

ZIRIDAVA  
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

28

2014



MUSEUM ARAD

---



ZIRIDAVA  
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

---

28  
2014

**Editura MEGA**  
Cluj-Napoca  
2014

## MUSEUM ARAD

### EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-chief: Peter Hgel.

Editorial Assistants: Florin Mrginean, Victor Sava.

### EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

M. Crciumaru (Trgovite, Romania), S. Coci (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), F. Gogltan (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), S. A. Luca (Sibiu, Romania), V. Kulcsr (Szeged, Hungary), T. Mikls (Budapest, Hungary), J. O'Shea (Michigan, USA), K. Z. Pinter (Sibiu, Romania), I. Stanciu (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), I. Szatmri (Bkcsaba, Hungary).

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

### ZIRIDAVA STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

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

The content of the papers totally involve the responsibility of the authors.

Layout: Francisc Baja, Florin Mrginean, Victor Sava

ISSN-L 1224-7316



EDITURA MEGA | [www.edituramega.ro](http://www.edituramega.ro)  
e-mail: [mega@edituramega.ro](mailto:mega@edituramega.ro)

# Contents

<b>Ion Pâslaru, Vitaly Pozhidaev</b>	
Percentages in the Study of neolithic Pottery.....	7
<b>Székely Zsolt</b>	
Contributions to the history of archaeological research in Macea, the settlement in Topila (Arad County)..	21
<b>Călin Ghemis, Tudor Rus, Robert Kovacs</b>	
Between <i>sacred and profane</i> – a discovery belonging to the Coțofeni Culture inside “Stanu Cerbului” cave (Bihar County).....	31
<b>Victor Sava, Luminița Andreica, Xenia Pop, Florin Gogăltan</b>	
Out of ordinary or common burial practice? A Funerary Discovery from the Baden Settlement at Sântana “Cetatea Veche”.....	39
<b>Luminița Andreica</b>	
Musculoskeletal Markers as Evidence of Physical Activity and Social Differentiation in the Lower Mureș Valley during the Late Bronze Age.....	77
<b>Alexandru Berzovan</b>	
Preliminary Considerations on the Dacian Habitation in Vărădia de Mureș “Dealul Cetate”, Arad County (2 <sup>nd</sup> century BC – 1 <sup>st</sup> century A.D.).....	87
<b>Ștefana Cristea</b>	
“I am Horus the Savior”. Representations of Horus-Harpokrates in Roman Dacia.....	115
<b>Csaba Szabó</b>	
Notes on the Mithraic small finds from Sarmizegetusa.....	135
<b>Csaba Szabó, George Valentin Bounegru, Victor Sava</b>	
Mithras rediscovered. Notes on CIMRM 1938.....	149
<b>Norbert Kapcsos</b>	
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
<b>Dan Băcuet-Crișan</b>	
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
<b>Aurel Dragotă</b>	
Eggs as Offerings in Tenth-Eleventh Century Necropolises.....	183
<b>Imre Szatmári, György Kerekes</b>	
Medieval Villages in the Fields Surrounding Mezőhegyes.....	193
<b>Erwin Gáll</b>	
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 <sup>th</sup> –13 <sup>th</sup> 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

# Medieval Stove Tiles in the Collection of the Museum of Banat Discovered in the Fortification of Şoimoş (Arad County)\*

Zsuzsanna Kopeczny, Florin Mărginean

**Abstract:** The article aims at introducing into the academic circuit a small lot of stove tiles discovered in the fortification of Şoimoş (Arad County). Besides the effort of recovering data from a forgotten excavation, we will attempt to perform an analysis of this type of materials used in the heating, but also refurbishing of medieval fortifications. We shall also present other preserved traces, still visible inside the fortification, that indicate the presence of heating or cooking systems.

**Keywords:** stove tiles, fortification, Şoimoş, Middle Ages, Arad County.

Located north of the Mureş Valley (see the map on the right), on a hill that the locals call “Cioaca Tătarului” or “Tăutului” (as it is mentioned on the second and third Habsburg military surveys, see Pl. 1), the fortification of Şoimoş entered the attention of historians at a rather early stage; it was the topic of several studies published over time in books and specialized periodicals<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless, there is still need for rigor in its knowledge and analysis, according to the criteria of serious research. The analysis of the few documentary sources available, referring especially to the early period, has not solved this deficit in knowledge. Its location in the vicinity of the city of Lipova has probably determined the



fortification's less often mention in written documents. The lack of systematic archaeological excavations<sup>2</sup> has prevented a better knowledge of the early building stages of the fortification and of its planimetric development. It has also prevented a better knowledge of its architectural components and of its elements of material culture, typical to each period of ownership in the history of the fortification.

