

THE ENEOLITHIC SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS FROM TURDAȘ-LUNCĂ, HUNEDOARA COUNTY, ROMANIA

Sabin Adrian Luca, Cosmin Ioan Suci

Abstract. The preventive excavations from May–November 2011, on Orăștie-Sibiu highway, at Turdaș Neolithic and Eneolithic site, point Luncă led to a very important Eneolithic system of fortifications discovering.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE MAIN SANCTUARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH “ST. MICHAEL” ALBA JULIA

Daniela Marcu Istrate

Abstract. The study synthesizes the history of the main sanctuary of Alba Julia Cathedral, from the 12th century till the Baroque reconstruction in the 18th century, based on the accumulated data during more than 10 years of preventive archaeology. The archaeological investigations were circumstantially made, following the buildings restoring or the terrain arrangement, and frequently they developed parallel with the building works or were limited to simple surveys. In spite of those restrictions the preventive investigation of the sanctuary brought extremely valuable results in order to reconstitute the history of one of the most important historical monuments in Romania. After a brief archaeological researches history, the article minutely presents the recent contributions: the Romanesque structures making obvious and discovery of the ruins of the cathedral semicircular apsis (the 11th – 12th c.); the Gothic ruins (sanctuary, the altar apsis) identification and investigation (the 13th c.); discovery of a vestry ruins on the southern side of the sanctuary, which was added within a short time after its building, before the last third of the 13th century; confirmation of the 18th intervention regarding the sanctuary dismantling and rebuilding; the Baroque sacristy dating (after the reconstruction of the sanctuary) and of the underground funeral room (before the reconstruction of the sanctuary). As the archaeological material was extremely meager, the archaeological debate is founded on the context analysis and comparative researching of ruins and the current walking/ building levels.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PREVENTIVE INVESTIGATIONS AT BERZOVIA

Dacian Rancu

Abstract. In 2012–2013, archaeological preventive investigations were made in III Flavia Felix camp, following the project of “Domestic and pluvial sewerage within the built-up area of Berzovia”. Those investigations confirmed the fact that there had been two antique levels within the camp, one of them belonging to its wood phase, the second one to its stone phase. The defensive system of the camp, on its north-eastern side was also identified during those investigations. The archaeological material consists in numerous fragments of pottery, glass, tile and brick (a fragmental brick with cartouche), iron and bronze pieces, three coins, osteological remains, and some fragments of terra sigillata. The archaeological preventive investigations there began at the end of June 2012 and went on till January 2013, but there were certain difficulties due to the works of the building company which had no previous plans of the pipes within the system. As a result, our research followed the depth that the

building company utilized during its works. So, the researching sections we made, some of them inside the camp, occasionally could not have arrived to the soil alive.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE GREAT ROMAN CAMP FROM TIBISCUM

Doina Benea, Simona Regep

Abstract. The Roman late camp building at Tibiscum was part of Antonius Pius' measures after the great attacks of the free Dacians and other tribes against the Roman Empire European borders. In a large measure the new fortification building was a result of a Moors' unit placing there, which was organized under the name of *numerus Maurorum Tibiscensium*.

PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE PREVENTIVE EXCAVATIONS ON TRANSYLVANIA HIGHWAY, 3C SECTION, THE COUNTY OF SĂLAJ

Ioan Bejinariu, Dan Băcuet-Crișan, Dan Culic,
Horea Pop, Sanda Băcuet-Crișan

Abstract. Preventive archaeological investigations and diagnosis were made in 2006–2012, on 7 km about from 3C section of Transylvania highway, in the southwestern part of Sălaj County. There were identified and investigated six archaeological sites from Paleolithic, Neolithic, the Last Bronze Age, and the end of the First Iron Age, and the early Middle Ages, respectively. In the same area, on the Barcău valley, a settlement from the early Middle Ages was investigated in the context of a concrete mill arrangement by the highway builder. The researches there allowed us to find out extremely utile data regarding some particular aspects of the human civilization development within the Up Tisza area, through some stages of prehistory and the Middle Ages beginning.

