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Contents

Ion Pâslaru, Vitaly Pozhidaev Percentages in the Study of neolithic Pottery.....	7
Székely Zsolt Contributions to the history of archaeological research in Macea, the settlement in Topila (Arad County)..	21
Călin Ghemis, Tudor Rus, Robert Kovacs Between <i>sacred and profane</i> – a discovery belonging to the Coțofeni Culture inside “Stanu Cerbului” cave (Bihor County).....	31
Victor Sava, Luminița Andreica, Xenia Pop, Florin Gogăltan Out of ordinary or common burial practice? A Funerary Discovery from the Baden Settlement at Sântana “Cetatea Veche”.....	39
Luminița Andreica Musculoskeletal Markers as Evidence of Physical Activity and Social Differentiation in the Lower Mureș Valley during the Late Bronze Age.....	77
Alexandru Berzovan Preliminary Considerations on the Dacian Habitation in Vărădia de Mureș “Dealul Cetate”, Arad County (2 nd century BC – 1 st century A.D.).....	87
Ștefana Cristea “I am Horus the Savior”. Representations of Horus-Harpokrates in Roman Dacia.....	115
Csaba Szabó Notes on the Mithraic small finds from Sarmizegetusa.....	135
Csaba Szabó, George Valentin Bounegru, Victor Sava Mithras rediscovered. Notes on CIMRM 1938.....	149
Norbert Kapcsos The Sarmatian Graves of the 4R Archaeological Site Dated to the Third-Fourth century A.D. Additional Data on the Sarmatian Burial Rite in the Lower Mureș Region.....	157
Dan Băcuet-Crișan On the Two-Room Dwelling from Precinct IV of the Early Medieval Fortification in Dăbâca (Cluj County) and the Chronology of the First Stage of Fortification.....	173
Aurel Dragotă Eggs as Offerings in Tenth-Eleventh Century Necropolises.....	183
Imre Szatmári, György Kerekes Medieval Villages in the Fields Surrounding Mezőhegyes.....	193
Erwin Gáll The Significance of the Sites “Așezare” and “Necropolă” on “Dealul Viilor” in the Development of Habitat in the Micro-area of Sighișoara during the Middle Ages (Twelfth-Thirteenth Century). Human Landscape of the Sighișoara Region from the 12 th –13 th Centuries.....	209

Anca Nițoi, Claudia Urduzia

Elements of Fortification of the Medieval and Early Modern City of Sibiu. The Tower Gate and the Gate's Bastion. Historical and Archaeological Considerations.....243

Zsuzsanna Kopeczny, Florin Mărginean

Medieval Stove Tiles in the Collection of the Museum of Banat Discovered in the Fortification of Șoimoș (Arad County)..... 259

Abbreviations.....273

The Sarmatian Graves of the 4R Archaeological Site Dated to the Third-Fourth century A.D. Additional Data on the Sarmatian Burial Rite in the Lower Mureş Region*

Norbert Kapcsos¹

Abstract: The article brings new data to the repertory of burial finds from the third-fourth century A.D. in the Lower Mureş Region. Through presenting two undisturbed Sarmatian graves, the preliminary results of the analysis made upon the archaeological finds and burial rite may show some characteristic aspects to the burial traditions of the region.

Keywords: Sarmatian graves, third-fourth century A.D., Lower Mureş, settlement, vessel.

Location of the site²

Construction works for the future Nădlac-Arad Highway started in the summer of 2011. According to current legislation, after the identification of the archaeological sites through systematic field researches and the intrusive archaeological diagnosis performed by the team from the Museum Complex in Arad, works started for the archaeological discharge of the mentioned highway sector. Site 4R, near the city of Pecica, was among the sites that were to be researched archaeologically. The project started on 30.11.2011 with the removal of the vegetal layer by machine. 87 archaeological complexes were identified after the removal of this layer down to a depth of 0.20–0.30 m³.

Site 4R is located in the county of Arad, 6 km north of the city of Pecica, along the Arad-Nădlac sector of highway A1 between km 21+065 and 21+220⁴. The geographical coordinates of the site's center are: Latitude N 46°12'33.06", Longitude E 21° 1'55.15". The site extends over higher ground, at an altitude of 91 m (Pl. 1). An area of 155 × 42 m, 6510 m², was uncovered and researched on the basis of data provided by the intrusive archaeological diagnosis; one must mention the fact that the area was oriented E-W, on the axis of the highway. Data collected through field researches suggest that the site continued to the north of the researched area.

Description of the complexes

Cx_10; grave M1 (Pl. 3). The grave was identified inside the Sarmatian settlement, near household refuse pits, close to the longitudinal axis of the area (Pl. 2). After the vegetal layer was removed, the grave took shape as a color contour against the clayish soil and archaeologists could not observe any sign of subsequent disturbances. To the south, the grave cut through a round-shaped household refuse pit labeled Cx_86. The grave's pit was rectangular in shape, with rounded corners, straight walls, and flat bottom. The filling was light brown. The child's skeleton was deposited in dorsal decubitus, with

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ I would like to thank Dr. Florin Mărginean and Dr. Victor Sava (Museum Complex Arad) for the archeological material and documentation provided for this research accompanied by a lot of useful remarks. At the same time, I would like to thank Dr. Valéria Kulcsár (University of Szeged) for correcting the main parts of the study, and for her suggestions on the analysis and interpretation of the archeological material and data which were essential for the completion of this study, as well as Dr. Molnár-Kovács Zsolt ("Babeş-Bolyai" University, Cluj-Napoca) to whom I am grateful for all his help. English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

² Hurezan *et al.* 2011.

³ On the basis of both on-site observations and the documentation of the excavation report, one can state the fact that it included the culture layer disturbed by plowing.

⁴ Hurezan *et al.* 2011.

the arms extended along the body. Due to the soil, many of the bones have not been preserved. Among them, the skull was partially preserved, the spine's vertebrae and the pelvis were missing, the ulna and the right and left radius have been partially preserved, the tibia, the fibula, and the ankle bones were missing. Pit size: length: 2.70 m, width: 0.80 m, depth: – 0.70 m, orientation: 174°, SSW-NNE. Length of the skeleton: 1.20 m; gender: female.

Funerary inventory:

1. Torques. Was deposited under the neck, on the deceased's chest, between the clavicles. Torques bent in an oval shape, made of a bronze wire, with thinned ends, twisted five times. Diameter: 14 cm, wire thickness: 0.3 cm, strongly oxidized; traces of coal were noted on the item's body. (Pl. 4/1)

2. Brooch. One bronze brooch, with under-turned leg and rounded, arched body, was found 7 cm north of the necklace; the closing system points towards the humerus. Length: 4.03 cm, thickness of the pin in section: 0.2 cm, matching the thickness of the spring in section. (Pl. 4/3)

3. Vessel. It was deposited near the ankles; it had tall body and a strap handle starting from the rim. It is brick-red in color, was made on the fast wheel, and evenly fired in an oxidant atmosphere. Wall thickness: 0.7 cm, rim diameter: 11 cm, height: 12 cm (Pl. 4/2)

Grave Cx_10 cut through the pit labeled Cx_86 (Pl. 3). For a better understanding of the context of discovery and for a coherent discussion on the archaeological find, I choose to present succinctly the discoveries from inside pit Cx_86. After the mechanical removal of the vegetation layer, archaeologists have identified the contours of a household refuse pit that was circular in shape, with slightly inwardly slopping walls. The northern wall of the pit was cut by grave Cx_10/M1, so that the filling was disturbed. The archaeological material of Cx_86 spilled in the filling of the grave. Diameter: 1.30 m, depth: -0.80 m

Archaeological material:

1. Vessel rim. Belongs to a bowl with protruding, in-turned rim, fired in a reducing atmosphere, grey in color, made on the fast wheel. Diameter: 17 cm (Pl. 5/3).

