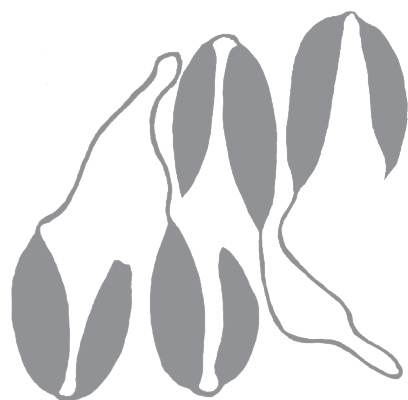


ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

35

2021

MUSEUM ARAD



ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

35
2021

Editura MEGA
Cluj-Napoca
2021

MUSEUM ARAD

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-chief: Victor Sava, Florin Mărginean.

Editorial Assistants: Norbert Kapcsos, Ioan Cristian Cireap.

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Vitalie Bârcă (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Adina Boroneanț ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)

Marin Cărciumaru (Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania)

Sorin Cociș (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Dragoș Diaconescu (The National Museum of Banat, Timișoara, Romania)

Daria Loznjak Dizdar (Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia)

Florin Drașovean (Romanian Academy, Timișoara branch, Timișoara, Romania)

Alin Frînculeasa (Prahova County Museum of History and Archaeology, Ploiești, Romania)

Erwin Gáll ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)

Florin Gogâltan (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Adrian Ioniță ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)

Hrvoje Kalafatić (Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia)

Aleksandar Kapuran (Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade, Serbia)

Rüdiger Krause (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Germany)

Tobias Kienlin (Universität zu Köln, Germany)

Valéria Kulcsár (University of Szeged, Hungary)

Sabin Adrian Luca (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)

Barry Molloy (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Sorin Nemeti (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

John O'Shea (University of Michigan, USA)

Karl Zeno Pinter (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)

Ioan Stanciu (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Imre Szatmári (Munkácsy Mihály Museum, Békéscsaba, Hungary)

Miklos Takács (Institute of Archaeology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary)

Ioan Marian Țipilic (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)

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 Mărginean, Victor Sava

ISSN 2392-8786



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

Contents

Petru Ciocani	
Early Neolithic inter-settlement pattern in the northwestern corner of the Banat.....	7
Astrid Vicas	
Seeking Opportunity: Mobility and Transmission of Innovation in the Chalcolithic.....	23
Alin Frînculeasa	
The Yamnaya mounds and the local cultural traditions of the first half of the 3rd millennium in Muntenia. The archaeological excavations of Moara Vlăsiei (Ilfov County).....	49
Mihai Remus Feraru	
The cult of goddess Hekate in Miletus and the Milesian colonies	107
Ioan Stanciu	
Archaeological evidence on land farming in the Someş river Plain – north-western Romania (1 st century BC?).....	127
Georgeta El Susi	
Animal management in the Latène settlement (2 nd century BC – 1 st century AD) at Săvârşin, Arad County.....	139
Sorin Cociş	
A new stamped <i>mortarium</i> from Napoca.....	153
Andrei-Cătălin Discă	
Roman Sites and Discoveries Around Potaissa (V). New Data and Clarifications Regarding the Cheia Settlement and the Stone Quarries of Roman Dacia	159
Vitalie Bârcă	
Roman bronze casseroles in the Sarmatae graves from the area between the Don and the Lower Danube..	179
Dorel Micle, Remus Dincă, Octavian Cristian Rogozea, Sergiu Gabriel Enache	
Preliminary report on the rescue archaeological excavations in Dudeştii Vechi – 54.....	225
Florin Mărginean, Erwin Gáll	
Traces of an Early Avar Period Settlement. The Archaeological Findings from Pecica – Rovine / Căprăvanul Mic (Arad County).....	263
Luminiţa Andreica-Szilagy	
Anthropological analysis of the skeletons discovered at Pecica “Rovine” (Arad County). Identification of certain occupational stress markers specific to horseback riding practice.....	273
Dan Băcuet-Crişan	
On the early medieval fast wheel-thrown pottery (of late ancient tradition) (<i>Lazuri-Nuşfalău type finds</i>) from north-western Romania. Relative and absolute chronological landmarks.....	283
Andrea Demjén	
Archaeological research of the Roman-Catholic church from Joseni (Harghita County).....	299
Dan Băcuet-Crişan, Horea Pop, Timea Keresztes	
The Kaolin Clay Medieval Pottery of <i>Măgura Hill</i> Moigrad (Sălaj County). A Few Notes on Finds of the Type from Transylvania and the Banat.....	321

Zoltán Rózsa, Viktória P. Horváth, György Kerekes, Rajmund Péter Zsikai	
At the Intersection of Border Areas. Traces of an Inn of the 17 th and 18 th centuries on the Border of Today's Kaszaper and Végegyháza (Békés County, Hungary).....	335
Bogdan Ciupercă, Andrei-Cătălin Dîscă, Tudor Hila, Andrei Măgureanu	
The manufacture of lime on the Budureasca Valley (Prahova County) by late medieval and early modern period.....	357
Cristian Floca, Florin Gogăltan, Alexandru Hegyi, Patrick Chiroiu, Sorin Forțiu	
Using the water power in preindustrial Banat. A historical archaeology study on the Lower Timiș River..	371

REVIEWS

Florin Drașovean, Wolfram Schier (editors), in collaboration with Alex Bayliss, helmut Becker, Barbara Dammers, Bisserka Gaydarska, Christoph Menzler, Silviene Scharl, Stefan Suhrbier, Petru Urdea, Alasdait Whittle, Uivar "Gomilă". <i>A Prehistoric Settlement in the Romanian Banat Vol. I. Site, Architecture, Stratigraphy and Dating. Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa 32.</i> Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Rahden/Westf. Leidorf 2020, (ISBN 978-3-8646-687-7), 585 pages (Victor Sava).....	419
Valeriu Sîrbu, Aurora Pețan (editors), <i>Temples and Cult Places from the Second Iron Age in Europe</i> (Proceedings of the 2nd International Colloquium "Iron Age Sanctuaries and Cult Places at the Thracians and their Neighbours", Alun, Romania, 7th–9th May 2019, Dacica press, Alun 2020 (ISBN 978-606-8538-02-0), 352 pages (Ioan Cristian Cireap).....	421
Radu Harhoiu, Nikolaus Boroffka, Rodica Boroffka, Erwin Gáll, Adrian Ioniță, Daniel Spănu, <i>Schäßburg – Weinberg (Sighișoara – Dealul Viilor) II Archäologische Grabungen bei der Fundstelle „Gräberfeld / Necropolă</i> , Cetatea de Scaun verlag, Târgoviște 2020 (ISBN 978-606-537-465-2), 577 Seiten, 75 Tafeln (Bianca Profiran).....	423
Abbreviations.....	425

Preliminary report on the rescue archaeological excavations in Dudeștii Vechi – 54*

Dorel Micle, Remus Dincă, Octavian Cristian Rogozea,
Sergiu Gabriel Enache

Abstract: The archaeological research conducted during the winter of 2020 was determined by the construction of platforms for the extraction of oil and natural gas. Three areas were excavated, with a total surface of 495 m². The discovered features may be ascribed to the 4th and 11th–12th century. From the total of 3rd – 4th century features, 11 are burials (inhumations in simple rectangular gravepits or within circular ditches that surround them). We also connected to magical-funerary aspects a rectangular feature overlapped by a grave surrounded by a circular ditch, where two small dogs were buried. The rest of the 3rd – 4th century features may be interpreted as domestic waste pits. The medieval features belong entirely to the household sphere, three houses and several waste pits being discovered.

Keywords: western Romania; Sarmatian; burial; cemetery; Middle Ages.

The site we investigated¹ between 23.11.2020 and 04.03.2021 lies within the administrative border of the Dudeștii Vechi commune², Timiș County, more precisely, it is located 4.6 km NE of the Orthodox church of Vălcani, at 2.9 km SW of the Catholic church of Dudeștii Vechi, 8 km NW of the Roman Catholic church of Teremia Mică and 130 m west of the Vălcani – Dudeștii Vechi road (59F). (Fig. 1; Pl. I/1–2).

In the vicinity are known to date, based on field research or systematic excavations, 14 archaeological points of interest with gray pottery (3 sites within the border of Vălcani commune³ and 11 sites within the border of the Dudeștii Vechi commune⁴) (Fig. 2).

Assemblages of medieval materials near the area of our research, merge in the vicinity of three archaeological points of interest⁵, to the west and south – west (Fig. 3).

The site was discovered by Francisc Mircirov and Gheorghe Drăgoi. Other field researches were carried out by O. C. Rogozea, F. Mircirov and Gh. Drăgoi in 20.10.2016. during the rescue archaeological excavations performed in the site of Dudeștii Vechi–25 / *Mihoc* / *Cociohatul Mic Ferma 3*, the GPS coordinates of the sites known in the Beba Veche-Dudeștii Vechi-Vălcani area were registered or new sites were identified⁶.

The construction of an oil extraction platform led to the first intrusive archaeological research, more specifically in the autumn of 2020, Dorel Micle excavated in the project perimeter 16 diagnostic trenches with a length of eight meters and a width of 1.2 m. The rescue archaeological excavations were initiated subsequent to the intrusive diagnosis, and three areas were excavated, totalling 495 m².

* English translation: Gabriela Safta.

¹ Daniel Hex, whom we would like to thank here as well, also took part in the rescue archaeological excavation. Our thanks also go to our colleague Bogdan Muscalu, who supported us during all draft stages of this text.

² Land Registry 403216.

³ Vălcani-1 (46° 0'48.00"N 20°26'38.39"E); Vălcani-2 (46° 0'49.49"N, 20°26'23.83"E, see: Muscalu 2015, 47–71.); Vălcani-3 (46° 0'48.00"N 20°26'38.39"E).

⁴ Dudeștii Vechi-15/*Movila lui Dragomir*- 46° 1'19.70"N 20°28'22.88"E (see: Luca 2006, 100. with the related bibliography); Dudeștii Vechi-36, 37, 51, 52 (see: Micle, Rogozea 2017, 490–494.); Dudeștii Vechi-18 (46° 0'25.88"N 20°28'54.58"E); Dudeștii Vechi-19 (46° 0'51.54"N 20°28'19.40"E); Dudeștii Vechi-20 (46° 0'51.92"N 20°28'40.30"E); Dudeștii Vechi-53 (46°1'8.46"N 20°27'33.75"E); Dudeștii Vechi-63 (46°0'50.03"N 20°27'37.60"E).

⁵ Dudeștii Vechi-54/a (46° 1'7.86"N 20°27'2.54"E); Dudeștii Vechi-54/b (46° 1'7.36"N 20°27'8.53"E); Dudeștii Vechi-54/c (46° 1'20.70"N 20°26'52.79"E).

⁶ See: Rogozea, Rogozea 2016, 152–158; Craiovan, Rogozea 2016, 106–107; Micle, Rogozea 2017, 488–494; Rogozea *et al.* 2018, 266–269; Ciubotaru *et al.* 2020, 45–46.

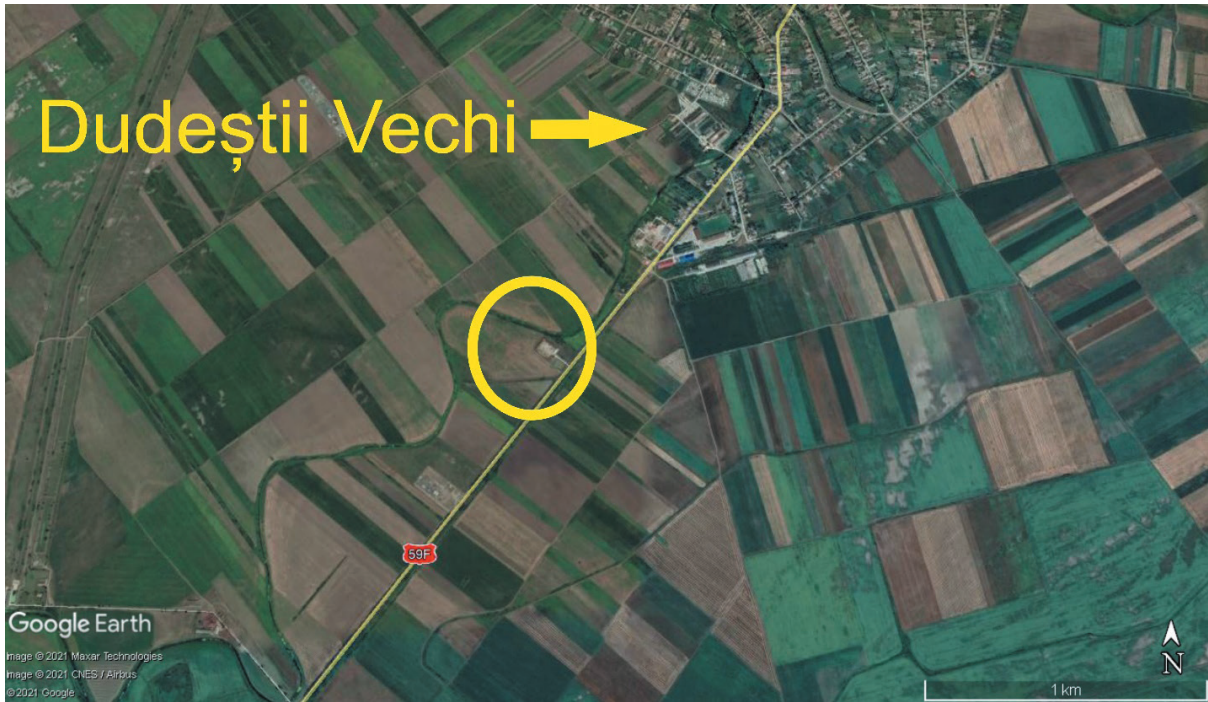


Fig. 1. Location of the Dudeștii Vechi – 54 site on satellite image (©Google Earth).



Fig. 2. The archaeological points with medieval materials in the proximity of the researched area (©Google Earth).

Area 1 (Pl. 3)

The area was oriented NW-SE. In size terms, it was 27 m long and 10 m wide. The maximum depth reached was of -0.5 m at the north-west end and -1 m at the south-east end. Six archaeological features were identified.

Feature 1 (Pl. 6/1)

Functionality: drainage ditch?

Sizes (outlined): length: 3.1 m; width: 0.59 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.5$ m.

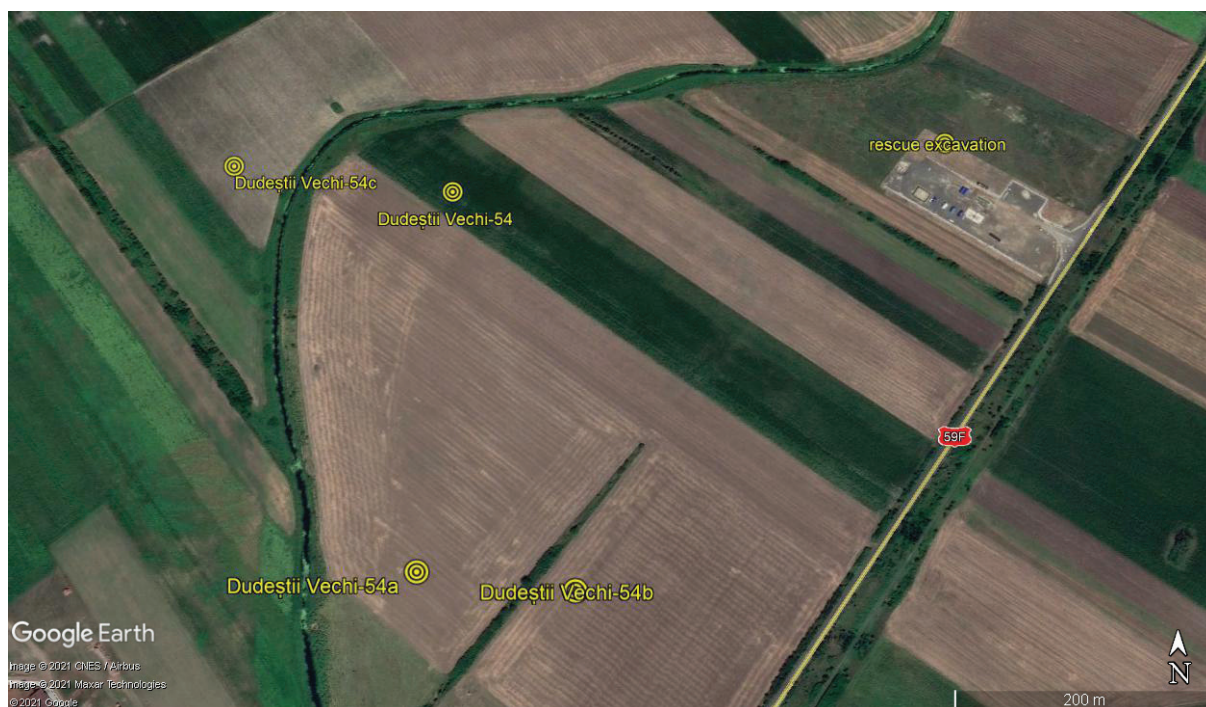


Fig. 3. Archaeological points with 3rd – 4th century materials in the proximity of the researched area (©Google Earth).

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: cuts (overlaps) feature 2 (ditch) and feature 4 (waste pit).

