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MARISIA

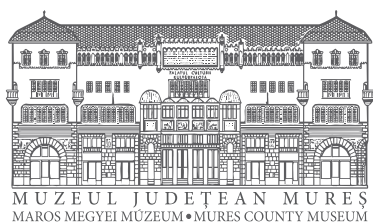
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LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY DEPOSITS FROM THE SITE OF SÂNCRĂIENI / CSÍKSZENTKIRÁLY- KŐOLDAL (HARGHITA COUNTY, ROMANIA)

József PUSKÁS* – Lóránt DARVAS**

During a rescue excavation near Sâncrăieni (Hungarian Csíkszentkirály, Harghita County, Romania) a pottery deposit was discovered. The feature was made of a large tripartite storage vessel placed into a pit. Several other objects were put inside the vessel, but a few ceramic fragments were also found below the vessel, in a burnt layer with a lot of charcoal. The objects inside the vessel were made of several fragments of one plate, fragments of four clay weights and of grinding stones. Based on analogies the vessel and the vessel fragments can be attributed to the Late Bronze Age Gáva culture, to its classical (Gáva II) phase, which in terms of Central-European chronology is the Ha A2-B1 period.

The paper discusses the occurrence of tripartite vessels of the Gáva period. Similar vessels appear in various contexts: in burials (Reci-Telek), in pottery depositions (Reci-Telek, Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal) or in settlements in fragmented state (Reci-Telek, Cernat-Hegyes). For a better understanding of Gáva pottery deposits with selected objects we had to rely on a somewhat wider chronological span, like the period of the Suci de Sus culture, the pre- respectively the proto-Gáva period. Selective depositions are mostly known from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. The storage vessels sometimes occur alone, or associated with different objects. Many times the number of these objects differ to one place to another, but a main pattern of selection can be traced. The ritual activity, which led to the hiding of the vessels and other clay objects is hard to reconstruct. In everyday life these recipients could have been used for storage, fermentation or other purposes, but later received a role in ritual activities: as accessories for food or drink sacrifice and were not used anymore in everyday life.

Keywords: pottery deposit, Gáva culture, Late Bronze Age, selective deposition, ritual deposition

Cuvinte cheie: deposit de vase, cultura Gáva, epoca bronzului târziu, depunere selectivă, depunere rituală

The settlement of Sâncrăieni (HU Csíkszentkirály) is located in the northern part of the Alcsík Basin, in the foreground of the Jigodin/Zsögöd defile. The territory of the commune formed by several villages was already inhabited in prehistory. Numerous archaeological finds

signal that several communities settled in this region.¹ Perhaps one of the most important and extended prehistorical settlement existed in the end of the late Bronze Age, belonging to the Gáva culture.² It is not entirely clear whether it was one extended settlement or several smaller,

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¹ JÁNOS-KOVÁCS 1967, 47–48; REP HAR 2000, 193–198.

² In the present study we do not cover detailed terminological analyses. Although, a short description might still be needed in order to clarify and avoid eventual misunderstandings. Today, a part of the researchers in Romania use the chronological framework which was accepted in the middle of the last century. Based on this, the beginning of the

farm-like group of houses. Other finds that can be connected to this period are known from *Kismező*, *Telek*, *Téglagyár*, *Sütőkert*, *Karimósarka*, and *Szilvákert* as well as from the area of the train station.³ Significant part of the mentioned finds are random discoveries. Archaeological excavations took place only around the brick factory (*Téglagyár*), the results of which were published in a short report.⁴

In the light of the above all the well-documented and published research which was performed by specialists is important from the region. These excavations were frequently performed on small surfaces; only rarely does one

have the chance to investigate in large surfaces. However, even such small, probing excavations can hold surprises. One such type of excavation was performed in the October of 2019 by Lóránt Darvas in the place called *Kőoldal* in Sâncrăieni, where a communication transmitter tower was previously built (Pl. I). The aim of the excavation was to verify and evaluate whether the territory of the sites *Karimósarka* and *Andrássy kúria* could still belong to an archaeological site or not. Since the tower was already constructed the territory available for research was quite restricted between the reinforced concrete columns.

STRATIGRAPHY AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCOVERY

Two small probing trenches were opened during excavation between the communication tower's support columns, on the northern and eastern side (Pl. II). General stratigraphic observations: after the structure had been built a 4–10 cm thick gravel layer was spread on the area, under this a 20–30 cm thick layer of earth was observed. This layer was formed partly by the former crop layer and partly by the earth thrown out during constructions from the foundation pits of the columns. Under the hummus a 50–76 cm thick brown layer of earth mixed with sand was identified. This was attributed to a former layer which was washed down from a smaller hill in the background, possibly a result of the deforestations that took place after the 16th century.⁵ Under the erosion layer the archaeologically sterile subsoil

was found. This was a brownish yellow clayish, sandy sediment. The subsoil was identified at different depths in the two sections: in S1 at a depth of 100–108 cm, while in S2 at a depth of 86–90 cm. A late Bronze Age pit was dug into this brownish yellow subsoil.

The first trench (S1) was opened on the eastern side and measured 200 × 100 cm. Its northern cross-section showed a very similar picture to the above described general stratigraphic observations. The thickness of the disturbed and the hummus layer measured 38 cm on the eastern side of the cross-section and 32 cm on its western side. Under this the brown erosion layer varied between 68 and 76 cm. The grounding of the lightning rod of the communication tower was dug into this layer, which was a 22 cm wide and 55 cm deep trench. The clayish subsoil

Iron Age can be put to the 12th century BC, when the first iron objects appeared and the large-scale fortified settlements as well as the Gáva type pottery spread. One of the characteristic pottery forms were the large-sized containers frequently burnt to red or brown in their interior with black outer surface, which were decorated with garland-shaped cannellure bundles. In the last two decades however, more and more researchers use the Central and Western European chronological framework, which is supported by well-founded arguments (CIUGUDEAN 2010; 2011; GOGÁLTAN 2019). According to this, the end of the late Bronze Age can be dated largely to the 9th century and the Gáva culture can be classified here, except its last evolutionary period. The present study uses the latter chronological framework and the “Hallstatt” appellation was consciously left out, which is outdated and can be misleading (LÁSZLÓ 1994, 43). Nevertheless, we used the well-established and currently used Reinecke chronological division, which includes the term “Hallstatt” (Ha), but does not cover the Western European Hallstatt period.

³ REPHAR 2000, 193–198.

⁴ PREDA 1959, 825–869.

⁵ During excavations in the neighboring areas of the *Kőoldal* (*Andrássy kúria*) this erosion layer was also identified and covered 16th century features (DARVAS 2019, 7).

was at 106–108 cm. Archaeological contexts were not identified in this trench (Pl. III–IV).

The second trench (S2) was opened on the northern side of the tower, on a north-south longitudinal axis. Initially it measured 150 × 100 cm but later it was extended towards south with 75 cm, thus became 225 × 100 cm. The gravel, disturbed and hummus layer's thickness on the southern edge of the eastern cross-section was 30 cm, on the northern edge was 36 cm. Under this the brown erosion layer measured between 58 and 60 cm. In the northeastern corner of the trench a contemporary pit was observed measuring 55 cm wide with a depth of 66 cm. In the northern corner of the trench the clayish subsoil was identified at a depth of 86 cm from today's walking level. At a depth of 96 cm an oval-shaped pit was outlined (feature G1), which could not be fully excavated because of the concrete columns. The fill of the

beehive-shaped pit consisted of grey colored soil mixed with clay, daub, and charcoal fragments. On the bottom of the pit a thin burnt layer with charcoal was found with few pottery fragments. The bottom of the pit was identified at 190 cm from today's walking level (Pl. V–VI).