2. Vessel rim. Belongs to a bowl with protruding, profiled, slightly in-turned rim, fired in a reducing atmosphere, grey in color, made on the fast wheel, well smoothed. Diameter: 22 cm (Pl. 5/1)

3. Vessel rim. Belongs to a bowl with protruding, slightly in-turned rim, fired in a reducing atmosphere, grey in color, made on the fast wheel, well smoothed. The rim's arch is decorated with small, horizontal smooths. Diameter: 18 cm (Pl. 5/2).

4. Vessel base. Belongs to a vessel made on the potter's wheel, fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, brick-red in color. Diameter: 8 cm (Pl. 5/7).

5. Vessel belly. Belongs to a vessel made on the fast potter's wheel, well smoothed, fired in a reducing atmosphere, grey in color. (Pl. 5/4).

6. Vessel belly. Belongs to a vessel made on the fast potter's wheel, well smoothed, fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, light brick-red in color. (Pl. 5/5).

7. Adobe. Adobe fragment with cracked surface, light brick-red in color. No twig impressions have been noted. Length: 5 cm, width: 4 cm, thickness: 1.8 cm (Pl. 5/6).

Cx_20; grave M2 (Pl. 6) The grave was located inside the Sarmatian settlement, near some household refuse pits, ca. 15 m away from the northern limit of the researched surface (Pl. 2). After the mechanical removal of the vegetation layer, the grave took shape due to its color against the clayish soil and archaeologists did not note traces of subsequent disturbances. The grave's pit was of a prolonged oval shape, with walls excavated in stages, and flat bottom. The filling was light brown in color. The pit's wall and bottom were cut by rodent holes that have also disturbed the bones. The deceased was female, mature, placed in dorsal decubitus with the left arm stretched besides the body and the right arm placed on the pelvis; the skull was slightly turned to the west. The skeleton's bones have been well preserved. Size of the pit: length: 2.80 m, width: 0.76 m, depth: – 0.27 m, orientation: 170°, S-N. Length of the skeleton: 1.48 m. Gender: female according to the funerary inventory and the traits of the skeleton.

Funerary inventory:

1. Brooch. Located 3 cm south-south-west of the skull. Bronze brooch with leg turned sideward, closing system pointed southwards. The spring is divided vertically; the middle part and the lower end are decorated with five horizontal notches, just like the leg, that is ornamented with three notches.

The section of the pin is slightly oval. Length: 4.01 cm, pin diameter: 0.2 cm, spring diameter: 0.3 cm (Pl. 7/1).

2. Loom weight. It was placed on the left side of the skeleton's knee, made of the bottom of a grey vessel, fired in a reducing atmosphere, made on the potter's wheel. Diameter: 4.8 cm, thickness: 1.6 cm. (Pl. 7/5).

3. Beads. Six beads were identified at the meeting point between the right arm and the pelvis; three of the beads were rectangular in shape, made of paste; three other beads were identified, black, made of carnelian, rectangular with polished corners (Pl. 7/6 –14).

For the beads concentrated near the ankles, see table no. 1, where they are grouped according to type and number⁵.

4. Iron object. Iron plate with unknown functionality, probably a knife blade. (Pl. 7/4).

5. Earring. Bent earring, made of bronze wire and closing system consisting of hook and loop. The loop is prolonged oval in shape, made of a bent wire that measures 1.1 cm in length; the end was twisted ten times. Diameter: 1.25 cm (Pl. 7/3).

6. Earring. Bent earring, made of bronze wire; closing system missing. Diameter 1.6 cm (Pl. 7/2).

Analysis of the finds

The special character of the two graves, with similar orientation, resides in their identification inside the Sarmatian settlement. Due to the fact that grave Cx_10/M1 cuts through pit Cx_86 and thus creates a superposition, this is a chronologically favorable situation as it reveals the relation between the graves and the settlement. After the removal of the vegetal layer over the entire area to be researched, at first glance one could note that there were a number of graves located on the periphery of the settlement. One must be nevertheless cautious in interpreting the data provided by the excavation ground plan. The area measuring 6510 m² researched along the route of the highway has only delimited the 4R archaeological site to the west and to the east⁶. Starting from observations made on the basis of certain field researches and of data provided by the excavation ground plan, one can note that the Sarmatian settlement continued to the north. Thus, the location of the graves in the periphery of the settlement might not be accurate. At the same time, in reference to the intersection between the grave and the settlement's pit, one cannot clearly state that this situation represents the upper chronological limit of the settlement.

The prolonged rectangular shape, with rounded corners, of the grave pits⁷ represents a phenomenon typical to the Sarmatian Barbaricum⁸. As for the orientation of grave Cx_20/M2, one notes a regular S-N position. The SSW-NNE orientation of grave Cx_10/M1 is a normal phenomenon that can be explained by the way that the grave's pit was excavated during a certain time of the day and of the year, a phenomenon caused by the actual position of the sun.

In the case of both graves, one can note the absence of coffin remains, a fact also supported by the absence of cramp irons and S-shaped clamps. In the case of grave Cx_10/M1 one notes that the skeleton was deposited in a dorsal decubitus position, which is a general characteristic of the sarmatian burial rite. In case of Cx_20/M2 one can observe that the left arm is positioned on the pelvis, a phenomenon rarely encountered among Sarmatian graves⁹. Similar positions of the arms can be observed in graves no. 458¹⁰ and no. 471¹¹ from the Sarmatian necropolis in Maradras-Halmok, or in grave no. 122 in Balástya Sospál-Halom¹². Their low percentage as compared to the total number of graves in the necropolises supports the previous conclusion. The phenomenon can be easily explained,

⁵ They are partially illustrated in the drawing, but this does not exclude their relation to the skeleton.

⁶ Hurezan *et al.* 2011.

⁷ The index of grave Cx_10/M1 is: 3.375. The index of grave Cx_20/M2 is: 3.684. In the case of grave Cx_10/M1, the index does not reflect the reality, as it cuts through pit Cx_86; at the same time, the indexes of the two graves are relatively identical, meaning that the width of the grave is 1/3 of their length. The length of the pit is not influenced by functional criteria, since they surpass by far the length of the skeletons.

⁸ Vaday 1997, 78.

⁹ Kulcsár 1998, 31.

¹⁰ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 202.

¹¹ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 205.

