

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MADE FROM A FOSSIL VALVE BELONGING TO THE
FAMILY *OSTREIDAE* (RAFINESQUE, 1815) TĂRTĂRIA-GURA LUNCII 2018
CAMPAIGN, TRANSYLVANIA, ROMANIA

Ana-Maria Păpureanu, Sabin Adrian Luca, Cristian Titus Florescu

Abstract. One of the most interesting objects of the 2018 systematic research campaign is a musical instrument (?) made from a fossil valve belonging to the *Ostreidae* family (Rafinesque, 1815). This seems to belong to the Petrești culture.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH RELATING TO EARLY NEOLITHIC
(STARČEVO-CRIȘ) MADE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HYDROPOWER
STATION FROM PORȚILE DE FIER. RESEARCH HISTORY
IN CARAȘ-SEVERIN COUNTY

Constantin Adrian Boia

Abstract. Archaeological research relating to Early Neolithic (Starčevo–Criș culture) in Romania started in the second half of the 19th century (in Banat) through systematic research of Kislegy Nagy Gyula and Felix Milleker. The period of maximum interest (for Early Neolithic but not only) was represented by the research made with the occasion of the construction of hydropower station from Porțile de Fier I (1965-1971) and II (1977-1984). The results of these excavations and field surveys, as well as the latest ones, from 1980 to 1990, were materialized by the publication of volumes and studies relating to Banat Neolithic by Gheorghe Lazarovici, Sabin Adrian Luca, Florin Drașovean etc.

However, the Early Neolithic in the southwest and south of the country must be researched and analyzed in comparison with the end period of the Mesolithic, which was well documented in the Porțile de Fier area, both on the Romanian shore, but especially on the Serbian shore of the Danube, through systematic and salvage archaeological research, using both classical research methods and modern interdisciplinary methods, which help us to understand the Neolithic communities in this area to a greater extent.

Failure to carry out a field survey on a larger width, about 1-2 kilometers, along the Danube, alters the current level of knowledge regarding the Early Neolithic in Romania, a field research in this area being necessary, in my opinion, just to fill in the gaps already existing.

PRELIMINARY REPORT REGARDING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES
FROM RAPOLTU MARE-LA VIE, 2017 CAMPAIGN

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Abstract. The archaeological campaign from 2017 was held from May 22 to August 12, and between October 20 to November 10, with the main purpose of continuing the research of the previous years in the area SpI and opening a new research unit toward the center of the

terrace from Rapoltu Mare-La Vie, where the noninvasive investigations indicated the presence of important buildings.

They were identified parts of buildings belonging to the second and third centuries AD, and also prehistoric structures from Paleolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.

DATA ABOUT THE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM A CELTIC SITE (LA TÈNE B2-C) AT GIARMATA, TIMIȘ COUNTY

Georgeta El Susi

Abstract. The Celtic site at Giarmata-*Baraj* was investigated during rescue excavations on the Timișoara-Lugoj highway. On this occasion 41 complexes were excavated, assigned to the late Bronze Age (Cruceni-Belegiș culture), the second Iron Age and the Early Middle Ages. From the Celtic habitation (4th-3rd century BC) about 544 animal bones were recovered, originating in several dwellings (cx.1, 4, 15, 17a, 18, 32, 37, 38, 40-43), and pits (cx. 22, 41, 47). Mammals total 530 pieces, of which 393 are completely determined; 109 are unidentified splinters and 28 fragments from red and roe deer antlers. The share of the domesticates accounts for 94.1%, compared to only 2.46% the wild. To note the appearance of fowl bones (cock), which is a characteristic of the samples of this epoch. NISP-wise, the bones of cattle prevail by 33.91%, followed by pig (23.09%), sheep and goats (20.15%), horse (10.07%) and dog (6.88%). The red deer totals 2.21% and the beaver 0.25%. As NMI-wise, cattle account for 29.51%, followed by sheep and goats (26.23%), pig (22.95%), horse (11.47%) and dog (3.28%). 138 fragments originated in 18 bovines, of which three individuals were killed between 12-18 months (16.67%), the same proportion between 2-3 years and 11 over 3 years (61.11%). Among them, three were 3-4 years old, one 4-6.5 years old (5.55%) and five 6.5-9 years old (27.78%). 94 pig bones belong to 14 individuals, sacrificed as follows: seven individuals (50%) before one year, five specimens (35.72%) in the second year and two between 2-3 years (14.28%). Thus, the subadulte animals, which have reached a certain body weight were preferred, the young animals occasionally. The 82 bones of small ruminants were assigned to at least 16 specimens. About 16 fragments were assigned to goat, 26 to sheep and 40 not clear specified. The goat's material comes from two animals sacrificed between 18-24 months, one between 6-12 months and another between 4-6 years. Based on a goat radius of 164 mm GL, a withers height of 65.27 cm was estimated. The sheep bones suggest seven individuals, one of them killed between 6-12 months, another one between 18-24 months, three between 2-4 years and two over 4 years. Including the undetermined specimens, out of 16 presumed animals, 17.75% were sacrificed before one year, 37.5% between 2-4 years, 25% between 2-4 years and 19.75% over 4 years. It seems that exploitation of small ruminants was a mixed one, targeting meat and dairy products, wool. Animals under 3 months are missing, slaughtering for meat is performed especially after reaching a certain body weight. 41 bones belong to seven horses. Certainly it was used in the consumption of the Celtic communities at Giarmata. The slaughter profile indicates one individual 15-18 months old, two animals 2-3.5 years old and four over 4.5-5 years. Of these, three were maximum 5-8 years old. Measurements taken on its bones indicate a heterogeneous population with small and medium-sized specimens. The dog has 28 bones from two animals, an adult and another 12-15 months old. A pair of coracoids, ulnae, femurs, tibiotarsus, tarsometatarsals, a cox, a radius and a scapula were determined from the skeleton of a cock. Among the game to mention the red deer and beaver bones, their share is only 2.46%. By its features, the Giarmata faunal sample, generally falls within the economic pattern of other European Celtic settlements, namely: low rate of the game, cattle prevalence, appearance of the

