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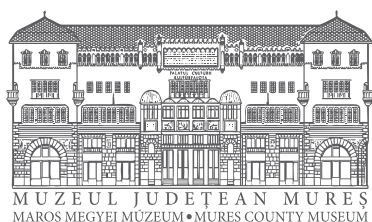
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MIGRATION PERIOD POTTERY MADE AFTER GERMANIC TRADITIONS AT THE CEMETERY OF BAND¹

Beáta BARBOCZ*

The Band-Vereşmort group, with its row-grave cemeteries is associated with Gepidic communities who lived under Avar rule. This paper is an attempt to present the pottery made after Germanic traditions from this cemetery, using Tivadar Vida's typology, analogies and grave inventories as a starting point to differentiate phases of the cemetery.

Keywords: Band-Vereşmort group, pottery, Germanic traditions, row-grave cemeteries, Early Avar period

Cuvinte cheie: Grupul Band-Vereşmort, ceramică, tradiție germanică, cimitire cu morminte în şiruri, Perioada avarilor timpurii

The migration period cemetery of Band (Ro: *Bandu de Câmpie*, Hu: *Mezőbánd*, G: *Bandorf*, Mureş County) was excavated in 1906–1907 and published in 1913 by István Kovács.² He excavated an area of 2950 m², and identified 187 archaeological features. Out of these 176 graves belonged to a migration period row-grave cemetery. Other sporadic settlement remains and cremation burials from the Bronze Age and La Tène period were also discovered.

All the graves belonging to the row-grave cemetery were disturbed at a certain degree. The burial rite was exclusively inhumation, the deceased were usually laid on their back in *decubitus dorsalis* and were orientated W–E, or in some cases SW–NE (small differences might exist due to the changing of the seasons).³ A rather high proportion, namely 35% of the graves contained pottery.

István Kovács linked the cemetery to the Gepids. He also noticed that those burials,

which contained horse bones, were situated at the edges of the cemetery which might indicate a later phase of use. In his opinion, these are signs of Avar influence. Horse legs and scapulas were found in graves 24, 25, 32, 44, horse legs were found in graves 124, 150, 158, 167, and horse teeth were found in graves 68, 54, 140, 154, 156, 168.⁴

Until the present the most widely adopted chronological system was elaborated by Kurt Horedt who divided the migration period Germanic cemeteries from Transylvania and their material culture into four groups. The row-grave cemeteries were included in the group III (Moreşti group) and group IV (Band-Vereşmort group). According to him between the groups III and IV, there is no chronological or ethnic link. The Moreşti group was considered by him Gepidic and was dated mainly in the first half of the 6th century, while the Band-Vereşmort group connected to a late

¹ I would like to thank Alpár Dobos and Szilamér-Péter Pánczél for their help and encouragement during my research.

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² Kovács 1913, 265–429.

³ Kovács 1913, 365–369.

⁴ Kovács 1913, 387–388.

Germanic population and dated exclusively in the 7th century.⁵

Géza Bakó dated the migration period cemetery at Band between 600 and 650. He believed that this cemetery has no similarities with other earlier or contemporary cemeteries from Transylvania or from the Tisza region. In his opinion, the cemetery might be linked to the Sântana de Mures-Černiachov culture on the one hand and to the late Avar period on the other hand. Therefore, he did not assume a clear ethnic attribution but connected the cemetery to a mixed population of North-Pontic origin.⁶ According to him, the upper chronological limit of the Morești group is 600, and from this period a new type of cemetery appeared. Due to the presence of horse burials and 'Avar' / nomadic type belt-buckles, he considered that the cemetery from Band does not have clearly Germanic character.⁷

The burials with richer grave inventory are at similar distances to each other, forming a nucleus, which is often present in the cemeteries of the Avar population. In his opinion the NE wing of the cemetery includes 77 burials and no traces of Germanic material culture is present in it.⁸

In his monograph on the Gepidic discoveries from Tisza region, Srem region and Transylvania, Dezső Csallány divided the archaeological material of this period in four groups. His division was primarily based on historical events (the period before 454, 454–472, 472–568, and 568–672).⁹ In his opinion, the majority of the Gepidic cemeteries from Transylvania, including the one from Band, belong to the Avar Period.¹⁰

Horedt's aforementioned chronological system was challenged by István Bóna, who

noticed the similarities between the cemeteries from Morești, Band, Unirea–Vereșmort and proposed that the early phase of the cemetery from Band might be dated to the sixth century. Based on the horse burials situated on the edges of the cemetery, he suggested that the late phase might be dated between 600 and 630.¹¹

New modifications regarding the chronology of the row-grave cemeteries were suggested by Radu Harhoiu who reinterpreted Kurt Horedt's system. According to his chronology the first group (Morești group) corresponds to Horedt's group III, and the second group (Band-Vereșmort group) to Horedt's group IV. Regarding the latter, Harhoiu rejected the dating proposed by Horedt and placed the early phase of the group already in the second half of the 6th century.¹² Thus, he was the first Romanian researcher who questioned Horedt's ideas about the chronology on these cemeteries.