¹² Balogh-Heipl 2010, 162, 3. kép.

in this case having been produced by the shroud that must have dislocated the left arm from its initial position¹³, so that the two graves can be included in the same category in regard to the position of the arms, i.e. with stretched arms.

Cx_10/M1: The torques¹⁴ identified in the area of the neck represents a general phenomenon, since such items are usually found in their normal position, namely in the area of the neck¹⁵. The closest analogy for this torques is to be found in grave 41 in Endrőd-Kocsorhegy¹⁶. The closing system of the necklace is interesting; since it is a closed necklace, this might indicate its post-mortem deposition on the deceased, but due to the state of preservation of the bones, this cannot be stated in all certainty. From a chronological perspective, the analysis of the data provided by the brooch is useful in generating more relevant results. Under-turned leg brooches first appeared and spread during the third century in the Carpathian Basin and remained in use until the fifth century¹⁷. The brooch found in grave Cx_10, with certain precautions on its chronological value, has the closest analogies in the region in graves I and III from Dorobanți, Arad County. The graves in Dorobanți were excavated by Egon Dörner in 1961 and have been dated during the third-fourth century¹⁸. The archaeological excavations performed in Madaras-Halmok have led to the identification of almost identical brooches in grave 416¹⁹ and 219²⁰. The above mentioned brooch displays a special similarity to one item found in grave no. 3 in Derekegyháza-Disznójárás, Hungary, that Mihály Párducz dated at the earliest to the end of the third century²¹. In the same context, I should also mention the bronze brooch discovered in grave no. 10 on site M3-201 in Pócspetri, dated between the C1-C3 phases²².

A good analogy of the vessel²³ discovered in Cx_10/M1 can be found in Sâmpetru-German, where two such vessels have been identified. One can state that the vessels in Sâmpetru-German that Egon Dörner published in 1970 are very similar to the one found in Cx_10/M1; one of the two vessels was recovered from a Sarmatian grave, while the other was a stray find²⁴. A similar vessel was also discovered in Turnu in 1962, in a spot close to the site under analysis; on that occasion Dörner mentioned that such types of vessels were mainly found in Sarmatian graves dated to the third-fourth century²⁵. In Dorobanți, Arad County, besides the already mention brooch, dated to the third-fourth century, archaeologists have also identified a vessel similar to the one in Cx_10/M1²⁶. Vessels of this type also feature as funerary inventory items in Hungary, in Dóc²⁷ or Szeged-Öthalom²⁸. Analogies are also known from Banat, one from a Sarmatian grave in Zădăreni²⁹, another from Timișoara “Pădurea Verde,” dated to the third-fourth century³⁰. At the same time, a similar vessel has been identified in grave M4³¹ in Foeni “Cimitirul Ortodox,” dated to the second-third century; it is worth mentioning that drinking vessels predominated among the finds from this cemetery³². To the present state of research, one can state that the introduction of this type of vessel with tall body and handle starting

¹³ Gáll 2013, 608.

¹⁴ The coal remains from the analyzed necklace do not clearly indicate the performing of a ritual related to the fire cults attested among the Sarmatians, since the grave cuts through a household refuse pit and the coal pieces might have been part of the pit's filling.

¹⁵ Kulcsár 1998, 53.

¹⁶ Juhász 1978, 98; 109 plate IV. The closest analogy of the necklace features in a complex of necklaces, made of silver and connected to each other.

¹⁷ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 352.

¹⁸ Dörner 1970, 462.

¹⁹ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 128.; 98. tábla.

²⁰ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 80.; 48. tábla.

²¹ Párducz 1944, 41.

²² Hullám 2012, 372.

²³ Even if the shape of the vessel displays the traits of a jug, the thickness of the neck suggested the more appropriate term of tall-body vessel.

²⁴ Dörner 1970, 454.

²⁵ Dörner 1970, 460–461.

²⁶ Dörner 1970, 462.

²⁷ Trogmayer 1960, 60., XIII. tábla.

²⁸ Párducz 1960, 78.; XVI. tábla.

²⁹ Dörner 1968, 19. Fig. 13.

³⁰ Ortansa 1973, 148.; 1. ábra, 7.

³¹ Grumeza 2011, 198.; III. tábla, 5.

³² Grumeza 2011, 189.

from the rim has not been noted in the Sarmatian necropolises in Madaraş-Halmok³³ and Endrőd-Kocsorhegy³⁴ in Hungary, while perfect analogies do not feature among the finds from the necropolis in Endrőd-Szujókereszt³⁵.

Grave **Cx_20/ M2**: Earrings made of bronze wire and having closing systems consisting of a hook and a loop were widely distributed, as Sarmatian dress accessories, from the turn between the second and the third century and until the turn between the fourth and the fifth century³⁶. As one can observe, the earrings are not good chronological indicators. Thus, in case of grave Cx_20/M2 as well, the brooch can provide a narrower dating of the context. Analogies for the brooch are also to be found in the graves from Madaras-Halmok. From a chronological perspective, the third century³⁷ is the lower limit, as it can be included in Sorin Cociş's type 37a1c³⁸. The surprising similarity with the silver brooch with side-turned leg discovered in 1960 in Şeitin and dated by Egon Dörner to the third-fourth century³⁹ has special significance from a chronological perspective. As for its functionality, the presence of the brooch near the skull may indicate its initial use in female hairdressing⁴⁰.

SHAPE	TYPE	MATERIAL	COLOR	NUMBER
	I.1.A	GLASS	WHITE/GOLDEN	6
	I.2.A	GLASS	WHITE	3
	VII.1.A	GLASS	GOLDEN	6
	VI.1.A	CLAY	RED	1
	IV.1.B	CLAY/CARNEOL	RED/BLACK	57
		CARNEOL	BLACK	1
	V.1.A	CARNEOL	BLACK/PURPLE	13
	V.2.A	CARNEOL	BLACK/PURPLE	5
				92

Table no.1. Bead types⁴¹ in grave 2.

The 86 beads⁴² made of carnelian, glass, and limestone discovered in a cluster near the ankles is a typical phenomenon in female Sarmatian graves⁴³. Since the beads are found grouped by the two ankles, one can interpret them as shoe decorations or ornaments of the lower part of the dress⁴⁴. When beads were sewn in decoration of the lower part of the dress, they were most often sewn in parallel rows⁴⁵; such a pattern could not be observed in the case under discussion here. One can presume that the paste-made brick-red beads, rectangular in shape, the black, carnelian beads, rectangular in shape, with polished corners, and the “twin” glass beads found by the wrist might have been, from the perspective of their functionality, part of a bracelet. The supposition is based on the fact that they were discovered around the wrist⁴⁶ and due to the noted tendency towards symmetry and the arrangement

³³ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011.

³⁴ Juhász 1978.

³⁵ Vaday-Száke 1983.

³⁶ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 295.

³⁷ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 352.

³⁸ Cociş 2004, 142.

³⁹ Dörner 1970, 459.

⁴⁰ Kulcsár 1998, 52.

⁴¹ Vaday 1989, 313.

⁴² See the types in table no. 1.

⁴³ Kulcsár 1998, 48.

⁴⁴ Vörös 2003, 145.