Before analyzing the stove tile lot, that is in fact the goal of the present article, we shall make a brief presentation of the monument's history. The fortification had numerous owners throughout the medieval period, and this left stronger or weaker marks upon the building complex. One does not know the exact date when the first fortification was built, just that a noble family started to build it towards the end of the thirteenth century. The role of the fortification grew constantly and after 1315 it became a royal fortification, always associated to the counts and vice-counts of Arad. In 1426 the history of the fortification parts ways with that of the royal institution, as it was offered as a gift to Şişman, son of the Bulgarian tsar deposed by the Turks<sup>3</sup>. Then, towards the middle of the

\* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

<sup>1</sup> Márki 1892, 533; Geró 1955, 212; Vătăşianu 1959, 615; Anghel 1972, 64; Lanevschi 1977; 563–565; Lanevschi 1979; Greffner 1984; Entz 1996, 100; Rusu, Hurezan 1999, 75–96; Rusu 2000, 568–573; Rusu 2005; Karczag, Szabó 2010, 221–222.

<sup>2</sup> The only archaeological test trenches inside the fortification were performed in the end of the 1970s under the coordination of Radu Heitel, Nicolae Puşcaşu, and Florin Medelet; the results remained unpublished.

<sup>3</sup> *Aradul – permanență ...*, Arad 1978, 125.

fifteenth century it was donated successively, thus changing several owners. Finally, king Wladislas I (1440–1444) donated it to the Ország family.

The importance of this fortification started to manifest itself fully by the time it entered the possession of John of Hunedoara, in 1446. The possible modifications brought by John of Hunedoara remain, as yet, simple hypotheses. During Mathias of Hunedoara (1458–1490) the fortification was pledged and thus ruled by several noble families. For a short while it was also ruled by John Corvinus, and from its widow, Beatrix of Frangepan, through her marriage and subsequent death, it ended up in the hands of George of Brandenburg<sup>4</sup>.

In the summer of 1514, after the city of Lipova was occupied, the fortification was besieged by the rebels led by George Doja and opened its gates without offering resistance. John Zápolya, the voivode of Transylvania, took it under his rule together with other fortifications in the Mureş Valley after defeating the rebels under the walls of Timișoara. Between 1541 and 1542 it became the princely residence of queen Izabella, John Zápolya's widow, and their son, John II Sigismund Zápolya. It is probably the period of the last major interventions upon the fortification.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the fortification was rebuilt several times due to the repeated sieges and this prevents the knowledge of its early stages<sup>5</sup>.

In 1551 it passed onto Andrew Báthory, who was the representative of the authority of king Ferdinand of Habsburg. After 1551, with the start of an ample expedition organized by the Turks, the area of the fortifications in Șoimoș and Lipova became the main spot of military operations between the Imperial and the Ottoman troops, that often involved the armies of Transylvania. In 1552 the Turks occupied the fortification and in the same year it was shortly recaptured by the troops of Castaldo and Martinuzzi; it was freed from the Turks only in 1595<sup>6</sup>. For a short while, in 1599, the fortification was occupied by Mihai Viteazul's armies<sup>7</sup>.

Subsequently, Gabriel Bethlen gave it up to the Turks who owned it until March 26<sup>th</sup>, 1688. The Turkish traveler Evliya Celebi (1611–1682), who traveled through the area under discussion here, provides precious data on the second period of Turkish occupation in the area of the Lower Mureș<sup>8</sup>.

Even if the fortification was under Turkish rule for a significant period, nothing in its preserved planimetry betrays major interventions to its structures from the time of the Turkish occupation. Nevertheless, elements of material culture discovered inside the fortification have been preserved and are the topic of the present article; they can be mostly dated to the period of the Turkish occupation. The publication of these materials, corroborated with other, similar discoveries in the valley of the Lower Mureș (see Vărădia de Mureș, Chelmac<sup>9</sup>, Bulci, Lipova, Felnac etc)<sup>10</sup> that can be dated to the same transition period towards the Modern Era, reveal a period less known from this perspective. Concerns on the research of this period, during which these territories were under Ottoman administration, are, from a strictly archaeological perspective, not even if the stage of pioneering endeavors. But, as long as persons other than specialists research the older or newer discoveries for a period which should be called the archaeology of the Ottoman period, this stage will never be surpassed.

Nicolae Pușcașu and Florin Medeleț have performed archaeological researches in the fortification of Șoimoș in 1966 and 1967, respectively (see Pl. 6). The researches have focused on the southern side of the outer precinct and on the so-called "knights' hall", also located on the southern side of the first precinct<sup>11</sup>.

Among the archaeological materials discovered during the above mentioned excavations one can include a rather small lot of stove tiles that belong to different types and chronological horizons.

<sup>4</sup> Rusu, Hurezan 1999, 77.

<sup>5</sup> Rusu 2005, 536.

<sup>6</sup> *Aradul permanentă* ..., 1978, 126–127.

<sup>7</sup> Greffner 1984, 57.

<sup>8</sup> Çelebi 1967, 511.

<sup>9</sup> Țicu, Mărginean 2008.

