

POTTERY FROM THE SARMATIAN FUNERARY FINDS FROM THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST OF ROMANIA

In comparison to the territories inhabited by barbarian tribes from the East, North or North-West of Dacia, finds of Sarmatian character from the Barbaricum at the West of Dacia have been studied to a limited degree. Several graves were salvaged in the South of Satu Mare County and in Bihor, but further research programs have not been undertaken. In the region of the Arad Plain the greater number of Sarmatian graves is partially due to the research conducted by E.Dörner between 1955 - 1970, the bulk of which remained unpublished.

In the Western Plain of Romania, North of the Mureş river, systematic research is being carried on till this day on a single Sarmatian cemetery from the Roman Age at Şimand. The results are only known from archaeological reports. The majority of the skeletons are oriented South. Pots, among which a Dacian cup was found, were placed at the feet of the deceased, beads were found at the neck, hands and feet. Fibulae, belt buckles, bracelets and a silver necklace have also been retrieved. Among the group of graves oriented to the South a skeleton in fetal position and one with a deformed skull have been discovered (Chidioşan, 1965).

During the archaeological excavations carried out at the immediately surrounding area of the earth-fortress from Biharea tree graves with skeletons oriented South-North have been unearthed. In the richest grave the finds consisted of a pot placed at the feet, bronze necklace and bracelet, beads near the neck and chest and more than 500 beads in the area of the feet (Dumitraşcu, 1994, p.165,317-321; fig.71-73).

At Săciueni-Horo in 1996 a disturbed grave with the skeleton oriented North-South was examined (Matei, Stanciu, 2000, nr.119(227),77). There is very little information about other graves discovered in the Western Plain of Romania. In general it was pottery that has been found next to skeletons. At Arad-Micălaca a jug was found next to the skull. At Seitin skeletons are oriented West-East, facing East. A glass tumbler, an object being more characteristic for complexes from the East and North of Europe than for the Carpathian region, has been recovered among the finds (Dörner, 1970, p.458-459; fig.14, 1a,b,c,2,3).

In the region of the Upper Ier river no cemetery was researched, but the accidental discoveries indicate clearly the exclusive use of burial graves. At Cheşereu - the village limit (the field of Pákay Dezső) tree sarmatian graves have been discovered (Repertoriu, 1974, nr.90, 24), at Cherechiu a "Sarmatian" find is mentioned with no further details. Owing to the character of its finds

string of beads), the grave from Săcuieni is probably also Sarmatian (Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110). North of these discoveries other graves have been indicated to be at Pișcolt - next to the S.M.A., oriented probably East-West (head end), or South (head end) - North with a small pot placed at the feet. The cup modeled on a potter's wheel, with a fine grey exterior and with the bail positioned at the center of the cup, ornamented by polishing of Pir-Cetate type, is probably also from a burial grave (Németi, 1999, nr.14,31). A grey pot, modeled on a potter's wheel, decorated at the shoulders with a vein in relief, which was probably part of funerary equipment (Németi, 1999, nr.47), was discovered at Sanislău in a trench for a water pipe.

The South (head end) - North orientation is the most characteristic aspect of Sarmatian burial graves of the Carpathian Basin, it accounts for 83% of all the graves with known orientation (Kulcsár, 1998, old.16). This orientation characterizes also the majority of the graves from the West of Romania. The graves from Săcuieni-Horo and from Pișcolt-Lutărie are oriented North (head end) - South, which is an uncommon custom for Sarmatian burial rites in the Carpathian Basin. Its apparition can be attributed to the Eastern impact or to an inferior social status of the deceased (Kulcsár, 1998, old.19-20). At Pișcolt-Lutărie the pots are placed next to the skull, what is typical for the graves with Northern orientation, at the same time being unknown of other Sarmatian graves from the Carpathian Basin. From a geographic point of view the graves from Pișcolt-Lutărie have a similar position with "the line of discoveries" at Huszeg-Hévizgyörk-Hatvan from the Northern periphery of the Sarmatian territory.

The West-East orientation, with the face towards the East, of the skeletons at Șeitin is a burial custom rarely encountered in the Carpathian Basin, but it is concentrated to the region of Șeitin, in the area of Szeged, Bacska and Banat. These graves generally do not have surrounding ditches, mounds or coffins, the pottery is placed frequently next to the head. It has been considered that these might reflect the presence of inhabitants that are not Sarmatian (Kulcsár, 1998, old.21).

According to A.Vaday, after the Dacian-Roman wars (i.e. during the reigns of Trajan or Hadrian) the Sarmatians occupied the territories East of the Tisza river. Having settled down in the Tisza, Mureș and Criș valleys during the first phase, they enpopulated the entire Plain area (Vaday, 1988-89, s.205-209). According to others it is not possible to date exactly the time of this incursion (Istvánovits, 1998, old.40). The question of the spread of Sarmatian material culture East of the Tisza river has been scantily studied. In the basic literary work on Sarmatian burial customs in the Carpathian Basin the finds from the Western Plain of Romania have not been studied (Kulcsár, 1998).