According to Alpár Dobos the chronology of Kurt Horedt is outdated, and the grave-goods coming from the late group of the row-grave cemeteries demonstrate that the use of these already started in the 6th century. He raised questions regarding the chronology of the first phase of these cemeteries and the relationship between the previous cemeteries from the Gepidic period and the new ones.¹³

According to the written sources, the row-grave cemeteries from the Transylvanian Basin could be related to the Gepids. After most researchers, the emergence of the Avar rule resulted in radical changes such as: the end of the row-grave cemeteries used during the Gepidic period, opening of new and larger cemeteries, the appearance of new objects in the material culture and the disappearance of others.¹⁴

⁵ HORED T 1977, 251–268; HORED T 1986, 26–36.

⁶ BAKÓ 1960, 22–31.

⁷ BAKÓ 1960, 22–31.

⁸ BAKÓ 1960, 40–46.

⁹ CSALLÁNY 1961, 320.

¹⁰ CSALLÁNY 1961, 313.

¹¹ BÓNA 1979, 6–19.

¹² HARHOIU 1999–2001, 127–130.

¹³ DOBOS 2013, 93–108.

¹⁴ DOBOS 2010–2011, 376–389.

POTTERY TYPOLOGY

In his monograph on the funerary pottery from the early and middle Avar period, Tivadar Vida elaborated his own typology with three main technological groups based on pottery manufacture techniques.¹⁵ His first group includes the pottery thrown on fast wheel. His second group contains the pottery made on slow wheel, while his third group incorporates the hand made vessels. Amid the first category, the first two subgroups (IA and IB) are considered of Germanic tradition. The common traits of these vessels are the following: they are made on the potter's wheel with even speed, resulting in marks on their interior, their surface is polished with organic materials (such as leather), and often are ornamented with superficial incisions or in some cases with stamped decorations. Their fabric is very fine clay with inclusions of small particles of sand. The vessels are of good quality.¹⁶

Zsuzsanna Hajnal describes this type of pottery of good quality, from relatively pure clay, including 5–10% sand of very fine granulation; the sand particle sizes usually are between 0.2 mm and 0.5 mm, and the fabric might have other inclusions, such as less than 5% lime particles (their particle sizes being between 1–2 mm). The thickness of the walls of the vessels generally varies between 4–7 mm. They are usually fired using reductant burning techniques. The finished vessels are quite hard, they can be scratched with iron.¹⁷

Using Tivadar Vida's and Zsuzsanna Hajnal's typology I managed to cluster for the vessels from Band. The first group in my classification, as in Tivadar Vida's typology is the IA group. In the case of the cemetery from Band it has three subcategories: pear-shaped vessels (Fig. 1), bi-conical vessels (Fig. 2), vessels with

stamped decoration and vessels with smoothed decoration (Fig. 3).

The pottery vessels had an important role in the funeral ceremonies and rites. The deposition of pottery next to the dead body, and the presence of vessels as offerings in the graves have religious connotations. From another perspective, the presence or the absence of these vessels in the graves might explain a hierarchy in the society, and might refer to the deceased's status inside the community.¹⁸

The vessels presented in this paper represent a significant category of the funerary pottery discovered at the cemetery of Band. Both from technological and formal view the origins of the categories described above, can be traced back to the period preceding the Avar Age. According to Margit Nagy, the Gepids started using the wheel-thrown grey pottery with reductant burning at the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries. The Gepidic pottery from the 5th century had been influenced by the Sântana de Mures-Černiachov culture (cannelures on vessels, splayed rim, and superficial incisions). According to her, only the ornamental pottery was decorated with different motifs or punched/stamped decoration. Both the bi-conical and pear-shaped vessels were typical for the Gepidic period.¹⁹ Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive study regarding the pottery typology from the Gepidic period. In any case, the bi-conical cups are the dominant form in several cemeteries from the Tisza region.²⁰ The early specimens of the pear-shaped vessels can be found in Pannonia in the Langobard period, as well as in the Tisza region and Transylvania in the Gepidic period. The latter appeared already at the turn of the 5th and 6th centuries.²¹ During the early Avar age, the pear-shaped vessels are typical for Transdanubia and Transylvania and

¹⁵ VIDA 1999, 33–174.

¹⁶ VIDA 1999, 33–35.

¹⁷ HAJNAL 2006, 188.

¹⁸ COSMA 2011, 126–129.

¹⁹ NAGY 1999, 37–38.

²⁰ Up to the present, the most thorough typology is for the cemetery from Hódmezővásárhely-Kishomok (BÓNA–NAGY 2002, 134, Abb. 65–66).