⁴⁵ Vörös 2003, 145.

⁴⁶ Vaday, Szóke 1983, 112.

according to a certain order⁴⁷. The fact that the bracelet in question was worn by the right wrist, can be noted also in this case the phenomenon according to which the right arm was preferred for some reason in the worn of bracelets⁴⁸.

The tradition of decorating the costume with beads appeared among the Sarmatians during the second century and continued until the fourth century⁴⁹, reaching a peak during the third century⁵⁰. This statement is also supported by data that can be recovered from the individual analysis of the beads. Despite the fact that type I.1 is dated to a wide interval, between the second century and until the fifth century, the interval can be shortened by the dating of beads from type VII.1 which were used until, the latest, during the fourth century, and by the beads of type VI.1, that are specific exclusively to the period between the third and the fourth century⁵¹. Thus, the dating of the beads confirms the chronological interval suggested by the brooches.

In connection to the relation between the deceased and her costume, in the light of anthropological research performed until now, one can state that this type of female costume is typical to adult and mature deceased⁵²; so that data provided by observations performed is also supported by anthropological analyses.

The metal plate also discovered in this grave, though strongly corroded, might be a knife blade, if one watches its transversal section; it is worth mentioning that this type of artefacts are usually deposited on the right side of the deceased⁵³.

Discussion

Avoiding speculative conclusions, on the basis of the funerary inventory one can state that two of the graves discovered on the 4R site are unequivocally dated to the third-fourth century. Due to the fact that the two graves are located relatively far away one from the other and that no other funerary finds have been made in the area under research, the existence of a necropolis cannot be stated. Due to the fact that the two graves were found in the north-eastern corner of the uncovered surface one cannot exclude the possibility that more graves will be found towards the northern side of the site.

Studying the ground plan of the excavation one can observe the fact that the discoveries made on the site form two distinct clusters (one towards the eastern edge of the site, the other towards the western edge); the two graves are part of the first cluster, in the vicinity of some household refuse pits and dwellings. On the basis of the superposition between household refuse pit Cx_86 and grave Cx_10/M1 one can state that the pit is earlier than the graves. In connection to the settlement that included pit Cx_86, no reference to chronology or other general traits can be made due to the initial state of processing of the archaeological material. The bowls with thickened rim, slightly inwardly pulled, fired in a reducing atmosphere, grey in color, made on the fast wheel, found in complex Cx_86 were used over a longer period during the Sarmatian Era. The close analogy of these bowls was found in grave no. 2 in Derekegyháza-Disznójárás. Párducz Mihály dated this grave, on the basis of the beads, during the third century⁵⁴. Due to the fact that bowls that might have been used during the third century were found in pit Cx_86, no clear chronological limit between the graves and the settlements can be identified.

As I mentioned above, the vessels with tall body and strap handle starting from the rim, deposited in the graves, seems to represent a phenomenon typical to the region east of the Tisa, namely the Lower Mureş, narrower in Câmpia Aradului. One can state that the mentioned phenomenon is atypical to the southern habitat between the Danube and the Tisa, and to the area of the rivers Criş. The deposition of these types of vessels near some individuals can reflect an aspect specific to the funerary rite in the area of the Lower Mureş⁵⁵.

⁴⁷ Vörös 1981, 121.

⁴⁸ Kulcsár 1988, 54–55.

⁴⁹ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 310.

⁵⁰ Kulcsár 1998, 51.

⁵¹ Vaday 1989, 103.

⁵² Vörös 2003, 148.

⁵³ Kóhegyi, Vörös 2011, 315.–316.

⁵⁴ Párducz 1944, 41.

⁵⁵ This statement certainly requires a more detailed explanation. The observation is based on the comparison of vessels in the funerary inventory of well-researched Sarmatian cemeteries in other regions of the Pannonian Plain from approximately the same period with vessels from the inventory of graves from a less well-researched area such as the Lower Mureş,

In light of the funerary inventory of graves Cx_10 and Cx_20 and excluding some chronological contradictions, one reaches, by comparing the dating of the beads, brooches, and earrings to a wider interval in which the two graves can be included.

For a more precise dating and a conclusive argument on some tendencies noted about the funerary rite, I believe that an analysis of all funerary discoveries in the region is required.

At the same time, in connection to the chronological relation between the analyzed graves and the Sarmatian settlement, the clarification of the problem can only be performed in case of the full processing of the archaeological material on site 4R.

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where stray graves were mostly identified. I wish to mention that the expressed hypothesis does not necessarily hold chronological value, but rather indicates a regional tradition of the Sarmatian funerary rite, reflected by the presence, in some graves, of drinking vessels, among which those with tall body and handle attached to the rim.

