

MARISIA

ARCHAEOLOGIA

HISTORIA

PATRIMONIUM

1

Târgu Mureș
2019



CONSILIUL JUDEȚEAN MUREȘ
MAROS MEGYEI TANÁCS/MUREȘ COUNTY COUNCIL

EDITORIAL BOARD

Executive Editor

Zoltán SOÓS

Editors

Sándor BERECKI

Zalán GYÓRFI

János ORBÁN

Szilamér Péter PÁNCZÉL

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Tiberius BADER (Hemmingen, Germany)

Elek BENKŐ (Budapest, Hungary)

Marius-Mihai CIUTĂ (Sibiu, Romania)

Zoltán CZAJLIK (Budapest, Hungary)

András KOVÁCS (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Zsolt VISY (Pécs, Hungary)

CORRESPONDENCE

Muzeul Județean Mureș / Mureș County Museum

CP 85, str. Mărăști nr. 8A, 540328 Târgu Mureș, România

e-mail: marisiaedit@gmail.com

Cover: István KARÁCSONY

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

ISSN 2668-7232



www.edituramega.ro
mega@edituramega.ro

CONTENTS

Sándor BERECKI – Attila Nándor HÁGÓ A Neolithic Settlement from Târgu Mureş. I. The Courtyard of the Fortress	7
Sándor BERECKI – Sándor József SZTÁNCSUJ A Neolithic Settlement from Ernei	31
Iosif Vasile FERENCZ – Cristian Constantin ROMAN A Late Iron Age Belt Buckle from Ardeu	43
Aurora PEŢAN News on the Discovery of the Ruins from Grădiştea Muncelului in the International and Local Press from the Beginning of the 19 th Century	49
Nicoleta MAN Life on Roman Limes. Civilian Settlements on Eastern Limes of Dacia (Between the Camps from Brâncovenesti and Sărăţeni)	55
Marius-Mihai CIUTĂ Two Sculptural Pieces Recently Returned to the National Cultural Heritage	71
Keve LÁSZLÓ – Zalán GYÖRFI Medieval Small Finds in the Borders of Ideciu de Jos	79
BOTÁR István A Csiki-medence középkori környezeti viszonyairól	91
Oana TODA Tobacco Clay Pipes from Rupea Castle and their Historical Context	119
István KARÁCSONY Date noi privind elementele de amenajare interioară ale bisericii reformate din Fântânele	139
János ORBÁN Istoricul casei Hirschmann şi începuturile stilului secession maghiar la Târgu Mureş	163
ABBREVIATIONS	189

A LATE IRON AGE BELT BUCKLE FROM ARDEU*

Iosif Vasile FERENCZ**
Cristian Constantin ROMAN***

In the memory of Marius Râza

Starting in 2001, the excavation systematically organized by the Museum from Deva on the Ardeu village, Hunedoara county, continue till today. A lot of items were unearthed and also buildings structures. The Late Iron Age site Ardeu-Cetățuie from the vicinity of the core region of the Dacian Kingdom was identified in the 19th century (1885) by Téglás Gábor – the first director of the Museum from Deva. The systematic research of the site has been initiated by the Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilisation from Deva in 2001.

In 2017, on the eastern slope of the Cetățuie Hill the natural erosion brought to light an iron belt buckle. The piece is a part of a sword belt set dated to the LT C2–D1 period; it was made of metal components combined with organic materials (mostly leather). Their presence at Ardeu documents the long distance mobility of artefacts during this period of the Iron Age.

Keywords: iron belt buckle, Ardeu, Late Iron Age, Dacians, connectivity

Cuvinte cheie: cataramă de fier, Ardeu, a doua epocă a fierului, daci, contacte

The Dacian fortress from Ardeu has been systematically researched and constantly presented in the archaeological literature of the last decade.¹ The archaeological site Ardeu-Cetățuie (Fig. 1) is located on the territory of Ardeu village, Balșa commune, Hunedoara County and it comprises the hill with the same name (455 m asl), the plateau situated to the east, the foothills, the terraces positioned towards south and the Ardeu Gorges from the south-western part (Fig. 1–2). The hill with steep slopes is surrounded by the Ardeu Creek, which forms on the northern and western sides a sector of short, picturesque

gorges. The site was inhabited in other historical periods too;² but only discoveries from the Dacian period had been published so far.

The archaeological research of the site started at the end of the 19th century led by Téglás Gábor.³ During the 20th century, because of the stone quarry opened on the territory of the site (Fig. 1) the Museum from Deva and the National History Museum of Romania from Bucharest undertook a small scale excavation in the area, which led to the identification of several metal artefacts.⁴ The systematic research of the site has been initiated by the Museum of Dacian and

* This work was supported by a grant of Ministry of Research and Innovation, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2016-0353, within PNCDI III.

