (to the west), the Danube (to the south), and the Carpathian Mountains (to the east), part of the south-eastern area of the Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld) and of the periphery of the Carpathian Basin. The envisaged territory, known as Banat from the eighteenth century onwards, is presently located on the territory of three states: Romania, Serbia, and Hungary. Its 28,526 km² include a highly varied landscape; one can distinguish a plain area, with a steppe outlook, and the Eastern Banat, a Carpathian area with mountains and forests. The western part is dominated by Sarmatian sites (settlements and cemeteries), while the eastern part is characterized by an intense Roman habitation¹⁰.

80% of the brooches included in the present study have been discovered in the Sarmatian features of Banat dated to the second-third centuries A.D. and 20% were found in *municipium* Tibiscum, the most important Roman center from Banat and from the western part of Dacia.

In this article I shall analyze all these items, from a typological and chronological perspective. I aim at answering several research questions: are the same types of brooches found on both sides of the western limes? Were the brooches from the Sarmatian environment of Banat imported from Dacia (as the Roman province closest to this area of the *Barbaricum*)? Why are there more cloisonné brooches in the Sarmatian environment than in the Roman provincial environment?

My goal is not to suggest new typological series (as the previously mentioned authors have already created complex typologies), but to illustrate the types and variants that are documented in Banat. These typologies typical for Banat have been created not in order to elaborate new types / classifications, but so as to systematize the material, to make it easier for specialists to include it in databases and statistics, and to render it more available to subsequent research. All the artifacts described in the catalogue in the end of the article will be paralleled to the types already established for the rest of the Roman Empire and from the *Barbaricum*.

2. Types of cloisonné brooches attested in Banat

Circular flat cloisonné brooches (Type I)

This type of brooches is only documented in Sarmatian graves and no similar items are known from the Roman settlements on Dacia's western limes. Disk-shaped flat brooches, with chessboard decoration, made in the millefiori technique (I.A = Exner III/30 = Ettlenger 45 = Riha 7/14/4 = Vaday III/1/1/3)¹¹ have been found in Vršac "Dvorište Eparhie Banata", grave 6 (Pl. 1/32), in Bela Crkva "Siga", grave 1, and in Kiszombor "B"¹². Analogies can be found in the Hungarian Plain, on numerous sites, such as those in Ada, Füzesabony, Madaras, Mórahalom, Szeged "Tápe", Pusztavacs¹³, or Abony 39, grave 95¹⁴. The item from Füzesabony can be dated to the 330s–360s A.D.¹⁵ The main distribution area of these brooches is along the Tisa, in the area of Szeged, and they are less spread along the road connecting Aquincum and Porolissum¹⁶. In the Roman provinces, this type of chessboard-decorated brooches date to the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.¹⁷ In southern *Barbaricum* they feature in cemeteries with graves mainly dated to the third-fourth century A.D.; such brooches can probably be dated until the middle /second third of the third century A.D. (as these are items and cemeteries used for longer periods).

Category I.B includes a single brooch, documented in Pančevo "Donjovaroška ciglana", in an unknown archaeological context (Pl. 1/25). The brooch is oval in shape, decorated with two *Pelta*-shaped fields; along the longitudinal axis one can note two other, heart-shaped decorative motifs (type Vaday III/2/12 = Petković type 21/C). A similar item (though not identical) is known from the

¹⁰ Dordević 1996, 42 with the bibliography of the issue.

¹¹ Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Ettlenger 1973, 30, Taf. 28/5; Riha 1979, 191; Vaday 2003, 326, Fig. 5. I shall refer to these bibliographic and typologic titles throughout the present article (as well as to Böhme 1972, Cociş 2004, Genčeva 2004, Benea *et al.* 2006, and Petković 2010).

¹² Unknown context (Vaday 2003, 396).

¹³ Vaday 2003, 326.

¹⁴ Gulyás 2011, T. 33/4.

¹⁵ Vaday 2003, 326.

¹⁶ Vaday 2003, 326.

¹⁷ Ettlenger 1973, 30, Taf. 28/5; Riha 1979, 191.

Sarmatian environment from Szentes¹⁸, and in a wider context of the Empire, in Lauriacum¹⁹; all of them are rare items.

The brooch from Kiszombor “B”, grave 82 (Vaday III/1/1/4 = Exner III/35)²⁰ belongs to the category of cloisonné brooches with animal depictions (a deer in the case under discussion). The brooch’s plate is round, with the depiction of a deer in the center, rendered in blue enamel (Pl. 1/20)²¹. Such items are rarely found in the *Barbaricum*, attested in Tiszaföldvár and Pusztamonostor in graves of women and young girls²². They are typical to the periods of intense commercial connections between the Roman and the Sarmatians (ca. 150–250 A.D.)²³ Such a circular brooch, with the depiction of a deer, was discovered in grave 345 from Grabice, in a cemetery used by carriers of the Luboszyce Culture; the item was dated to the period of the Marcomannic Wars or soon afterwards²⁴, similar to our find from Kiszombor “B”.

Other types of animals (birds, snakes, or hares) are depicted on two brooches documented in southern Banat, in Dubovac and Vršac (I.D–I.E). On the item from Dubovac one can see a vulture facing backwards and a snake in front of the vulture (Pl. 1/40; 5/4), while on the second item a bird is depicted on the round plate of the brooch, facing backwards, with a hare behind; the hare’s back resembles a fish’s tail fin (Pl. 1/49). Similar items are documented in Tristené pri Hornáde and Intercisa²⁵. These types of depictions are largely unique in the Sarmatian environment (the images are different on each brooch). Flat, circular brooches, with the depictions of two interacting animals each were also found in the *Barbaricum* in Zsadány, Bački Gračac, Szolnok, Kecskemét “Széktó” and in other contexts that are unfortunately insufficiently documented²⁶. The type is unknown in Roman Dacia or Pannonia²⁷.

E. Patek dates the brooches with animal depictions starting with the second century A.D.²⁸, but some items might be later, typical to the second phase of Roman-Sarmatian commerce, after the Marcomannic Wars²⁹. As for their area of origin, it might be located along the limes of Germania Superior, from where they spread to the Middle Danube area. According to A. Vaday one cannot exclude a Pannonian origin either for the items dated to the second-third century A.D.³⁰

Flat cloisonné brooches of irregular-zoomorphic shape (Type II)

One flat brooch, probably decorated with enamel, with the depiction of animal protomes, probably of horses (Pl. 1/30), similar to type Petković 24/C, was found in grave 1 from the cemetery in Szőreg “Iván téglagyár”³¹. Analogies for this item can be found in the Roman environment, in Viminacium, where they are dated to the first half of the second century A.D. and in Novae, where they are dated to the second-third centuries A.D.³² The grave in Szőreg “Iván téglagyár” is dated on the basis of this type of brooches (and of other discoveries in the grave/cemetery) between the last third of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.

A cloisonné brooch in the shape of a butterfly, preponderantly decorated with red and yellow enamel, was found in Botoš “Živaničeva dolja”, in an unknown context. A. Vaday includes this type in the category of *brooches of a single symmetry axis* (Vaday IV/1/4), types of brooches that feature sporadically in the territory beyond the Tisa, in the Tisa-Danube interfluvium and south of the Resculum-Intercisa line³³. In the lack of a clear archaeological context and of some similar variants, it is impos-

¹⁸ Vaday 2003, 335.

¹⁹ Vaday 2003, 335.

²⁰ Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Vaday 2003, 238.

²¹ Párducz 1950, 141.

²² Vaday 2003, 328–329.

²³ Vaday 2003, 331, 374.

²⁴ H. Dobrzańska believes that this type of brooch reached the area of the Luboszyce Culture from the Sarmatian environment (Dobrzańska 2001, 115).

²⁵ Vaday 2003, 328, with the bibliography.

²⁶ Vaday 2002, 1/1 kép; 2/1–2, 9–11 kép.

²⁷ One item is preserved in the *Hungarian National Museum*, but its place of origin remains unknown (Vaday 2003, 328).

²⁸ Patek 1942, 51.

²⁹ Vaday 2003, 329.

³⁰ Vaday 2003, 329–331 with the bibliography.

³¹ Petković 2010, 482–484.

³² Genčeva 2004, 75, T. XXVII/16.

³³ Vaday 2003, 362, Fig. 23.

sible to decide on the exact dating of this item, as brooches with animal depictions circulated for a long period and over an extended area.

According to S. Petković these *zikadenförmige Fibeln* (Petković Gruppe VII/ Typ 25/ Var. M, Taf. XXXVIII, 14) were created in a workshop in the area of the Black Sea or even in the Sarmatian environment³⁴. These *tierförmige Fibeln* feature in considerable numbers on the territory of present-day Serbia; brooches with the outline of deer, horses, hares, pigeons etc. were extremely popular in the area³⁵.

A final type of zoomorphic brooch (II.C), with the body in the shape of a bird, was found in Tibiscum (Benea *et al.* type VII/1). The brooch, created in the millefiori technique, is considered to have been a local product, the result of some collaboration between bronze and glass production workshops³⁶. On the basis of the site's stratigraphy the brooch can be dated to the first half of the second century A.D.³⁷ I am unaware of identical items. Still, zoomorphic brooches (*Tierfibeln*³⁸/*Figurenfibeln*³⁹) and especially those in the shape of birds were encountered in the Roman provincial environment (Böhme 43 b-e⁴⁰ = Ettliger 46⁴¹ = Petković 25/C-D⁴² = Genčeva 29a⁴³ = Patek type G⁴⁴), where they are preponderantly dated between the middle of the first century and the middle of the second century A.D.⁴⁵

Pelta-type flat cloisonné brooches (Type III)

Pelta-type brooches are frequent in the Sarmatian material from Banat; four types have been identified so far (III.A–III.D). The first variants (from a chronological perspective) were not enameled⁴⁶. It is possible that this category includes the brooch discovered in Nagy Szredistye/Veliko Središte (Pl. 1/27), where J. Reizner does not mention traces of enamel on the body of the item⁴⁷.