ELITES AND CENTERS OF POWER IN TRANSYLVANIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 9TH CENTURY – THE FIRST ONE OF THE 10TH CENTURY. AN ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VESTIGES FROM THE TOWN OF ALBA JULIA TERRITORY

Dan Băcuet-Crișan

Abstract. I have tackled the question of the elites and centers of power in Transylvania in the second half of the 9th century – the first one of the 10th century, in 2012 too, the moment I have proposed a series of criteria that may underlie the working methodology. The elites setting up (especially those ones of the early Middle Ages) is a question that must be investigated not only from a historical point of view but also from a sociological one as sociology has specific researching and interpreting methods which can offer a series of explanations and answers to questions that archeology cannot survey to. Social structure and stratification, elite/ elites and centers of power are unfortunately researching subjects still out of the majority of the Romanian specialists' interest even they are dealing with the early Medieval Ages. The so far results of the archaeological researches within the town of Alba Julia territory turn it into the most complex early medieval objective in Transylvania: a dense historic settlement, a great number of archaeological sites, and a

large variety of artifacts, as well as a complex stratigraphy and extremely interesting archaeological contexts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE REFORMED CHURCH FROM IERMATA NEAGRĂ (ARAD COUNTY)

Florin Mărginean, George P. Hurezean, Victor Sava

Abstract. The article represents a brief report on the archaeological investigations at the Reformed Church from Iermata Neagră occasioned by the geotechnical study there. The planimetry and the medieval stages of the church survey, as well as the impact of the modern restoration on the church were the research objectives. It is already known that on the southern side of the church nave fragments of fresco from the second half of the 14th century are still preserved. All this above were clear signs of the existence of certain remains of the medieval church structure, which are less known due to its modification in the course of time, and have been partly identified through the archaeological tests there.

ARCAHEOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA OF THE BANAT

Dumitru Țeicu

Abstract. Certain projects concerning wind power parks building in the mountainous area of the Banat offered opportunities for archaeological preventive investigations. The study presents the results of the investigations at Răcășdia, Nicolinț, Cornea and Coronini. Concerning the diagnosis at Răcășdia within the project terrain, only sporadic settlement remains were identified for the first Iron Age, on the hill called Dealul Poliței. Previous discoveries there, from the past century beginning, pointed out a Roman inscription, bricks with inscriptions and a large hoard of about 3000 coins from the 4th century. The investigations at Nicolinț were made on 225 ha about of the outside built-over areas of the villages of Ciuchici, Nicolinț, Macoviște, and Petrilova. The intrusive investigation in the Vicinic River meadow identified certain settlement remains from the first Iron Age, from the 4th century A. D., and from the 12th–13th centuries. The archaeological research at Cornea took place in the Cerna Mountains area, on the alpine pasture (1,160 m), at Cerni Vâr. Information we pointed out also there by the intrusive investigation offered utile concerning the settlement stratigraphy, and especially the occupations of Coțofeni culture bearing inhabitants who had set on the alpine pasture from Cerni Vâr. The fragments of a grinder and of a crusher that were found near the massif of Piatra Elișovei certify that the stone exploiting and processing was the main occupation to have determined the setting nearby that massif. The village of Coronini in Clisura Dunării [the Danube Gorge] is placed under the eastern ends of Locva Mountains. The archaeological research there identified the medieval church (*St. Archangel*) location on the eastern extremity of the Vărad Valley. The church had a simple, archaic plan with a rectangular altar and a nave of 6.90 x 5.90 m on the basis of the plan analogies the church building moment was considered to be the middle of the 15th century. It was violently destroyed during the Ottoman – Austrian conflicts at the end of the 18th century. The archaeological investigation confirms the data in an Ottoman source from 1574-1579 that certified St. Archangel monastery.

RESCUE EXCAVATION IN THE SITE,,TIMIȘOARA –SQUARE 700”.
CITY BUSINESS CENTRE, BUILDING D

Alexandru Szentmiklosi, Mircea Mare, Andrei Bălărie

Abstract. The fortifications system consisted in a nine bulwarks closure, with a defensive ditch, to which another two closures with their corresponding defensive ditch were added. Following the construction of D building belonging to City Business Center, the foundations of the brick walls were investigated, those walls being the coating of the fortification segment called the scarp of the counterguard I in the military surveys, and the counterscarp that marked the glacis beginning. Both the scarp of the counterguard I wall, and the counterscarp were built on a wooden substructure from massive oak beams (with 0.16 to 0.26m diameter), and pairs of till 7.90 m length longitudinal beams up them. Those longitudinal beams placed at about 1.20m distance one to the other were set with sleepers of 1.60 – 1.65 m length. On that wooden substructure the brick wall was built, which in the case of the counterguard I gave the coating of the clay and ground emplecton from the envelope of Timisoara bulwark fortification inner part. The brick walls building system was a staple one. The counter forts had a wooden substructure with the longitudinal beams jointed in a trapezoidal shape with sleepers. The bricks displayed on their edges allowed the counter forts jointing in the coating walls. Behind the counterscarp a wooden well was discovered, that one belonging to post- medieval settlement in the fortress outer part, respectively, Palanca Mare, an outside suburb of Timisoara. The wall was rectangular shaped, with sides of 1.15m, the preserved wooden structure being of 1.10m height. Fragments of the 17th – 18th pottery, iron nails and fragments of a glass bracelet etc were found there as forming the well inside filling.