<sup>10</sup> Besides those in Chelmac, the other locations with mentioned discoveries that can be dated during the same period are in various stages of processing, to be published.

<sup>11</sup> One can currently turn to just one part of the documentation compiled by archaeologist Fl. Medeleț, preserved at the Museum of Banat Timișoara. The material discovered during the two campaigns has also been deposited at the M.B.T., but the quantity of the finds is restricted when compared to the large surface researched. We are not aware of artifacts discovered during the excavations under discussion in the storage rooms of the Museum Complex in Arad.



**Items catalog.** The catalogue of the items includes the stove tiles discovered in the fortification of Şoimoş currently preserved in the collection of the Museum of Banat in Timișoara. The catalogue was structured according to the formal typology of the items. The description was made thus: current number; item name; description of the item (includes its dimensions, expressed in centimeters); place of discovery; place of preservation (M. B. T. = Museum of Banat Timișoara); illustration.

### **Panel stove tiles**

1. Panel stove tile with geometrical decoration. The item consists of five fragments from the corner of a panel tile. The decoration is structured into fields: a zigzag decoration runs along the preserved border of the stove tile, in a field measuring 2 cm in width. The next field is wider, divided into squares with double frames that contain one depiction of St. Andrew's cross each. The decoration is molded. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the back. Size: 12 × 10 cm. Fifteenth-sixteenth century. (1966, room 9, level 1 from the top), M. B. T., Pl. 2/1.

2. Panel stove tile with frame. The corner of a panel tile with a frame doubled inside and with a border in relief. Two, slightly arched straps start from the corner of the border. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the back. A layer of reddish paint was applied after firing. Size: 7 × 8.5 cm. Sixteenth century. (1966, room 9, level 1 from the top). M. B. T., Pl. 2/2.

3. Haban style? panel tile. Corner of a glazed panel stove tile. Floral decoration in a semicircular border. Colors: blue, yellow, white background. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the back. On the basis of the decorative motifs and of the colors employed, the item can be attributed to the Haban workshops. Size. 8.5 × 8.5 cm. Seventeenth century. (1966, C 9, outer wall, – 2.40 – 2.70 m). M. B. T., Pl. 2/3.

4. Disk-shaped stove tile. Entirely preserved disk-shaped tile, with projecting button inside a circle decorated like a fake cord. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color. Size. 8 cm. Fifteenth-sixteenth century. (1966, room 9, level 1 from the top). M. B. T., Pl. 2/4.

### **Crown tiles**

1. Crown tile. Openwork. At the base there is a row of triangle-shaped impressions, superposed by an openwork decorative strap, divided into rectangular cases with openwork elements in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. The upper part has been destroyed. One crown fragment in the shape of merlons, has at the base a strap with a decoration consisting of zigzags and a preserved segment of the open work decoration could be considered part of the first item described. Fifteenth-sixteenth century. The decoration is identical to that of the panel stove tile described above (I. 1), thus the two items were probably part of the same stove. (1967, 1966, C 9, outer wall, 2.40 – 2.70 m). M. B. T., Pl. 3/3.

### **Pot tiles**

1. Pot tile with rectangular opening, bitronconic in shape. Incomplete item; just half of it has been preserved. Reducing firing, grey in color, with traces of secondary firing. Size: side length = 25 cm, h. 10 cm. Sixteenth-seventeenth century. (1967). M. B. T., Pl. 3/1.

2. Pot tile with circular opening.

A. Pot tile with circular opening. Bitronconic in shape. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing. Size. 15 cm, h. 9 cm. Sixteenth-seventeenth century. M. B. T., Pl. 3/2.

B. Pot tiles with circular opening and wide frame (Pl. 4/1).

*a. glazed*

Two items are included in this category, slightly different in size alone.

1. Tronconic in shape, frame measuring 2.5 in width, and grooves in the shape of concentric rings. On the outside, about the middle of their height, the tiles have a girdle in relief, probably for a better fastening in the wall of the stove. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the outside. Both the inner surface and the visible part of the frame have been covered in olive green lead glaze. Diameter: 13.5 cm, h. 8.5 cm. Stove tile attributed to the Turkish period, sixteenth-seventeenth century. (1966, loc. 5, near B, square trench 1, – 0.50 m).

2. Tronconic in shape, frame measuring 2.7 in width, and grooves in the shape of concentric rings, outer girdle in relief. Oxidizing firing, brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the outside, covered in olive green glaze. Diameter: 14.7 cm, h. 9 cm. Sixteenth-seventeenth century. (1966, loc. 5, near B, square trench 1).

*b. unglazed.*

The same type of tile as the ones described above, but unglazed. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, with traces of secondary firing on the outside. Diameter: 13.5 cm, h. 8.5 cm. Sixteenth-seventeenth century. M. B. T., Pl. 4/1.

