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Contents

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

Erwin Gáll	
The archaeological research state of the 9/10–11 th centuries in Moldova (Romania). Some thoughts on funerary places and stray finds (axes).....	313
Silviu Oța	
Dress Items found in Fortifications from Banat.....	333
Silviu Oța, Liana Oța, Gheorghe Niculescu	
Items Discovered during the 1983 Campaign in the Workshop no. 3 from the Fortification of Cladova (Comm. of Paulis, Arad County).....	347
Andrea Demjén, Florin Gogâltan	
Archaeological Researches in Gheorgheni (Harghita County) and its surroundings (2009–2013, 2015)....	375
Daniela Tănase	
Archaeological Researches Performed at Cenad (Timiș County) during the 19 th Century and in the Beginning of the 20 th Century.....	413
Abbreviations.....	435



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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Egon Dörner".

Twisted Wire Bracelets with Looped Ends in the Danube Basin (10th–11th Centuries)¹

Aurel Dragotă

Abstract: Among the tenth-eleventh century jewelry items, one notes the bracelets with looped ends, made of twisted wire. The technique of making such bracelets is rather simple: a bronze rod was bent twice, then twisted, leading to the formation of two oval-shaped loops, and the wires left at the ends were inserted inside the loops and rolled into spirals. Such bracelets are found among funerary discoveries in Transylvania, Slovakia, Vojvodina, and Hungary. One notes that their maximum frequency can be placed during the second half of the tenth century, as attested by their association with some reminiscences of the Saltovo environment. In funerary inventories, such bracelets are associated with shapes Giesler 4 (Čakajovce/M. 124, Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Nitra-Zobor/M. 38), Giesler 5 (Alba Iulia- Izvorul Împăratului. M. 7/2014, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Malé Kosihy/M. 489, Nitra-Zobor/M. 38), Giesler 13 (Alba Iulia-Izvorul Împăratului. M. 7/2014, Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 13, Bánov/M. 25, Szentes- Szentlászló/ M. 48, Szőreg-Homokbánya/M. 38), Saltovo earrings (Bešeňov/M. 79, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), Giesler 19 (Čakajovce/M. 475), Giesler 2 (Kál-Legelő/M. 35, Pilin-Sirmánhyegy/M. 58, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), Giesler 37 (Malé Kosihy/M. 272), Giesler 1 necklaces (Čakajovce/M. 129, Malé Kosihy/M. 231, Nitra/M. 38), rings I–II (Čakajovce/M. 129, M. 258, M. 475, M. 651, Nitra/M. 38), rings with pentagram (Szőreg-Homokbánya/M. 38), disks/medallions (Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30, Malé Kosihy/M. 269), shape Giesler 17 (Szob-Kiserdő/M. 37), western European coins (Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30), buttons 11 a and b (Bánov/M. 25, Bešeňov/M. 79, Sóshartyán-Hosszútető/M. 30, Pilin-Sirmánhyegy/M. 75, M. 58, Galanta-Papföld/M. 13, Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Kál-Legelő/M. 35), lozenge-shaped appliqués (Hajdúböszörmény-Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút/M. 7, Kistokaj-Homokbánya/M. 45), crotal bell Giesler 10 (Čakajovce/M. 475), saddle stirrups (Eperjes M. 4, Tiszabездéd- Harangláb dűlő/M. 15), articulated bid (Eperjes M. 4, Tiszabездéd- Harangláb dűlő/M. 15), ceramic pot (Čakajovce/M. 124), rosette-shaped appliqués, beads (Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 7 and M. 13, Čakajovce/M. 124, M. 258, M. 475) and kauri shells (Aldebrő –Mocsáros/M. 7; Čakajovce/M. 124, M. 475; Malé Kosihy/M. 489).

Keywords: bracelet, twisting, loops, wire, ends.

Among the jewelry items dated to the tenth-eleventh centuries one notes the loop-ended bracelets made of twisted thinner or thicker bronze rods. Their production technique is rather simple: the bronze rod was bent twice and then twisted; two oval-shaped loops thus appeared and the end wires were introduced inside the loops and rolled in shape of a spiral. Such bracelets are more numerous among funerary discoveries made in Hungary, Slovakia, and rarer among those from Transylvania and Vojvodina (Pl. IV/4). Their maximum frequency is recorded during the second half of the tenth century, as confirmed by the associations with some reminiscences from the Saltovo environment.

Repertory of discoveries:

– Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014 (girl). The funerary inventory consists of a twisted bracelet made of three bronze wires, with oval-shaped end loops (MNUAI F. 10093, $d = 6.2$ cm, $d_{\text{loops}} = 0.7 \times 0.8$ cm, thickness = 0.1–0.3 cm; Pl. IV/3) discovered on the left forearm. The item is combined with shape Giesler 5 /on the right forearm and five Giesler 13 rings identified in the skull area (Cercetări 2014).

– Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 (juv. 13–14 years old). Two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, with loop-shaped ends, kauri shell and appliqués / rosettes (Révész 2008, 20, Pl. II/5–6); M. 13 (inf. II, 12–15 years old). Funerary inventory: two hair medallions, appliqués / rosettes, beads and kauri shells, two Giesler 13 rings, one bracelet made of twisted wires with loop-shaped ends

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

(Pl. II/7), one plate bracelet with loop-shaped ends, type Giesler 2 /on the right forearm (Révész 2008, 23, Pl. 3/10).

– Banatsko Arandelovo. Three bracelets made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/11; Pl. III/8–9) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.5 × 7 cm, thickness = 0.2 cm; d = 7.1 × 7.3 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm; d = 7.1 × 6.9 cm, thickness = 0.4 cm (Tömörkény 1904, 266, Fig. C/6; Kiss 1985, 316; Stanojev 1989, 15, Fig. 35; Kovács 1991–92, 45, 48, Fig. 8/99, 10/130, 11 /142).

– Bánov / M. 25. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires with loop-shaped ends (d = 6.4 cm, thickness = 0.2 cm; Pl. I/9) combined with button 11 b, one Giesler 13 ring and two circular appliqués with rivet (Točík 1968, 14, Pl. V/14; Kiss 1985, 316; Točík 1987, 211, Fig. 14/17).

– Bešeňov / M. 79. Funerary inventory: Saltovo earring fragments, mushroom-shaped button and two bracelets (Pl. I/1–2) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.5 cm × 7 cm (Nevizánsky 1979, 382, 392, Pl. VII/2, 4).

– Bočar. Bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/12) with loop-shaped ends / d = 7 cm (Kiss 1985, p. 316; Stanojev 1989, 33, Fig. 83).

– Čakajovce / M. 124 (f. ad. I). Two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, with loop-shaped ends (d = 7.2 × 7.4 cm, thickness = 0.5 cm; d = 6.8 × 7.6 cm, thickness = 0.4 cm; Pl. II/12; Pl. III/1) in combination with five bracelets of the Giesler 4 shape, collar 1, button 11 b with decoration, beads, kauri shells, finger rings, clay jar and hair rings with one S-shaped ending of the Nitra type (Rejholcová 1995, p. 14sq, 79, Pl. XXIX/6–7); M. 258 (inf. III). Funerary inventory: beads string, finger rings, two rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/2) with loop-shaped ends /d = 6.7 cm, thickness = 0.5 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 28, Pl. XLV/5); M. 475 (f. ad. I). Funerary inventory: button 11 a, round bell 10, beads string with kauri shells, earring 19, hair rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/3) with loop-shaped ends /d = 7 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 52, Pl. LXXVI/5); M. 651 (f. ad. II). Funerary inventory: two hair rings with one S-shaped end and one bracelet made of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. III/4) with loop-shaped ends /6.6–6.8 cm, thickness = 0.3 cm (Rejholcová 1995, 73, 79, Pl. CIV/14).

– Dunaszekcső. Bracelet made of three twisted wires (Pl. II/8) with both ends in the shape of loops (Hampel 1905, 113sq, Pl. 53/1; Kiss 1983, Fig. 22/4; Kiss 1985, 316).

– Eperjes / M. 4 (woman, 45 years old). Funerary inventory: double heart-shaped pendants / neck area, globular buttons, fragments of silver plate, stirrups, one articulated bid, two bracelets made of three twisted bronze wires each, by the left forearm / d = 6.8 cm; thickness = 0.2 cm (Kiss 1985, 316; Bálint 1991, 59, Pl. XV/27–28).

– Galanta – Papföld / M. 13. Funerary inventory: twisted bracelet shape Giesler 5, button 11 b, arrowhead, beads, heart-shaped plate pendant, Saltovo earrings of the Sósartyán type and one twisted wire bracelet (Pl. I/7) with loop-shaped ends (Točík 1992, 147, Fig. 97/1).

– Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 7. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of three twisted round bronze wires with loop-shaped ends (d = 6.4 × 5.9 cm; Pl. II/1) in association with forms Giesler 4, 11 b, with 3 lozenge-shaped appliqués, one bead, and one chain (Fodor 1996, 220, Fig. 1; Nepper 2002, 49, Pl. 16/17); M.10. Bracelet made of three twisted bronze bars, two of which form the loops (Pl. II/2) and the ends are rolled inside them /d = 6.3 × 6.75 cm; thickness = 1.6 cm (Fodor 1996, 224, Fig. 9).