Five *Pelta*-type brooches made of bronze and decorated with enamel, typologically part of four types, were found so far on the territory of Banat. Brooches with oval decoration, prolonged in the central field (Vaday III/4/1/1) were found in Crvena Crkva “Zoltán-téglavető” and Pančevo⁴⁸. It can be observed that the brooch from Pančevo had the central field surrounded in red enamel, while blue enamel was noticed on the outer field⁴⁹. The largest part of the brooch found in Foeni “Cimitirul Ortodox” was covered in white enamel, the border was doubled in blue enamel, and the oval cell in the center was probably covered in red. This item is characterized by the central, almost circular cell and the numerous decorative fields (type Vaday III/4/1/3)⁵⁰. An identical item is known from the Hungarian Plain, in Békés “Hidashát–Vizesbánom”⁵¹. The *Pelta* brooch from Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata”, grave 14 (Fig.1/1; Pl. 5/3) is, as yet, unique in the Sarmatian environment; it is decorated in a more elaborated manner, with two horse heads placed around the central cell but facing in opposite directions (Vaday III/4/1/4)⁵². Red and blue enamel was used in decorating the item⁵³. Horse depictions are not foreign to the iconography of this type of brooch; one item with the depiction of a rider was discovered in Northern Europe, in Kenchester (Britannia)⁵⁴ and an item identical to the one under

³⁴ Petković 2010, 358.

³⁵ Petković 2010, 357.

³⁶ Benea *et al.* 2006, 63.

³⁷ Benea *et al.* 2006, 56; Pl. XX/6.

³⁸ Böhme 1972, 40.

³⁹ Ettliger 1973, 124.

⁴⁰ For Sallburg and Zugmantel (Böhme 1972, 40, Taf. 27/1042–1052).

⁴¹ For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Switzerland (Ettliger 1973, Taf. 14/17–20).

⁴² For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Serbia (Petković 2010, T. XXXVII).

⁴³ For the Roman provincial environment on the territory of present-day Bulgaria (Genčeva 2004, Taf. XXVI/9–11).

⁴⁴ For the Pannonian provincial environment (Patek 1942 Taf. XXI/7–10).

⁴⁵ Ettliger 1973, 30; Genčeva 2004, 118–119.

⁴⁶ Vaday 1989, 339.

⁴⁷ Reizner 1899, 188.

⁴⁸ Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.

⁴⁹ Vaday 2003, 401.

⁵⁰ Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.

⁵¹ Vaday 2003, 387.

⁵² Vaday 2003, 343, Fig. 13.

⁵³ Barački 1961, 120.

⁵⁴ Böhme 1972, 28, Abb. 1/10.

discussion here was found close-by, in Beckov (Slovakia)⁵⁵. The latter artifact (Fig.1/2) was dated by the authors of the discoveries to the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century A.D.⁵⁶. Probably our item, from Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata”, ended up there somewhere from the western provinces of the Empire by the beginning-middle of the third century A.D.

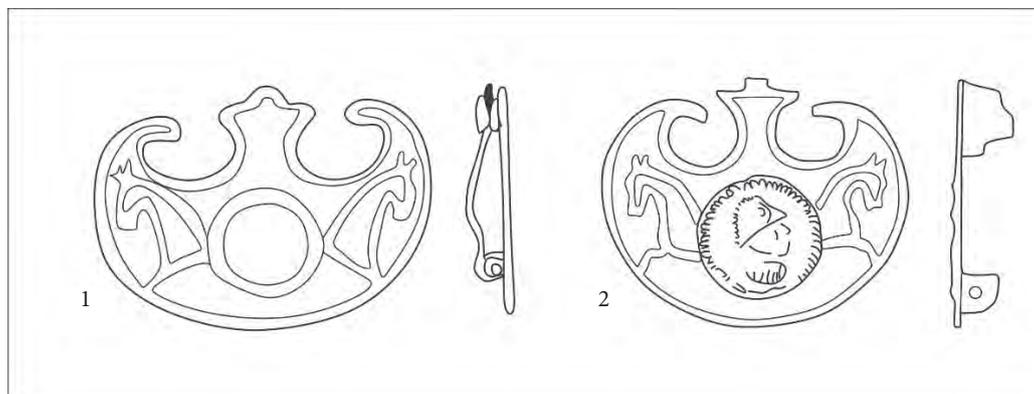


Fig. 1/ 1 – Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata” (Barački 1961); 2 – Beckov (Hrnčiarik 2013).

Analyzing their area of distribution, A. Vaday states that the *Pelta*-type brooches came to the Middle Tisa area from Aquincum and to the southern territory inhabited by the Sarmatians from somewhere in Moesia⁵⁷. In this way she disagrees with A. Böhme, who believes that the *Pelta*-type brooches reached the western territories of the Empire and the Hungarian Plain from the Germanic limes⁵⁸. In the *Barbaricum*, *Pelta*-type brooches feature in numerous funerary contexts in Törökszentmiklós⁵⁹, Felgyő, Csongrád “Határút”, Katymár “Téglagyár”, Jászszentandrás, Nagyállás–dűlő, and Tiszaföldvár “Téglagyár”⁶⁰, all in women’s graves (except for the sites in Banat, in Foeni “Cimitirul Ortodox”, Pančevo and Crvena Crkva “Zoltán-téglavető”, where the items lack clear contexts of discovery). The Sarmatian grave in Felgyő can be dated more exactly, as its inventory included, besides the brooch, a Drag. 33-type *terra sigillata* pot. G. Wilhelm dates the *Pelta* brooch there between 180 A.D. and the first third of the third century A.D., at the latest⁶¹. In the graves from Banat the *Pelta*-type brooches are dated in a similar manner. The item documented in the cemetery from Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata”, so far unique, is dated a bit later, towards the middle of the third century A.D.

Cloisonné brooches with disks placed on the margin (Type IV)

The brooches from Kiszombor “B”, grave 77 (Pl. 2/18) and from Hunedoara Timișană, grave 8 (Pl. 2/19) can be included in the category of brooches with disks placed on the item’s margin (profiled from their center) and the division of the plate divided into three enameled fields, with the central field round (Exner 5.III.24 = Böhme 41 w = Riha Gr. 3/3.15.1 = Vaday III/3/1/1/1)⁶². This type is very popular in the *Barbaricum*⁶³ and in the area of the Upper Tisa, where they feature in cemeteries dated after the Marcomannic Wars (end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.)⁶⁴. Inside the Roman Empire they are similarly dated⁶⁵. This category of brooches is not foreign to the Roman provinces either (still, I am unaware of such items in Dacia) or to the Germanic *Barbaricum*⁶⁶.

⁵⁵ Hrnčiarik 2013, 137, T. LXXI/2020.

⁵⁶ Hrnčiarik 2013, 137.

⁵⁷ Vaday 2003, 344.

⁵⁸ Böhme 1972, 38.

⁵⁹ Vaday 1985, 373.

⁶⁰ Wilhelm 2005, 119.

⁶¹ Wilhelm 2005, 119.

⁶² Exner 1941, Taf. 13; Böhme 1972, 38; Riha 1979, 87; Vaday 2003, 337.

⁶³ With analogies in Bački Gračac, Körösszegapáti, Nyíregyháza, Szarvas, Szeged “Öthalom”, Szeged “Tápé”, Szentés, Nagyhegy, Szentés–Sárgapart, Tiszafüred, Tiszakürt, Tiszalók (Vaday 2003, 335), Üllő 5.- 9 (Batizi *et al.* 2006, 48), Abony 39, M 71 b (Gulyás 2011 T. 29/7).

⁶⁴ Istvánovits 1990, 108, 123–124.

⁶⁵ Riha 1979, 87; Böhme 1972, 38.

⁶⁶ Böhme 1972, 38.

M. Párducz dates the brooch from Kiszombor “B”, grave 55 (like all the graves of the necropolis) to the third-fourth centuries A.D.⁶⁷ Still, this type of brooch (similar to other items in the same cemetery) is dated to later than the end of the second century – middle of the third century A.D.

Star-shaped flat cloisonné brooches (Type V)

This category includes just one item found in Tibiscum (Pl. 2/8). The brooch is star-shaped, made through the overlapping of two triangles in a circle in the central field (that still preserves traces of red enamel); the central area is in shape of a circle; the clasping system (probably with a hinge) is broken (Benea *et al.* VI/4)⁶⁸. In Tibiscum this type of brooch has been dated to a wide interval (second-third centuries A.D.) and a single similar (though not identical) item is known from the Dacian provincial environment, from Gârla Mare⁶⁹ or from farther away, from Pannonia, in Sisak⁷⁰. S. Cociş included the item from Gârla Mare in type Cociş 24d and dated it to the second century A.D.⁷¹

A variant of these star-shaped brooches had a metal medallion in the center with an imperial portrait (the so-called *Scheibenfibeln mit Pressblechauflage*)⁷². In the Sarmatian environment they are rare (none in Banat) and simpler; A. Vaday includes them in type III/4/2/1 (*cloisonné star-shaped flat brooches*), as they were probably imported from Aquincum⁷³.

Cloisonné lozenge-shaped flat brooches (Type VI)

A “diamond-shaped” brooch (Vaday III/7/1/2/1) was documented in the cemetery from Pančevo “Donjovaroška ciglana”, grave 9 (Pl. 2/24)⁷⁴. Its disk is laced on the longitudinal axis and is completed with an intaglio (no longer preserved), created in the millefiori technique. Analogies for the brooch in Pančevo are to be found in the *Barbaricum* in Hódmezővásárhely, Orgovány, and Tiszaföldvár, where the items are dated to the second century A.D.⁷⁵ Another variant of this type (Vaday III/7/1/3) features in the *Barbaricum* in Botoş “Živaničeva dolja” (Pl. 2/36; 5/1), in Banat, unfortunately from an unknown archaeological context⁷⁶, a fact that prevents a more precise dating.

In Dacia, S. Cociş also dates these lozenge-shaped brooches with protuberances on the margin and hinge clasping to the second century A.D.⁷⁷ The items documented in Tibiscum (Types VI.A, VI.B) are similarly dated.

Cloisonné circular brooches with *tutuli*/ *Tutulusfibeln* (Type VII)

Type VII.A includes three items. The brooches are made of bronze, are round in shape, with heightened body structured into three concentric units. The decorative field of these items is sometimes ornamented in the technique of the mosaic, with polychrome enamel (red, green, white, blue, and yellow). This type attested in Tibiscum includes brooches with the body heightened in the middle and two lateral protuberances⁷⁸. One of the items probably had in the center a case framing a glass drop (Pl. 2/3)⁷⁹.