²¹ TÓTH 2006, 89.

belong to those categories which can be traced back on Germanic traditions (Vida types IA and IB).²²

Similarly, in the early Avar period the stamped decoration is typical for Transdanubia and Transylvania.²³ It is a generally accepted opinion that it has local origins, rooted in the pottery from the Gepidic/Langobard period.²⁴ Attila Kiss distinguished two main groups in the Germanic material culture during the Avar period. The vessels of the first group have punched decoration by rectangular, rounded, oval, rhombic and trapezoid stamps resulting nets, grids, and striate patterns.²⁵ According to Zsuzsanna Hajnal's typology the stamped vessels from Band have the decoration 1b. The variations of the stamps used on these vessels are so diverse that they must have been made out of cheap materials. Their absence in the archaeological record could indicate that they were made out of organic materials, as for the first group (with the above mentioned vessel from Band) could be made out of wood.²⁶ The closest analogy for the stamp pattern for the vessel from grave 167 was discovered at Kölked-*Feketekapu*, grave 191.²⁷ Regarding the smoothed decoration, it can be traced back to the pottery production traditions of the Gepidic period as well. At the present state of the research, it seems that this decoration technique survived more prominently in Transylvania than in the other regions of the Carpathian Basin.²⁸

Radu Harhoiu dated the pottery made after Germanic traditions between 500 and 560.²⁹ The vessels from graves 63 and 116 from

Band show similarities with the vessels found at Gyula-Kálvária *dűlő* and Szőreg-A Cemetery).³⁰ The best analogies for the vessels discussed in this paper are known from the contemporary row-grave cemeteries from Transylvania. A vessel decorated with smoothed decoration was discovered in the cemetery at Unirea-Vereşmort.³¹ In the cemetery at Noşlac vessels with stamped decoration (grave 18, grave 53), and vessels with superficial incisions (grave 25, grave 26, grave 30, grave 46, and grave 64) were found. A pear-shaped polished vessel is known from grave 36.³² In the cemetery of Valea Largă two pear-shaped polished vessels were discovered in grave 7 and grave 9, a bi-conically shaped vessel comes from grave 9, while a superficially incised vessel was found in grave 8.³³ Grave 7 from the cemetery at Fântânele contained a bi-conically shaped polished vessel.³⁴ According to Radu Harhoiu the vessels with superficial incisions can be categorized as type 02, and one of these was found in the cemetery at Galaţii Bistriţei, in grave 35.³⁵

Regarding the distribution pattern of the vessels made after Germanic traditions inside the cemetery from Band, these do not cluster in a single area, but are pretty much dispersed. Another important aspect is that the graves with pottery made after Germanic traditions lay close to those graves which contain horse bones. Furthermore, in some cases the graves which contain horse bones do contain pottery made after Germanic traditions as well (Fig.4). This situation is not a special one, but it can be observed in other row-grave cemeteries too.

²² VIDA 1999, 33–63.

²³ KISS 1992, 55, Karte 17; VIDA 1999, 37, Abb. 3.

²⁴ KISS 1992, 54–56; KISS 1996, 252–256; VIDA 1999, 39–42.

²⁵ KISS 1996, 27–55.

²⁶ HAJNAL 2006, 184.

²⁷ HAJNAL 2006, 182.

²⁸ DOBOS 2018, 627–631.

²⁹ HARHOIU 1999–2001, 231.

³⁰ CSEH ET AL. 1999, 133–135.

³¹ ROSKA 1934, 123–125.

³² RUSU 1962, 269–292.

³³ HICA 1974, 517–526.

³⁴ DOBOS–OPREANU 2012, 9–103.

³⁵ HARHOIU 2008, 183–241.

CATALOGUE

Pear-shaped vessels (Fig. 1)

Grave 3. The grave had a W–E orientation and 130 cm depth.³⁶ The grave also includes an oxidised iron shred. The vessel was deposited at the western side of the head.

Description: It is made on the fast wheel and has a brownish gray colour and reductant firing. The mouth of the vessel is slightly splayed, the body is pear-shaped, and the bottom is slightly rounded. It has no decoration, but it has been polished with some kind of organic material. (Fig.1/1)

H: 104 mm, D_{rim} : 63 mm, th_{wall} : 4 mm, D_{bottom} : 46 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V14835 (II.9133).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 279.

Grave 110. The grave was orientated W–E and had the depth of 45 cm.³⁷ The vessel was found in the western corner of the grave.

Description: The mug is made on fast wheel and has a brownish-gray colour and reductant burning. Its rim is slightly splayed, the body is pear-shaped, bottom is rounded. It has no decoration, but it was polished. (Fig. 1/2)

H: 149 mm, D_{rim} : 94 mm, th_{wall} : 5 mm, D_{bottom} : 88 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V1556 (II.9518).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 343.

Grave 157. which had the orientation W–E, in the SW corner of the grave, which had the depth of 130 cm. Alongside the vessel the grave inventory included: a bronze belt buckle, an iron blade, a bronze necklace, fragments of a comb, and an iron belt-buckle.³⁸

Description: The vessel has the shape of a miniature mug, made on fast wheel, with brownish-gray colour due to its reductant burning. It has a splayed rim, a rounded body and a

relatively straight bottom. It has no decoration, but it was polished. (Fig.1/3)

H: 57 mm, D_{rim} : 36 mm, th_{wall} : 3 mm, D_{bottom} : 34 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V15149 (II.9617).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 353.

