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MARISIA

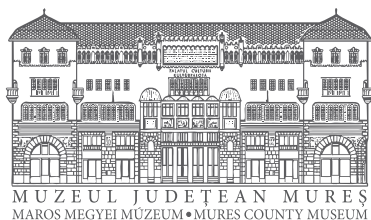
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GERMANIC STAMPED POTTERY VESSELS FROM EARLY AVAR AGE CEMETERIES IN TRANSYLVANIA

Beáta BARBOCZ*

A specific decoration technique for Germanic pottery vessels, both in Gepidic and Langobard society is the use of stamps. The present paper analyzes a particular group of vessels with this type of decoration from Transylvania's Early Avar period cemeteries. As far as shape and stamp patterns are concerned, the vessels have good analogies from the western part of the Carpathian Basin.

Keywords: Early Avar age, row-grave cemeteries, vessels with stamped decoration, grave goods, Band-Vereşmort group

Cuvinte cheie: epoca avară timpurie, cimitire cu morminte în şiruri, vase cu decor şampilat, inventar funerar, grupul Band-Vereşmort

Since prehistoric times, ceramic vessels have been used as utensils and containers, but they also carried ceremonial and magical functions. Vessels were used in funeral rituals as containers of food and liquid offerings. The vessels in a grave may reflect the social status of the deceased and their family. Their absence, or presence might reveal the hierarchy within society.¹

Margit Nagy states that the ceramic material from the settlements differs from the vessels used as funerary offerings. In graves, it is mostly vessels for drinking that have been found (such as mugs, cups, jars and jugs) and in some cases there are small bowls as well. The ceramic inventory of a settlement is composed of cooking pots, larger bowls, lids and storage vessels. Pottery with decorative purposes was made on fast potter's wheel and decorated with smoothed decoration, stamps or polishing. In terms of typical forms, biconical and pear-shaped vessels are very common.²

It is a generally accepted opinion that in the Early Avar period stamped decoration is typical for both Transylvania and Transdanubia. Attila Kiss defined three main groups of stamps among the finds of the Germanic material culture during the Avar period. The vessels of his first group have stamped decoration, using patterns such as rounded, oval, rhombic, rectangular or trapezoid shapes, forming grids, nets and striate patterns. The vessels of the second group have triangular stamps facing each other, round stamps with grid patterns, ring stamps. These types of stamps have not been known so far from the Langobard material, so they are most probably of Gepidic origin. The third group of stamps consists of "S"-shaped and triangular stamps, which are neither Langobard, nor Gepidic models.³

Using Zsuzsanna Hajnal's classification of vessels and that of stamps (Fig. 1–4) I analysed the shape of the vessels and the grave inventory,

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¹ COSMA 2011, 129–133.

² NAGY 1999, 37–38.

³ KISS 1992, 55, Tab. 2; KISS 1996, 255, Tab. 13.