fowls, cervids antlers processing, using of the horse for food and utility purposes, domestic species less robust and not too high.

BROOCHES BELONGING TO THE LATE IRON AGE, FROM IMRE PONGRÁCZ COLLECTION

Milica Tapavički-Ilić, Andrei Georgescu

Abstract. At the end of the 19th century, Imre Pongrácz was an officer at the Orșova harbor, supervising building activities at the Sip channel. During this period, workers handed over many archaeological artifacts discovered during their work. Over a period of time, Pongrácz gathered a significant number of them and formed a collection of 6000 pieces, later sold to the Banat Museum. Most of the finds originate from the right Danube bank, nowadays Serbia. They were separated according to the material they were made of (pottery, metal etc.), but there was also an attempt to separate them according to different chronological periods they belong to. This paper deals with Late Iron Age brooches from this collection, that belong to almost all La Tène phases, from B to D.

A NON-DESTRUCTIVE SURVEY OF THE ROMAN AUXILIARY FORT AND VICUS IN POJEJENA (CARAȘ-SEVERIN COUNTY, ROMANIA) – A PRELIMINARY REPORT

Emil Jęczmienowski

Abstract. The preliminary report on Pojejena Romanian-Polish researching project aims to show some of the preliminary results and conclusions of the field researches we have lead the last years at Pojejena. We have realized there some surveys together with geophysical scanning and intrusive methods by executing a short well to verify the previous years' results. We have to note that in 1970 Romanian researchers dug at Pojejena, but no other systematic archeological researches has been made there after till our team comes at. We have localized concentrations of material in the field to a smaller or larger distance from the Roman camp, in the beginning of work. The whole available area inside and outside the Roman camp was investigated with the help of geophysical scanning methods; so we have been allowed to identify buildings inside the fortification and also o previous phase of the camp built in wood and ground, much smaller than the stone camp. Well was executed near the eastern portal through intervallum and horreum's corner and came to fulfill the data on the camp history. The present report shows the preliminary result of the geophysical scanning, the results of the well being only generally presented. They will be presented in a more extended study on this fortification.

TWO FRAGMENTARY MILITARY DIPLOMAS DISCOVERED IN THE TERRITORY OF DROBETA

Dan Dana

Abstract. This short paper publishes a small fragment of Roman military diploma discovered in the territory of Drobeta, at Izvoarele, and republished another small fragment of a diploma found at Gîrla Mare (also in Mehedinți county). The two fragments are copies of constitutions from the reign of Trajan, for the auxiliary units of Upper Moesia, respectively Dacia or Upper Moesia.

NEW STAMPED BRICKS FOUND ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ROMAN FORT FROM POJEJENA (CARAȘ SEVERIN COUNTY)

Călin Timoc, Emil Jęczmienowski

Abstract. Roman archeology in Pojejena has brought with it the evolution of researches always new information about the military units that were stationed here, on the Danube. An indicator of this problem are the stamped bricks that were used to lift the buildings inside the fort and which are supposed to have been made locally by the garrison. The last archaeological excavations and noninvasive field researches carried out in the area of the praetoria gate, the only untouched previous excavations, gave us the chance for such discoveries, some of them extremely important because they completely change our perspective on the composition of the garrison.