– Homokmégy – Halom / M. 8. Two bracelets made through the twisting of three bronze wires (Pl. II/10) with loop-shaped ends / 7.8 cm; 0.3 cm; d_{spiral} = 1.38 × 1.98 and 1.19 × 1.34 cm (Fodor 1996, 314, Fig. 5).

– Kál – Legelő / M. 35. Bracelet made of twisted wires, with loop-shaped ends, associated with a mushroom-shaped button and a bracelet Giesler 2 preserved in a fragmented state (Füredi 2003, 337, Fig. 5. Dating: middle / second third of the tenth century).

– Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45. Funerary inventory: plate bracelet with bent ends, type Giesler 2, ornamented, lozenge-shaped appliqué, knife, button Giesler 11 b, appliqués and twisted bracelet (Pl. III/10) made of bronze bars and with loop-shaped ends (Végh 1993, 57, Fig. 18/7).

– Letkés II / M. 89. Finger ring, rectangular in section, with thinned ends, in association with a twisted wire bracelet (Pl. III/7) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 118, Pl. LV/2).

– Malé Kosihy / M. 231 (inf. III; phase II). Twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends (Pl. I/6) discovered on the right forearm, in combination with a string of beads and kauri shells, and one necklace 1 (Hanuliak 1994, 128, Pl. XLVIII A/3); M. 269 (F.-ad. I; phase I). String of beads and kauri shells, two disks/circular phalerae and one twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends (Pl. I/5), discovered on the right forearm (Hanuliak 1994, 130, Pl. LV A/4); M. 272 (F. ad II; phase II). On the right forearm archaeologists found a twisted bracelet with loops (Pl. I/4), associated with shape Giesler 37 (Hanuliak 1994, 130, Pl. LVI C/2); M. 489 (F. ad II; phase II). Twisted bracelet with one loop-shaped end / fragmentary, identified on the right forearm (Pl. I/3), shape Giesler 5 on the left forearm and a single string of beads and kauri shells (Hanuliak 1994, 137, Pl. XC/2). Except for the item in M. 269 that features in horizon I (920s–950s), the others have been identified in horizon II (950s–990s).

– Nyíregyháza – Felsőpázsit (Bakay 1965, 11, Fig. 13).

– Nitra – Zobor / M. 38. Funerary inventory: string of beads and two ornamented pendants, two finger rings, rings with S-shaped endings (8 items), shapes 1, 4, 5 and one bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. II/11) with loop-shaped ends (Čaplovič 1954, 12, Pl. IX/4; Kiss 1985, 316).

– Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 75. Twisted bracelet with loops, button 11 b, rosette-shaped button and ring 36 G (Hampel 1907, 184, Pl. 71/1; Kiss 1985, 317); M. 58. Bracelet made of twisted bronze bars with loop-shaped ends, shape Giesler 2 / made of ornamented plate, ornamented button, and appliquéés (Hampel 1907, 181, Pl. 68/1; Kiss 1985, 317).

– Pol'ný Kesov. Bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. I/8) with loop-shaped ends / $d = 7.1$ cm; thickness = 0.2 cm (Točík 1992, 157, Fig. 99/1).

– Sárrétudvari – Hízoföld / M. 75 (inf. II). Bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. II/3) with loop-shaped ends, slightly deformed (Nepper 2002, 308, Pl. 244/13).

– Skačany. Bracelet consisting of three twisted bronze wires (Pl. I/10) with loop-shaped ends / $d = 6.4 \times 7.2$ cm (Nevizánsky 2011, 165, Fig. 12/2).

– Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30. Funerary inventory: one simpler variant of Saltovo earrings, globular buttons (5 items), one “mushroom”-shaped button with decoration, Western-European coin (Louis the Pious / 814–840), chain with heart-shaped pendants, two disks, one plate bracelet with bent ends / ornamented and one bracelet made of twisted bronze wires (Pl. II/4) with loop-shaped ends (Fodor 1973, 34, Fig. 5/2; $d = 8.8$ cm, $l_{\text{loop}} = 1$ cm, $L_{\text{loop}} = 1.8$ cm).