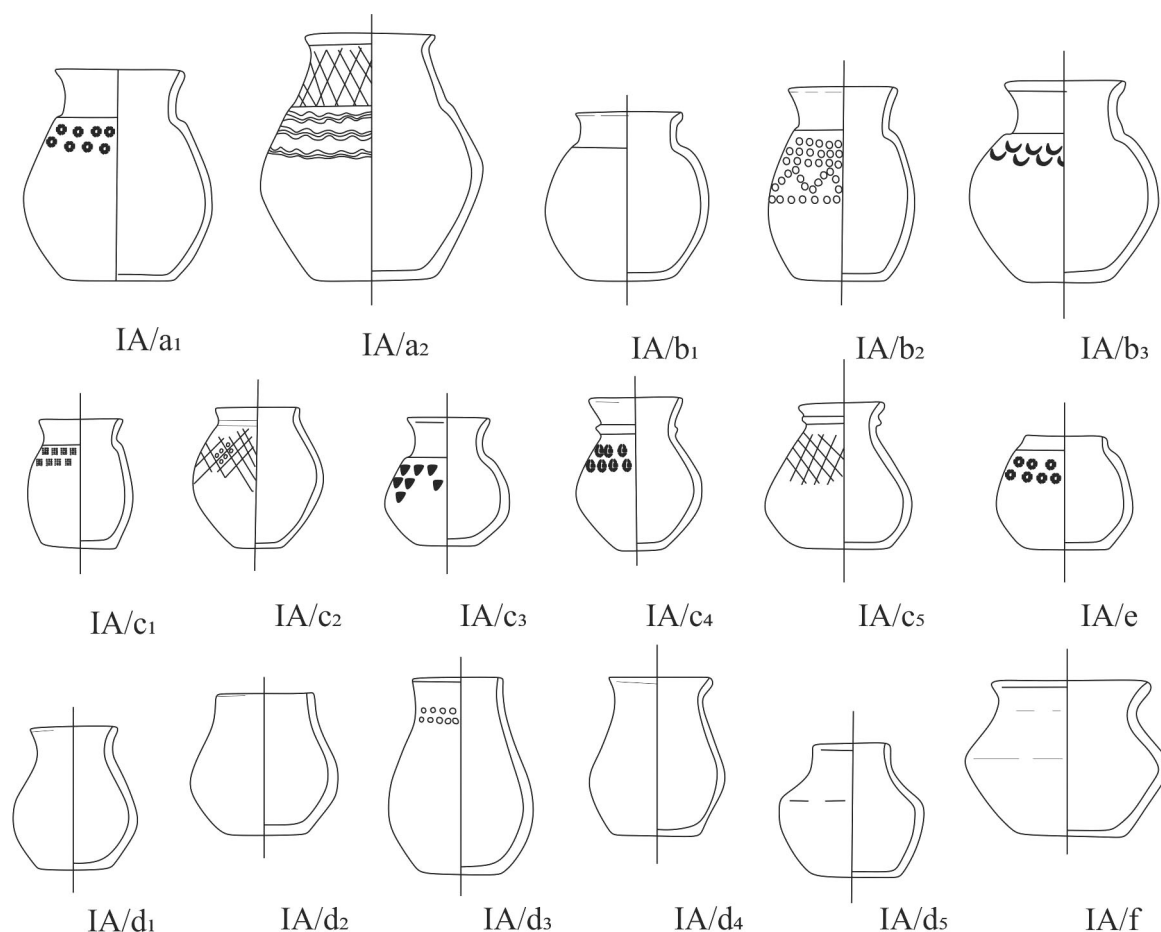


Fig. 1. IA vessel types (HAJNAL 2013, 189, Abb. 11).

and sought for analogies of the stamps and their combinations to see whether these are local variants or rather generally used types.

Zs. Hajnal affirms that these stamps appear on the pottery of group IA, ceramic vessels made after Germanic traditions as Tivadar Vida⁴ defined it. The paste of these vessels is made of fine, pure clay. Subtype IA/a₁ vessels contain in their paste 5–10% of very fine sand with the particle size: 0.2–0.5 mm and 5% of lime with the particle size between 1–2 mm. The vessels of the IA/a₂ subtype have in their composition 5–10% fine sand with the particle size between 0.2–0.5 mm. The thickness of their wall is between 4–7 mm, they are made on a potter's wheel and the traces of rotation

can be observed on their interior. They were burned using the reductant technique, their colour may vary: light grey, brownish grey, or dark brown. Most of these vessels have a polished surface.⁵

Group IB, or grey pottery, can be dated to the Early Avar period. These vessels were made using the potter's wheel, traces of the wheel can be observed on their interior. The rotation speed of the potter's wheel is not even, their bottom was rolled faster, and the speed slowly decreased near the rim. The vessels are of good quality, less than 5% fine granulation sand, with the particle size 0.2–0.5 mm (in some cases 0.5–1 mm) and *chamotte*, with the particle size 0.2–0.5 mm was used in their fabric. Most of these vessels have

⁴ VIDA 1999, 33–35.

⁵ HAJNAL 2013, 188–190.