According to S.Dumitrașcu the incursion of the Sarmatians into the Western Plain region is reflected by the grave from Vârșand, dated to the end of

the Ist/beginning of the IInd century AD (Dumitraşcu, 1993, p.157). However, the exact chronological position of the grave from Vârşand is problematic. M.Köhegyi tried to distinguish two chronological groups among the early Sarmatian graves and placed the grave from Vârşand within the first phase of the Sarmatian era (dated to the end of the Ist century, but without any solid chronological evidence). Yet, in recent studies skeptical opinions emerged regarding the separation into two chronological groups of the Sarmatian graves with gold finds (Istvánovits, Kulcsár, 2006, old.226). In the authors opinion, a penetration of Sarmatians to the East of the Tisza river in the first phase of the Sarmatian era, can be confirmed by the presence of the grave from Békéscsaba-Öszöllök. Thereby they attained an advanced strategical position towards the Dacians, on the route of the Criş rivers at the junction of the Crişul Alb and Crişul Negru rivers (Köhegyi, 1982, old.343,347).

In Romanian recent historiography the Sarmatian presence in the Western Plain was dated to the period before the wars of Trajan. According to C.Opreanu, the Iazygian territory, seized by Decebal between the two wars, stretched to the North of the Mureş river and East of the Tisza river (Opreanu, 1997, s.281-283; 1998, p.47-48). The Sarmatian incursion in Banat was recently dated to the end of the IInd century (Tănase, 2000, p.203).

It is very probable that massive incursion of Sarmatians to the East of the Tisza river started after the Dacian-Roman wars, in a first phase seizing the trade routes in the vicinity of the principal rivers (Mureş, Criş), and then penetrating the regions less traveled in the second phase (Vaday, 1988-89, s.205). The opinion that the Sarmatian expansion to the East of the Tisza, to the Northern region and to the Nyirseg took place just at the end of the IInd century has been recently contradicted by the discovery from the area of Nyíregyháza, where Sarmatian graves dated to the first half of the IInd century have been found.

In the present stage of research we don't know if the directions of attack of the Sarmatians upon the Dacian province in 107-108 and 117-118 AD affected the plain area to the North of the Mureş river. It is very likely that the battles took place in the area of the limes in Oltenia and somewhere between Panonia Inferior and Dacia. It is supposed that some population movement might have taken place in 143 AD in the vicinity of Dacia Porolissensis (Balla, 1965, old.143).

During the period of the Marcomanic wars a new population of Alanians settled down in the Carpathian Basin. The Danube valley has been indicated as the route of this incursion (Istvánovits, 1998, old.41). It is probable that the Sarmatians attacked the Banat from the West and went further on the course of the Mureş river (Gudea, 1994, p.70, the bibliography of burnt layers in the forts at Banat and the presumed destruction at Apulum and Ulpia Traiana Sarmisegetusa). Supposedly in the barbarian territories in front of Dacia

Apulensis there was a Sarmatian leader called Tarbes and this is where M. Claudius Fronto fell in battle (Gudea, 1994, p.74).

After the Marcomanic wars came a relatively peaceful time in the Western region of Dacia. The directions of the great barbarian attacks upon Greece and Italy during the reign of Gallienus evade Dacia, the main targets being Moesia and Pannonia (Ruscu, 2003, p.204).

In the first half of the IVth century the Roman emperors led seven imperial expeditions against the Sarmatians. According to some opinions it was after these events that the so called "Sarmatian limes" was built including a subordinate/client Sarmatian state.

In 332 the Sarmatians were attacked by the Gots. The Romans came to the support of the Sarmatians. During these events, the Sarmatian leading social strata "Arcaragantes" armed their servants "Limigantes", who turned the weapons against them. After the internal conflicts the "Arcaragantes" found refuge at the Victoivalians (Ammianus, 17, 12). Later, in 358 the "Arcaragantes" returned to their Sarmatian territories and banished the "Limigantes" from their territories. Some opinions state that the latter settled in the area of the rivers Someş and Tisza (Patsch, 1925, s.191). These events could have unleashed a Sarmatian incursion in the Northern region of the plain.

Owing to a lack in the systematic publication of finds from the graves from the West and North-West of Romania, their chronology is difficult to study.

E.Dörner separated the finds into two chronological periods. The discovery from Vârşand can be dated to the first period, at the turn of the Ist and IInd centuries, and those from Nădlac, Săcuieni, Pecica, Arad, the region of Carei, and the cemetery from Şimand to 106-270 A.D. The grave finds from Arad County have been divided into 4 chronological periods: the IInd century, the IInd-IIIrd centuries, the IIIrd-IVth centuries and the IVth centuries (Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.570).

The pottery finds and their analogies.

The pot in the shape of a vase (Vasenförmig) from Arad-G.A.S. Ceala (Pl.III, 12) has good analogies in the Sarmatian area from the Middle Tisza and Őcsöd-Bábocska (Vaday, 1988-89, fig.82, nt.cat.225, fig.7).