** Iosif Vasile FERENCZ. Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilisation, Deva, RO, fiosifvasile@yahoo.com

*** Cristian Constantin ROMAN. Hunedoara, RO, cricr2001@yahoo.com

¹ See FERENCZ 2014 (with further bibliography).

² FERENCZ-ROMAN 2010, 173; FERENCZ ET AL. 2016a, 265–266, fig. 2.

³ TÉGLÁS 1885, 299–307; TÉGLÁS 1888, 134–138.

⁴ NEMOIANU-ANDRIȚOIU 1975; FERENCZ 2013.



Fig. 1. Aerial view of the *Cetățuie* hill with the main components of the site
(Photo by Z. Czajlik, after FERENCZ ET AL. 2016b).



Fig. 2. The eastern slope of the *Cetățuie* Hill. The 'X' marks the place of the discovery
(photo: M. Barbu 09.03.1018).

Roman Civilisation from Deva in 2001. During the two decades of research further institutions joined the project: the '1 Decembrie 1918' University (Alba Iulia), the National History Museum of Transylvania (Cluj-Napoca), and the Corvin Castle Museum from Hunedoara.⁵

During the 2017 field surveys, on the eastern slope of the Cetățuie Hill (Fig. 2) C. Roman incidentally found an iron object (Fig. 3). The belt buckle was observed on the old path used before 2014 by the research team to reach the top of the hill. In earlier years, other artefacts were also found along the path from the eastern slope.

Almost two decades ago, based on the shape and components of the numerous buckles discovered in four deposits of objects in the Gallic and Gallo-Roman sanctuary at Villeneuve-aux-Chatelot (Aube), Gérard Bataille made a representative typological analysis.⁶ The artefact discovered at Ardeu could be interpreted starting from this typology.⁷ The belt buckle was made of an iron bar. The extremity providing the connection with the part made of organic belt material has a triangular shape. It continues in an intermediate part, a 'tongue' made by joining the ends of the iron rod from which the piece was made. The foot is short, and it was made by bending the end of the intermediate part. The termination of the piece is shaped like a spherical button. The piece has been worked by hot hammering until the bar ends were joined, even if the boundary between the two is visible (Pl. I). It is hard to say if this detail is due to the negligence, clumsiness or of the routine of the craftsman who made the object. Although not yet restored, the artefact is well preserved (Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization in Deva inv. no. 53622).

These type of buckles are components of organic belts, complemented by a garment made of metal fittings (iron and bronze) comprising a buckle and several rings. They are found often in men's graves, and in many cases ensure the

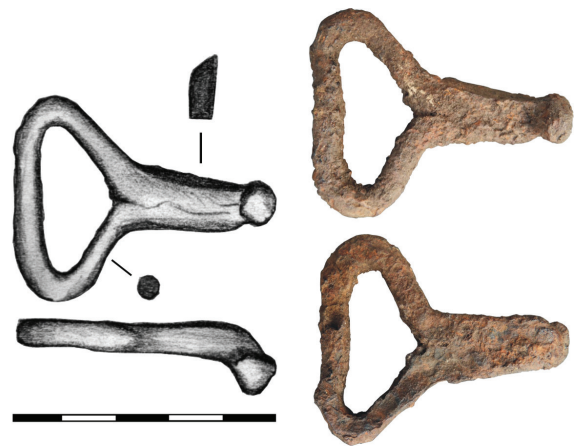


Fig. 3. The iron belt buckle from Ardeu (drawing: S. Ivan; photo: I. V. Ferencz).

fastening of the belts that support the swords. However, there have also been cases in which the inventory of some graves is missing the scabbard or others in which, although the sword is present, the components of the belt are missing. That is why it can be assumed that such buckles could be also components of belts worn by other people than warriors, and sometimes the swords were hung by belts without metallic elements.⁸

Beginning with the end of the third century BC, and in the second century BC leather belts with iron or bronze rings and buckles begin to replace sword chains made entirely of metal elements.⁹ Their form evolved until the Augustian period, or more precisely until the beginning of the first century AD.¹⁰ According to the Bataille typology the belt buckle from Ardeu can be included in type 2B, which is characterized by V-shaped intermediate part and were dated beginning with the second half of the first century BC.¹¹ Since the belt from Ardeu was discovered incidentally, it can be linked only with reserves to the first horizon of the fortress. It is also hard to determine if it was the buckle of a sword chain or of another type of belt.

⁵ PESCARU ET AL. 2002; FERENCZ ET AL. 2003; 2004; 2005; 2010; 2011; 2014; 2015; 2016c; 2017; BELDIMAN-SZTANCS 2014.

⁶ BATAILLE 2001.

⁷ BATAILLE 2001, 443–444, fig. 2.

⁸ DIZDAR 2013, 177.