– Szentes – Szentlászló / M. 48 (woman). Funerary inventory: ring 13, sharpening stone on the right forearm, while on the right arm archaeologists found a bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. II/9) with loop-shaped ends (Széll 1941, 235, Pl. IV/24; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Szob – Kiserdő / M. 37. Funerary inventory: bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. III/5) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 27, Pl. X/7); M. 69. Funerary inventory: beads, finger ring / right hand, shape 17 a / skull cap area, while on the right forearm researchers found a bracelet made of twisted wires (Pl. III/6) with loop-shaped ends (Bakay 1978, 38, Pl. XXIII, XXII/18; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38 (woman). Funerary inventory: grape bunch – shaped ring, two rings 13, two finger rings ornamented with pentagrams, and one bracelet made of three twisted wires with loop-shaped ends / $d = 7 \times 7.1$ cm, thickness = 0.3 cm (Bálint 1991, 93, Pl. XXXI/21; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Tiszabездéd – Harangláb dúlő / M. 15. Twisted bracelet with loop-shaped ends. The funerary inventory also contained one beads string, one buckle, a pair of horseback riding stirrups, bid, and buttons (Révész 2003, 157, Fig. 16/8; Kiss 1985, 318).

– Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8. Two bracelets made of twisted wires (Pl. III/11; Pl. IV/1) with loop-shaped ends / fragmentarily preserved ($d = 6.9 \times 7$ cm), in combination with heart-shaped appliquéés (Tóth 2014, 283sq, Pl. 122/7–8).

– Tiszavasvári – Nagy Gyepáros / M. 7. Twisted bracelet made of bronze bars with loops ($d = 5.8$ cm; thickness = 1–3 mm; Pl. IV/2), preserved in a fragmentary state, in association with one ring 13, one button 11 b, circular clothes buttons and double heart-shaped pendants (Tóth 2014, 155, Pl. 109/19).

According to B. Szöke, the bracelets made of twisted bronze wires with the open ends in the shape of loops identified in the Carpathian Basin can be dated to the first two thirds of the tenth century (Szöke 1962, 69). Z. Vaňa believes that the origin of these bracelets can be found among the ninth-century discoveries from Eastern Europe (Vaňa 1954, 65). According to the manner in which the

ends have been made, two variants can be identified: one with loops and oval eye, and the other with circular eye. According to K. Bakay this shape is encountered in necropolises from group IV, dated to the second quarter of the tenth century (Bakay 1978, 141). The discoveries made in Bánov / M. 25, Bešeňov / M. 79 and Galanta – Papföld / M. 13 can be dated to the end of the first half of the tenth century (Rejholcová 1995, 79). Szabó Janos Gyózó dates this shape to the 920s–990s (Szabó 1978/79, 64, Fig. 7).

This type of bracelet is found in the funerary inventories in association with the shapes Giesler 4 (Čakajovce / M. 124, Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő – Búdöskút / M. 7, Nitra – Zobor / M. 38), Giesler 5 (Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Malé Kosihy / M. 489, Nitra – Zobor / M. 38), Giesler 13 (Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7/2014, Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 13, Bánov / M. 25, Szentes – Szentlászló / M. 48, Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38), Saltovo earrings (Bešeňov / M. 79, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), Giesler 19 (Čakajovce / M. 475), Giesler 2 (Kál – Legelő / M. 35, Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 58, Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), Giesler 37 (Malé Kosihy / M. 272), Giesler 1 necklace (Čakajovce / M. 129, Malé Kosihy / M. 231, Nitra / M. 38), rings I–II (Čakajovce / M. 129, M. 258, M. 475, M. 651, Nitra / M. 38), rings with pentagram (Szőreg-Homokbánya / M. 38), disks / medallions (Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30, Malé Kosihy / M. 269), shape Giesler 17 a (Szob-Kiserdő/M. 37), Western-European coin (Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30), buttons 11 a and b (Bánov / M. 25, Bešeňov / M. 79, Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30, Pilin – Sirmánhyegy / M. 75, M. 58, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Búdöskút / M. 7, Kál – Legelő / M. 35), lozenge-shaped appliqués (Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő – Búdöskút / M. 7, Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45), Giesler 10 round bell (Čakajovce / M. 475), stirrups (Eperjes / M. 4, Tiszabездéd – Harangláb dűlő / M. 15), articulated bid (Eperjes / M. 4, Tiszabездéd – Harangláb dűlő / M. 15), clay pot (Čakajovce / M. 124), rosette-shaped appliqués, beads (Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 and M. 13, Čakajovce / M. 124, M. 258, M. 475) and kauri shells (Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7; Čakajovce / M. 124, M. 475; Malé Kosihy / M. 489).

The funerary inventories in Bešeňov / M. 79, Galanta – Papföld / M. 13, Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30 and Malé Kosihy / M. 269 allow one to admit the onset of looped bracelets in a late horizon of the old Hungarian environment in which elements of the Saltovo Culture still persisted. Most probably, their appearance among the jewelry items took place after the Hungarian communities have settled in the Danubians Basin. In funerary inventories they coexisted for a certain period in association with shape Giesler 5.

Looped bracelets were only used for a short period, between the middle and second half of the tenth century. They have been generally dated to the last three decades of the tenth century, as they disappeared from the funerary inventories at the latest in the beginning of the eleventh century.