Pots with spherical bodies appear at Turnu (Pl.III, 2) and Arad-Gai (Pl.III, 3). The pot from Arad-Gai has a good analogy at Tiszaföldvár-Téglagyár, in the destruction layer of the settlement dated to the late Sarmatian era and the Hun era (Vaday, 1997, old.100, pl.12, 5), and the one at Turnu has analogies with finds from Szolnok-chemical factory (Vaday, 1988-89, s.267, cat.287, pl.91,3).

The storage pots with long bodies from Arad-Gara Podgoria find parallels in the late Sarmatian area and the Hun era at Tiszaföldvár-Téglagyár (Vaday, 1997, old.99, fig.11, 5).

Pear-shaped cups appear in the Sarmation region of the Carpathian Basin starting with the IInd and IIIrd centuries in the Hun era, decorated whit vertical

polished lines (Vaday, 1988-89, s.140). In the West of Romania a type with the maximum diameter in the middle part of the pot has been found at Dorobanți and Arad-G.A.S. Ceala (Pl.III, 8,10), while the one with the maximum diameter in the lower part of the pot has been found at Turnu and at Arad-Micălaca (Pl.III, 9,11).

The cup with two over rising handles from Iratoșu Mare (Pl.III, 4) is a rare type among the gamma of Sarmatian pottery from within the Carpathian Basin, where in general the handles are not over rising. A cup of this type has been discovered at Mezöcsát-Höröcsögos, in a context dated to the Ist century (M 63) (Vaday, 1982-83, s.388, fig.6, 6), whereas a handmade variant has been found at Oradea-Sere (Bulzan, 2002-2003, p.62, pl.9).

Jugs with slender bodies, with handles that start at the region of maximum diameter and which close under the mouth, appear at Iratoșul Mare (Pl.III, 1) and at Arad-Insula Mureșului (Pl.III, 6). Jugs with bulging bodies, with handles starting in the region of maximum diameter and ending under the mouth, of smaller size can be found at Pișcolt-Lutărie (Pl.II, 2,4). This type is present already from the IInd century as part of the Sarmatian material culture (Vaday, 1988-89, s.143, fig.36).

The jug from M3 from Pișcolt-Lutărie (Pl.II, 9) has a handle which is over raising the mouth. This is characteristic for finds from the region of Gyula and Békéscsaba (Vaday, 1988-89, s.143, fig.37, 1-2). A jug similar to that found at Șeitin (Pl.III, 7), with a bulging body and handle starting at the part of maximum diameter and ending at the mouth has been found Tiszaföldvár-Téglagyár (Vaday, 1994, p.117, pl.III, 32).

Deep bowls with biconical bodies appear at Șeitin-Imaş (Pl.III, 13-15). Analogies can be found for no.13 from Tiszaföldvár-Téglagyár (Vaday, 1997, old.99, fig.11, 5), for no.14 and 15 from Mezöszemere-Kismari-Fenek, in a cemetery dated to the IVth century (Vaday, Domboróczki, 2001, s.151, fig.24, 2 (M 36)).

Bowls with semispherical bodies typical for the Sarmatian material culture can be found at Șeitin-Imaş (Pl.III, 16). These have also been found at Újhatyán, in a settlement dated to the end of the IInd-beginning of the IIIrd centuries (Vaday, Szekeres, 2001, pl.10,12). They were considered as a type that enters the late Sarmatian era as a continuation of the traditional shape (Vörös, 1991-92, old.25).

Biconical shaped pots, with an angled profile, from Pișcolt-S.M.A. (Pl.II, 1,3) find good analogies at Mezöszemere-Kismari-Fenek, in a cemetery dated to the IVth century (Vaday, Domboróczki, 2001, s.157, fig.31, 5, (M 39); s.165, fig.41, 10 (M 58)).

Small pots, with short base/stump appear in varied shapes in the Sarmatian material culture from the Carpathian Basin. A stray find of a small pot similar to the one from Arad-Micalca (Pl.III, 17) comes from the Csongad area.

Jar type pots with slender bodies from Pişcolt-Lutărie M4 (Pl.II, 7) and Şeitin-Tăietură (Pl.III, 21) represent a less encountered shape in the region of the Middle Tisa (Vaday, 1988-89, s.178, fig.53, 15-17).

The jar type pot from Pişcolt-Lutărie M 1 (Pl.II, 6), in the opinion of A.Vaday, imitates the shape of pots with globular bodies (Vaday, 1988-89, s.178, cat.81, pl.36, 2). A good analogy can be pointed out at the felsőszentgyörgy-Pusztakerekudvar, at Tiszavasvári-Városföldje Jegyző from a cemetery dated to the end of the IInd beginning of the IIIrd centuries (Istvánovits, 1990, old.109, fig.1, 4). A similar pot has been discovered in a grave (M 19) from Tiszadob-Sziget and is dated to the end of the IVth century (Istvánovits, 1993, old.102, pl.9, 5).