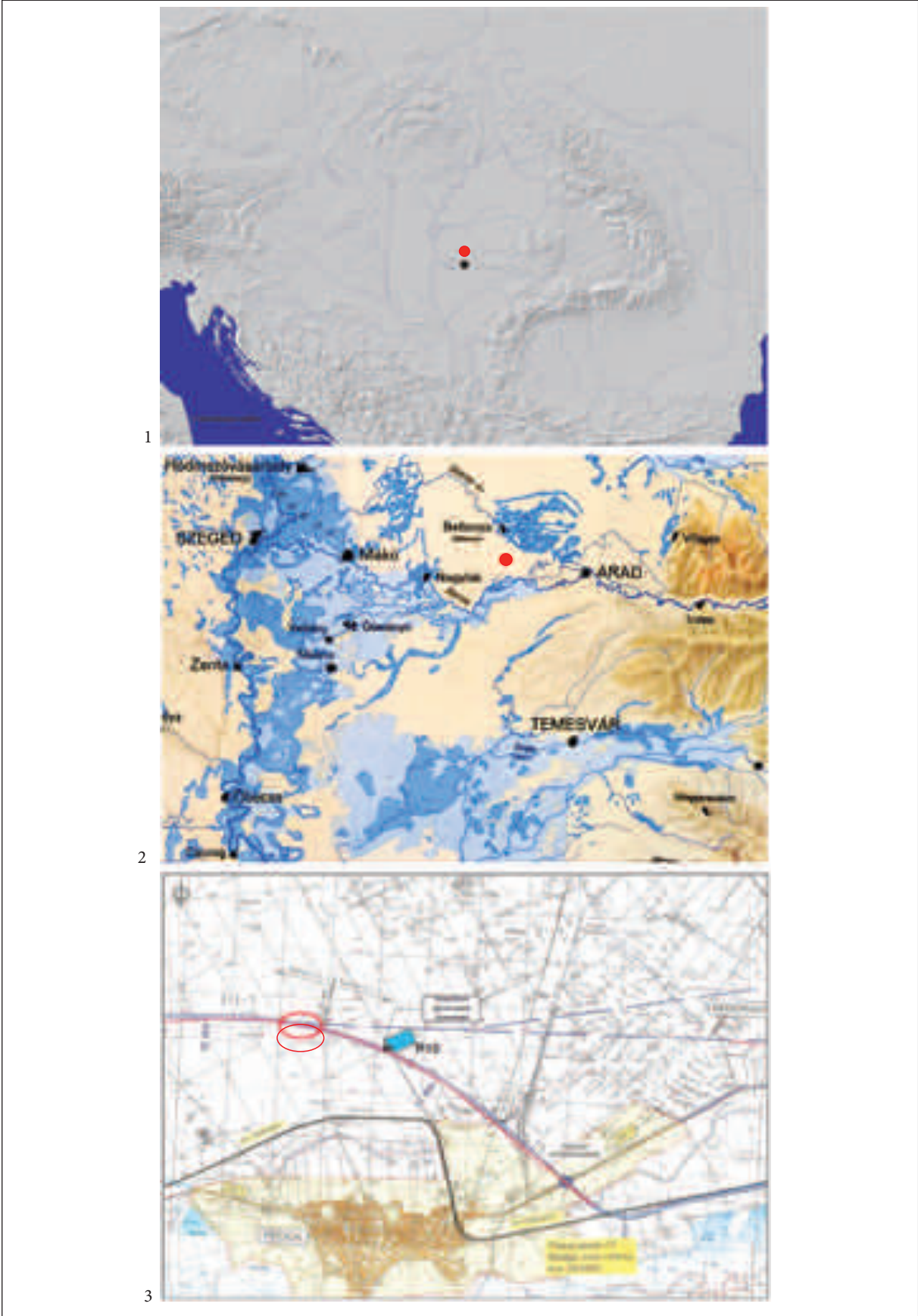


Plate 1. 4R Archaeological site.

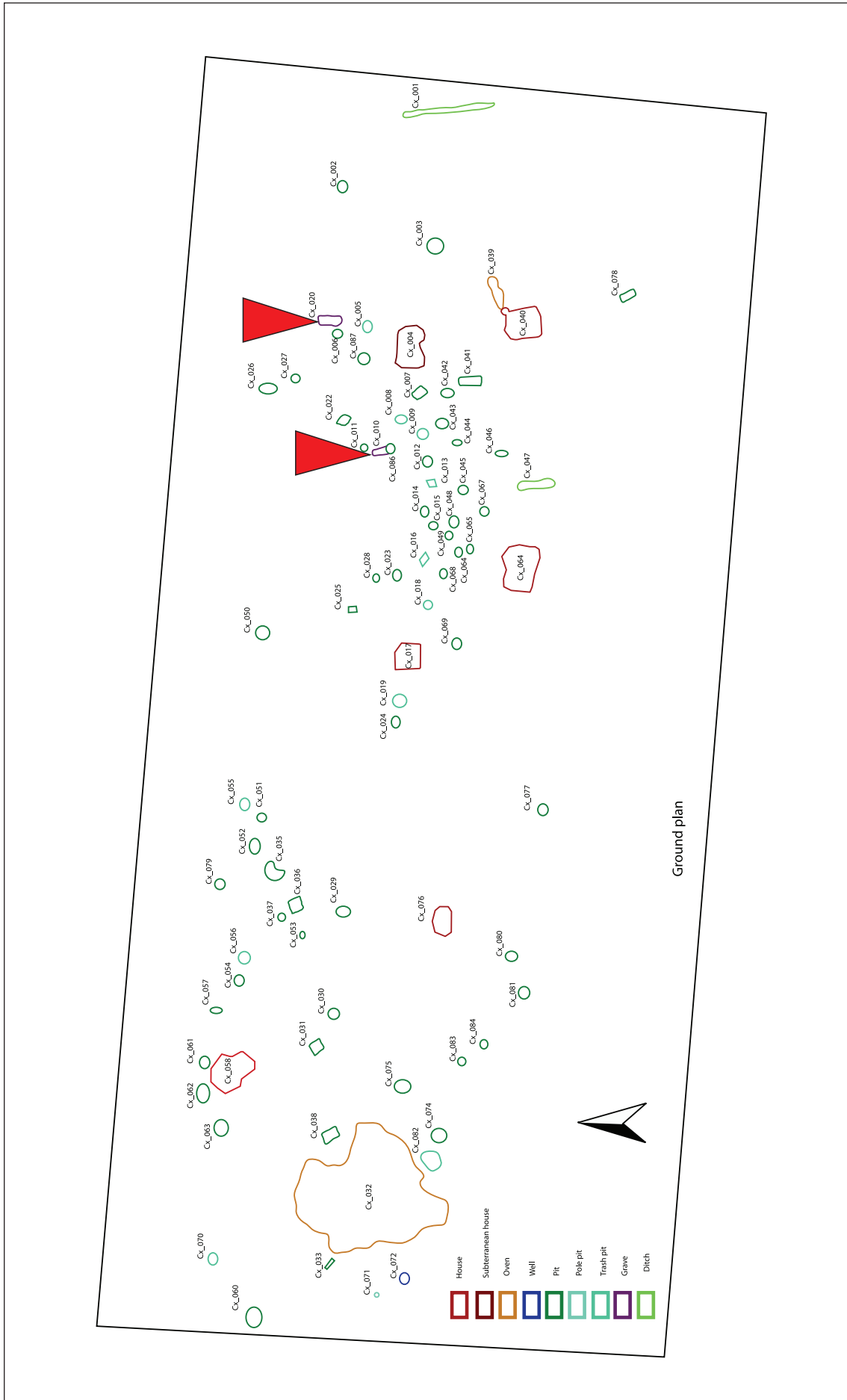


Plate 2. 4R Archaeological site – Ground plan.