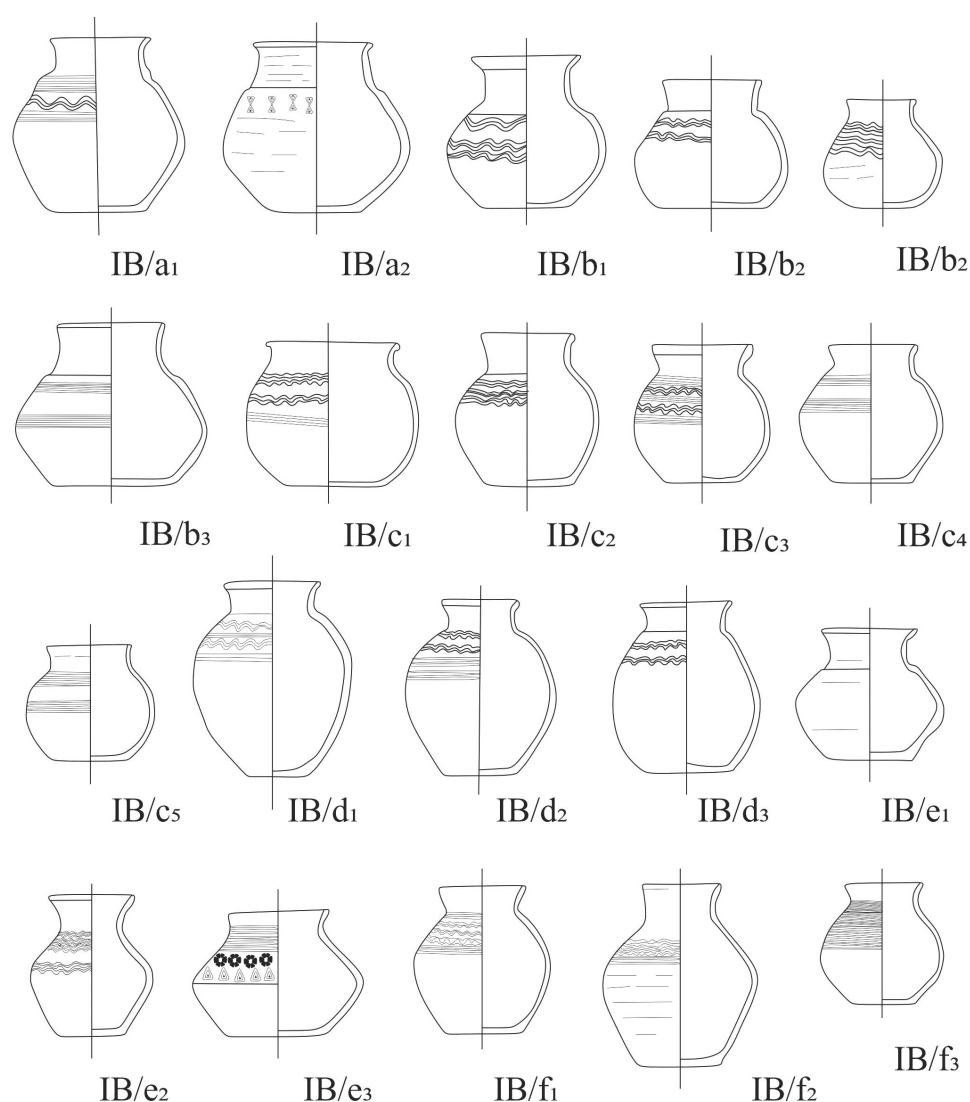


Fig. 2. IB vessel types (HAJNAL 2013, 195, Abb. 13).

incised decoration, but in some cases, stamped decoration can be observed as well.⁶

In Hajnal's typology the type IA/c₂ corresponds to Vida's IA/c₂, the type IB/a₂ to IA/a₂, and the type IB/c₃ to IA/b. The types IA/a₂, IA/b₃, IA/d₂, IA/d₄, IA/d₅, and IA/f are absent from Vida's typology (Fig. 1–2).⁷

Hajnal affirms that the large variety of motifs (Fig. 3–4) might mean that the stamps were made of cheap material, and were quite easy to

produce. Their absence in the Carpathian Basin could imply that they were made of organic materials.⁸

Francesca Garanzini and Youri Godino explain the stamping process in their article about the Langobard cemetery at Momo with the help of experimental archaeology. One important aspect is that the stamps were used on a rather wet clay (different levels of dryness result in different marks on the edges of the stamped

⁶ HAJNAL 2013, 194–199.

⁷ HAJNAL 2013, 188–202; VIDA 1999, 33–42.

⁸ HAJNAL 2013, 184.

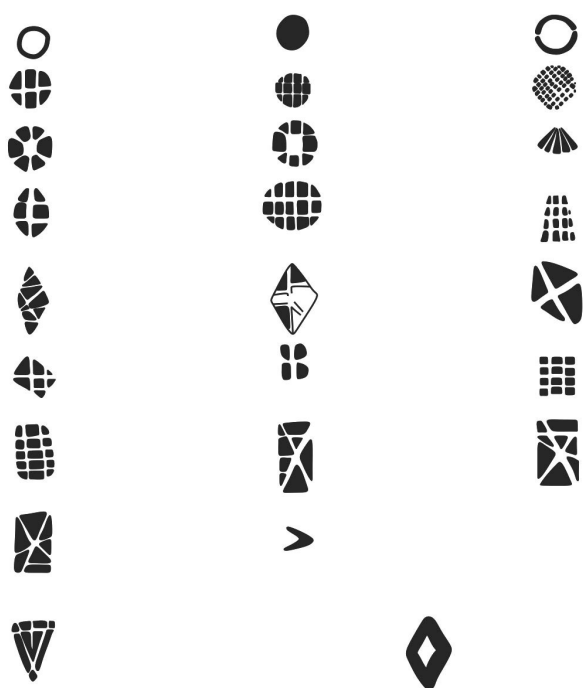


Fig. 3. Germanic type stamps at Kölked–*Feketekapu* and Tiszagyenda–*Lakhatom* after (HAJNAL 2013, 182, Abb. 6).

decoration, and it also influences the sharpness of the motifs). Due to the impression on the inner side of the vessels, deformations might appear. Stamps are placed in specific parts of the vessel (most often in the area between its neck and shoulder) to create a model.⁹ The materials of which the stamps were made are: bone, horn, wood, metal and ceramic.¹⁰

The analysis of the ceramic material at Santa Giulia from Brescia also made it possible to observe some lines engraved on the vessels as guiding marks of the craftsman during the decorative process.¹¹

Alpár Dobos lists the row-grave cemeteries of the Early Avar period as: Archiud–*Hânsuri* (Bistrița-Năsăud County), Band (Mureș County), Bistrița (Bistrița-Năsăud County), Bratei cemetery no. 3 (Sibiu County), Fântânele–*Dâmbul Popii* (Bistrița-Năsăud County), Galații Bistriței (Bistrița-Năsăud County), Luna (Cluj County), Noșlac (Alba County), Târgu Mureș (Mureș County), Unirea–*Vereșmort* (Mureș County) and Valea Largă (Mureș County).¹²