A large-sized container was placed in the pit. The protruding rim of the container was missing. It cannot be excluded that it was destroyed during earlier earthworks however, given the significant depth of the find it is more likely that it was already placed in the pit without the missing rim. The vessel collapsed due to the weight of the soil: at its maximal diameter opened, then its upper part fell on the bottom part. Inside the container several fragmented objects were found. These were all situated on the bottom of the vessel, leaning sideways. Traces to some kind of order of the objects were not found (Pl. VII).

DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS

1. Large-sized, tripartite vessel, preserved almost entirely, made from clay tempered with gravel and crushed pottery. Its rim was not preserved; it was probably destroyed during earlier agricultural works. Based on the analogies it had broadly curved, rounded rim. It had a slightly arched cylindrical neck and its shoulders were markedly detached from the neck. The body of the vessel was biconic in design, roughly in its center a rib decorated with thickened, short, oblique, wide cannelures divides the vessel in two parts. Its bottom was narrowed. The outer surface of the vessel was black with traces of smoothing and polishing. Its interior surface was light brownish orange, rough to the touch. Also, a large grey spot extending from the shoulders to the bottom could be observed which probably indicates the trace of secondary burning. The decoration of the vessel was represented by motifs characteristic for the period: on the shoulders four, upright knobs were formed facing each other symmetrically.

These were connected by three horizontally smoothed grooves. On the upper quarter of the vessel, under the knobs garland-shaped decoration was visible, formed from bundles of ten cannelures, so that the tip of every second cannelure touched one-one cam. The dimensions of the vessel: nd: 42 cm; md: 70.5 cm; bd: 19.5 cm; h: 75 cm (Pl. VIII).⁶

The fragmented objects found inside the large vessel include several pottery pieces, clay objects and stone tools.

2. fragment of a rounded rim plate, tempered with small pebbles and crushed pottery. Its outer and interior surface was brick red, rough to the touch. A grey spot was visible on its interior, probably from a secondary burning. Not decorated. Measurements: rd: 38 cm; bd: 13 cm; h: 16 cm (Pl. XI/1).

3. clay weight no. 1. Originally truncated cone-shaped, formed from clay with pebbles. The edge of the base was rounded, greyish brown colored with pink spots, with a rough

⁶ Abbreviations used in the text: rd: rim diameter; nd: neck diameter; md: maximum diameter; bd: base diameter; h: height; fd: foot diameter; ld: lid diameter; pd: perforation diameter; l: length; w: width.

surface and straight base. It was perforated on its upper third, however the part from the hole upwards had broken down thus, the perforation could be observed only partly. Based on the fractured surface the object was already fragmented when it was placed under the ground. Measurements: fd: 13 cm; ld: 9.7 cm; h: 18 cm; pd: ~ 1.1 cm (Pl. IX/1).

4. clay weight no. 2. Originally truncated cone-shaped, formed from clay with pebbles. The edge of the base was rounded, smaller fragments were broken down, brownish red colored with a grey patch on its base and rough surface. Its base was concave. It was perforated on its upper third and broken down from the hole upwards thus, the perforation could be seen only partly. Based on the fractured surface the object was already fragmented when it was placed under the ground. Measurements: fd: 13 × 14.5 cm; ld: 9.4 × 10.4 cm; h: 15.3 cm; pd: ~ 1 cm (Pl. IX/2).

5. clay weight nr. 3. Truncated cone-shaped, formed from clay with pebbles. The edges of the base and lid were rounded, its base was broken down, a smaller piece from the lid edge was also missing. Its color was brownish red with rough surface and straight base. Perforated in its upper quarter. Based on the fractured surfaces of the base and lid the object was already fragmented when it was placed under the earth. Measurements: fd: 12.5 cm; ld: 7.8 cm; h: 24 cm; pd: 1.2 cm (Pl. IX/3).

6. clay weight no. 4. Originally truncated cone-shaped, formed from clay with pebbles. The edge of the base was rounded, a smaller part had broken down, brownish red color with a rough surface. Its base was straight. Perforated in its upper third but the part from the hole upwards had broken down so the perforation could be seen only partially. This clay weight was placed into the large vessel already broken into four parts. Its upper third was already missing, when it was most likely deliberately re-broken longitudinally and then cross-wise. On the broken fragments secondary, pink burning traces can be observed. Measurements:

fd: 13.5 cm; ld: 8.5 × 9.4 cm; h: 22.5 cm; pd: ~ 1 cm (Pl. IX/4).

7. Grindstone fragment. Dark grey burn mark can be seen on its surface. Measurements: l: 31.6 cm; w: 17.5 cm; h: 12 cm (Pl. X/1).

8. Grindstone fragment. Secondary burn mark can be seen on its surface. Measurements: l: 18.5 cm; w: 7 cm; h: 9.6 cm (Pl. X/2).

9. Roughly spherical-shaped ground stone with smooth surfaces. The black spots on its surface indicate burn marks. Measurements: l: 8.2 cm; w: 7.9 cm; h: 7.2 cm (Pl. X/3).

Besides the large container additional pottery fragments were unearthed from the fill of the pit.

10. A fragment of a bag-like pot with curved wall and narrowing towards the bottom. Formed from clay tempered with sand, pebbles, and crushed pottery. Its outer surface was dark and the inner surface light brown with dark grey marks. The surfaces were rough. The entire outer surface of the preserved fragment as well as the upper quarter of the interior was broom swiped. Under the rim a horizontal knob was formed. In our case only one knob was preserved but based on the analogies there might have been two or four, symmetrically placed one against the other. Size: rd: 27 cm (Pl. XI/2).

11. Wall fragment of a vessel formed from clay tempered with pebbles, sand, and crushed pottery. Its outer surface was black, smooth, and its interior light brown and rough. Not decorated (Pl. XI/3).

12. Wall fragment of a vessel formed from clay tempered with fine-grained sand. Its outer surface was black with a brown mark, rough. Its interior surface was rough and brownish grey. Not decorated (Pl. XI/4).

13. Base fragment of a vessel formed from clay tempered with pebbly sand. The outer surface was brownish red, the interior black and both surfaces were coarse. Not decorated. Size: bd: 10 cm (Pl. XI/5).

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDS

Typology, analogies, and chronology

The characteristic finds unearthed in Sâncrăieni can be connected to the late Bronze Age Gáva culture. The so-called “storey vessels made from three parts” that is the tripartite vessels are among the representative finds of this pottery type.⁷ In the structure of the large-size vessels, most likely used for storage, three, well-defined articulations can be observed.⁸ The upper part generally starts with a funnel-like curved rim and continues with a long, cylindrical neck. The neck-shoulder limit is well-distinguished, which is often also highlighted by the application of one or more horizontally and/or symmetrically placed knobs. The central part consists of an ovoid upper body, the upper half of which is often decorated with garland-shaped bundles of cannelure. On the limit between the second and third part a turban coil motif goes around, which was formed from wide, short, obliquely smoothed cannelures. The third, lower body part, narrows in a funnel-like shape and ends in a narrow base. The large vessel from Sâncrăieni has all the above discussed structural elements. Even though its upper body part is slightly different from an ovoid shape and resembles more

an inverted funnel, still from a formal and structural point of view it fits well into the group of already known types. Numerous analogies are known from Reci,⁹ Teleac,¹⁰ Biharkeresztes,¹¹ Baks,¹² Porumbenii Mari,¹³ but the closest parallel was discovered in Sărățel (Bistrița-Năsăud County).¹⁴ The analogies spread on a wide territory also indicate that in the Gáva period a homogenization of the pottery production took place.¹⁵

In our region, Z. Székely was the first one to address the issue of tripartite vessels, when presenting the site of Reci–*Telek*. Several such vessels were unearthed on this site from complexes interpreted as graves or storage pits.¹⁶ From one of the storage pits (G1)¹⁷ a large-size tripartite vessel was found, which could be supplemented and was decorated on its shoulder with garlands formed from bundles of cannelures. Beside the vessel animal bones, fragments from a plate, and an obsidian core stone was found. The latter object can most likely be connected to a Copper Age settlement.