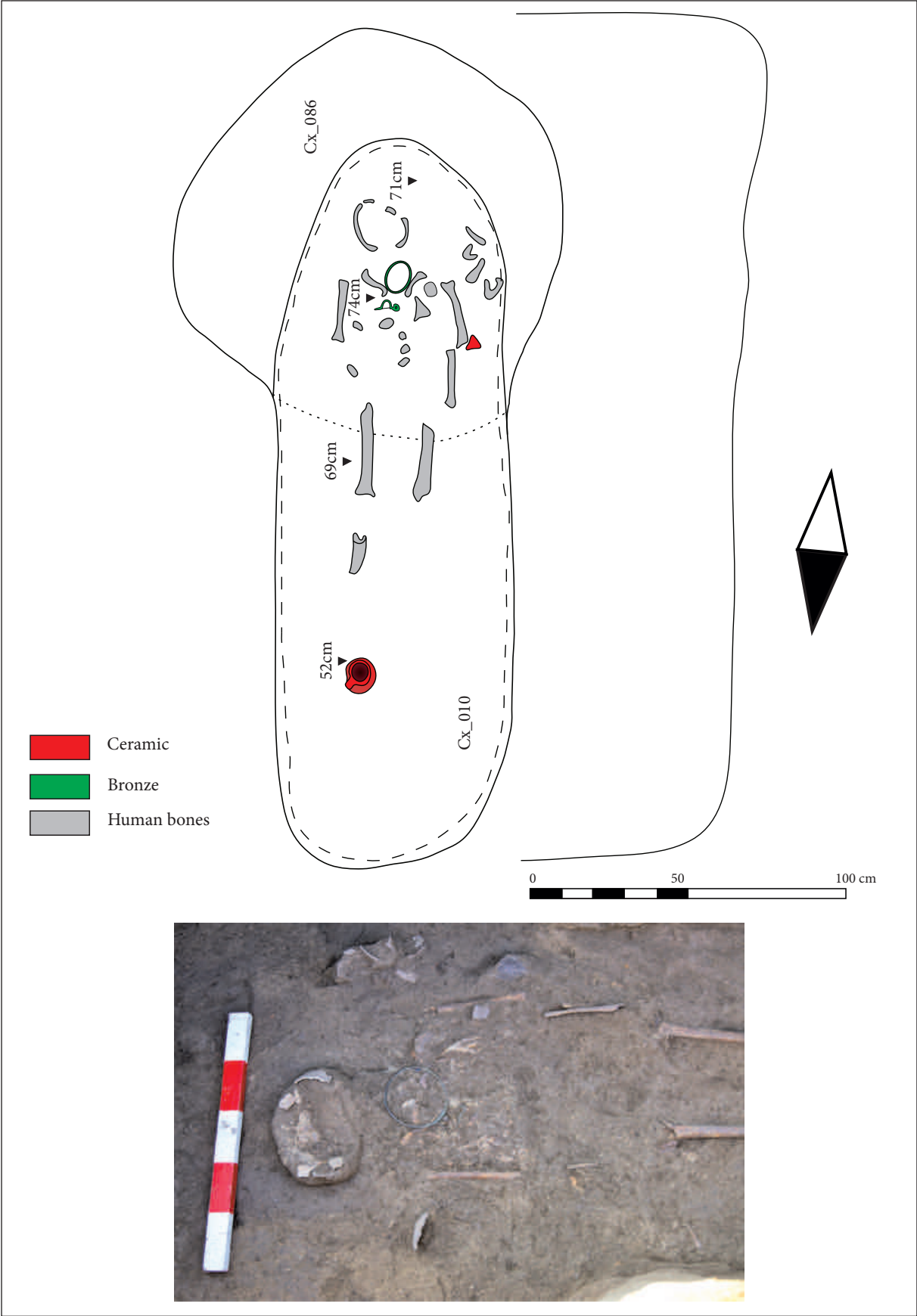


Plate 3. Grave 1. (Cx_010 – Cx_86 trashpit).

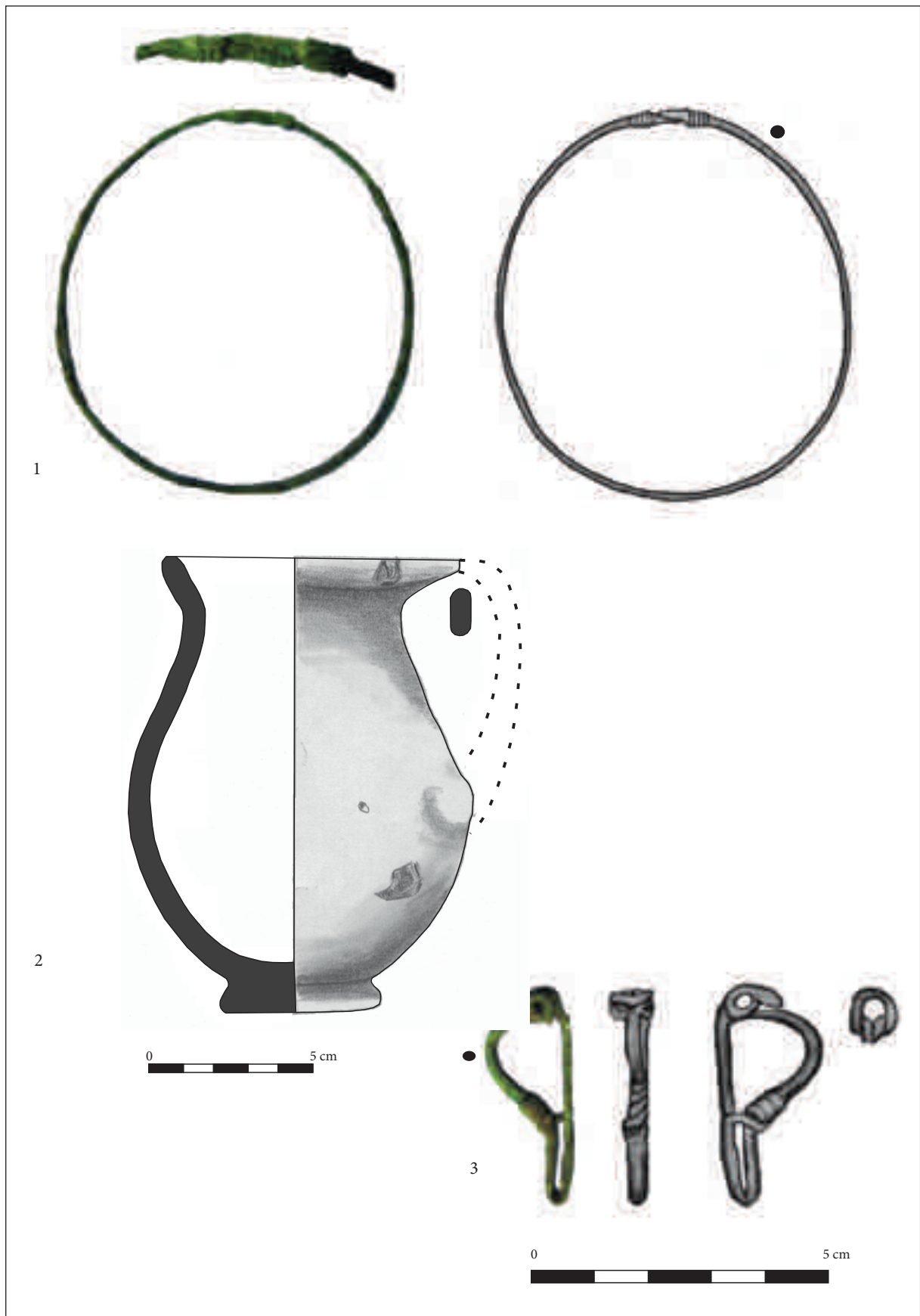


Plate 4. Grave 1. (Cx_010).