C. Pot tiles with circular opening and narrow frame.

This type of stove tile includes six items, bitronconic in shape, with simple frame measuring 1.2 – 2 cm in width, outer girdle in lower relief than in the case of the previous type. Oxidizing firing, dark-brown – brick-red in color, unglazed, traces of secondary firing preserved in the outside. Turkish Era, sixteenth-seventeenth century. M. B. T., Pl. 4/1.

1. Diameter: 11.5 cm, h. 9 cm. (1966, square 1, 5 near the Bastion, – 0.50 m).
2. Diameter: 11.6 cm, h. 9 cm. (1966, section room 9, outer wall, – 2.40–2.70 m).
3. Diameter: 11.7 cm, h. 8.3 cm. (1966, loc. 5, near B with *trou de loup?*, square 1, – 0.50 m).
4. Diameter: 13.2 cm, h. 9 cm.
5. Fragmentary item, h. 9 cm. (1966, room 9, – 2.40–2.70 m).
6. Fragment of wall and rim.

The quantity of stove tiles discovered in the fortification of Şoimoş is much too small in order to allow for estimations on the structure of the stoves that once heated its interiors. Still, on the basis of the item types, different from the perspective of their chronological identification, we can estimate that they were part of at least 4–5 stoves that heated the residential and protocol rooms during the period between the fifteenth and the seventeenth century.

This type of heating system reached a peak of expansion during the fifteenth-sixteenth century, as it was the most efficient, but one can note that it remained “fashionable” also during the Turkish occupation, when new types of stove tiles appeared.

The earliest tile shapes in the lot under discussion can be dated to the fifteenth century. It includes the disk-shaped stove tile and the two tiles with geometric decoration, most probably part of the same stove.

Pot or beaker tiles from the Turkish Era are the most numerous. Such items, generally dated to the sixteenth-seventeenth century, have also been discovered in Lipova<sup>12</sup>, Pecica<sup>13</sup>, Gyula<sup>14</sup>, Oradea<sup>15</sup>, and Timișoara<sup>16</sup>. Despite the fact that this type of stove tiles was widely distributed during the period of the Ottoman occupation, mainly in the rural area of the Large Hungarian Plain, specialists in the field were able to determine that it started to be produced previous to this period<sup>17</sup>.

A single fragmentarily preserved item attests the introduction of the Haban products in the region of Banat. The white glaze of the background and the rest of the specific colors employed (cobalt blue, antimony yellow), render the attribution of this item to Haban masters<sup>18</sup>. On the basis of the Renaissance-style floral decoration, placed in a wallpaper-type composition, the item can be dated to the seventeenth century, a period when this type of tiles reached a peak in popularity<sup>19</sup>. One does not know if the stove that once included this item, singular to the present state of research, has been commissioned during the period when the fortification was in the hand of the Turks (until 1688) or

<sup>12</sup> Similar stove tiles that can be dated to the same period have been recovered by chance during town planning works in the center of the city of Lipova, at the Economic High School and on Miron Costin Street. The entire material is currently under research, to be published. We thank Mr. Dan Demșea for the information he has kindly provided.

<sup>13</sup> Hurezan, Szatmári 1998, 276–280; Mărginean 2007, 145.

<sup>14</sup> Fodor *et al.* 2002, 109–110, kat. 202, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210, 212.

<sup>15</sup> Rusu *et al.* 2002, 58, 129–130, Marcu 2004, Pl. 104, 59–62.

<sup>16</sup> Unpublished items, discoveries from the center of Timișoara and the Huniade Castle, in layers than can be dated during the period of the Turkish occupation.

<sup>17</sup> Sabján 2002, 70–71.

<sup>18</sup> *Magyar Néprajzi Lexikon...*1979, vol. II, s.v. *habán kerámia*. Pottery workshops of the Haban masters functioned in Sárospatak, Vințu de Jos, Vurpăr, and Micești, see Guricza 1992, 39–40; Marcu 2004, 45–48.

<sup>19</sup> Bunta 1971, 225–226.

previously, between the two Ottoman conquests, or even after the latter abandoned the fortification. Written records mentioning Haban products indicate the fact they were much more expensive than the local products and mainly covered the demands of the prince of Transylvania and of the more important nobles<sup>20</sup>.

The discovered stove tile fragments are not the only evidence of the heating systems used in the rooms of Şoimoş fortification. In the elevation of the still preserved walls one can note traces of the heating systems<sup>21</sup>. Thus, in the body of the northern palace, in the northern stone walls of the second room located, most probably, on the first floor of the palace, one still notes the chimneys, made of brick, one circular and the other rectangular (Pl. 7).

The knights' hall, in the southern wing of the fortification, must have been heated as well. Researches performed in this room have revealed stove tile fragments dated to the fifteenth-sixteenth century (Pl. 6).

A stone niche has been preserved in the third room eastwards, that can be interpreted as the box of a possible fire place<sup>22</sup>.