Archaeological material: a fragment of iron wire was discovered in the ditch filling.

Dating: -

Notes: in the profile it could be observed that the ditch starts just below the farming layer.

Feature 2 (Pl. 6/1, 2)

Functionality: circular ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 3.8 m; width in the upper part (by its mouth): 2.7 m; width of the lower part (by its bottom): 0.5 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.7$ m; measured interior diameter: 8.5–9 m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 1, cut by Feature 6.

Archaeological material: in the filling was discovered a gray pottery fragment degreased with fine sand, wheel-thrown, and a brick fragment with chaff in the paste, 3.5 cm thick.

Dating: 3rd – 4th century AD

Notes: profile in “pyramid trunk” shape; enters the north-east profile.

Feature 3 (Pl. 6/3)

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 2.6 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.4$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 4.

Archaeological material: two bone flakes; a base fragment of a pot degreased with sand, a pot wall fragment degreased with sand and crushed shards.

Dating: 3rd – 4th century AD

Notes: on the pit bottom there is a layer of burnt earth, 2–3 cm thick.

Feature 4 (Pl. 6/1, 3)

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 2.2 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.5$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 3.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 3rd – 4th century AD

Notes: -

Feature 5 (Pl. 6/4)

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.44$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: ovicaprine bones?⁷.

Dating: -

Notes: enters the north-east and north-west profiles.

Feature 6 (Pl. 6/2)

Functionality: waste pit?

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1.2 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.2$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 2.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: enters the north-east profile.

Feature 7 (Pl. 6/1, 5)

Functionality: drainage ditch?

Sizes (outlined): length: 7 m; width: 2.7 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.75$ m.

Shape: irregular

Filling: black clayish soil.

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: oriented SW-NE.

Area 2 (Pl. 4)

The area was oriented NW-SE. In size terms, it was 27 m long and 10 m wide. The maximum reached depth was 0.9–1 m. 30 archaeological features were identified:

Feature 1 (Pl. 8/1)

Functionality: house?

Sizes (outlined): width: 2.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.22$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 11th – 12th century?

Notes: enters the south-west and south-east profile.

Feature 2 (Pl. 8/5; Pl. 9/6)

Functionality: pit.

Sizes (outlined): length: 4.36 m; width: 0.9 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.24$ m.

Shape: rectangular with rounded corners.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 3 (grave).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 3

Functionality: inhumation

Description: inhumation grave, with the deceased placed on his back, head towards the south and hands stretched at the side of the body (Pl. 8/5; Pl. 9/6). A small pot made of coarse fabric was discovered between the feet. Next to the left femur (stuck to it) there was discovered a biconical spindle whorl. A bronze brooch and bead clustering were deposited in the area of the left clavicle and neck vertebrae. Beads also clustered at the base of the left tibia (Pl. 16/8–35). An oxidized coin was found near the right collarbone. A fragmented copper bracelet (three fragments), circular, was identified on the left forearm. The bracelet green oxide also transferred to the forearm bones. Five limestone beads were found on the left side of the chest, arranged one below the other. Above the right collarbone, near the neck vertebrae, a very poorly preserved limestone bead was also discovered. Another bead was identified midway the left forearm, at approx. 1.5 cm from it, on the interior (on the chest). Under

⁷ The species was determined by Cristian Oprean. We would like to thank him here too.

the right elbow, approximately midway the forearm, on the interior (on the chest) another limestone bead was found. The skeleton is relatively well preserved, except for the skull of which only the mandible and a few bones from the cranial box survived. (Pl.10/1–2).

Sizes (outlined): length: 3.8 m; width: 1 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.55$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 2.

Archaeological material:

1. Pot with an everted rim, handmade of a coarse fabric degreased with crushed shards. Both surfaces are light brown. Pot sizes are as follows: rim diameter 6 cm; base diameter 4.9 cm; height 9.2 cm; wall thickness 0.7 cm (Pl. 10/6);
2. Biconical spindle whorl, modelled of a fine fabric, degreased with fine sand, with smooth surfaces. The spindle whorl weighs 34.8 grams, is 3 cm high, has a maximum diameter of 4.8 cm and a 1.2 cm diameter of the hole (Pl. 10/3);
3. Bronze brooch, cross-bow type (Pl. 10/4);
4. Clustering of 32 beads (in the left collarbone and neck vertebrae area) (Tab. 1).
5. Clustering composed of 925 intact beads and 134 various fragments (by the base of the left tibia) (Tab. 2).
6. Silver coin, very poorly preserved, illegible, with a diameter of 1.6 cm and a weight of 1.2 grams (Pl. 10/5);
7. Bronze bracelet with a diameter of 6 cm, circular in section (diameter of 0.3 cm) (Pl. 10/7);
8. Fragment of limestone bead, circular in section (diameter of 1 cm), 2 cm long, hole diameter of 0.6 cm (Pl. 16/1);
9. Limestone bead, circular in section (diameter 1.5 cm), 2.5 cm long, hole diameter of 0.5 cm (Pl. 16/2);
10. Limestone bead, circular in section (extremity diameter 0.9 cm, max. diameter 1 cm), 2 cm long, hole diameter 0.6 cm (Pl. 16/3);
11. Limestone bead, pentagonal in section (with a side of approx. 1 cm), 2.5 cm long, hole diameter of 0.6 cm (Pl. 16/4);
12. Limestone bead, well preserved, 2 cm long, hole diameter of 0.6 cm, max. diameter of 1.5 cm, extremity diameter of 1.3 cm (Pl. 16/5);
13. Limestone bead, circular in section (1.1 cm in diameter), 0.6 cm long, hole diameter of 0.6 cm (Pl. 16/6);
14. Limestone bead (poorly preserved), circular in section (1 cm in diameter), 1.9 cm long, hole diameter of 0.7 cm (Pl. 16/7);

Dating: 4th century AD

Notes: -

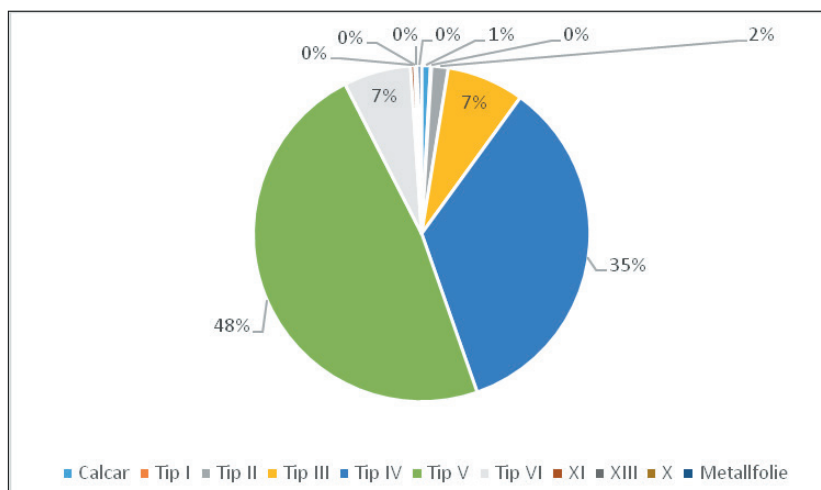


Fig. 4. The share of bead types in Feature 3/grave.

Table 1. Bead types from feature 3 (grave), by the left collarbone and neck vertebrae area.

Crt. no.	Bead type	Description	No.	Notes
1	Benea I	Flat, circular, dull blue	1	beads of the type were discovered in workshop I of Tibiscum, in the inhabitancy level contemporary with the reign of Marcus Aurelius*

Crt. no.	Benea type	Description	No.	Notes
2	Benea V	dark blue, dull	1	
3	Benea V	carmine-pink, opaque	1	
4	Benea V	white, opaque, double (glued together)	2	
5	Benea V	blue, translucent	1	
6	Benea V	dark blue, dull	7	
7	Benea V	dark brown, porous	1	2 fragments, friable
8	Benea V	pinkish-beige, porous	1	half bead
9	Metallfolie Perlen	triple (3 glued spheres)	3	
10	Metallfolie Perlen	double (2 glued spheres)	1	
11	Metallfolie Perlen	individual spheres	5	
12		white, tubular, in limestone, diam.	1	
13	Karneol Perlen	brownish-red, translucent	8	

* Benea 2011, 238.

Table 2. Bead types from feature 3 (grave), by the base of the left tibia.

Crt. no.	Benea type	Description	No.	Notes
1	Benea II	beige, dull	1	
2	Benea II	slightly greenish-white, dull	7	
3	Benea II	green, dull	1	
4	Benea II	white, dull	6	
5	Benea III	greenish, opaque	59	Some beads preserve a whitish film in some areas
6	Benea III	beige, porous	11	
7	Benea IV	blue, translucent	35	56 fragments
8	Benea IV	green, translucent	11	5 fragments
9	Benea IV	white, dull	50	34 fragments
10	Benea IV	green, dull	159	19 fragments
11	Benea IV	carmine-red, dull	71	
12	Benea V	white, dull, double	3	
13	Benea V	blue, dull, double	1	
14	Benea V	silvery, triple	1	
15	Benea V	green, dull, spherical	79	some beads preserve a whitish patch in certain areas
16	Benea V	green, dull, slightly flat	65	some beads preserve a whitish patch in certain areas
17	Benea V	white, porous	61	60 fragments
18	Benea V	white, dull	100	possibly of the type glued together
19	Benea V	beige, porous	12	
20	Benea V	light red	9	some beads preserve a whitish patch in certain areas
21	Benea V	light-brown, slightly flat	19	
22	Benea V	beige-orange, dull	6	
23	Benea V	greenish, with read patches	34	some beads preserve a whitish patch in certain areas
24	Benea V	orange, porous	12	
25	Benea V	greenish-beige, porous	10	
26	Benea V	orange	2	
27	Benea V	greenish, porous	4	
28	Benea V	blue, translucent	18	
29	Benea VI	carmine-red	59	some beads preserve a whitish patch in certain areas
30	Benea VI	white, dull	1	

Crt. no.	Bead type	Description	No.	Notes
31	Benea VI	blue, dull	1	
32	Benea VII		3	
33	Benea XI		4	
34	Benea XIII		1	
35	Benea XV		1	
36	Karneol Perlen		11	

Feature 4 (Pl. 7/1)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 22.22 m; width: 1.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.6$ m.

Shape: irregular

Intrusions: cuts Feature 15 and Feature 25.

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: oriented NE-SW.

Feature 5 (Pl. 7/3)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 11 m; width: 0.36 m; ∇_{\max} (measured from beneath the farming layer) = 0.7 m.

Shape: rectangular

Intrusions: cuts Feature 4 and Feature 17.

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: on the SW profiles it may be noted that the ditch starts from -0.35-0.4 m (just below the farming layer), oriented NEE-SWW (parallel to Feature 5a), "U"-shaped profile.

Feature 5a (Pl. 7/3)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 11 m; width: 0.36 m; ∇_{\max} (measured from beneath the farming layer) = 0.9 m.

Shape: rectangular

Intrusions: cuts Feature 4 and Feature 17.

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: on the SW profiles it may be noted that the ditch starts from -0.35-0.4 m (just below the farming layer), oriented NEE-SWW (parallel to Feature 5), profile shaped as a "pyramid trunk"

Feature 6

Functionality: inhumation

Description: inhumation grave, with the deceased placed on the back, head towards SW and hands at the side of the body. The skeleton is quite poorly preserved, bones being brittle. The skull (strongly fragmented), hand bones (except the palms), leg bones (except the feet), pelvis and vertebrae fragments survive (Pl. 11/1-2). The grave goods of the deceased consist of a pot placed at the base of the left tibia, an iron knife set near the left femur, parallel to it, on the exterior, a silver coin discovered between the spine and the left hand (approximately at elbow level), an iron brooch discovered on the chest, between the humerus and the spine, and eight iron clamps. The teeth of the deceased show signs of severe abrasion⁸ (Pl. 18/4-6)

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.9 m; width: 0.8 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.5$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material:

1. Ovoid jar with everted rim discovered in the left leg area, handmade, modelled of coarse fabric and degreased with crushed shards. The exterior surface is orange, with black spot (in the upper part). The pot is 10 cm high, 0.8 cm thick, it has a base diameter of 6.5 cm and a rim diameter of 9.5 cm (Pl. 11/3);
2. Coin (subaerate denarius) made of silver, with a diameter of 1.7 cm and a weight of 2.8 grams. Coin of Marcus Aurelius, issued between AD 172-174⁹ (Pl. 11/6);
3. Iron knife, with a maximum length of 16 cm (blade length 12 cm), a maximum width of 2.2 cm and a maximum thickness of 0.2 cm. Discovered near the left femur, parallel to it (Pl. 11/4).

⁸ Determination kindly made by dr. Laura Beschiu.

⁹ Coin determination made by Dr. Cosmin Matei, whom we express our thanks.

4. Iron brooch (Pl. 11/5).

5. Iron clamps. The pieces are strongly oxidized and fragmented. They seem to have been made by folding metal sheets, their central part (core) being empty (Pl. 11/7).

6. Iron clamp (2 fragments), found slightly above the skull, west of it, 0.4 cm thick, 1 cm wide, surviving length of 8.7 cm (Pl. 11/8);

7. Iron brace (8 fragments), 0.4 m thick, with a maximum width of 1.5 cm, a minimum width of 0.4 cm. Was discovered to the left of the jaw;

8. Iron clamp (2 fragments), with a maximum thickness of 0.5 m, a minimum thickness of 0.4 m, a maximum width of 1 cm, a minimum width of 0.9 cm and a surviving length of 14 cm. Discovered on the left side of the chest, between the spine and the humerus (Pl. 11/10);

9. Iron clamp (5 fragments), with a maximum width of 2 cm, a minimum width of 1 cm, thickness of 0.5 cm and a surviving length of approx. 10.4 cm;

10. Iron clamp (3 fragments), with a maximum width of 1.6 cm, a minimum width of 0.7 cm, a thickness width of 0.4 cm and a surviving length of 12.7 cm. Discovered precisely on the left femur, midway;

11. Iron clamp (3 fragments), with a surviving length of approx. 7.2 cm, with a maximum width of 1 cm, a minimum width of 0.6 cm. The thickness is 0.3 cm. Discovered by the base of the left tibia;

12. Iron clamp (1 fragment), with a maximum width of 1.5 cm, a minimum width of 0.7 cm, a thickness of 0.4 cm and a surviving length of 5.8 cm. Discovered on the right side of the pelvis (Pl. 11/9);

13. Iron clamp (2 fragments), with a maximum width of 1.3 cm, a minimum width of 0.9 cm, a thickness of 0.4 cm and a surviving length of approx. 4.4 cm. Discovered on the west side of the left femur;

Dating: 4th century AD

Notes:

Feature 7 (Pl. 6/6)

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1 m; ▼_{max} = 0.5 m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: animal bones.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 8 (Pl. 7/5)

Functionality: circular ditch.

Sizes (outlined): outlined diameter: 3.7 m; width: 0.9 m; ▼_{max} = 0.7 m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: cut by Feature 9 (posthole).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 3rd – 4th century AD

Notes: the ditch starts just below the farming layer, at -0.4 m and enters the NE profile. The ditch likely surrounds an inhumation.

Feature 9 (Pl. 7/2)

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.37 m; ▼_{max} = 0.3 m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 8 (circular ditch).

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 10 (Pl. 7/4)

Functionality: waste pit?

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1.2 m; ▼_{max} = 0.3 m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 11 (Pl. 8/6; Pl. 9/9)

Functionality: pit to re-excavate the feature? Feature 12 (grave).

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.75 m; width: 1 m; ▼_{max} = 0.57 m.

Shape: oval.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 12 (grave).

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 12

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased lies on the back, with head turned towards south (Pl. 14/3–4). Only the femur and left tibia survive from the skeleton. A pot was discovered by the base of the left tibia, on the interior. Near the left tibia and partially beneath it there was also discovered a cluster of beads.

Archaeological material:

1. pot (small cup), wheel-thrown of fine fabric, degreased with fine sand, with grayish-black surface. The pot has a slightly chipped, everted rim and a handle (broken from Antiquity). The pot has the following sizes: height 7.5 cm; rim diameter 5.5 cm; base diameter 3.2 cm; careen diameter 7 cm; wall thickness 0.4-0.5 cm (Pl. 14/ 1).

2. bead clustering (181 intact beads and 42 fragments).

3. Sizes (outlined): length: 1.2 m; width: 0.95 m; ▼_{max} = 0.4 m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 11.

Dating: 4th century AD.

Notes: destroyed in a percentage of 90% by Feature 11.