In the next years the excavations continued and a pit interpreted as a grave was unearthed, in which carbonized human remain were placed covered with pottery fragments.¹⁸ From the

⁷ V. SZABÓ 2017, 233. The work of G. V. Szabó offers an extended overview about the pottery production from the Gáva period and the period before it, that is why we shall not repeat his words. More recently, the same Gábor V. Szabó and Gábor Váczi are preparing a study in English in the topic, which we had the chance to read. We are grateful for their kind help.

⁸ PANKAU 2004, 49–50, Abb. 7, 54.

⁹ SZÉKELY 1966, 47, pl. II/3, 51, pl. IV/1–2.

¹⁰ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 227, fig. 31/13, 237, fig. 41/5, 7.

¹¹ V. SZABÓ 2017, 236, 5. kép/2–3.

¹² KÓSA 2020, 53, fig. 31/6.

¹³ NAGY–KÖRÖSFŐI 2010, 148, fig. 3/3.

¹⁴ MARINESCU 2010, 69, nr. 72, 115, pl. XXX/2.

¹⁵ V. SZABÓ 2017, 231, 233; V. SZABÓ–VÁCZI 2021 (in press).

¹⁶ SZÉKELY 1966, 8–9, 47, pl. II/3, 51, pl. IV/1–2.

¹⁷ In our opinion the G3 mentioned in the literature is an erratum (SZÉKELY 1966, 9, S.V.G.3.). In reality the vessel was found in G1. This assumption seems to be backed up also by the diary entry, in which Székely wrote that “in a depth between 10–11 m [...] –25 cm a large Hallstatt urn was found” that is during the excavation of the trench and not during its sideways extension. The drawings also document this presumption because on the G1 as level data the –25 cm (too) is included. Based also on the drawings the G3 pit was identified in a small-size cassette opened to the west, in which a bag-like vessel was excavated, which could be assembled and supplemented (SZÉKELY 1966, 9, 47, pl. II/1). On certain fragments of this latter assembled vessel the inscriptions “SV 2 g” or “SV 3 g” are visible. These errata could have happened during the inventory or because in reality the fragments of the vessel were found spread in two separate pits, which would then question the actual existence of pottery deposition in G3 and G2.

¹⁸ SZÉKELY 1966, 8–9.

fragments two vessels could be reconstructed, one of them was tripartite vessel decorated with bundles of cannelures on its upper body. The rib between the lower and upper body parts was decorated with wide, oblique cannelures.

One year later, in 1959 from trench no. XIII a new tripartite vessel was discovered that could be reassembled.¹⁹ Similarly to the previously found ones this one also had an everted rim, funnel-like neck, and a convex upper body part. The decorations were also similar: on the upper part garlands, while on the limit of its two lower parts the well-known oblique cannelure rib can be observed. Concerning the find circumstances, the available information is less than in the case of the previous examples. The diary entries do not contain data about the vessel, its place as “H pit” (meaning Hallstatt pit) appears only on one sketch about the trenches. However, it is not known whether the mentioned vessel was found in this area or there were also several, other, similar period complexes.

Based on the finds the excavation leader distinguished two horizons in the evolution of the settlement, the “Reci I” and “Reci II” periods. In his opinion, these vessels which he called “biconic vessels with domed body” were connected to the Reci I period, which corresponds to the Ha A.²⁰ According to their formal characteristics he originated these from the middle Bronze Age Monteoru, Wietenberg, and Gârla Mare cultures.²¹ The site in Reci was dated to a later period by V. Vasiliev. According to him, the axe dated to Ha B1-B2 period found on the site would date the settlement (and with it the tripartite vessels) to this horizon, which corresponds to the Gáva II period.²² In his studies

concerning the Transylvanian late Bronze Age chronology and together with it the Gáva culture H. Ciugudean came to the same conclusions as Vasiliev. He accepted the dating of the site to two periods but he dated the „Reci I” to the Ha B1 (Gáva II).²³ He thinks that the tripartite vessels were already widespread in this period and their appearance took place in the earlier Ha A2 period,²⁴ and their antecedents can be found in the Igrița group.²⁵

A. László's book about the early Iron Age of the territories to the east from the Carpathians discussed the types of tripartite vessels. Although among the pictures one does not find similar tripartite vessels to the ones from Sâncrăieni or Reci yet, concerning some of the finds he refers to the vessels from Reci several times, when describing “long necked, belly bodied” forms (3A type).²⁶ These are present in the Mahala III layer, which is contemporary with the Reci I period,²⁷ and can be dated to the Ha A1 period.²⁸ László connected the origins of the similar shaped vessels to three possible sources, from which first the Bronze Age cultures spread around the upper Tisza region, second the “Pecica–Belegiš” type of finds of southern origins, and third the formal features of the Csorva group.²⁹

Similar vessels to the one from Sâncrăieni were grouped by C. Pankau in the “*Dreiteilige Etagegefäße*” (from here comes the term “storey vessel from three parts” meaning tripartite vessels) type. Just as Székely, the author saw the origins of these vessels in some late Bronze Age cultures, such as the Monteoru and the Gârla Mare.³⁰ Taking into consideration the state of the research in those times (the beginning of the

¹⁹ SZÉKELY 1966, 9, 51, pl. IV/1.

²⁰ SZÉKELY 1966, 13–15.

²¹ SZÉKELY 1966, 13.

²² VASILIEV 1989, 65, 69–70; VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 114; VASILIEV 1992, 25; VASILIEV 2007, 12–13.

²³ CIUGUDEAN 2010, 168; CIUGUDEAN 2011, 75, 81, fig. 3; CIUGUDEAN 2012, 236.

²⁴ CIUGUDEAN 2011, 75, note 86.

²⁵ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 83; NAGY–KÖRÖSFŐI 2010, 138.

²⁶ LÁSZLÓ 1994, 75–77.

²⁷ SMIRNOVA 1974, 376; LÁSZLÓ 1994, 93; PANKAU 2004, 96.

²⁸ LÁSZLÓ 1994, 92–93.

²⁹ LÁSZLÓ 1973, 601–605; LÁSZLÓ 1994, 92.

³⁰ PANKAU 2004, 55.

2000s) during the analysis of the Gáva materials from Mediaș the author proposed a double division, an early and a late period.³¹ According to the same author the tripartite vessel forms discussed in this paper were used in the first, early period (the Ha A, possibly the beginning of the Ha B1). However, in smaller numbers they also appeared later in certain sites.³²

In the Gáva materials published recently from the site of Baks–*Temetőpart* fragments from tripartite vessels are also present. Based on the finds the use of the settlement can be dated to the classical Gáva, the Ha A2–B1 period.³³

From the period immediately preceding the Gáva culture close analogies emerge from the distribution area of the pre-Gáva pottery, from the Br D–Ha A1 period.³⁴ Here, it is important to highlight one of the objects unearthed in

the pottery deposition in Tiszabura,³⁵ one of the urns from the C cemetery in Szőreg,³⁶ and the urns from the cemetery in Csorva (Ruzsa) found in graves nos. 26 and 29.³⁷ From these one might suspect that the tripartite vessels from the later Gáva culture are based on certain elements inherited from the pre-Gáva style rather than on middle Bronze Age traditions.³⁸

According to the present state of research the tripartite vessels decorated with garland shaped motifs and the upper and lower body parts separated with wide, oblique cannelures are the pottery products of the classical Gáva culture. Based on the periodization of H. Ciugudean this in Transylvania means the Gáva II evolutionary period (Ha B1),³⁹ while in Hungary the Ha A2–B1 period.⁴⁰ In calendar years this roughly falls between the second half of the 11th

³¹ PANKAU 2004, 96–98.

³² PANKAU 2004, 96.

³³ KÓSA 2020, 38.

³⁴ Concerning the issues around the pre-Gáva pottery style, see: V. SZABÓ 2017, 242–247; V. SZABÓ–VÁCZI 2021, 1–6.