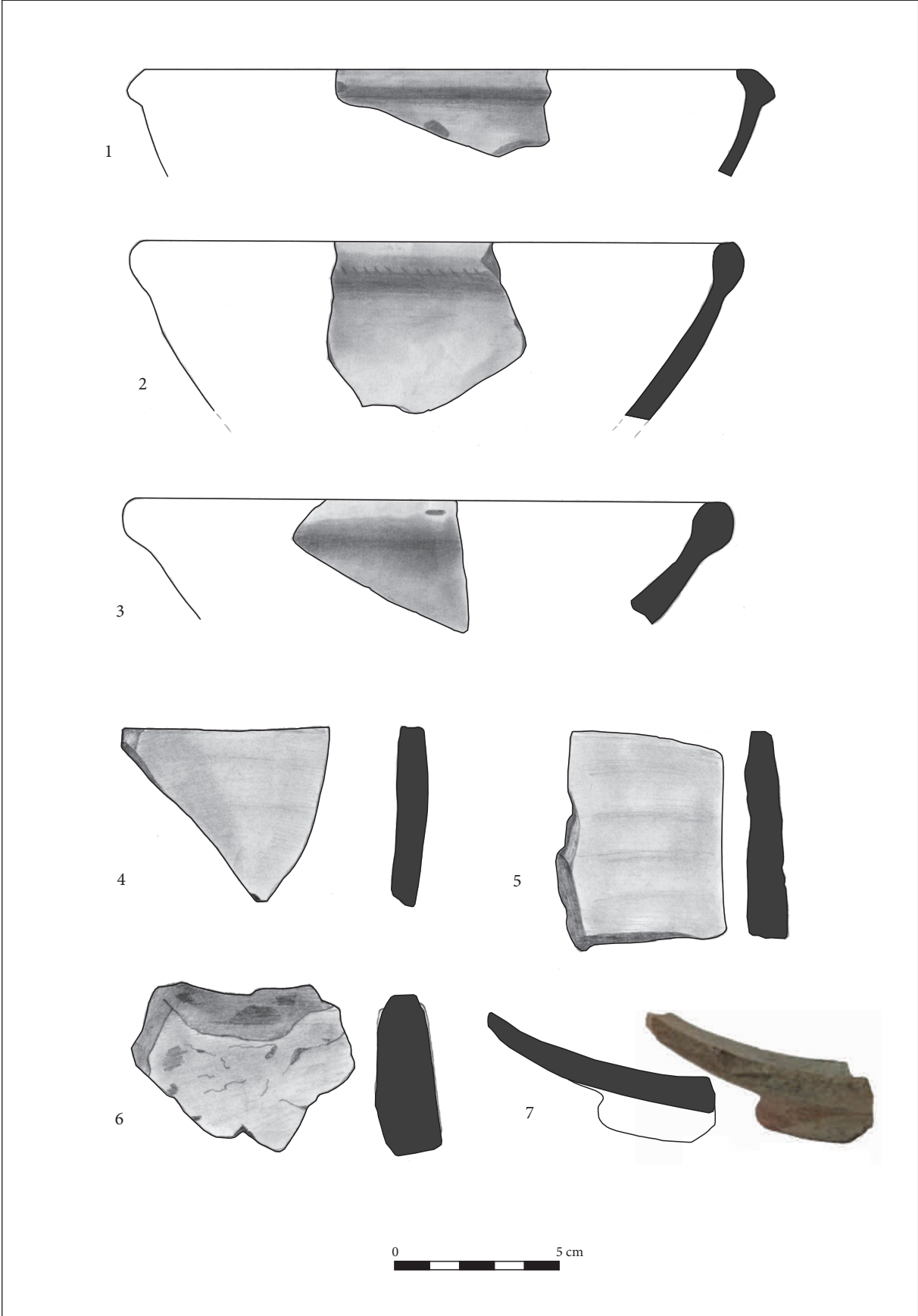


Plate 5. Cx_86 trash pit.

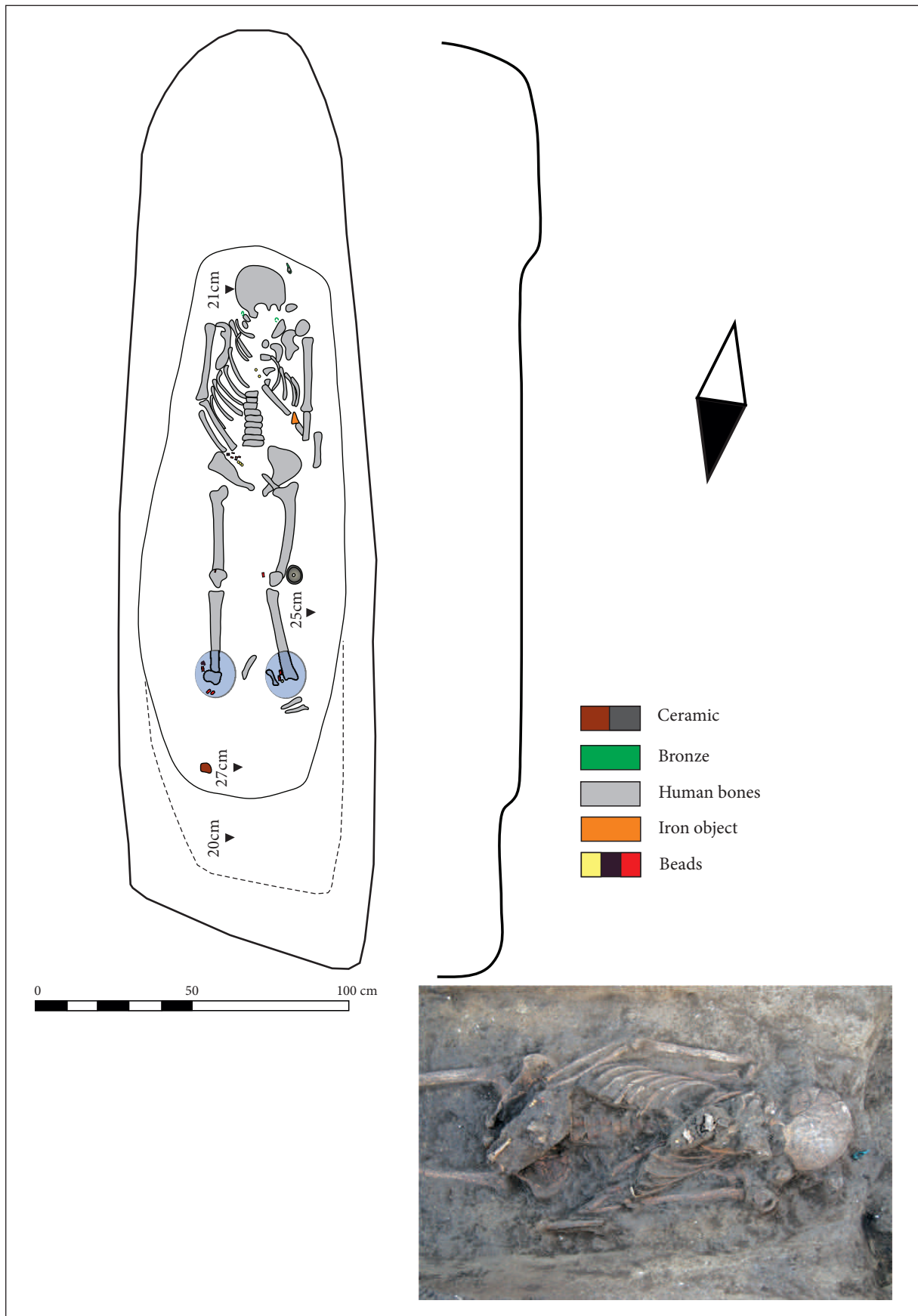
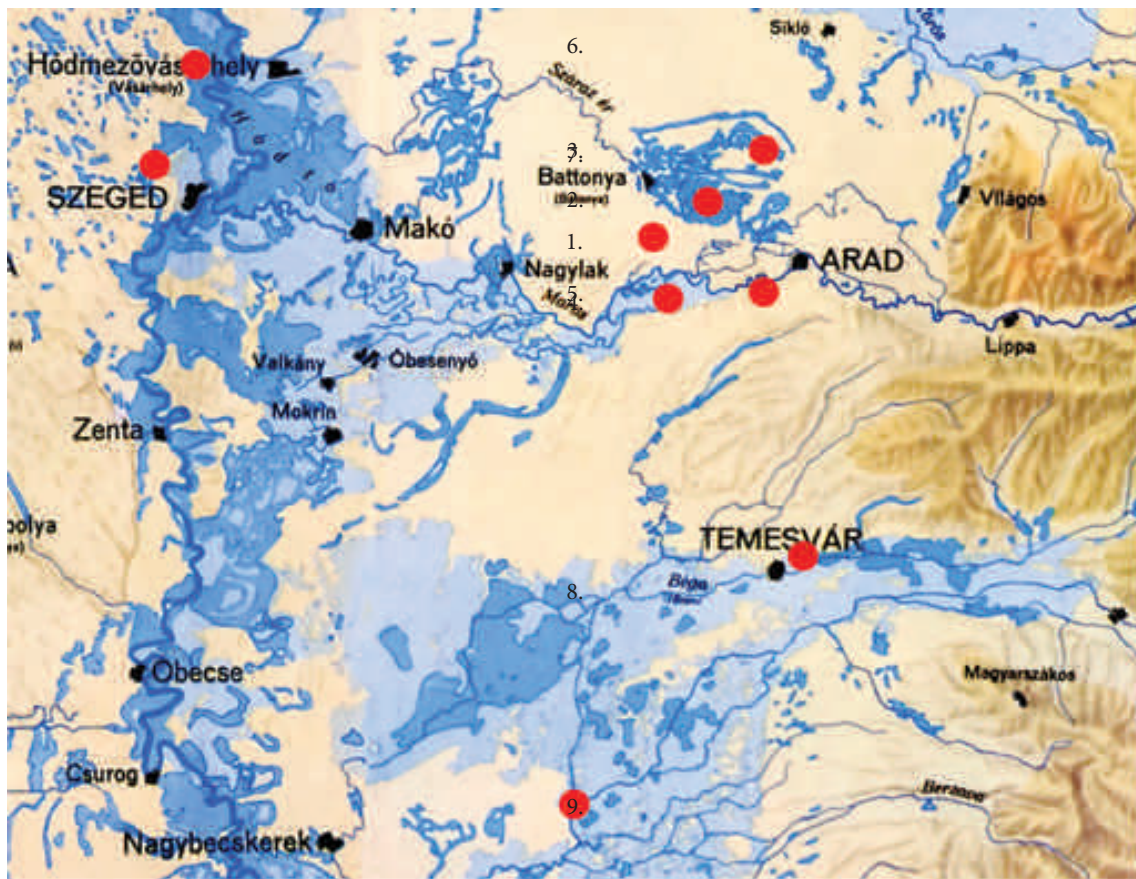