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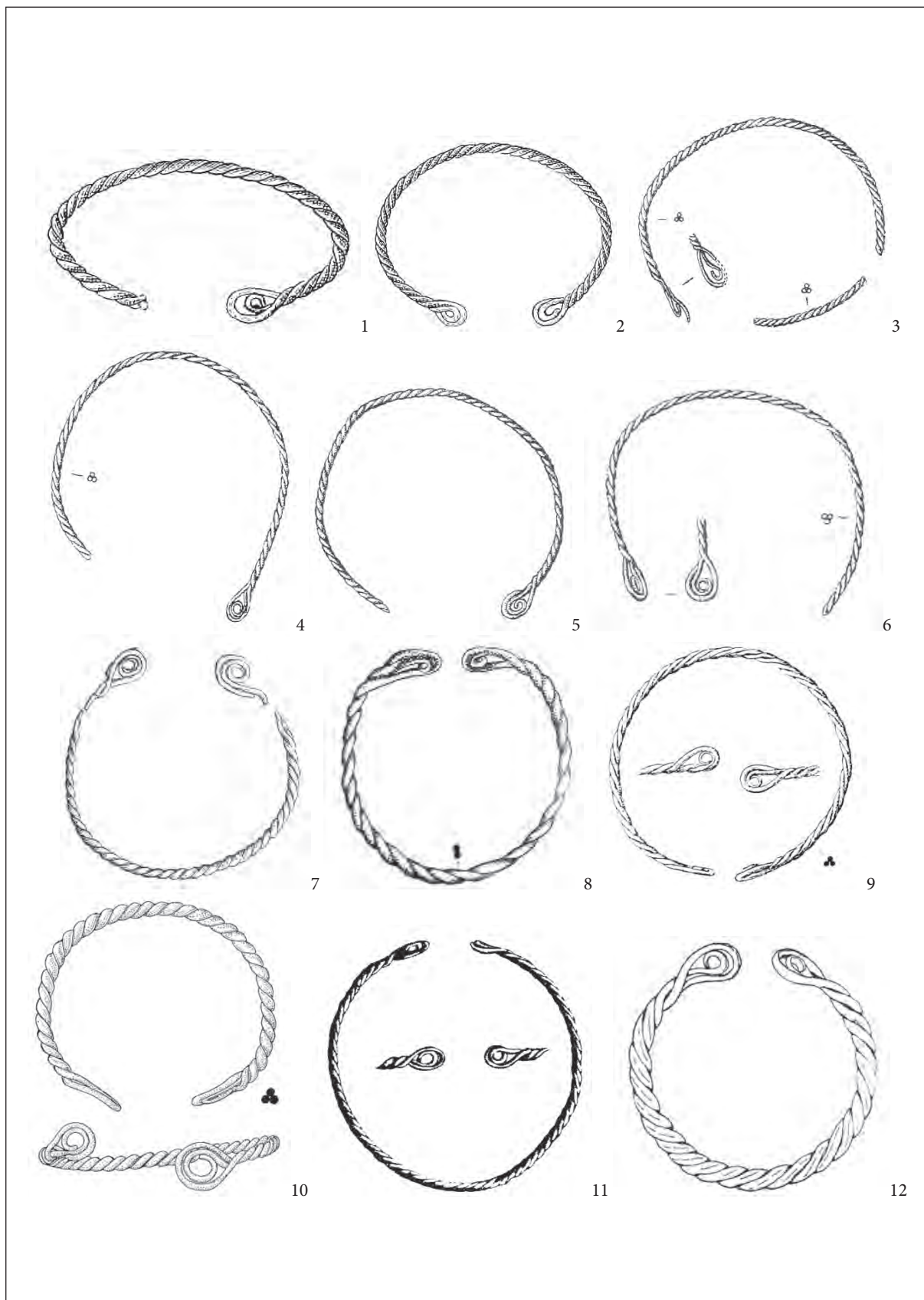


Plate 1. 1–2: Bešeňov (taken from Nevizánsky 1979); 3: Male Kosihy / M. 489 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 4: Male Kosihy / M. 272 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 5: Male Kosihy / M. 269 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 6: Male Kosihy / M. 231 (taken from Hanuliak 1994); 7: Galanta – Papföld / M. 13 (taken from Točík 1992); 8: Poľný Kesov (taken from Točík 1992); 9: Bánov / M. 25 (taken from Točík 1968); 10: Skačany (taken from Nevizánsky 2011); 11: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 12: Bočar (taken from Stanojev 1989).