Grave 164. The grave had the depth of 100 cm, and was oriented SW–NE. No other grave goods were discovered.³⁹

Description: The vessel is made on fast wheel, it has brownish-gray colour due to its reductant burning. The rim of the vessel is slightly splayed, it has a rounded body and a rounded bottom. It was polished, but it has no other decoration. (Fig. 1/4)

H: 104 mm, D_{rim} : 68 mm, th_{wall} : 3 mm, D_{bottom} : 62 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no. V1554 (II.9640).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 353.

Bi-conical vessels (Fig. 2)

Grave 29. The grave is orientated W–E, and has the depth of 100 cm. The vessel was positioned next to the deceased's head, on the right side. Alongside the vessel other grave-goods were discovered: a bronze needle, earrings, 17 beads, two spindle buttons, comb, iron belt buckle, iron blade, curved iron knife, three silver belt buckles, two silver chain-link, stylus, iron buckle, and iron drill fragments.⁴⁰

Description: It was made on fast wheel, from fine clay, and has brownish-gray colour due to its reductant burning. The rim of the vessel is slightly splayed, and it has a bi-conically shaped body, with flattened bottom. (Fig. 2/1)

H: 124 mm, D_{rim} : 70 mm, th_{wall} : 4 mm, D_{bottom} : 53 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no. V1557 (II.9335).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 311.

³⁶ Kovács 1913, 281–282.

³⁷ Kovács 1913, 340.

³⁸ Kovács 1913, 353–355.

³⁹ Kovács 1913, 358.

⁴⁰ Kovács 1913, 308–311.

Grave 39. The grave is orientated W–E and it had a depth of 95 cm. The vessel was found in the SW corner, together with an iron belt-buckle, fragments of a bronze bracelet, two bronze belt-buckles, a golden ring, fragments of a knife and iron shards.⁴¹

Description: The vessel was thrown on fast wheel, the fabric includes black granulations, and it has greyish brown colour due to the reductant burning. It has a slightly splayed rim, a bi-conically shaped body which becomes wider at its bottom. (Fig.2/2)

H: 144 mm, D_{rim} : 86 mm, th_{wall} : 5 mm, D_{bottom} : 66 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V14845 (II.9387).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 311.

Grave 146. The grave is orientated W–E and has a depth of 70 cm. The vessel was found on the eastern side of the grave, next to the human remains, without further grave goods.⁴²

Description: The vessel is thrown on fast wheel, from fine clay. It has a brownish gray colour, and it was burnt in a reductant way. It has a slightly spayed rim, a biconically shaped and slightly asymmetric body, and a flattened bottom. It has no decoration, but it was polished. (Fig.2/3)

H: 116 mm, D_{rim} : 78 mm, th_{wall} : 4 mm, D_{bottom} : 63 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V15723 (II.9399).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 342.

Vessels with stamped decoration (Fig. 3/3–4)

Grave 167. The grave was orientated W–E, with a depth of 120 cm. The vessel was deposited at the southern side of the grave, alongside with a horse scapula.⁴³

Description: The vessel was thrown on fast wheel, and it has dark-beige colour due to the reductant burning used as its firing process. It has a prominent rim, rounded body and flattened bottom. It is decorated with stamped decoration. (Fig. 3/3)

H: 98 mm, D_{rim} : 64 mm, th_{wall} : 3 mm, D_{bottom} : 46 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V15704 (II.9646).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 359.

Grave 180. It was orientated W–E and had a depth of 90 cm. The pottery was found in the western corner of the grave, without other grave goods.⁴⁴

Description: The vessel has a brownish-gray colour due to its reductant burning. It was made on fast wheel. It has prominent rim, an elongated neck, which is decorated with three rows of stamped decoration similar to the vessel found in grave 167. (Fig.3 /4)

H: 147.7 mm, D_{rim} : 87.4 mm, th_{wall} : 5 mm, D_{bottom} : 55.6 mm.

Storage: MNIR, inv. no. 54.198.

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 343.

Vessels with smoothed decoration (Fig. 3/1–2)

Grave 63. The grave had the depth of 100 cm, and the vessel was found near to grave 62. There were no other grave goods.⁴⁵

Description: The vessel was made on fast wheel, from fine clay, and due to its reductant burning it has a blackish-gray colour. Its rim is broken, it has a pear-shaped body and is decorated with fine lines, which together make a grid pattern. (Fig. 3/1)

H: 95 mm, D_{rim} : 63 mm, th_{wall} : 3 mm, D_{bottom} : 42 mm.

Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V15703 (II.9649).

Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 311.

Grave 116. The grave was orientated W–E, and had a depth of 100 cm. The vessel was found in the northern part of the grave with no other grave goods.⁴⁶

Description: The vessel was thrown on fast wheel from fine clay and it has a deep gray colour due to its reductant burning. The rim is rounded, the body is pear-shaped, and the bottom is flattened. On the shoulders of the vessel is a lining,

⁴¹ Kovács 1913, 318–320.

⁴² Kovács 1913, 346.

⁴³ Kovács 1913, 359.

⁴⁴ Kovács 1913, 363.

⁴⁵ Kovács 1913, 328.