Analogies are to be found in Dacia in Potaissa, Ilişua, and Porolissum, where they are dated to the second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D. (type IV/2.5.4 Benea *et al.* = Cociş type 24a1c)⁸⁰. S. Cociş included them among the so-called *Tutulusfibeln*, brooches characteristic to the Gallic provinces and the region of the Rhine, rarer in Dacia⁸¹. Thus, inside the *vicus* of Hüfingen, S.

⁶⁷ Párducz 1950, 140.

⁶⁸ Benea *et al.* 2006, 53–54, Pl. XX/3.

⁶⁹ Benea *et al.* 2006, 54.

⁷⁰ Patek 1942, T. XV/16–17.

⁷¹ Cociş 2004, 125.

⁷² As is the case of the brooch found in Fischamend (Jandrasits 2002, 42).

⁷³ Vaday 2003, 344.

⁷⁴ Vaday 2003, 250.

⁷⁵ Vaday 2003, 349.

⁷⁶ Barački 1975, fig. 8.

⁷⁷ Cociş 2004, 125.

⁷⁸ Cociş 2004, 121–122.

⁷⁹ Benea *et al.* 2006, 36–37; pl. IV/9.

⁸⁰ Benea *et al.* 2006, 43–44.

⁸¹ Cociş 2004, 121–122.

Rieckhoff included them in the *Scheibenfibeln Gruppe B* category⁸², E. Riha in type 7.2 (for Augst and Kaiseraugst)⁸³ while in the Sarmatian environment they are similar to type Vaday type III/1/3 (*cloisonné flat disc brooches with unsegmented rims, projecting rivets and suspension rings*)⁸⁴.

If in the western part of the Empire they are mostly dated to the middle of the first century A.D.⁸⁵ In Dacia well-dated items feature especially in Trajan-era layers and were in use until the middle of the second century⁸⁶. In Tibiscum these types of brooches are dated, according to D. Benea, even later: to the second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.⁸⁷

I am unaware of such simpler variants (VII.A) in the *Barbaricum* (from Banat), but there are complex variants, with laced edges, enameled in several fields, or decorated in the millefiori technique; nevertheless, these variants have not been found in Tibiscum.

The category of cloisonné disk flower-shaped brooches (Exner 11.III.28 = Vaday III/3/3/1)⁸⁸ includes the item from Beba Veche, possibly also the fragments from Padej, grave 1 or Banatski Despotovac “Kollinger Kertek”, grave 11 (VII.B–VII.C)⁸⁹. The outer disks of the brooch discovered in Beba Veche display laced decoration consisting of 16 cloisonné disks (Pl. 3/13). The body of the brooch is divided in two fields by a circle and the brooch has a central button (such artifacts are also called *tutulusförmige Scheibenfibeln*). The item has analogies in the Sarmatian environment in Tiszaföldvár, Ziegelei, grave 50, where they are dated during the second century A.D.⁹⁰ A denarius issued by Trajan was also found in the cemetery (?) from Beba Veche. Unfortunately, these archaeological discoveries were made more than a hundred years ago and there was no detailed research or documentation of the cemetery performed since.

Another type of cloisonné brooch was found in the cemetery from Banatski Despotovac “Pape fold”, grave 1 (Pl. 3/12). The item has eight disks on the margin, decorated with dots and circles. The outer field is profiled as a closed bow, followed by a circle with chessboard decoration, with millefiori motifs. The center of the brooch consisted of a button (Vaday III/5/3/2)⁹¹. I am aware of identical items in the Roman Renan area (Exner 11.III.26)⁹². M. Párducz dates the cemetery in Banatski Despotovac “Pape fold” and grave 1 inside it implicitly to the third–fourth centuries A.D.⁹³ This cemetery is probably to be dated earlier, similarly to the cloisonné brooch, towards the middle–third quarter of the third century A.D.

Cloisonné circular brooches, cut in openwork so as to resemble a wheel (Type VIII)

In Giarmata “Site 10 (Group I)”, grave 30, archaeologists have documented a “wheel”-shaped brooch (Pl. 3/17). It is not identical to any of the brooches in the typology suggested by A. Vaday for these *wheel brooches*, but according to its decorative characteristics it can be included in type Vaday III/8/2⁹⁴. This type is characterized by large size, rich decoration (both the margin and the central element are cloisonné), and use of the millefiori technique. In the case of the brooch from Giarmata, the central element is a pyramid with hexagonal base (ornamented through cloisonné), from which six spikes start. Similar items feature rarely in the *Barbaricum*; such brooches were only documented in two graves until 2002: one in Dávon, the other in Csongrád, Kenderfölkök⁹⁵. E. Ettliger dates the similar brooches (Ettliger 45) from Roman Switzerland to 150–200 A.D.⁹⁶ On the basis of the funerary inventory in the cemetery from Giarmata, I have dated the cloisonné brooch to the end of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

⁸² Rieckhoff 1975, 67, Taf. 9/147.

⁸³ Riha 1979, 180.

⁸⁴ Vaday 2003, 334.

⁸⁵ Riha 1979, 180.

⁸⁶ Cociş 2004, 122.

⁸⁷ Benea et al. 2006, 43–44

⁸⁸ Exner 1941, Taf. 14; Vaday 2003, 341.

⁸⁹ The item from Banatski Despotovac “Kollinger Kertek” resembles greatly type Exner 11.III.26 (Exner 1941, Taf. 14).

⁹⁰ Vaday 2005, 112; Taf. 14/10.

⁹¹ Vaday 2003, 378.

⁹² Exner 1941, Taf. 13.

⁹³ Párducz 1940, 261.

⁹⁴ Vaday 2003, 355.

⁹⁵ Vaday 2003, 353–354.

⁹⁶ Ettliger 1973, 30.

Another type of wheel-shaped brooch, with eight spikes, was documented in a woman's grave from Sânnicolau Mare (Vaday III/8/1/3 = Ettlenger 40)⁹⁷. Unfortunately, the brooch is currently lost, so as its shape and decoration can only be suspected: decoration with glass intaglios or suspension ring⁹⁸.

Cloisonné brooches consisting of several interconnected circular elements (Type IX)

The grave from Szeged-Szőreg "Iván téglagyár" has also revealed another cloisonné brooch, with five disks and four rings connected to the axis through spikes (the so-called *fünfscheibigen Emailfibel*). The disks are covered in green and blue enamel, have a circular cell and dots in the same colors (Pl. 3/29). A. Vaday included these items to type III/9/1 of the five-disk cloisonné brooches⁹⁹. Such items feature in numerous areas in the *Barbaricum* (in Alibunár, Bačka Topola, Bajmok, Hódmezővásárhely, Kardoskút, Kiskőrös, Krstur/ Szerbkeresztúr, Szarvas, Szeged, Szentes–Kurcapart, Svetozar Miletić, Tavankut, Püspökladány¹⁰⁰, Makó¹⁰¹ and are characteristic to this area of *Barbaricum*.

Except for the item in Padej, grave 1 (Pl. 3/22), that has a diameter of 6.1 cm, this type of brooch is smaller in size (5.6–5.8 cm in diameter with the central circle of 1.1–1.9 cm in diameter)¹⁰². These types are especially dated to the second half of the second century and the first half of the third century A.D.¹⁰³, sometimes even earlier (but in the Roman Empire, not in the *Barbaricum*)¹⁰⁴.

Cloisonné cross-shaped brooches (Type X)

Type X consists of a single cross-shaped brooch discovered in Tibiscum (Pl. 3/10). The brooch has equal arms, catchplate is turned underneath, the body of the spring is decorated with five cases, and the base of the pin rest ends in a button (Benea *et al.* VIII. 3 = Exner II/7/17 = Riha type 7.16). D. Benea dates the item to the third century A.D.¹⁰⁵ This is not a type characteristic to the Danubian provinces, but there are numerous analogies in the Rhine provinces¹⁰⁶.

Cloisonné brooches with geometric body and hinge clasp system (Type XI)

In Botoš "Živaničeva dolja" archaeologists have discovered brooch with hinge closing system; its decoration displays three enameled rectangular fields that have in their center dots with enamel darker in color (Pl. 4/34). This item, so far unique among the Sarmatian finds from the Great Hungarian Plain, was included by A. Vaday to type I/1/1 (*cloisonné cylindered hinged brooches*)¹⁰⁷. The only analogy from this area has been found in Tápiószele (Vaday type I/1/2), while further analogies (from a geographic perspective) are to be found in the Empire in Augst and Avenche¹⁰⁸, that have been included in different typologies: Riha 5/17/5 (*Emailbügel fibeln mit geteiltem Bügel*)¹⁰⁹ = Exner I/15 = Ettlenger 35 (*Scharnierfibel mit eingefügten Platten*)¹¹⁰ = Petković 12/A (*Scharnierfibel*) and are dated between the second half of the first century and the first half of the second century A.D.¹¹¹ In Banat, the brooch from Botoš "Živaničeva dolja" probably survived until towards the last third of the second century A.D. (the first group of brooches disseminates in Banat once with the last third/ end of the second century A.D.)¹¹².

This type is spread in the western provinces (Gallia, the Rhine region, Britannia), but several items are also known from Pannonia and Moesia Superior. They sporadically reached the south of the

⁹⁷ Ettlenger 1973, 29; Vaday 2003, 355.

⁹⁸ Vaday 2003, 353.

⁹⁹ Vaday 2003, 354.

¹⁰⁰ Thomas 1963, 349–350; Vaday 2003, 354.

¹⁰¹ Balogh 2009, 32.

¹⁰² Thomas 1963, 347.

¹⁰³ Thomas 1963, 347–348, with the bibliography.

¹⁰⁴ M. Ettlenger dates them to 125–175 A.D., Ettlenger 1973, 30 (type 45).

¹⁰⁵ Benea *et al.* 2006, 58; Pl. II/4.

¹⁰⁶ Exner 1941, Taf. 11/17, Gruppe II/7; Riha 1979, Taf. 64/1664.

¹⁰⁷ Vaday 2003, 320.

¹⁰⁸ Vaday 2003, 320.

¹⁰⁹ Riha 1979, 154–155, 159–160.

¹¹⁰ Ettlenger 1973, Taf. 11/8–15.

¹¹¹ Vaday 2003, 320; Petković 2010, 352.

¹¹² Grumeza 2014, 76.

Hungarian Plain, probably from Aquincum or Brigetio¹¹³ and were part of the first wave of cloisonné products brought from Pannonia.