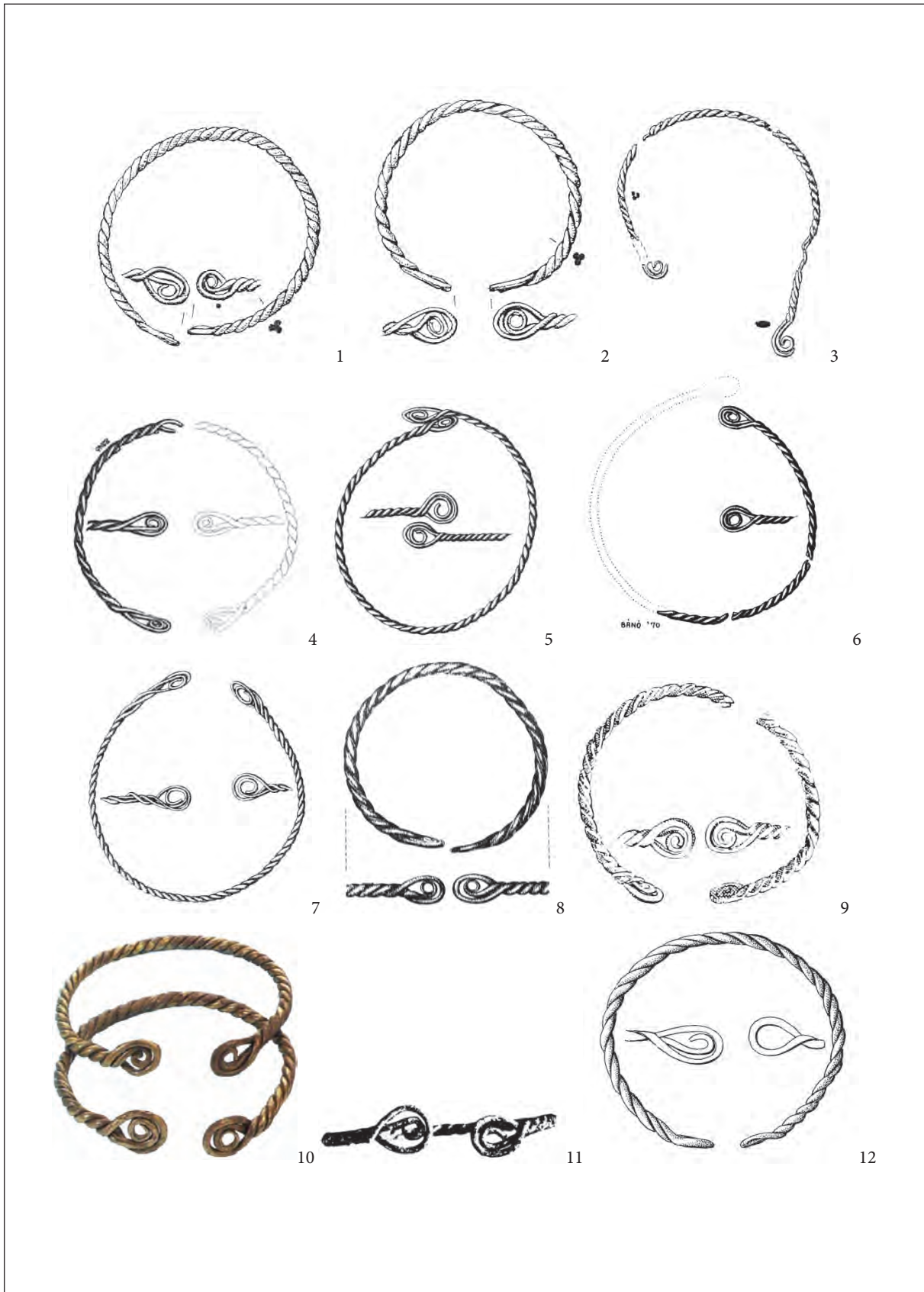


Plate 2. 1: Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 7 (taken from Nepper 2002); 2: Hajdúböszörmény – Bodaszőlő-Büdöskút / M. 10 (taken from Nepper 2002); 3: Sarretudvari – Hizofold (taken from Nepper 2002); 4: Sósartyán – Hosszútető / M. 30 (taken from Fodor 1973); 5–6: Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 7 (taken from Révész 2008); 7: Aldebrő – Mocsáros / M. 13 (taken from Révész 2008); 8: Dunaszekcső (taken from Kiss 1983); 9: Szentés – Szentlászló / M. 48 (taken from Széll 1941); 10: Homokmégy – Halom / M. 8 (taken from Fodor 1996); 11: Nitra – Zobor / M. 38 (taken from Čaplovič 1954); 12: Čakajovce / M. 124 (taken from Rejholcová 1995).