³⁵ VÁCZI 2016, 187, 3. kép/4.

³⁶ V. SZABÓ 1996, 106, 51. kép/4.

³⁷ TROGMAYER 1963, Taf. IX/5, X/9.

³⁸ As it was already mentioned above the research originates the formation of the tripartite vessels in the Gáva culture from middle Bronze Age traditions (SZÉKELY 1966, 13; MORINTZ 1970, 94; PANKAU 2004, 55). However, such assumptions are not based on any detailed research. As analogies mentioned in Transylvania one frequently finds the vessels from the Monteoru and the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultures (Monteoru: OANCEA 1981, 141, fig. 4/4, 18, 144, fig. 6/4, 149, fig. 10/12, 167, fig. 19/1, 171, fig. 20/2; Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare: DUMITRESCU 1961, pl. XII/VI, XXI/XXVII, XL/LXXIV, XLIV/LXXXV, XLIX/XCVII, LV/CX, LVI/CXII; ȘANDOR-CHICIDEANU–CONSTANTINESCU 2019, 176, pl. 16/2a, 179, pl. 19/2a, 182, pl. 22/2a, 214, pl. 54/1a) while the research in Hungary presumes the effects of the Vátya culture (TROGMAYER 1963, 103). The formal features of the tripartite vessels indeed show similarities with the tripartite vessels known from the Monteoru and the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultures. Nevertheless, in our opinion the Monteoru culture can be excluded right in the beginning as a possible influencing factor. We can do this, first of all, because of the significant geographical distance, second because we do not possess any evidence regarding that the Monteoru pottery style would have reached the Tisza region. From a chronological point of view, a difference of at least three-, four hundred years exists between the tripartite vessels used in the last period of the Monteoru culture and the ones used in the Gáva culture. The connections between the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare and the Crucișeni–Belegiš cultures were examined by AL. SZENTMIKLOSI (2006, 229–269), while the relationship between the (Crucișeni)–Belegiš II–pre-Gáva cultures/pottery styles were analyzed by G. V. SZABÓ and G. VÁCZI (V. SZABÓ 2017, 231–278; V. SZABÓ–VÁCZI 2021). Based on the formal features, in theory an ever-changing effect coming from the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare culture repainted several times with local elements can be possible. However, Váci's observation connected to the find from Tiszabura "that with such a small number of occurrences it is hard to substantiate this assumption with data and continuous evolutionary sequence" in our case it is exponentially valid. In summary: we do not find the statement substantiated that the tripartite vessels which appeared in the Gáva culture can be connected to middle Bronze Age traditions, they rather connect to the pre-Gáva style, where the "most significant characteristic was that its formal and decorative features were determined by the close kinship with the type of pottery found in the late tumulus culture in Transdanubia and the early urnfield type of pottery and to a smaller degree with the pottery production spread in Vojvodina, Banat, and eastern Slavonia. Beside all these effects the local pottery traditions shaped it as well: on its northern distribution territory the Piliny culture, and advancing towards south the traditions of the tumulus culture can be identified in the materials from the sites that can be classified here." (V. SZABÓ 2017, 242; V. SZABÓ–VÁCZI 2021, 2).

³⁹ CIUGUDEAN 2010, 170; CIUGUDEAN 2011, 75; CIUGUDEAN 2012, 232, 234; GOGÂLTAN 2019, 57.

⁴⁰ V. SZABÓ 2017, 231; KÓSA 2020, 38. The already mentioned finds from Sărățel were dated to the Ha B3–C period (MARINESCU 2010, 72). The analogies of the published finds however, appear also in the sites in Reci or Cernat which

century BC until the end of the 10th century BC (1050–900 BC).⁴¹

In the container the fragments of an undecorated plate were placed, from which quarter of a plate could be reassembled. This can be attributed to the group of curved-walled plates and belongs to the common pottery finds of the Gáva settlements.⁴² In the case of similar plates the diameter of the rim is varied: from the small gavel bowls to the 50 cm diameter size plates these appear in all kinds of sizes, both decorated and undecorated. Analogies are known from the sites of Teleac,⁴³ Reci,⁴⁴ Pecica,⁴⁵ Călinești,⁴⁶ Köröm⁴⁷ etc. The large temporal and spatial distribution of this type does not provide a reliable chronological basis.⁴⁸ The curved-walled plates appear most frequently in a fragmented state in the fills of the pits of the settlements. In smaller numbers they can also be found in pottery depositions⁴⁹ and graves.⁵⁰

The fragment of a bag-like pot, found next to the container vessel, is also among the frequent finds of the Gáva settlements. Numerous analogies come from Teleac,⁵¹ Mediaș,⁵² Baks,⁵³ Köröm,⁵⁴ Reci⁵⁵ etc. Their size varies from the small, mug-like vessels to the large containers. Their decoration is simple, generally two or four symmetrically placed knobs can be seen under the rim. These were produced most frequently

from coarse, granular material and have rough surfaces. In the pottery typology of H. Ciugudean these vessels were grouped into the category of the bag-like pots (III), which have three different types.⁵⁶ The fragment from Sâncrăieni belongs to the IIIb type, which are characterized by an elongated, vertical or slightly arched body. This pottery form already appeared in the middle Bronze Age and was produced continuously until the Iron Age thus, it does not have chronological value.⁵⁷ The knob decoration on the fragment is also a frequently used element in the Bronze Age. However, the fact that the walls of the vessel were partially or entirely covered by the so-called Besenstrich decoration (notches made by means of a little broom) is interesting. In northwestern Romania the Kammstrich (comb-made) decoration was used in parallel in the Lăpuș II–Gáva I period,⁵⁸ before the Gáva period, which corresponds to the Ha A1.⁵⁹ In the same period (the Band–Cugir group) in the central and southwestern part of Transylvania the vessels decorated with the Besenstrich technique are not present at all, exclusively the Kammstrich decoration was used.⁶⁰

The vessels covered with Besenstrich decoration appear rarely in the Transylvanian Gáva II type materials. Rarely they were found in the pottery material from the Szatmár plain⁶¹ but

were dated earlier thus, an earlier period certainly existed.

⁴¹ CIUGUDEAN 2011, 76; V. SZABÓ 2017, 231.

⁴² V. SZABÓ 2004, 84.

⁴³ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 230, fig. 34/8–12.

⁴⁴ SZÉKELY 1966, 49, Pl. III/6.

⁴⁵ SAVA–URSUTIU 2021, 118, pl. 11/3, 119, pl. 12/5.

⁴⁶ MARTA 2020, 134, pl. 4/6, 136, pl. 6/11.

⁴⁷ HELLEBRANDT 2016, 90, 47. kép/6.

⁴⁸ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 84 (IVa1 type); MARTA 2020, 32; KÓSA 2020, 18.

⁴⁹ V. SZABÓ 2004, 86.

⁵⁰ SZÉKELY 1966, 9. The rim of the plate found in the second grave in Reci–Telek was decorated.

⁵¹ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 229, fig. 33/2, 5–6.

⁵² PANKAU 2004, Taf. 6/6, 11/4, 24/2, 6, 39/8.

⁵³ KÓSA 2020, 67, fig. 45/6, 68, fig. 46/3–4.

⁵⁴ HELLEBRANDT 2016, 86, 43. kép/4, 6.

⁵⁵ SZÉKELY 1966, 47, pl. II/1, 49, pl. III/2.

⁵⁶ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 83–84.

⁵⁷ VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 83; PANKAU 2004, 56; KÓSA 2020, 28.

⁵⁸ MARTA 2009, 79; CIUGUDEAN 2010, 169; CIUGUDEAN 2011, 73; CIUGUDEAN 2012, 232

⁵⁹ MARTA 2009, 87–93.

⁶⁰ CIUGUDEAN ET AL. 2019, 101.