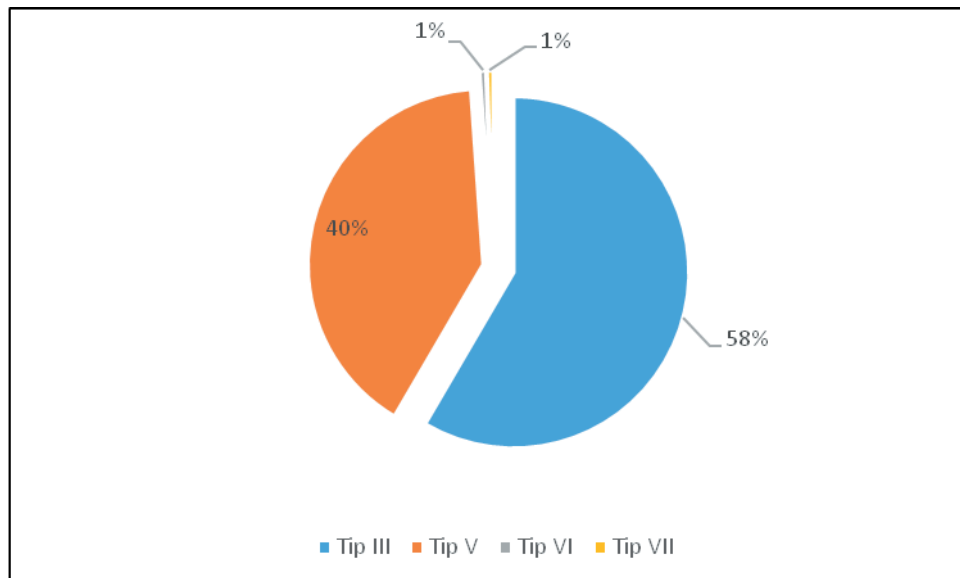


Fig. 5. The share of bead types (Benea 2011) in Feature 11/grave.

Table 3. Bead types from feature 12 (grave), by the base of the left tibia.

No.	Bead type	Description	No.	Observations
1	Benea III	greenish, dull	5	
2	Benea III	white, dull	14	
3	Benea III	greenish, beige	5	
4	Benea III	blue	4	
5	Benea III	carmine	7	
6	Benea III	greenish, beige	25	
7	Benea III	greenish, translucent	44	
8	Benea V	white, dull	21	
9	Benea V	greenish-blue	16	
10	Benea V	light-gray	1	
11	Benea V	greenish-yellow	8	
12	Benea V	greenish, with red, purple	11	
13	Benea V	greenish pink	5	

No.	Bead type	Description	No.	Observations
14	Benea V	white, porous	10	
15	Benea VI	beige	1	
16	Benea VII	white	1	
17	Karneol Perlen	brownish-red, translucent	3	

Feature 13

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased lies on the back, with the head towards south-west. Only a few fragments of parietal bones, rib remains, spine and right femur have survived from the skeleton.

Sizes (outlined): -

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: overlaps Feature 20 (house).

Archaeological material: strongly oxidized iron appears on the left side of the right femur.

Dating: 3rd century AD

Notes: very poorly preserved, brittle bones.

Feature 14

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased lies on the back, head turned to SW, left hand flexed at the elbow and placed on the pelvis, right hand stretched at the side of the body, palm on the pelvis, looking NE. Hand bones (except the phalanges), leg bones (except the fee), skull, pelvis fragments, ribs and vertebrae (poorly preserved) survive from the skeleton. (Pl.12/1-2). A pot was deposited by the feet of the deceased (Pl.12/3).

Archaeological material:

1. handmade pot, made of coarse fabric, degreased with large-grain sand. The pot is very brittle and porous because of poor firing, implicitly very poorly preserved. Because of the poor preservation state, it could not be recovered. Careen diameter of approx. 7 cm.

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.7 m; width: 0.7 m; ▼_{max} = 0.1 m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: -

Dating: 4th century AD

Notes: -

Feature 15 (Pl. 7/8)

Functionality: circular ditch.

Sizes (outlined): interior diameter: 7.6 m; width: 1.5 m; ▼_{max} = 0.9¹⁰ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cut (overlapped) by Feature 4, Feature 5, Feature 5a, Feature 19, Feature 22.

Archaeological material:

1. at the bottom of the ditch, in its northern area, 27 pottery fragments were discovered scattered over an area of approx. 2 m. Of the total pottery fragments, 25 come from one pot, two from another pot. The 25 ceramic fragments are part of a handmade pot, modelled of a coarse fabric, degreased with crushed shards. The pot has smooth, orange surfaces with black spot. Circular alveoli were modelled on the everted rim. The pot has the following sizes: rim diameter 15 cm; base diameter 14 cm; wall thickness 1.6 cm (Pl. 12/4-5). The rest of the pottery fragments are orange, wheel-thrown and the fabric is degreased with crushed shards.

Dating: 3rd – 4th century AD

Notes: enters the south-west profile. On the south-west profile it could be seen that the ditch starts just under the farming layer (at -0.4 m). The ditch is related to Feature 17 (grave).

Feature 16 (Pl. 7/10)

Functionality: posthole?

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.73 m; ▼_{max} = 0.38 m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 17

¹⁰ Depth measured on the SW profile.

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased lies on the back, hands stretched at the side of the body, head towards the SSE, looking NE. Most bones survive from the skeleton, except for the feet and the left palm. (Pl. 13/1–2). Among the grave goods count a pot deposited on the left side of the skull, a spindle whorl on the right side and an iron buckle on the left side of the pelvis. The teeth of the individual are strongly abraded (Pl. 18/3).

Archaeological material:

1. Pot with everted rim, handmade from a coarse fabric degreased with shards, poorly fired (brittle), with orange surfaces with black spot, crudely smoothened. The pot has the following sizes: rim diameter 10 cm; base diameter 10.5 cm; wall thickness 0.6 cm (Pl. 12/3–4).

2. Spindle whorl cut from the wall of a wheel-thrown pot made of a fine fabric, degreased with fine sand. Sizes: diameter 4 cm; hole diameter 0.7 cm; thickness 0.8 cm; weight 21.1 grams (Pl. 12/6);

3. Iron buckle (3 fragments). The piece also preserves a fragment of the prong. Sizes: length 3 cm; width 2.5 cm; max thickness 0.3 cm (Pl. 12/ 7).

Sizes (outlined): length: 2 m; width: 0.74 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.55$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: overlapped by Feature 5 and 5a, overlaps Feature 28.

Dating: 4th century AD

Notes: sinks into Feature 28.

Feature 18

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased lies on the back, with hands stretched at the body side, head towards the NE, looking towards SE. Temporary and permanent teeth may be noted on the individual's jaw (Pl. 18/1–2) suggestive of an age of 7–8 years¹¹. Preserved from the skeleton: skull, left collarbone, left hand (except palm), lower left hand, pelvis (poorly preserved), both legs (except feet) (Pl. 14/5–6). Between the legs, at knee level were discovered animal teeth and a phalanx (ovicaprine) (Pl. 14/7).

Archaeological material: -

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.67 m; width: 0.54 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.1$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: overlapped (cut) by Feature 28.

Dating: 4th century AD?

Notes: -

Feature 19 (Pl. 7/7)

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.16$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 15.

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 20 (Pl. 8/2)

Functionality: house

Sizes (outlined): length: 4 m; width: 3 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.25$ m.

Shape: rectangular with rounded corners

Intrusions: overlapped by Feature 13 (grave).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: -

Feature 21 (Pl. 7/6)

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.25$ m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: cuts Feature 22.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: posthole from the composition of Feature 22 (house).

Feature 22 (Pl. 8/3)

¹¹ Determination made by dr. Laura Beschiu, whom we express our thanks here too.

Functionality: house

Sizes (outlined): width: 2.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.3$ m.

Shape: square

Intrusions: overlapped by Feature 21, Feature 23, Feature 24, Feature 26, Feature 30; overlaps Feature 15 (circular ditch).

Archaeological material:

1. Animal bones.
 2. Fragment of tuff grinder.
 3. A pottery fragment, orange-brown, wheel-thrown, degreased with large grain sand and decorated with a horizontal incision (**Pl.12/6**).
 4. Spindle whorl, made from a pot's ringbase, wheel-thrown, from a fine fabric, degreased with fine sand. Sizes: upper diameter: 4.3 cm; lower diameter: 3.3 cm; hole diameter: 1.4 cm; weight: 23.4 grams; thickness: 1.6 cm.
- Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: -.

Feature 23

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1.2 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.25$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: overlaps Feature 22.

Archaeological material: two fragments of a tuff grinder, a fragment of vitrified adobe, animal bones and a pottery fragment

Dating: 11th – 12th century?

Notes: -

Feature 24 (Pl. 7/11)

Functionality: domestic kiln.

Sizes (outlined): height: 0.26 m; base diameter: 0.44 m; wall thickness (baked layer) = 1 cm.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: is part of Feature 22 (kiln of Feature 22 – house).

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: enters the north-west profile; oven from the composition of Feature 22 (house).

Feature 25 (Pl. 7/9)

Functionality: house

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.3 m; width: 1.2 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.4$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: overlapped by Feature 15.

Archaeological material: animal bones.

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD?

Notes: -

Feature 26

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.6 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.26$ m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: overlaps Feature 22.

Archaeological material: -.

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: outlined on the bottom of Feature 22; posthole from the composition of Feature 22 (house).

Feature 28 (Pl. 8/7-8)

Functionality: ritual pit?

Sizes (outlined): length: 3.2 m; width: 1.5 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.85$ m.

Shape: rectangular, oriented NW-SE.

Intrusions: overlapped by Feature 5, Feature 5A and Feature 17 (grave).

Archaeological material:

1. Small dog skeleton, with head southwards (Pl. 9/7).
2. Small dog skeleton, head northwards (Pl. 9/8), associated with a handled gray pot (handle broken from Antiquity), with everted rim, wheel-thrown, degreased with fine sand, and two glass beads, one square in section and one tubular. The pot has a rim diameter of 6 cm; base diameter of 3.6 cm; height 9 cm; careen diameter 9 cm; wall thickness 0.3-0.4 cm (Pl. 14/2).

Dating: 4th century AD

Notes:

Feature 29 (Pl. 8/4)

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 20 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.10$ m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: cuts Feature 22 (house).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: posthole from the composition of Feature 22 (house).

Feature 30 (Pl. 7/11)

Functionality: posthole.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.3 m $\nabla_{\max} = 0.5$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: overlaps Feature 22 (house).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: outlined in the north-west profile, posthole from the composition of Feature 22 (house).

Area 3 (Pl. 5)

The area was oriented NW-SE. In terms of size, it was 27 m long and 10 m wide. The maximum reached depth was 0.9–1 m. 10 archaeological features were identified:

Feature 1 (Pl. 9/1)

Functionality: waste pit?

Sizes (outlined): diameter: m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.32$ m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: enters the south-west profile.

Feature 2

Functionality: inhumation

Description: inhumation with the deceased placed on the back, head towards SW, looking north, left hand stretched at the side of the body, his right hand (palm) placed on the pelvis, feet tips oriented outwards. Between the feet was discovered a small gray pot, an iron knife blade, attached to the left hand joint, with a white limestone bead (attached to the left cheekbone) on the left side of the face and a piece of copper sheet (strongly oxidized) discovered between the spine and the left collarbone in the neck area (possibly fibula with fretted disc¹²). The skeleton is relatively well preserved, except for the straight area of the skull (fragmented skull because of soil pressure) (Pl. 15/1–2).

Sizes (outlined): length: 2 m; width: 0.8 m; $\nabla_{\max(\text{captured})} = 0.1$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: -

Dating: the 4th century AD.

Grave goods:

1. gray pot, wheel-thrown, made of fine fabric degreased with fine sand with the following sizes: height 10 cm, rim diameter 8.7 cm, base diameter 4.5 cm (Pl. 15/6);
2. iron knife (fragmented, two fragments): length 10 cm, maximum width 1.6 cm, maximum thickness 0.3 cm (Pl. 15/4);
3. chalk bead approximately oval in section: hole diameter 0.8 cm, length 2 cm, width 1.6 cm, height 1.8 cm (Pl. 15/3);
4. copper piece (fragmented, five fragments), with sharp extremity and square piercing of approx. 2 mm: maximum thickness 1 mm, maximum width 0.5 cm (Pl. 15/5);

Feature 3 (Pl. 9/2)

Functionality: ditch.

Description: oriented E-W

Sizes (outlined): length: 1.8 m; width: 0.5 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.22$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

¹² Determination made (with necessary reserves owing to the poor preservation state) by C. Timoc, whom we would like to thank here too.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 4.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: enters the NW and NE profiles.

Feature 4 (Pl. 9/3)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 17.2 m; width: 0.6 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.96$ m.

Shape: rectangular, oriented SE – NW.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 3 and Feature 5.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: crosses the entire area, enters the NW and SW profiles.

Feature 5 (Pl. 9/3)

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 1.34 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.14$ m.

Shape: circular

Intrusions: cuts (overlaps) Feature 4 (ditch).

Archaeological material: osteological fragments of an animal and a pottery fragment, degreased with large-grain sand, with brown surfaces and decorated with a horizontal incision (Pl. 12/6).

Dating: 11th – 12th century AD.

Notes: -

Feature 6 (Pl. 9/4)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 3.3 m; width: 0.52 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 8$ cm.

Shape: rectangular

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: enters the NW profile, oriented N – S.

Feature 7

Functionality: inhumation

Description: the deceased is placed on the back, hands likely stretched at the side of the body, head towards south-west, looking northwards. Poorly preserved (grounded), some rib fragments, skull fragments and fragments of the upper hand bones survive (Pl. 15/7).

Sizes (outlined): length: 0.3 m; width: 0.25 m.

Shape: rectangular?

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: 4th century AD.

Notes: outlined at -0.8 m (from the topsoil).

Feature 8 (Pl. 9/5)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 6.7 m; width: 0.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.22$ m.

Shape: rectangular.

Intrusions: cut by Feature 5.

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: oriented SE-NW, enters the SE profile; parallel to Feature 9.

Feature 9 (Pl. 9/5)

Functionality: ditch.

Sizes (outlined): length: 6.3 m; width: 0.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 0.34$ m.

Shape: rectangular

Intrusions: -

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: oriented SE-NW, enters the SE profile; parallel to Feature 8.

Feature 10

Functionality: waste pit.

Sizes (outlined): diameter: 0.4 m; $\nabla_{\max} = 1.2$ m.

Shape: circular.

Intrusions: cuts Feature 8 (ditch).

Archaeological material: -

Dating: -

Notes: -

The emergence of the two dog skeletons, one of which is associated with two glass beads and a small gray pot in feature 28, under feature 17 (grave) allows us to assume that this was a ritual deposition. The find in burial contexts of certain dog skeletons was documented in the Sarmatae environment also at Arad-*Barrieră* (Cx. 008)¹³, Cornești-*Iarcuri*¹⁴, Dunakeszi – *Alagi major* (pit 138)¹⁵, Giarmata-*Sit 10*¹⁶, Nerău (barrow I)¹⁷ and Tiszaföldvár – *Téglagyár* (Cx. 26/1982)¹⁸.

Regarding the deposition of a dog skeleton together with beads, we note this type of association is found in the Sarmatian environment elsewhere too. A similar case is known in the Timișoara-*Freidorf* site, where in 1986 with a 90–100 cm diameter pit, at a depth of 1.13–1.25, in the vicinity of a house, was discovered a white fabric bead (destroyed when removed) associated with a dog skeleton with the head facing south and legs to the north (limbs seemed tied). Under the dog's skeleton emerged a layer of reddish ash, 1–7 cm thick. Animal bones were found around the skeleton, set up without specific order. Above the grave, after a clay layer, small hearths were discovered. To the pit exterior, on the same level, eastwards, two ovoid jars were found, Dacian in origin, with traces of charcoal and remains of burnt twigs¹⁹.

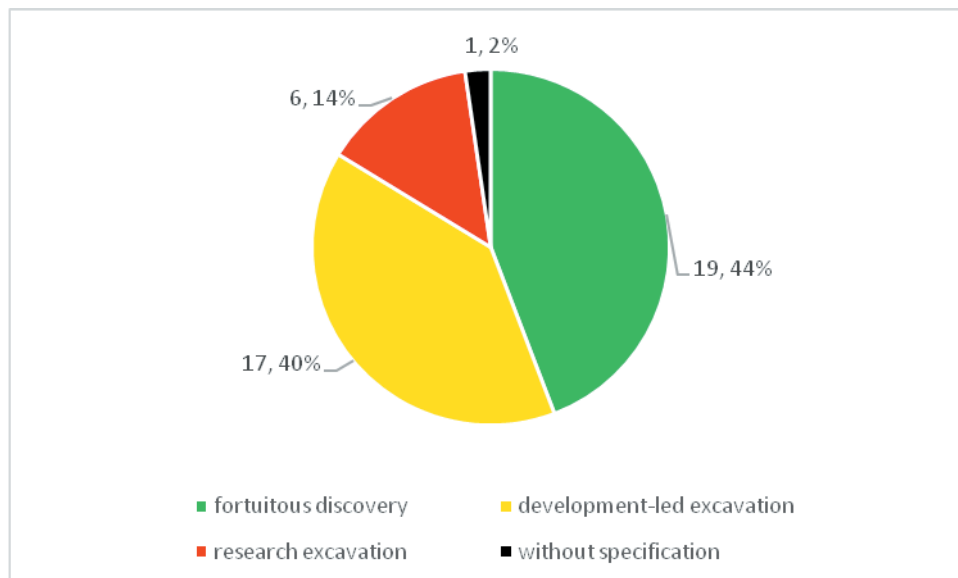


Fig. 6. The share of graves discovered by research excavations, development led excavations, fortuitous discovery or graves without specification.

A possible origin of this type of deposition would be the Dacian world²⁰, where dog burials dated in the 3rd century appear at: Bonești (Botoșani County); București-Militari-Tei; Liești-Tecuci; Mătășaru

¹³ Grumeza *et al.* 2013, 26–28.