The jar type pot with fine decoration from Biharea-Grădina S.A-Baraj (Pl.III, 18), with its fine ornaments can indicate the presence of Dacian material culture, which in the setting of Sarmatian material culture was attested first of all on the basis of hand made pottery with fine decoration. Dacian finds from The Great Plain of Hungary have been gathered for the first time by M.Párducz (Párducz, 1966, old.20-21), an effort continued by Zs.Vissy, who established the typology and chronology of these finds. This Dacian influence over Sarmatian material culture can be attested in the first phase of Sarmatian presence in the Carpathian Basin, at Füzesabony-Kastély-dűlő (Istvánovits, Kulcsár, 2006, old.224, pl.9, 11).

For the period of the IInd - IVth centuries in the West of Romania three groups of Sarmatian finds have been established from a geographic point of view: Arad-Şimian, Oradea-Tărian, and Săcuieni (Dumitraşcu, 1977, p.74). In the IInd - IIIrd centuries this incursion does not go beyond the Arad-Oradea-Carei line (Dumitraşcu, 2001, p.443). For the Roman age this line was settled on the Şimand-Vârşand-Tărian-Carei alignment (Dumitraşcu, 2001, p.446). With the exception of the grave from Şeitin, a different geographic distribution can be seen among the graves. Burial graves can be found to the West and North-West of Arad, whereas cremation graves are to the East (Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.570).

The point of view of Romanian historiography in the years 1960's - 1970's, about the Sarmatian presence in the Western Plain, can be exemplified by the opinion of E.Dörner, who in 1971 stated that "a population of nomadic herdsmen did not go beyond the area of the plains, its favorite habitat being the plains with lakes and swamps..." (Dörner, 1971, p.687). In the opinion of A.Vaday, the Sarmatians that settled down in the Carpathian Basin led a nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle, and in the course of a century and a half have changed to a sedentary lifestyle (Vaday, 1998, old.120). This opinion is reflected in recent Romanian historiography. In the opinion of Ioniţă the Magyars from the Tisza Plain entered a process of gradually becoming sedentary, sometimes living together with Dacians within the same settlement

(Ioniță, 2001, p.454). This concept was undermined by Istvánovics, Kulcsár in a recent study, who states that the Carpathian Basin does not offer a proper environment for nomadism (Istvánovics, Kulcsár, 2006, old.226).

The life style of the Sarmatians in the Carpathian Basin should be studied primarily on the basis of the information offered by grave and settlement finds. There is a difference of opinion in the dating of early Sarmatian settlements in the Carpathian Basin. In the present stage of research these can be dated generally only starting with the second half of the IInd century (Vaday, Szekeres, 2001, old.234). Traces of habitation from the first half of the IInd century are present in the settlement at Szegvár-Oromdűlő, where the Dacian presence is prominent next to the Sarmatians (Istvánovits, Lőrinczy, Pintye, 2005, old.79), on the left bank of the Tisa river.

In the proximity of the Romanian-Hungarian border, in the region of Bihor several Sarmatian settlements have been researched at Ártand Nagy and Kisfarkasdomb. I. Nepper, who studied these sites, considered that in the IInd century, at the moment when the settlement appears, the Dacians and the Sarmatians were already living together. We can't distinguish between a "Dacian area" and a "Sarmatian area" within the settlement on the basis of the archaeological material. The characteristic pottery appears in the same context next to Roman imported pottery (Nepper, 1982, old.236). Based on the analysis of the archaeological material from the settlements in the area of Oradea, it has been assumed that there was a co-habitation between the Dacians and the Sarmatians, the predominant political role belonging to the Sarmatians (Bulzan, 2002-2003, p.42). At the Northern limit of the territory inhabited by Sarmatians, the settlement at Piscolt-Lutarie can be dated to the second half of the IVth century (Németi, Gindele, 1998-99, p.81).

1. *Arad-G.A.S. Ceala*. Burial grave? There were bought 2 grey cups made on the potters wheel, 1 jar type pot hand made, 4 silver roman coins (Titus, Antoninus Pius, Faustina Senios and Faustina junior).

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.448-449, fig.6, 5; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.129.

2. *Arad-Cartierul Micălaca*. Burial grave. In 1963 during the excavation of a foundation between the power plant and Moș Ajun Street a skeleton laid on it's back was discovered. In the Gh.Miloi collection there is a grey cup made on the potters wheel, with the maximum diameter at the lower part of the cup, the handle starts from the rim and ends on the maximum diameter. It is polished with vertical stripes. During railway works other two graves have been discovered, each containing a pair of golden earrings, bronze fibulae, several fragments from bronze ornaments, some amber beads and glass fragments.

Bibliography: Hampel, 1903, old.434; Dörner, 1970, p.450, fig.8, 3.

3. *Arad-Cartierul Gai*. Burial graves? At the end of Poetului Street, on the right side of the road towards Variaș village, during the extraction of gravel 2 gray pots have been discovered, made on the potters wheel (small pot with an

oval body, with stand and a pot with convex body). In a letter to the Inspectorate of the Hungarian National Museum and the Library L.Dömötör wrote about the discovery of glass and carnelian beads next to human bones.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.451, fig.8, 4; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.141; Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.574, cat.03c.