⁶¹ MARTA 2020, 42.

they are almost completely absent in inner Transylvania.⁶² It seems that they were characteristic for the territories to the west from the Transylvanian Metaliferi Mountains⁶³ and the research suspects in them the survival of middle Bronze Age traditions.⁶⁴ In southeastern Transylvania bag-like, vessels with surfaces covered by Besenstrich decoration are found rarely in the middle Bronze Age Wietenberg materials. This changed at the beginning of the late Bronze Age, when such vessels became one of the characteristic objects of the Noua culture.⁶⁵ Although in much smaller numbers but in the subsequent Gáva culture they continued to exist in our region as well, just as the find from Sâncrăieni proves.

It is essential to discuss also the finds from the vessel found in Sâncrăieni the clay weights and the grindstone fragments. The grindstones are frequent finds on excavations and generally they are identified in an already fragmented state in pits filled up with household waste. The research mostly connected these finds to the practice of grain milling but they could have also played a role in beer brewing.⁶⁶ However, there is also data which indicates that sometimes the grindstones might have been used in sacred activities.⁶⁷

One finds a similar phenomenon connected to the use of clay weights. They are frequent

finds in pit fills which had ended up in the complexes together with household waste.⁶⁸ Cases where more than one clay weight in fragmented state or even entirely intact pieces were placed in one pit occur rarely.⁶⁹ These appear sometimes alone or associated with other finds. Researchers connected such complexes to ritual practices rather than to everyday activities.⁷⁰ Since very few similar discoveries were published so far, concerning their function we cannot go into further details.

To the issue of late Bronze Age pottery deposition in southeastern Transylvania

The research of pottery deposition has faded in the face of the rising interest in the research of the objects made of metal.⁷¹ Yet, in the past years, interdisciplinary research on the consumption of food and drink by prehistoric or ancient communities has become increasingly common. As a result of this, numerous vessels or fragments of vessels were analyzed, in which the carbonized residues of various organic materials were identified or traces of liquid absorbed into the walls of the vessels have been detected. From these assumptions were put forward as to what was stored in the vessel, what kind of food or drink.⁷² On the territory of southeastern

⁶² In Mediaș for example, vessels with similar surface treatment were not found (PANKAU 2004, 81) but such vessels are not known either from Reci nor from Cernat (SZÉKELY 1966, 5–28). From the pottery from Teleac only comb-made decorated fragments were mentioned (VASILIEV ET AL. 1991, 93–94). According to our present knowledge the only Besenstrich type fragment that can be connected to the Gáva II period is the vessel presented in this study.

⁶³ KEMENCZEI 1984, 71–72; HELLEBRANDT 2016, 69, 94, 51. kép/5.

⁶⁴ KEMENCZEI 1984, 71–72; MOTZOI-CHICIDEANU 2004, 74–77.

⁶⁵ PUSKÁS–DARVAS 2021, 148.

⁶⁶ MARTA 2007, 111–129.

⁶⁷ MARTA ET AL. 2010, 55; L. NAGY 2012a, 266; L. NAGY 2012b, 15.

⁶⁸ HELLEBRANDT 2016, 39–60; KÓSA 2020, 39.

⁶⁹ KACSÓ 1990, 81; MARINESCU 2010, 63, nr. 52. Clay weights sometimes appeared in the fill of sunken houses. One such case was documented on the site of Köröm–Kápolna-hill. In the corner of one of the houses six clay weights and a stone fragment was identified, and to the south from these another weight appeared. These were interpreted as weaving weights (HELLEBRANDT 2016, 31, 72, 78). Similar finds and find circumstances can be observed also in the materials from the excavations in Grănicești, where in the corner of a house 15–20 pieces of clay weights were arranged in a circle. The author's opinion was that these were rather used in cooking or baking than for weaving. (LÁSZLÓ 1994, 55). As we have mentioned earlier the clay weights and grindstone/stone pair appeared also in ritual contexts that is why it cannot be excluded that in the corners of the aforementioned houses the traces of ritual deposition can be observed.

⁷⁰ KACSÓ 1990, 98; ȘTEFAN ET AL. 2018, 147–151. On the already mentioned site in Sfântu Gheorghe many pits were excavated in which fragmented weights or weights that could be assembled were found, frequently in the company of large, reconstructable vessels, sometimes also with animal skeletons.

⁷¹ BARON 2012, 17.

⁷² ROFET-SALQUE ET AL. 2017, 627–640; STOCKHAMMER–FRIES-KNOBLACH 2019.

Transylvania such studies were not made so information does not exist on what the vessels could have contained.

Concerning the pottery deposition practices in the Gáva, the pre-, and the proto-Gáva periods (Br D–Ha B1) G. V. Szabó was the first to discuss it related to the finds from Tiszacsege.⁷³ He presented three types of depositions in his study that can be well separated from each other. The find from Sâncrăieni can be grouped into the second “*Single, ornate large vessel*” category. In his opinion this group of finds can be connected to the Gáva culture without exception. Sometimes near the vessel other types of finds occurred like daub or grindstone fragments.⁷⁴

In the study of Márta L. Nagy from 2012 the pottery depositions from the upper Tisza region were examined.⁷⁵ Based on the investigated finds several deposition types were separated by their function (Funktion) and by their placement within each depo (Art der Anordnung).⁷⁶ The depo from Sâncrăieni, according to the classification based on the function and the placement of the objects, belongs to the first (1.) category that is the single standing vessels, placed with its mouth upwards, and containing accompanying finds.

For the time being very few late Bronze Age pottery depositions are known from southeastern Transylvania. This can be attributed especially to the lack of large surface excavations.⁷⁷ Probably some of the intact vessels that have ended up in museum deposits along the years originate from such depositions, which unfortunately frequently turn up during earthworks or constructions thus, their exact find circumstances are not documented, similarly possible accompanying finds are not known. However,

the few finds that were archaeologically documented provide some clues on the cause of the interment of the vessels in the ground. The tripartite vessel from the site of Reci–Telek found in grave no. 2 was certainly not hidden as part of an everyday activity. The fragments of two vessels found in the pit were laid on partially burnt human remains. No data indicates whether the remains were covered with the already fragmented pieces of the vessels or the vessels were placed on them intact and these later collapsed on the bones. The partially related human remains exclude the possibility of an accidental inclusion of the bones and pottery fragments into the pit after a general cleaning. The occurrence of tripartite vessels in the graves of the Gáva culture is extremely rare. In the study compiled by Á. Király on the Gáva culture burials one finds only two graves (may they be from cemeteries or burials found inside settlements) in which the discussed pottery type appears: one from the already presented Reci–Telek site with the find (urn?) from grave no. 2, while the other was discovered in the site of Taktabáj–Erdőalja.⁷⁸

The spread of the tripartite vessels is better documented in pottery depositions (see the analogies mentioned above). Generally, they stand alone, sometimes with other accompanying finds (fragments of grindstones and/or clay weights, pottery, and animal bones). Their profane or sacred character is hard to identify. These might also be interpreted as waste from the neighboring settlement which had ended up in the pit as a result of cleaning.⁷⁹ Lately, researchers tend to place similar objects in the ritual sphere.⁸⁰ This is also suggested by the fact that often in addition to a large container the same category of accompanying finds occur, which

⁷³ V. SZABÓ 2004, 81–113.

⁷⁴ V. SZABÓ 2004, 86.

⁷⁵ L. NAGY 2012a, 255–280; L. NAGY 2012b, 1–26.

⁷⁶ L. NAGY 2012a, 261–262; L. NAGY 2012b, 8–11.

⁷⁷ The rescue excavation from 2019 and 2020 in the boundaries of Sfântu Gheorghe took place on a territory of 10 ha, which affected the remains of a Gáva settlement. During the excavations several pottery depositions were unearthed. For now, the finds are still under analysis and processing that is why they are not discussed in the present study.