⁴⁶ Kovács 1913, 340.

above this, it has a net-pattern. (Fig. 3/2) Storage: MNIT, inv. no.V10881 (II.9521).
 H: 94 mm, D_{rim}: 62 mm, th_{wall}: 4 mm, D_{bottom}: 62 mm. Bibliography: Kovács 1913, 343.

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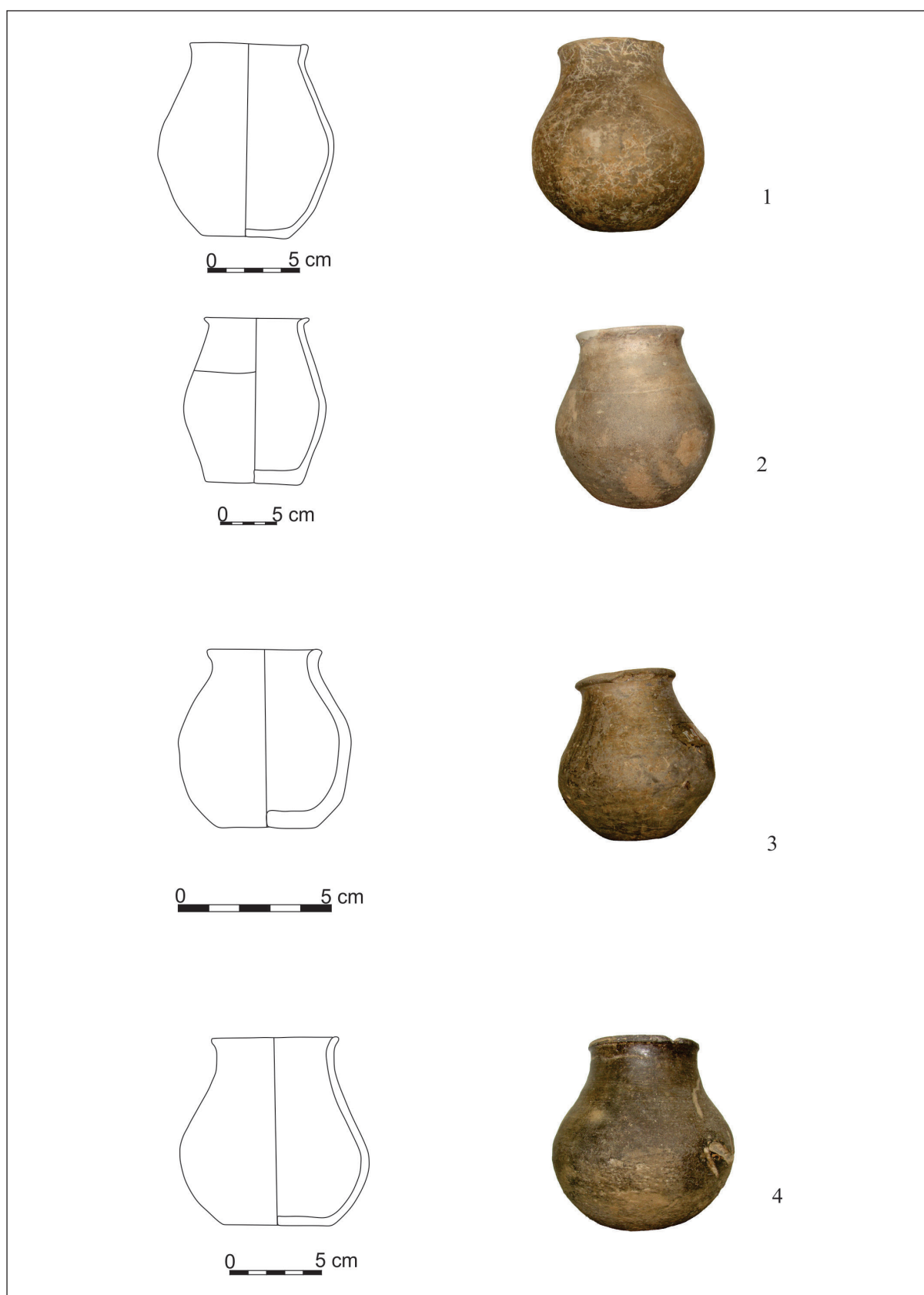