⁹ RAPIN 1987; LEJARS 1994, 49; DIZDAR 2013, 177.

¹⁰ BATAILLE 2001, 446–455; fig. 4.

¹¹ BATAILLE 2001, 448, fig. 3–4.

In the eastern Carpathian Basin from the end of the Late Iron Age only a couple of belt buckles are known. At the beginning of the 20th century, two typologically different belt buckles were discovered at Sighișoara–*Wietenberg*,¹² yet, these Bataille 1A2 type and 4D type belt buckles date from an earlier period than the one found at Ardeu.

Even if weapons and pieces of military equipment in the Late Iron Age are characterized by homogeneity on large areas,¹³ the presence at Ardeu of this type of clothing accessory, with its core region in central and western Europe, indi-

cates the connectivity of the military elite from this region with the western neighbours, and the mobility of individuals, artefacts or technology in the period. These connections are also illustrated by further artefacts found at Ardeu¹⁴ which are specific for the central European areas. The two belt buckles from Sighișoara indicate that these type of belts reached the Carpathian Basin soon after they appeared in the western area, while the piece dated to the end of the first century AD from Ardeu shows the persistence of the contacts between these regions.

REFERENCES

BATAILLE 2001

G. Bataille, Les agrafes de ceinturon du sanctuaire de La Villeneuve-au-Châtelot (Aube), *ArchKorr* 31/3, 2001, 443–460.

BELDIMAN–SZTANCS 2014

C. Beldiman – M.-D. Sztancs, Analiza materialului osteologic descoperit în campania 2013. Gestionarea resurselor de origine animală. Date asupra activităților economice, *CCA, Campania 2013* (Oradea 2014) 18–21.

DIZDAR 2013

M. Dizdar, *Zvonimirovo – Veliko polje. A cemetery of the La Tène culture* (Zagreb 2013)

FERENCZ 2012

I. V. Ferencz, Late Iron Age brooch which enamelled plaque from Ardeu, *Marisia* 32, 2012, 79–84.

FERENCZ 2013

I. V. Ferencz, Dacian objects from Ardeu in the collection of the MNIR, *Ziridava. StudArch* 27, 2013, 135–144.

FERENCZ 2014

I. V. Ferencz, The Dacian fortress before the Roman conquest. Case study – the fortress at Ardeu, *ActaAC* 49, 2014, 115–129.

FERENCZ –ROMAN 2010

I. V. Ferencz – C. C. Roman, The Dacian fortress from Ardeu – research directions, *Acta TS* 9, 2010, 173–184.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2003

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – C. Bodó – C. I. Popa – Șt. Andrei – R. Stăncescu, Ardeu, com Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, punct Cetățeaua, *CCA, Campania 2002* (București 2003) 40–42.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2004

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – C. Bodó – C. I. Popa – Șt. Andrei – R. Stăncescu, Ardeu, com Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, punct Cetățeaua, *CCA, Campania 2003* (București 2004) 43–45.

¹² HOREDȚ–SERAPHIN 1971, 86, pl. 68/16.

¹³ LEJARS 1994, 39.

¹⁴ FERENCZ 2012.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2005

I. V. Ferencz – C. Bodó – M. C. Căstăian, Ardeu, com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, punct Cetățuie, CCA, *Campania 2004* (București 2005) 56–57.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2010

I. V. Ferencz – C. C. Roman – M. C. Căstăian – C. Dima – C. I. Popa, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2009* (București 2010) 28–29.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2011

I. V. Ferencz – C. C. Roman – M. C. Căstăian – C. Dima – C. I. Popa, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2010* (Sibiu 2011) 28–29.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2014

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – C. Dima – C. I. Popa – C. C. Roman, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2013* (Oradea 2014) 18.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2015

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – C. C. Roman – C. I. Popa, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2014* (Pitești 2015) 26–28.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2016a

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – I. Socol, Proiectile din piatră descoperite la Ardeu, com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, in: D. Micle – A. Stavilă – C. Oprean – S. Fortiu (eds.), *Interdisciplinaritate în arheologie, Arheovest IV.1. In honorem Adrian Bejan* (Szeged 2016) 265–277.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2016b

I. V. Ferencz – C. C. Roman – M. C. Căstăian, Craftsman and gambler. Gaming accessories coming from a Dacian workshop from Ardeu, in: O. Tutilă – N. C. Rîșcuța – I. V. Ferencz (eds.), *Archaeological small finds and their significance. Proceedings of the symposium on Games and toys* (Cluj-Napoca 2016) 59–71.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2016c

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – C. C. Roman – I. Socol, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2015* (Târgu Jiu 2016) 17–18.

FERENCZ ET AL. 2017

I. V. Ferencz – M. C. Căstăian – D. Micle – C. C. Roman – I. Socol, Ardeu (com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara), CCA, *Campania 2016* (București 2017) 18–20.