4. *Arad- Podgoria* (gara electrică). Burial grave? A gray pot was discovered next to the Electric station, made on the potters wheel, 30 cm high, with a slender body and wide rim.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.451, fig.6, 5b.

5. *Arad-Insula Mureșului* (Insula 3). Burial grave? Pot discovered on the bank. Gray, made on the potters wheel, 28 cm high, polished surface.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.451, fig.6, 5a.

6. *Arad - fără toponim*. Burial grave. Necklace made up of beads: 6 large chalcedony beads, many glass beads that are white and lusterless, with hexagonal or drop like shapes, other oval beads, rectangular or cubo-ocathedron shaped beads made of paste and red, green and white glass. There were also bronze objects but these have been lost.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1971, p.688.

7. *Arad - în vii*. Burial grave? After it's discovery in 1866 114 beads and bronze objects (?) have been reported.

Bibliography: Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.577, cat.03z.

8. *Biharea-Grădina S. A-Baraj*. Burial graves. Excavations made by B.Dumitrașcu. S V/1980.

Grave no.1. A child's grave. Discovered at a depth of 0,4 m, oriented North-South (head), with 10 degrees deviation from the North-South axis, arms stretched next to the skeleton. A string of 15 round and polyhedron shaped beads have been found at the neck. At a distance of 0,5 m to the South-East from the skull a gray pot was found which might belong to the grave.

Grave no.2. Looted grave. The rectangular pit was found having a North-South orientation.

Grave no.3. A Woman's grave. The pit was 2,05 m by 0,65 m, the skeleton was at a depth of 0,87 m, laid on it's back, oriented North-South (head). Looted in antiquity. A bi-conical pot was placed at the feet, hand made, over 500 barrel, cylinder and polyhedron shaped beads colored white, green, red, yellow, ochre, blue and a conical loom weight. In the region of the neck, chest and left arm large white beads have been found. A bronze bracelet was at the right hand. In the area of the right clavicle there was a bronze necklace with spirals, a loop and button for clamping.

Bibliography: Dumitrașcu, 1994, p.89,165-166, fig.71-73; 1983, p.66.

9. *Bihor - county*. Several strings of beads from the roman period are kept in the Muzeul Țării Crișurilor which could be from sarmatian graves.

Bibliography: Dumitrașcu, 1983, p.64,66-67.

10. *Carei* - împrejurimile localității. Mormânt de înmormântare? Au fost publicate cu precizarea că provin din zona Careiului un prâsnel bitronconic, o cataramă sarmatică, o verigă și două fibule cu genunchi, toate din bronz. Burial grave? A biconical loom weight, a sarmatian belt buckle, a link and two fibulae with knee, all made of bronze.

Bibliography: Párducz, 1947, old.50; Dörner, 1971, p.668; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110.

11. *Cherechiu* - without find place. In the Museum of Săcuieni a sarmatian find has been reported.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1971, p.668; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.141.

12. *Dorobanți-C.A.P.* Burial graves. During the excavation of a silo pit on the premises of the C.A.P. 3 skeletons have been uncovered at a depth of 0,7 m. We have no information about their orientation. Inventory:

Grave no.1: small bolt fibulae of bronze, bronze earring, fragments from an iron knife, several cylindrical, bi-conical, drop shaped, many sided beads (blue and brick-colored paste, yellow-green glass, black, amber).

Grave no.2: iron fragments, bronze coin.

Grave no.3: gray jug, wheel-made, bronze bolt fibulae.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.462, fig.16, 1-2; 17; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.129.

13. *Dorobanți* - groapa veche de animale. Burial graves. In 1970 pottery was discovered which could be from sarmatian graves.

Bibliography: Repertoriu Arad, 66.

14. *Iermata Neagră* - without find place. In the area of the village a discovery of 12 beads has been reported, consisting of 9 amber beads and 3 glass beads, probably originating from a sarmatian grave.

Bibliography: Párducz, 1950, old.263; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.141.

15. *Iratoșul Mare* - a villagers garden. Burial graves? Jug with two over-riding handles, 17 cm high and slender mug with polished vertical lines on its shoulder, 19,5 cm high, wheel-made, fine, gray. Discovered in the garden of a villager.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.462-463, fig.15, 3-4.

16. *Nădlac-Holomb*. Burial grave? Discovered during the construction of the Nădlac-Pecica railway. Finds: half of a gray wheel-made jug, fragment from a metal mirror, three hexagonal white and green glass beads and a tubular bead.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1971, p.688; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110.

17. *Pecica* - fără toponim. Burial grave. Discovered in 1898 and donated to the Hungarian National Museum. Fragments of terra sigillata, a bronze fibulae and beads had been found next to the skeleton.

Bibliography: Hampel, 1898, old.375; Dörner, 1971, p.688; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110.

18. *Peregul Mic* - Szondy Imre tanya. A skeleton discovered in 1886, reported as a bronze age find, with head oriented towards the South, with two twisted bronze bracelets on the left arm, a bronze fibulae on the chest and a cup with foot between the legs.