Fig. 1. Pear-shaped vessels

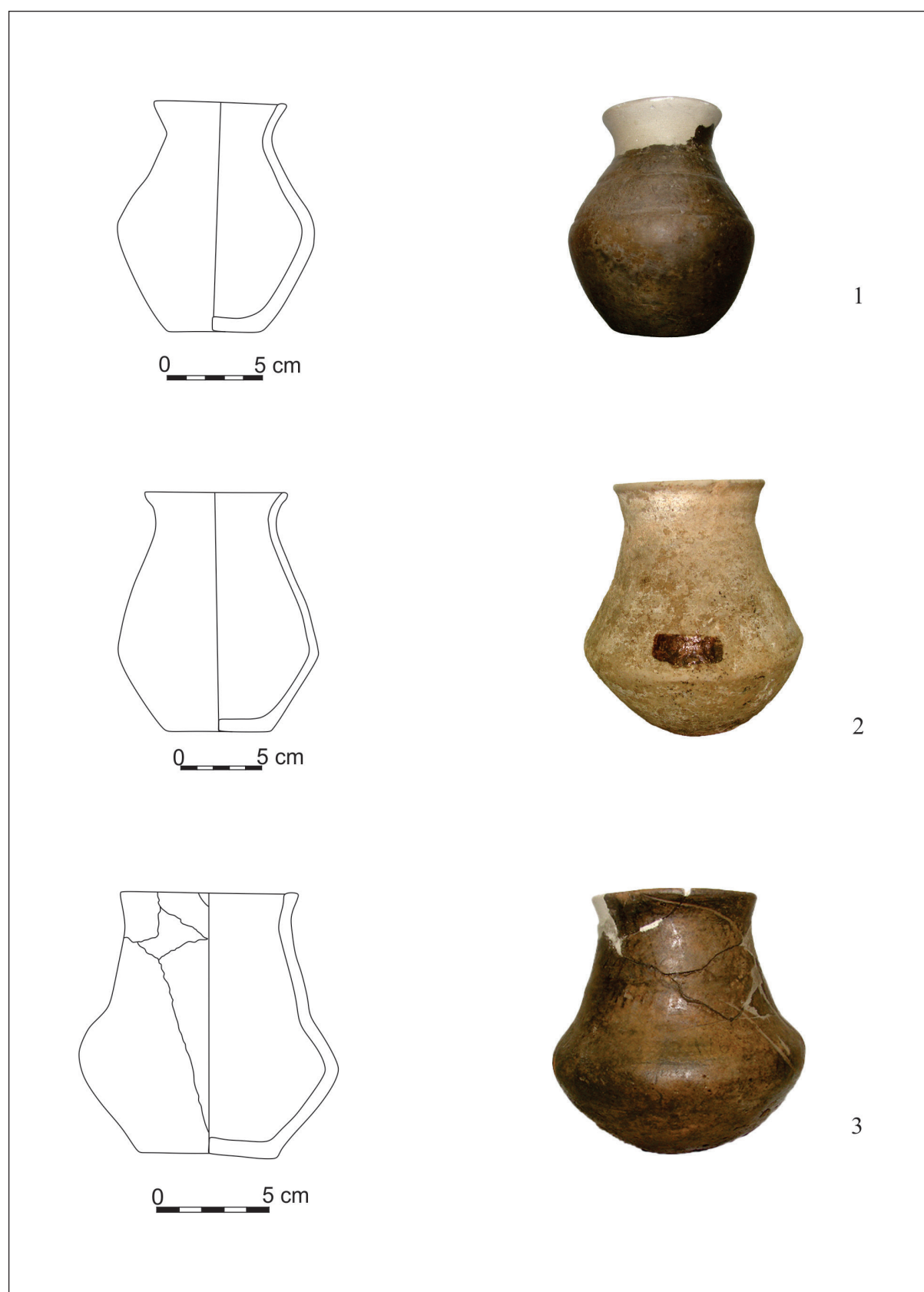


Fig. 2. Bi-conical vessels

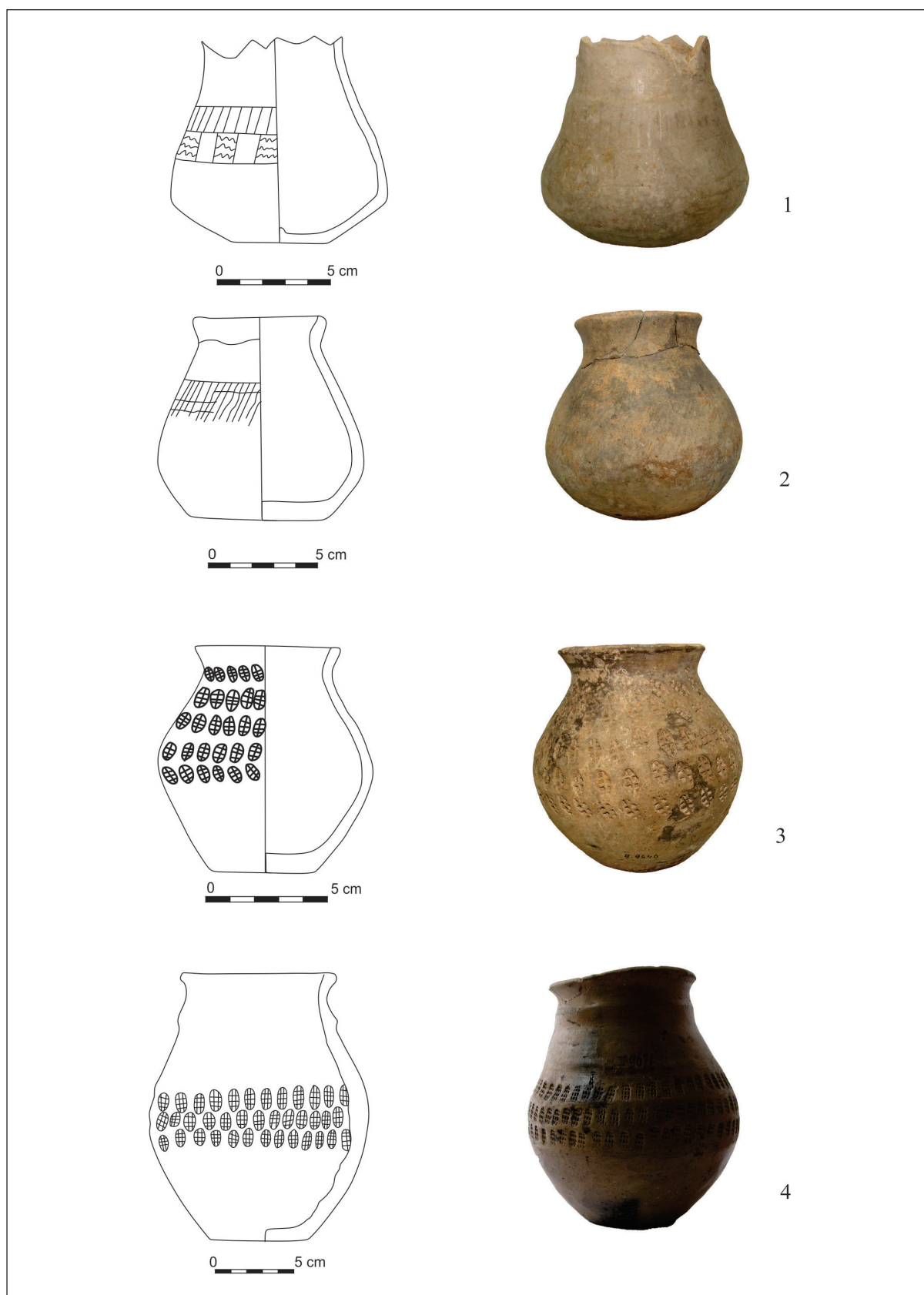


Fig. 3. Vessels with smoothed decoration and stamped decoration

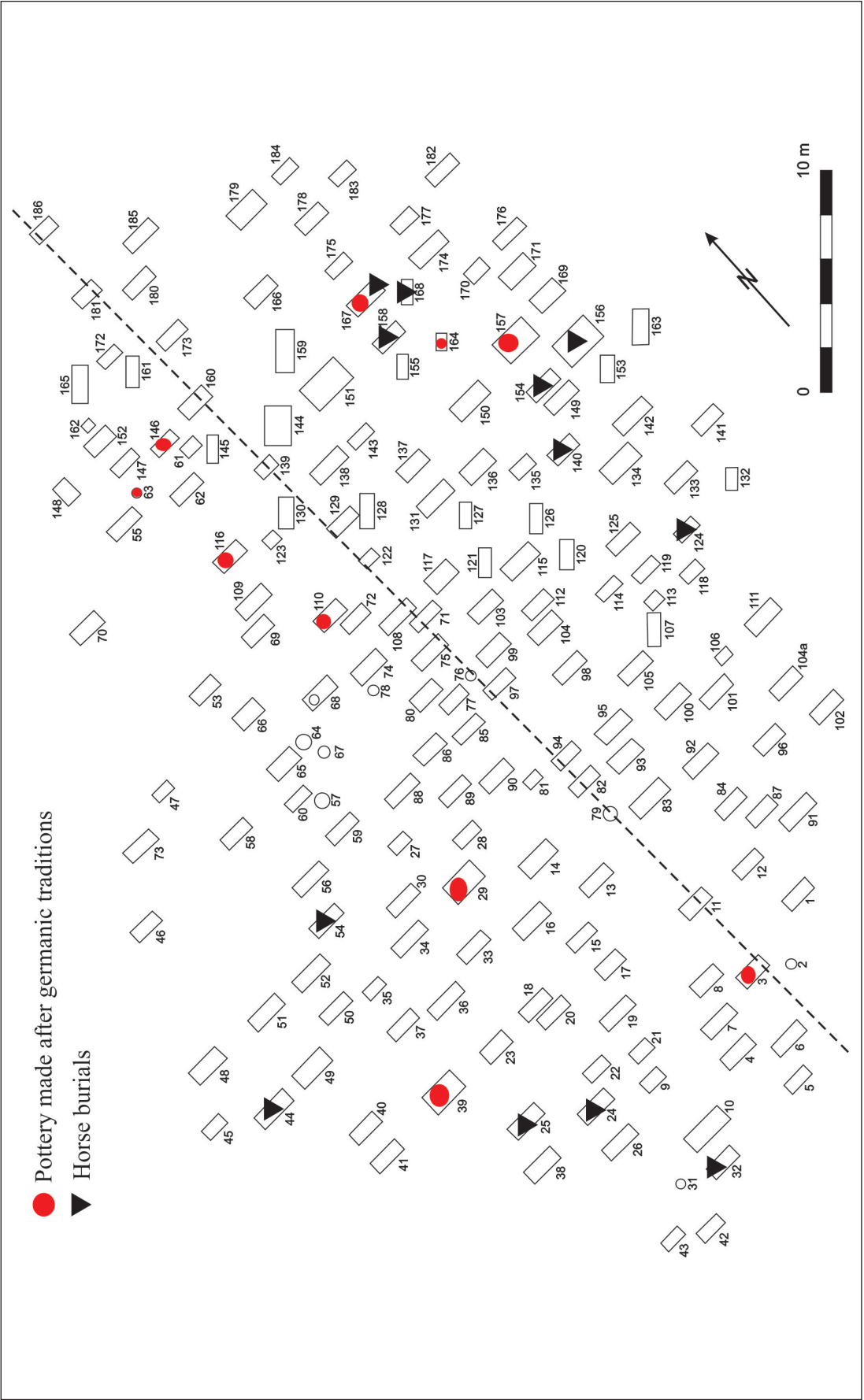


Fig. 4. Map of the cemetery with the distribution of pottery made after Germanic traditions (redrawn by the author after Kovács 1913, Fig.2)

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AARGNews</i>	Aerial Archaeology Research Group Newsletter
<i>Acta</i>	Acta. Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaMB</i>	Bruckenthal. Acta Musei, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMoldMer</i>	Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis. Anuarul Muzeului Județean Vaslui
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaMT</i>	Acta Materialia Transylvanica. Technical Sciences Department of the Transylvanian Museum Society, Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár
<i>ActaPraehistA</i>	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica
<i>ActaSic</i>	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
<i>AISC</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice Cluj
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta. Studii și cercetări
<i>AmJPhysAnthropol</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>AnatRec</i>	Anatomical Record. American Association of Anatomists
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>AnMuzOlt</i>	Anuarul Muzeului Olteniei
<i>AnnForRes</i>	Annals of Forest Research
<i>AnnHN</i>	Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
<i>ANsachs</i>	Archäologie in Niedersachsen
<i>AnthrK</i>	Anthropológiai Közlemények, Budapest
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAust</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHist</i>	Archaeologia Historica, Brno
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchPol</i>	Archaeologia Polona,
<i>Areopolisz</i>	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis. Studii și comunicări, Pitești
<i>ASz</i>	Agrártörténeti Szemle
<i>AusgrFuWestf</i>	Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe

<i>AVes</i>	Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
<i>BÁMÉ</i>	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