OTTOMAN FUNERARY MONUMENTS DISCOVERED IN A GRAVEYARD FROM
TIMIȘOARA - PIAȚA SF. GHEORGHE

Adriana Gașpar

Abstract. During the archaeological excavations that took place in Sf. Gheorghe Timisoara were discovered seven stone funerary objects. There are two headstones type turban, located on top of a stele funerary tombs characteristic of men, as well as two rectangular slabs of stone that ends at the top with a sharp angle, representative objects graves women. The tombstone is the fifth pillar set on top of a fez, characteristic graves of children. These articles are joined by two pillars of square section. These gravestones are made of marble first four are situated at the head of the deceased, and the posts may have been placed at his feet.

PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN TIMIȘOARA FORTRESS,
LUCIAN BLAGA STREET, YEAR 2014. PRELIMINARY REPORT

Alexandru Flutur, Ana Cristina Hamat, Daniela Tănase

Abstract. The public areas rehabilitation in the center of Timișoara occasioned the investigation of some objectives in the modern town center, both in the former medieval fortress and the bulwark fortress of the 18th century. The investigation in Blaga Street brought forward some structures (timber prevalently) belonging to the Middle Age times, both before

the Ottoman domination and especially in the days of it, and also some structures of bricks that belonged to the sewerage inside the Hapsburg bulwark fortress. The discovered material is an abundant one, consisting in ceramics, metal artifacts (bronze, brass, iron, and lead), glass or porcelain. A significant part of the materials is of organic nature: leather (soles mainly), human and animal hair, animal bones, different kernels, shells, and even fruit and vegetables remains that were very well preserved in the swampy earth of the town.

ON THE PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE COUNTY OF GIURGIU (1986–2013)

Cristian Schuster

Abstract. Part of the preventive investigations, from 1986 till 2013 in the County of Giurgiu, is brought to readers' notice. There were salvage excavations in the Argeş River basin, on the Câlniştea, the Neajlov, and the Parapanca rivers banks, but also on the left terrace of the Danube. A great part of the investigations results have been scientifically put to account through the agency of exhibitions, lectures and published works.

MONETARY CIRCULATION AT TIBISCUM IN THE 4TH CENTURY A.D.

Cosmin Matei

Abstract. The isolated discoveries of coins offer important clues regarding the inhabitation continuity in a certain settlement; they indicate the degree of development of that particular settlement, the intensity of monetary circulation also indicating the level of economical development achieved by the analyzed settlement. This study represents a comparative analysis on three Roman settlements of the former province Dacia, thus the conclusions of the study being relevant for the determination of the monetary circulation of the 4th century A.D. for these sites.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPERTOIRE OF VINČA CULTURE SETTLEMENTS IN THE BANAT

Octavian-Cristian Rogozea, Bogdan Seculici

Abstract. The study presents two new ascribed to the developed Neolithic settlements, which were discovered in 2000-2013 through site excavations in the Northern Banat. The archaeological materials belong to phase A₃ of Vinča culture, to the Hallstatt culture, but also to the 2nd–4th centuries A. D.

DYSTOCIA, A POSSIBLE DIAGNOSTIC IN A WOMAN DEATH IN THE MEDIEVAL AGE

Luminița Andreica

Abstract. The study presents the anthropological analysis of two skeletons that were discovered in 2007, as results of the archaeological excavations at Frumușeni (Arad County). More exactly we speak about a woman skeleton belonging to the youth-adult age that was

buried nearby a new-born skeleton. One of the two individuals' death reasons may have been a mechanic dystocia, represented by the fetal volume excess.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CRICIOVA, POINT: TRAMNIC,
TIMIȘ COUNTY (1979-1980)

Doina Benea

Abstract. Criciova is located in the basin of the Timiș River, northern to the antique city of Tibiscum. The preventive investigations took place on a promontory of the valley, northern to Criciova. Vestiges of a Roman building in rocks and mortar were identified. The building was largely destroyed through the modern works there. A Roman stamp discovering suggests a military construction, statio, in order to shield the Roman route.