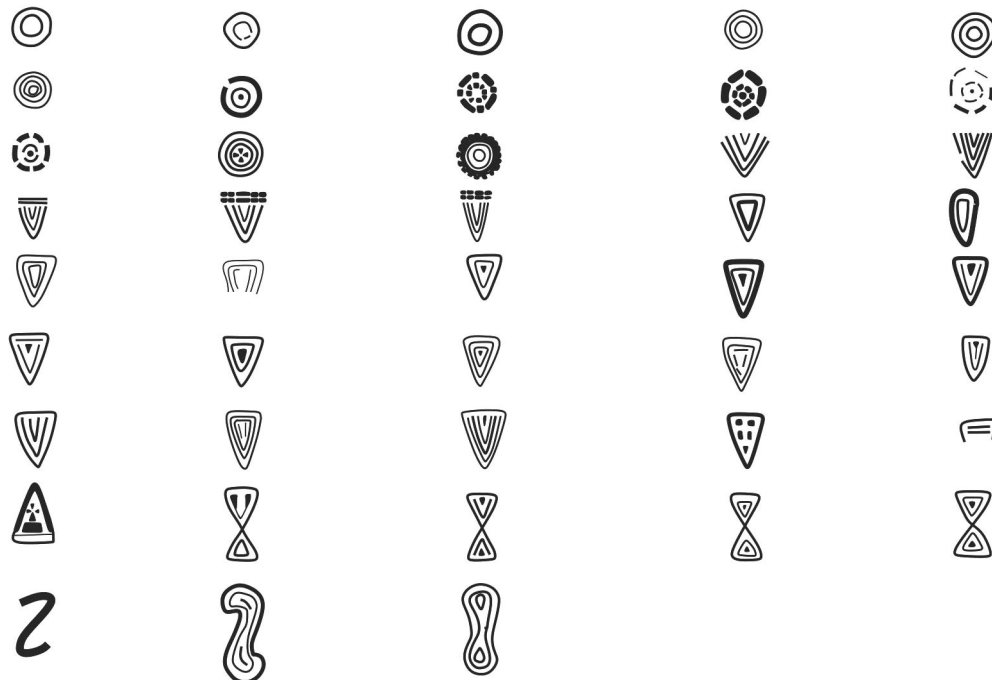


Fig. 4. Avar type stamps at Kölked–*Feketekapu* (HAJNAL 2013, 183, Abb. 7).

⁹ GARANZINI–GODINO 2019, 17–18.

¹⁰ GARANZINI–GODINO, 2019, 18.

¹¹ VITALI 1999, 202.

¹² DOBOS 2018, 636.

At Band the vessels with this type of decoration have been discovered in graves 167¹³ and 180.¹⁴ In grave 167 the vessel (Fig. 5/1) was found on the S side of the grave, alongside with another ceramic vessel (IB type—decorated with wavy incisions), and a horse scapula.¹⁵ This vessel can be associated with the form IA/c₂ from Hajnal's typology. It is a mug with the maximum diameter at the middle of the body, with a rounded, easily splayed rim.¹⁶ There are a total of eight indents, two in every line, on the stamp of this vessel, which is classified as a "Germanic" stamp.¹⁷ Similar ones have been found in Hungary at Kölked–*Feketekapu*, in grave A191 (with 6 indents), and at the house 15 (with 10 indents), in both cases on IA type of vessels (Fig. 3).¹⁸

In the case of grave 180, the vessel (Fig. 5/2) was found in the W corner of the grave with no other funerary inventory.¹⁹ The vessel can be associated with the type IA/a₂. It is a mug/small pot with biconical body, with prominent shoulder, and high, slightly splayed rim.²⁰ A similar geometrically shaped pattern was applied to this vessel too. The stamps are ovoidal, and have a total of twelve square-shaped indents in four rows. An analogy of this stamp can be observed on a IIIIE type vessel (handmade vessel, Prague type²¹), which was found at Kölked–*Feketekapu* house 79 (Fig. 3).²² Another analogy for this vessel and its stamp would be the vessel found in grave 17 at Szentes–*Nagyhegy* cemetery²³ or at Hódmezővásárhely–*Kishomok* cemetery in grave 52.²⁴

At the cemetery of Bistrița a strayfind vessel (Fig. 5/3) is present²⁵ which is not surprising considering the funeral interferences and rites