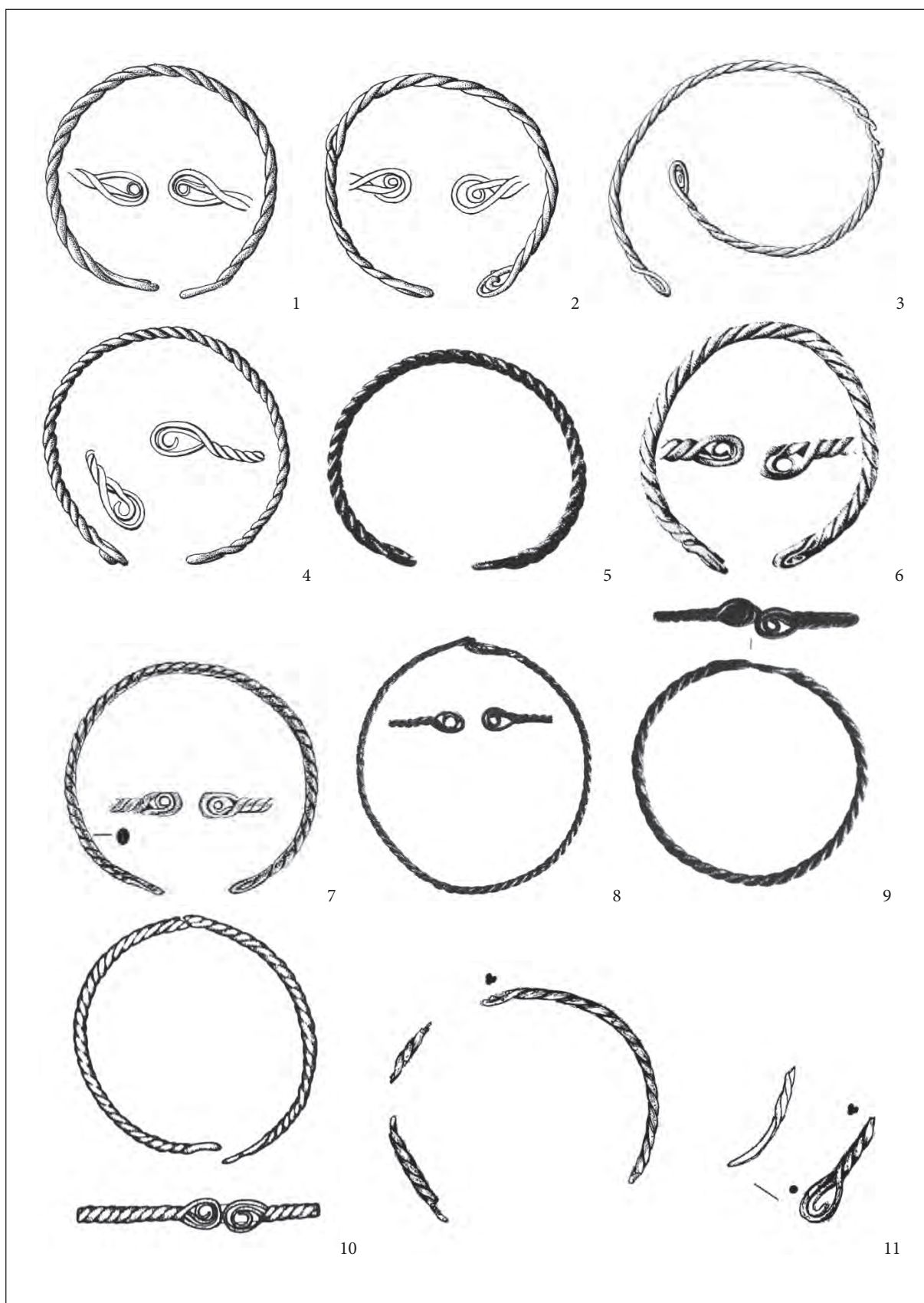


Plate 3. 1: Čakajovce / M. 124 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 2: Čakajovce / M. 258 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 3: Čakajovce / M. 475 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 4: Čakajovce / M. 651 (taken from Rejholcová 1995); 5: Szob – Kiserdő / M. 37 (taken from Bakay 1978); 6: Szob – Kiserdő / M. 69 (taken from Bakay 1978); 7: Letkés II / M. 89 (taken from Bakay 1978); 8: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 9: Banatsko Arandelovo (taken from Kovács 1991–92); 10: Kistokaj – Homokbánya / M. 45 (taken from Végh 1993); 11: Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8 (taken from Tóth 2014).