⁷⁸ KIRÁLY 2011, 25, 9. kép; KEMENCZEI 1984, 63–65, 371, Taf. CLXI/14. Even though the vessel from Taktabáj is slightly different from the type from Reci (it does not have a cylindrically ascending neck and is significantly smaller in size) the structural characteristics of the tripartite vessels are well-recognizable.

⁷⁹ See: V. SZABÓ 2004, 87; L. NAGY 2012a, 265.

⁸⁰ L. NAGY 2012b, 13; MARTA 2014, 96.

would presume a deliberate, thoughtful selection.⁸¹ In the case of the find from Sâncrăieni these selected objects were weights, fragments of a grindstone and pottery, which were placed inside the large vessel.

For now, from the late Bronze Age one finds very few analogies in which similar combinations as the one from Sâncrăieni appear. The ones that are known can often be dated to the period before the Gáva II period, such as the late Bronze Age finds from the boundaries of the Petea–Csengersima settlements. Here, six complexes were unearthed which were interpreted as pottery depositions. From these four could be connected to the Suci de Sus culture while the other two to the Lăpuș II–Gáva I period.⁸² It is important to highlight the S14Cx5 complex from the latter mentioned period, in which besides numerous pottery fragments that could be partially assembled, the pieces of a burnt grindstone and of eight clay weights were found among the pottery fragments.⁸³ Presumably, the deposition can be linked to a ritual activity.⁸⁴

Numerous pottery depositions are known from the late Bronze Age in northwestern Romania and northeastern Hungary.⁸⁵ However, they are different in their composition from the above discussed find that is why we shall not analyze them in detail.

The location of the deposition inside the settlement is not clear for the time being because of the lack of large surface excavations. The known Gáva sites around Sâncrăieni are all situated on closer, floodless terraces of the Olt River unlike the place of the deposition which was hidden in the side of a hill, further from the river. Based on the location of the known sites one can conclude that the depositions took place on the fringes of a settlement, which was considered a custom during the late Bronze Age. This is also indicated by the excavated pottery and metal depositions from the late Bronze Age settlements in Nyíregyháza–Oros, Petea–Csengersima, and Hódmezővásárhely–Gorzsa, V. számú homokbánya.⁸⁶

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the present study was to present the pottery deposition unearthed in the limits of Sâncrăieni in the place called *Kőoldal*. As a find discovered and documented by a specialist in addition to its ideological value, its scientific value is also unquestionable. The large size container was placed in a beehive-shaped pit. On the bottom of the vessel four pieces of broken clay weights were placed, which were already in a fragmented, useless state, when they were placed inside the container. Furthermore, under the weights two fragments of grindstones, a roughly spherical crush stone and fragments of a plate were also discovered inside the vessels. Inside the pit, besides the container and few smaller uncharacteristic pottery fragments a

rim fragment of a bag-like pot with Besenstrich decoration on its outer as well as interior surface was also identified. It is important to note that on the finds traces of secondary burning marks were observed, which was also present on one of the interior walls of the vessel. On the bottom of the pit a layer of charcoal was found but the walls of the pit were not burnt, which indicated that the burning did not take place in the pit. Based on the known analogies the find can be connected to the late Bronze Age classical period of the Gáva culture (the Transylvanian Gáva II period). The Besenstrich decorated pot fragment shows that the objects were hidden in the earth at the very beginning of the Gáva II period (likely the end of the Ha A) because

⁸¹ ȘTEFAN ET AL. 2018, 145.

⁸² MARTA 2009, 20, 59.

⁸³ ALMÁSSY–MARTA 2009, 117–119.

⁸⁴ MARTA 2009, 86–87.

⁸⁵ MARTA ET AL. 2010, 32; MARTA 2014, 91–104.

⁸⁶ MARTA 2009, 20; MARTA ET AL. 2010, 59–60, 69; TÓTH 2014, 8.

later pots with such a surface treatment do not appear anymore.

The study analyzed the issues arising around only the tripartite vessels, especially in a south-eastern Transylvanian perspective. We did not intend to list all the types of pottery depositions. In conclusion it can be said that the presented type of vessel appears in various contexts: in burials (Reci-*Telek*), in pottery depositions (Reci-*Telek*, Sâncrăieni-*Kőoldal*) or in settlements in fragmented state (Reci-*Telek*, Cernatul

de Sus-*Hegyes*). In everyday life these vessels could have been used for storage, possibly for fermentation but later received a role in ritual activities: as accessories for food or drink sacrifice and were not used anymore in everyday life. It cannot be excluded that these vessels were produced exclusively for a certain event, and after the event took place the vessels were placed into the ground. Most probably not the vessel was important but what was “hidden” in it or consumed from it.⁸⁷

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⁸⁷ Marta 2007, 117; Marta 2014, 96.

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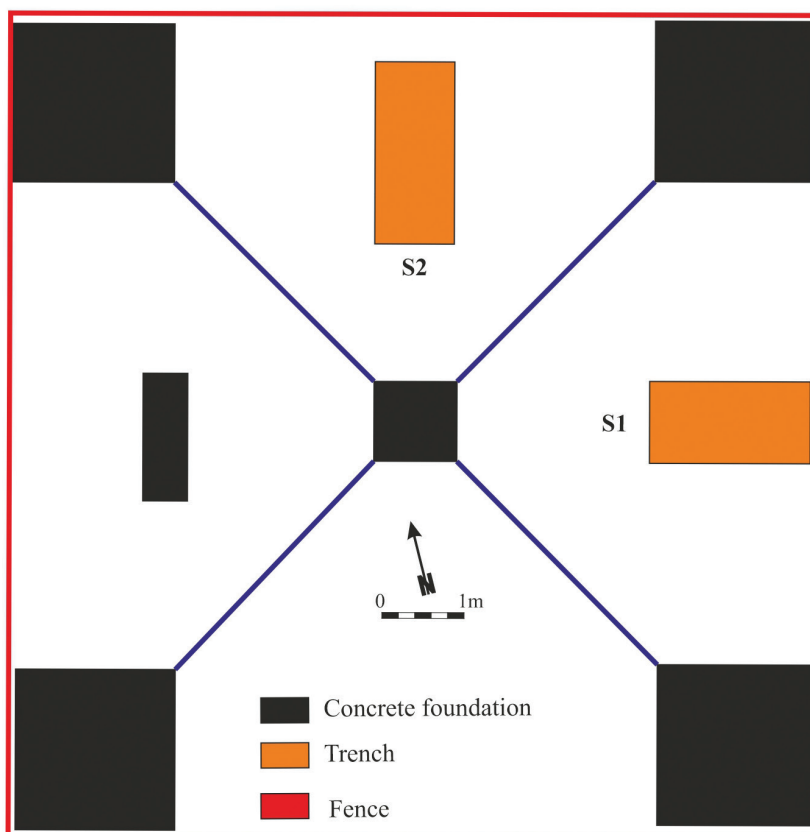


2

Plate I. The place of discovery of the pottery deposit at Sâncrăieni–Kőoldal. 1. First Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire 1769–1773; 2. Google Earth.



1



2

Plate II. Sâncrăieni–Kőoldal. 1. View of the site from north; 2. Plan of the excavation.



Plate III. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. View of the trench S1. 1. Planum; 2. Eastern profile; 3. Northern profile.