¹⁴ The rescue archaeological excavation conducted by the Banat Museum in the area of the III vallum of the prehistoric fortification in 2013 also led to the discovery of two Sarmatian burials. In the vicinity of the two graves was also identified a pit in which a dog skeleton was identified (novel information kindly provided by Andrei Bălărie).

¹⁵ Istvánovits 1999, 176.

¹⁶ Grumeza 2014, 53.

¹⁷ Kislégghi-Nagy 2015, 49.

¹⁸ Vaday 1997, 82.

¹⁹ Benea 1995–1996, 375.

²⁰ Benea 1995–1996, 375; Grumeza 2014, 53.

și Stolnicei (Vâlcea County); Udeni (Telorman County)²¹ or at Ostrovul Corbului (Mehedinți County) in features dated to the 2nd–3rd century²².

Our research from Dudeștii Vechi–54 complements the approx. 43 funerary finds ascribed to the Sarmatae from the Banat area (see Annex 1, Pl. 2). Although many at first sight, these are often the result of fortuitous finds (many many early this century) or the more recent rescue excavations. Statistically, according to the find / research type (Fig. 6), it may be noted that the largest share is represented by stray finds (19 finds), followed by rescue excavations (17 finds). The smallest share belongs to systematic excavations (6 finds), half of which were made according to the methods and techniques of the early 20th century.

Although this may be the result of a lack of research, of a field research or systematic excavation phase, nevertheless, statistically, even though merely a sample, it is impossible not to note that 39 out of 43 funerary finds from this area group west of the second vallum (the middle, largest and best preserved of the 3), and that only 4 lie between the second and third vallum (easternmost), while past the third vallum, in the Dacian and later the province area, such find types no longer exist. Only one find is incongruous, namely that of Vrăniuț (Caraș Severin County). In this case, it may be argued that likely, it was ethno-culturally ascribed with imprecision. In fact, there are several inconsistencies, among which the most obvious is the cremation rite, which is not specific to the Sarmatian *lazyges* from the area. A more careful examination of the specialised bibliography did not provide further more specific clues regarding the date of these finds. Most research attributes them to a broad chronological period between the 2nd and 4th century AD. For this reason, it is impossible to pinpoint the evolution of spatial distribution, which we suspect to have occurred nonetheless, from west to east, once with the demographic growth of this Sarmatae populace.

Regardless, the new find of Dudeștii Vechi, object of analysis here, syncretically adds to those made to date, thus contributing to the overall picture on this population which until the arrival of the Huns, was a determining factor in the history of the region.

Dorel Micle

West University of Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
micle_d@yahoo.com

Octavian Cristian Rogozea

West University of Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
rogozeaoctavian@yahoo.com

Remus Dincă

West University of Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
remusdinca@gmail.com

Sergiu Gabriel Enache

West University of Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
s.enache90@yahoo.com

²¹ Benea 1995–1996 375. (with related bibliography)

²² Simion 1989, 405.

APPENDIX I

Sarmatae funerary finds from the territory of the Romanian Banat

No.	Site	GPS		Dating	Find type	References
		N	E			
1	Arad-site B-06 Arad-Timișoara Motorway	46° 5'44.95"	21°20'2.08"	3rd century	Rescue excavation	Bârcă <i>et al.</i> 2011, 239-242.
2	Aradu Nou-Barrieră	46° 7'32.08"	21°18'57.67"	4th century	Rescue excavation	Grumeza <i>et al.</i> 2013
3	Beba Veche	-	-	2nd-3rd century	Stray find	Milleker 1906, 207.
4	Checea-Cărămidă- ria Kovaković	45°44'17.66"	20°49'11.91"	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Protase 2000, 217.
5	Checea	-	-	-	Stray find	Amicable information Ghorghe Manea
6	Cherestur	-	-	3rd century?	Without details	Dorner 1971, 689.
7	Comloșu Mare	-	-	4th-5th century	Stray find	Tănase 2013, 72.
8	Cornești-Iarcuri	45°56'6.07"	21°13'23.05"	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Amicable information A. Bălărie
9	Ciacova-Liceul Agricol	45°29'8.56"	21° 8'41.04"	2nd-4th century	Stray find	Milleker 1897, 209.
10	Dudeștii Vechi-Moghila	-	-	-	Systematic excavations	Parducz 1950, 211-212.
11	Dudeștii Vechi-15	46° 1'19.79"	20°28'20.01"	3rd-4th century	Systematic excavations	Tănase 2002-2003, 233-244.
12	Dudeștii Vechi-43	46° 3'4.85"	20°21'57.01"	-	Stray find	Micle, Rogozea 2017, 491-492.
13	Dudeștii Vechi-45	46° 0'11.73"	20°29'2.62"	-	Stray find	Amicable information Francisc Mirciov ¹
14	Dudeștii Vechi-46	46° 3'5.32"	20°26'43.97"	-	Stray find	Micle, Rogozea 2017, 492.
15	Dudeștii Vechi-54	46° 1'21.49"	20°27'23.78"	3rd century -4th century	Rescue excavation	Cercetare 2020/Nis Petrol
16	Felnac-Complexul Zootehnic	46° 7'43.92"	21°10'7.79"	3rd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Grumeza 2014, 178-179.
17	Foeni-Cimitirul Ortodox	45°29'45.64"	20°52'0.17"	2nd-3rd century	Systematic excavations	Grumeza 2014, 179-185.
18	Gelu-2	46° 0'2.82"	21° 2'41.56"	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Georgescu, Bălărie 2017, 119-137. Possible barrow burial (information A. Bălărie)
19	Giarmata-Sit 10	45°51'45.34"	21°18'35.71"	2nd-3rd cen- tury /3rd -4th century	Rescue excavation	Grumeza 2014, 185-198.
20	Hunedoara Timișană- B0_7- B0_8	46° 1'50.63"	21°18'2.12"	3rd century	Rescue excavation	Bârcă 2014
21	Jebel-1/Fabrica de cărămidă	45°34'29.02"	21°12'34.26"	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Bejan 1981, 21.
22	Lovirn	-	-	3rd century -4th century	Stray find	Parducz 1950, 149.
23	Moșnița Veche-16	45°44'3.60"	21°18'26.42"	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Stavilă, Craiovean 2020, 297-312.
24	Murani-Ob. 4	45°57'7.86"	21°17'1.87"	2nd-3rd century	Rescue excavation	Pâslaru <i>et al.</i> 2010, 202.

No.	Site	GPS		Dating	Find type	References
		N	E			
25	Nerău	-	-	-	Systematic excavations	Kisléghi-Nagy 2015, 49.
26	Parța-Cărămidărie ²	45°39'53.52"	21° 9'2.56"	-	Stray find	Benea 2011, 241.
27	Periam-Șura Dijmei	-	-	3rd century	Stray find	Miloia 1931, 187-188.
28	Timișoara-Freidor-7Barum	45°43'16.59"	21°11'4.21"	3rd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Amicable information Călin Timoc
29	Timișoara-37/Prop. Buga	45°47'51.77"	21°10'2.98"	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Amicable information B. Craiovan
30	Timișoara-Pădurea Verde/UMT ³	45°46'37.64"	21°15'36.03"	3rd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Radu 1973, 147-148.
31	Timișoara-6/Hladik ⁴	45°41'2.02"	21°10'4.70"	3rd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Fântâneau 2020
32	Timișoara-Str. Popa Șapcă	45°45'42.92"	21°13'48.84"	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Amicable information Silviu Ene
33	Tomnatic-Cărămidărie	-	-	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Párducz 1931, 86.
34	Sânnicolau Mare-Seliște	46° 4'49.55"	20°39'56.76"	1st-2nd century	Systematic excavations	Bejan <i>et al.</i> 2011, 161-180.
35	Sânnicolau Mare-Cărămidărie ⁵	46° 3'46.01"	20°38'49.85"	2nd-3rd century	Stray find	Milleker 1906, 233.
36	Sânpetru German-Fântâna Vacilor	46° 6'53.18"	21° 3'45.57"	3rd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Dörner 1970, 451-455.
37	Sânpetru German-Resch	-	-	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Dörner 1970, 455.
38	Seceani-ob. 2	-	-	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Ionescu <i>et al.</i> 2010, 229-230.
39	Seceani-ob. 3	-	-	2nd-4th century	Rescue excavation	Pâslaru <i>et al.</i> 2010, 231-232.
40	Satchinez ⁶ -proprietatea Kratochwill Nikolaus	45°57'26.86"	21° 2'59.23"	-	Stray find	Milleker 1906, 230-231.
41	Saravale	-	-	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Micle 1996, 68-74.
42	Vizejdia-Movila Szeiler	-	-	2nd-3rd century	Systematic excavations	Párducz 1950, 76-79.
43	Vrâniuț-Ulița Popii ⁷	45° 0'13.97"	21°32'50.75"	3rd-4th century	Stray find	Țicu, Rancu 2000, 242.

¹ Gheorghe Dragoi and Francisc Mircirov also discovered there an inhumation (destroyed by land improvement works) with small pots by the feet and a bronze bracelet on the right hand. The materials are preserved with the Museum of the Banat in the Gheorghe Dragoi collection.

² Two brickyards functioned in the vicinity of Parța locality. The first one was located in the boundary of Parța Commune (having the GPS coordinates that we mentioned at point 26) and the second one was located in the boundary of Șag Commune (45°40'42.93"N 21°10'0.35"E), at 2 km N-E from the first one. The second brickyard is now covered by the former landfill of Timișoara. The bibliographical source cited (Benea 2011, 241) does not offer any clues to allow a precise location identification of the brickyard where the grave was found.

³ Approximate coordinates.

⁴ The results of the recent rescue archaeological excavation were made available to us courtesy of C. Fântâneau, whom we thank this way too.

⁵ The Cărămidărie archaeological point of interest was re-identified by C. Floca. For the issue of the finds there (see: Floca *et al.* 2018, 145-149, 176-177)

⁶ Bodóg Milleker mentions the find of the Sarmatae graves during the construction of the Satchinez-Variaș railway, at 1.5 km from Satchinez, towards Bărateaz (see: Milleker 1906, 230-231 and Grumeza 2014, 253). The field research of Alin Motogna led to the identification or re-identification of several archaeological points of interest with 2nd – 4th century gray pottery westwards the railway, at ca. 1.2-1.3 km north of Satchinez. Geographical coordinates were recorded in this area for two archaeological points of interest: Satchinez-Rezervație 4 (possibly property of Kratochwill Nikolaus) and Satchinez-Pământul Galben/45°57'16.98"N 21° 3'0.06"E (see: Bejan 1981, 22-23).

⁷ Approximate coordinates.

APPENDIX 2

Metallographic²³ composition of the metal items found in Cx. 3/S2 and Cx. 6/S2

Surface/Feature	Name	Duration	Unit	Ti	W	V	Cr	Mn	Mn	Fe	Fe	Co	Ni	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	As	As	Rh	Pd	Pd	Ag	Ag	Cd	Cd	In	In	Sn	Sb	Sb	W	W	Ir	Ir	Pt	Pt	Au	Au	Pb	Pb					
S20 (grave)	coin	20	%								0.02	0.03	0	0.02	4.5	0.04	0.01	0.02																												
S20 (grave)	fibulae	20.2	%	0	0.11		0.03	0.05	0	0.03	0.43	0.03	0.02	0.02	0	0.02	44.8	0.07	0.18	0.03																										
S20 (grave)	fibulae-foot	20	%													26.9	0.06	0.1	0.03	0.12	0.03	0	0.11																							
S20 (grave)	bracelet-flag 1	20.2	%	0	0.09		0	0.04	0	0.03	0.56	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	85.6	0.05	9.30	0.04																										
S20 (grave)	bracelet-flag 2	20.1	%	0	0.09		0	0.03	0	0.03	0.27	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	85.3	0.05	6.81	0.04																										
S20 (grave)	bracelet-flag 3	20	%	0	0.09		0.02	0.04	0	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	67.9	0.07	9.55	0.04																										
S26 (grave)	limb	20.1	%	0	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.02	99.54	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01																											
S26 (grave)	coin avers	20	%									0.03	0.03	0	0.02	7.64	0.05	0.01	0.03																											
S26 (grave)	coin revers	20	%									0	0.03	0.01	0.02	5.16	0.05	0.01	0.02																											
S26 (grave)	fibula	20.2	%	0	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	98.22	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.03	1.41	0.02																											

²³ The metallographic analysis was performed by an ElvaX ProSpector 3 X-Ray fluorescence spectrometer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alicu, Cociș 1988 D. Alicu, S.Cociș, *Podoabe romane de la Ulpia Traiană*. Apulum XXV, 1988, 225–246.
- Bărcă 2014 V. Bărcă, *Sarmatian vestiges discovered south of the Lower Mureș River: the graves from Hunedoara Timișană and Arad*. Cluj-Napoca 2014.
- Bărcă et alii 2011 V. Bărcă, A. Ursuțiu, S Cociș, R.E. Stăncescu, C.D. Țuțuianu, L. Irimuș Al. Cociș, C. Sălcudean, A. Bondric, Al. Brehuescu, *Tisa Nouă, com. Fântânele, jud. Arad Punct: Autostrada Arad-Timișoara, tronson Arad-Seceani, km 15+490–15+780 (situl BO_6)*. CCA 2010. Sibiu 2011, 23–242.
- Bejan 1981 A. Bejan, *Așezări rurale daco-romane din Banat din sec. III-IV e.n. în lumina unor recente cercetări arheologice*. Analele Banatului S.N. I, 1981, 21–26
- Bejan et al. 2011 A. Bejan, L. Măruia, D. Tănase, *Un mormânt cu podoabe de aur din epoca sarmatică timpurie descoperit la Sănnicolau Mare – Seliște (jud. Timiș)*. Analele Banatului S.N. XIX, 2011, 161–180.
- Benea 1995–1996 D. Benea, *Interferențe spirituale în așezările daco-romane din sud-vestul Daciei în secolele III–IV*. Sargeția XXVI 1, 1995–1996, 369–383.
- Benea 2011 D. Benea, *Atelierele romane de mărgele de la Tibiscum*. Timișoara 2011.
- Ciubotaru et al. 2020 L. Ciubotaru, O.-C. Rogozea, P. Ciocani Petru, *Puncte cu materiale Starčevo-Criș descoperite recent în județul Timiș*. Banatica XXX, I, 2020, 39–64.
- Cociș 2004 S. Cociș Sorin, *Fibulele din Dacia romană*. Cluj-Napoca 2004.
- Craiovan, Rogozea 2016 B.A. Craiovan, O.-C. Rogozea, *Contribuții la repertoriul așezărilor atribuite Evului Mediu din vestul României*. Patrimonium Banaticum VI, 2016, 101–138.
- Dörner 1970 E. Dörner, *Cercetări și săpături arheologice în județul Arad*. MCA IX, 1970, 445–465.
- Dörner 1971 E. Dörner, *Dacii și sarmații din sec. II-III e.n. în vestul României*. Apulum IX, 1971, 681–692.
- Fântâneau 2020 C. Fântâneau, *Raport de cercetare arheologică preventive Varianta ocolitoare Timișoara Sud Sit 6, Timișoara-”Hladik 1 km. 5+000 – 5+400*. Alba Iulia 2020, mss.
- Floca et al. 2018 C. Floca, D. Micle, A. Hegyi, *Sănnicolau Mare, întâlnirea dintre arheologie și dezvoltarea urbanistică*. Patrimonium Banaticum VIII, 2018, 139–192.
- Georgescu, Bălărie 2017 A. Georgescu, A. Bălărie, *The Story of a Sarmatian Grave Rescued by Florin Medeleț at Gelu (Variaș Comm., Timiș County)*. SCIVA 68, 1–4, 2017, 119–137.
- Grumeza 2014 L. Grumeza, *Sarmatian cemeteries from Banat (late 1st – early 5th centuries AD)*. Cluj-Napoca 2014.
- Grumeza et al. 2013 L. Grumeza, A. Ursuțiu, G. Copos, *Arad-”Barieră”. Cercetări arheologice preventive într-un sit de epocă sarmatică*. Cluj-Napoca 2013.
- Gudea et al. 2001 N. Gudea, S. Cociș, D. Tamba, M. Alexandru, *Fibule de la Porolissum. Castrul Pomet și așezarea lui civilă*. Revista Bistriței XV, 2001, 77–89.
- Ionescu et al. 2010 M. Ionescu, I. Pâslaru, S.M. Colesniuc, S. Angeleski, L. Geraskova, A. Tatar, P. Colțeanu, C. Cernea, I. Cernău, *Seceani, com. Orțișoara, jud. Timiș. Point: Obiectivul nr. 02 de pe autostrada Arad -Timișoara – km 29+500 – km 29+800*. CCA 2010. București 2011, 227–230.
- Istvánovits 1999 E. Istvánovits, *Tiszavasvári-Városföldje, Jegyző-tag. A settlement of the 5th century*. JAMÉ XLI, 1999, 173–254.
- Kisléghi-Nagy 2015 G. Kisléghi-Nagy, *Jurnal arheologic*. Timișoara 2015.
- Luca 2006 S.-A. Luca, *Descoperiri arheologice din Banatul Românesc*. Sibiu, 2006.
- Mare 2004 M. Mare, *Banatul între secolele IV-IX*. Timișoara 2004.
- Micle 1996 D. Micle, *Mormântul sarmatic de la Saravale, județul Timiș*. Arhe I, 1996, 68–74.
- Micle, Rogozea 2017 D. Micle, O.-C. Rogozea, *Contribuții la repertoriul descoperirilor atribuite secolelor II–IV din vestul României*. Arheovest V, 2017, 483–520.
- Milleker 1897 B. Milleker, *Délmagyarország régiségleletei a honfoglalás előtti időkből I*. Temesvár [Timișoara] 1897.
- Milleker 1906 B. Milleker Bódog, *Délmagyarország régiségleletei a honfoglalás előtti időkből III*. Temesvár [Timișoara] 1906.
- Miloia 1931 I. Miloia, *Săpăturile arheologice dela Periamoș*. Analele banatului I, 1931, 187–188
- Muscalu 2015 B. Muscalu, *Un nou sit arheologic reperat pe raza localității Vălcani (județul Timiș)*. Acta Centri Lucusiensis 3A, 2015, 47–71.