Bibliography: Márki, 1892, old.17.

19. *Pir* - Cetate. A cup has been reported, wheel-made, fine, gray, with handle at the middle of cup, with polished decoration.

Bibliography: Némethi, 1999, nr.14, p.31.

20. *Pișcolt-Lutărie*. Burial graves. During the extraction of clay 4 burial graves have been discovered, oriented North (head) - South, 3 of these having one pot next to the skull and one grave containing two pots next to the skull. The information is based on the workers accounts.

Bibliography: Némethi, 1983, p.140-141.

21. *Pișcolt* - lângă S.M.A. Burial graves. Oriented East (head) - West or South (head) - North. In the grave salvaged in 1984 there was a pot next to the skeleton's feet.

Bibliography: Némethi, 1999, p.45.

22. *Sanislău* - curtea S.M.A. Burial grave? During the excavations works for the laing of a water pipe a gray pot was discovered, wheel-made, it shoulder being decorated with a vein in relief. Hight: 10,5 cm, lip diam.: 7 cm, bottom diam.: 6 cm, maximum diam.: 11 cm.

Bibliography: Némethi, 1999, p.47.

23. *Săciueni-Horo*. Burial grave. Finds: brick-colored pot with two handles, wheel-made; string of 90 beads, of paste and glass, tubular and hexagonal in shape.

Bibliography: Popescu, 1967, p.531, nr.73; Dörner, 1971, p.688; Dumitrașcu, 1983, p.64; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110.

24. *Șeitin-Nimaș*. Necropolă de inhumație. Burial cemetery. Finds discovered in 1960. During the excavation of silo pits several burial graves had been destroyed. Oriented East-West with face towards East. Finds: silver fibula, fragments from a glass beaker, a bowl, a pot and a gray jug, wheel-made. In 1962 two cups and a beaker were also found, gray colored, fine, wheel-made.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.458-459, fig.14, 1a,b,c,2-3.

25. *Șeitin-La Tăietură*. Burial grave. Skeleton found on the Northern bank of the Mureș river. A string of beads was recovered, having three round beads (two of yellow paste, one black, decorated with a white bubble in relief) and ten tubular beads made of mother-of-pearl.

Bibliography: Blăjan, 1975, p.75.

26. *Șimand-Grozdoai*. Burial graves. 35 graves have been researched. The results of the researche are known up to the present from reports. The majority of the skeletons are oriented towards the South, the pots, among which there was a dacian cup, were placed at the feet, beads being discovered at the neck,

hands and feet. Within the group of graves oriented South a skeleton was found in fetal position and another having its skull deformed. Finds: fibulae, belt buckles one of which was sarmatian, bracelet with snake heads, gray pots, wheel-made and hand-made pots, one of which was a dacian cup. M5 contained two silver rings, M3, M10 and other six graves had strings of beads, M11, M9 and other three graves had pearls, M11 had two bronze fibulae.

Bibliography: Chidioșan, 1965, Dörner, 1971, p.688; Dumitrașcu, 1981, p.52,65,72,88; 1993, p.110,129.

27. *Șofronea-Cărămidărie*. Burial graves. In 1966 two small gray pots had been discovered, wheel-made. In 1973 E. Dörner studied the burial graves. Among the finds there were beads and a fragmentary bronze fibulae.

Bibliography: Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.588, cat.58.

28. *Tărian - Dâmbul lui Csordás*. Burial graves. Several sarmatian graves were discovered on a dune on the right bank of the Crișul Repede. Finds: silver collar of 11,8 cm in diameter in M4, with ring and hook at the ends, strings of beads in M1, M4 and from another grave, pearls in M4, M5, silver rhomboidal pendant in M4, bracelets in M4.

Bibliography: Popescu, 1967, p.628; Dumitrașcu, 1983, p.62,68,76.

29. *Turnu - gropi de silozi*. Burial graves. In 1962 during the excavation of silo pits several clay pots were discovered. The Museum of Arad received two wheel-made gray pots: a jug with convex body and a pot.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1970, p.460-461, fig.15, 5.

30. *Vârșand-(Viezuriște)*. Burial grave? Finds recovered: 5 flattened gold plate beads that initially were tubular and a half-moon shaped gold pendant. Finds lost: a bronze belt buckle, a fragment of an ornament and a fibulae.

Bibliography: Dörner, 1971, p.688; Dumitrașcu, 1993, p.110; Köhegyi, 1982, old.274, fig.II, 49.

31. *Vârșand-Laposhalom I*. Sarmatian burial grave.

Bibliography: Repertoriu Arad, 131.

32. *Zimandul Nou - cariera de nisip*. Burial graves. In 1955 and 1962 E.Dörner researched 5 burial graves. Finds: bronze fibulae, beads, two bronze earrings, 2 bronze bracelets, one lancehead.

Bibliography: Hügel, Barbu, 1997, s.589, cat.70a.

Ключові слова: сармати, поховання, інгумація, поселення, кераміка, фібула, хроноіндикатори.