<i>BAR (I.S./B.S.)</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BMI</i>	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
<i>BMJT (S.A.)</i>	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman (Seria Arheologie), Alexandria
<i>BuletinCIVA</i>	Buletinul Cercului de Istorie Veche și Arheologie „Vladimir Dumitrescu”, Sibiu
<i>BulletinPeabody</i>	Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Cumania</i>	Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kecskemét
<i>CurrSweda</i>	Current Swedish Archaeology
<i>CsSzMÉ</i>	Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Csíkszereda
<i>Dacia (N. S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne, București
<i>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
<i>DolgKolozsvar (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
<i>Drobeta</i>	
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FI</i>	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
<i>FolAnt</i>	Folia Anthropologica, Szombathely
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
<i>Gallia</i>	Gallia. Fouilles et monuments archéologiques en France métropolitaine
<i>Georeview</i>	Georeview. Scientific Annals of Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Geography Series
<i>Germania</i>	Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
<i>Hierasus</i>	Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>HTRTE</i>	A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve, Déva
<i>HZ</i>	Historische Zeitschrift
<i>IJOsteo</i>	International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
<i>Istros</i>	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JASc</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science
<i>JAT</i>	Journal of Ancient Topography – Rivista di Topografia Antica
<i>JbAS</i>	Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
<i>JCerEnvD</i>	Journal of Ceramics and Environmental Design
<i>JHumEvol</i>	Journal of Human Evolution
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
<i>JOM</i>	JOM. The Journal of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>JRomPotSt</i>	Journal of Roman Pottery Studies
<i>JSchrVgHalle</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte Halle (Saale)
<i>KJb</i>	Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>KM</i>	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
<i>KRRMK</i>	A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Levant</i>	Levant. Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History
<i>MacActaA</i>	Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica, Prilep
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium, Târgu Mureș
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MFME</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
<i>MMMK</i>	A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei
<i>MTAK (II)</i>	A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Társadalmi-Történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei (1950–1966), A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Filozófiai és Történettudományi Osztályának Közleményei (1966–1981)
<i>NMME</i>	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Salgótarján
<i>OxfJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
<i>ProblemeKfsNsg</i>	Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet
<i>ProcPrehistSoc</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>PZ</i>	Praehistorische Zeitschrift
<i>RCRFA</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta, Tongeren
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia (S.N.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>SCA</i>	Studii și Cercetări Antropologice
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
<i>SMMK</i>	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>StAntArch</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd

<i>StCercNum</i>	Studii și cercetări de numismatică, București
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StComVrancea</i>	Vrancea. Studii și comunicări, Focșani
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>SUBB-Historia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Századok</i>	Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóírata, Budapest
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeș
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” Centrul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia. The National Museum of History of Moldova, Chișinău
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>VMMK</i>	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
<i>WMMÉ</i>	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>ZBf</i>	Zeitschrift für Balkanforschung