- Párducz 1931 M. Párducz, *A Nagy Magyar Alföld római kori leletei*. Dolg. VII, 1931, 74–186.
- Párducz 1950 M. Párducz, *A szarmatakor emlékei Magyarországon III / Denkmäler der Sarmatenzeit Ungarns III*. ArchHung XXX. Budapest 1950.
- Pâslaru et al. 2011 I. Pâslaru, S. M. Colesniuc, M. Ionescu, L. Geraskova, P. Colțeanu, M. Dimache, Ș.V. Georgescu, A. Heroiu, R. Petcu, *Murani, com. Orțișoara, jud. Timiș Punct: Obiectivul nr. 04 de pe autostrada Arad – Timișoara – km 29+500 – km 29+800*. CCA 2010. București 2011, 202–205.
- Protase 2000 D. Protase, *Autohtonii în Dacia II*. Cluj-Napoca 2000.
- Protase et al. 1993 D. Protase, S. Cociș, C. Gaiu, *Fibule din castrul roman de la Ilișua (jud. Bistrița-Năsăud)*. RevBist VII, 1993, 51–61.
- Radu 1973 R. Ortansa, *Mormântul sarmatic de la Pădurea Verde, Timișoara, jud. Timiș (1969)*. MCA X, 1973, 147–150.
- Rogozea, Rogozea 2016 O.C. Rogozea, P. Rogozea, *Contribuții la repertoriul așezărilor atribuite epocii bronzului din vestul României*. Sargetia VII, Serie Nouă, 2016, 139–200.
- Rogozea et al. 2018 O.-C. Rogozea, P. Rogozea, F. Mărțuți, *Contribuții la repertoriul așezărilor atribuite epocii bronzului din vestul României (II)*. Arheovest VI, 1, In Memoriam Marian Gumă, 2018, 263–312.
- Simion 1989 M. Simion, *Înmormântări rituale de câini din așezarea daco-romană de la Ostrovul Corbului*. Symposia Thracologica VII, 1989, 405–406.
- Stavilă, Craiovan 2020 A. Stavilă, B. Craiovan, *Morminte sarmatice descoperite în situl arheologic de la Moșnița Veche-„Dealul Sălaș” (județul Timiș, România)*. Banatica XXX, I, 2020, 297–312.
- Tănase 2002–2003 D. Tănase, *Două morminte din sec. IV-V p. Chr. descoperite la Dudeștii Vechi (jud. Timiș)*. Analele Banatului (S.N.) X-XI, 1, 2002–2003, 233–244.
- Tănase 2013 D. Tănase, *Observații cu privire la arheologia epocii timpurii a migrațiilor în Banat – Etapa D1*. Banatica XXIII, 2013, 61–90.
- Țeicu, Rancu 2000 D. Țeicu, D. Rancu, *Locuirea din secolele III-IV de la Vrăniș*. Banatica XV, 1, 2000, 241–250.
- Vaday 1997 A. Vaday Andrea, *Sarmatian settlements in the Great Hungarian Plain*. In: A. Vaday (ed.), *Pannonia and Beyond (Studies in Honour of L. Barkóczi)*. Antaeus XXIV, (1997–1998), 1999, 547–562.



1



2

Plate 1, 1. Location of the researched area on the topographic map 1–25000; 2. Aerial image with the researched perimeter.

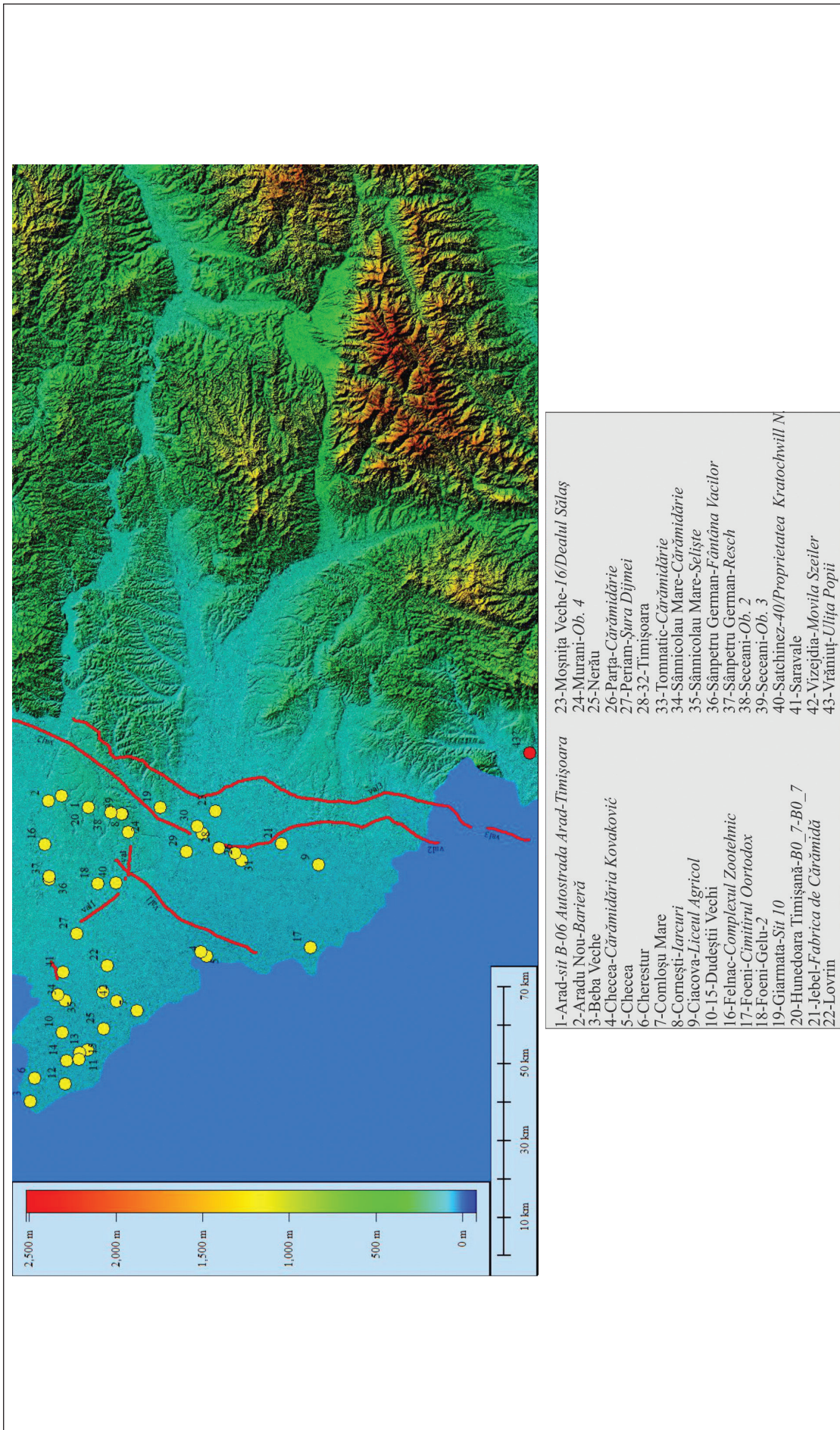


Plate 2. Funeral finds from the Banat region dated to the 2nd–4th century.

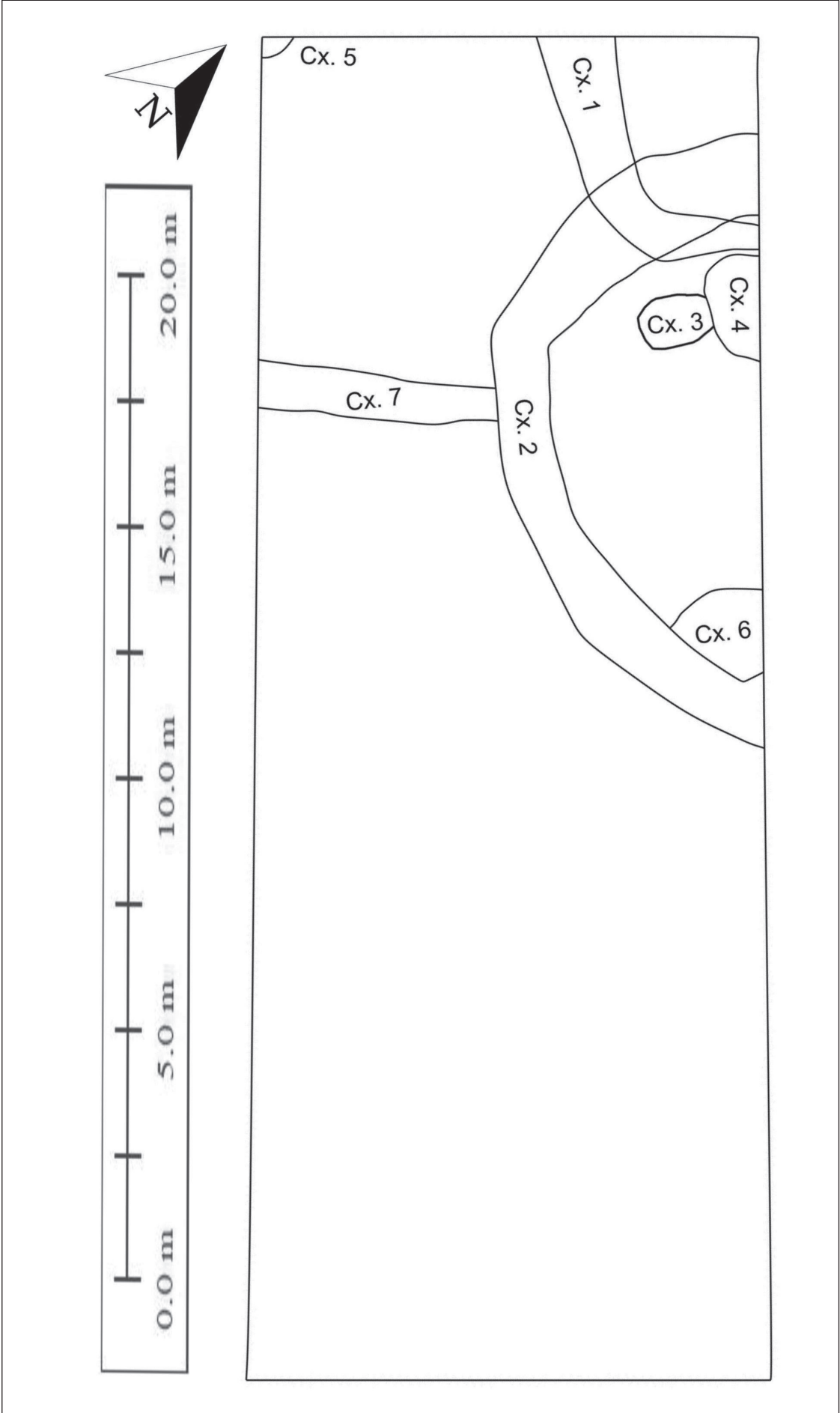


Plate 3. The plan of S1.

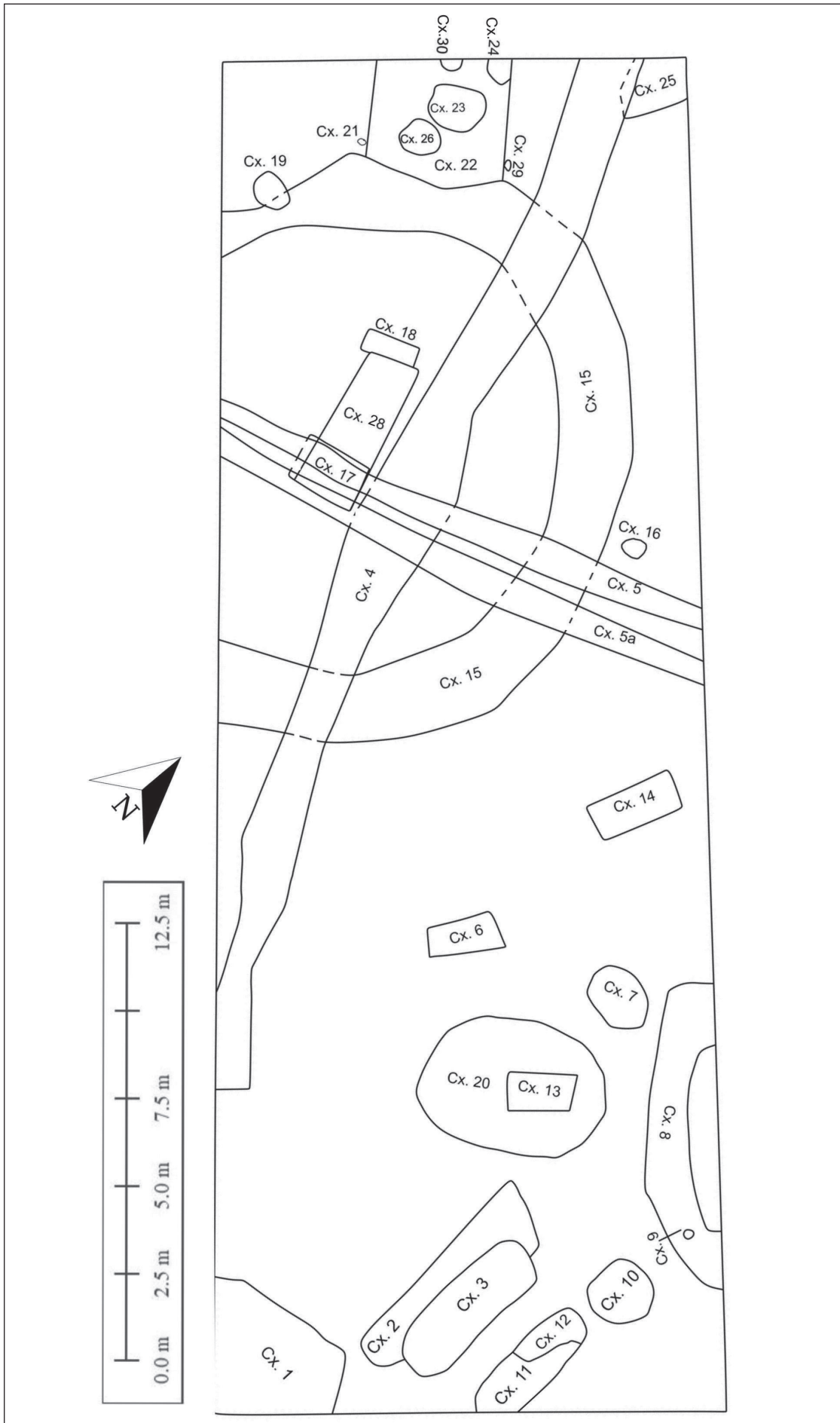


Plate 4. The plan of S2.