The fortification's kitchen functioned in the north-western corner. Fortunately, the sketches made by Czigler Győző and his students in 1892, when the ruins of an oven were still visible, have been preserved (Pl. 6, spot 1 on the map)<sup>23</sup>. The oven had a vault that extended into a chimney, octagonal in section, with the outer diameter of ca. 2.40 m, and the inner diameter of 1.30 m. In the end, it had small orifices on each side (Pl. 5/1–2).

All the data collected in the present study are insufficient by far for a reconstruction of the heating systems used inside the fortification during the centuries. The disparate discoveries, recovered from the archaeological layers in a restricted area only allow us to record this category of medieval or Turkish-era material culture, while wider future researches will aim at bringing due completions under this regard as well. One can only imagine those heating systems, some probably true sculptural compositions, that once furnished the rooms of the fortification especially during the fourteenth and the fifteenth century and were subsequently changed according to the fashion of more recent eras. The items presented above were used during the late period of use of the fortification (during the sixteenth-seventeenth century) and reflect the modest state of those who owned them and the troubled character of those times. The situation is similar to that of other discoveries, either in cities (Lipova), simple settlements (Felnac, Arad), or old noble residences (Chelmac, Felnac, Arad – Ceala, Nădlac etc.), inside which the local material culture was adopted by the conquerors and the population they brought along. In the case of tile stoves, one can easily note the fact that the Turks adopted the local fashion in all Balkan areas they occupied, as far as the western parts of the Carpathian Basin. They have naturally added an infusion of new elements of material culture, including in the field of the heating systems. In the present case, only the item of presumed Haban origin betrays the more refined taste of one of the temporary owners of the fortification during the interval mentioned above.

## **Acknowledgments**

This work was possible with the financial support of the European Social Fund, Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007 – 2013, Priority no.1 “Education and training in support for growth and development of the knowledge society”, Key Area of Intervention 1.5 “Doctoral and post-doctoral research support” Title: “MINERVA – Cooperation for elite career in PhD and post-doctoral research”, ID POSDRU 159/1.5/S/137832 (Florin Mărginean).

### **Zsuzsanna Kopeczny**

Museum of Banat Timișoara  
Timișoara, ROU  
zsuzsakopieczny@gmail.com

### **Florin Mărginean**

Museum of Arad  
Arad, ROU  
finnlands@yahoo.com

<sup>20</sup> Bunta 1971.

<sup>21</sup> Rusu 1999, 93.

<sup>22</sup> Rusu 1999, 93.

<sup>23</sup> I. Feld's annex to A. A. Rusu's study of 2000, 587, fig. 8.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anghel 1972 G. Anghel, *Cetățile medievale din Transilvania*. București 1972.