Also a good part of the pieces due to the context could be dated and none of the discoveries exceeds the moment of use in the middle of the third century.

A GLAZED RUSHLIGHT FROM TIBISCUM

Simona Regep

Abstract. A glazed clay rushlight was found in 2010, during the archaeological digs at *Tibiscum*, within the civil settlement.

The lamp's body is circularly shaped, with a singular ogival spout and volutes. It was moulded from a red semi-fine paste, uniformly burnt. The whole piece is covered with a green-brown glaze of a metallic gloss.

The lamp has a round body with an oval spout with volutes on it and on the bordure, decorated with incised lines; two small orifices for ventilation are placed on the channel between the tank and the spout. The deep concave disk is limited from the bordure by two concentric incised circles, and decorated all around with a tape consisting in radial incised lines; the central part with the supplying orifice has no decoration. The broad bordure is decorated with a vegetal motive of leaves and grapes. The super-raised handle placed on the bordure, ring shaped probably was not preserved. The lamp's tank is round shaped, with a flat bottom marked by two concentric circles; the spout link to the tank is marked by a nervure in relief decorate with incised lines.

The archeological context where the rushlight was discovered dates in the second half of the 2nd century A. D. It is hard to say if that glazed rushlight found at *Tibiscum* is local or an imported manufactured article.

Given its aspect in whole, that rushlight found at *Tibiscum* enriched the archeological repertoire of lightening objects and demonstrated once again both the diversity of pottery in Dacia and the close relations with the other provinces of the Roman empire.

ABOUT EARRINGS IN A CHANDELIER FORM OR PENDANTS AND CASSETTE TYPE EARRINGS FROM ROMAN DACIA

Ana Cristina Hamat

Abstract. During the Ist-IIIrd centuries, the earrings become a dominant in the women's clothing accessories. For Dacia we have two types of high circulation, the one with bent bar and colored glass pastes, which appears frequently from the early 1st century AD until the end of the province at the end of IIIrd century AD. and the earring with oval pendant and shield on the gold bar, sometimes decorated with email, shared by several variants, mostly in the third century. Along with these types, in Dacia we have also the chandelier type earrings or the earring with multiple pendants and cassette. Six earrings were discovered in Drobeta-Dierna, Tibiscum, Romita, near Potaissa and one of them was discovered somewhere on the territory of Transylvania. They are dated between IInd and IVth centuries AD, but the artefacts from the beginning of the IVth centuries AD were discovered on the line of Danube and therefore they are related with the revival of the Empire in the time of the dynasty of Constantin the Great.

ON ROMULA POPULATION

Mariana Balaci

Abstract. A series of individuals passed Romula, the capital of Dacia Inferior within the most three centuries under the Roman domination, who created the population of that settlement. A little part of them left a name on a tombstone, but the most of them rested anonymous and we might know them through the investigation in the town necropolises or on the basis of their material culture. More documentary sources have been used during my research; epigraphic data, sculptural monuments, necropolises, and also archeological investigations concerning the Romula population's material culture. Three social-cultural communities are to be set of after analyzing these sources, among other items; Dardanians-Dalmatians, Syrian-Palmyrens, and Thraco-Dacians were the populations who co-habited there. I do believe not to err when speaking rather about multiculturalism in Romula, and not about phenomenon of interculturalism. But I may to note that what the province Romanisation meant also happened in Romula, and that was the process that succeeded to gather and make co-habiting that population who set there for different reasons.

SPIRITUAL LIFE IN THE ROMAN BANAT, IN THE 2ND-3RD CENTURIES A.D.

Atalia Onițiu

Abstract. The present approach is a synthesis of data, published in the field literature, concerning the spiritual life in Roman Dacia south-western area, namely the territory of the Banat. The study contains two sections: religions, presented according to the classic way relating to the origin (Greco-Roman, Oriental, Egyptian, Celto-Germanic, Thraco-Moesic), and

ecclesiastic buildings (archeologically investigated, epigraphic certified or only presumed); it aims to outline and also to upgrade the image of the spiritual life in the south-western area of Dacia, on the basis of the latest discoveries and published works. We might find out the existence of a religious diversity and heterogeneity due to or correlated either with the religious policy of the imperial house, or the believers' ethnic origin and social position. The large settlements and military centers played an important role in the spiritual life there; as from the social categories, the soldiers had a significant impact. The epigraphic monuments containing names of dignitaries from the capital of the province, or of officials coming from other towns prove the Banat integration in Roman Dacia, included the spiritual life.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PRESENCE OF EARRINGS AND BEADS IN THE GRAVES OF MEN FROM THE AVAR CEMETERIES IN TRANSYLVANIA

Călin Cosma

Abstract. The first consideration refers to the fact that Avar male graves where earrings and beads were discovered are also present in Transylvania. The number of these funerary complexes is small (Tab. 1). The number of cemeteries in which these graves were discovered is also restricted (Gâmbaş, Sâncrai, Teiuş, Şpălnaca, Unirea 2/Veresmort) as compared to the total number of Avar necropolises recorded in Transylvania.