In Tibiscum this variant of hinged brooches (XI.B) is represented by a bronze item with triangular foot and relief rim (Pl. 4/1). Inside, red enamel (the background) can be observed decorated with white dots; the clasping system consists of a hinge, protected by a rectangular tube; the foot rest ends in a bird's head (?)¹¹⁴ (Benea *et al.* III/1 = Bohme 17.k = Cociş type 18 = Ettltinget 37 = Exner I.31 = Genčeva 14c = Riha 5.17.5). Analogies for this type of brooch are known from the military environment from Dacia (in Căşei, Porolissum, and Gilău), dated to the second century A.D.¹¹⁵ These types of brooches (*Emailbügelfibeln*¹¹⁶ / *Fibules dérivées d'Auccissa émaillées*¹¹⁷) were highly distributed in the western Roman provinces¹¹⁸ where they were being produced starting from the first century A.D. and the fashion of wearing them reached a peak during the second century A.D. Similarly, in Dacia, their period of use was the first half of the second century A.D.¹¹⁹

Cloisonné brooches with a single symmetrical axis (Type XII)

This group includes brooches with a single symmetrical axis (Vaday IV/1/1 = Exner II/1), with the upper and lower parts identical (in the case of type XII.A) or different (in the case of type XII.B). These types of brooches are rare in the territory east of the Tisa, in the Danube-Tisa interfluvium, and south of the Resculum–Intercisa line¹²⁰.

A brooch with a single symmetrical axis, different leg and head and suspension ring with radial ornament (Pl. 4/31) was found in the cemetery from Szeged-Szőreg “Iván téglagyár”, grave 3. The bow is horizontal-oval in shape, profiled in steps. One glass or bone bead (today missing) was inserted in the center of the bow. The disk on the brooch's leg and the edge of the bow were decorated by *cloisonné* (type Vaday IV/2/1/3)¹²¹. Variants of this brooch feature especially in the northern part of the Empire, Gallia, Upper Italia, and Pannonia, dated preponderantly to the second century A.D.¹²² Another Roman import was found in grave 3 from Szeged-Szőreg “Iván téglagyár”, i.e. a decorated mirror; the funerary feature in question is probably dated to the end of the second century, at the latest to the beginning of the subsequent century A.D.

Strong profiled cloisonné brooches (Type XIII)

This type appears sporadically among the Sarmatians in the Great Hungarian Plain (and the situation is similar in Banat as well), probably brought from the southern part of Pannonia Inferior¹²³. The only item of type XIII.A is attested in Banat in Ečka (Pl. 4/42). This brooch rather resembles the trumpet-brooch type or the strong profiled type than the knee brooches (as in the case of type XIII.B). A. Vaday included the item documented in Ečka into type II/A = Riha 5/5/17¹²⁴ = Exner I/23, dated to the first half of the second century A.D.¹²⁵

The second sub-type of this category appears in Botoş “Živaničeva dolja”. This type of brooches (Vaday II/1 = Exner I/23–24) is found both in cloisonné and not cloisonné variants in the region of the Rhine, northern France and Belgium, where they are dated mainly to the Hadrian–Antoninian period (with some items even reaching the beginning of the third century A.D.)¹²⁶ The Sarmatian environment is the easternmost area of distribution of these types of brooches¹²⁷.

¹¹³ Vaday 2003, 320; Petković 2010, 352.

¹¹⁴ Benea *et al.* 2006, 31. E. Riha describes identical items from Augst and Kaiseraugst having a stylized animal's head (Riha 1979, 160).

¹¹⁵ Benea *et al.* 2006, 31.

¹¹⁶ Exner 1941, 56; Riha 1979, 159.

¹¹⁷ Genčeva 2004, 105, T. XI/8.

¹¹⁸ Exner 1941, Taf. 8/4; Patek 1943, 119, Taf. XIV/8–9; Böhme 1972, Taf. 5/339–341; Ettltinger 1973, Taf. 12/3–5; Riha 1979, 159, Taf. 48/1413–1416.

¹¹⁹ Cociş 2004, 87.

¹²⁰ Vaday 2003, 362

¹²¹ Vaday 2003, 365.

¹²² Vaday 2003, 364.

¹²³ Vaday 2003, 324.

¹²⁴ See Riha 1979, items 1407–1412 (Taf. 48).

¹²⁵ Vaday 2003, 324.

¹²⁶ Vaday 2003, 322.

¹²⁷ Vaday 2003, 322.

Type/years (Sarmatian features)	Type/years (Tibiscum)	100/110	150/160	180	200	220	250	260/270
I.A								
I.B								
I.C								
I.D								
I.E								
II.A								
II.B								
	II.C							
III.A								
III.B								
III.C								
III.D								
IV								
	V							
VI.C								
VI.D								
	VI.A							
	VI.B							
	VII.A							
VII.B								
	VII.B							
VII.C								
VIII								
IX								
	X							
XI.A								
	XI.B							
XII.A								
XII.B								
XIII.A								
XIII.B								

Fig. 2. Period of use of cloisonné brooches in Banat.

3. Conclusions

85 cloisonné brooches have been attested in Roman Dacia during the second-third centuries A.D. This number is very small, representing less than 4 % of all brooches documented in the province¹²⁸. To the state of research of 2006, the most numerous items were documented (and published) in Porolissum (22 artifacts), Tibiscum (10 artifacts), Micia (9 artifacts), Potaissa (6 artifacts), Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (6 artifacts), and Apulum (5 artifacts); such types of brooches were considered dress accessories typical to the military in these cities¹²⁹.

Even if they are not numerous, one finds inside the province a variety of cloisonné brooches, but they are just variations of several main types: geometric or zoomorphic-shaped brooches, with the flat body or one conical projection / central button, with openwork body or protuberances; with closing system with simple spring, spring protected by a half roll or with a hinge¹³⁰.

In Dacia the first cloisonné items were imports, but local products were subsequently used, though they remained rarities inside the province (no strong production of cloisonné artifacts became apparent in Dacia or Moesia). The earliest types of cloisonné brooches documented in Dacia are the *Tutulusfibeln*, found in Trajan Age levels and used until the middle of the second century A.D.¹³¹ The

¹²⁸ Benea *et al.* 2006, 63, 162; see also Cociş 2004, 121–125.

¹²⁹ Cociş 2004, 125; Benea *et al.* 2006, 63–64.

¹³⁰ Cociş 2004, 121.

¹³¹ Cociş 2004, 122.

same dating can be supported for some of the geometric brooches as well (such as, for example, type Cociș 24b5)¹³². The other items are preponderantly dated to the second century A.D. (around the middle of the interval) and in the beginning of the third century A.D. The situation is similar in Tibiscum: a few geometric brooches, zoomorphic brooches, and the so-called *Tutulusfibeln* (Fig. 2/2–4) are dated starting with Trajan's period.

Workshops producing cloisonné brooches are documented in Bucium, possibly also in Porolissum or Tibiscum¹³³. According to D. Benea, local production (?) might only be discussed in Tibiscum starting with the final decades of the second century–the first half of the third century A.D.¹³⁴ The presence of bronze and glass processing *officinae* in Tibiscum and the high number of cloisonné artifacts discovered in Porolissum (more than 150 items) are the only arguments supporting the production of cloisonné objects in these centers¹³⁵. According to the same researcher, the workshops in Tibiscum mainly worked for the *Barbaricum*¹³⁶. However, the typological difference between the types of brooches found in the south-eastern part of the Sarmatian environment and those from Tibiscum contradicts this hypothesis¹³⁷. The same thing can be stated for Porolissum, another important Roman center on the Dacian limes: the brooches attested (and produced?) there are different from those documented among the Sarmatians in Banat.

S. Cociș believes that the majority of brooches from Dacia represent imports from the western provinces and it is less likely that there was a production of cloisonné items in the case of Tibiscum¹³⁸. The small number of cloisonné brooches (10) and the absence of refuse material or molds confirm, as yet, this statement.

In the case of the Sarmatian environment, the cloisonné brooches are very numerous on the territory of ancient Banat and they are also chronological indicators of the period of intense commercial contacts between the Romans and the Sarmatians. Beside the 21 brooches discovered in graves, there are also 19 items from unknown archaeological features, possibly most of them being funerary contexts as well (Botoș “Živaničeva dolja”, Čoka, Deta “Cimitirul Nou”, Dubovac, Ečka “Nemačko Groblje”, Klárafalva “B”, Rabe, Pančevo, Crvena Crkva “Zoltán-téglavető”, Vršac “Smedervac street” and in the surroundings of Vršac).

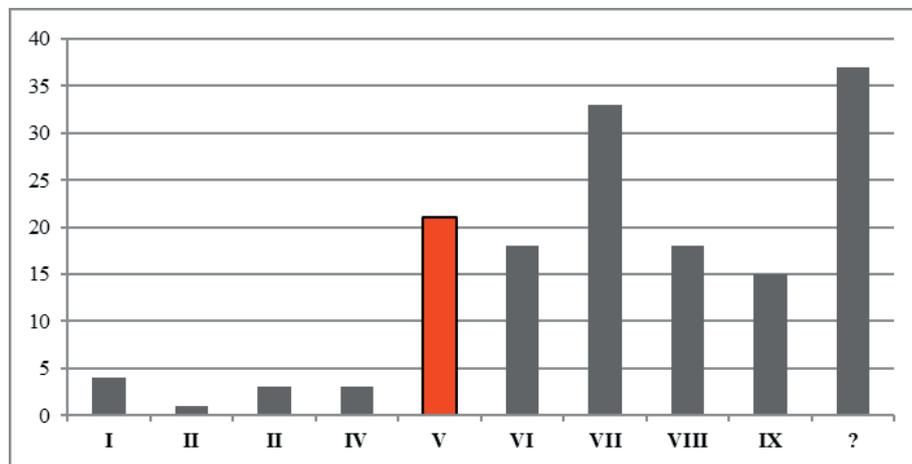


Fig. 3. Number of brooches documented in Sarmatian graves from Banat according to type (type V = cloisonné brooches, taken from Grumeza 2014)¹³⁹.

One notes a great variety of cloisonné brooches among the Sarmatian graves from Banat (11

¹³² Cociș 2004, 122.

¹³³ Benea *et al.* 2006, 154, 163.

¹³⁴ Benea *et al.* 2006, 63–64.

¹³⁵ Benea *et al.* 2006, 161.

¹³⁶ Benea *et al.* 2006, 21, 165.