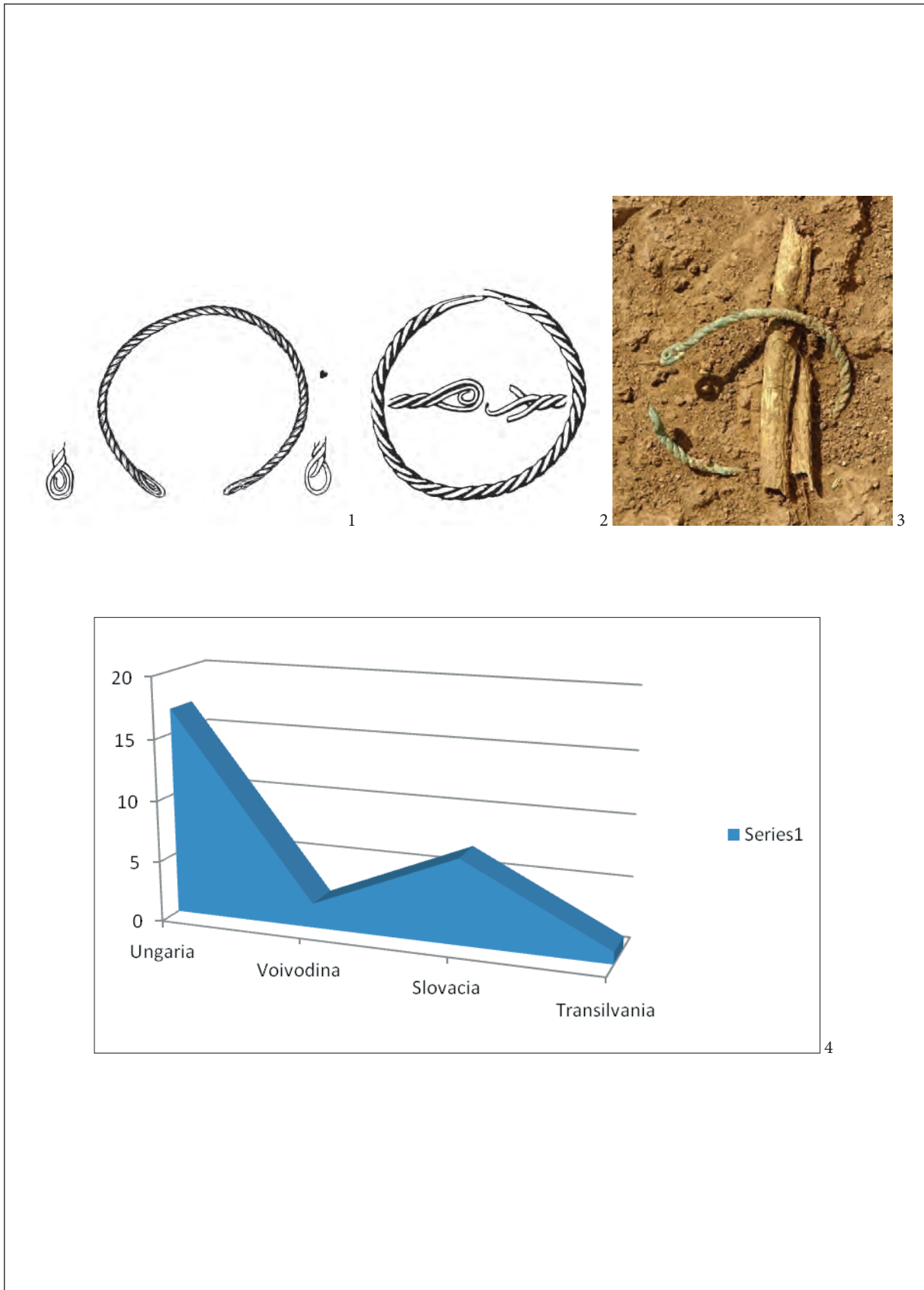


Plate 4. 1: Tiszadob – Sós-szék / M. 8 (taken from Tóth 2014); 2: Tiszavasvári – Nagy Gyepáros / M. 7 (taken from Tóth 2014); 3: Alba Iulia – Izvorul Împăratului / M. 7 (photo: Valentin Deleanu); 4: Diagram with the number of published necropolises where loop-ended bracelets have been found (Hungary: 17 necropolises/24 items; Voivodina: 2 necropolises/4 items; Slovakia: 7 necropolises/16 items; Transylvania: 1 necropolis/1 item).

Abbreviations

Acta Ant et Arch Suppl	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow.
ACMIT	Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	<i>Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis</i> . Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
Arh. Pregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMI	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București.
BMN	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba.
BMMN	Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București.
BThr	Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.
CAB	
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CCA	<i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp).
CCA 1995 [1996]	C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <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.