I have established five types of positions of earrings inside the graves in connection to the human body and two types of places of discovery of beads inside the funerary complexes (Tab. 2). Earrings belonging to nine typological categories specific to the Avar Period in the Carpathian Basin were discovered in male graves from Transylvania (Tab. 3-4). The discovered beads are also of different types, with analogies in the same geographic area and chronological period.

What is important at this stage of research is to signal the phenomenon of depositing earrings and beads in the graves of Avar men in Transylvania, like elsewhere in the Avar Khaganate. Avar communities in which men displayed their social status through wearing earrings or their families deposited such artifacts in their graves with the same purpose, also existed in Transylvania. Another phenomenon among the Avar funerary practices that is also encountered in Transylvania, like in the neighboring regions, consists of the deposition of beads, with apotropaic function, in male graves.

LAY OR MONASTIC? THE MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE AND PROPERTY DISPUTES OVER *TIBURCZTELKE* (CHINTENI, CLUJ COUNTY)

Oana Toda, Ünige Bencze

Abstract. During the second half of the 14th century *Tiburczelke*, the small property in the Chinteni's Valley, knew tensioned episodes. The right of property and its using implicitly were the object of a suit, documented for three generations, between Cluj-Mănăştur Benedictine Abbey and a family of land nobles entitled so. The property there and the setting inside of it count five centuries, from the 14th one to the 18th century, the moment the village was depopulated. The large number of preserved documents on the long suit directed the

researchers' attention to, given the amount and quality of details regarding the involved parties and the medieval archeological landscape.

Location and partial delimiting of the area where *Tiburczelke* developed were so possible. Generally, we speak about a territory between Chiteni on the south, and Vechea, Deuşu and Măciçaşu on the north and north-west. The archive, map and toponyms data allowed us indentifying the former village, some farming areas, forests and possible ponds, or pastures and old routes. The case study belongs to the micro-history and the local landscape analyzing, but the abundance of data allowed detailed restitutions of the medieval realities up to a level that is difficult or quite impossible to be secured within other many areas. Difficulties within a suit generated by an illegal occupation of a territory, with violent episodes and corruption as it seems that none of the involved parties had original documents were found out in that case. The suit evolution and event shows that we might speak initially about a monastic property and a nobiliary persistent attempt to tear it off the abbatial estates.

POSSIBILITIES AND METHODS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE MEDIEVAL BODROG COUNTY

István Pányá

Abstract. Bodrog County is one of the tragic fate counties of the Kingdom of Hungary. Its history is typical, its medieval population and settlement network were almost completely destroyed in the 16th century, and most of its medieval resources disappeared. For this reason, the historical geographic research of Bodrog County is a major challenge.

The aim of my research is to reconstruct the medieval settlement network of Bodrog County; to summarize the general history of Bodrog County, with special regard to the medieval and early modern administration and the changes in the settlement boundaries.

This multidisciplinary research is based on written, pictorial and field-based archaeological, ethnographic, historical and geographical data. The most important element of the research is a GIS system developed for geographical settlement modeling, in which literature and field data are used; furthermore various remote sensing and map data were summarized and evaluated. Another unique methodological element of the research is the so-called "social archeology", which provided a wealth of data during intensive archaeological field research.

The fact that Bodrog County is located partly in the southern part of present-day Hungary and in the northern part of present-day Serbia has made the research more difficult. The size of the county changed several times during its slightly more than five-centuries-long existence. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, its area stretched from the Danube to the Tisza River in an east-west direction, and from the present Kiskunhalas in the north to Verbász (Vrbas, Serbia) and Szenttamás (Srbobran, Serbia) in Bačka in the south.

The result of this research is a database of medieval settlements in Bodrog County, including maps and aerial imagery available from archaeological research and the literature to the present day. Simultaneously, the development of a printed and online database of the collected data has begun. The primary purpose is to make this database available to professionals and civil users.

The research has revealed that many of the written sources of Bodrog County have been lost over time. However, compared to the surrounding counties, there are many medieval documents that contain a lot of useful geographical data suitable for settlement modeling.