HORED T –SERAPHIN 1971

K. Horedt – C. Seraphin, *Die Prähistorische ansiedlung auf dem Wietenberg bei Sighișoara-Schässburg* (Bonn 1971)

LEJARS 1994

Th. Lejars, *Gournay III. Le sanctuaire de Gurnay-sur-Aronde et l'armement des Celtes de La Tène moyenne* (Paris 1994)

NEMOIANU –ANDRIȚOIU 1975

L. Nemoianu – I. Andrițoiu, Sondajul arheologic de la Ardeu, com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, CA 1, 1975, 181–190.

PESCARU ET AL. 2002

A. Pescaru – C. Bodó – M. C. Căstăian – I. V. Ferencz, Ardeu, com. Balșa, jud. Hunedoara, punct Cetățuie, CCA, *Campania 2001* (București 2002) 41–43.

RAPIN 1987

A. Rapin, Les système de suspension des foureaux d'épées Laténiens aux IIIe siècle av. J.-C. Innovations, techniques et reconstitution des éléments périssables, in: D. Vitali (coord.), *Celti ed Etruschi nell'Italia centro-settentrionale dal V secolo a.C. alla Romanizzazione. Atti de Colloquio internazionale Bologna 12–14 aprile 1985* (Bologna 1987) 529–539.

TÉGLÁS 1885

G. Téglás, Emlékek és leletek. Az Erdőfalvi barlangok, *ArchÉrt* 5, 1885, 299–307.

TÉGLÁS 1888

G. Téglás, Újabb barlangok az erdélyrészi Érczhegység övéből, *Matematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények* 13, 1888, 134–138.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AA</i>	Archäologischer Anzeiger. Beiblatt zum Jahrbuch des Archäologischen Institut, Berlin
<i>Acta</i>	Acta (Siculica), Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaAC</i>	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Academia Scientiarum Polona Collegium Cracoviense, Kraków
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
<i>AnnalesUA, SH</i>	Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia, Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>Antaeus</i>	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum, Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum, Mainz
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
<i>ASZ</i>	Agrártörténeti Szemle
<i>AttiSocFriuli</i>	Atti della Società per la preistoria e protostoria della Regione Friuli – Venezia Giulia
<i>AVSL (NF)</i>	Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde, (Neue Folge), Hermannstadt
<i>BAI</i>	Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis, Iași
<i>BAM</i>	Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae, Iași
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul de istorie al județului Caraș-Severin, Reșița
<i>BAR</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BCMI</i>	Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice
<i>BMA</i>	Biblioteca Mvsei Apvlensis, Alba Iulia
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Mvsei Marisiensis, Archaeologia, Târgu Mureș / Cluj Napoca
<i>BMN</i>	Bibliotheca Mvsei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>BMP</i>	Bibliotheca Mvsei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
<i>CMM</i>	Catalogi Musei Marisiensis, archaeologia, Târgu Mureș
<i>ComArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Cumidava</i>	Cumidava, Anuarul Muzeelor Brașovene
<i>CsSzME</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>DissPann</i>	Dissertationes Pannonicae, ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestinensis provenientes, Budapest
<i>DolgKolozsvár (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>Drobeta</i>	Drobeta, Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum, Kolozsvár
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ESzNMJ</i>	Emlékkönyv a Székely Nemzeti Múzeum 50 éves jubileumára
<i>FK</i>	Földtani Közlöny, Budapest
<i>Hesperia</i>	Hesperia, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
<i>Hydrobiologia</i>	Hydrobiologia. The International Journal of Aquatic Sciences
<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JQS</i>	Journal of Quaternary Science
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>Lymbus</i>	Lymbus. Magyarságtudományi Forrásközlemények, Budapest
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MIMK</i>	Molnár István Múzeum Kiadványai, Cristuru Secuiesc/Székelykeresztúr
<i>MNy</i>	Magyar Nyelv, Budapest
<i>Művészet</i>	Művészet, Országos Magyar Képzőművészeti Társulat, Budapest
<i>NK</i>	Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
<i>NyIK</i>	Nyelv- és irodalomtudományi közlemények
<i>NumZ</i>	Numismatische Zeitschrift, Wien
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>RevIst</i>	Revista Istorică, București
<i>Sargetia</i>	Sargeția, Buletinul Muzeului județului Hunedoara, Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>Studia UBB</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Studia UBB, TCV</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Theologia Catholica Varadinensis
<i>Studii</i>	Studii. Revistă de Istorie, București
<i>Suceava</i>	Suceava, Anuarul Complexului Muzeal Bucovina
<i>Századok</i>	Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat folyóirata
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabasiensis, Sebeș
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>WMMÉ</i>	Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>Ziridava (StudArch)</i>	Ziridava (Studia Archaeologica 2010–), Arad