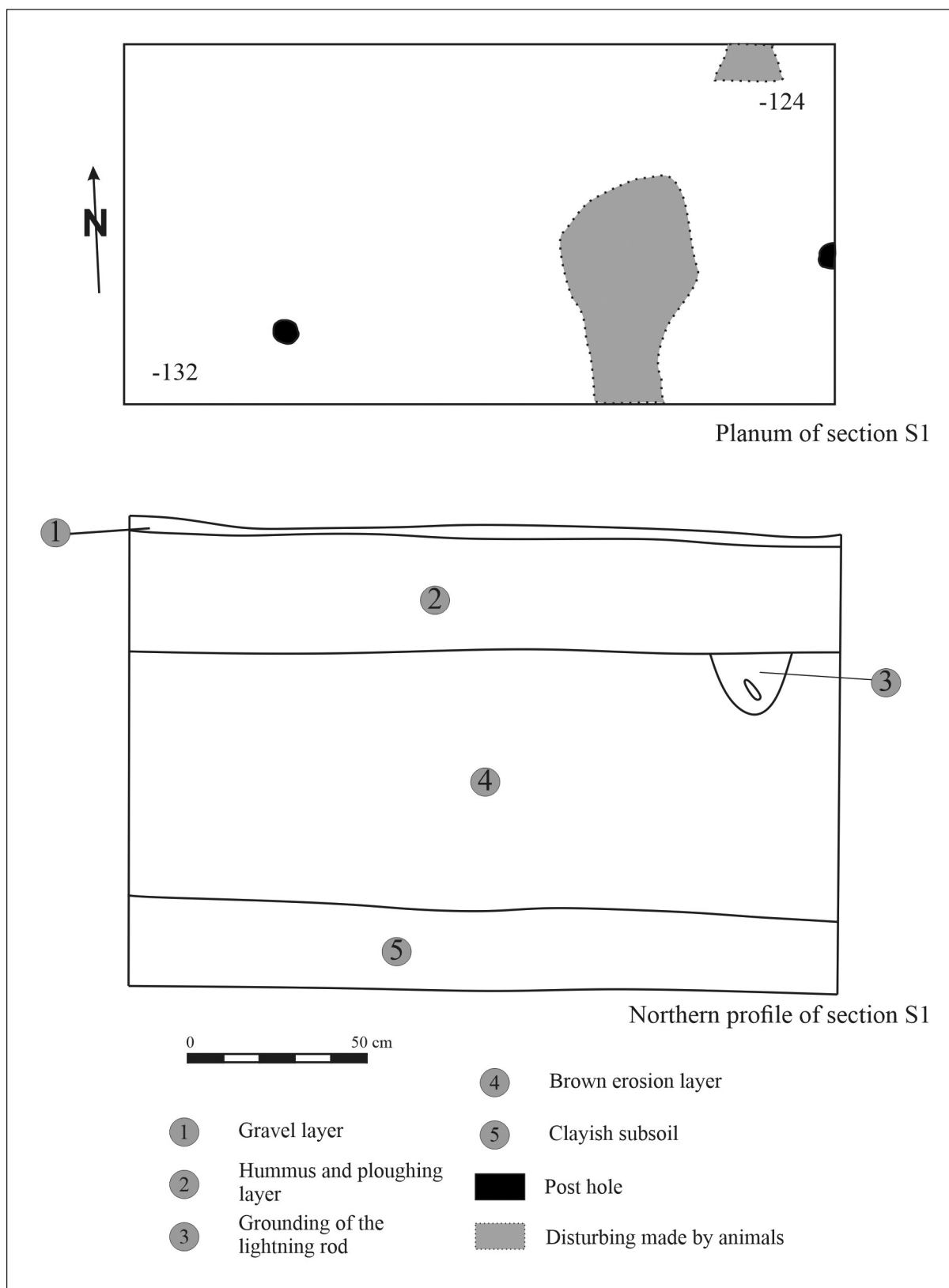


Plate IV. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. Trench S1.



Plate V. Sâncrăieni–Kőoldal. View of the trench S2. 1. Southern profile; 2. Northern profile; 3. Eastern profile; 4. Western profile; 5. Planum.

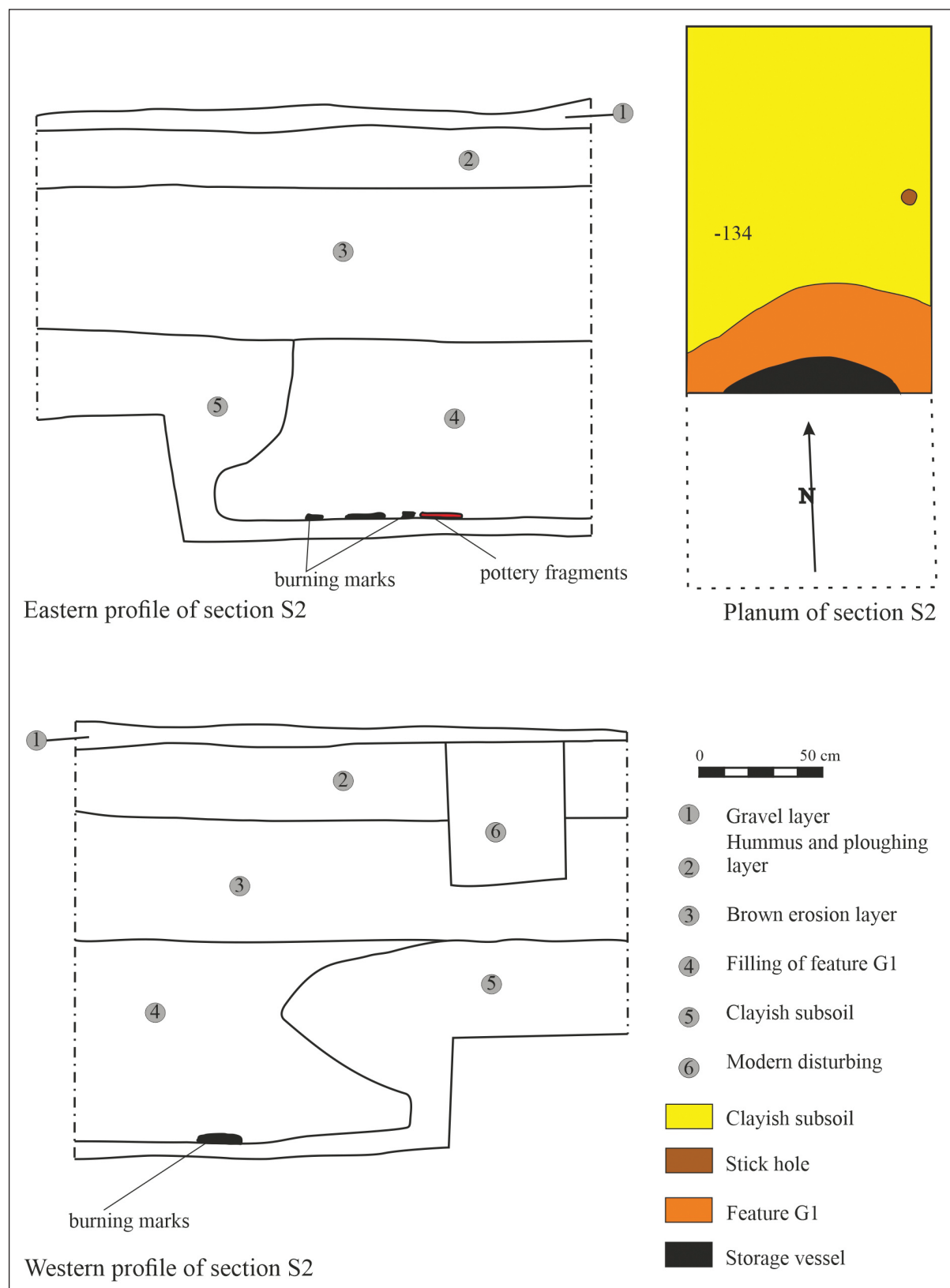


Plate VI. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. Trench S2.



Plate VII. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. 1–2. The storage vessel in situ; 3. The objects inside the vessel.



Plate VIII. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. The storage vessel after restoration.