¹³⁷ The only common types, but with different variants for the *Barbaricum* and Tibiscum, are types II, VI, VII, and XI.

¹³⁸ Cociș 1986, 167.

¹³⁹ The final category includes the brooches that cannot be included in any category due to their poor state of preservation, fragmentation or lack of description and drawing.

main types and numerous variants of these types). A. Vaday collected, until 2003, 200 such brooches from 128 Sarmatian sites in the Great Hungarian Plain¹⁴⁰, and 40 were attested just on the territory of Banat. The number of discoveries from the *Barbaricum* is significant if one takes into consideration the fact that only 85 cloisonné brooches were attested in Roman Dacia¹⁴¹.

These types of items were representative for the Sarmatian costume in the southern part of the Plain that was rich and colorful, decorated with various pendants and numerous beads – hundreds, even thousands of them in some graves (for example, 2215 items were documented just in grave 24 from Pančevo “Vojlovica”!). In this costume the brooches held an important place and their number increased towards the end of the third century A.D. (there are numerous graves with 2–3 brooches). There was thus an entire dress fashion typical also to the communities living in the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain / the area of Banat.

Cloisonné brooches were fashionable in the female costume of ancient Banat (and not in the male-military one as in Roman Dacia), between the end of the second century and the middle of the third century A.D. and their use seems not to have continued beyond the 250s/270s A.D. Specialists believe that for some sites in the central *Barbaricum* these types of cloisonné brooches entered earlier, along Hadrian’s rule (see the case of the site in Gyoma 133)¹⁴², but the same cannot be said about the southern part of the Hungarian Plain or Banat. Until now, except for grave M 7/2005 in Sânnicolau Mare “Seliște”, no Sarmatian discovery can be dated before the Marcomannic Wars (166–180 A.D.).

Nevertheless, some types (I.C-E, II, VIII.B, IX, XI–XIII) can be included in the “first wave” of cloisonné products reaching Banat, as they are dated earlier (second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.) than the other documented types. Unfortunately, the great majority of these “early” brooches lack known archaeological contexts or are part of private collections, conditions that prevent clearer chronological identifications.

D. Benea believes that the workshops in Tibiscum mainly worked for the Sarmatians, but one cannot exclude the possibility that travelling artisans in the *Barbaricum* were engaged in such a trade¹⁴³. As previously indicated, there are as yet no such artisans attested and the typological differences between the brooches documented in the two worlds (Roman – Sarmatian) renders the import of cloisonné brooches from Tibiscum unlikely.

A. Vaday believes that the commerce with cloisonné brooches developed from West to East, following the line of the Danube. Thus, the brooches were exported from the western provinces and imported by merchants from Pannonia¹⁴⁴. The majority of the items reached Pannonia (and less number Moesia or Dacia) and from there the main final destination of the products was presumably the central area of the *Barbaricum* while secondary destinations were in the east, in the area beyond the Tisa or in front of Dacia¹⁴⁵.

Analyzing the distribution map of these brooches in Banat (Pl. 5/5) one notes that this peripheral area of the *Barbaricum* was not neglected by the merchants. The discoveries cluster along the main navigable and commercial routes: Tisa and Mureș (the north-western corner of Banat), the line of the Danube (southern Banat), and River Timiș. Still, these areas are those with the most intense Sarmatian habitations from Banat¹⁴⁶.

Cloisonné brooches were imported (or even looted/ war spoils) by the Sarmatians inhabiting this area (Banat) from the Roman world west of the *Barbaricum*. The rarity of cloisonné brooches in Dacia, the existence there of some types that are different from those from the Sarmatian environment, and the absence of important production centers render imports from this Dacian-provincial area less likely. The same can be stated for Moesia Superior as well.

¹⁴⁰ Vaday 2003.

¹⁴¹ Benea *et al.* 2006, 162; see also Cociș 2004, 121–125.

¹⁴² Vaday 2003, 368.

¹⁴³ Benea *et al.* 2006, 21, 165.

¹⁴⁴ Vaday 2003, 268.

¹⁴⁵ Vaday 2003, 268–269, 372.

¹⁴⁶ Naturally, one also cannot ignore the fact that the map I have suggested also reflects a stage of research. The north-western and southern areas of Banat have been intensely researched starting with the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, a period when B. Milleker and M. Párducz have performed numerous archaeological researches, have published several works, and have laid the bases of some museums, in the Serbian and Hungarian Banat respectively.

It was just after the reorganization of the Danubian provinces by Aurelian that the Sarmatians turned from an economical perspective to the south-Danubian area as well. The situation changed in the beginning of the fourth century A.D.: the existence of Sarmatians in the envisaged area would be determined by the military policy of the Constantine dynasty at the Lower Danube and the barbarians would be economically dependent on the goods arriving from the province of Moesia Prima.

Catalogue

1. Tibiscum (building X, F3 south), Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: brooch with triangular bow, made of bronze, enameled, relief frame, with red enamel inside (the background) decorated with white dots; the clasping system consists of a hinge, protected by a rectangular tube; the pin rest ends in a bird's head (?); L¹⁴⁷ = 4.2 cm

Dating: second century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 31; pl. III/4

2. Tibiscum (vicus), Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: round brooch with heightened body, made of bronze, enameled; the field is structured according to three concentric fields with traces of enamel (the color is not mentioned); L = 1.7 cm

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 36; pl. IV/6 (second-third centuries A.D.)¹⁴⁸

3. Tibiscum (building VII, bronze processing workshop), Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: cloisonné brooch with heightened middle, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze (the frame of the disk was partly broken); the brooch has in the center a case that held a glass drop; there are traces of enamel, black in the center and greenish-blue on the entire field; D = 2.1 cm

Dating: second half of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 36–37; pl. IV/9 (second-third centuries A.D.)

4. Tibiscum (vicus, near building VII), Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: brooch with round flat body and central button, made of bronze, enameled; the item's decorative field is in the mosaic technique, polychrome: red, green, white, blue, and yellow; the decoration is placed into three concentric fields; field two contains an ornament typical to the polychrome beads; the item's clasping system consists of two plates that fixed the pin; D = 3.3 cm

Dating: second half of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 43–44; pl. VI/8

5. Tibiscum (vicus, building II), Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: round flat brooch with protuberances on the circumferences, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the brooch consisted of a round plate with the decorative field consisting of two concentric parts, the central one destroyed since antiquity and the second divided into small cases, decorated in the mosaic technique; D = 3 cm

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 45; pl. VI/5

6. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraş-Severin County, Romania

Description: brooch with geometric body, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the item displays cloisonné decoration consisting of white and green circles against a blue background; the clasping system consists of a hinge; L = 2 cm

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 49; pl. VII/6

¹⁴⁷ The catalogue is not compiled alphabetically. It first describes the items discovered in Tibiscum, then those from the *Barbaricum*, those with known contexts of discovery (graves) and those lacking such data. I use the following abbreviations: L = length; D = diameter; H = height, Th = thickness. The brooches described in the catalogue with their catalogue number in the plates as well (Plates 1–4). One part of these brooches could no longer be identified, presently, in the museums from Banat and lack a complete description in the bibliography and/or drawings. I hereby wish to thank the representatives of the museums in Vrşac and Szeged (*Gradski Muzej Vrşac, Móra Ferenc Múzeum Szeged*) for allowing me to view the material. I am also grateful to V. Kulcsár for the observations and suggestions.

¹⁴⁸ In parenthesis I provide the dating suggested by the authors of the discoveries that I have reduced to shorter intervals.

7. Tibiscum (the large castrum), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania

Description: brooch with geometric body, fragmentarily preserved, made of bronze, enameled; the brooch had a lozenge-shaped body and displayed buttons on the ends; the central field shows traces of blue, green, and white enamel; L = 3.6 cm

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 49–50; pl. VII/7

8. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania

Description: star-shaped brooch made of bronze; enameled; the brooch is flat, star-shaped, made through the overlapping of two triangles with a circle in a central field (that preserves traces of red enamel); the central area is in shape of a circle; the clasping system (probably with a hinge) is broken; D = 3.7 × 3 cm

Dating: second century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 53–54; pl. XX/3 (second-third centuries A.D.)

9. Tibiscum, Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania

Description: zoomorphic, fragmentary brooch (the pin and the lower part of the body are missing), made of bronze, enameled; the brooch has the body in shape of a bird; the center of the item displays an irregular shape with blue enamel, including in the area of the head one circle with two colored straps, the one on the margin thinner and red and the central one yellow; a similar decoration features in the inner part; L = 3 cm

Dating: first half of the second century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 56; pl. XX/6

10. Tibiscum (vicus, building VII), Jupa, Caraș-Severin County, Romania

Description: cross-shaped brooch, fragmentarily preserved (the pin and the item's end are missing), made of bronze, enameled; the item's bow is cross-shaped, with equal arms; the pin rest is turned underneath; the body of the bow is decorated with five cases; the base of the pin rest ends in a button; L = 3.5 cm

Dating: third century A.D.