Plate 6. Grave 2. (Cx_020).



Plate 7. Grave 2. (Cx_020).



A M. Kir. Földművelésügyi Minisztérium Vízrajzi Intézete, Budapest 1938

A Kárpát-Medence vízborította és árvízjárta területei az ármentesítő és lecsapoló munkálatok előtt

1. Pecica 4R (g. Petschka, h. Pécska,)
2. Turnu (h. Torna)
3. Dorobanți (h. Kisiratos)
4. Sânpetru-German (g. Deutsch Sanktpeter, h. Németszentpéter)
5. Zădăreni (g. Saderlach, h. Zádorlak,)
6. Dóc
7. Szeged-Öthalom
8. Timișoara Pădurea-Verde (g. Temeswar, h. Temesvár)
9. Foeni Cimitirul Ortodox (h. Fény)

Plate 8. Dispersion map of the Cx_10 graves vessel analogies.

Abbreviations

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
ActaHist	Acta Historica. Szeged.
Acta Siculica	Acta Siculica. Sfântu Gheorghe.
Aluta	Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc Sfântu Gheorghe.
Alba Regia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis. Székesfehérvár.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău. Zalău.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de studii clasice Cluj Napoca. Cluj-Napoca.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului – serie nouă. Timișoara.
Apulum	Apulum. Alba-Iulia.
AÉ	Archaeologiai Értesítő. Budapest.
Areopolisz	Areopolisz. Történelmi- és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok Odorheiu Secuiesc / Székelyudvarhely.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală. Iași.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ArhVest	Arheološki Vestnik. Ljubljana.
Banatica	Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan. Reșița.
BHAUT	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis.
BAR International Series	British Archaeological Reports, International Series. Oxford.
BAM	Brukenthal Acta Musei. Sibiu.
BMMK	A Békés Megyei múzeumok közleményei, Békéscsába.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Cerc. Arh.	Cercetări Arheologice. București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
CIMRM	Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor arheologice din România. București.
Crisia	Crisia, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. Oradea.
Dacia N.S.	Dacia. Recherches et Découvertes Archéologiques en Roumanie, București; seria nouă (N.S.): Dacia. Revue d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Ancienne. București.
DissArch	Dissertationis Archaeologicae (Budapest).
Dolg	Dolgozatok. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
EL	Erdővidéki Lapok. Barót/Baraolt.
EM	Erdélyi Múzeum. Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca.
Isis	Isis. Erdélyi Magyar Restaurátor Füzetek. Cluj-Napoca / Kolozsvár.
JbRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch- Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz. Mainz.
Marisia	Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie. Târgu-Mureș.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.

MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve. <i>Studia Archaeologica</i> . Szeged.
MFMÉ MonArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve. <i>Monumenta Archeologica</i> . Szeged.
OpArch	<i>Opuscula Archaeologica</i> . Zagreb.
OpHung	<i>Opuscula Hungarica</i> . Budapest.
Pontica	<i>Pontica</i> , Constanța.
PZ	<i>Prähistorische Zeitschrift</i> . Berlin.
RMM-MIA	<i>Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor – seria Monumente Istorice și de Artă</i> . București.
Sargeția NS	<i>Sargeția NS. Deva</i> .
SlovArch	<i>Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra</i> .
Soproni Szemle	Soproni Szemle kulturtörténeti folyóirat. Sopron.
StudCom	<i>Studia Comitatus</i> . Tanulmányok Pest megye múzeumaiból. Szentendre.
ŠtudZvesti	<i>Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akademie Vied</i> . Nitra.
Stud. și Cerc. Num.	<i>Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie</i> . București.
SCIVA	<i>Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie)</i> . București.
StComSatuMare	<i>Studii și Comunicări. Satu Mare</i> .
Thrac-Dacica	<i>Thrac-Dacica</i> . București.
VMMK	<i>A Veszprém megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Veszprém</i> .
VTT	<i>Veszprémi Történelmi Tár. Veszprém</i> .
Ziridava	<i>Ziridava, Complexul Muzeal Arad. Arad</i> .