Гіндеде Р. (м. Сату Маре, Румунія)
**Кераміка з сарматських поховань Західної та Північно-Західної
Румунії**
(Резюме)

Серед старожитностей Західної та Північно-Західної Румунії в окрему групу виділені 32 сарматські поховання, в яких виявлений керамічний посуд. На основі аналізу хроноіндикаторів комплекси даних захоронення датуються II - IV ст. н.е., що узгоджується з часом існування інших сарматських пам'яток на вказаній території.

Гіндеде Р. (г. Сату Маре, Румунія)
**Кераміка из сарматских погребений Западной и Северо-Западной
Румынии**
(Резюме)

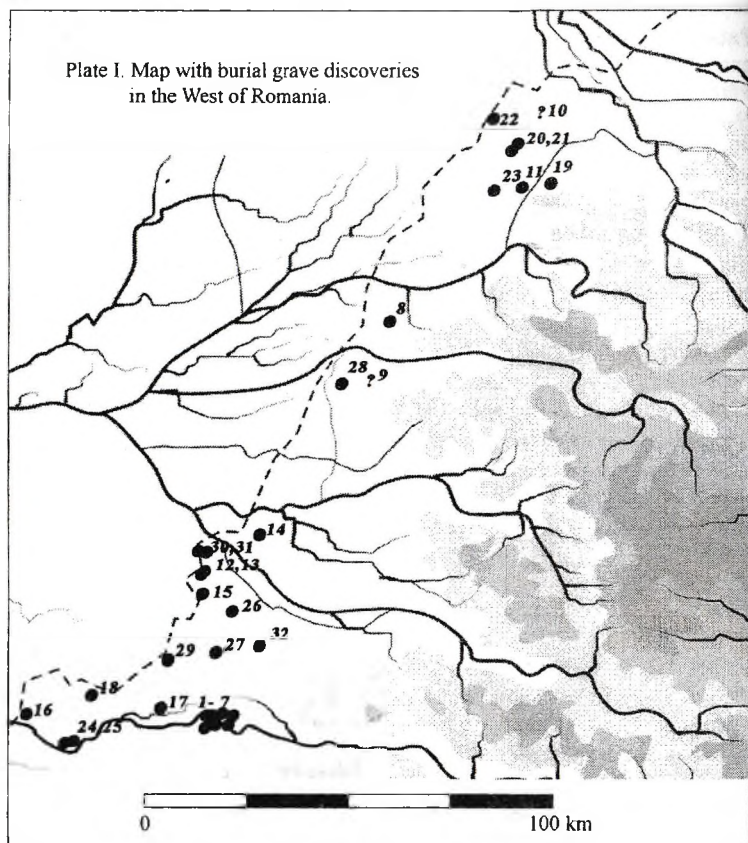
Среди древностей Западной и Северо-Западной Румынии в отдельную группу выделены 32 сарматских погребения, в которых обнаружена керамическая посуда. На основании анализа хроноиндикаторов комплексы данных захоронений датируются II - IV вв. н.э., что согласуется со временем существования других сарматских памятников на указанной территории.

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1. Arad - G.A.S. Ceala. 2. Arad - Cartierul Micălaca. 3. Arad - Cartierul Gai. 4. Arad - Podgoria (Gara electrică). 5. Arad - Insula Mureşului (Insula 3). 6. Arad - fără toponim.
7. Arad - În vii. 8. Biharea - Grădina S. A. - Baraj. 9. Bihor - county. 10. Carei - împrejurimile localităţii. 11. Cherechiu - without find place. 12. Dorobanţi - C.A.P.
13. Dorobanţi - Groapa veche de animale. 14. Iermata Neagră - without find place.
15. Iratoşul Mare - a villagers garden. 16. Nădlac - Holumb. 17. Pecica - fără toponim.
18. Peregul Mic - Szondy Imre tanya. 19. Pir - Cetate. 20. Pişcolt - Lutărie. 21. Pişcolt - lângă S.M.A. 22. Sanislău - curtea S.M.A. 23. Săciueni - Horo. 24. Şeitin - Nimaş.
25. Şeitin - La Tăietură. 26. Şimand - Grozdoae. 27. Şofronea - Cărâmidărie. 28. Tărian - Dâmbul lui Csordás. 29. Turnu - gropi de silozi. 30. Vârşand - (Viezurişte).
31. Vârşand - Laposhalom I. 32. Zimandul Nou - Cariera de nisip.