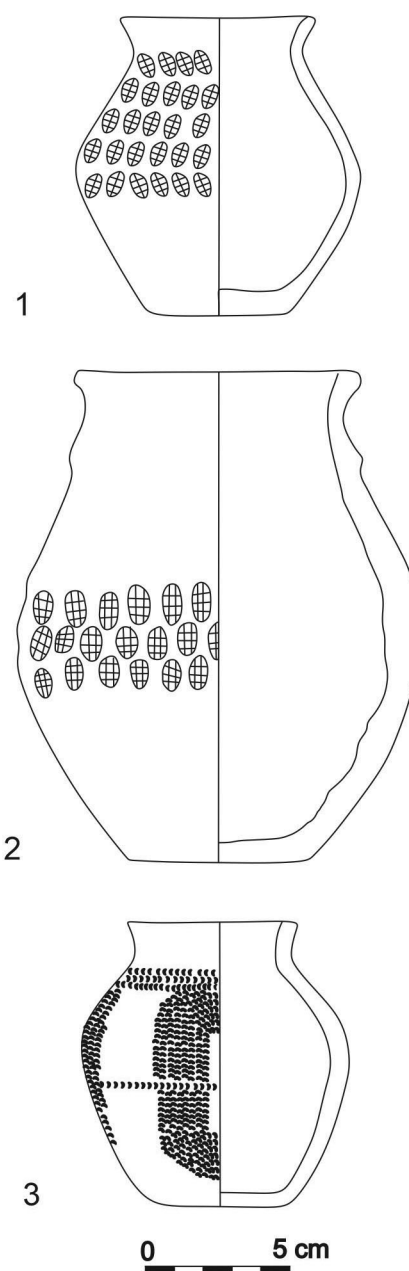


Fig. 5. 1. Bandu cemetery, grave 167 (BARBOCZ 2020, 175, fig. 3/3); 2. Bandu cemetery, grave 180 (BARBOCZ 2020, 175, fig. 3/4); 3. Bistrița cemetery, stray find (GAIU 1992, 120, fig. 4/12).

¹³ KOVÁCS 1913, 359; BARBOCZ 2020, 170, 175, fig. 3/3.

¹⁴ KOVÁCS 1913, 363; BARBOCZ 2020, 170, 175, fig. 3/4.

¹⁵ KOVÁCS 1913, 359.

¹⁶ HAJNAL 2013, 188.

¹⁷ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

¹⁸ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

¹⁹ KOVÁCS 1913, 363.

²⁰ HAJNAL 2013, 188.

²¹ VIDA 1999, 107–110.

²² HAJNAL 2013, 182.

²³ CSALLÁNY 1961, Taf. XLVII/2.

²⁴ BÓNA–NAGY 2002, 290, Taf. 16.

²⁵ GAIU 1992, 8.

of the era.²⁶ The vessel belongs to the IA/d₄ type. These are medium high *Beutelgefäß* vessels, with a wide mouth, and the maximum diameter at the lower third of the body.²⁷ The stamp is the classical stapled one, and according to Hajnal's opinion, it is Germanic (Fig. 3).²⁸ As far as the decoration is concerned, we have the same stapled motifs at Magyarcsanak-Bökény but in this case the vessel shape differs.²⁹ An even better analogy (with both the vessel shape and the geometrical organization of the decorative motifs showing similarities) would be the vessel found at Szőreg in grave 69,³⁰ or at the cemetery Szolnok-Szanda in grave 130.³¹

In case of the cemetery no. 3 from Bratei, vessels with stamped decoration have been discovered in graves number 9,³² 11,³³ 17,³⁴ 58,³⁵ 165,³⁶ 264,³⁷ and 280.³⁸ At grave 9, the funerary vessel has been discovered in the E part of the grave. The funerary inventory also contained: glass beads, fragments of a bronze object and a silver earring.³⁹ The shape of this vessel (Fig. 6/1) is the closest to type IA/f. It is a deep pot, with a wide mouth and prominent profile and splayed rim.⁴⁰ The vessel is decorated with the combination of two stamps applied in parallel rows. The first stamp forms the shape of the letter X or a cross symbol, and

the second one is a floral representation, made out of seven triangles placed as the petals of a flower. A similar floral pattern appears on the vessel from grave A52 (also an IA type vessel) at Kölked-Feketekapu (Fig. 3),⁴¹ or at the site Derecske-Gimnázium grave 1.⁴² An analogy for the X shaped stamp would be a stray found from Törökszentmiklós.⁴³

In grave 11 the vessel (Fig. 6/2) was positioned in the ENE part. Other grave goods were: bow-brooch, two bronze earrings, glass beads and horse bones.⁴⁴ The vessel belongs to the IA/d₄ type, which are medium high *Beutelgefäß* vessels, with wide mouth and the maximum diameter of the vessel at the lower third of the body.⁴⁵ The stamp has a rhomboidal shape and eight indents with rectangular shapes made of four rows of two indents, forming a symmetrical pattern. This type of stamp is absent from Hajnal's classification, but as far as composition and form are concerned, it could be considered a Germanic one. The closest analogy for the stamp shape is at Kétegyháza-Homokgödör in grave 5⁴⁶ or at Szandaszőlős.⁴⁷

In the case of grave 17 the vessel (Fig. 6/3) was found in the E corner. The grave contained no other grave goods.⁴⁸ The vessel fits into the typology of the IB/a₂ type. It is a small pot with

²⁶ DOBOS 2014, 135–162.

²⁷ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

²⁸ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

²⁹ CSALLÁNY 1961, Taf. CLX/11.

³⁰ CSALLÁNY 1961, Taf. CLXXXV/1.

³¹ BÓNA-NAGY 2002, Taf. 46.

³² BÂRZU 2010, 281, Taf. 3/G9.

³³ BÂRZU 2010, 281, Taf. 3/G11.

³⁴ BÂRZU 2010, 283, Taf. 5/G17.

³⁵ BÂRZU 2010, 290, Taf. 12/G58.

³⁶ BÂRZU 2010, 304, Taf. 26/G165.

³⁷ BÂRZU 2010, 322, Taf. 44/G264.

³⁸ BÂRZU 2010, 327, Taf. 49/G280.

³⁹ BÂRZU 2010, 174.

⁴⁰ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

⁴¹ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

⁴² CSEH ET AL. 2005, 232, Taf. 2/1.

⁴³ CSEH ET AL. 2005, 272, Taf. 42.