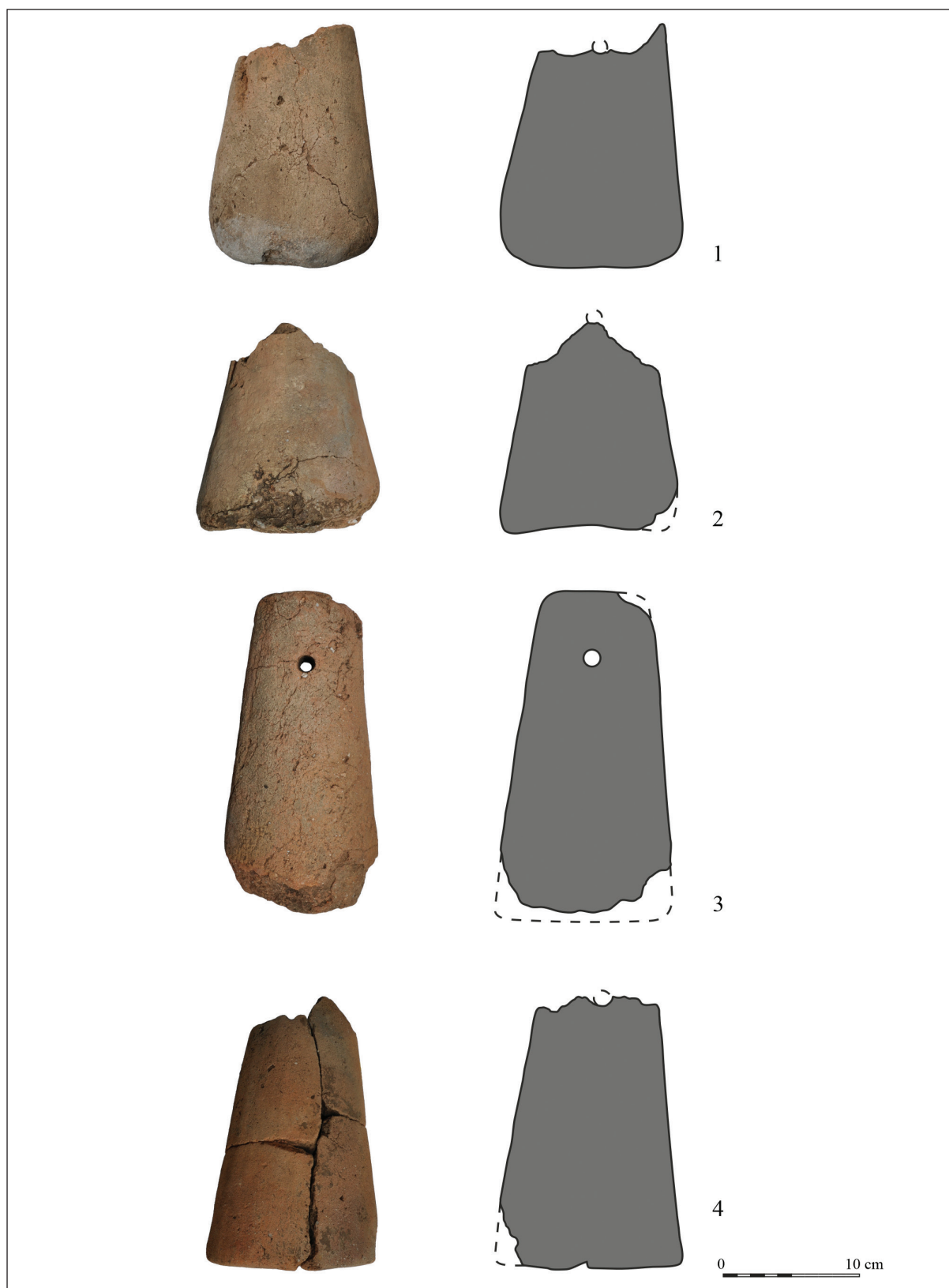


Plate IX. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. The weights discovered inside the storage vessel.

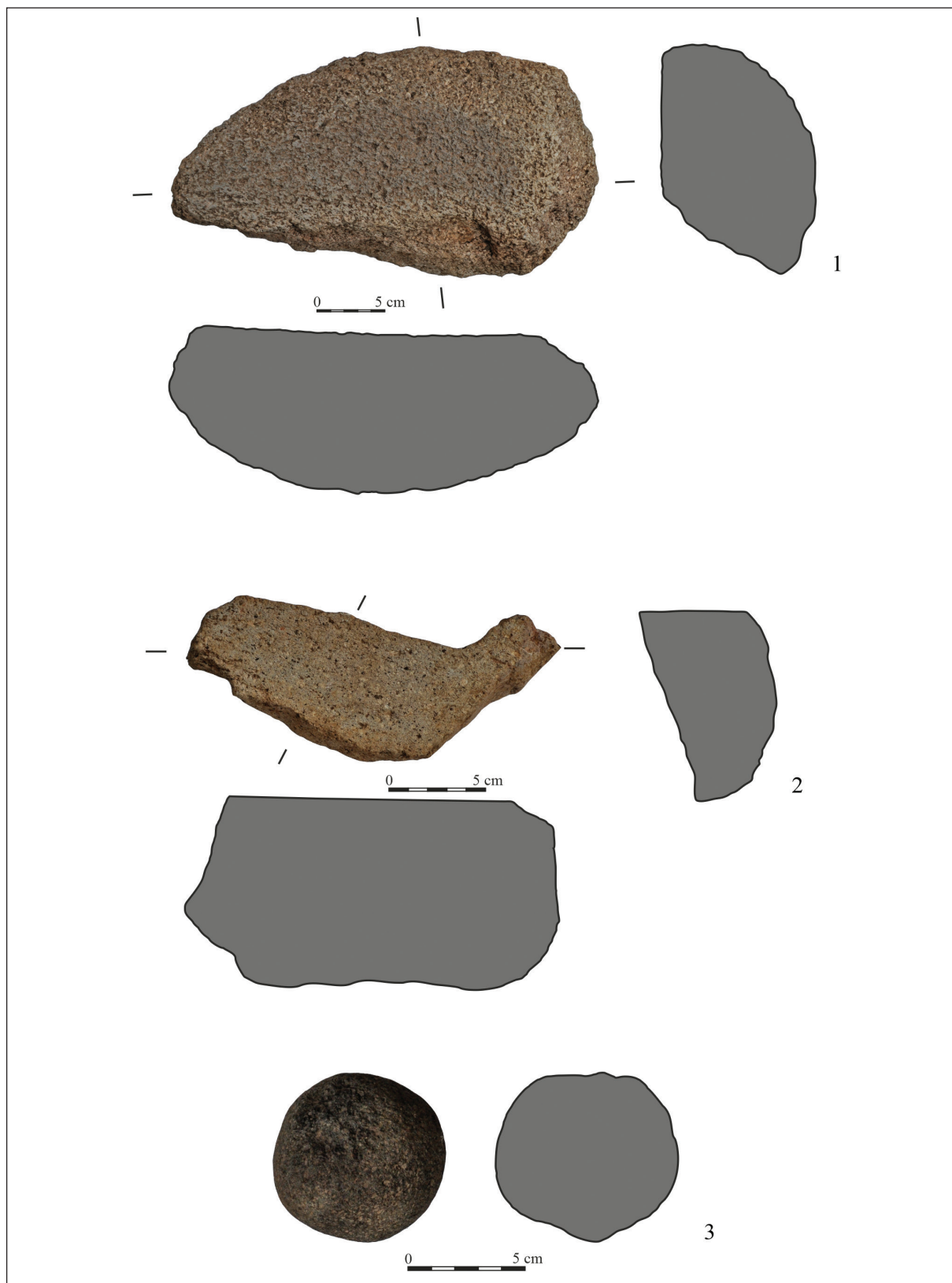


Plate X. Sâncrăieni–Kőoldal. The stone objects discovered inside the storage vessel.



Plate XI. Sâncrăieni-Kőoldal. 1. The fragment of the plate discovered inside the storage vessel; 2-5. The pottery fragments found in the filling of the feature G1.

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>	<i>Ephemeris Napocensis</i>
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>IA</i>	Internationale Archäologie
<i>ICA</i>	Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology
<i>IPH</i>	<i>Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae</i>
<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