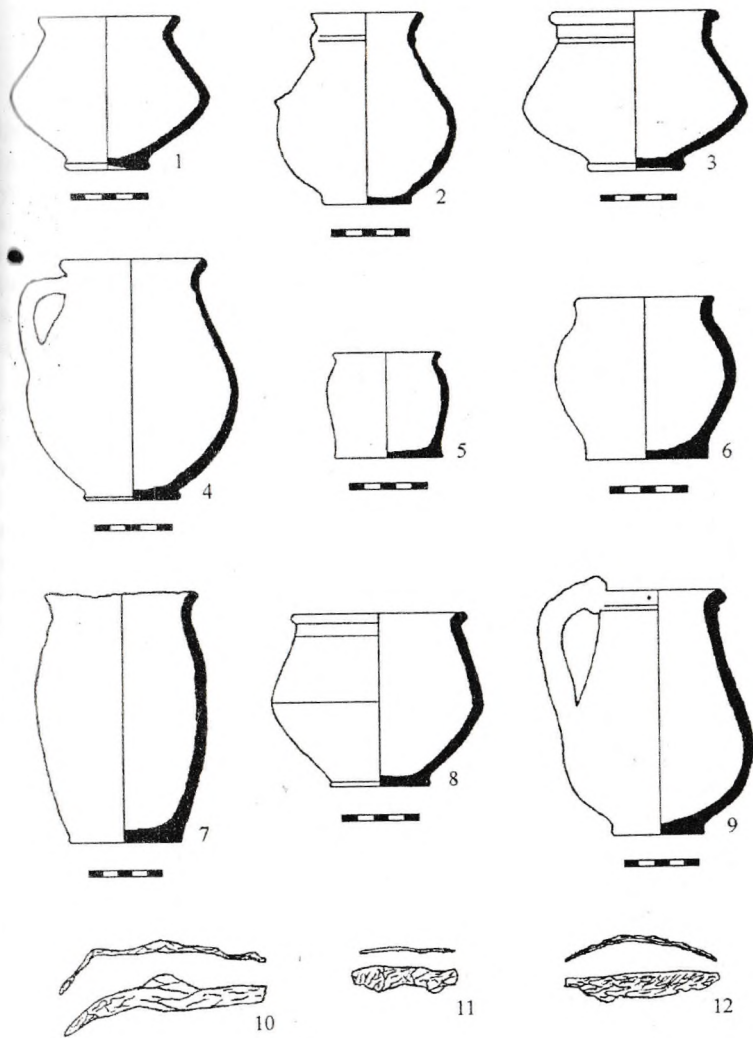


Plate II. 1,3 - Pişcolt S.M.A., 2,5-11 - Pişcolt - Lutărie.

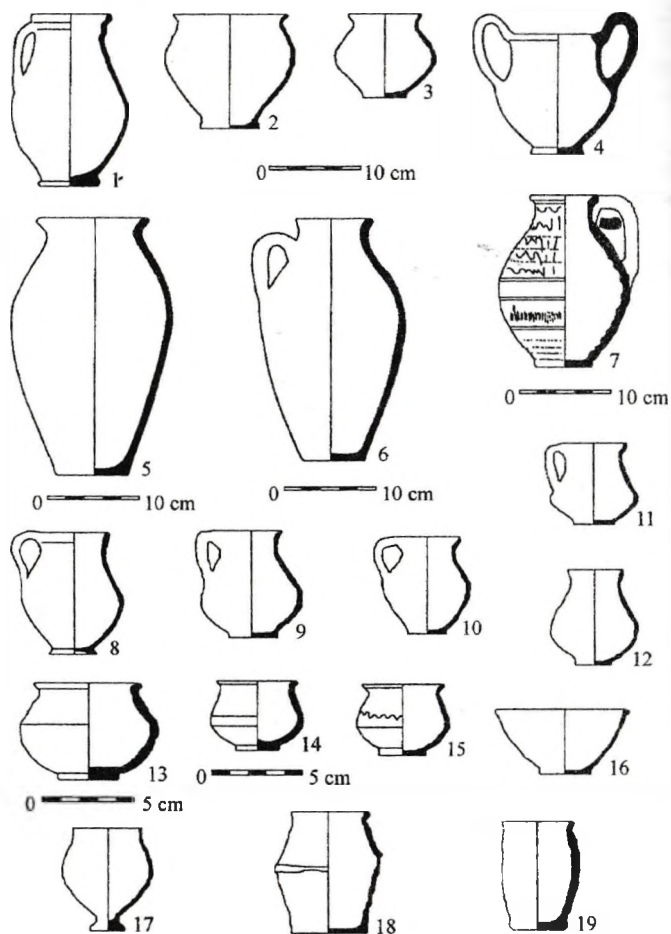


Plate III. Pottery which probably originates from burial graves. 1,4 - Iratoșul Mare, 2,9 - Turnu, 3,17 - Arad - Gai, 5 - Arad - Gara Podgoria, 6 - Arad - Insula Mureșului, 7,13-16 - Șeitin - Imaș, 8 - Dorobanți, 10,12 - Arad - G.A.S. Ceala, 11 - Arad - Micălaca, 18 - Biharea - Grădina S.A. - Baraj, 19 - Șeitin - Tăietură. After Dörner, 1970: 1,4 - fig.16,4,3; 2,9 - fig.15,5; 3,17 - fig.8,4; 5-6 - fig.8,6a,b; 8 - fig.17; 10,12 - fig.6,5; 11 - fig.8,3; 15-16 - fig.1a,b. After Blăjan, 1975: 7,13-14 - fig.7,4-6; 19 - fig.10,3. After Dumitrașcu, 1994: 18 - fig.73.