⁴⁴ BÂRZU 2010, 175.

⁴⁵ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

⁴⁶ CSALLÁNY 1961, Taf. CLXXXVIII/4.

⁴⁷ CSALLÁNY 1961, Taf. CCXLVII/2.

⁴⁸ BÂRZU 2010, 178.

rounded body, with the maximum of the vessel at the middle, with a medium high, slightly splayed rim.⁴⁹ The vessel was decorated with two types of stamps, the aforementioned floral one, and a rectangular one with nine indents and with wavy incised lines around the body. Both stamps (Fig. 3) can be considered Germanic according to Hajnal.⁵⁰ The closest analogy for this vessel and stamp comes from Hódmezővásárhely–*Kishomok*, grave 63.⁵¹

In grave 58, which was a double burial, the vessel (Fig. 6/4) was placed next to the younger defunct on the N side of the grave. Other grave goods were: a sword, belt buckle, fire steel, knife and a bronze buckle.⁵² The ceramic vessel fits into the typology's IA/d₂ type, a mug with a round body, with the maximum diameter at the lower third of the vessel, with a wide mouth and vertical rim.⁵³ The vessel is decorated with semi-circular indents (these could be made by the nail of the potter, or with the edge of a sharpened stick). This stamp does not appear in Hajnal's classification, but as far as the shapes go, it could be considered Germanic. The closest analogy for the decoration appears at Kisköre–*Pap tanya*, grave 1⁵⁴ or at Biharkeresztes–*Toldiút-fél*, grave 3.⁵⁵

Grave 264 is also a double burial of an adult and a child. It has not been determined to which defunct the funerary vessel (Fig. 7/2) was added, and beside it the following grave goods were recovered: two earrings and a bronze belt buckle.⁵⁶ The ceramic vessel fits into the IA/d₂ type, a mug with a round body, with the maximum diameter at the lower third of the vessel, with wide mouth and vertical rim.⁵⁷ The vessel is decorated

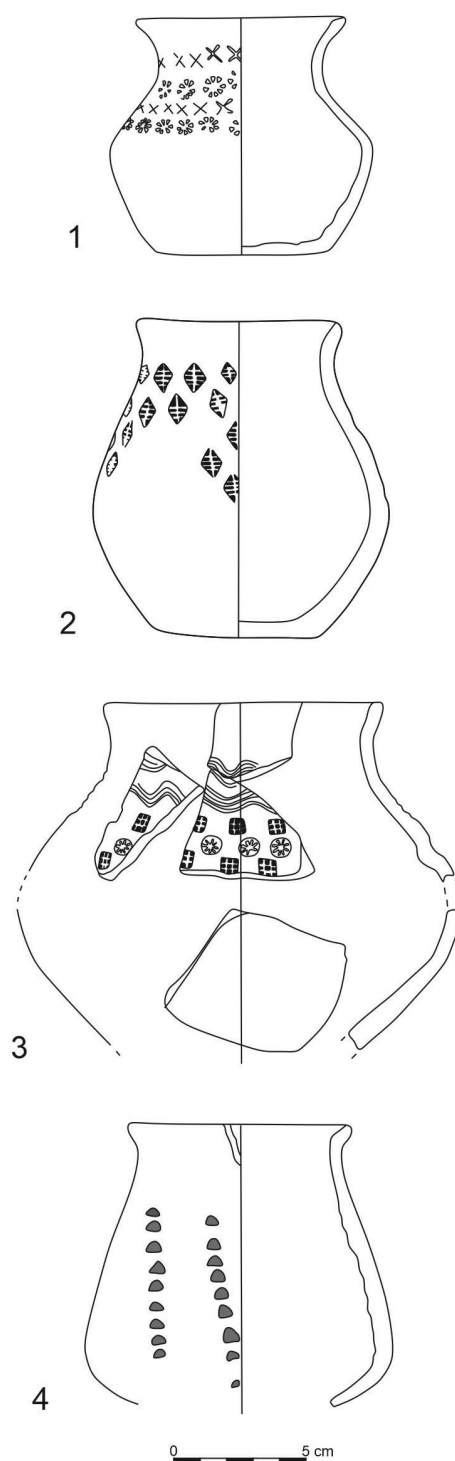


Fig. 6. 1. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 9 (BÂRZU 2010, 281, Taf. 3. G9/6); 2. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 11 (BÂRZU 2010, 281, Taf. 3. G11/1); 3. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 17 (BÂRZU 2010, 283, Taf. 5. G17); 4. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 58 (BÂRZU 2010, 290, Taf. 12. G58/7).

⁴⁹ HAJNAL 2013, 195.

⁵⁰ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

⁵¹ BÓNA–NAGY 2002, 291, Taf. 17.

⁵² BÂRZU 2010, 188.

⁵³ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

⁵⁴ BÓNA–NAGY 2002, 302, Taf. 28.

⁵⁵ CSEH ET AL 2005, 233, Taf. 3.

⁵⁶ BÂRZU 2010, 258.