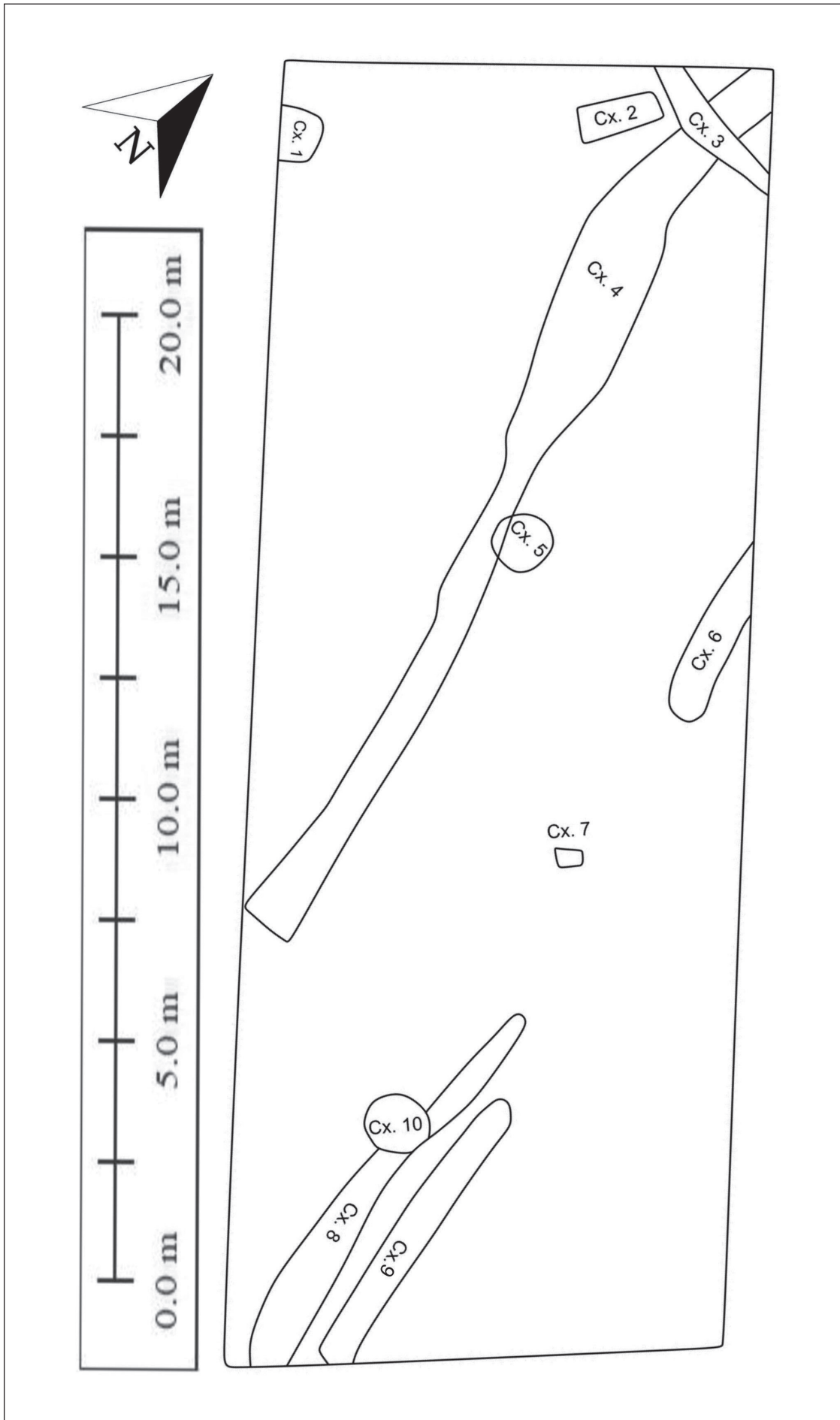


Plate 5. The plan of S3

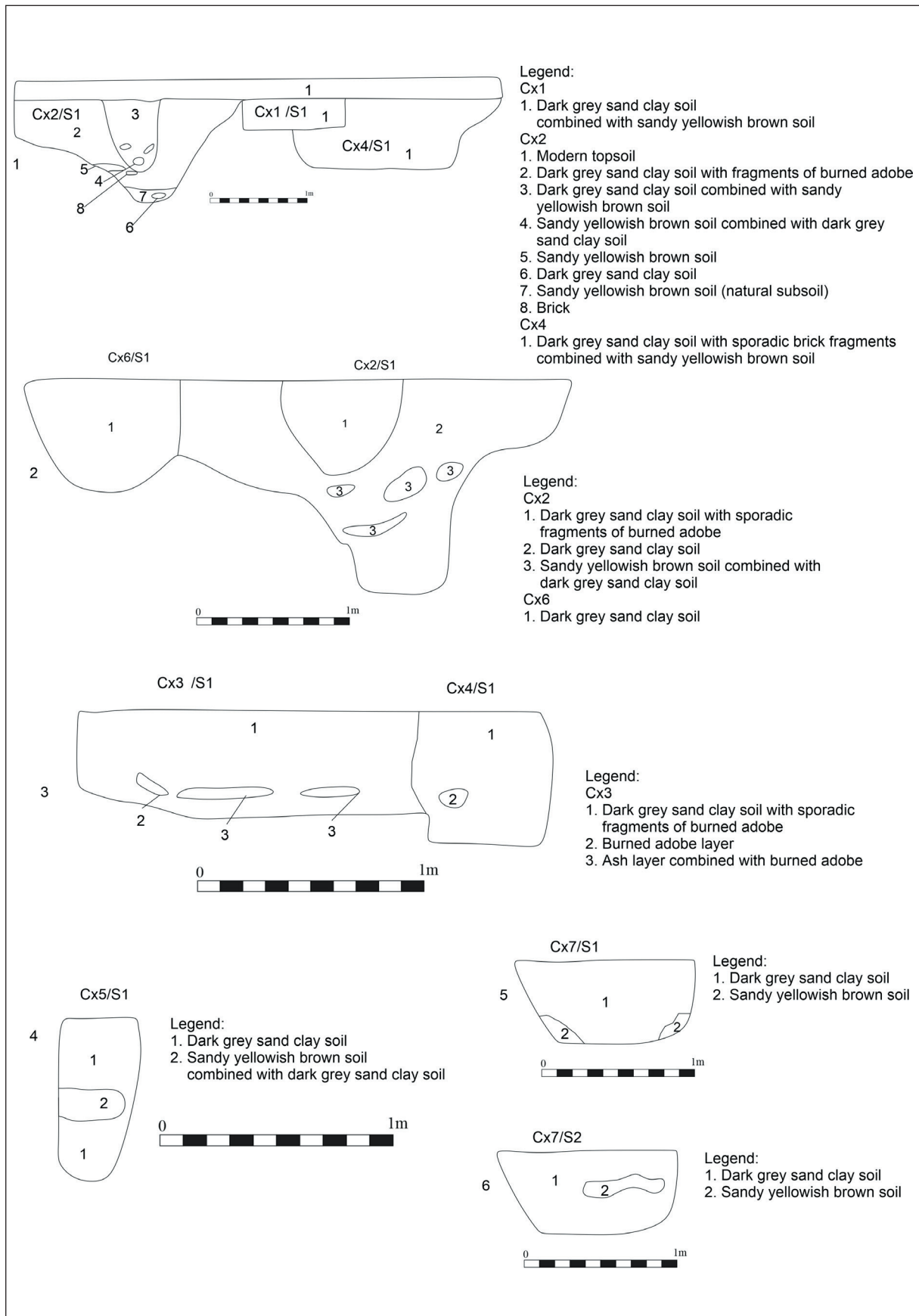


Plate 6. Feature profiles: 1–5 S1/2020; 6. S2/2020.

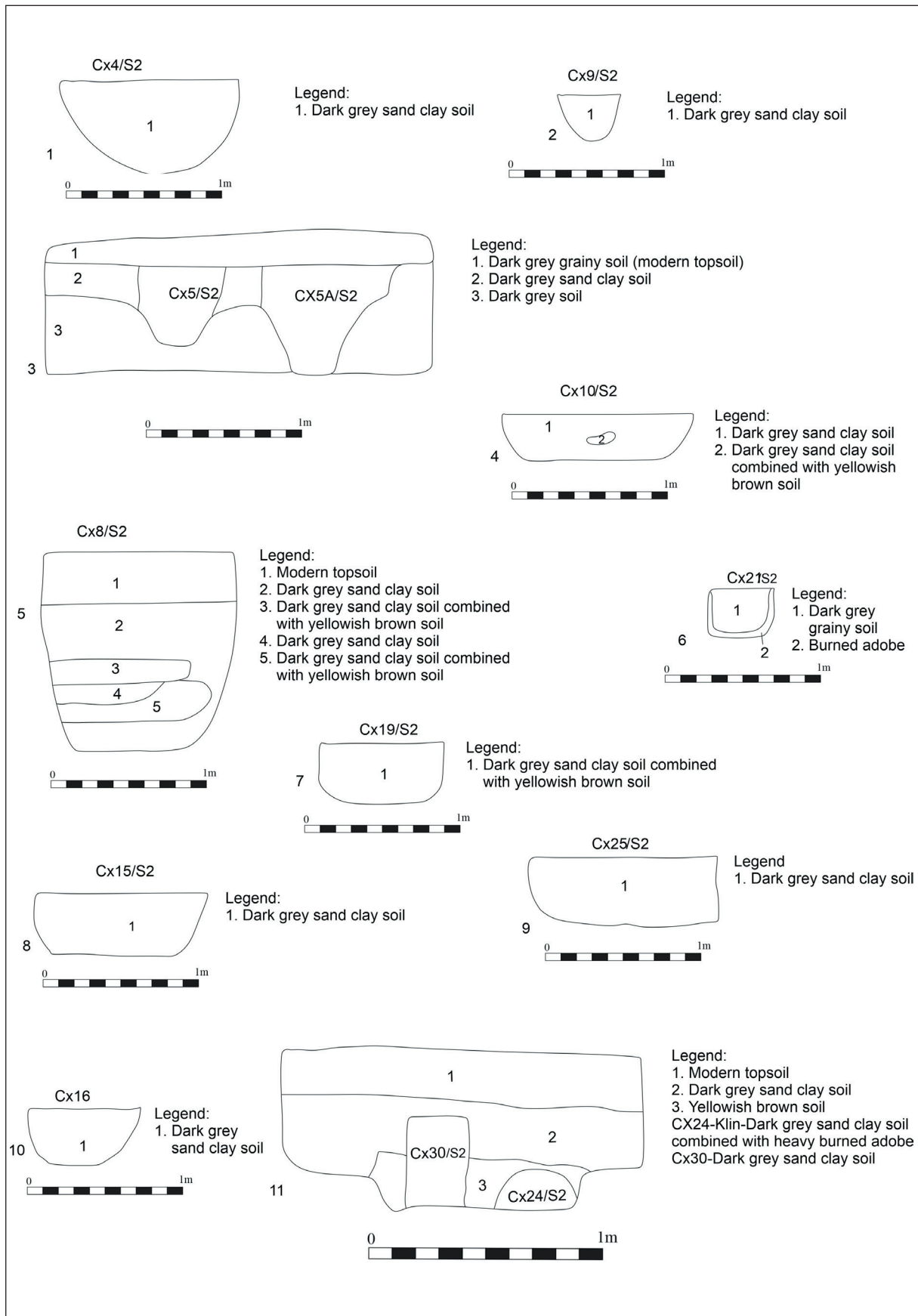


Plate 7. Feature profiles S2/2020.

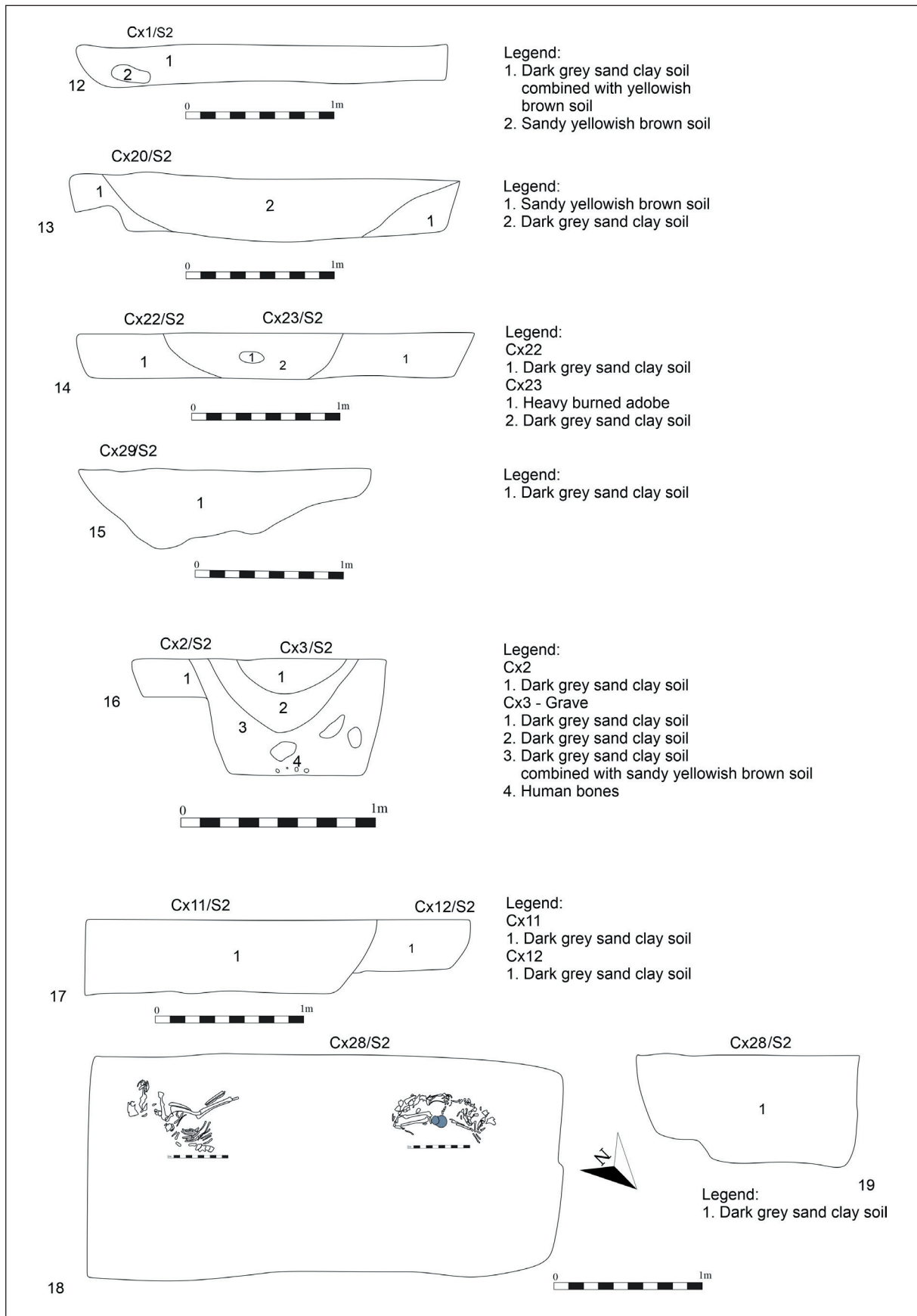


Plate 8. Feature profiles S2/2020.

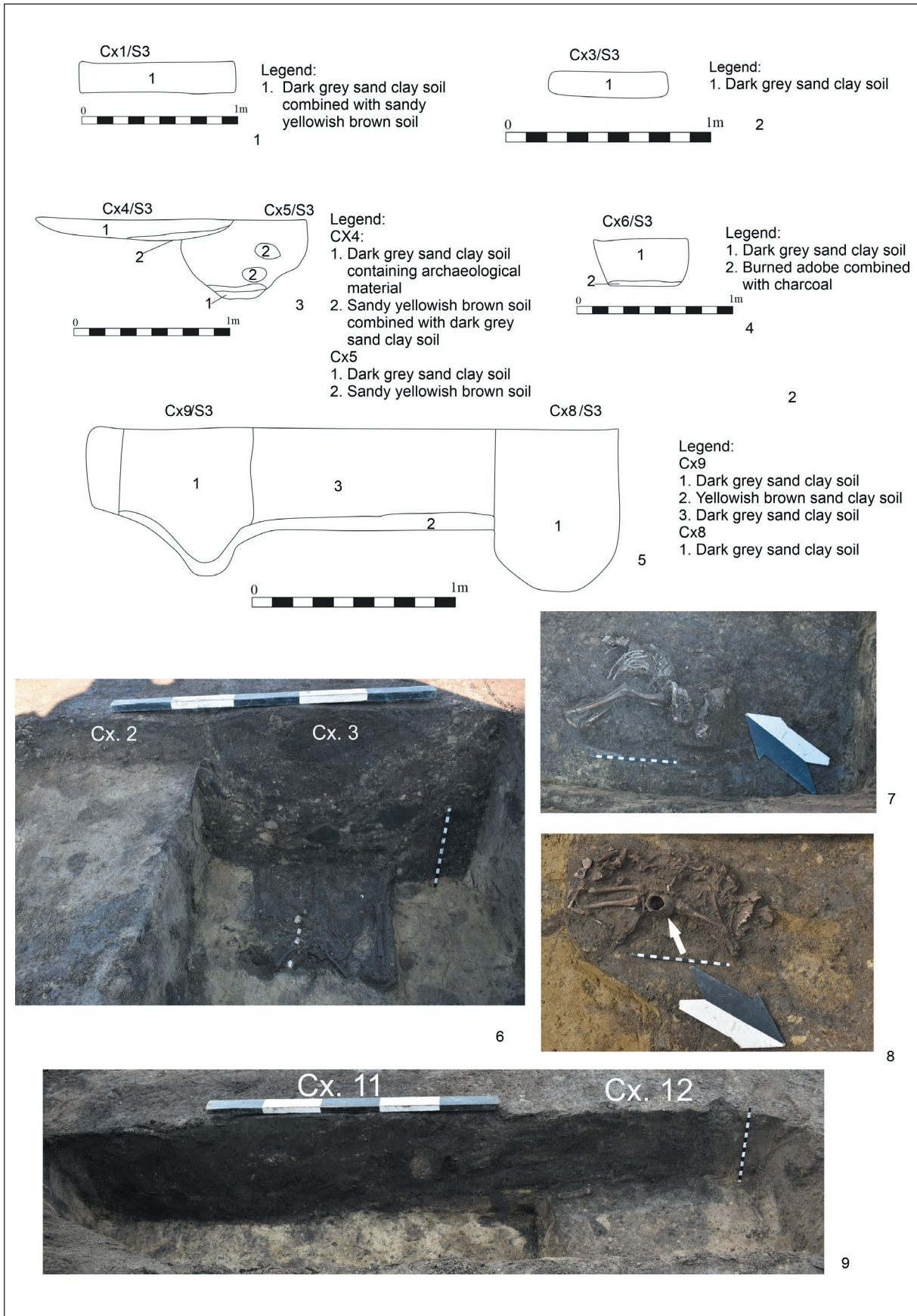


Plate 9. 1–5. Feature profiles of S3; 6, 9. Feature profiles of S2; 7–8. Animal skeleton details from feature 28/S2.

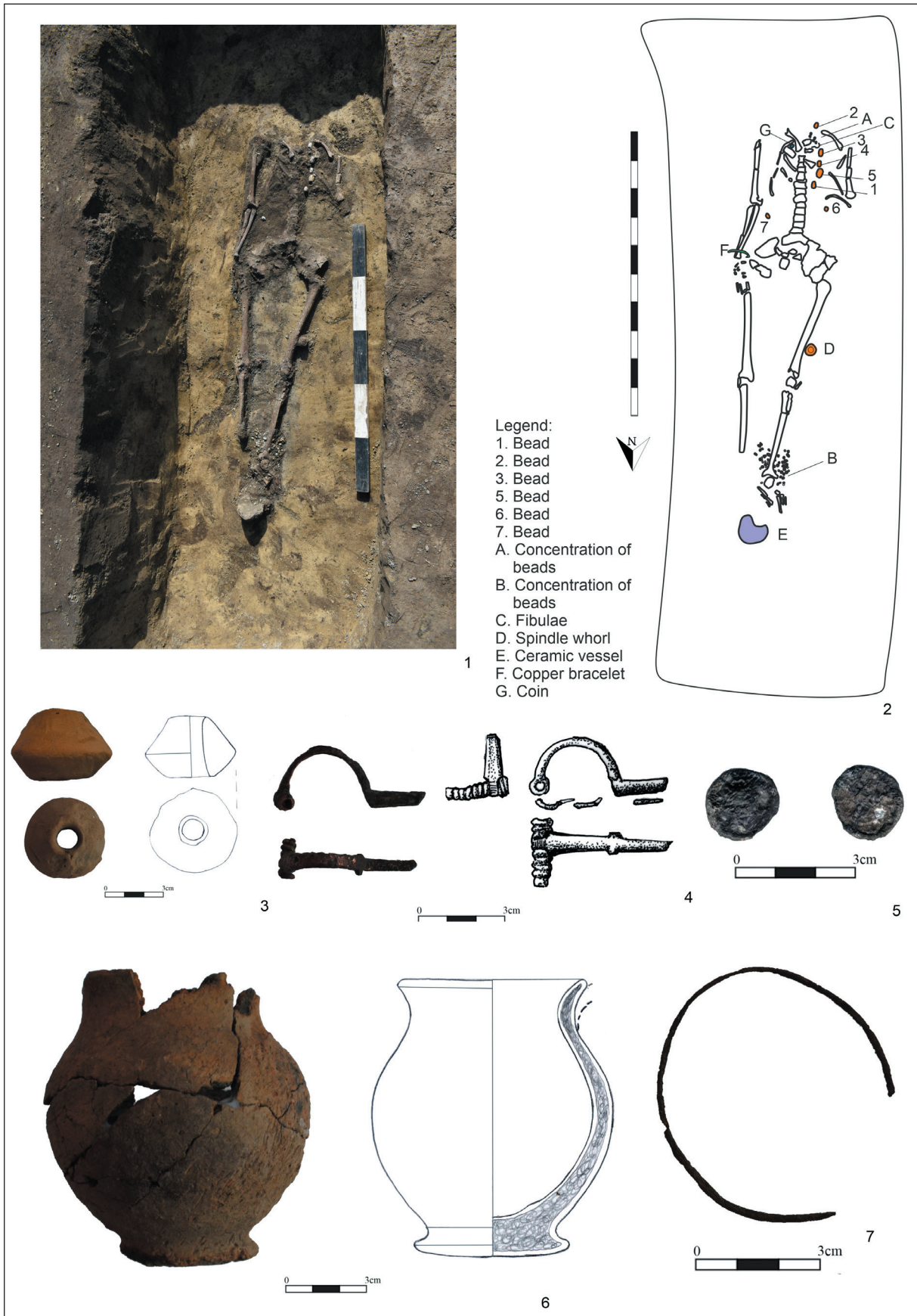


Plate 10. 1–2. Feature 3/S2 (grave). 3–7. Inventory of feature 3/S2.

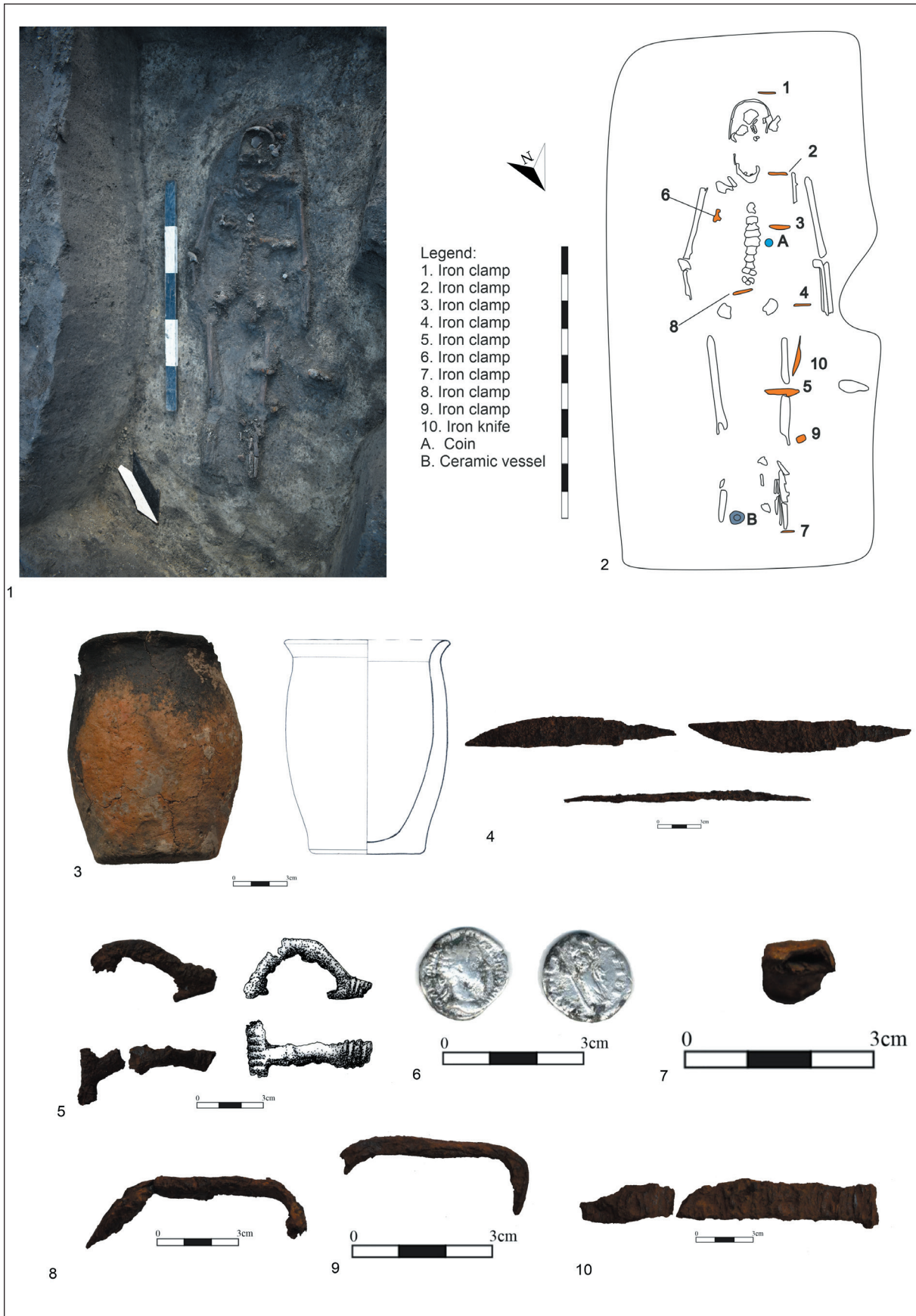


Plate 11. 1-2. Feature 6/S2 (grave). 3-10. Inventory of feature 6/S2.

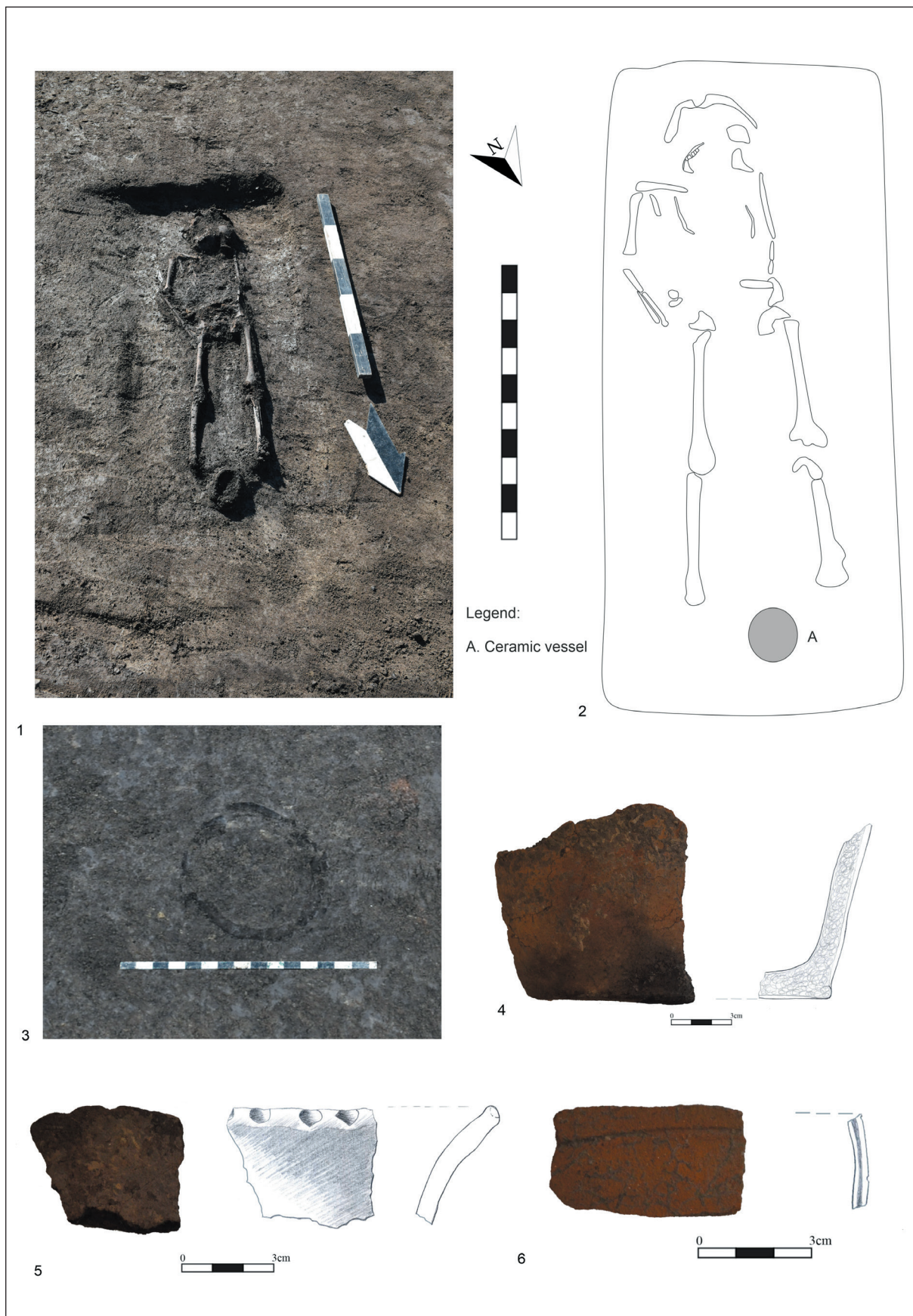


Plate 12. 1–3. Feature 14/S2 (grave); 4–5. Pottery fragments from feature 15/S2; 6. Pottery fragments from feature 22/S2.

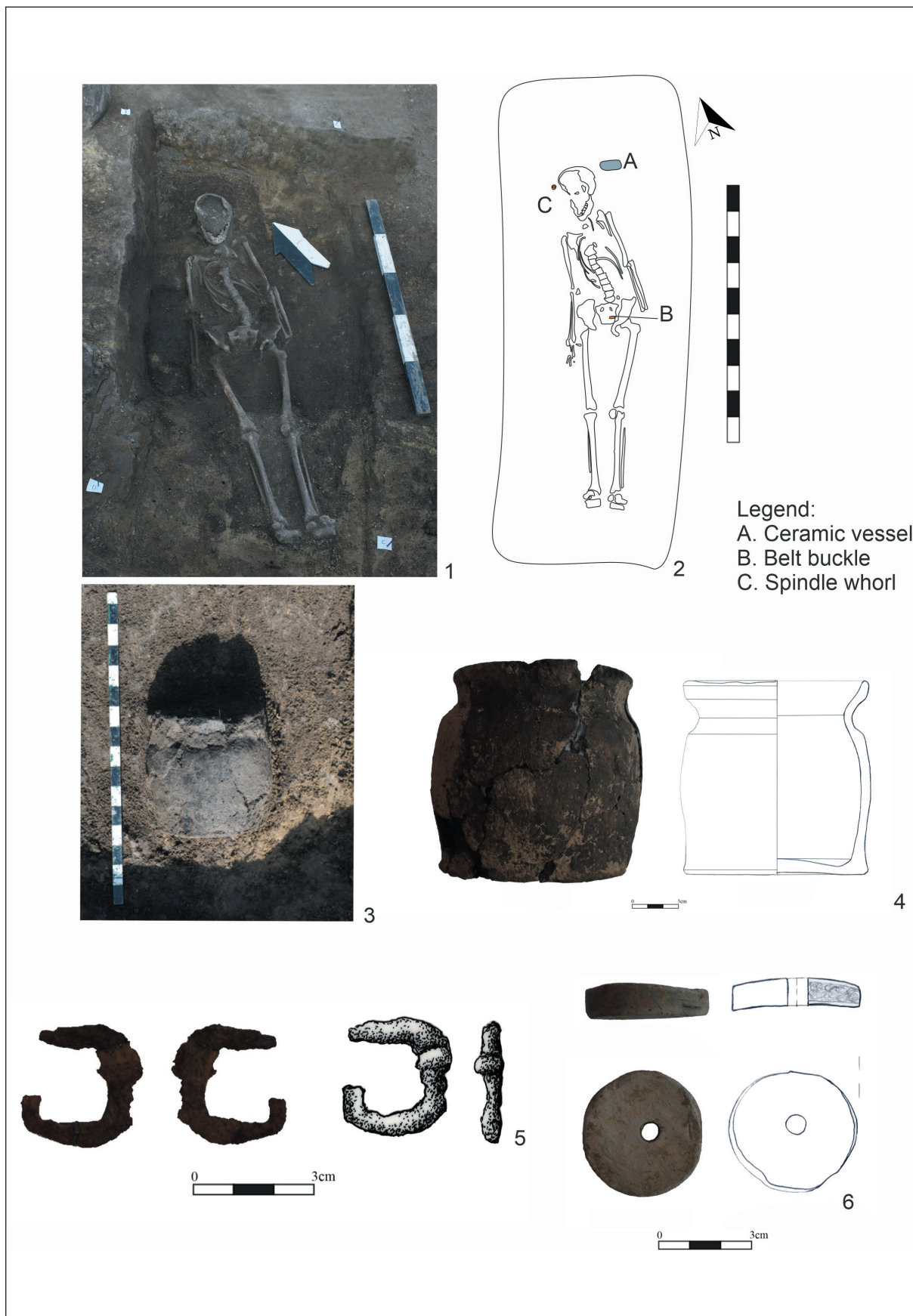


Plate 13. 1–2. Feature 17/S2 (grave); 3. Pot from feature 17 /S2 (*in situ*); 4–6. Inventory from feature 17/S2.

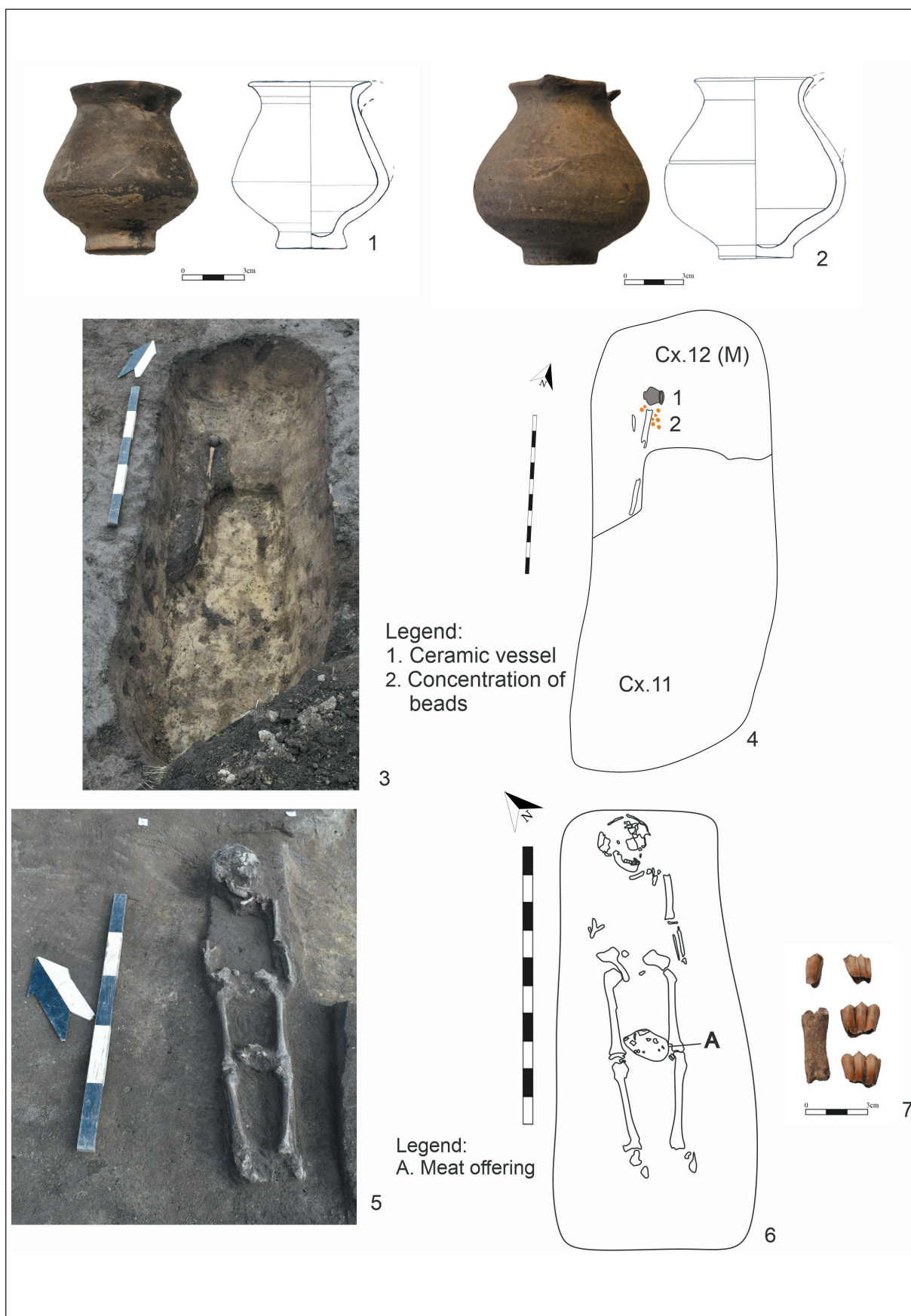


Plate 14. 1. Pot from feature 12/S2; 2. Pot from feature 28/S2; 3–4. Feature 12 (grave); 5–6. Feature 18/S2 (grave); 7. Animal bones from the knee area of the deceased from feature 18/S2.

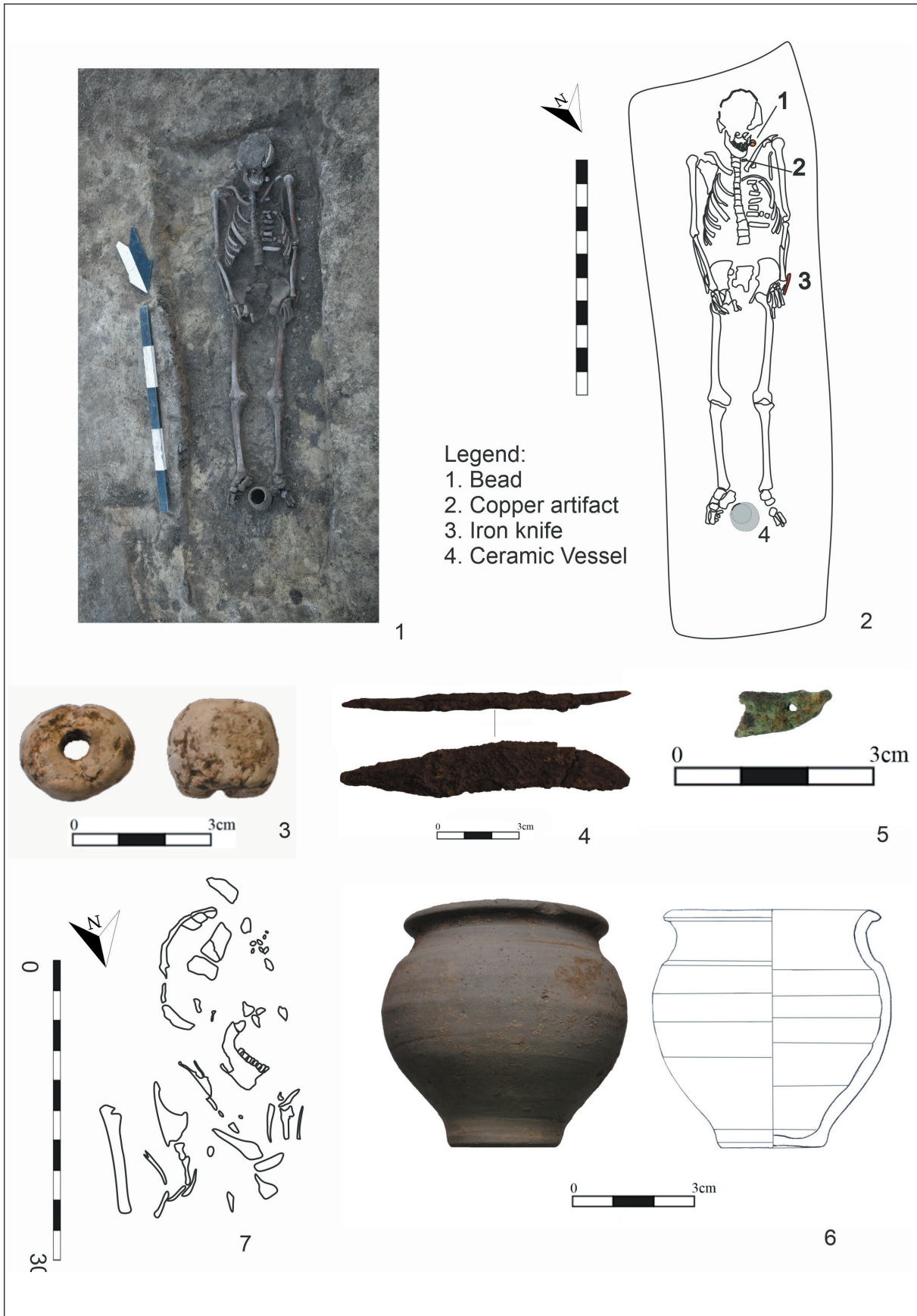


Plate 15. 1–2. Feature 2/S3 (grave); 3–6. Inventory of feature 2/S3 (grave); 7. Feature 7/S3 (grave).

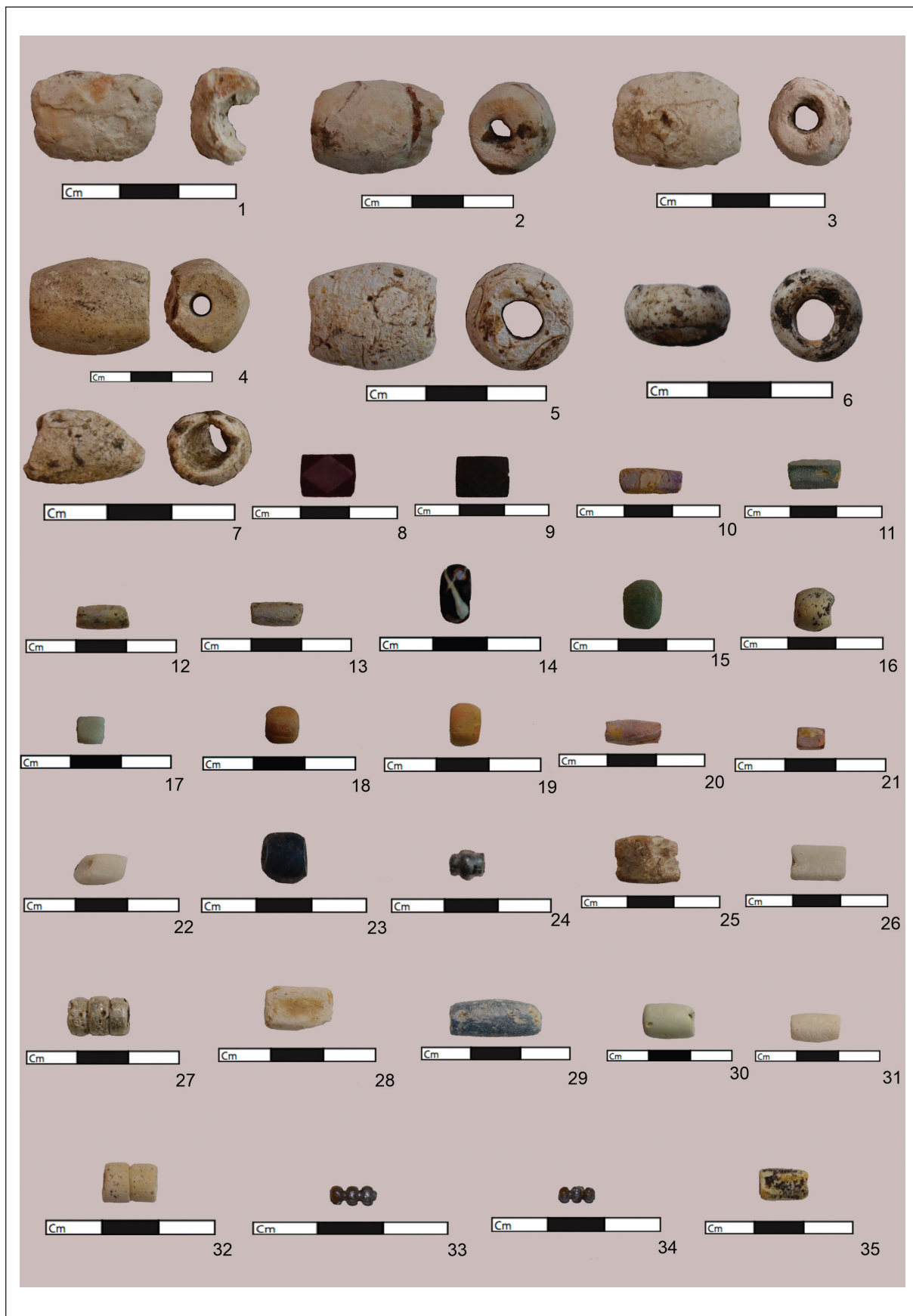


Plate 16. 1-35. Beads from feature 3/S2 (grave).

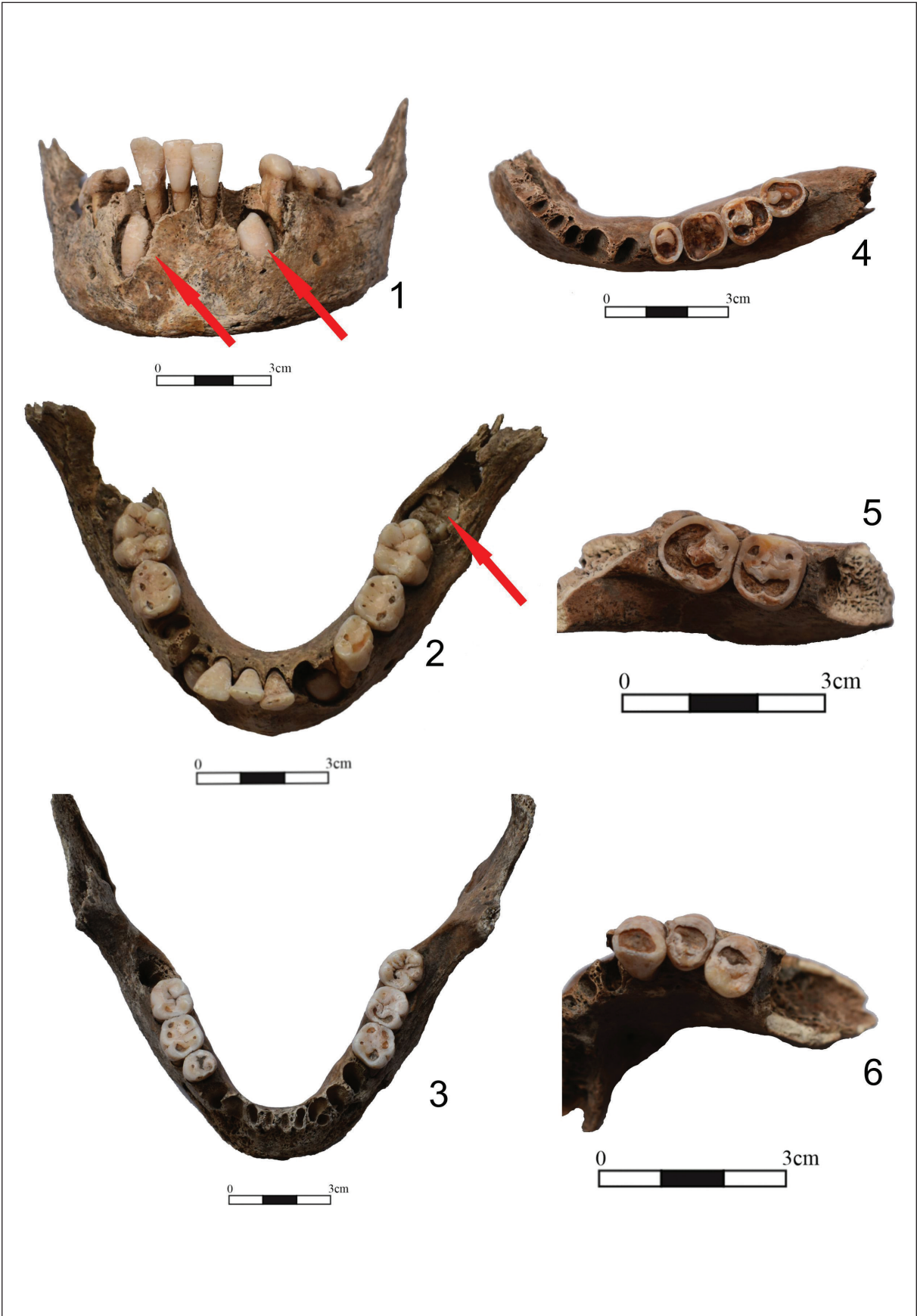


Plate 17. 1–2. Temporary teeth from feature 18/S2 (grave); 3. Teeth abrasion from feature 17/S2 (grave); 4–6; Teeth abrasion from feature 6/S2 (grave).

Abbreviations

AEM	Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Vienna.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.
AMV	Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna.
Angustia	Angustia. Revista Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sf. Gheorghe.
Anuarul MJIAP (S.N.)	Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova, Serie Nouă, Ploiești.
Antiquity	Antiquity. A review of world archaeology, Durham.
Archaeological Journal	Archaeological Journal. New Series. Chișinău.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
ArchPol	Archaeologia Polona, Warsaw.
ArchRozhledy	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha.
ASM	Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Bratislava.
BAR (Int. S.)	British Archaeological Reports (International Series), Oxford.
Biharea	Biharea. Culegere de studii și materiale de etnografie și artă, Oradea.
BMG	Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuvensis, Giurgiu.
BMJT	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman. Seria Arheologie, Alexandria.
BMM	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Târgu Mureș.
Budapest Régiségei	Budapest Régiségei Régészeti és Történeti Évkönyv. Budapest.
CA București	Cercetări arheologice în București, București.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CsSzME	A Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve. Csíkszereda.
Dacia (N.S.)	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeológiai Intézetéből. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
Erdély	Erdély. Turistai, fürdőügyi és néprajzi folyóirat, Cluj-Napoca.
FontArchPrag	Fontes Archaeologici Pragenses, Prague.
Földtközl.	Földtani közlöny, Budapest.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc.
ILD	C. C. Petolescu, <i>Inscripții latine din Dacia</i> , Bucharest 2005.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
Jahrb. RGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz, Mainz.
JAMÉ	Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyiregyháza.
Karpatika	Karpatika, Uzhorod.
LMI	List of Historic Monuments, updated 2015.
Marisia	Marisia. Studies and Materials. Archeology. Târgu-Mureș.
MCA (S.N.)	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice Serie Nouă. București
MemAntiq	Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț.
NNA	Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift, Stockholm.
PAS	Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Rahden/Westf.
PAT	Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum, Cluj-Napoca.
Paléo	PALEO – Revue d'archéologie préhistorique, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac-Sireuil.
Pallas	Pallas. Revue d'études antiques, Toulouse.

PNAS	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
RAN	National Archaeological Repertory.
RM	Revista Muzeelor, București.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SatuMareSC	Satu Mare Studii și Comunicări, Satu Mare.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, București.
SCȘMI	Studii și Comunicări Științifice ale Muzeelor de Istorie, București.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timișoara.
SlovArch	Slovenská archeológia, Nitra.
SP	Studii de Preistorie, București.
St.Cerc.Antropol.	Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie, București.
StudUBB-G	Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Seria Geologia, Cluj-Napoca.
ZborníkSlovNMA	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea. Archeológia, Bratislava.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad.
ИАИ	Известия на Археологическия Институт при БАН, София.