- Aradul – permanentă...1978 *Aradul – permanentă în istoria patriei*. Arad 1978.
- Bunta 1971 Bunta M., *Az erdélyi habán kerámia*. Budapest 1971.
- Çelebi 1967 E. Çelebi, *Călători străini prin țările române*, vol. VI, part II, cared by Mustafa ali Mehmet. București 1976, 311–744.
- Entz 1996 G. Entz, *Erdély építészete a 14–16. században*. Cluj 1996.
- Fodor et al. 2002 L. Fodor, P. Havassy, A. Kiss, E. Kovács, A. Mester, Z. Polgár, T. Pusztai, I. Szatmári, G. V. Székely, G. Tomka, K. Vályi, *Katalógus. Békés megyei kályhatartozékok*. In: P. Havassy (Ed.), *Gerencserek, Kályhások, tűzvigyázók. Feudáliskori kályhacsempék az Alföldről és peremvidékéről*. Gyulai katalógusok 11. Gyula 2002, 73–120.
- Gerő 1955 L. Gerő, *Magyarországi várépítészet*. Budapest 1955.
- Greffner 1984 O. Greffner, *Cetatea Șoimoș*. Berlin 1984.
- Gyuricza 1992 A. Gyuricza, *Reneszánsz kályhacsempék Északkelet -Magyarországról*. Miskolc 1992.
- Hurezan, Szatmári 1998 G. P. Hurezan, I. Szatmári, *Az Aradi múzeum késő középkori kályhacsempé és kályhaszem- gyűjteménye*. MFMÉ – StudArch IV, 1998, 275–296.
- Lanevschi 1977 G. Lanevschi, *Repertoriul cetăților medievale din județul Arad*. Ziridava VIII, 557–565.
- Lanevschi 1979 G. Lanevschi, *Cetatea Șoimoș, studiu de arhitectură*. Ziridava XI, 1979, 811–816.
- Magyar Néprajzi Lexikon ...* 1979 *Magyar Néprajzi Lexikon* (ed. Ortutay Gyula), vol. II. Budapest 1979.
- Marcu 2004 D. Marcu-Istrate, *Cahle din Transilvania și Banat de la începuturi până la 1700*. Cluj-Napoca 2004.
- Márki 1892 S. Márki, *Aradvármegye és Arad Szabad Királyi város története*. Arad I, 1892.
- Karczag, Szabó 2010 A. Karczag, T. Szabó, *Erdély, Partium és a Bánság erődített helyei. Várak, várkastélyok, templomvárak, barlangvárak, sáncok és erődítmének a honfoglalástól a 19. század végéig*, Budapest 2010.
- Mărginean 2007 F. Mărginean, *Cahle medievale târzii din colecția muzeului Arad*. AnB (SN) XV, 2007, 143–154.
- Rusu – Hurezan 1999 A. A. Rusu, G. P. Hurezan, *Cetăți medievale din județul Arad*. Arad 1999.
- Rusu 2000 A. A. Rusu, *Arad és Temes megye középkori erődítményei*. In: T. Kollár (Ed.), *A középkori Dél-Alföld és Szer*. I. Szeged 2000, 559–584.
- Rusu et al. 2002 A. A. Rusu, D. Marta, R. Lupescu, Z. Simon, A. Fülöp, O. Mureșan, L. Bejenaru, M. Benea, A. M. Velter, E. Oberländer-Tárnoveanu, *Cetatea Oradea. Monografie arheologică, I Zona palatului episcopal*. Oradea 2002.
- Rusu 2005 A. A. Rusu, *Castelarea carpatică*. Cluj-Napoca 2005.
- Sabján 2002 T. Sabján, *Bögrés szemeskályhák az Alföldön*. In: Gerencserek, kályhások, tűzvigyázók. Feudáliskori kályhacsempék az Alföldről és peremvidékéről. Gyulai katalógusok 11. Gyula 2002, 57–72.
- Țeicu, Mărginean 2008 D. Țeicu, F. Mărginean, *Despre localizarea abației Eperjes la Chelmac*. In: D. Țeicu, I. Candea (Eds.), *Români în Europa medievală (între Orientul bizantin și Occidentul latin)*. Studii în onoarea Profesorului Victor Spinei. Brăila 2008, 243–270.
- Vătășianu 1959 V. Vătășianu, *Istoria artei feudale în țările române*. București 1959.



1



2

Plate 1. 1. Location of the ruins of the Şoimoş fortification according to the first Habsburg military survey (1763–1787, taken from <http://mapire.staatsarchiv.at>); 2. Aerial photograph (2004).

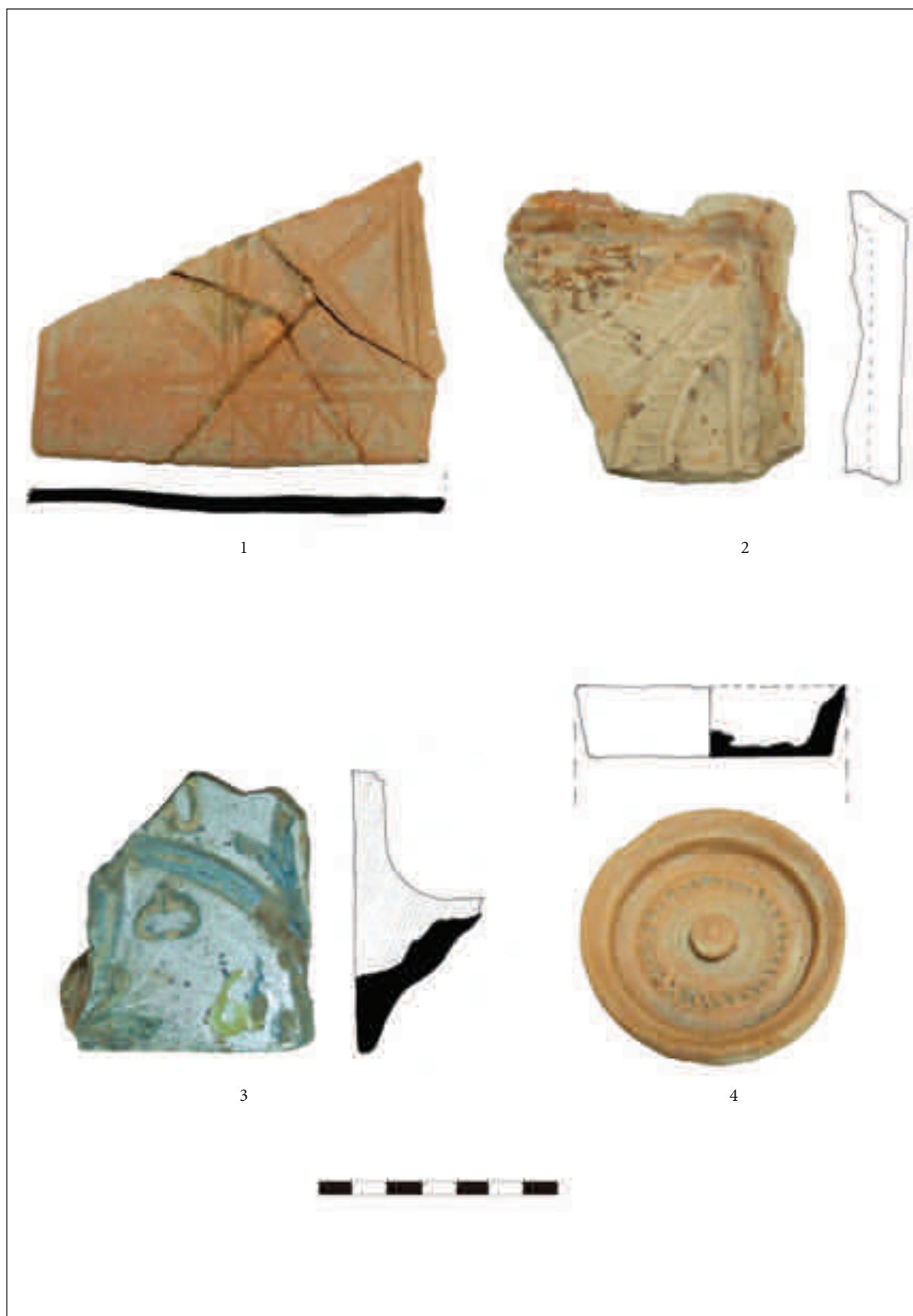


Plate 2. 1. Panel stove tile with geometric decoration; 2. Panel stove tile with frame; 3. Haban panel stove tile; 4. Disk-shaped stove tile.

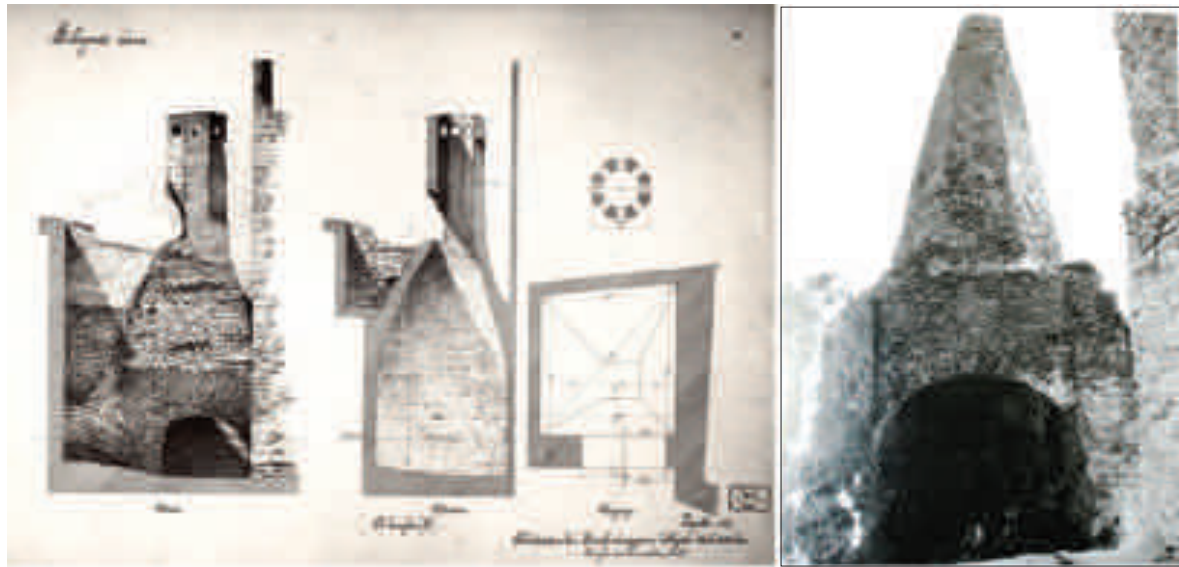


Plate 3. 1. Pot tile with rectangular opening; 2. Pot tile with circular opening; 3. Crown stove tile.



Plate 4. Pot/beaker-shaped stove tile from the Turkish period.





1



2

Plate 5. 1. The kitchen of the Şoimoş fortification, sketches by Czigler Győző (taken from Feld 2000) and photograph; 2. Photograph image with the present-day ruins.

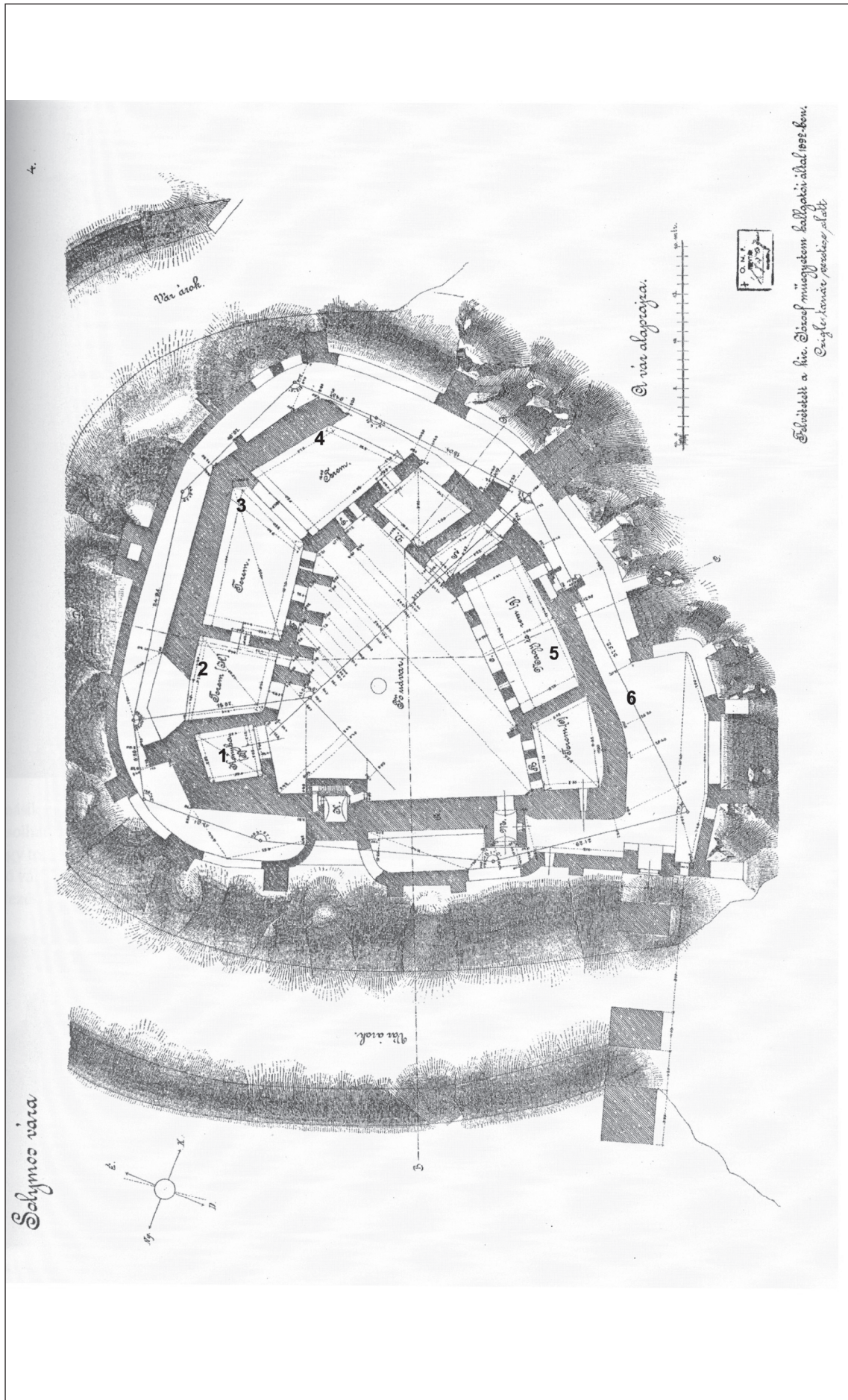


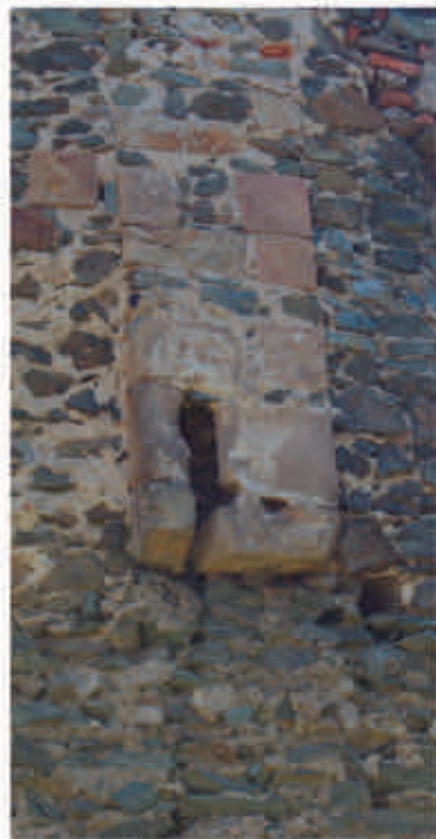
Plate 6. Ground plan of Şoimoş fortification, made by Czigler Győző (taken from Feld 2000): 1. The kitchen; 2–3. The chimneys in the rooms of the northern palace; 4. The fire place on the north-eastern side of the palace; 5. “The knights’ hall” researched in 1966; 6. Part of the northern precinct researched in 1967.



1



2



3

Plate 7. 1–2. The chimneys on the northern side of the palace; 3. Firebox of the fire place on the north-eastern side of the palace.



# 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	<i>Soproni Szemle kulturtörténeti folyóirat</i> . Sopron.
StudCom	<i>Studia Comitatus</i> . Tanulmányok Pest megye múzeumaiból. Szentendre.
ŠtudZvesti	<i>Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie 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> .