⁵⁷ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

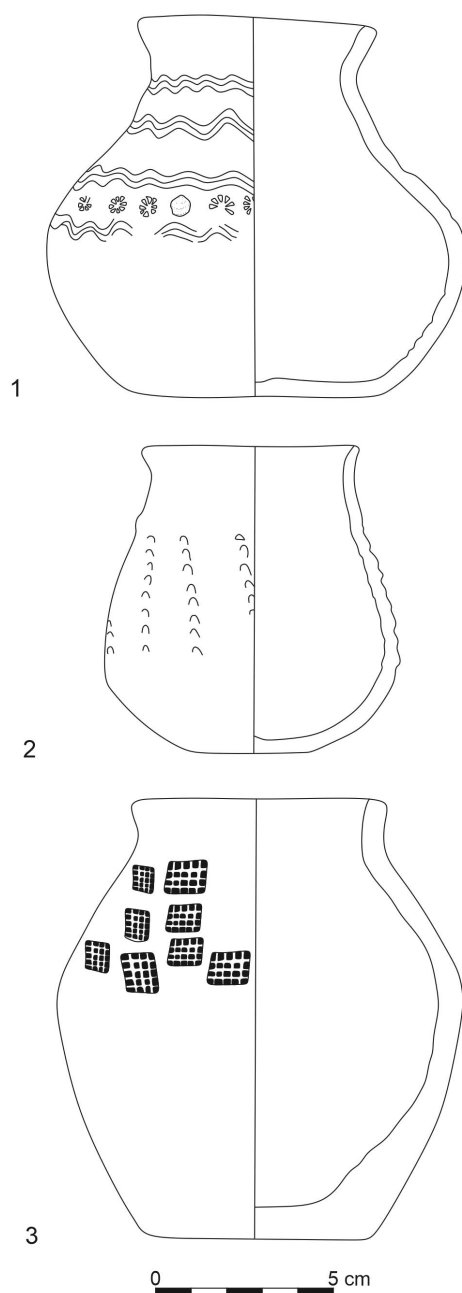


Fig. 7. 1. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 165 (BÂRZU 2010, 304, Taf. 26. G165/1); 2. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 264 (BÂRZU 2010, 322, Taf. 44. G264/ 6); 3. Bratei no. 3 cemetery, grave 280 (BÂRZU 2010, 327, Taf. 49. G280/3).

with the same stamp as the vessel from grave 58, and they also have the same shape.

⁵⁸ BÂRZU 2010, 266.

⁵⁹ HAJNAL 2013, 189.

⁶⁰ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

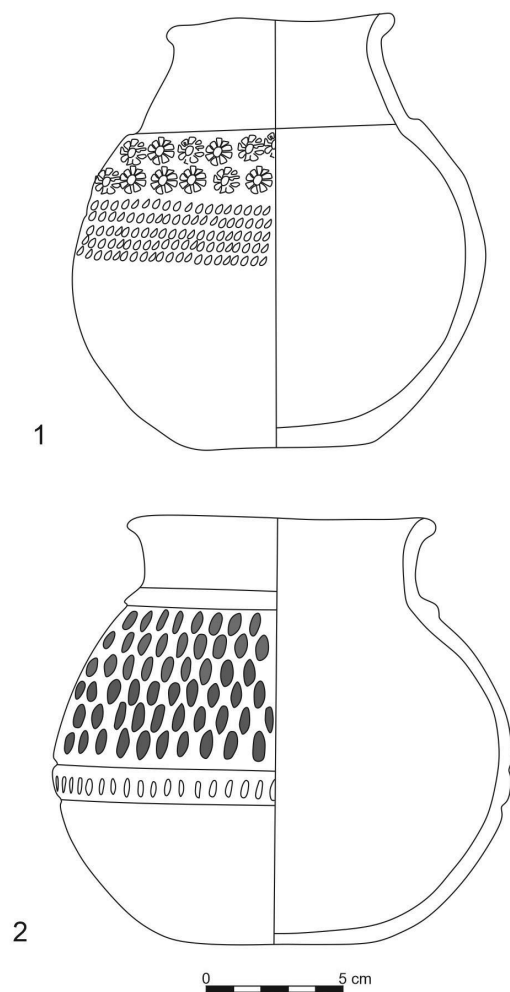


Fig. 8. 1. Noşlac cemetery, grave 18 (RUSU 1962, 278, fig. 5/2); 2. Noşlac cemetery, grave 53 (after RUSU 1962, 280, fig. 6/2).

In grave 280 the funerary vessel (Fig. 7/3) was found at the N edge of the grave. The funerary inventory also includes an arrowhead, and a bronze buckle.⁵⁸ The vessel has the shape of the IA/d₅ type. These are biconic, stout types of vessels, with highly arched profile, and conically shaped neck that narrows.⁵⁹ The stamp from this vessel is a rectangular one, and has twenty indents in 4 parallel lines. It does not appear in the typology of Hajnal⁶⁰ but similar shapes are considered Germanic. I have not found any perfect analogies for this stamp, but it is similar to

the stamp found on the jug from Szőreg–Téglagyár, grave 23.⁶¹

In the case of Noşlac cemetery the vessels are present in graves 18⁶² and 53.⁶³ The pottery vessel of grave 18 (Fig. 8/1) was placed at the SE corner of the grave, next to the head of the defunct. The grave goods were: girdle hangers, belt buckle, strap end, and belt buckle with a long branched cross.⁶⁴ This vessel fits into the typology in type IA/b₃. These small pots have rounded or rounded and flattened body, with prominent shoulders, and high, arched, slightly splayed rims.⁶⁵ The vessel is decorated with two parallel rows of the aforementioned floral patterns, and with a punched ornament in five parallel lines. Both decorations can be considered Germanic according to Hajnal's classification (Fig. 3).⁶⁶ As for the punched decoration, a good analogy would be the vessel from grave 2 at the cemetery at Biharkeresztes–Toldiútfél.⁶⁷