Bibliography: Benea *et al.* 2006, 58; pl. II/4

11. Banatski Despotovac/Ernőháza “Kollinger kertek”, grave 11, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: disk-shape brooch, enameled, fragmentarily preserved – only the central part of the plate

Dating: third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1940, 263 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

12. Banatski Despotovac/Ernőháza “Pape fold”, grave 1, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné star-shaped brooch, with circular fields in different nuances (millefiori motifs in darker and lighter colors), one central *oculus* and seven circles on the brooch's margin, ornamented with circles and dots

Dating: end of the second century–middle of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1940, 261, 265 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

13. Beba Veche/Óbéba, grave 1, Timiș County, Romania

Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch (blue enamel and white dots), with laced decoration on the margin, consisted of 16 disks (with red enamel). The body of the brooch is divide into two fields by a circle; the brooch displays a central button; the pin was broken; D = 3.5 cm

Dating: end of the second century–beginning of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 207; Tömörkény 1908, 286; Dörner 1971, 689

14–15. Bela Crkva/Fehértemplom “Prinzen-völgy”, grave 1, Vojvodina

Description: two disk-shaped brooches, one half broken, the other enameled with blue and green glass in a chessboard pattern, D = 3.6 cm, respectively D = 3.4 cm

Dating: end of the second century–third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1931, 77 (6); Barački 1975, 19; Vaday 2003, 387

16. Foeni “Cimitirul Ortodox”, Timiș County, Romania

Description: *Pelta*-type brooch made of bronze; the largest part of the brooch was covered with white enamel, the double border with blue enamel, and the oval cell in the center was probably covered in red; the pin has not been preserved, D = 5.3 cm, H = 5 cm, Th = 0.2 cm

Dating: end of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Grumeza 2011, 194

17. Giarmata “Site 10 (Group I)”, grave 30, Timiș County, Romania

Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch made of bronze (both the margin and the central element are enameled); the central element is a pyramid with hexagonal base, ornamented in the cloisonné technique, with yellow and blue triangles, supporting six spikes towards the outer strap, decorated with blue floral motifs made in the millefiori technique, the inner strap is red; the pin is missing; D = 5 cm, Th = 13.4 mm

Dating: end of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Grumeza 2013, 207

18. Hunedoara Timișană, grave 8, Arad County, Romania

Description: disk-shaped bronze brooch that had an enameled outer part; the brooch’s margin is decorated with six circular prominences; the clasping system with a hinge on the lower part consists of a plate where the riveting axis of the pin was inserted; the pin is missing, D = 2.8 cm

Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Bărcă 2014

19. Kiszombor “B”, grave 77, Csongrád County, Hungary

Description: circular bronze brooch, with disks placed on the margin (profiled from the center of the item) and the plate divided into three enameled fields, with the central field round; the item’s background was blue and red, but the central color can no longer be discerned

Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1950, 140 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

20. Kiszombor “B”, grave 82, Csongrád County, Hungary

Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch, blue in color, with round plate, with the central depiction of a deer

Dating: end of the second century-middle of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1950, 141 (third-fourth centuries A.D.)

21. Kiszombor “B”, Csongrád County, Hungary

Description: one cloisonné brooch with chessboard decoration

Bibliography: Párducz 1931, XIV 16 a-b; Vaday 2003, 396

22–23. Padej, grave 1, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné bronze brooch made of five disks and four rings, connected to the axis through spikes; the disks have green and blue enamel, one circular cell and dots (in the same colors); the central disk has red enamel; D = 6.1 cm

Description: fragmentary bronze brooch, disk-shaped, with laced margins; traces of white enamel can be observed

Dating: end of the second century-beginning of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Párducz 1942, 321–322; Thomas 1963, 347

24. Pančevo “Donjovaroška ciglana”, grave 9, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné diamond-shaped brooch, with the disk placed long the longitudinal axis and completed by two rings; the central part is circular and has an intaglio (currently lost) made in the millefiori technique

Dating: end of the second century A.D.

Bibliography: Đorđević 1994, 44 (second-fourth centuries A.D.); Mare 2004, 195

25. Pančevo “Donjovaroška ciglana”, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné oval brooch, decorate with two affronted *Pelta*-shaped fields (the *Pelta* shapes are filled with blue enamel); two more, heart-shaped decorative motifs feature on the longitudinal axis and dots of white enamel decorated the brooch’s margin; the bow is made of iron and the pin is fragmentary

Dating: end-first half of the second century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 401

26. Pločica, grave 1–2, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: one *Pelta*-type brooch

Dating: end of the second century-third century A.D.

Bibliography: Đorđević 1994, 45

27. Veliko Središte/Nagy Szredistye, Vojvodina, Serbia**Description:** one *Pelta*-type bronze brooch**Dating:** end of the second century – first half of the third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Reizner 1899, 64, 188; Milleker 1906, 252–253**28. Sânnicolau Mare “Cărămidărie”, Timiș County, Romania****Description:** in this spot the literature mentions a woman's grave, from the Sarmatian period, containing as inventory one cloisonné brooch in the shape of an eight-spike wheel; it is possible that several graves were found on this spot, but no extra information is known**Bibliography:** Milleker 1906, 233; Párducz 1931, 88; Vaday 2003, 408**29–30. Szeged-Szőreg “Iván téglagyár”, grave 1, Csongrád County, Hungary****Description:** cloisonné brooch made of bronze, consisting of five disks and four rings (fragmentarily preserved) connected to the axis through spikes; the disks have green and blue enamel, one circular cell and dots (of the same colors); the pin is missing**Description:** bronze brooch, flat, probably decorated through cloisonné, with the depiction of animal protomes (horses?); the pin is missing**Dating:** end of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Reizner 1899, 186; Milleker 1906, 221; Párducz 1942, 319–320; Taf. LV/1, 16 (first-second centuries A.D.)**31. Szeged-Szőreg “Iván téglagyár”, grave 3, Csongrád County, Hungary****Description:** cloisonné brooch with a symmetrical axis, leg, and head, suspension ring with radial ornament; the bow is horizontally oval in shape, profiled in steps; one glass or bone bead (currently missing) was inserted in the center of the bow; the disk by the brooch's leg and the margin of the bow were decorated through cloisonné**Dating:** end of the second century–beginning of the third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Párducz 1931, 88; Párducz 1942, 321; Taf. LIV/1, 4–23**32. Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata”, grave 6, Vojvodina, Serbia****Description:** one disk-shaped brooch, cloisonné in a chessboard pattern (white-blue)**Dating:** third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Barački 1961, 119; Mare 2004, 70–71 (fourth century A.D.)**33. Vršac “Dvorište Eparhie Banata”, grave 14, Vojvodina, Serbia****Description:** cloisonné brooch, of the *Pelta* type, decorated with two horse heads placed around the central cell but facing to opposite directions; red and blue enamel used in the decoration of the item**Dating:** third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Barački 1961, 120; Mare 2004, 70–71 (fourth century A.D.)**34–37. Botoš “Živaničeva dolja”, Vojvodina, Serbia****Description:** cloisonné brooch; hinge closing system; the decoration displays three rectangular, enameled fields, with darker enamel dots in the center**Dating:** second half of the first century – first half of the second century A.D.**Description:** cloisonné brooch; hinged closing system; the head is semicircular, decorated with V-shaped motifs placed in zigzags (in the *Tremolierung* technique); a suspension ring can be noted in one end of the head; the bow is semicircular and strongly arched; the leg widens towards the end and displays three grooves that no longer preserve the enamel**Dating:** second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.**Description:** cloisonné lozenge-shaped brooch; the plate is decorated with eight elements with dots and circles; the field of the brooch is filled with four other lozenges, smaller in size, blue and red, containing each three concentric circles, white and black**Dating:** second half of the second century – beginning of the third century A.D.**Description:** cloisonné brooch of an irregular geometric shape; the vertical axis (the short one) is rectangular, decorate with two cloisonné triangles (the enamel has not been preserved) and two external circles (filled with yellow enamel), while the horizontal axis (the long one) has the shape of two almonds filled with red enamel**Dating:** final third of the second century – final third of the third century A.D.**Bibliography:** Barački 1975, 19; Vaday 2003, 387–388

38. Čoka, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné brooch made of several segments, with multiple knots on the head and leg; the pin rest is triangular and horizontally perforated; the cloisonné field is divided into three parts: the upper and lower parts have the same oval-shaped motifs placed in two columns, the center is decorated with a central circle and four oval motifs laced as to form the petals of a flower, in the niello technique

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 389

39. Deta “Cimitirul Nou”, Timiș County, Romania

Description: one cloisonné brooch was found on this spot; no extra information is known

Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 119; Vaday 2003, 390

40–41. Dubovac, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné disk-shaped brooch with the depiction of a vulture, with the head turned backwards and a snake in front of the eagle

Description: cloisonné brooch with geometric motif discovered on this spot; no extra information is known

Dating: second half of the second century–middle of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 213–214; Vaday 2003, 391

42. Ečka “Nemačko Groblje”, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: variant of strongly profiled brooches; the head is semicircular, with suspension ring at one end; the spring is round, with four projecting elements; the central field is enameled and decorated with concentric circles; a small knot is placed at the end of the foot

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 391

43. Klárafalva “B”, Csongrád County, Hungary

Description: A. Alföldi and M. Párducz mention in this spot the existence of a cloisonné brooch; no other information is known

Bibliography: Párducz, Alföldi 1941, Kat. 4; Vaday 2003, 396

44. Krstur/Szerbkeresztúr, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: one cloisonné brooch with five disks was found on this spot; no extra information is known.

Bibliography: Párducz 1931, 88; Párducz, Alföldi 1941, Kat. 4; Vaday 2003, 397

45. Orțișoara, Timiș County, Romania

Description: one cloisonné brooch with the diameter measuring 4 cm was discovered on this spot; no extra information is available

Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 50–51; Párducz 1931, 79; Vaday 2003, 400

46. Pančevo, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: one *Pelta* brooch was found on this spot; in the center is displayed a prolonged cell with an oval field, surrounded by red enamel; traces of blue have been noted in the outer field

Dating: end of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 401

Description: B. Milleker mentions a cloisonné brooch discovered here; no extra information is known (possibly it is the brooch mentioned above)

Bibliography: Milleker 1906, 57–58; Vaday 2003, 401

47. Rabe “Railway station”, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné brooch with striations on the margins; one prominence in the center, surrounded by blue enamel with white dots placed in a square; red enamel features in the margin area

Dating: second half of the second century – final third of the third century A.D. (?)

Bibliography: Tömörkény 1908, 286; Vaday 2003, 402

48. Vršac “Smedervac street”, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: flat disk-shaped brooch, made of bronze, with notched margin; the center is filled with blue and orange enamel

Dating: end of the second century–first third of the third century A.D. (?)

Bibliography: Barački 1961, Pl. XV/17

49. Vršac, Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: cloisonné brooch with the depiction of an animal; a bird is depicted on the brooch's round plate, with the head turned backwards and with the depiction of a hare behind it; the hare's back resembles a fish's tail fin

Dating: second half of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2002, Fig. 2/9; Vaday 2003, 414

50. Crvena Crkva/Vöröstemplom "Zoltán-téglavető", Vojvodina, Serbia

Description: *Pelta* brooch with an oval field in the center that contains in its turn another oval field; one bronze dot is found on each side of the oval field; in the center one notes traces of red enamel

Dating: end of the second century–first half of the third century A.D.

Bibliography: Vaday 2003, 387

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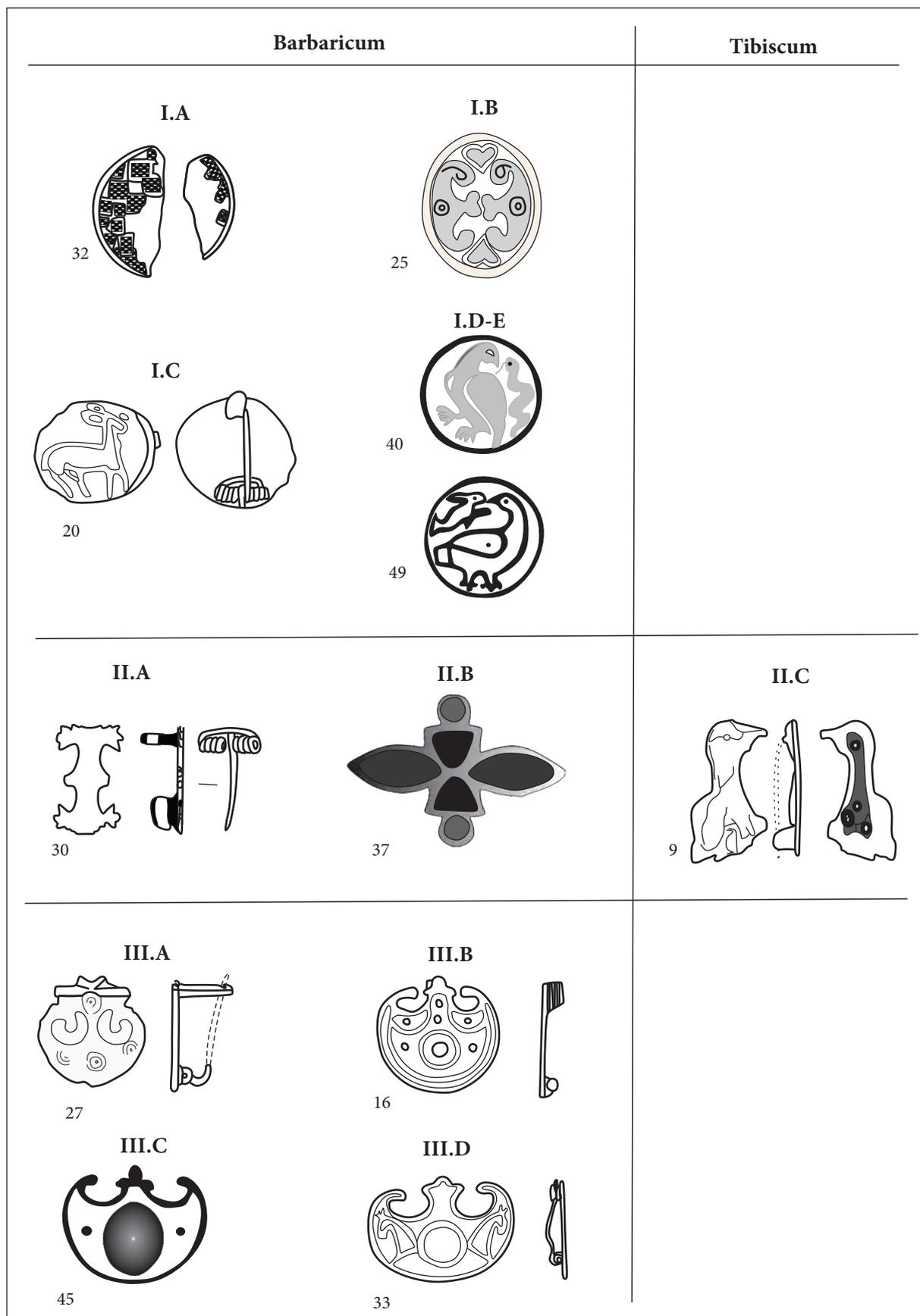


Plate 1. Types I–III of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Reizner 1899; Barački 1961; Barački 1975; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006).

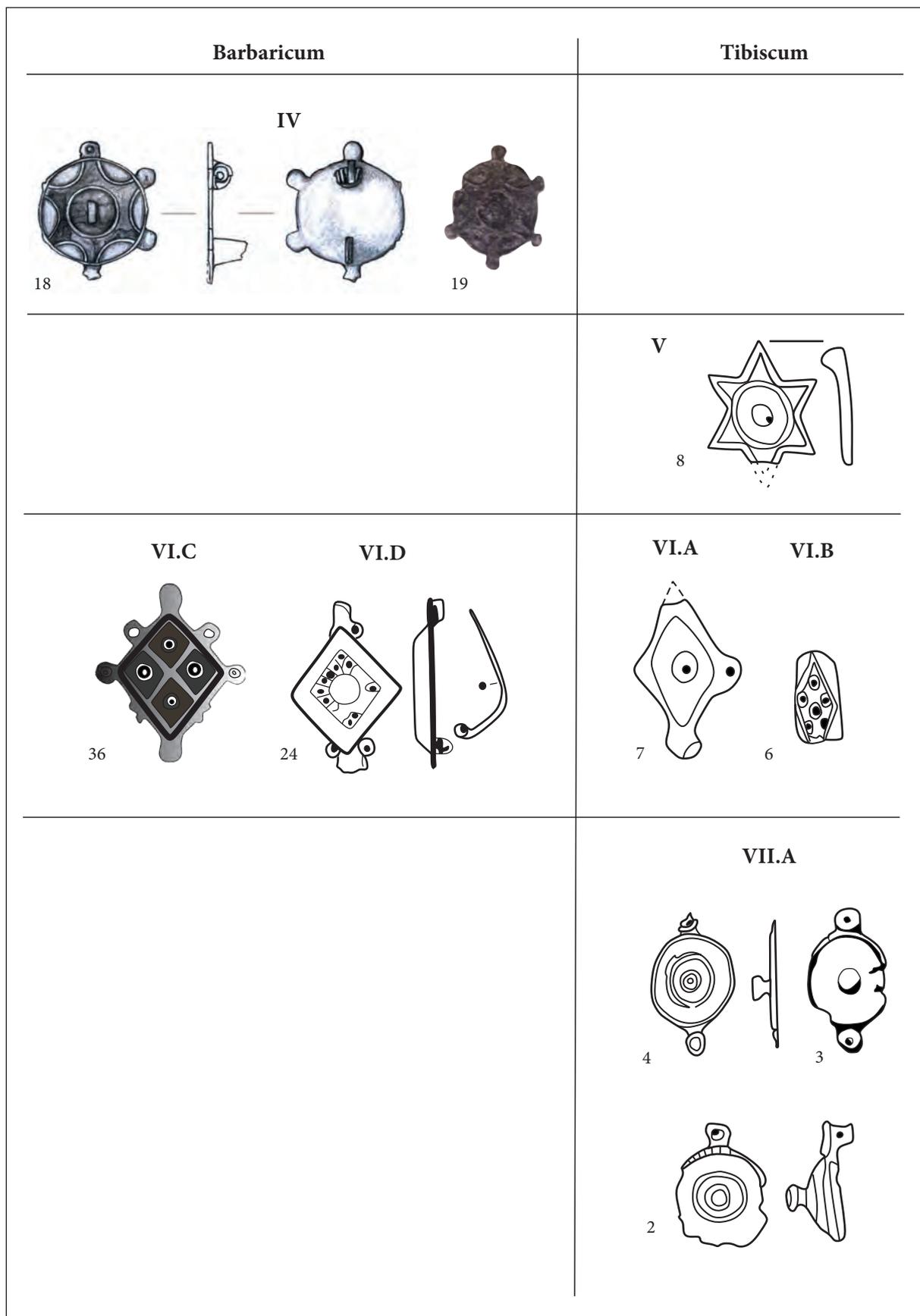


Plate 2. Types IV–VII of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Párducz 1950; Đorđević 1994; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006; Bărcă 2014).

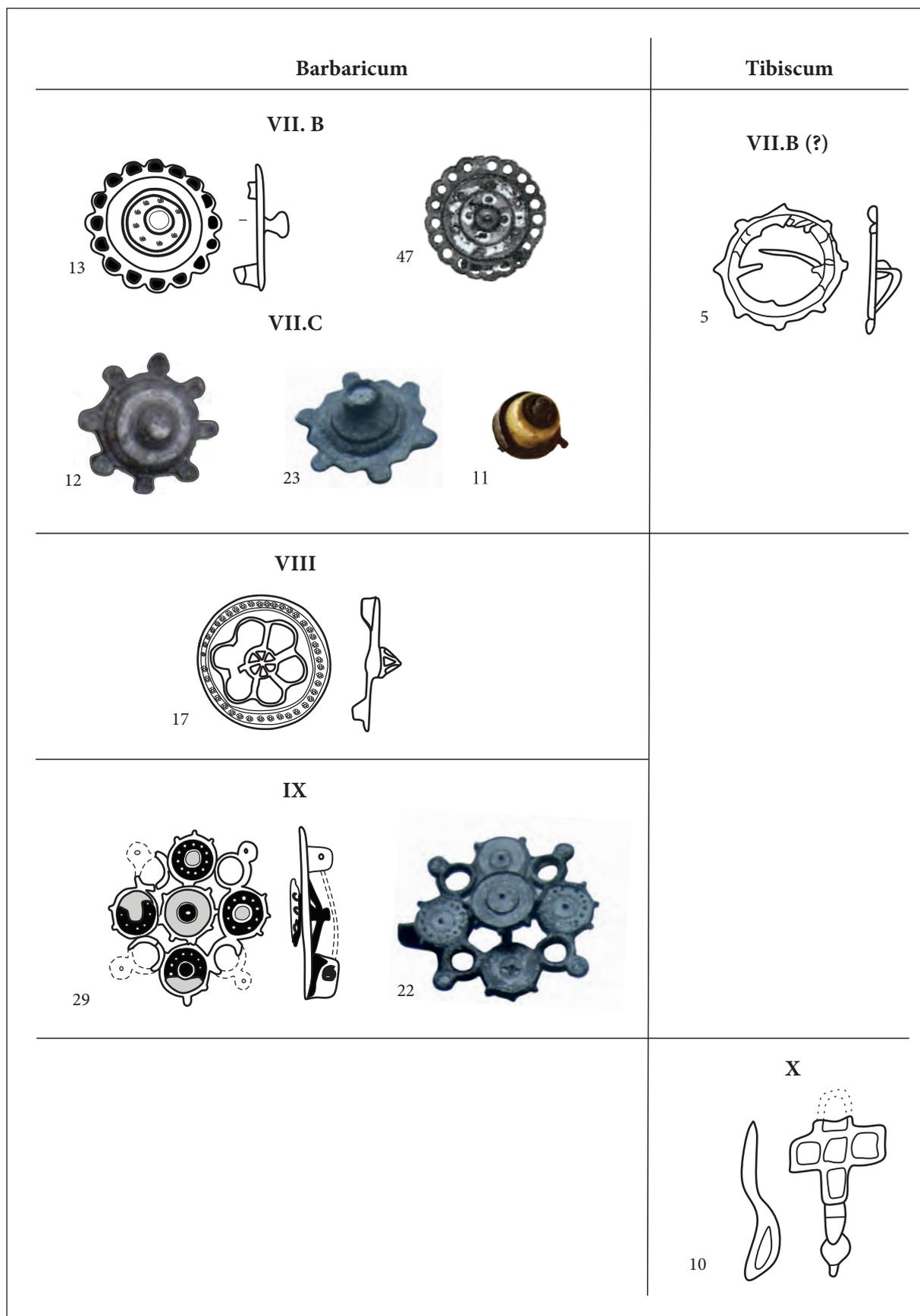


Plate 3. Types VII–X of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn / photos after Reizner 1899; Párducz 1940; Párducz 1942; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006; Marinković 2009; Grumeza 2013).

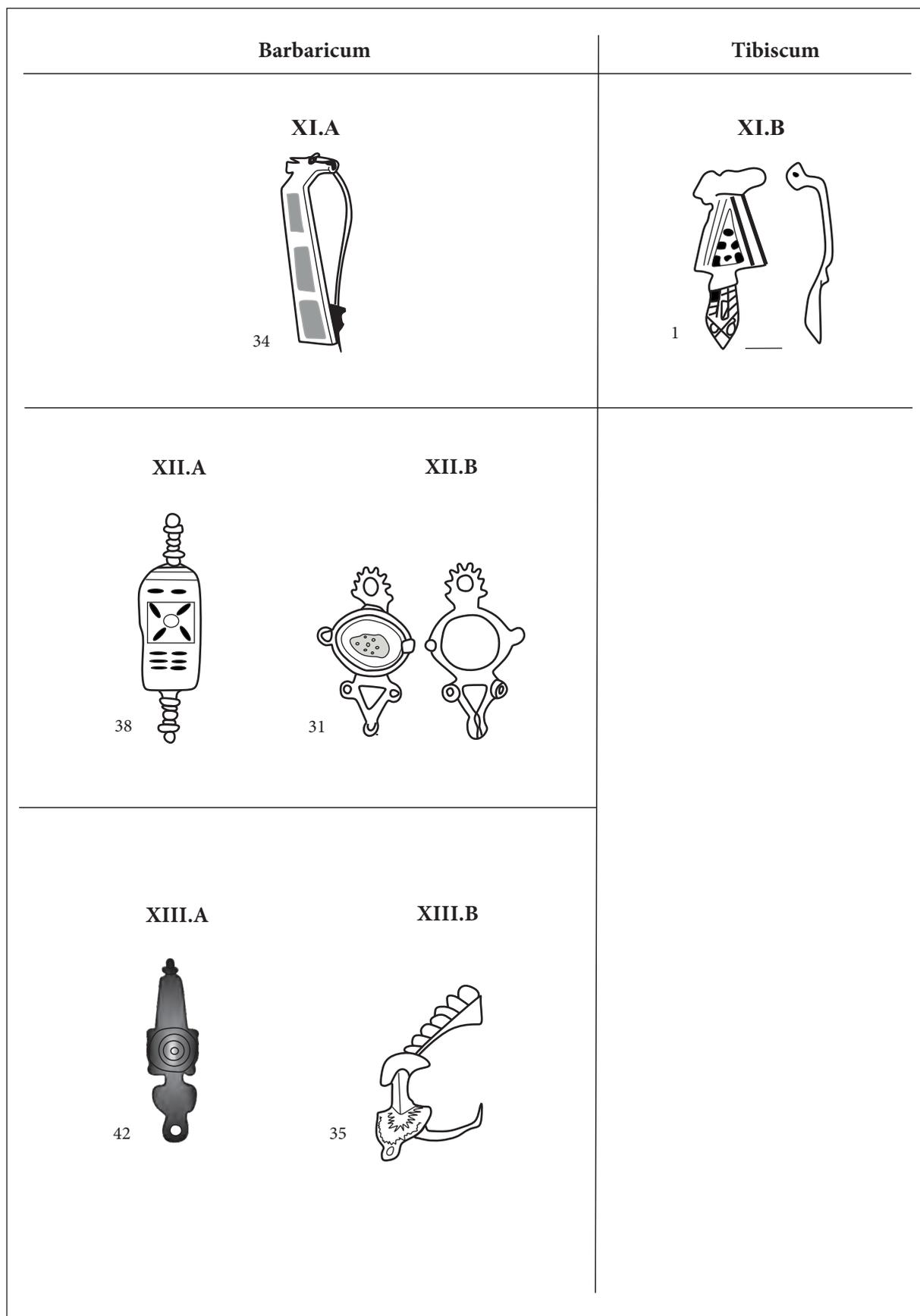


Plate 4. Types XI–XIII of cloisonné brooches documented in Banat (redrawn after Reizner 1899; Vaday 2003, Benea *et al.* 2006).

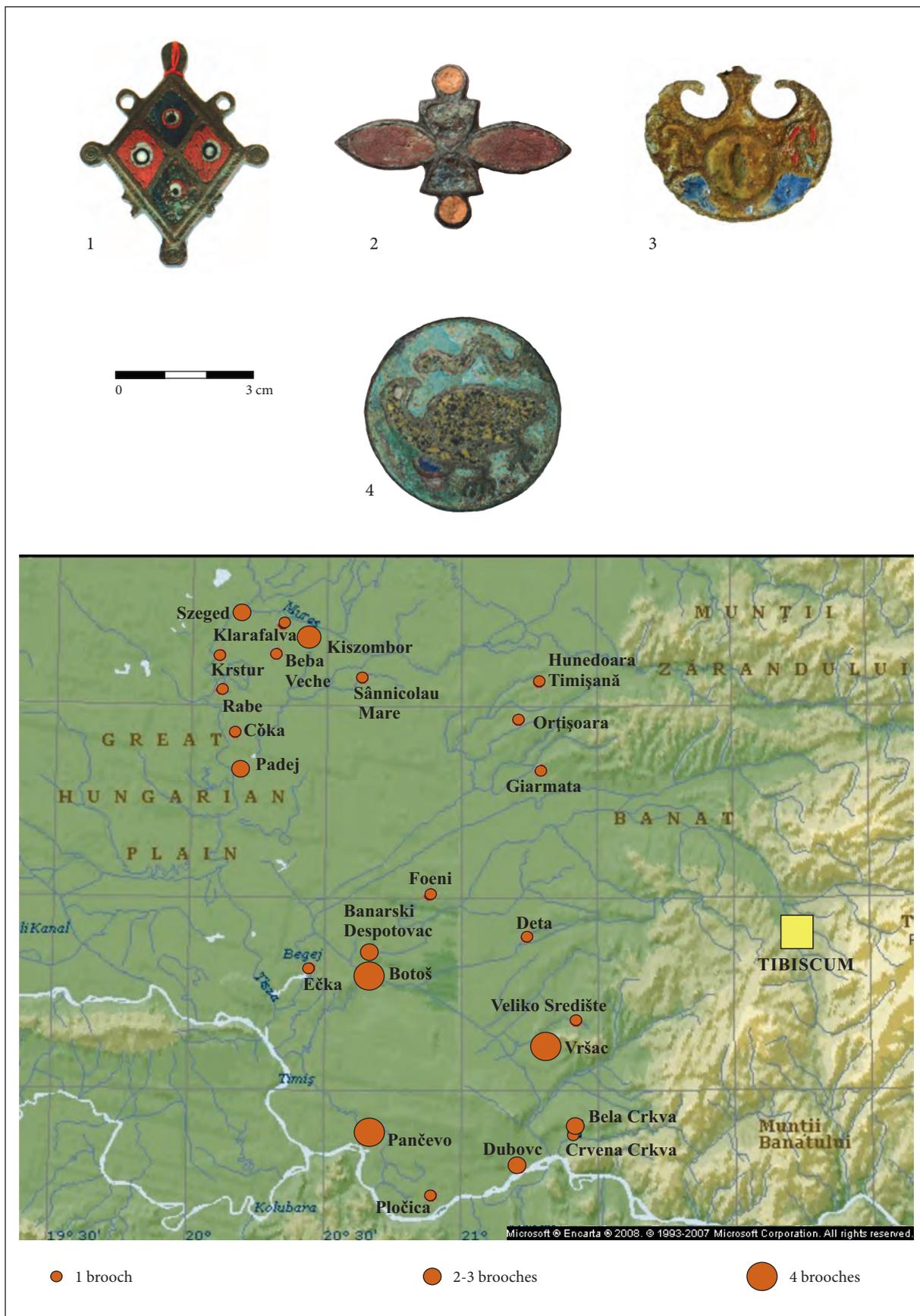


Plate 5. 1-2. Cloisonné brooches discovered in Botoș–Živaničeva dolja (Marinković 2009); 2-3. Vršac (Gradski Muzej Vršac); 5. Map of cloisonné brooches discovered in Banat.

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 Septemcastrensens. Sibiu.
Agria	<i>Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis</i> . Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CCA	<i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996</i> . [București] [1996].
CCA 1996 [1997]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, București, 12–15 iunie 1997</i> . [București] [1997].
CCA 1997 [1998]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Călărași, 20–24 mai 1998</i> . [București] [1998].
CCA 1998 [1999]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999</i> . [București] [1999].
CCA 2000 (2001)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001</i> . București 2001.

CCA 2001 (2002)	M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaș, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001</i> . București 2002.
CCA 2003 (2004)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004</i> . București 2004.
CCA 2006 (2007)	M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006</i> . București 2007.
CCA 2008 (2009)	M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgoviște, 27–30 mai 2009 (= Valachica 21–22, 2008–2009)</i> . Târgoviște 2009.
CCA 2013 (2014)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014</i> . [București] 2014.
CCA 2014 (2015)	Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Pitești, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul județean Argeș</i> . [București] 2015.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Danubius	Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați. Galați.
DDME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen.
DolgCluj	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg.
GPSKV	Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad.
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Josa 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	<i>Památky Archeologické. Praha.</i>
<i>Past and Present</i>	<i>Past and Present. Oxford.</i>
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.