The vessel from grave 53 was found next to the dead's head, with no other gravegoods.⁶⁸ According to Hajnal's classification it is an IA/b₃ type of vessel. These are small pots with rounded and

flattened bodies, prominent shoulders, and high, arched, slightly splayed rims. The vessel is embellished with a punched decoration.⁶⁹

As a conclusion we can uphold that in relation with other grave goods these vessels were present both in female and male graves. The stamps on the vessels are Germanic, just as the vessel shapes in most cases. This type of pottery from the Early Avar age has analogies in contemporaneous cemeteries in the western part of the Carpathian Basin. The most common is the stamped decoration along with a polished finish or smoothed adornment. In case of graves 17 and 165 from the Bratei cemetery no. 3 we can observe a particular trait of the vessels. Both of them are type IB, and have incised wavy lines on their bodies and two types of stamps were used (a floral one, and a rectangular one). It is also worth mentioning that stamped vessels are present in settlements too, as in the case of Dipşa⁷⁰ and Stupini–Vătaşină.⁷¹

According to their typology these are drinking vessels used in funerary rituals and they might have contained beverages as grave goods.

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⁶¹ CSEH ET AL. 2005, 281, Taf. 51.

⁶² RUSU 1962, 278, fig. 5/2.

⁶³ RUSU 1962, 281, fig. 6/2.

⁶⁴ RUSU 1962, 281.

⁶⁵ HAJNAL 2013, 188.

⁶⁶ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

⁶⁷ CSEH ET AL. 2005, 296, Taf. 66/2.

⁶⁸ RUSU 1962, 271.

⁶⁹ HAJNAL 2013, 182.

⁷⁰ GAIU 1993, 96.

⁷¹ GAIU 2002, 113–158.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis
<i>AISC</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice Cluj
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta. Studii și cercetări
<i>AnB</i>	Analele Banatului (Serie nouă 2006–)
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni
<i>AnnUA-Hist</i>	Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt
<i>ArchSlovMonComm</i>	Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae: Communicationes
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis. Studii și comunicări
<i>AVSL</i>	Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan
<i>BB</i>	Bibliotheca Brukenthal
<i>BCȘS</i>	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești
<i>BeitUfGMMKR</i>	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte des Mittelmeer-Kulturräume
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BICA</i>	Bullettino dell’Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica = Bulletin de l’Institut de correspondance archéologique
<i>BHAUT</i>	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis
<i>BJ</i>	Bonner Jahrbücher
<i>BMA</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>Carpica</i>	Carpica. Muzeul Județean Iulian Antonescu
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CH</i>	Cahiers d’Histoire. Publiés par les Universités de Clermont-Ferrand
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae
<i>Dacia (N. S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne
<i>DDMÉ</i>	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae
<i>DM</i>	Dissertationes et monographiae Beograd
<i>DolgKoložsvár (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (Új sorozat 2006–)
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből
<i>EDR</i>	Ephemeris Dacoromana
<i>EMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum

<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>IA</i>	Internationale Archäologie
<i>ICA</i>	Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology
<i>IPH</i>	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology
<i>JAAH</i>	Journal of Archaeology and Ancient History
<i>JASc</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>JRS</i>	Journal of Roman Studies
<i>KM</i>	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Lymbus</i>	Lymbus. Magyarságtudományi Forrásközlemények
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–XXXV): Studii și Materiale
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice
<i>MFME (StudArch)</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, (Studia Archaeologica 1995–)
<i>MGLDMS (N. F.)</i>	Magazin für Geschichte, Literatur und alle Denk- und Merkwürdigkeiten Siebenbürgens, Neue Folge
<i>Mousaios</i>	Mousaios. Muzeul Județean Buzău
<i>MSVFG</i>	Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>MűvtÉrt</i>	Művészettörténeti Értesítő
<i>NuclInstMethPhys-Sect. B</i>	Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research. Section B
<i>OJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>PAS</i>	Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde
<i>Radiocarbon</i>	Radiocarbon. An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research
<i>ReiCretActa</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta
<i>RégFüz</i>	Régészeti Füzetek
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței. Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia (S.N.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis
<i>SBA</i>	Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–)
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia
<i>StCl</i>	Studii Clasice
<i>StComSibiu</i>	Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Brukenthal
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>SUBB-Historia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, series Historia
<i>StudUCH</i>	Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis, Series Historica
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica. Institutul de Arheologie “Vasile Pârvan” Centrul de Tracologie
<i>Tisicum</i>	Tisicum. A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia. The National Museum of History of Moldova
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica
<i>WMMÉ</i>	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>ZPE</i>	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik