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Content

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THE COȚOFENI SETTLEMENT FROM SĂVÂRȘIN "CETĂȚUIA", ARAD COUNTY

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Abstract: *The site of Săvârşin "Cetăţuia" is known in the archaeological literature for the discoveries dated to the Iron Age. Excavations started on the site exclusively due to the significant Dacian discoveries found. Recent researches have also revealed part of a Coţofeni settlement on the plateau of "Cetăţuia". A large part of this settlement had been disturbed by Dacian and the illegal construction of mobile telephone antennas that have led to the destruction of a large part of the site. Nevertheless, a series of Coţofeni features have been discovered "in situ", among which hearths and pits.*
Keywords: *Mureş Basin, Eneolithic, Coţofeni, settlement, pottery.*

Introduction

The site of Săvârşin "Cetăţuia" is known in the archaeological literature for the discoveries dated to the Iron Age. Excavations started on the site exclusively due to the significant Dacian discoveries found. Recent researches have also revealed part of a Coţofeni settlement on the plateau of "Cetăţuia". A large part of this settlement had been disturbed by Dacian and the illegal construction of mobile telephone antennas that have led to the destruction of a large part of the site. Nevertheless, a series of Coţofeni features have been discovered "in situ", among which hearths and pits.

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Geographic setting

The site actually "covers" the hill of "Cetățuia" ("Cetățeaua", "Czukorhegy", or "Dealul Cetății"), located on the southern limit of the Highiş – Drocea Mountains, bordered by the creeks of Troaş (to the East) and Vineşti (to the West) and by River Mureş, the current bed of which is nowadays 500 m to the South (Pl. I). The maximum height of the hill reaches 246 m; it measures almost one kilometer in length and a maximum of 200 m in width, and is oriented ENE – WSW. To the North, the hill is bordered by a former valley of Creek Troaş, ca. 1 km long, with a maximum altitude of 164 m, 6 – 7 m higher than the meadow of River Mureş (Pl. II). Though the process of erosion that continued to deepen the current valley of the Troaş, the old bed became a suspended dry valley and the settlement of Săvârşin developed there.

From a petrographic perspective, the hill's core consists of granodiorite, the result of Mesozoic developments and strongly affected by subsequent erosion. Above the native rock one finds a layer of forest humus reaching a maximum height of 0.5 cm, archaeologically recorded by the hill's foot (by the SE and N slopes).

History of research and the excavation

The start of systematic archaeological excavations, under M. Barbu's leadership, was triggered by stray finds of Dacian pottery between 1969 and 1978 (I. Dohangie, E. Pădureanu, M. Zdroba, M. Barbu) and by excavations for the building of a grain storage at the feet of the hill (1979) that have revealed consistent traces of Dacian habitation. After M. Barbu's premature death, P. Hügel, G. P. Hurezan, V. Sava, V. Sîrbu, and C. Bodo have took up the research of the site in Săvârşin "Cetățuia" in 2005 and continued until 2010.

The excavations performed during the 1980s and the 1990s focused on three major areas of the site: the SE sector (located at the feet of the hill), "the acropolis" (the hill top plateau), and the N sector (the artificial terraces at the foot of the hill). The main objective of the new excavations was to uncover the important Dacian settlement that developed starting with the fourth/third century B.C. and continued until the first century A.D. One must mention the fact that traces of a Late Eneolithic, Coțofeni, settlement were also found on the plateau. The old excavations mentioned a single pit-house containing a hearth and rich pottery material, typical to stage Coțofeni III (Barbu, Hurezan 1982, 51). Nevertheless, the most numerous habitation traces can be dated to the Iron Age and attributed to the Dacian civilization (Barbu 1980; Barbu, Hurezan 1982; Barbu, Hügel 1999).

In order to better plan the new excavations, the team has divided the investigated area into four segments (Pl. 3-4). The most numerous trenches were opened on the plateau, covering a total area of 2684 m^2. The Northern Terrace has an area of just 345 m^2 and is located 11 m lower than the main plateau. The Southern

Terrace is located 19 m lower than the main plateau and extends over an area of 435 m^2. The feature labeled Terrace One is in fact a continuation of the plateau, covering an area of 1833 m^2.

The discoveries made during these excavations make us state that the Northern and Southern Terraces were used since the Dacian period. Eneolithic pottery fragments discovered in the various trenches opened on these terraces were found in secondary positions and probably originated from the plateau.

As previously mentioned, few traces of the Coțofeni settlement have been identified until 2007. The excavations performed between 2007 and 2010 have uncovered a small part of this settlement. One must note that the Dacian-period use of the plateau has led to the destruction of an important part of the Coțofeni site. One of the proofs is the fact that the only complexes preserved *in situ* had been dug into the rock, except for a narrow anthropic terrace located on the southern side of the plateau. On the latter terrace the team has identified a rich culture layer, with a series of hearths and pits at the base.

One pit containing Coțofeni-type pottery fragments (Cx 7) was discovered during the 2007 campaign in trench S11 (11 × 3 m) (Hügel *et al.* 2008, 272-274) (Pl. 7/1-2). The 2008 campaign was surprising through its Eneolithic vestiges, considering the few discoveries of the type known so far. Thus, trenches S12 (12 × 4 m) and S14 (4 × 4 m) have revealed numerous Coțofeni-type pottery fragments (Pl. 5/1-6) at depths varying between – 1.60 and 2.60 m. One must state that this culture layer had not been disturbed by the Dacian habitation. Two hearths were documented in S14 (Cx 22 and Cx 23) placed directly on the rock and two pits (Cx 24; Cx 25) (Pl. 5/1, 3-4; 7/3-4). A small ditch (Cx 21), dug into the granodiorite, still preserving Coțofeni pottery fragments, was identified in section S15 (4 × 3.5 m) (Hügel *et al.* 2009, 192-193) (Pl. 5/5-6; 8). Excavations have proven that no other Coțofeni artifacts have been identified in S15. Section S19 was marked in continuation of section S15 towards the northern slope of the plateau during the 2009 campaign (Pl. 6; 9-11). The southern profile of this section represents the most complex stratigraphic column so far. Coțofeni pottery fragments were revealed in S12 and S14, at the depth of –1.60 / – 1.80 m, suggesting a possible intermediary layer between the Dacian and the Coțofeni ones. In 2009, this layer was identified stratigraphically between the depths of –1.37 and – 1.40 m, revealing a leveling with granodiorite between the Dacian and Coțofeni habitations. The first Coțofeni depositions were identified at the depth of –1.40 m, right under the leveling with granodiorite (Hügel *et al.* 2010, 169-170). The 2010 campaign was dedicated to finishing section S19. A hearth (Cx_48) was discovered under the pottery layer, but only one part of it had been preserved (Hügel *et al.* 2011, 125-126) (Pl. 6/3-4; 11; 12/5).

Coțofeni-type pottery fragments were also identified both on the hill's plateau and on the terraces, in the following sections: S1, S2, S2, S5, S6, S13, S17, S20, S21, and S22.

Sections S12, S14, and S19 are relevant from the perspective of Coţofeni discoveries. The following stratigraphy has been recorded: Dacian levels between 0 and – 1.37/1.40 m, a compact level of grandiorite between – 1.37 m and 1.40 m, and the Eneolithic level between – 1.40 m and – 2.50/2.60 m. Coţofeni depositions were only noted on the anthropic terrace located on the northern side of the plateau. A single level could be documented in the researched area, consisting of hearths placed on the rock of the terrace and pits dug into the granodiorite.

Description of the features

The first Coţofeni-type discovery made in Săvârşin "Cetăţuie" mentioned in literature is a pit-house, partially researched, rectangular in shape with rounded corners, reaching the depth of – 1.15 m from the current ground level. A hearth was identified inside the dwelling (Barbu, Hurezan 1982, 51).

Cx 7 (Pl. 7/1-2), trench S11. Pit dug into the granodiorite, oval in shape, with oblique walls, and boat-shaped bottom. The filling consisted of black soil and included pigments of burnt materials and charcoal. Several Coţofeni pottery fragments were identified inside the filling. Diameter: 72 cm, inner depth: 32 cm.

Cx 21 (Pl. 8), trench 15, represents a shallow ditch dug into the granodiorite; its filling consisted of numerous burnt materials and Coţofeni pottery fragments. Length: 298 cm; width: 64 cm; inner depth: 26 cm.

Cx 22 (Pl. 7/3; 12/1), trench S14. Hearth, partially uncovered, with Coţofeni pottery fragments preserved around and on top of it. Diameter: 55 × 18 cm; layering thickness: 7 cm.

Cx 23 (Pl. 7/3; 12/2), trench S14. Hearth, partially uncovered, with Coţofeni pottery fragments preserved around and on top of it. Diameter: 32 × 61 cm; base clay thickness: 5-6 cm.

Cx 24 (Pl. 7/3; 12/4), trench 14. Pit, dug into the granodiorite, partially uncovered, with the filling consisting of black soil, pigmented with a bit of burnt material. The inventory consisted of a few Coţofeni pottery fragments and fragments from the clay layering of a hearth. Diameter: 91 × 25 cm, inner depth: 27 cm.

Cx 25 (Pl. 7/3; 12/5), trench 14. Pit, dug into the granodiorite; its filling consisted of black soil, pigmented with a bit of ash. Part of the pit was cut by pit Cx 23. Diameter: 28 × 27 cm; inner depth: 13 cm.

Cx 48 (Pl. 6/3-4; 11; 12/5), trench S19. The hearth was identified ca. 0.10 m above the rock. Only part of the hearth has been preserved. Under its clay covering archaeologists have revealed a layer of horizontally placed pottery fragments. Length: 70 cm; width: 60 cm; thickness of clay covering: 2-3 cm.

Besides the discoveries mentioned above, one must also state that an anthropic terrace was identified in S12, S14 and S19. We were able to observe that the terrace has been dug into the rock down to the depth of 1.3 m and in width it currently does not surpass 1/1.5 m.

Pottery

The present study of the pottery from Săvârşin "Cetăţuia" is based on a lot of 1844 pottery fragments, all of them found in trench S19. The fact that few features belonging to this chronological horizon have been identified was decisive for introducing in this study the pottery discovered in the culture layer. To this end I have selected the pottery fragments discovered in trench S19, as they form the most representative lot.

In designing the database I used 11 fields: vessel part, preservation, shape, type of decoration, decorative pattern, fabric, tamper material, surface treatment, type of firing, firing quality, and color. I shall present below the codes used in the database and graphs in Figs. 1-23.

Vessel part: 1. Rim; 2. Belly; 3. Base; 4. Handle.

Preservation: 1. Entirely preserved; 2. Can be reconstructed (has one full profile or a profile that can be determined); 3. Fragmentarily preserved (consisting of three or more fragments); 4. Fragment.

Shape: 1. Cannot be determined; 2. Amphorae; 3. Dishes; 4. Pots; 5. Bowls; 6. Beakers; 7. Cups; 8. "Cooking pots"; 9. Miniature vessels.

Type of decoration: 1. Undecorated; 2. Incisions; 3. Inlay; 4. "Furchenstich"; 5. Circular impressions; 6. Relief; 7. Deepening; 8. Applied; 9. En barbotine.

Decorative pattern: 1.Undecorated; 2. Incised straps; 3. Fir tree branches; 4. Lozenge-shaped impressions (Kostolac type); 5. Fish skeleton; 6. Cannot be determined; 7. Triangle; 8. Crest; 9. Incision nets (common pots); 10. Short incisions on the rim; 11. Rows of short incisions; 12. Impressions; 13. Incised sleeve; 14. Relief horse shoes; 15. Relief crests; 16. Lentils; 17. Alveoli on the rim; 18. Rows of circular impressions; 19. Alveoli girdle; 20. Crested girdle; 21. Row of short incisions; 22. Simple prominences; 23. Simple girdle; 24. T-shaped girdle; 25. Horizontal rows of successive, long pricks; 26. Vertical rows of successive, short pricks; 27. Waves of successive pricks; 28. Shaded straps; 29. Button; 30. Vertical girdles; 31. Glasses; 32. Row of alveoli; 33. V-shaped pattern; 34. Long rows (for the handle); 35. White-paste inlay; 36. X-shaped patterns; 37. In rafters; 38. Row of circular impressions; 39. Torsade girdle; 40. Girdles made of successive pricks; 41. Chessboard; 42. Vertical alveoli girdles; 43. En barbotine.

Fabric: 1. Fine – 4 mm; 2. Semi-fine 4-7/8 mm; 3. Coarse +7-8 mm.

Temper material: 1. Sand grains; 2. Sand; 3. Sand and grit; 4. Small sand grains; 5. Grit and sand grains.

Surface treatment: 1. No special *treatment*; 2. Smoothed; 3. Polished; 4. Polished slip; 5. Slip; 6. Fallen slip; 7. Inner finish; 8. Outer finish.

Type of firing: 1. In a reductive atmosphere (R); 2. In an oxidant atmosphere (O); 3. Reductive / oxidant incomplete firing (R/Oi); 4.Oxidant/reductive incomplete firing (O/Ri); 5. Reductive on the outside/oxidant on the inside (Re/Oi); 6. Oxidant on the outside/reductive on the inside (Oe/Ri);7. Reductive on the outside/oxidant on the inside, reductive core (Re/Oi/mR). 8. Reductive, with black core (R/mN); 9.

Oxidant on the inside/oxidant on the outside, reductive core (Oi/Oe/mR); 10. Oxidant on the outside/reductive on the inside/black core (Oe/Ri/mN). 11. Reductive with oxidant core (R/mO).

Firing quality: 1. Good; 2. Mediocre; 3. Poor.

Color: 1. Brick-red; 2. Dark brick-red; 3. Black; 4. Yellowish; 5. Grey.

From the perspective of the state of preservation, one can state that the most often found parts of pots are bellies (1432 fragments), followed by rims (274 fragments), bases (98 fragments), and handles (34 fragments) (Fig. 1). As for the proportion between typical and atypical pottery, it is clearly in favor of the latter (Fig. 2).

According to the quality of the fabric and firing and to the thickness of the fragments I have divided the analyzed material into three categories: fine ware, semi-fine ware, and coarse ware [2]. As for the thickness of the pottery represented in each of the three categories, I have adopted the data provided by the study of the pottery from Floreşti "Polus Center"; thus, fine ware has a thickness of up to 4 mm, semi-fine ware has a thickness between 4 and 7/8 mm, while coarse ware measures more than 7/8 mm in thickness (Gogâltan, Molnár 2009, Graph 1). In the settlement of Săvârşin, semi-fine ware was the most wide spread type, consisting of 1496 fragments, followed by coarse ware, with 244 fragments, while fine ware only consisted of 104 fragments (Fig. 3).

Pottery was tempered with five categories of materials: grit and large sand grains (619 fragments), sand grains (476 fragments), large sand grains (452 fragments), sand (241 fragments), and sand and grit (56 fragments) (Fig. 4). The finest temper material was sand, followed by sand grains and large sand grains. I include in the category of sand grains and particles measuring between 0.0625 and 2 millimeters. The temper material consisting of sand grains is different from that labeled as sand through the fact that the grains are visible to the eye, measuring about 2 millimeters. Large sand grains are those particles that measure more than 2 millimeters.

I have noted that fine pottery was tempered in the majority of cases with sand grains (37 fragments), but also with sand (33 fragments), grit and large sand grains (18 fragments), and large sand grains (16 fragments). The fabric of semi-fine ware was mainly tempered with grit and large sand grains (478 fragments), but also with just large sand grains (400 fragments), sand grains (392 fragments), sand (189 fragments), and sand and grit (37 fragments). The corroboration of data on pottery categories and the temper materials employed indicates that coarse ware was tempered with grit and large sand grains (123 fragments), sand grains (47 fragments), large sand grains (36 fragments), sand and grit (19 fragments), and sand (19 fragments) (Fig. 5).

[2]I used the threefod division suggeste by Ionescu, Ghergari 2007, 437; for the Coţofeni pottery see, more recently, Gogâltan, Molnár 2009, 68.

As for the treatment of pot surface, I could note two techniques (Fig. 6). The first, including the most numerous fragments, consisted of burnishing, encountered on 1503 fragments. The second way of treatment was through polishing, visible on 279 fragments. One must also mention the fact that the surface of 67 fragments was left untreated.

The surface of fine ware was, in the most numerous cases, burnished (72 fragments), while 29 such pottery fragments were polished. As for the semi-fine ware, it was burnished (1235 fragments) in most cases; 223 fragments were polished. Coarse ware was mainly burnished (196 fragments), and just 27 fragments were polished (Fig. 7).

Visual inspection indicates that the majority of pottery fragments have been fired in a mediocre manner (1536 fragments) and only a small part of them were well fired (218 fragments) (Fig. 8). The analysis of firing quality according to pottery categories indicates that fine pottery had the highest percentage of good-quality firing (31 fragments of good quality and 73 fragments of mediocre quality); similar percentages can be noted in the case of both semi-fine and coarse pottery, clearly in favor of mediocre firing (Fig. 9). As for the type of firing, two major categories have been identified, oxidant and reductive, with the first used in the majority of cases (Fig. 10, 11). Nine other types of firing have also been identified: reductive/incomplete oxidant firing (R/Oi), oxidant/incomplete reductive firing (O/Ri), reductive on the outside /oxidant on the inside (Re/Oi), oxidant on the outside/reductive on the inside (Oe/Ri), reductive on the outside/oxidant on the inside, reductive core (Re/ Oi/mR), reductive, with black core (R/mN), oxidant on the inside/oxidant on the outside, reductive core (Oi/Oe/mR), oxidant on the outside/reductive on the inside/black core (Oe/Ri/mN), and reductive with oxidant core (R/mO).

The study of pottery color has led to the identification of five main colors; in most cases the pottery fragments were brick-red (696 fragments), followed by dark brick-red (540 fragments), black (288 fragments), grey (233 fragments), and yellowish (95 fragments) (Fig. 12, 13). In most cases the pottery displayed a single color, but one also encounters fragments with more colors; among the most often encountered combinations one can mention brick-red and black, on 86 fragments dark brick-red and brick-red, in 70 cases, and grey with brick-red, on 31 fragments (Fig. 14).

Out of all pottery fragments, just 181 could be attributed, beyond doubt, to certain pottery shapes. The study of this pottery lot has led to the identification of seven major shapes: dishes, bowls, beakers, cups, “cooking pots”, amphorae, and miniature vessels. The most numerous fragments were part of dishes, followed by those part of cooking pots and cups (Fig. 15). I was also able to note that in the majority of cases the pottery belongs to the semi-fine category (Fig. 16). As a rule, the temper material of choice consisted of sand grains, except for the dishes and “cooking pots” the fabric of which contained, in the majority of cases, inclusions of

grit combined with large sand grains (Fig. 17). As for the treatment of the surface, this follows the general trend of burnishing (Fig. 18). This general trend can also be noticed in the case of firing type (Fig. 19) and color range (Fig. 20).

The decoration techniques of pottery are highly diverse; the most numerous pottery fragments were decorated through incisions (435 fragments), followed by those with "Furchenstich" (86 fragments), combinations of incisions and relief decoration (28 fragments), but one can also mention circular impressions, identified in 12 cases (Fig. 21). The most wide-spread ornaments were incised straps, on 119 fragments, "fir-tree branches", on 48 fragments, net incisions, on 46 fragments, rows of short incisions, on 21 fragments, and rows of circular impressions, on 14 fragments (Fig. 22, 23). By combining decorative types with shape types I was able to note that amphorae, cooking pots, and dishes were mostly incised; the cups and beakers were usually decorated through the technique of successive pricks, while circular impressions are mainly encountered on dishes (Fig. 23).

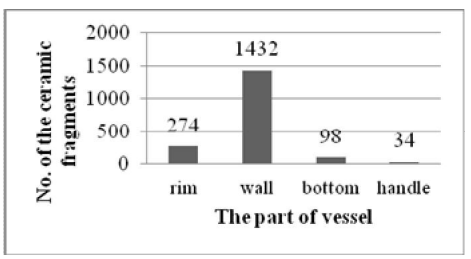

Fig. 1. Distribution of pottery according to the state of preservation.

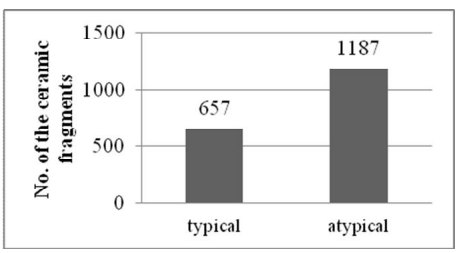

Fig. 2. Proportion between typical and atypical pottery.

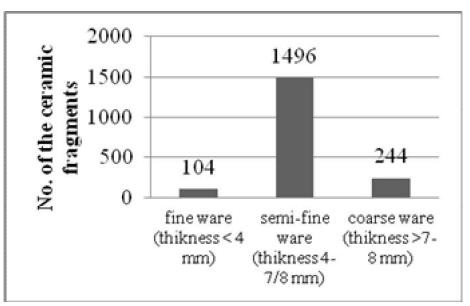

Fig. 3. Distribution of pottery according to categories.

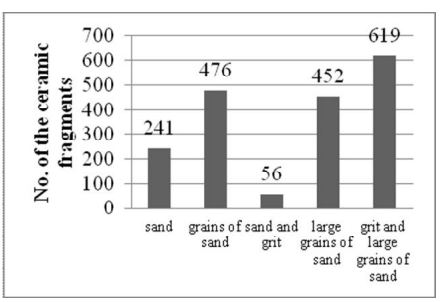

Fig. 4. Distribution of pottery categories.

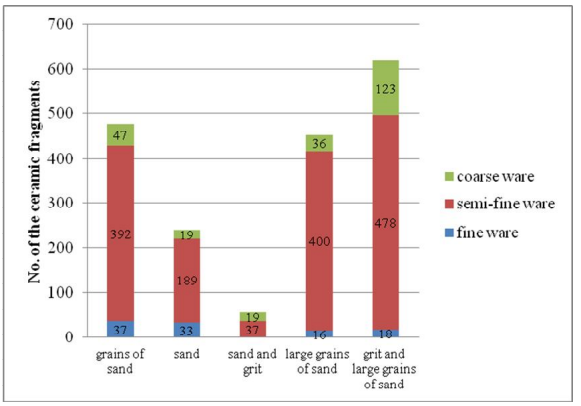

Fig. 5. Distribution of pottery according to temper material and categories.

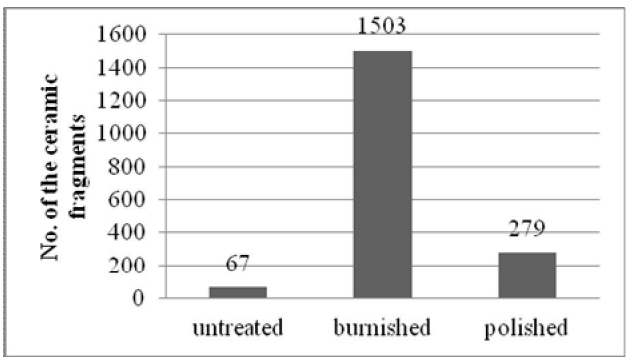

Fig. 6. Distribution of pottery according to surface treatment.

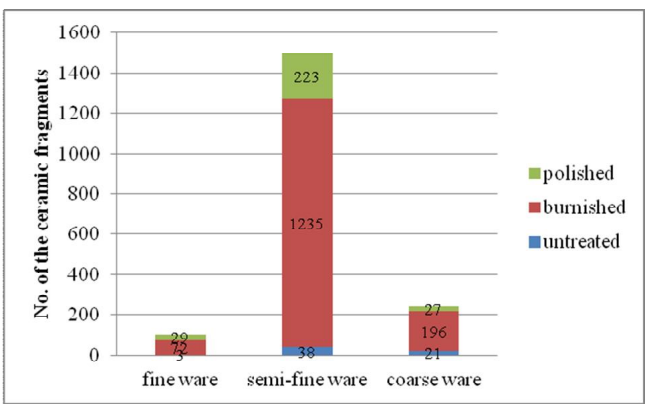

Fig. 7. Distribution of pottery according to surface treatment and categories.

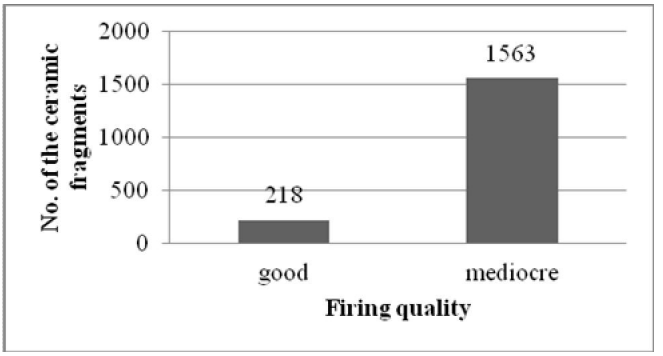

Fig. 8. Distribution of pottery according to firing quality.

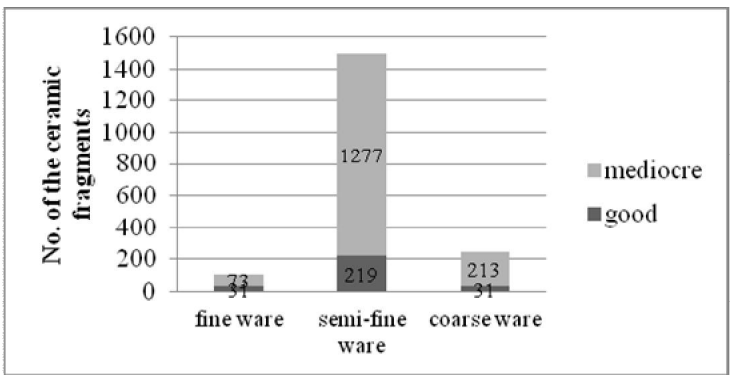

Fig. 9. Distribution of pottery according to firing quality and category.

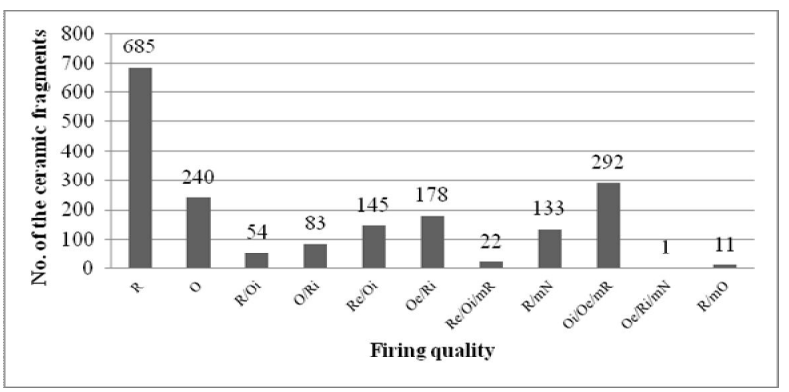

Fig. 10. Distribution of pottery according to firing type.

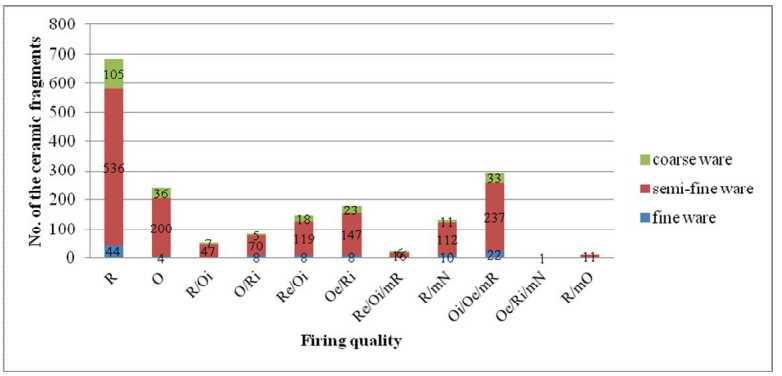

Fig. 11. Distribution of pottery according to category and firing type.

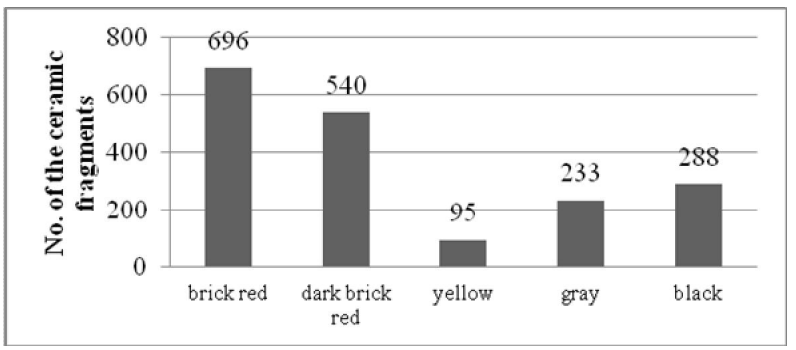

Fig. 12. Distribution of pottery according to

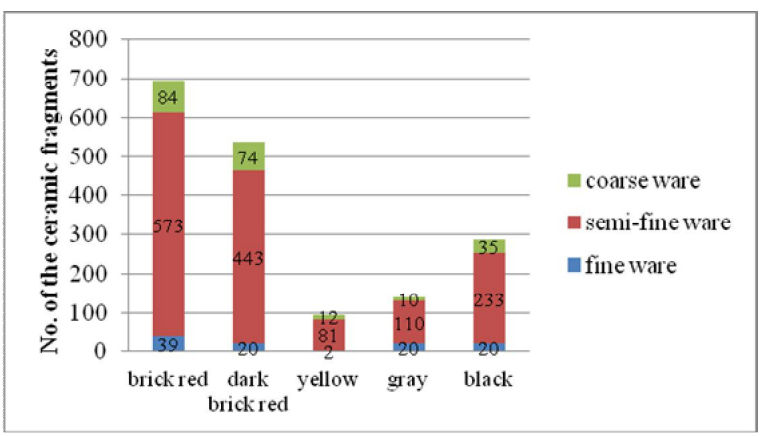

Fig. 13. Distribution of pottery according to pottery category and color.

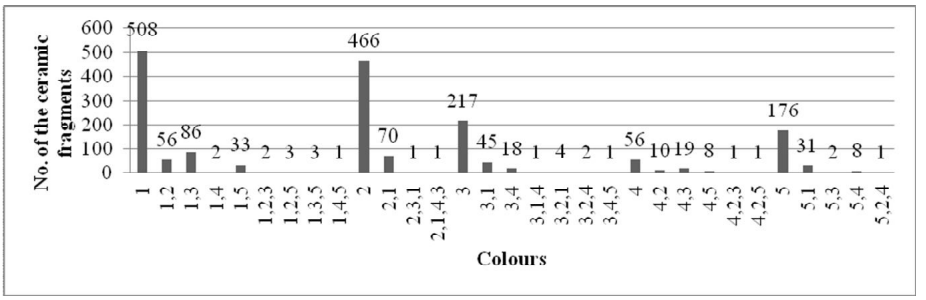

Fig. 14. Distribution of pottery according to color combinations.

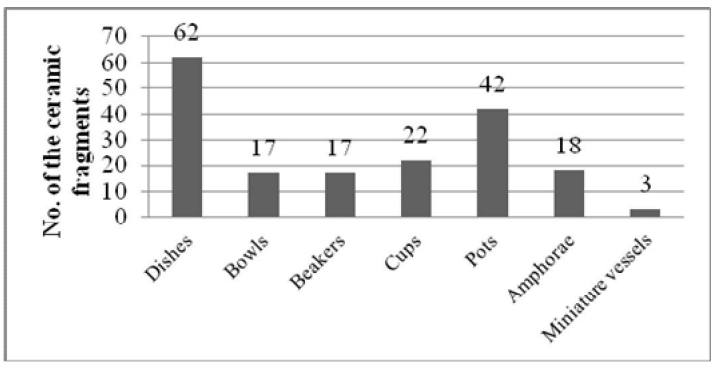

Fig. 15. Distribution of pottery according to shape.

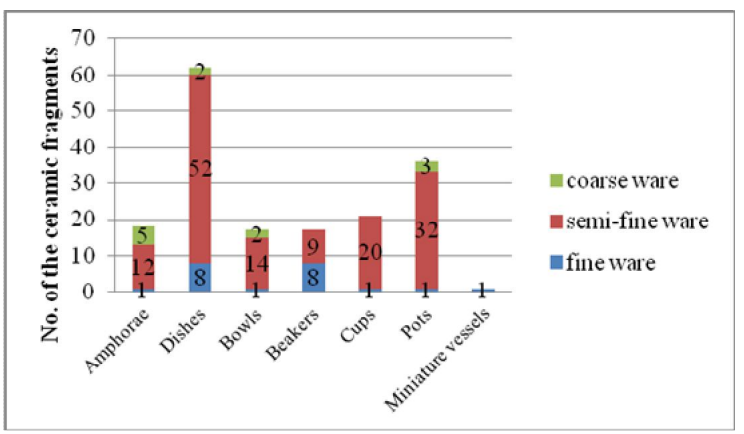

Fig. 16. Distribution of pottery according to shape and category.

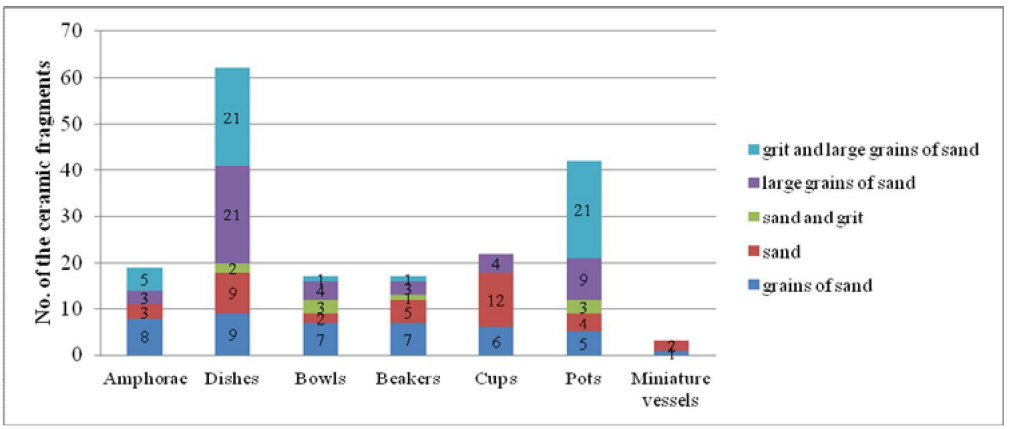

Fig. 17. Distribution of pottery according to shape and temper material.

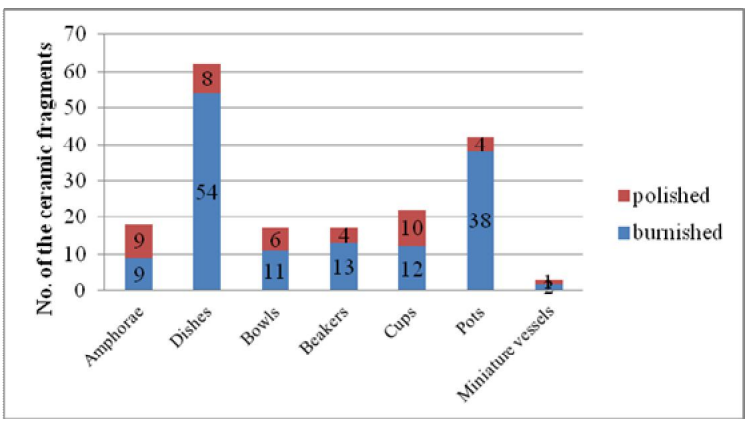

Fig. 18. Distribution of pottery according to shape and surface treatment.

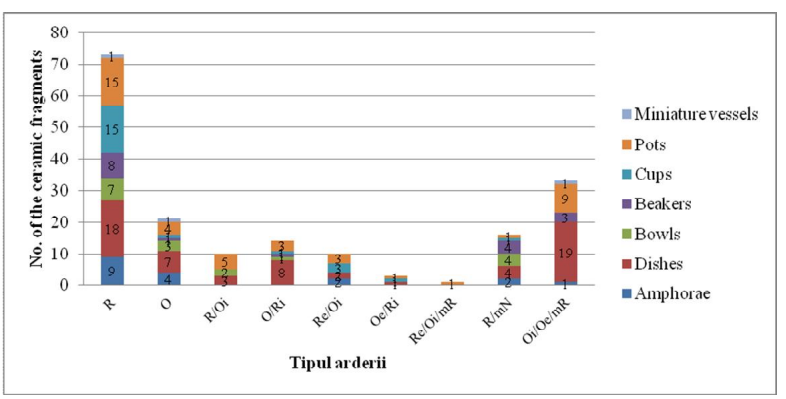

Fig. 19. Distribution of pottery according to shape and firing type.

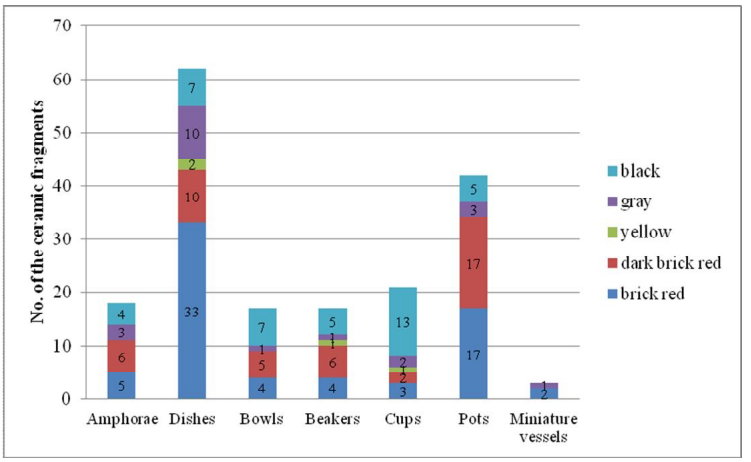

Fig. 20. Distribution of pottery according to shape and color.

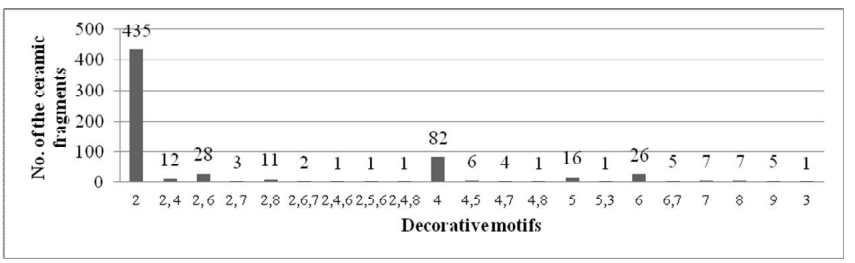

Fig. 21. Distribution of pottery according to decorative motivs.

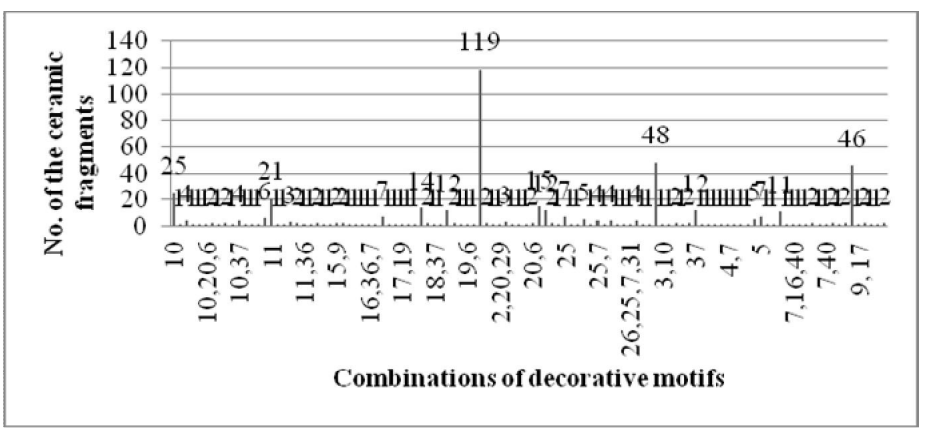

Fig. 22. Distribution of pottery according to the combination of decorative motifs.

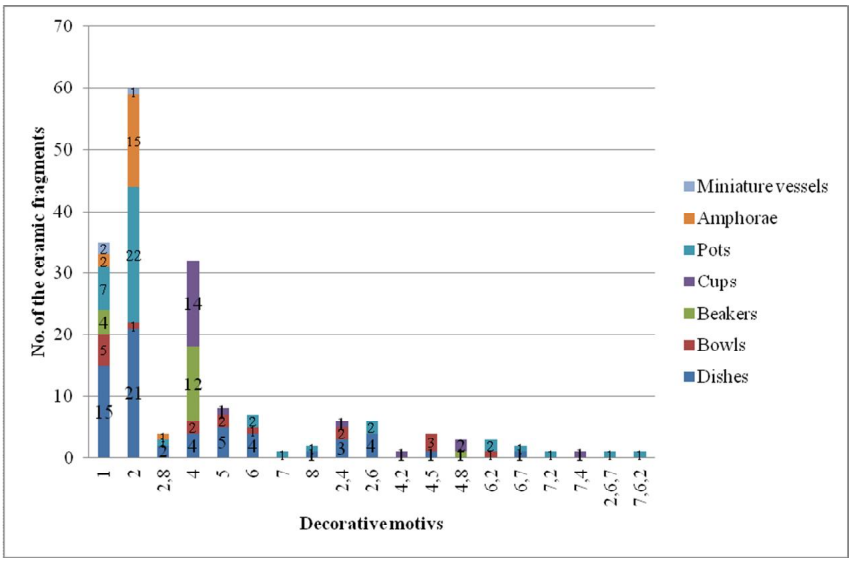

Fig. 23. Distribution of pottery according to decorative motifs and shape.

Lithics

Besides the numerous pottery fragments discovered, one can also mention stone artifacts, most of which refuse items, and a small blade (Pl. 13/6). There were also three axe fragments (Pl. 13/14-16), one striker (Pl. 13/13) and four cone-shaped remains, resulted through the perforation of axes (Pl. 13/1-4).

Fauna

In the short report of the 2009 campaign G. El Susi performed a preliminary analysis of the animal bone material (Hügel *et al.* 2010, 170). The fauna remains discovered in the Coțofeni layers consisted of 89 bones[3]. One could note that domestic mammals formed the largest percentage, 84.1%, as compared to the lesser percentage of wild mammals (15.9%). The following species of mammals have been identified: cattle (73.6%), swine (8.7%)[4], ovicaprids (5.3%), canine (5.3%), deer (5.3%), horse (5.3%), and aurochs (5.3%). The author notes the fact that cattle were killed when in the adult-mature state. At the same time, a mandible remain of a young goat was discovered; the animal was killed at the age of 2-3 months (during the spring).

[3]Unfortunately, there is no mention of whether the calculation of the percentages refers only to the fauna lot discovered during the 2009 campaign (24 bone remains) or to the entire lot of 89 bone remains.

[4]The percentage of 8.7% allocated to the sine was not included in the calculation of the total presented in the report.

Chronology of the discoveries

Through time, Coţofeni pottery has known numerous periodizations, but the most complete remains that of P. Roman (Roman 1976, 35-47; Roman 1977, 193-195), with some completions by H. Ciugudean (Ciugudean 2000, 45-51) and C. I. Popa (Popa 2009, 934-946). Still, one must mention H. Schroller's initial attempt of periodization (Schroller 1933, 30-35), but also those completed subsequently by D. Berciu (Berciu 1961, 16), S. Dumitraşcu (Dumitraşcu 1967, 94-95; Dumitraşcu 1968, 260), K. Horedt (Horedt 1968, 106-114), and G. Petre-Govora (Petre-Govora 1986, 154; Petre-Govora 1988, 137; Petre-Govora 1995, 18-24).

The system unanimously accepted today is the one created by P. Roman din 1976, who has divided the Coţofeni pottery into three stages of development. This system was based on the stratigraphy from Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor", Ostrovu Corbului "Km 911", Basarabi or Sebeş "Râpa Roşie". Roman established several sub-stages: three (a-c) for phase I, two (a-b) for phase II, and three (a-c) for phase III (Roman 1976, 35, 40, Fig. 6, 54). The three phases represent distinct stages in the development of the pottery style: phase I – the formation stage, phase II – the crystallization stage, and phase II – the classical period (Roman 1976, 36-47).

I shall briefly present the last division, suggested by C. I. Popa (Popa 2009, 934-946). From the very beginning I must mention the fact that this periodization is based on the system elaborated by P. Roman. C. I. Popa has divided the first development phase in two sub-stages, Ia and Ib. From the perspective of pottery, Popa mentions the close connections between the discoveries in Vinţu de Jos-Deasupra Satului, Dăbâca-Cetate, Petreşti-Groapa Galbenă, Iaz-Dâmb and those in Cernavodă III (Popa 2009, 937-938). Popa also suggests the contemporaneity of Cernavodă III/Coţofeni Ia/Baden A. The pottery of sub-stage Ia shows clear ties with Cernavodă III; the dish with flared rim, with grooves on the inside, is a constant presence in the sites dated to this sub-stage. The specific decoration of pottery during sub-stage Ia consists of grooves, wide incisions, or girdles, while the most wide spread motifs are sunken triangles, in rafters, or fish skeleton. During sub-stage Ib one notes the introduction of bowls with vertical notches on the rim and common pots decorated through incisions. During phase II the distribution area of the Coţofeni pottery extended to north-western Serbia and Bulgaria. The wide incisions and grooved dishes typical to phase I are rarely encountered now, but new shapes appear, such as the *askos*. As for levels f and g in Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor", H. Ciugudean, H. Parzinger, and C. I. Popa date them to the beginning of phase III (Parzinger 1993, 269-270; Ciugudean 2000, 53-54; Ciugudean *et al.* 2005, 11-12; Popa 2009, 942-943), while P. Roman includes them into phase II (Roman 1976, 40). Besides, H. Ciugudean attributes levels I-VII in Băile Herculane to phase II and not to phase I, as P. Roman does (Ciugudean *et al.* 2005, 11-12). As a novelty, C. I. Popa demonstrates convincingly that *furchenstich*-type decoration appeared only during phase III (Popa 2009, 943), contrary to those claimed by P. Roman (Roman 1976, 40-41) and H. Ciugudean (Ciugudean 2000, 49). Despite the fact that the number of Coţofeni II

features is limited, C. I. Popa observes two sub-stages, IIa and IIb; during sub-stage IIa grooved decoration can still be encountered, especially in Transylvania. During phase III one notes the introduction of the *furchenstich*-type decoration (Popa 2012, 148), though it was not used in Oltenia and Bulgaria. Sub-stage IIIa includes the typical f and g depositions in Băile Herculane; during IIIb one notes the introduction of zigzag motifs, concentric circles, spirals, and spiral-glasses (Popa 2012, 149). Sub-stage IIIc, also seen as the final stage of the Coţofeni-type pottery, is also characterized by a regression of material culture. N. C. Rişcuţa has also brought a significant contribution to the relative chronology of the Coţofeni III pottery, through his study of the discoveries made in Prohodişte "Peştera Prihodişte" (Rişcuţa *et al*. 2012).

From a chronological perspective, until the publication of the monograph dedicated to the Coţofeni discoveries (Roman 1976), the majority of researchers placed the Baden/Coţofeni horizon between the Petreşti/Sălcuţa and Wietenberg discoveries (Berciu 1961, 134). The excavation in Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor" has brought major changes to the relative chronology of the Aeneolithic. Based on the identification of the Horizon of "toarte pastilate"/Hunyadihalom sequence horizon that preceded level Coţofeni I (Roman 1971, 97-101), P. Roman has reached the following chronological sequence: "toarte pastilate"/Hunyadihalom sequence – Coţofeni Ia (Roman 1971, 100-114). Several years later, the same author stressed the chronological succession that still stands today: "toarte pastilate"/Hunyadihalom sequence – Cernavodă III-Boleráz – Baden/Coţofeni; at the same time he suggested the contemporaneity Cernavodă III-late Boleráz/Baden/Coţofeni (Roman 1981, 34-35).

As for the Cernavodă III-Boleráz – Coţofeni I succession, P. Roman was the first to state it, but only for the territory of Oltenia (Roman 1976, 59). Roman's argument is based on the pottery from Locusteni, where archaeologists have found Cernavodă III-Boleráz and Coţofeni type pottery in the same settlement (Roman 1976, 38). He introduced another argument into this discussion, related to the settlement in Milostea (Roman 1976, 59), known through surface finds. Roman did not accept the contemporaneity of the two pottery types; the Cernavodă III-Boleráz and Coţofeni artifacts had been discovered in different features. The stratigraphy in Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor" show, according to Roman, a chronological hiatus between Sălcuţa IVc and Coţofeni Ic, breached in Oltenia by the Locusteni-type discoveries, namely Coţofeni Ia-b (Roman 1976, 59). This argument, of the non-contemporaneity of the two pottery types is unsupported, due to the fact that the Coţofeni materials do not belong to phase I, but to phase II (Ciugudean 2000, 52; Ciugudean *et al.* 2005, 13).

P. Roman mentioned the absence of the grooved pottery type Cernavodă III-Boleráz from the group of Coţofeni pottery (Roman 1976, 30). H. Ciugudean disagrees, stating the existence of this pottery type in the Coţofeni areal, in the settlements of Vinţu de Jos-Sibişeni, Micești "Valea Luncii", and Vinerea

"Tăbărâşte" (Ciugudean 2000, 52). The discovery of cups with bulging body in Vinerea (Ciugudean 2000, Pl. 23/4) and Miceşti "Valea Luncii" (Ciugudean 2000, Pl. 26/1-3, 6), covered in vertical and slightly oblique grooves have analogies in the Cernavodă III-Boleráz areal (Morintz, Roman 1968, Abb. 33/10, 35/5, 37/1-4, 12-13, 39/8, 14-16) and Baden Ib-IIa (Němejcová-Pavúková 1991, Fig. 7/2-6). In addition to these examples, grooved pottery was also discovered in Coţofeni I contexts in Cugir "Făgeţel" and Vinerea "Ţelina de Sus" (Popa 2011, 150). Coţofeni I pottery, and not only, decorated with alveoli girdles on the rim and body (Ciugudean 2000, Pl. 20/1-2; 21/1; 22/1-4; 33/46) also finds analogies in the Cernavodă III-Boleráz environment (Morintz, Roman 1968, Fig. 28/3, 6; 29/1-2; 30/25; 34/1-2; 36/4). The existence of grooved pottery decorated with alveoli girdles allows H. Ciugudean to state the synchronicity between Cernavodă III-Boleráz-Baden I-Coţofeni I (Ciugudean 2000, 53). As for the chronological relation between the Baden and Coţofeni pottery types, P. Roman believes that Baden II-IV was synchronic to Coţofeni I-II (Roman 1976, 51-54, Fig. 8). Subsequently, upon reanalyzing the discoveries made in Oradea "Salca" and Unimăt, Ciugudean advanced the synchronization of Baden III and Coţofeni II, thus suggesting that phase Coţofeni III was contemporary to phase Baden IV (Ciugudean *et al.* 2005, 15).

The next step in analyzing the relations between Cernavodă III-Boleráz and Coţofeni is to demonstrate that phase Coţofeni I is partial contemporaneous with Cernavodă III-Boleráz. In the southern area of the Carpathians, in order to express discoveries of the Coţofeni Ia-b type one uses the terms of Celei and Orlea-Sadovec. Nevertheless, one must mention the fact that the two types are different through the predominance of the pottery decorated with incisions in the complex from Orlea-Sadovec and of graphic ornaments in the group of Celei pottery (Oanţă 2003). Considering the fact that Celei-type pottery is only characteristic of three settlements and six isolated discoveries and that Orlea-Sadovec type pottery has been found in four settlements, one funerary discovery, and five isolated discoveries, one must mention that Cernavodă III-Boleráz type pottery predominates in the adjoining areas. Due to this, S. Oanţă-Marghitu believes that the two pottery types under discussion belong to the Cernavodă III pottery (Oanţă 2003). The same can be applied to the territory of Transylvania, where Coţofeni I pottery is similar to Cernavodă III-Boleráz pottery (Popa 2009, 937-938).

H. Ciugudean argued for the contemporaneity of the two types of pottery through the existence of Cernavodă III-Boleráz contributions to the pottery repertoire of Coţofeni I and through the fact that the distribution area of the Cernavodă III-Boleráz complex "clearly avoids" the distribution area of Coţofeni I (Ciugudean 2000, 53).

Common elements during the Baden A and Coţofeni I chronological levels are those incised ornaments in the shape of sunken triangles performed through grooving or wide incisions, the fir-tree-shaped motif, and the relief girdles (Crişan 1998, 3). A case of Coţofeni I pottery adopting elements from the Cernavodă III background

consists of pots with double handles (Roman 1976, 37, Pl. 58/2). The same influence is also reflected in the pottery shapes with tubular handles attached horizontally, with small opening, and elevated ends (Roman 1976, Pl. 57/1; 59/1). One can note that these types of handles also feature in the case of the Coţofeni discoveries from Bodo. It is certain that the discovery from Bodo is the earliest of this type from the western part of Romania; besides the presence of pots with applied tubular handles there were also pots of type III b, in their turn present among early Baden discoveries (Roman 1976, 53, Pl. 63/17).

Regarding the relations between the Coţofeni pottery and the Baden-type pottery, T. Horváth speaks of a strong influence of the first upon the second in the south-eastern area of Slovakia and in the north-western part of Romania (in the Satu Mare area); this phenomenon took place during the classical Baden IIB-III-IV/Coţofeni II horizon, but also during the Retarded Baden/Coţofeni III horizon (Horváth T. 2009, 109-110). In the Classical Baden/Coţofeni II horizon in south-eastern Slovakia one encounters several Baden sites where Coţofeni pottery has been discovered; these are: Zalužice (Horváthova 2008, 115), Zemplínske Kopčany (Horváthova 2008, Fig. 2/1, 4), Zemplínske Hradište (Horváthova, Chovanec 2006; Horváthova 2008, Fig. 3/1), Prešov (Horváthova 2008, Fig. 3/3), and Šarišské Michałany (Horváthova 2008, Fig. 2/5, 8-9). In north-western Romania archaeologists have discovered the most numerous sites dated to the Classical Baden phase that included Coţofeni II pottery; there are 17 such sites (Sava 2008, Tb. 1). Sites that belong to the Classical Baden horizon where the phenomenon of "Coţofenization" has been noted have been discovered in Hungary as well, such as Bucsa, Biharugra, and Ipolydamásd "Sziget" (Bondar 1984). For the Retarded Baden/Coţofeni III horizonin Hungary there are numerous Baden sites that contained Coţofeni pottery elements; one must note that such finds have not been made beyond the line of the Danube (Bondar 1984; Horváth T. 2009, 111). Among the Baden settlements containing Coţofeni-type pottery one can also mention the site in Hódmezővásárhely "Gorzsa"; fragments of cups decorated with successive pricks were discovered there (Banner 1956, Pl. LV/38-39, 40, 42-43).

A series of discoveries located in Banat show a situation of mix between Baden and Coţofeni pottery; under this respect one must mention the sites in Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor" and "Peştera nr. 1", Cuptoare "Piatra Ilişovei" (Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 201, 203), Parţa "Aşezarea 5" (Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 199, 201, Fig. 4-7) and Moldova Veche "Complexul Şcolar Industrial" (Kalmar, Oprinescu 1986, 199, 201, Fig, 1, 3). Besides the discoveries mentioned above, one can also make note of the numerous Coţofeni settlements from Transylvania where Baden-type pottery has been discovered; such are the settlements in Cristeşti (Vlassa 1965, 19, Fig. 1/3), Ruda "Cireşata" (Andriţoiu 1979, 26, Pl. IV/18; Andriţoiu 1985, 13; Andriţoiu 1992, 18; Rişcuţa 1996, 288, Pl. VII/9), Gligoreşti "Holoame" (Popa 2009, Pl. 428/1, 3, 5), Miceşti "Cigaşe" (Rustoiu 1999, 95, Pl. I/5), and Pianu de Jos-Podei (Popa 2009, Pl. 583/1-2, 7).

For the Lower Mureş Basin I shall mention the pottery discovered in Dud "Cioaca Chiciora" where pottery fragments decorated in the Baden manner were presents besides Coţofeni III pottery (Băcueţ 1996, Pl. I/1-5; III/3). One pottery fragment once part of a dish, decorated with circular impressions (Pl. 40/19) in the Baden manner, was discovered in the Coţofeni III settlement from Săvârşin "Cetăţuie".

The relations between the Coţofeni and Kostolac pottery groups are easily observed through the discoveries in Băile Herculane, where the first Kostolac pottery fragments featured in levels f and g (attributed by P. Roman to phase Coţofeni II, but recently attributed to phase III)[5]. Over the entire territory of Banat, during phase Coţofeni III one notes a wide distribution of the Kostolac pottery style; relevant sites for this are those in Bocşa Montană "Dealul Colţan-Grota nr. 1" (Rogozea 1987, 351, 360; Boroneanţ 2000, 24), Bocşa Montană "Dealul Colţan-Grota nr.2" (Rogozea 1987, 351, 360; Boroneanţ 2000, 24), Bocşa Montană "Dealul Colţan-Grota nr. 3" (Rogozea 1987, 351; Boroneanţ 2000, 24), Bocşa Montană "Peştera din Dealul Colţan" (Milleker 1897, 21-26; Roska 1942, 204; Müller 1965, 541; Petrovszky 1973, 389; Rogozea 1987, 351, 360), Bocşa Montană "Cetăţuica" (Petrovszky, Cadariu 1979, 48, Annex I; Ciugudean 2000, 65),and Moldova Veche "Humca" (Roman 1976, 16, 44).

As for the relations between the Coţofeni and Vučedol pottery, one can turn to a few Coţofeni sites where Vučedol–type pottery has been discovered; among these sites one can also mention Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoţilor" (Popescu 1970a, 522, no. 5; Roman 1976, 55), Deva "Dealul Cetăţii" (Rişcuţa 2000a, 207, 211, Pl. IV/3), Dubova "Cuina Turcului" (Roman Ş. 1967, 474;Boroneanţ 1968, 352, 355, Fig. 1/8-12, 14; Petrescu 2000, 19, pt. 3, Pl. C/1-19), Dubova "Peştera Moavăţ/Veterani" (Boroneanţ 1968, 352, 355, Fig. 1/1-7), Ineleţ "Peştera La Găuri" (Petrovszky *et al.* 1981, 434-435, Pl. VII/1-2, 4), Jupalnic (Boroneanţ 1968, 354), Ostrovul Corbului (Boroneanţ 1968, 352, 354-355, Fig. 1/13, 15-16; Roman 1985, 118), Ostrovul Şimian (Berciu 1939, Fig. 91/9), and Moldova Veche "Humca" (Roman 1976, 16, 83, pt. 1). On the basis of these discoveries one can state that the final stage of the Coţofeni III pottery, probably phases IIIb-IIIc, was contemporary to the first stage of development of the Vučedol-type pottery, thus phase A (Popa 2009, 980-987).

All the elements mentioned above support the identification of the synchronicity between Coţofeni II and Baden II-III and make the contemporaneity of Coţofeni III and Baden IV possible. Under this respect (Ciugudean 2000, 54) one can identify certain Baden III-IV decorative motifs that are present in the Coţofeni III settlements from Românești (Roman 1976, Pl. 35/15), Câlnic (Roman 1976, Pl. 35/17), and Poiana Ampoiului "Piatra Corbului" (Ciugudean 2000, Pl. 72/8).

[5]Roman 1976, 40, 43, Fig. 6. The beginning of the two-way poottery influences between the Coţofeni style ad the Kostolac style was also identified by Spasić 2010, 165 in the beginning of phase III and IIIa, respectively.

Some researchers believe that the Kostolač pottery represent the end of the Baden pottery (Neustupný 1973, 326-328), while others believe that the first is distinct from the latter (Němejcová-Pavúková 1974, 349); phase Coțofeni III can be considered as synchronic to the beginning of Kostolac and thus, indirectly, supporting the parallel development of Coțofeni III and Baden IV/Retarded (Ciugudean 2000, 54).

Taking into consideration those presented above, one reaches the synchronicity between Boleráz Late Classical and/or Post-Boleráz IC/IIA – Baden Early Classical – IIA/B – Coțofeni I; Baden Classical IIB-III-IV – Coțofeni II; Baden IV/Retarded – Coțofeni III (Horváth T. 2009, 108-110).

D. Nikolić argued, on the basis of the discoveries made on the territory of present-day Serbia, that the Kostolac-type discoveries originated in the Cernavodă III complex and appeared the same time as Baden (phase II/B) and Coțofeni I; nevertheless, he mentions the fact that there is as yet no clear proof to confirm the onset of Kostolac-type pottery right after the "introduction" of the Cernavodă III elements (Nikolić 2000, 90). The formation of Kostolac pottery (phase I) is synchronic to Baden B/II, and its end to Vučedol A; this argument triggers the hypothesis that Baden C/III is contemporary to Coțofeni II-IIIa, b, while Kostolac III is contemporary to Vučedol A (Nikolić 2000, 91, 93-95).

The first radiocarbon data related to the Coțofeni pottery are those sampled from Băile Herculane "Peştera Hoților". According to the four dates, the end of phase II can be dated sometime around 2400 BC, samples 6 and 7 have the same value 2470 ± 50 BC (c. 3500 BC), sample 8 is calculated to 2300 ± 60 BC (c. 3200-3100 BC), while sample 10 to 4360 ± 60 BC (c. 3400-3000 BC) (Roman 1976, 67, footnote 11).

Three other samples were subsequently taken from Ostrovu Corbului (Linick 1979, 186-202) (phase II-III), between 2600-2300 cal BC (See the new recalibration in Ciugudean 2000, 58). Five samples were collected from the site in Poiana Ampoiului "Piatra Corbului", three of which were sent for processing in Zürich and the other two in Berlin (Ciugudean 1998, 71; Ciugudean 2000, 57-59). According to these dates, phase Coțofeni III developed between 2900 cal BC and 2800 cal BC (Ciugudean 1998, 71). The data obtained from Poiana Ampoiului are completed by those from Livezile "Baia", sampled from an environment chronologically subsequent to the Coțofeni pottery. According to these data, the site in Livezile "Baia" was dated between 2780-2580 cal BC (2σ) (Ciugudean 1997, 22; Ciugudean 1998, 72). Thus, H. Ciugudean believes that phase Coțofeni II developed during the interval 3300/3200-3100/3000 cal BC (Ciugudean *et al.* 2005, 18), and phase III between 3100/3000 and the beginning of the so-called Livezile group, thus 2800/2700 cal BC (Ciugudean 2000, 59).

Unfortunately, the absence of radiocarbon sample series, collected from clear contexts, prevents from confirming the relative chronology of the Coțofeni pottery presented above. Returning to the pottery from Săvârşin "Cetățuie", on the basis of

the decoration manner and the identified shapes one can state that it belongs to phase Coţofeni III.

Discussions

For the basins of the Lower Mureş and of Crişul Alb, one can note that Coţofeni-type discoveries were generally not identified in the plain area. A large concentration of discoveries is located in the area of the current-day city of Deva and another in the valley of River Crişul Alb, in the mountainous area. The majority of the settlements are located in mountainous or hilly areas, both on hill brows and in caves.

For a better understanding of the archaeological realities of the end of the Eneolithic, I shall subsequently enumerate a series of discoveries made in the vicinity of the settlement from Săvârşin "Cetăţuia". At the same time, this helps one place into a broader context the settlement under research here.

The archaeological test trench performed in Bretea Mureşană "Măgura Sârbilor" has led to the identification of two Coţofeni dwellings; a dwelling was attributed to each deposition level (Rotea 1981, 19-20, 22). In level I, lower, ca. 1 m in depth from the modern ground level, archaeologists identified a dwelling that had been partially disturbed by works in a stone quarry; this dwelling, labeled L1, was initially rectangular in shape, oriented E-W, and its preserved dimensions were: 7 × 2.5 m. From the perspective of the construction technique, the dwelling was constructed on an artificial terrace performed on the hill slope; the entire surface was then covered with a thin layer of clay, covered in its turn with a layer of river stones, while the faceted floor was created on top of this layer of stones; the floor was brick-red and in some areas black, made of clay mixed with a lot of chaff. The structure of the walls was made of posts and wattle, covered in adobe on the inside. According to the significant quantity of ash, M. Rotea believes that the roof was made of straw or reeds. Dwelling no. 2 partially overlapped the first and belongs to level II, upper. The uncovered area of the dwelling measured 3.5 × 1.5 m and was not fully excavated; the floor measured 0.07 m in thickness and was brick-red, in some areas black; the construction technique is identical to that of dwelling no. 1.

The researches in Prohodişte "Peştera Prihodişte" have led to the discovery of several archaeological features (Pescaru *et al.* 2001; Rişcuţa *et al.* 2003; Rişcuţa, Cosac 2004); among them one can mention a dwelling, measuring 3 × 3 m, with an inner hearth. The dwelling had been built on a floor consisting of limestone rocks covered with a layer of rammed clay; the hearth inside the dwelling was also built on a platform made of limestone rocks. C. Rişcuţa mentioned the fact that he has also identified traces of post holes that can be connected to the above-ground structure of the dwellings. Besides these features there were also four hearths (Pescaru *et al.* 2001; Rişcuţa *et al.* 2003; Rişcuţa, Cosac 2004; Rişcuţa *et al*. 2012, 63-64). Hearths V1 (with a diameter of 1.55 × 1.30 m) and V4 (diameter of 1.60 × 1.60 m) had been deepened and were concave in shape. Their thickness was of 10-20 cm and, from the

perspective of the construction technique; the core was made of ash. Hearth V2 had a diameter of 0.90 × 1 m and was oval in shape, while hearth V3, with a diameter of 1 × 0.90 m was circular in shape.

Through the test trench performed in 1970 in Susani "Râpi-Săcături" archaeologists have observed the traces of two dwellings, made of posts and wattle and daub, in the landslides created by the torrents (Dudaş 1976, 27). Two other pit-houses were discovered, in a natural profile, in Tauţ "Dealul Rujelor" (Pădureanu 1982, 38). Remains of another dwelling were discovered in Ţebea "Dealul Ruşti"; the test trench performed by N. Harţuche revealed traces of daub with wattle impressions; one must state that the dwelling's floor was also identified, built of clay mixed with sand, 4-6 cm in thickness. Another dwelling, with an inner hearth, is mentioned in Deva "Dealul Cetăţii" (Popa 2009, 146, pt. 18).

In Boholt "Ciuta", I. Andriţoiu mentioned the existence of a "dwelling hearth, partially preserved, with pottery fragments, flints, and bone items on top of it" (Andriţoiu 1979, 19). The 2005 campaign in Dealu Mare "Ruşti" (Pescaru *et al.* 2006, 147-149) has led to the discovery of an oval-shaped hearth built on a platform made of pottery fragments; around these elements archaeologists found agglomerations of pottery fragments, a hand mill, and numerous fragments of adobe.

Besides the mentioned discoveries made in Săvârşin "Cetăţuie" one must mention the fact that a anthropic terrace was identified in sections S12, S14, and S19 and that this terrace was only visible on the hill's northern side. The phenomenon is not unique to the area under investigation here; such terraces have also been encountered in Bretea Mureşană "Măgura Sârbilor" and Deva "Dealul Cetăţii" (Popa 2009, 144, pt. 9; Popa 2009, 146, pt. 18). C. I. Popa's analysis has indicated a total of 30 settlements in the entire Coţofeni area where similar terraces were identified (Popa 2009, 143-150). They were meant for habitation (Bretea Mureşană "Măgura Sârbilor") or various activities (Săvârşin "Cetăţuie") (Popa 2009, 142; Hügel *et al.* 2010, 169).

Conclusions

Though not many data are available on the Coţofeni settlement in Săvârşin "Cetăţuie" one can note that it follows the pattern of the other contemporary settlements from the nearby area. Just like many of the Coţofeni settlements, the one from Săvârşin is located on the plateau of a prominent hill that dominates the Mureş Valley and at the same time provides very good visibility and accessibility.

Unfortunately, both the formation of the Dacian settlement and the illegal construction of mobile telephone antennas have led to the destruction of a large part of the Eneolithic settlement. The old excavations, coordinated by M. Barbu, have led to the identification of a dwelling; no details are available on its shape, construction type, or building technique. Thus, the only undisturbed complexes are the few hearths and pits dug into the rock identified during the more recent excavations. Just like other Coţofeni settlements, here was located an anthropic terrace on the northern

side of the plateau. The few elements of the settlement (hearths and pits) were identified on this narrow terrace. In the lack of other data I am unable to discuss the structure of the settlement.

The discovery of the few conical remains obtained through the perforation of axes indicates the fact that stone axes were manufactured inside the settlement. The cones were identified in sections S1, S14, and S19, on the anthropic terrace, near hearth Cx 48. An impressive number of pottery fragments and animal bones were discovered over the entire uncovered part of the terrace. All these elements indicate that an intense activity was performed in this area. On the basis of the fauna analysis one can also mention that cattle predominated in the economy of this community.

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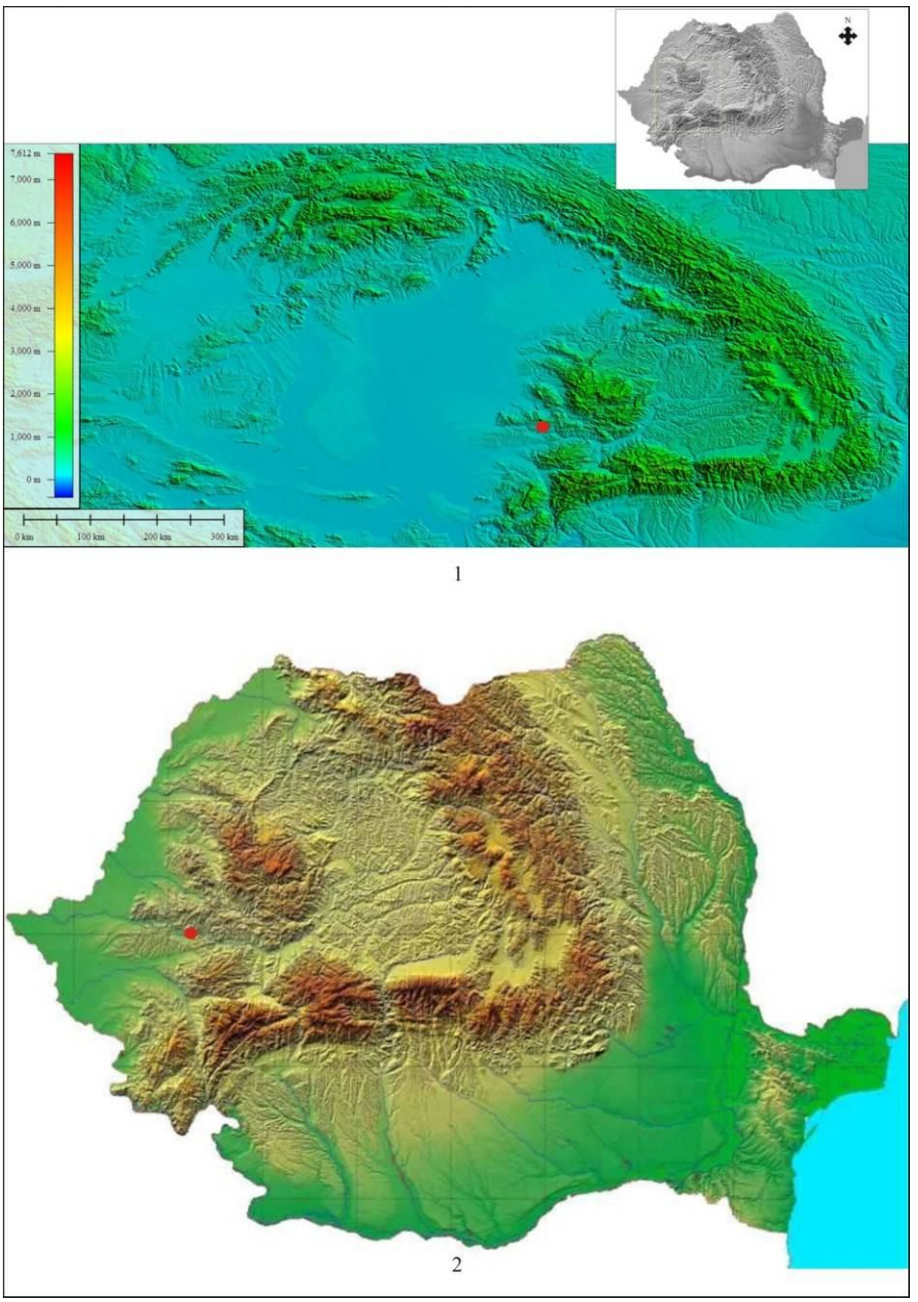

Plate 1. 1. Map of the Carpathian Basin with the localization of the site; 2. Map of Romania with the localization of the site.

Plate 2. 1. The second Austrian military topographic survey (1819-1869) with the localization of the site; 2-3. The relief of the studied region with the localization of the site (source Google Earth).

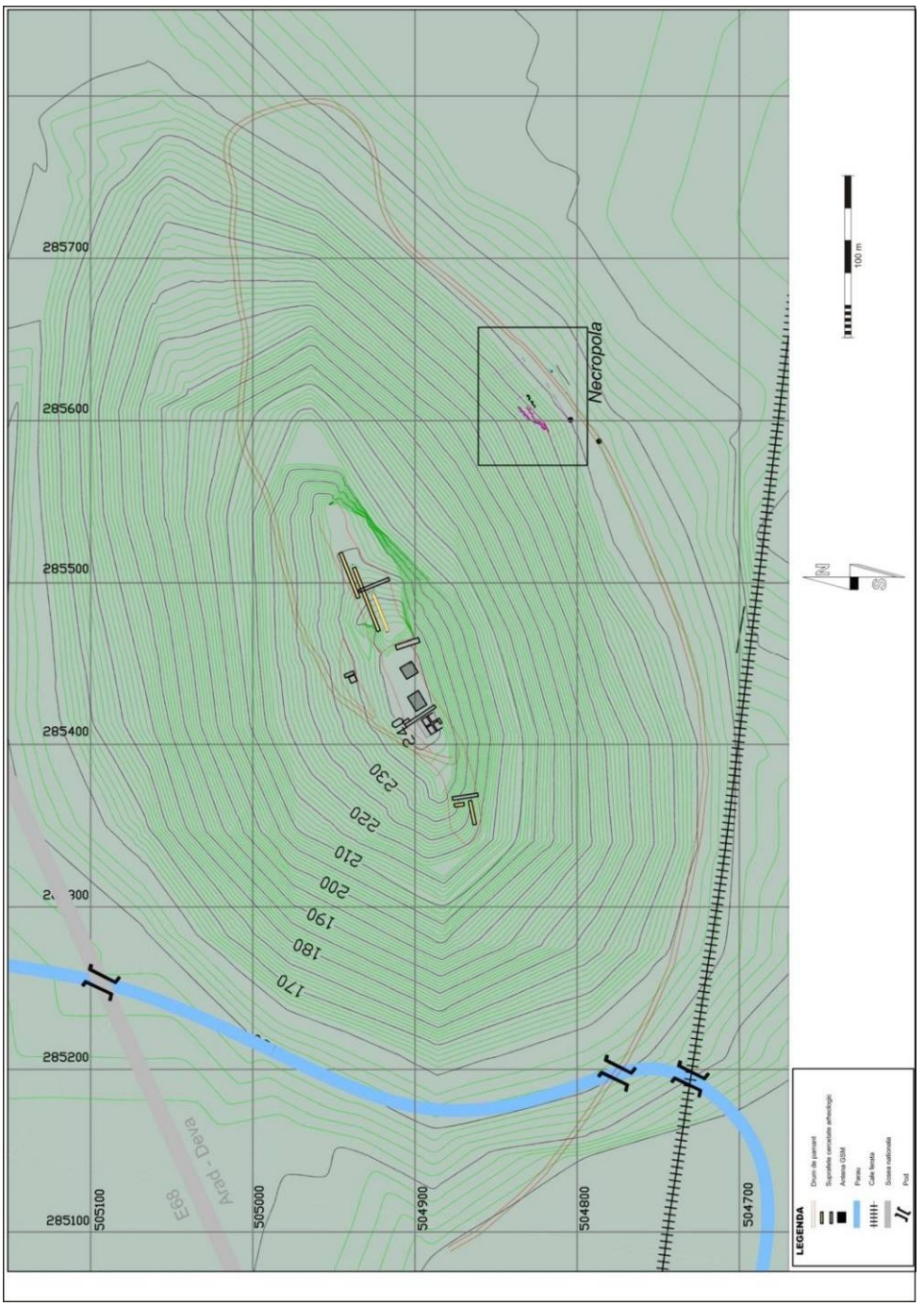

Plate 3. Topographical plan of the archaeological excavations.

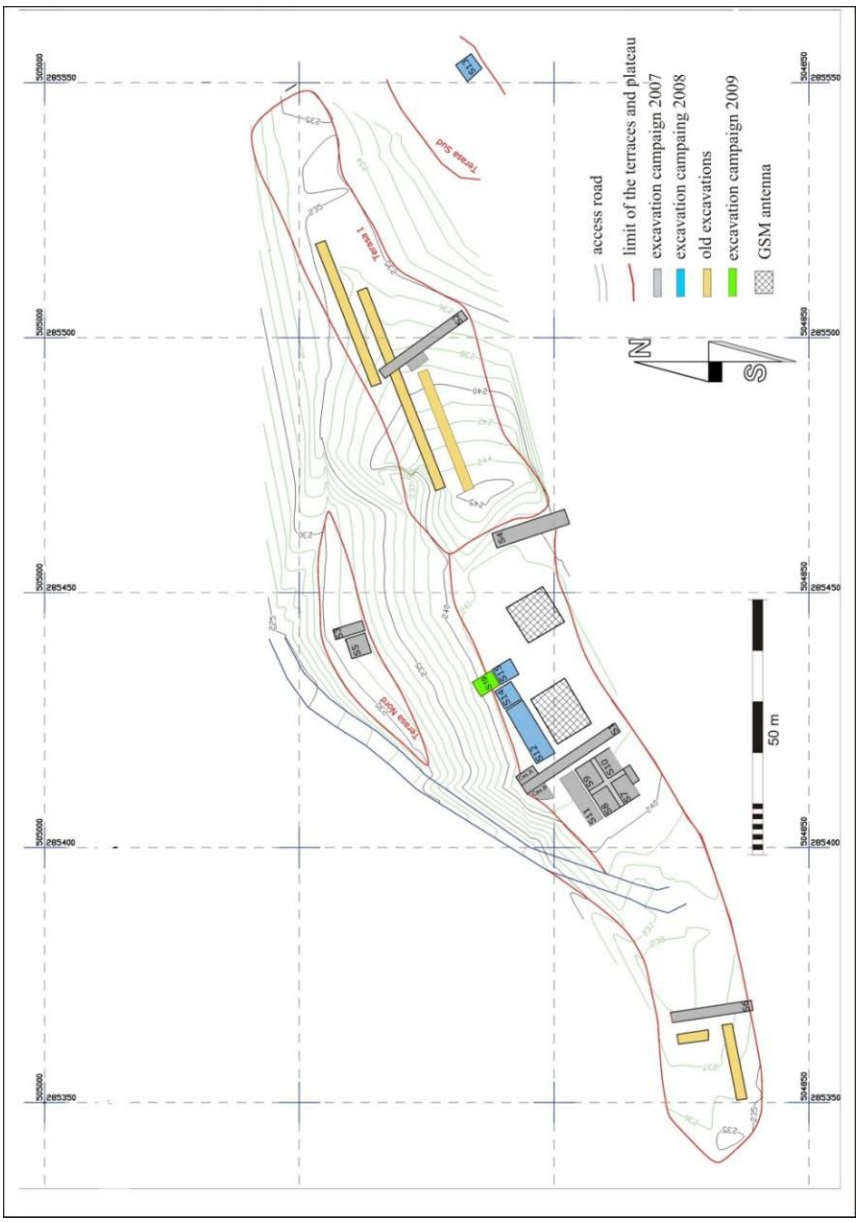

Plate 4. Topographical plan of the archaeological excavations.

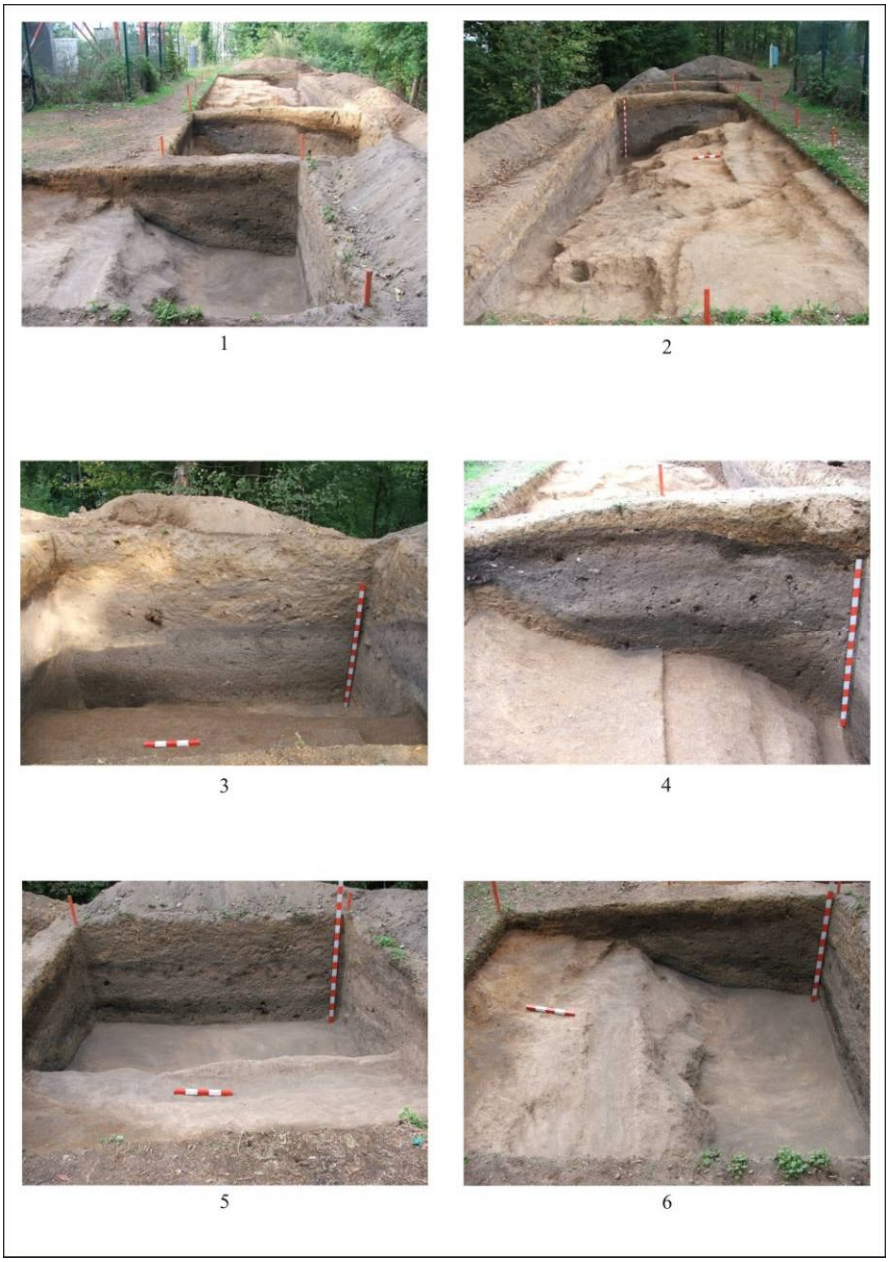

Plate 5. 1. General view of the trenches S12, S14, S 14; 2. Trench S12; 3. Trench S14; 4. S-V profile of trench S14; 5. S-V profile of thrench S15; 6. Trench S15.

Plate 6. 1-2. Trench S19; 3-4. Hearth Cx_48, S19.

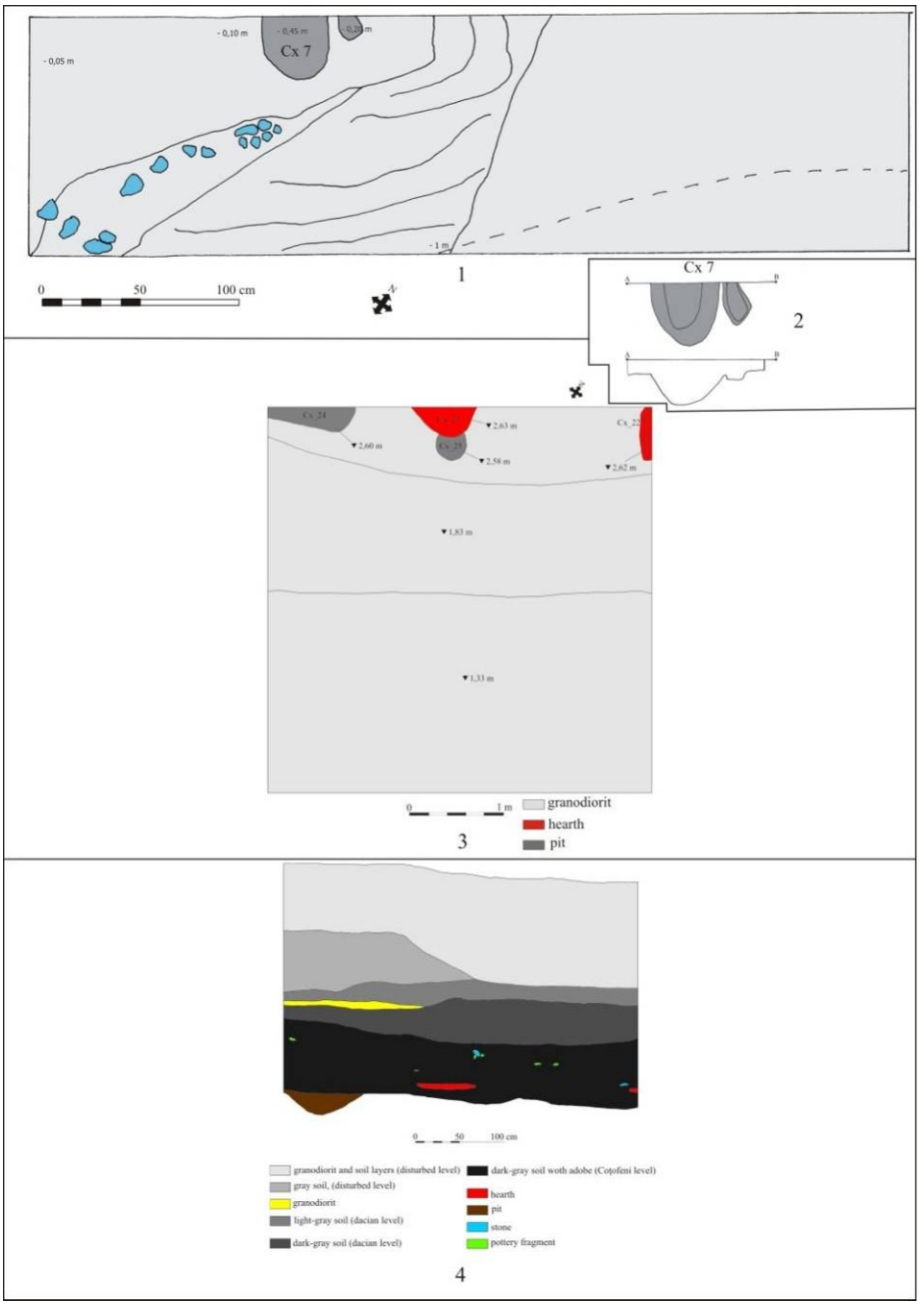

Plate 7. 1. Trench S11; 2. Feature Cx 7; 3. Trench S14; 2. N-V profile of trench S14.

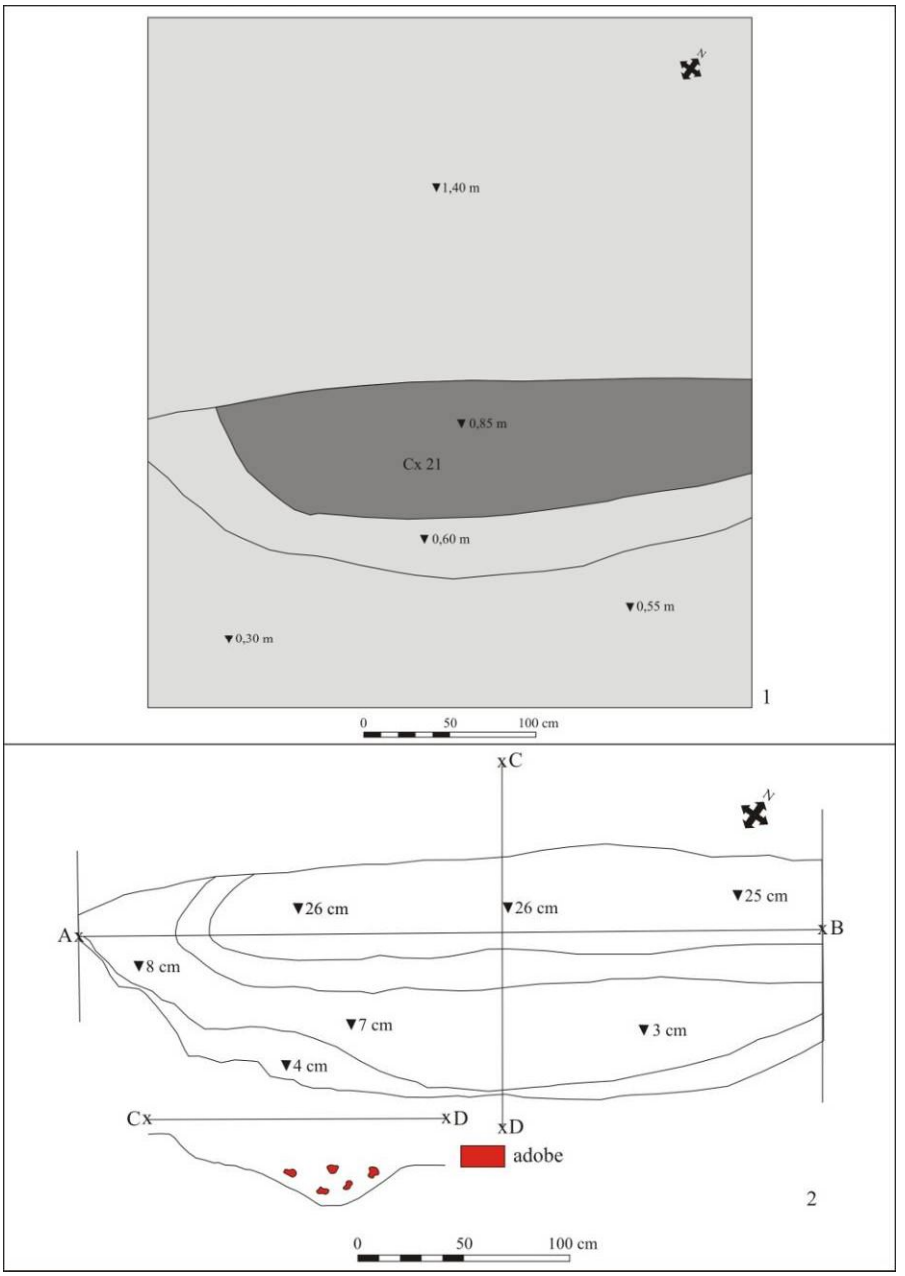

Plate 8. 1. Trench S15; 2. Feature Cx 21.

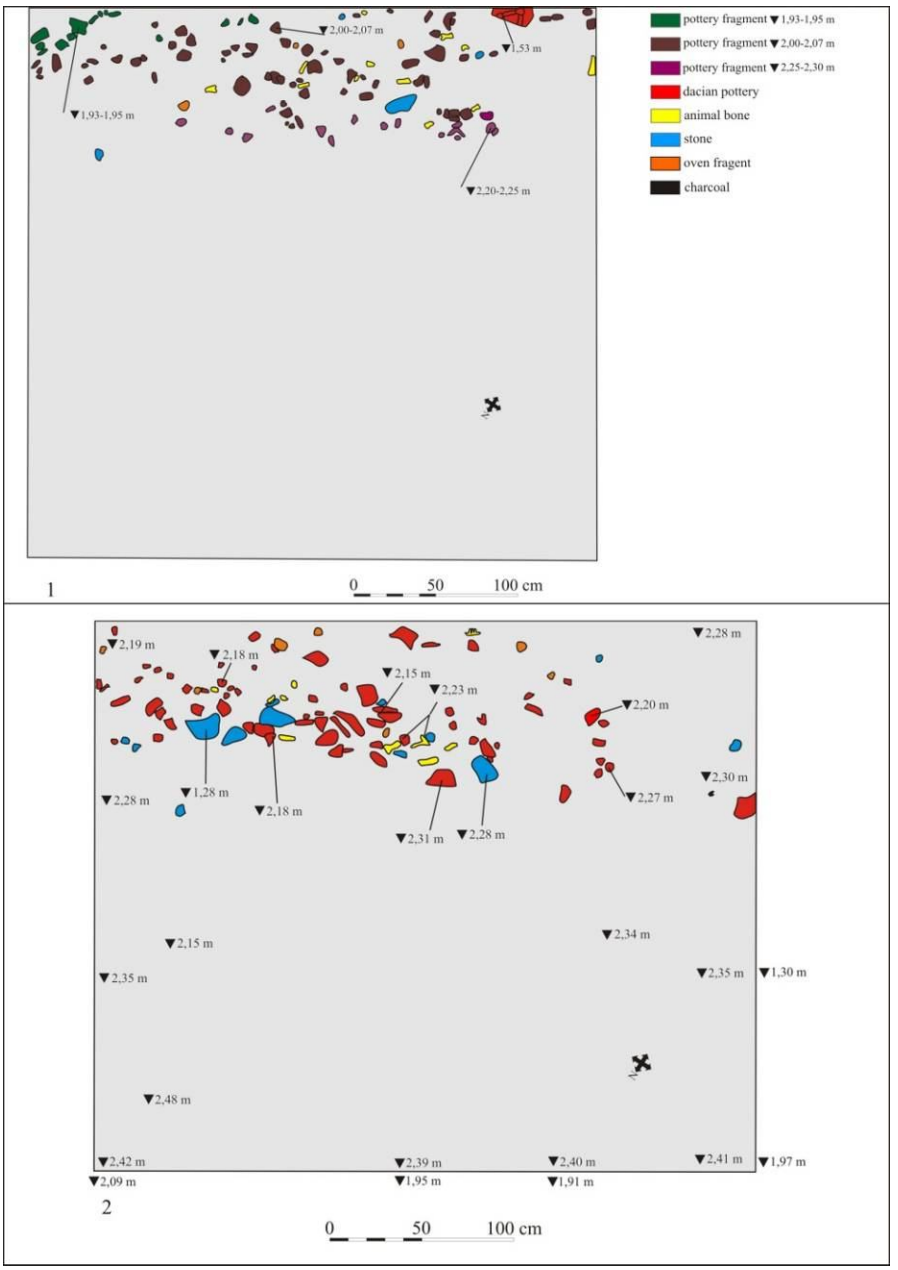

Plate 9. 1. Trench 19 a the depht between 1.93 and 2.30; 2. Trench 19 a the depht between 2,15 and 2,30 m.

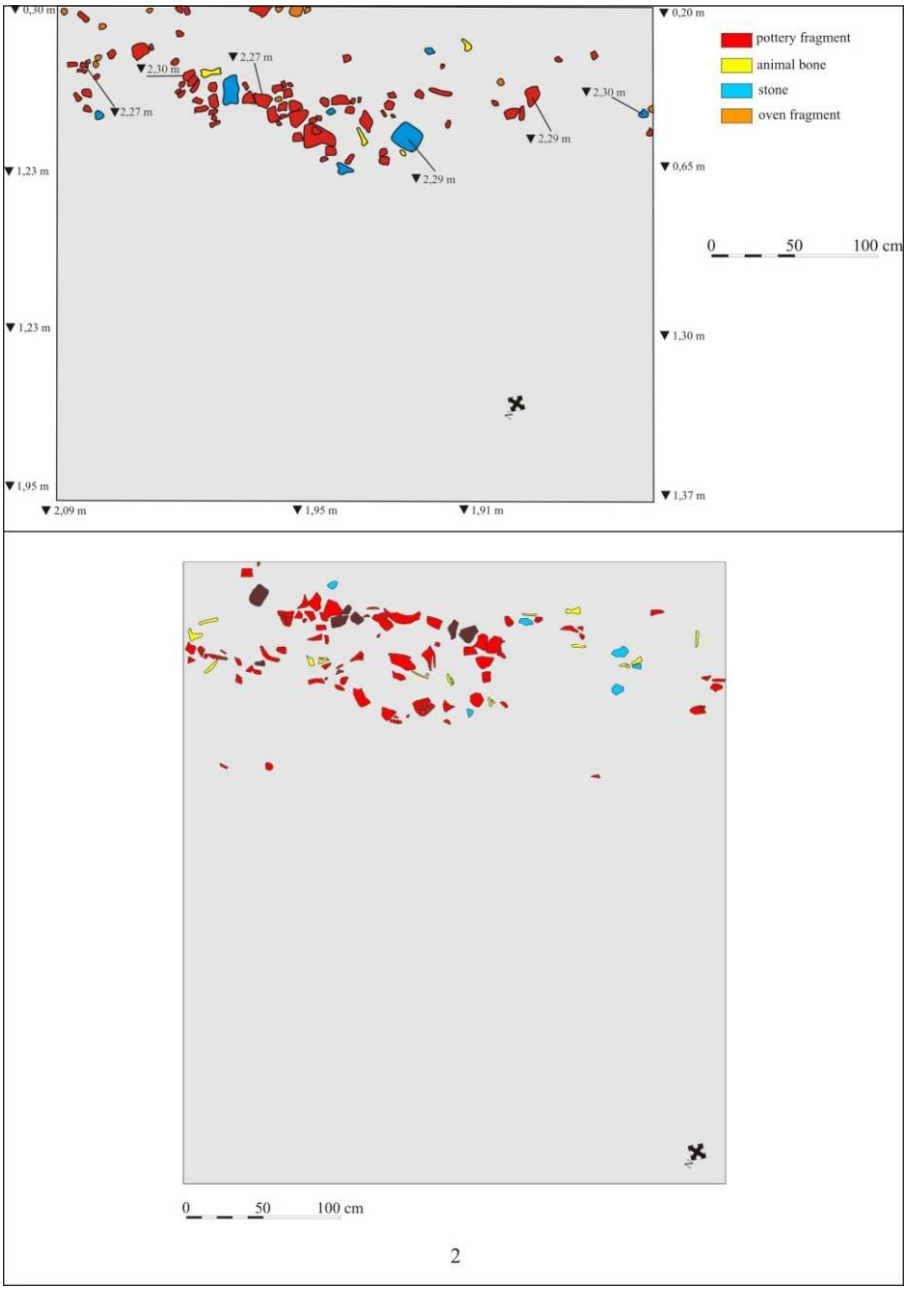

Plate 10. 1. Trench 19 a the depht between 2,27 and 2,30 m; 2. Trench 19 a the depht between 2,30 and 2,45 m.

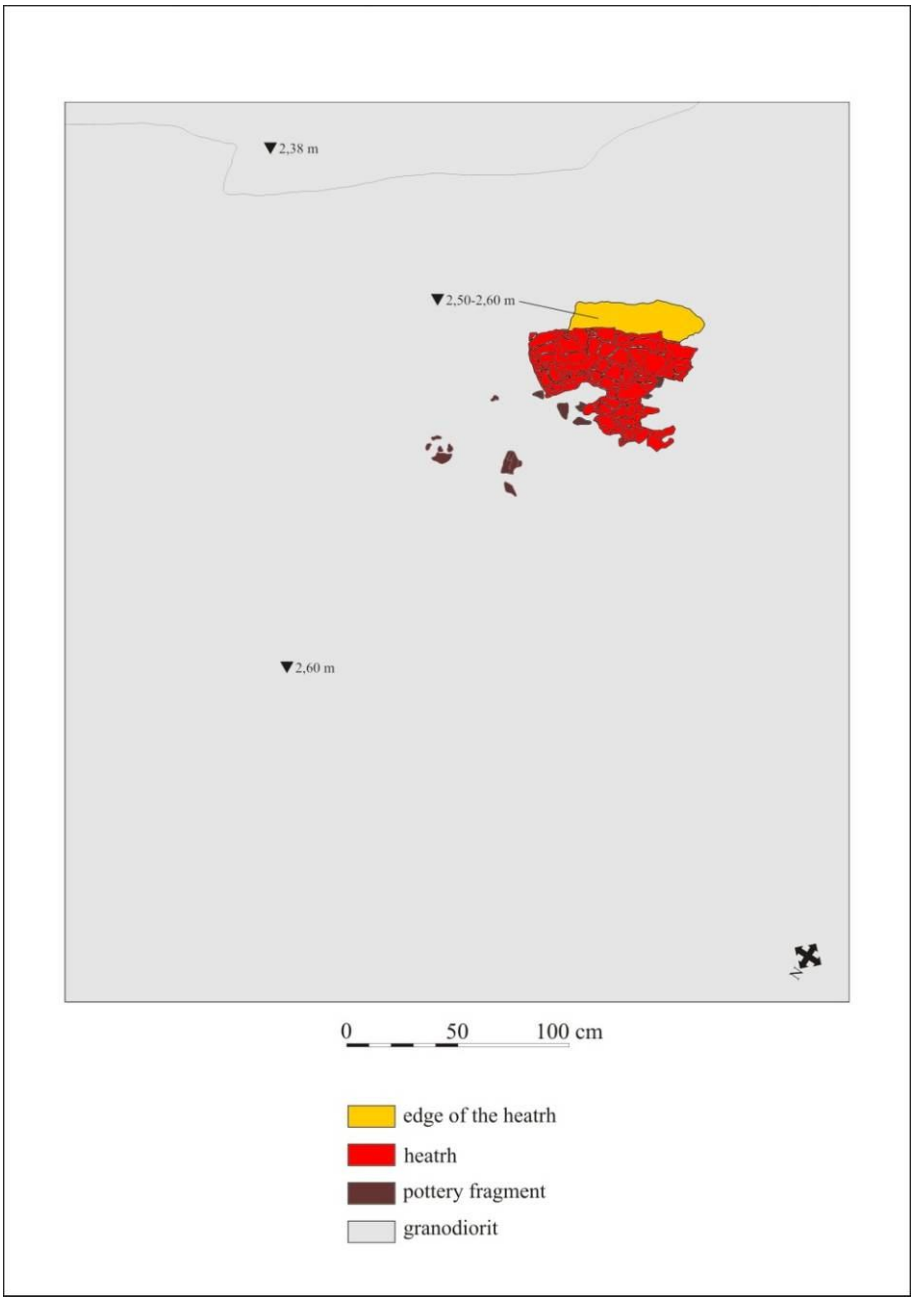

Plate 11. 1. Trench S19.

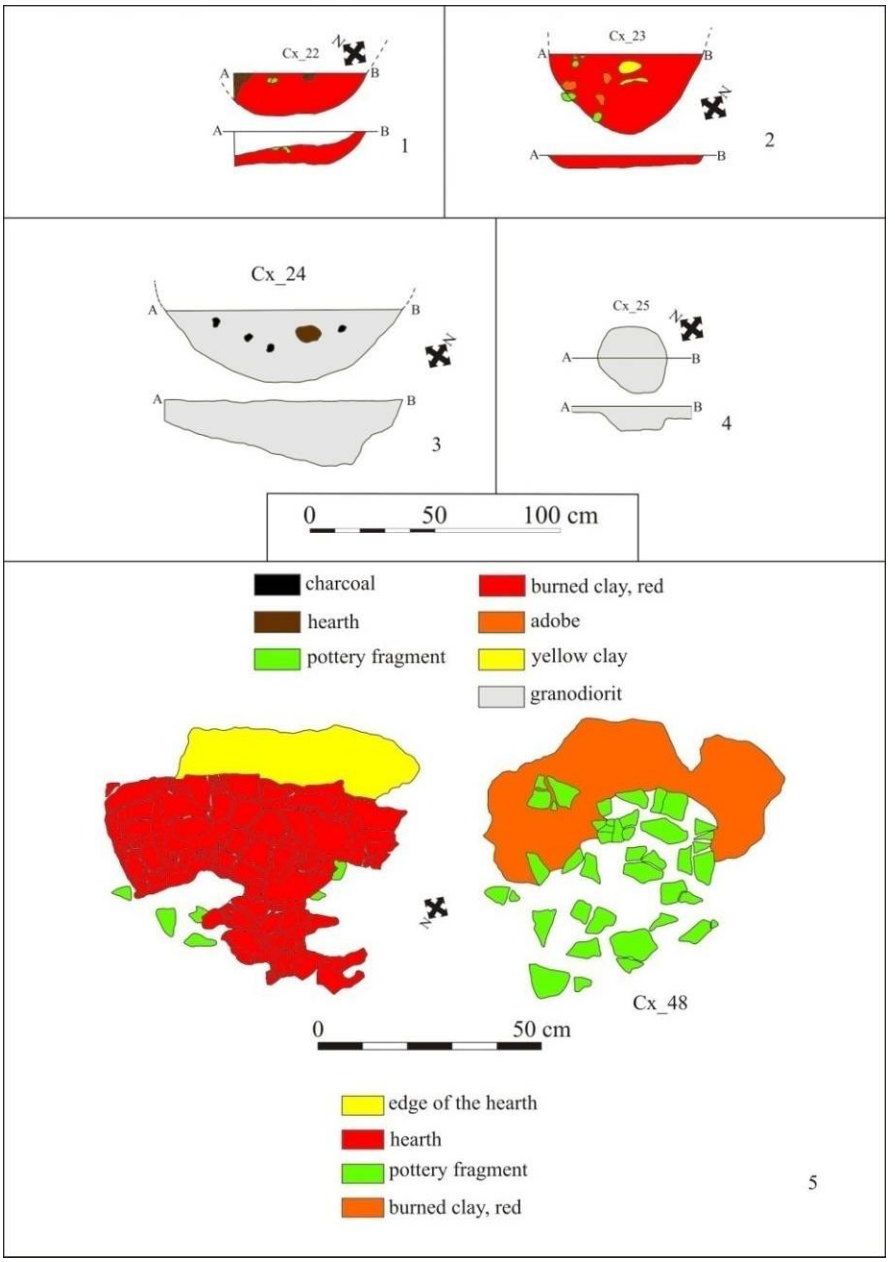

Plate 12. Features from trenches S14 și S19.

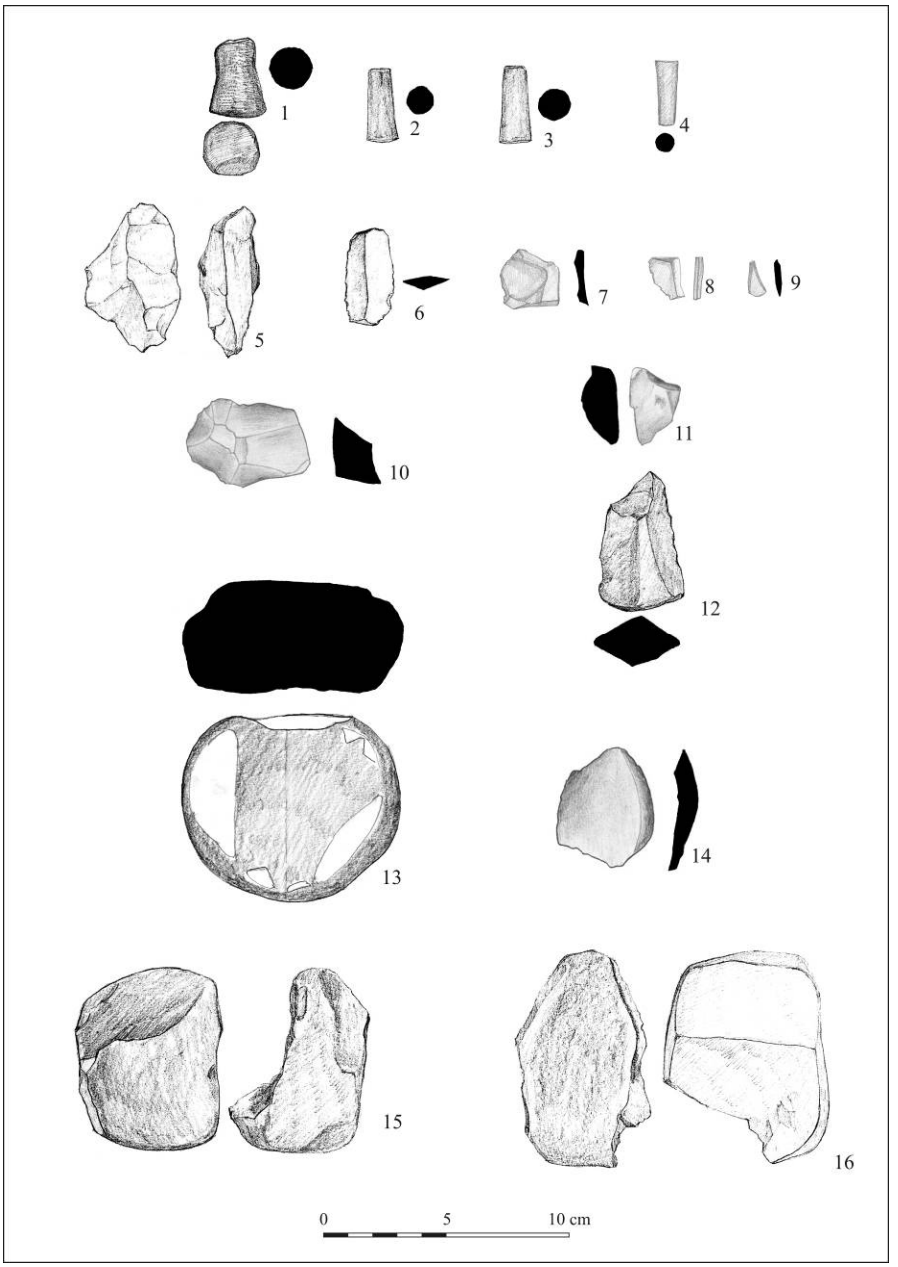

Plate 13. Lithic artifacts. 1. Trench S1; 2. 2-3, 6; 13; 15-16. Trench S14; 4; 7-9; 12 14. Trench S19; 5; 10-11. Trench S12.

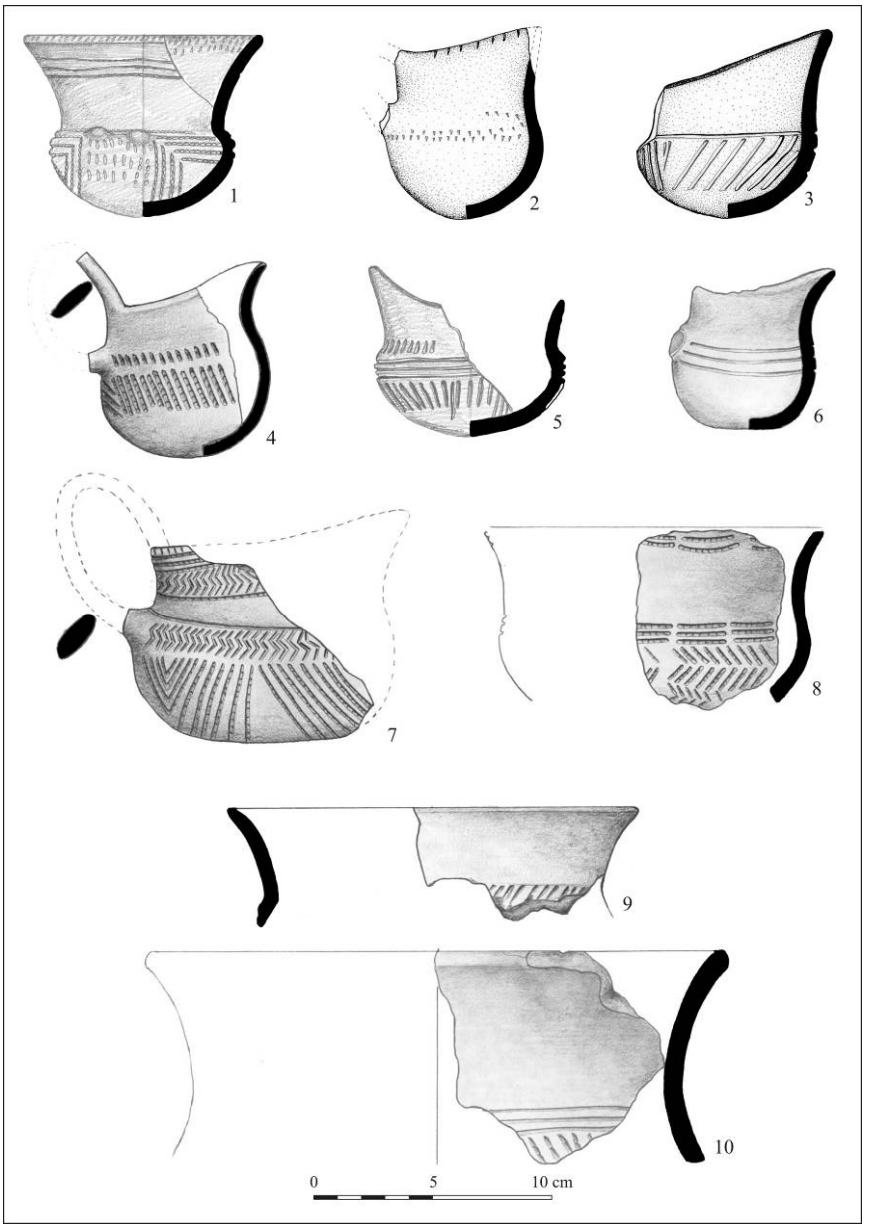

Plate 14. Pottery. Trench S19.

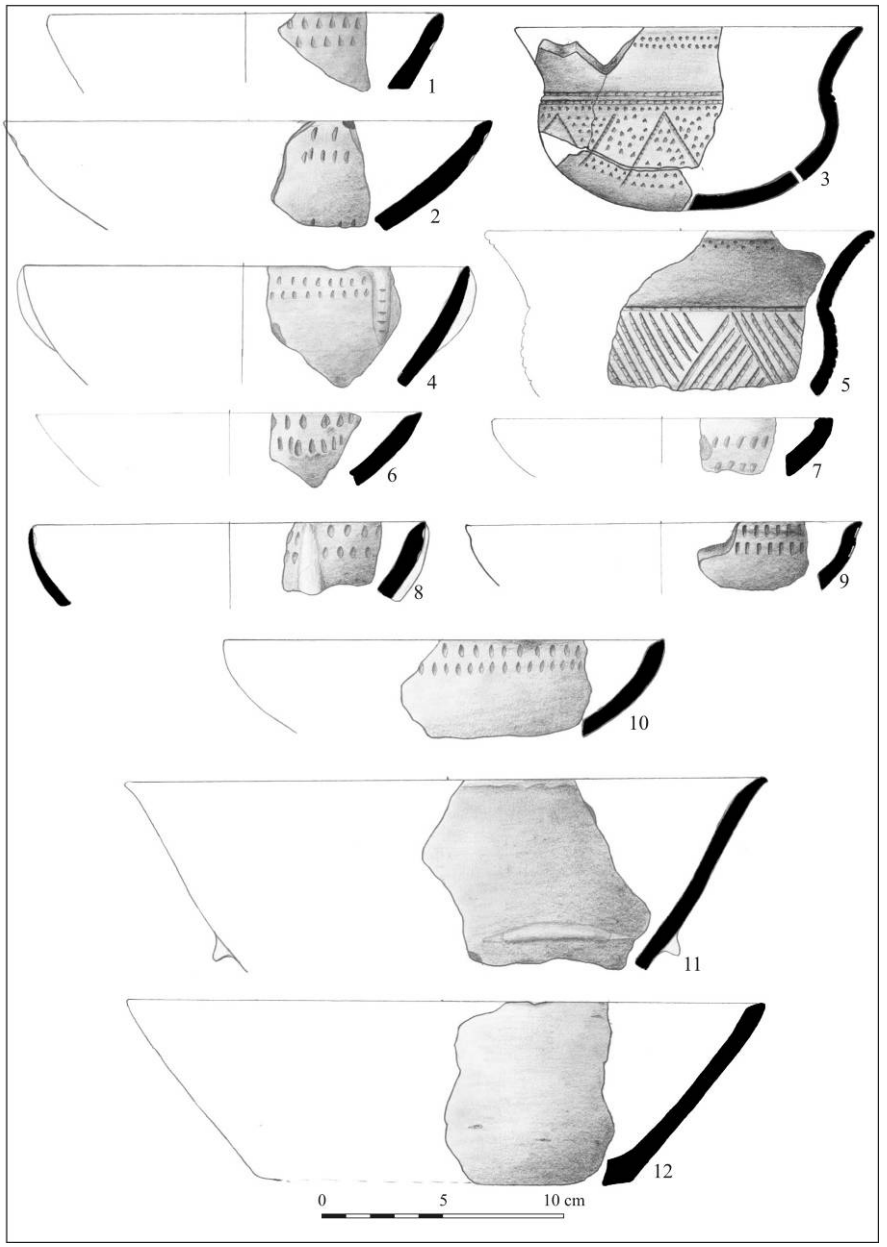

Plate 15. Pottery. Trench S19.

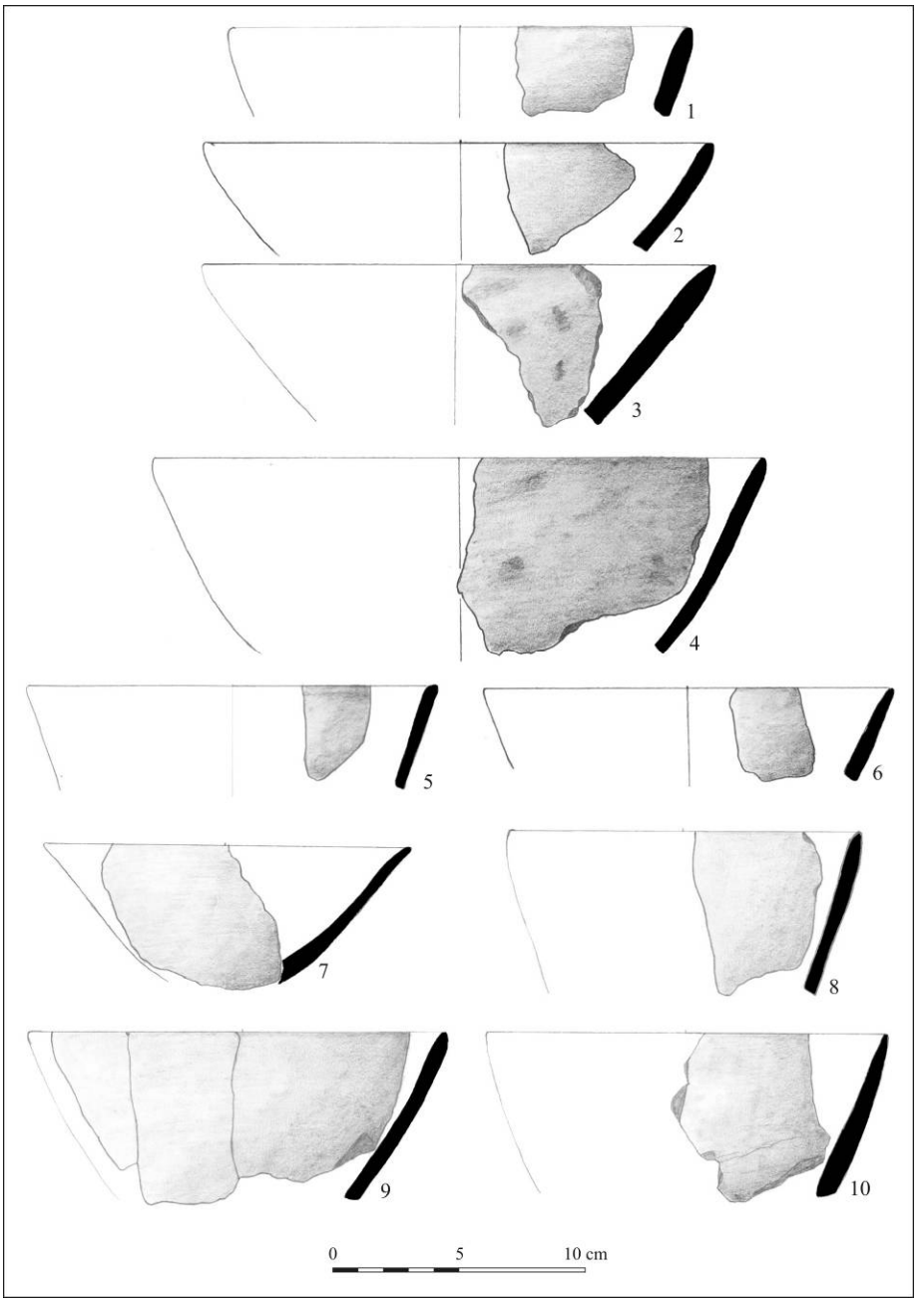

Plate 16. Pottery. Trench S19.

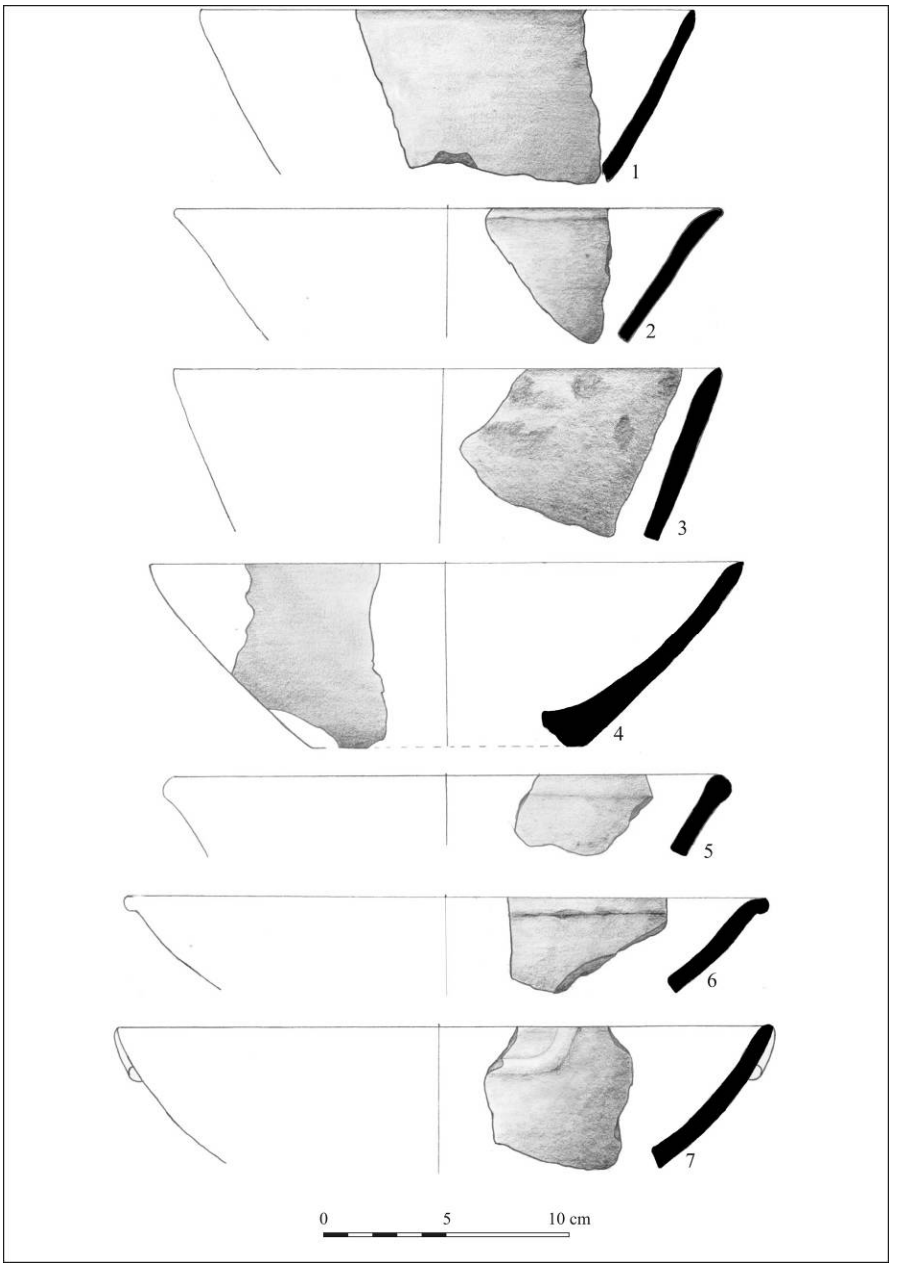

Plate 17. Pottery. Trench S19.

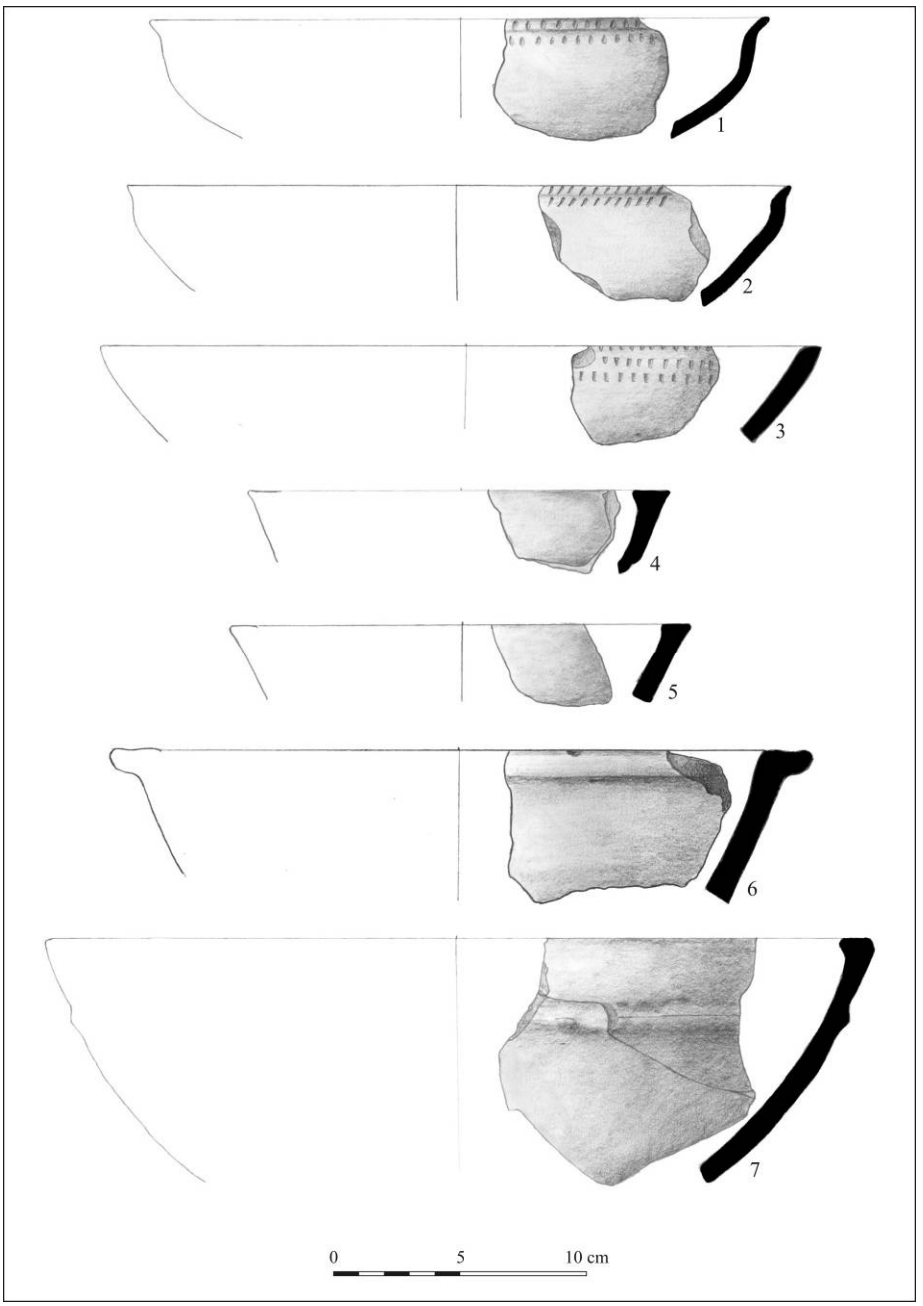

Plate 18. Pottery. Trench S19.

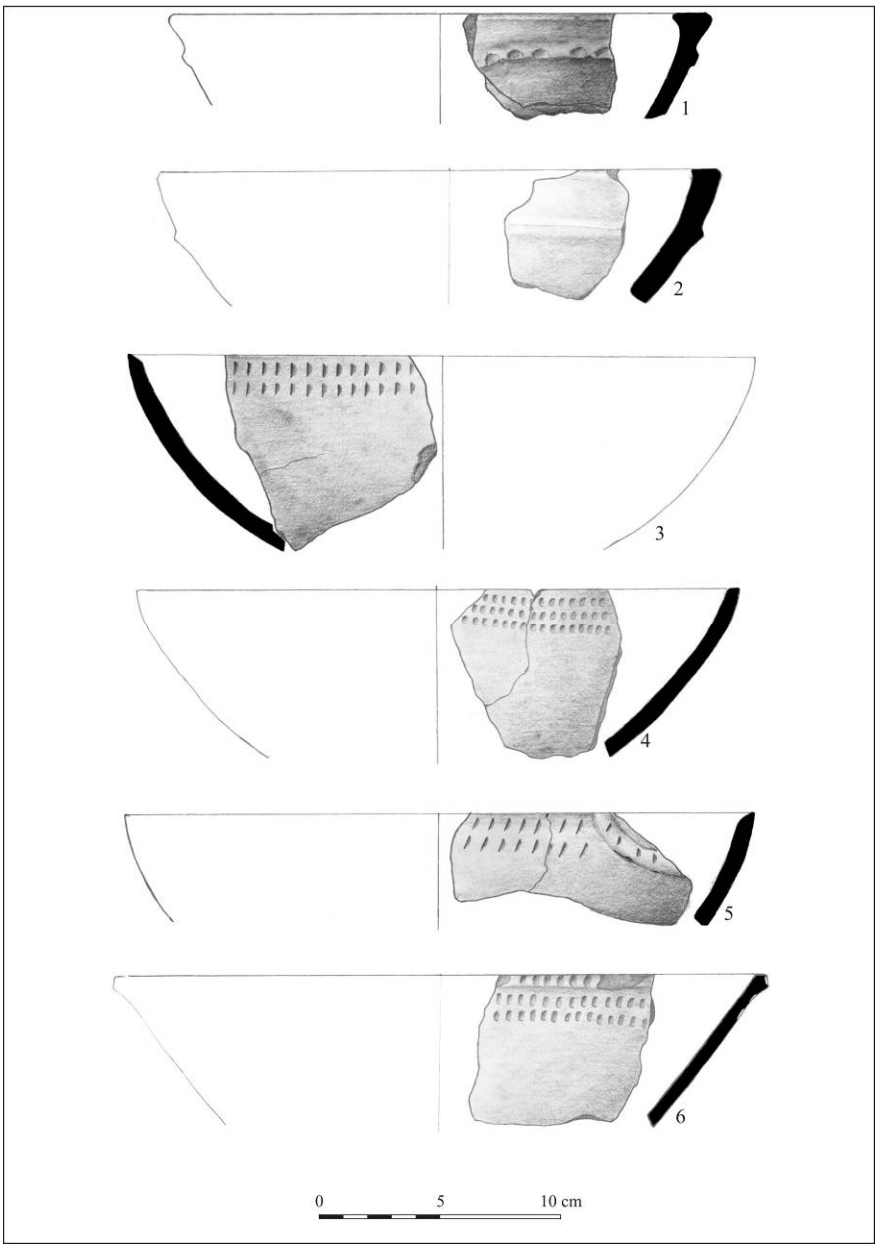

Plate 19. Pottery. Trench S19.

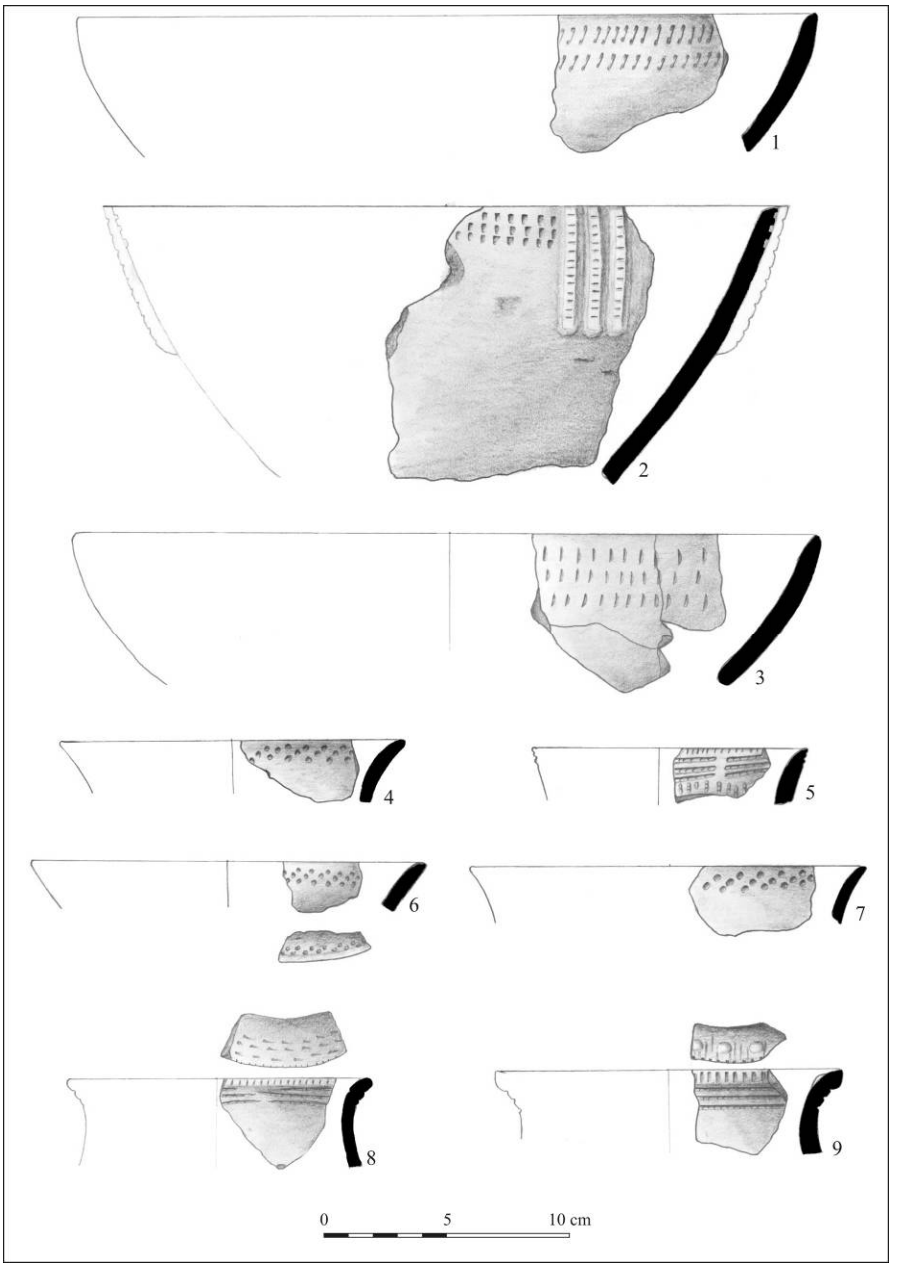

Plate 20. Pottery. Trench S19.

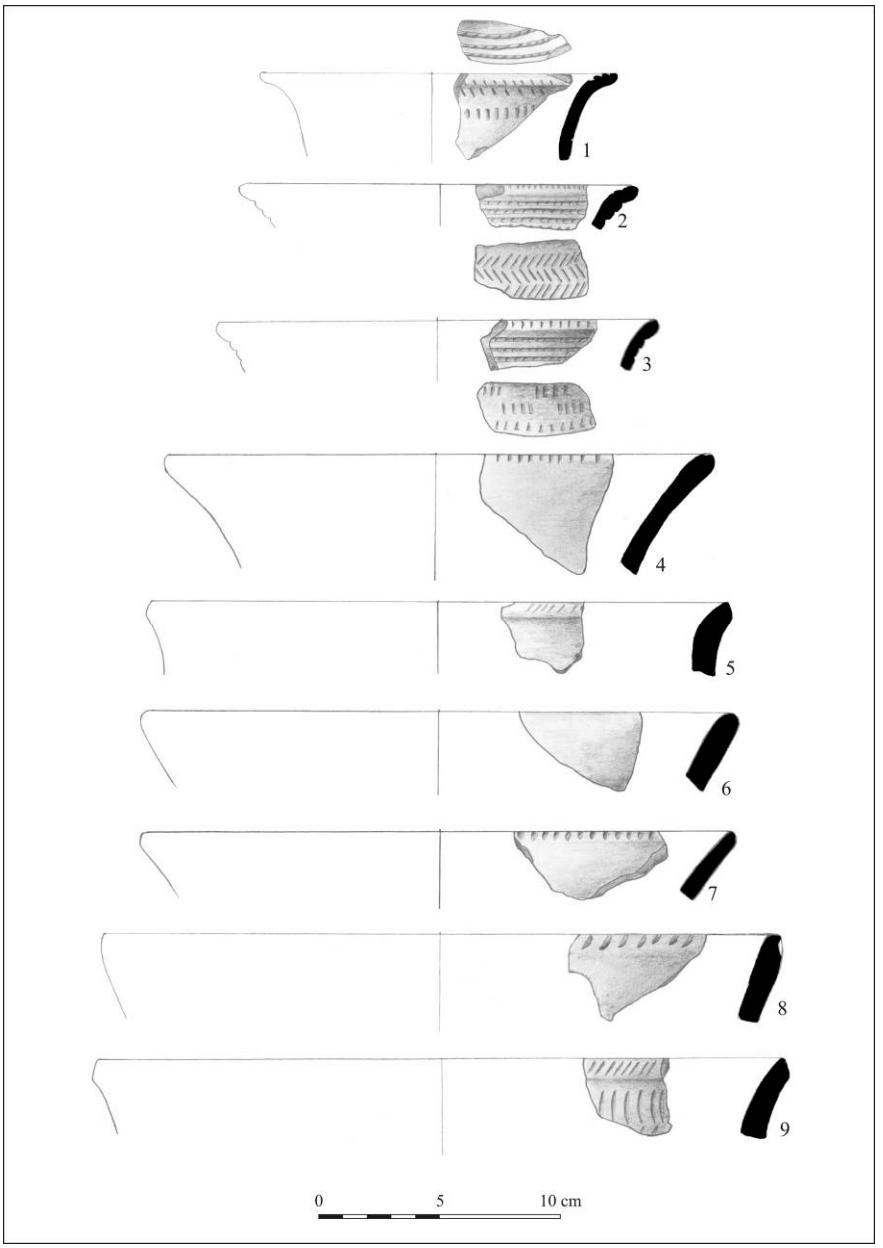

Plate 21. Pottery. Trench S19.

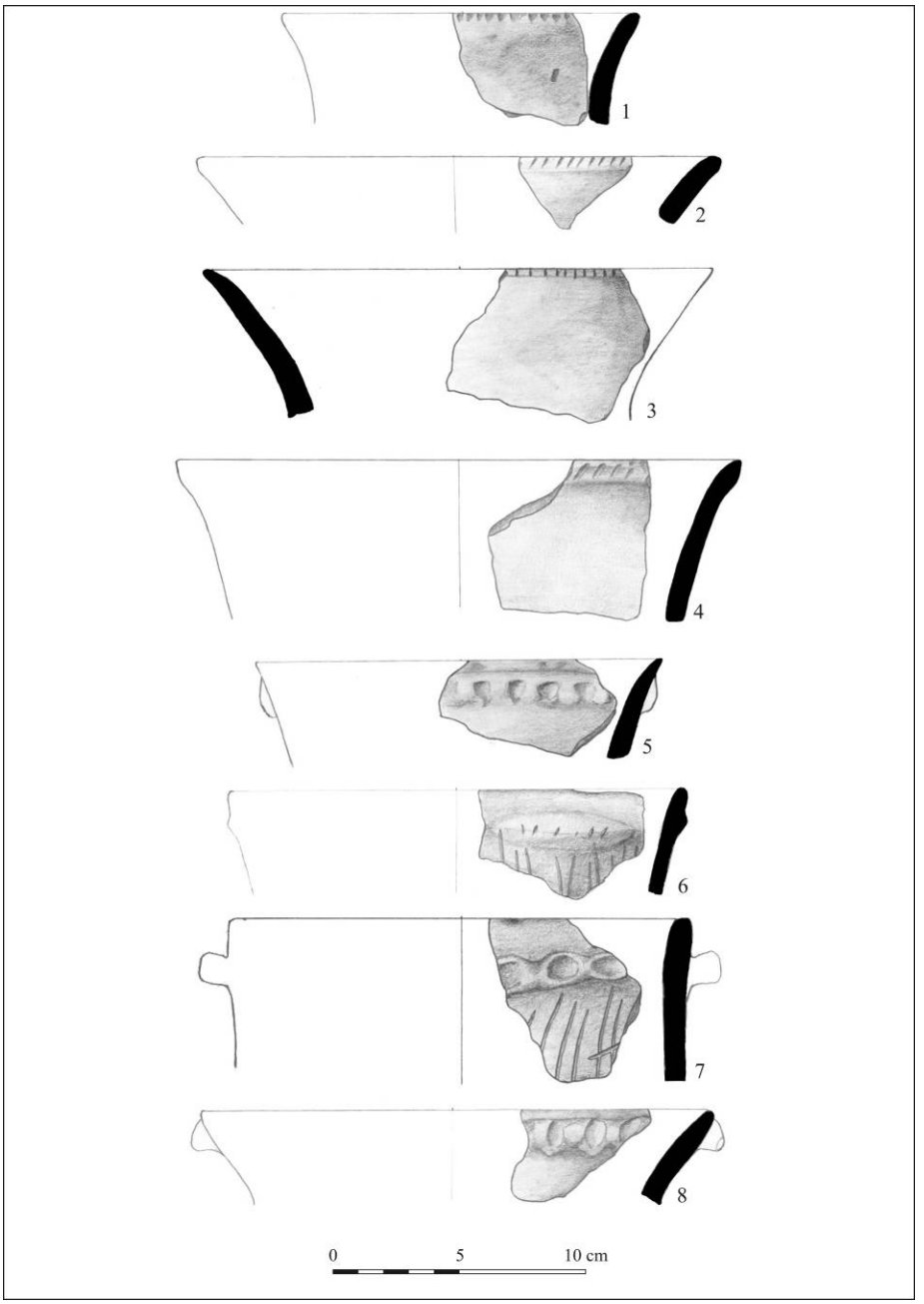

Plate 22. Pottery. Trench S19.

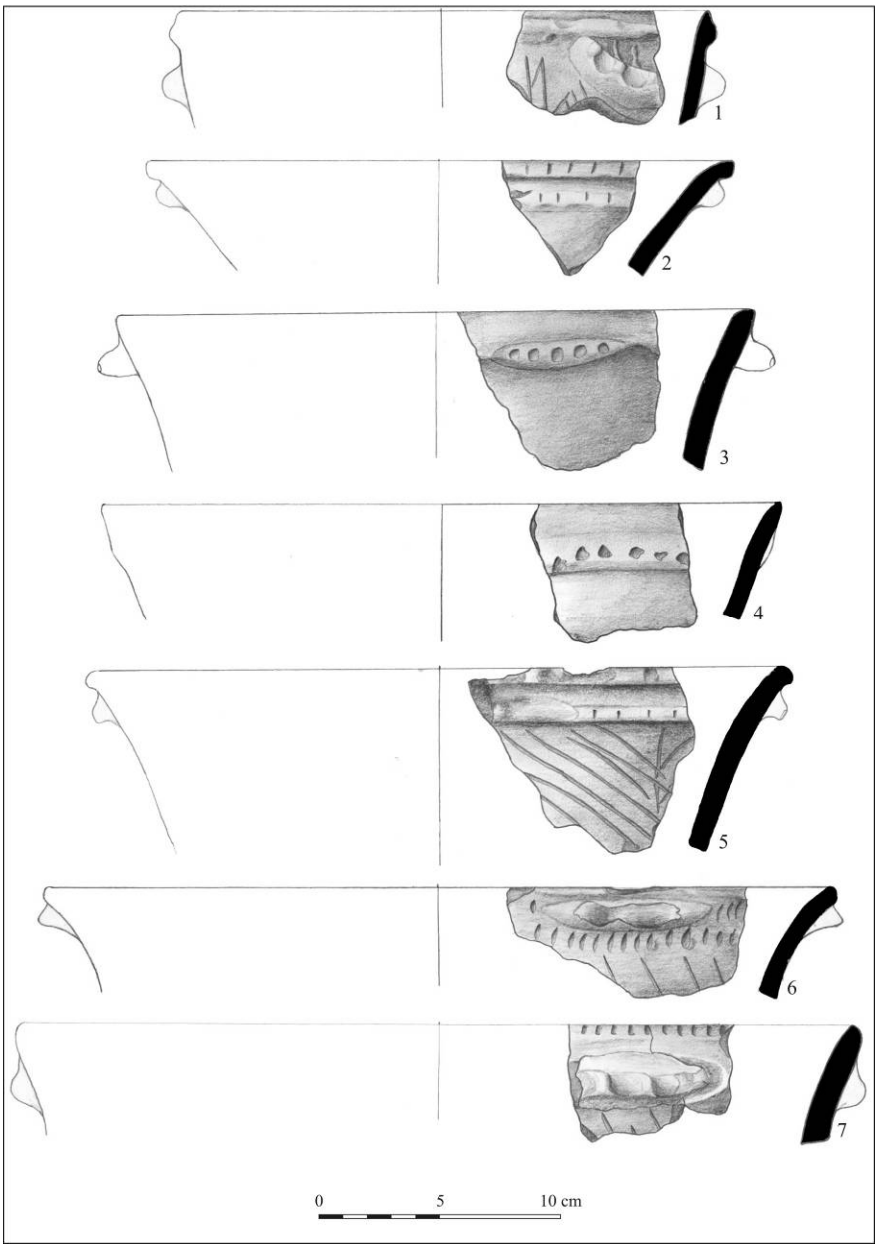

Plate 23. Pottery. Trench S19.

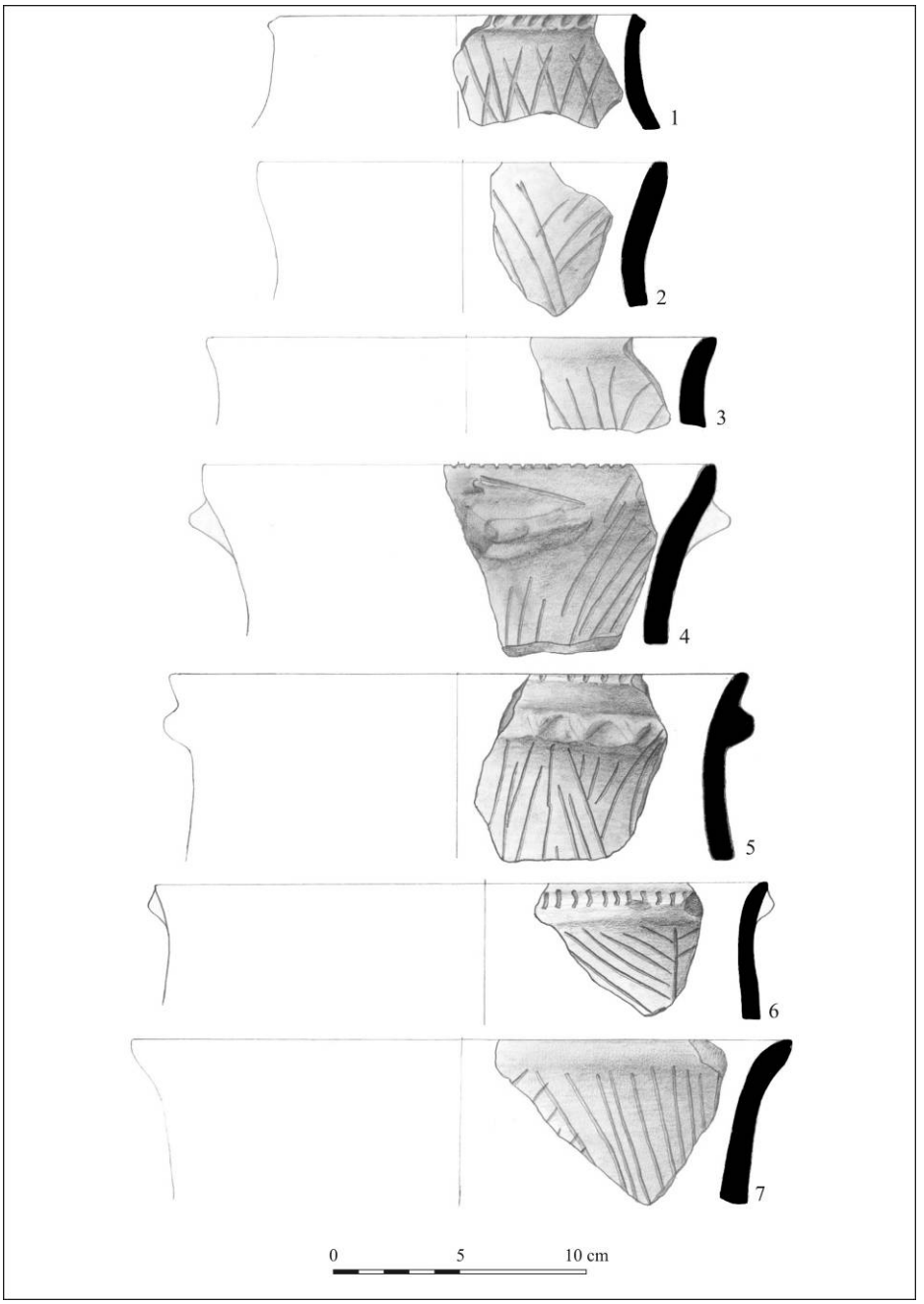

Plate 24. Pottery. Trench S19.

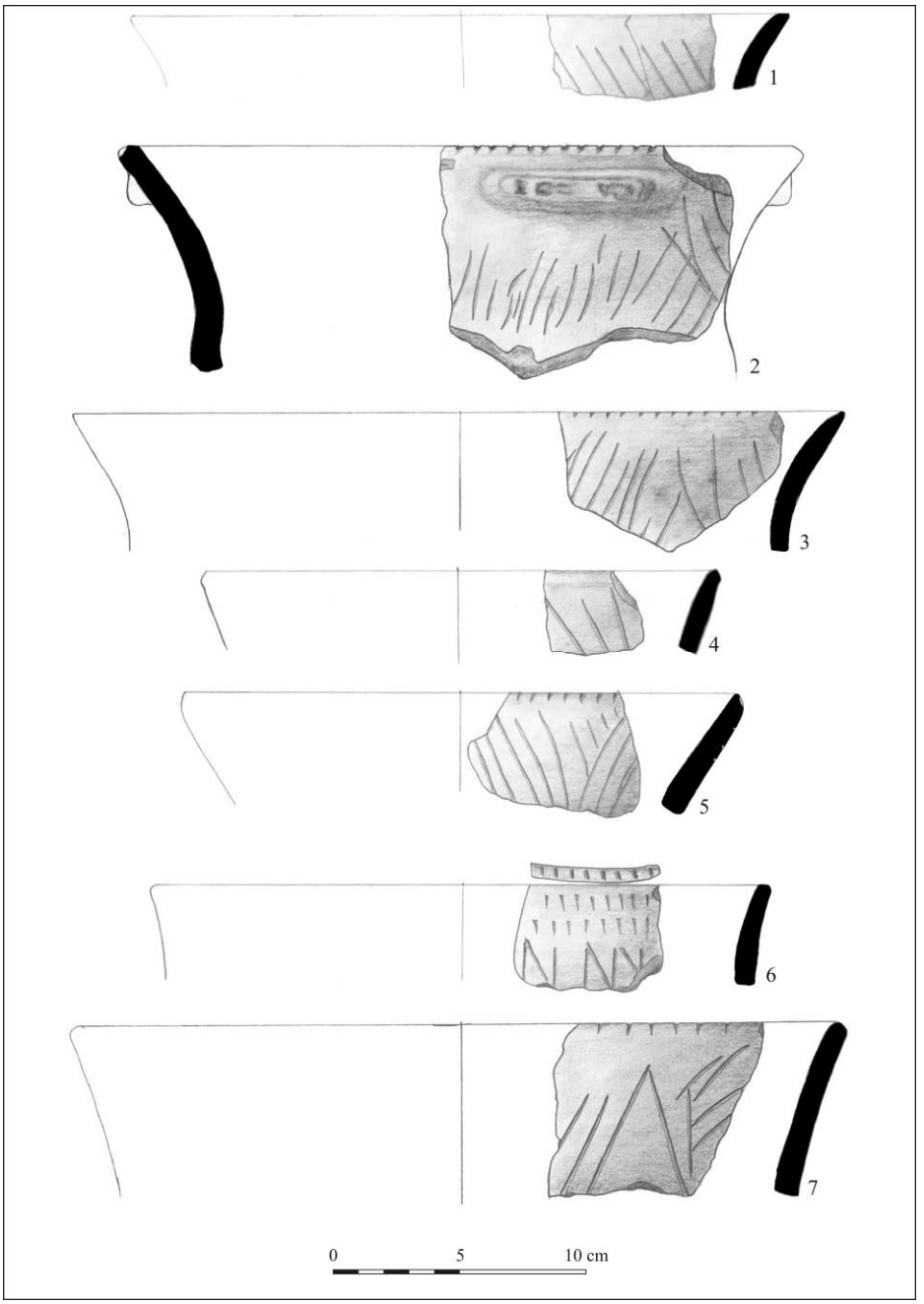

Plate 25. Pottery. Trench S19.

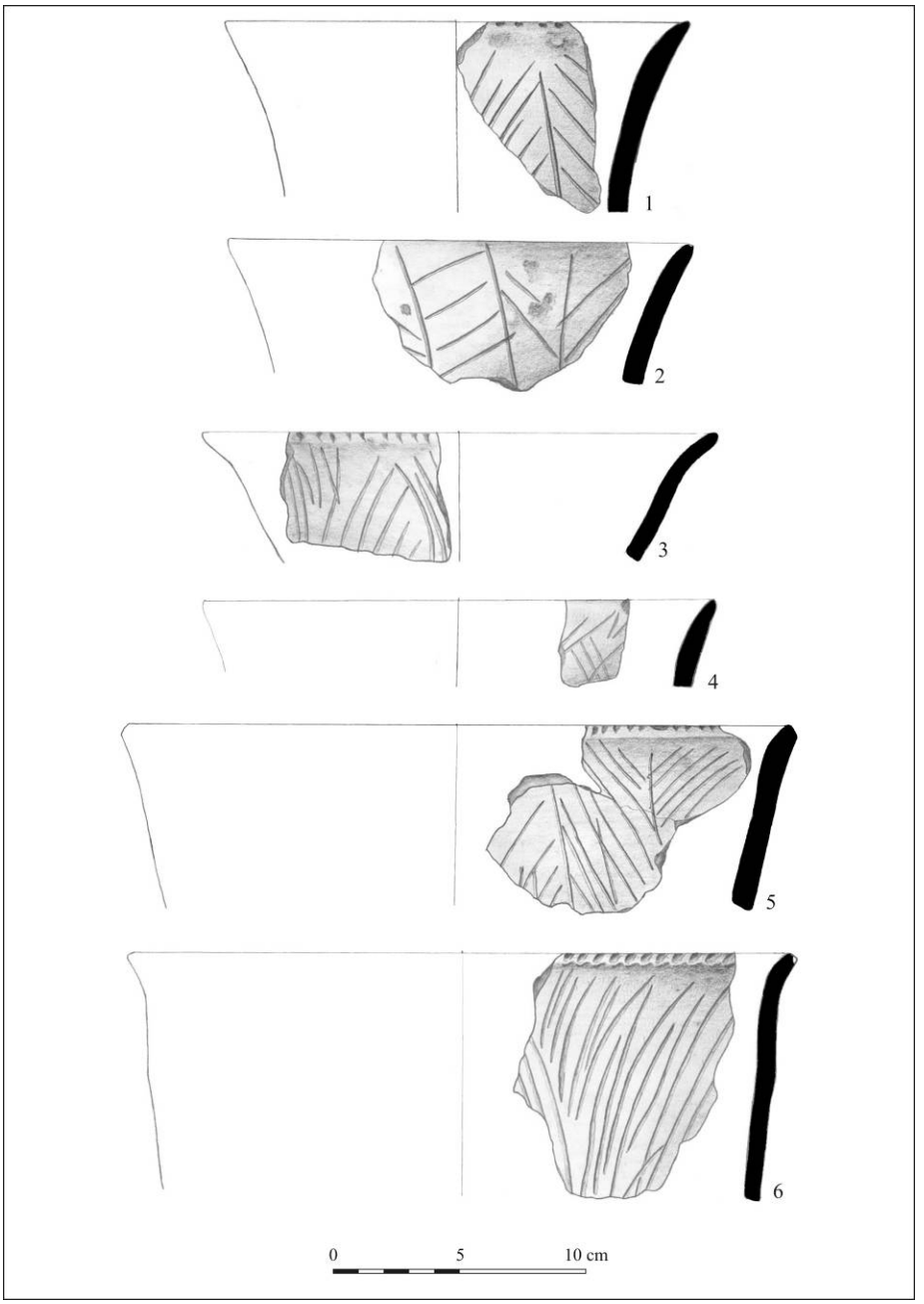

Plate 26. Pottery. Trench S19.

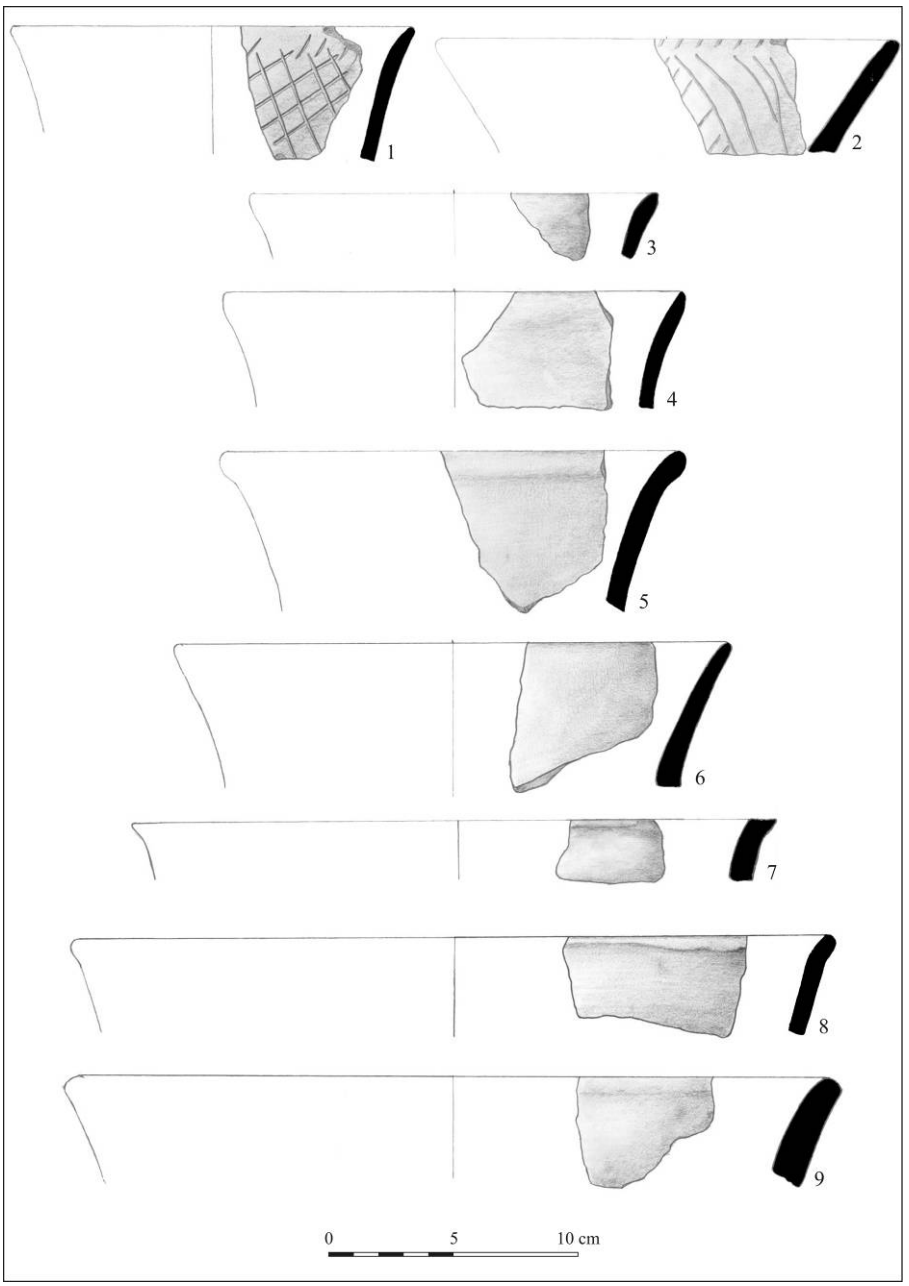

Plate 27. Pottery. Trench S19.

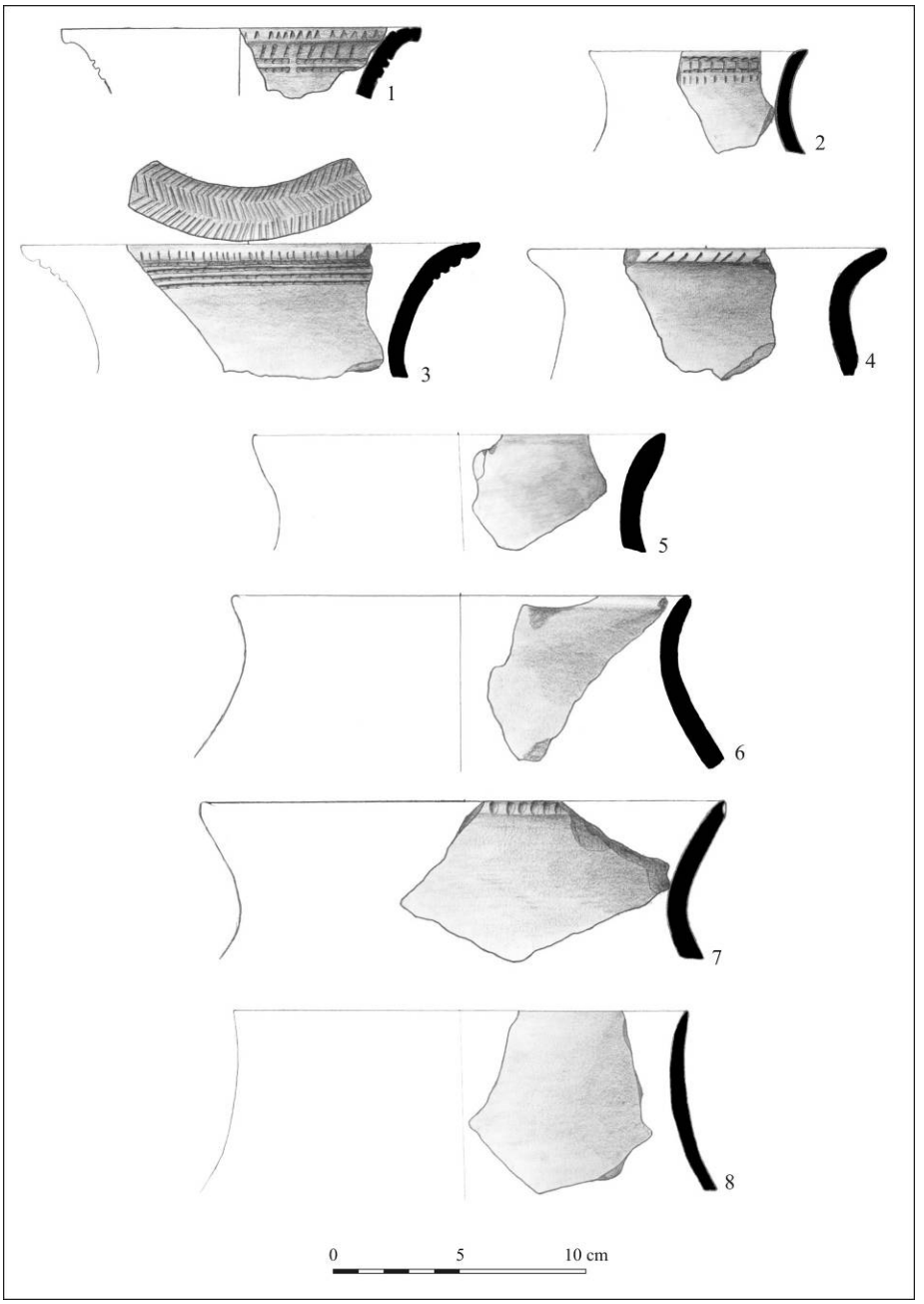

Plate 28. Pottery. Trench S19.

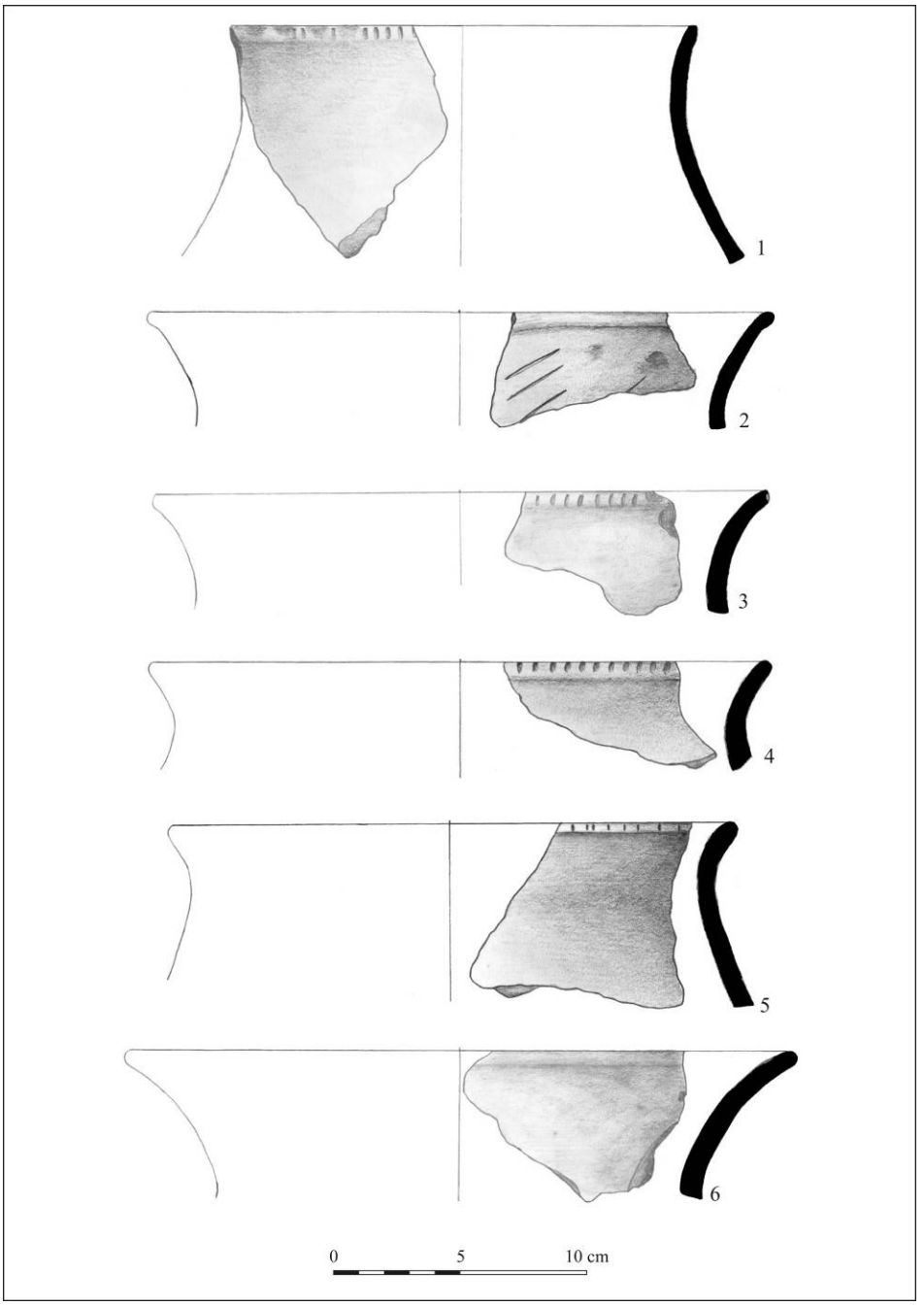

Plate 29. Pottery. Trench S19.

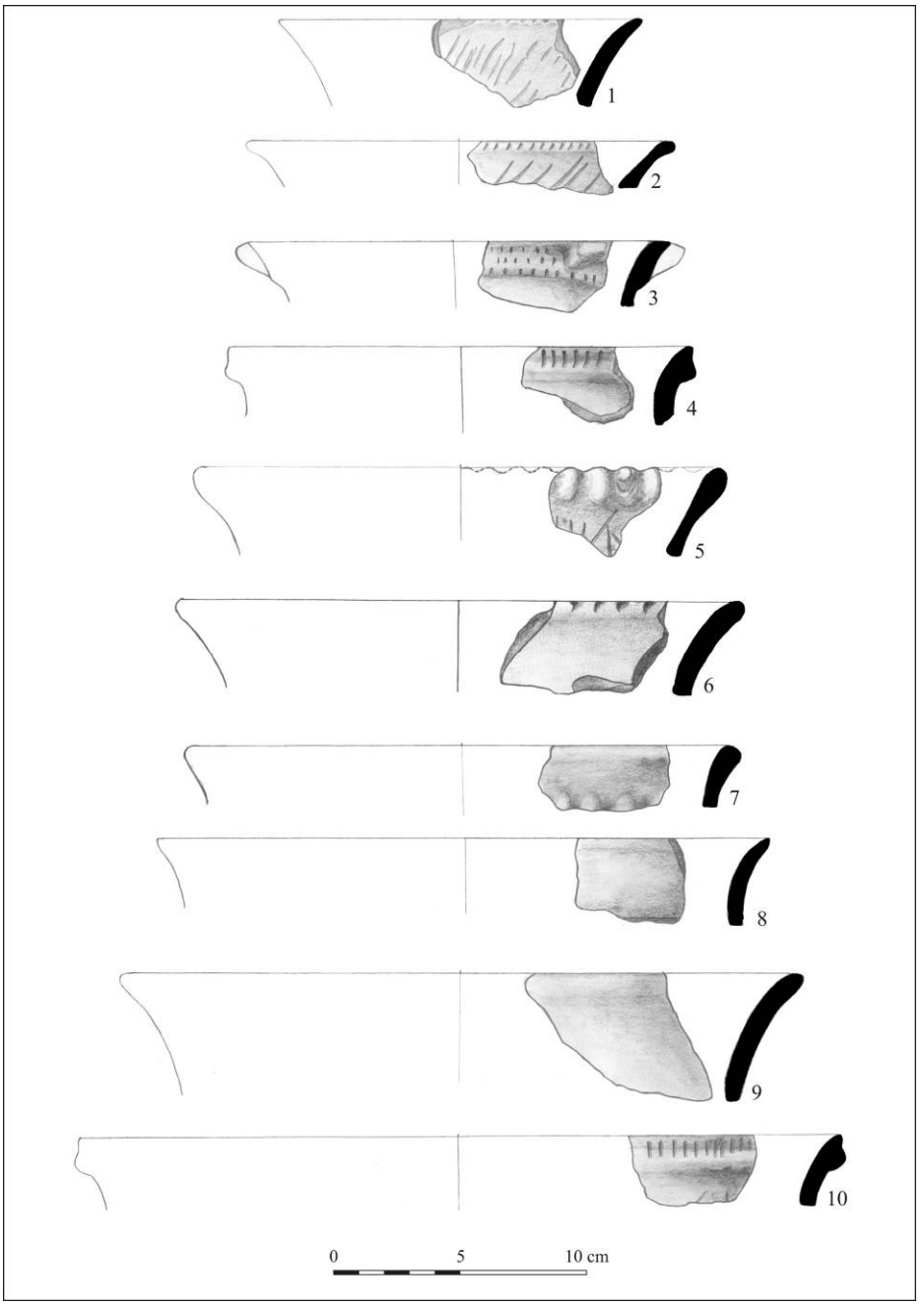

Plate 30. Pottery. Trench S19.

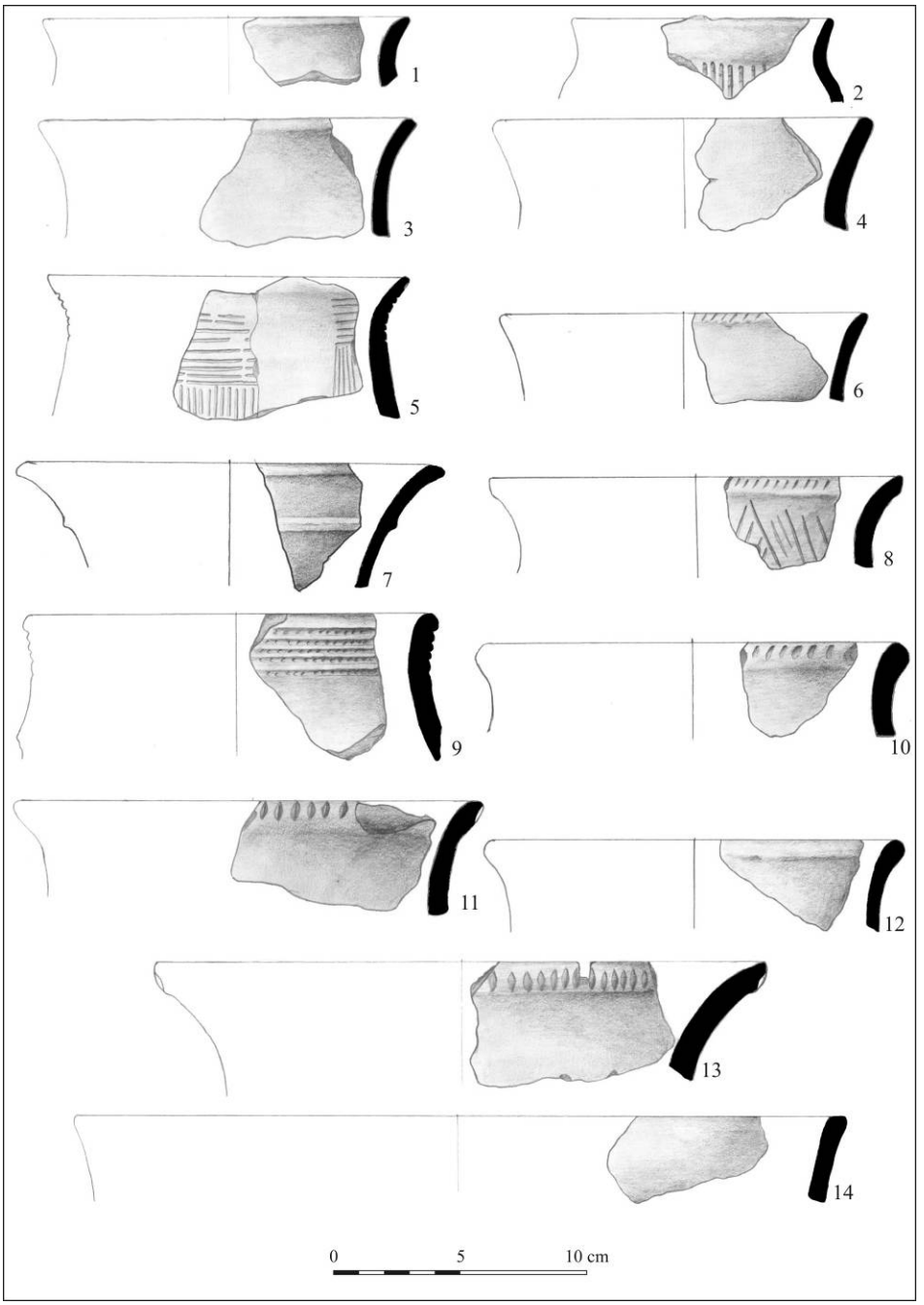

Plate 31. Pottery. Trench S19.

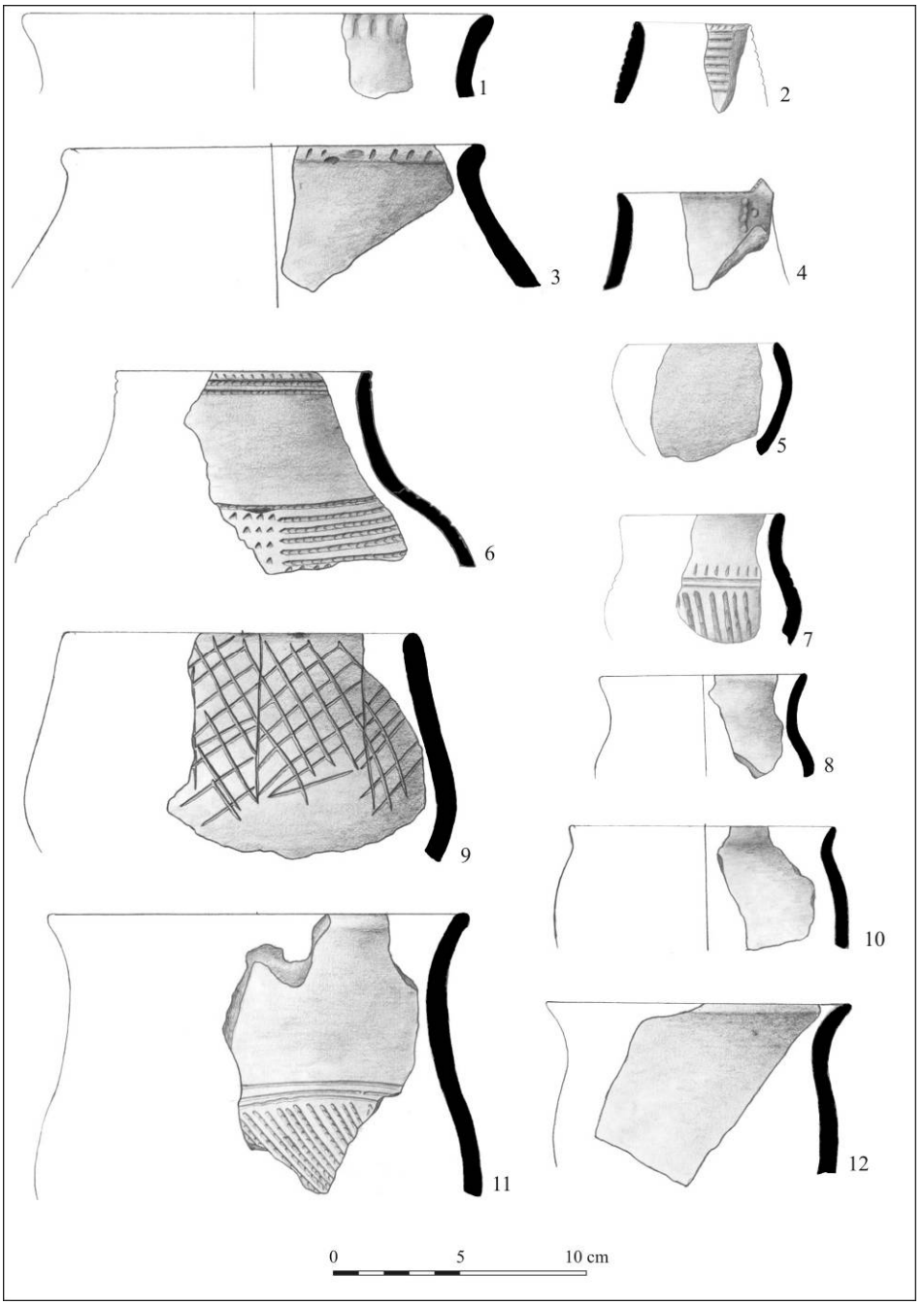

Plate 32. Pottery. Trench S19.

Plate 33. Pottery. Trench S19.

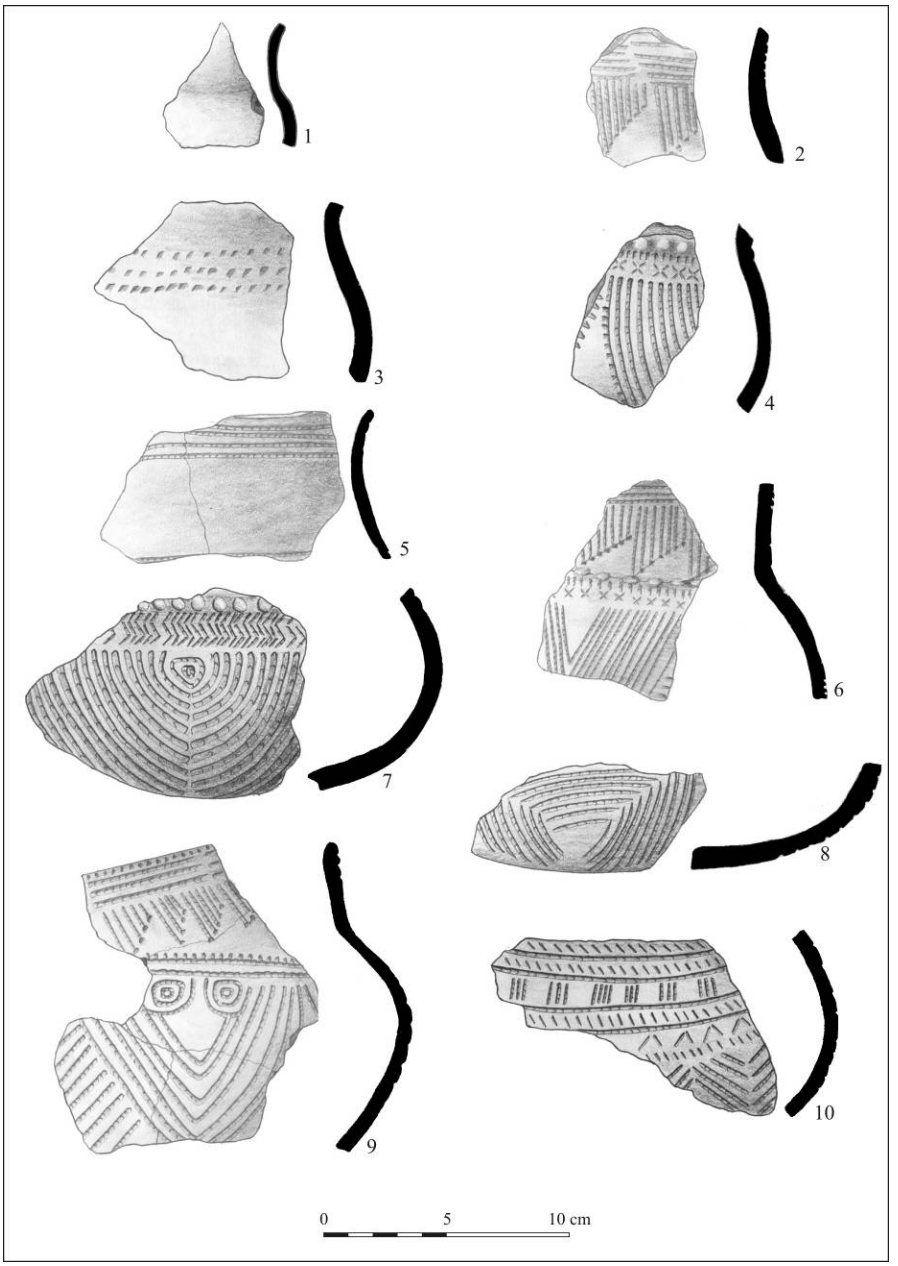

Plate 34. Pottery. Trench S19.

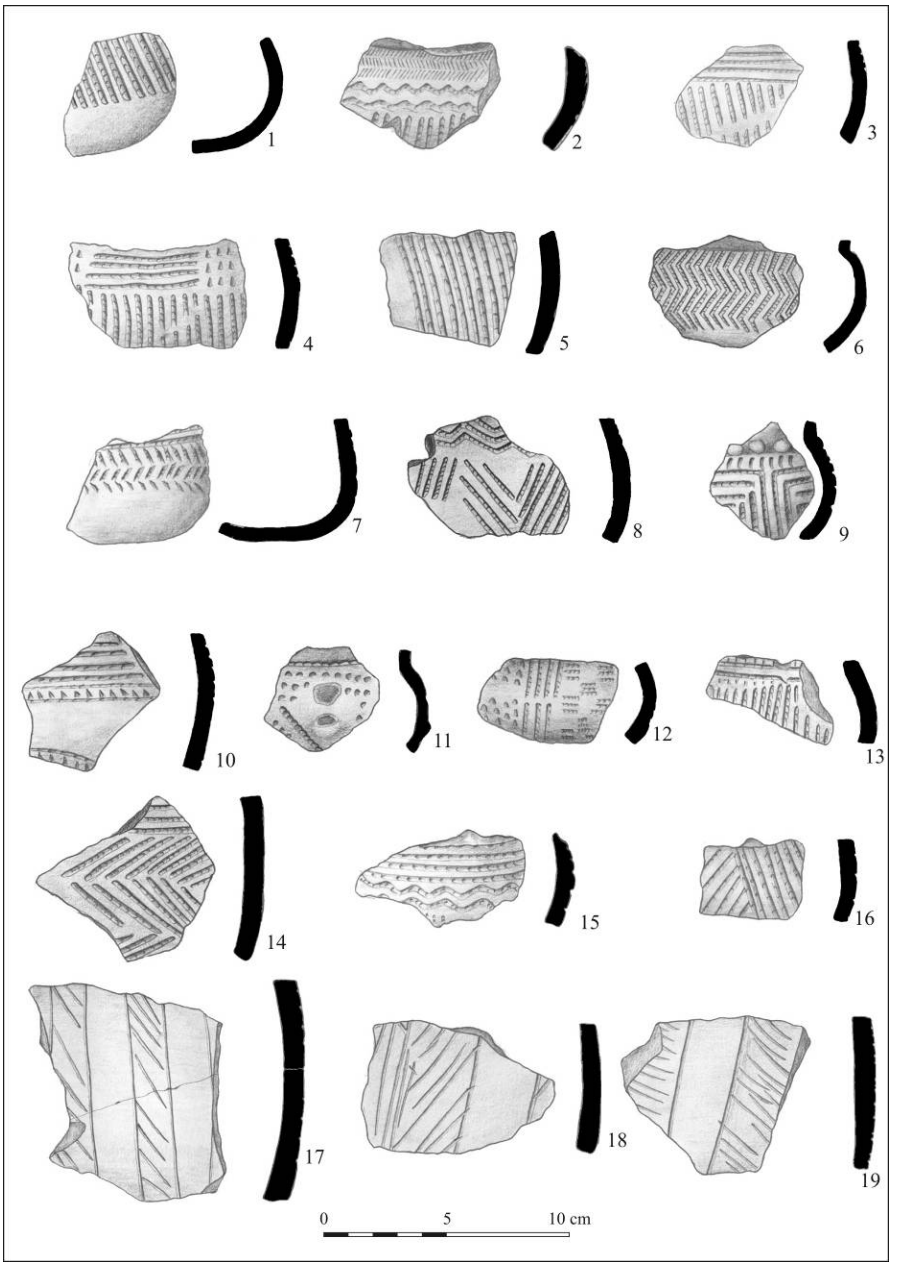

Plate 35. Pottery. Trench S19.

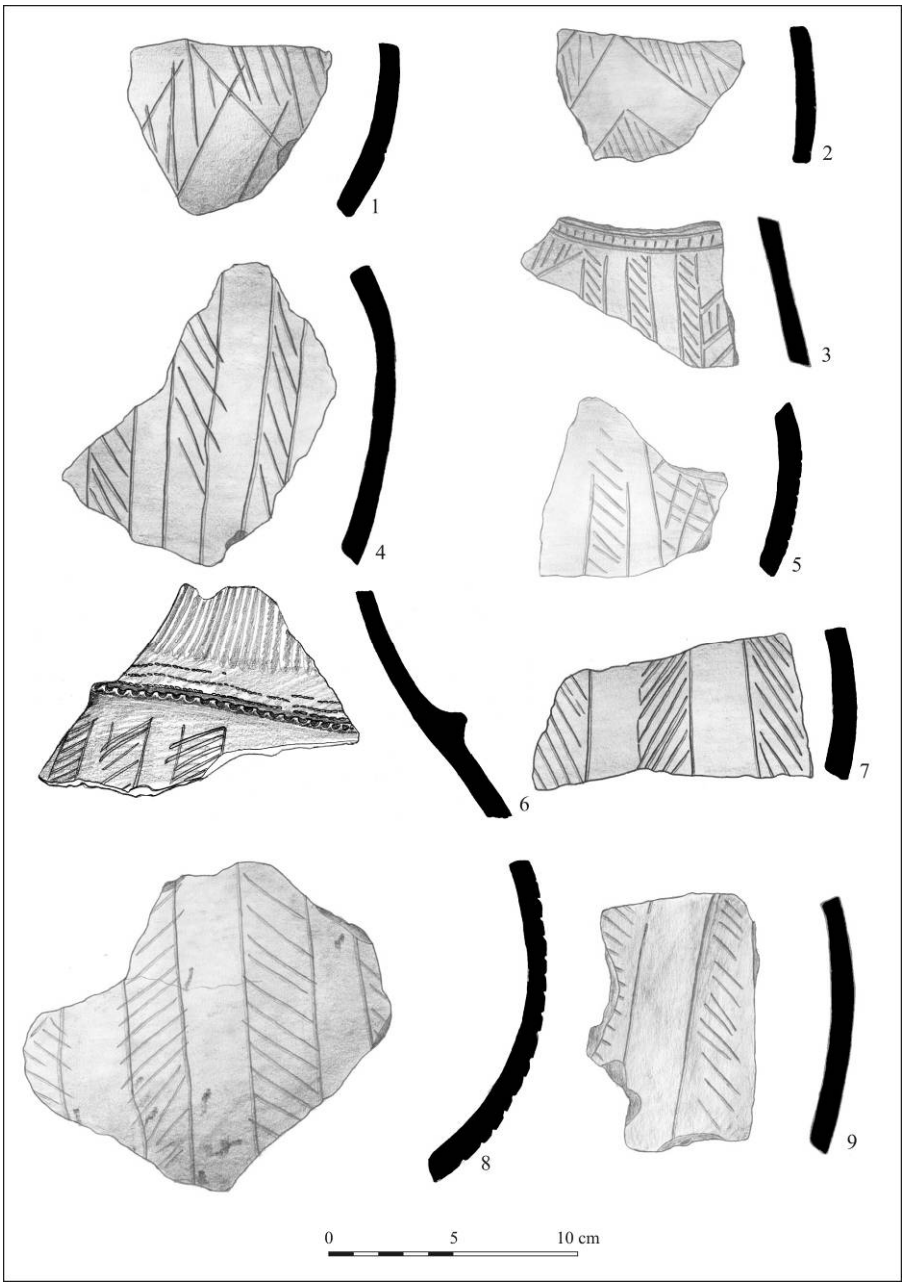

Plate 36. Pottery. Trench S19.

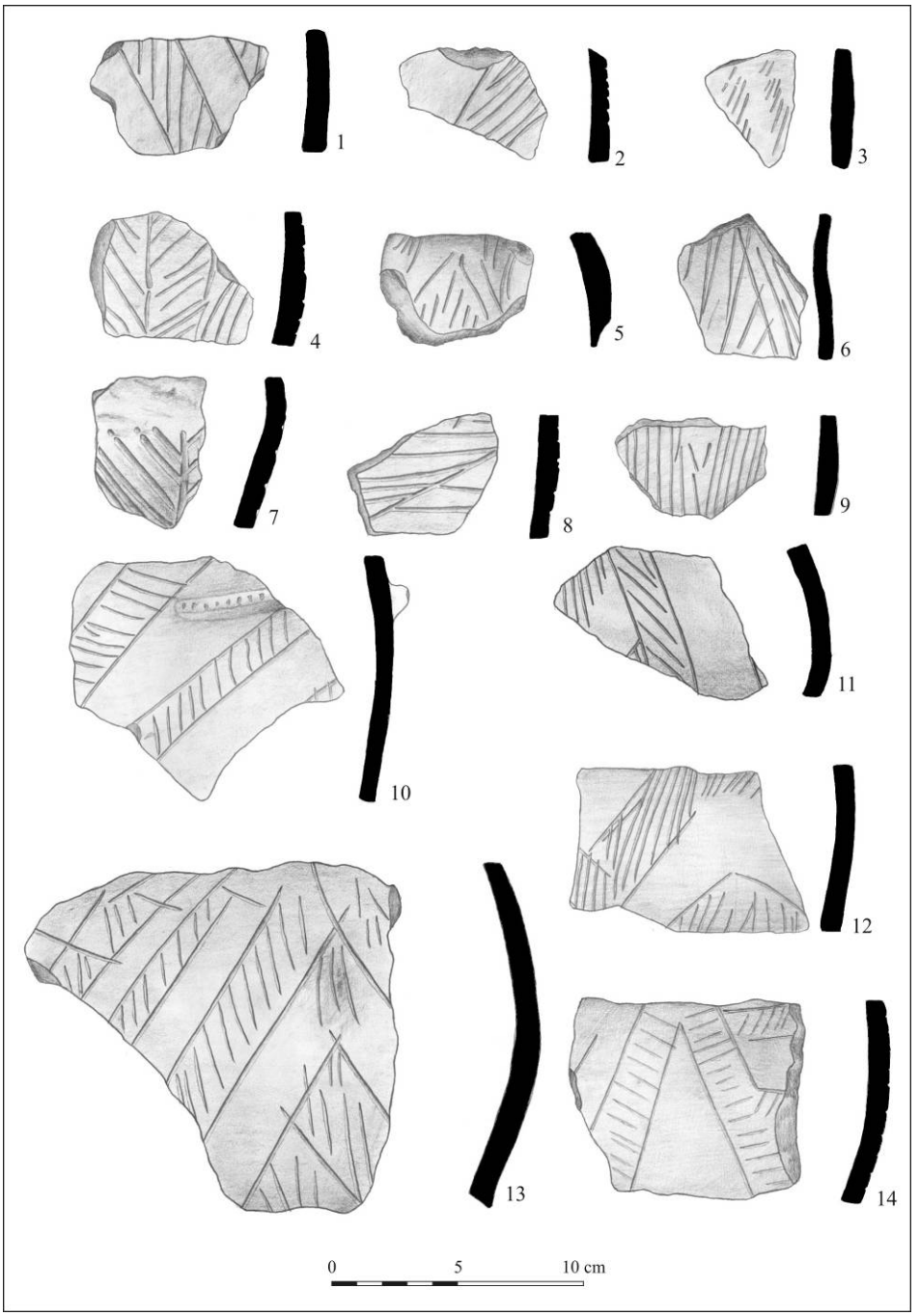

Plate 37. Pottery. Trench S19.

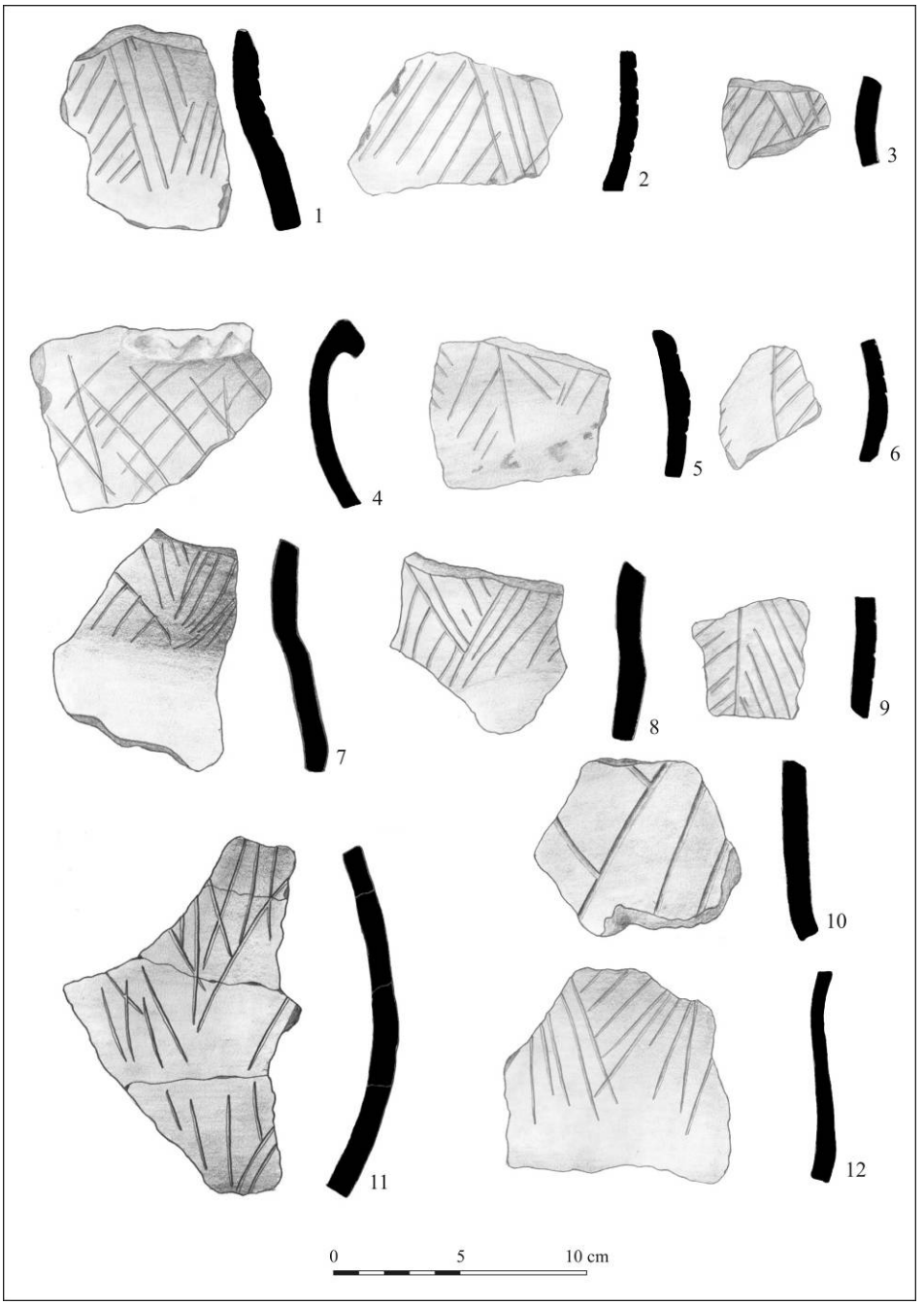

Plate 38. Pottery. Trench S19.

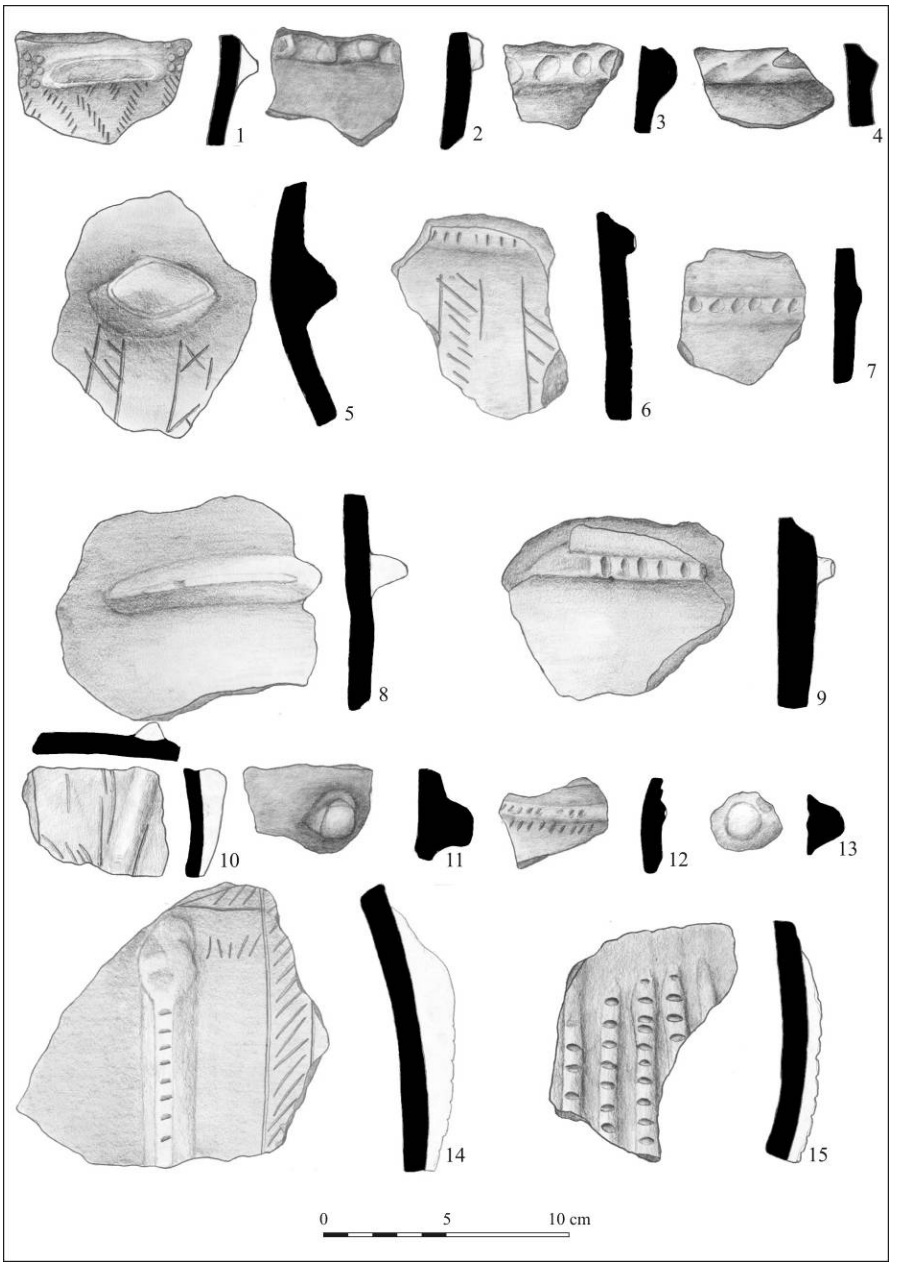

Plate 39. Pottery. Trench S19.

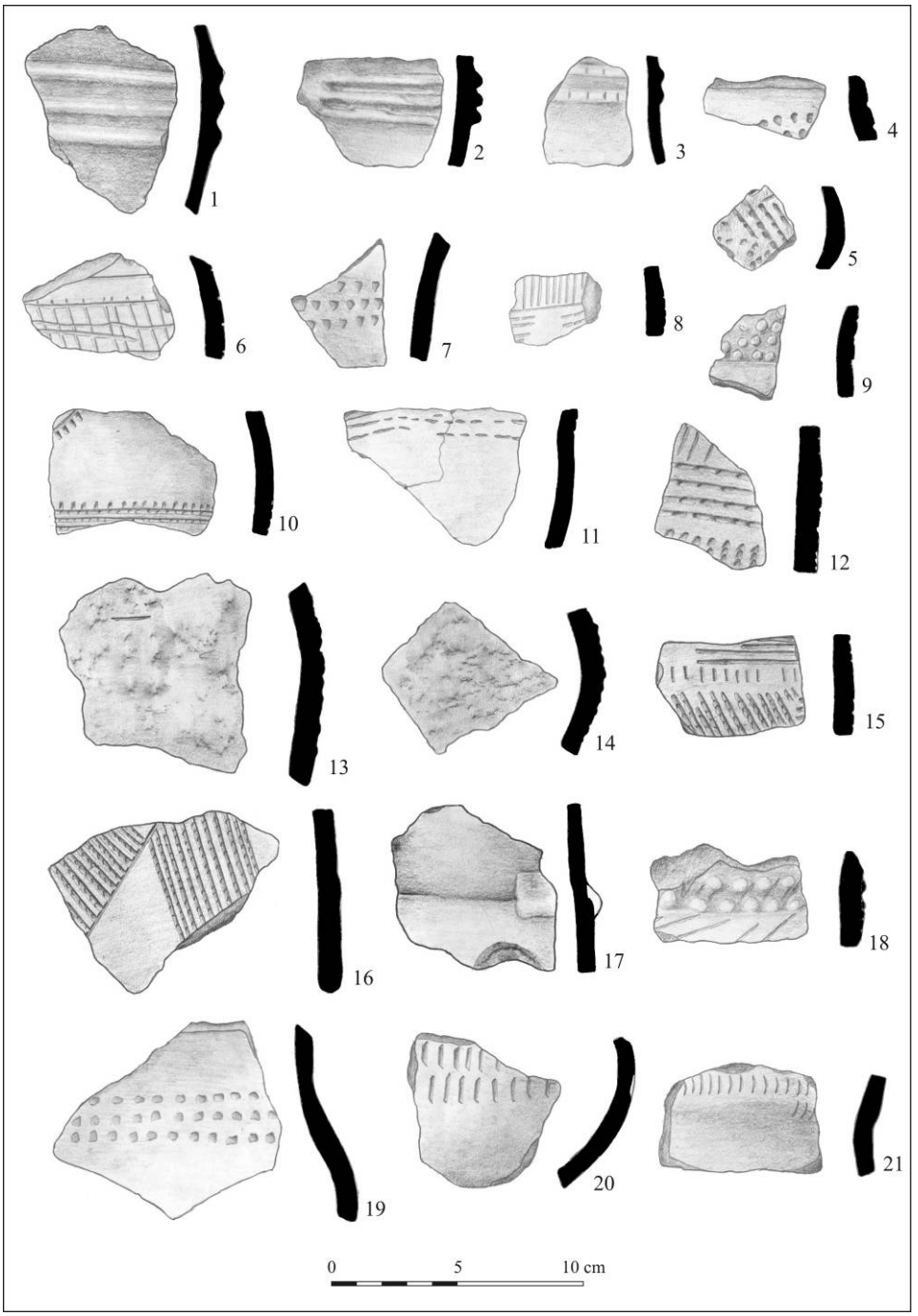

Plate 40. Pottery. Trench S19.

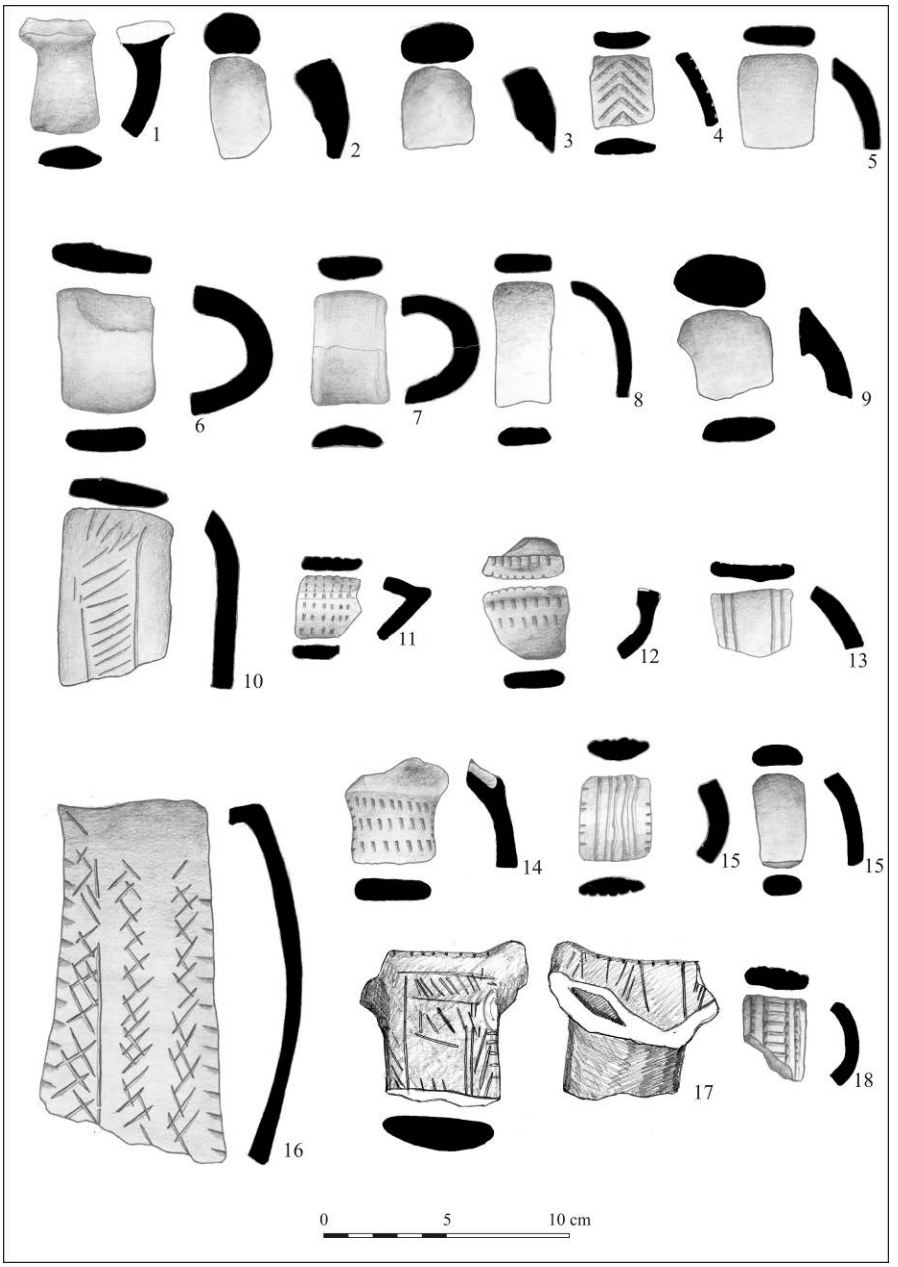

Plate 41. Pottery. Trench S19.

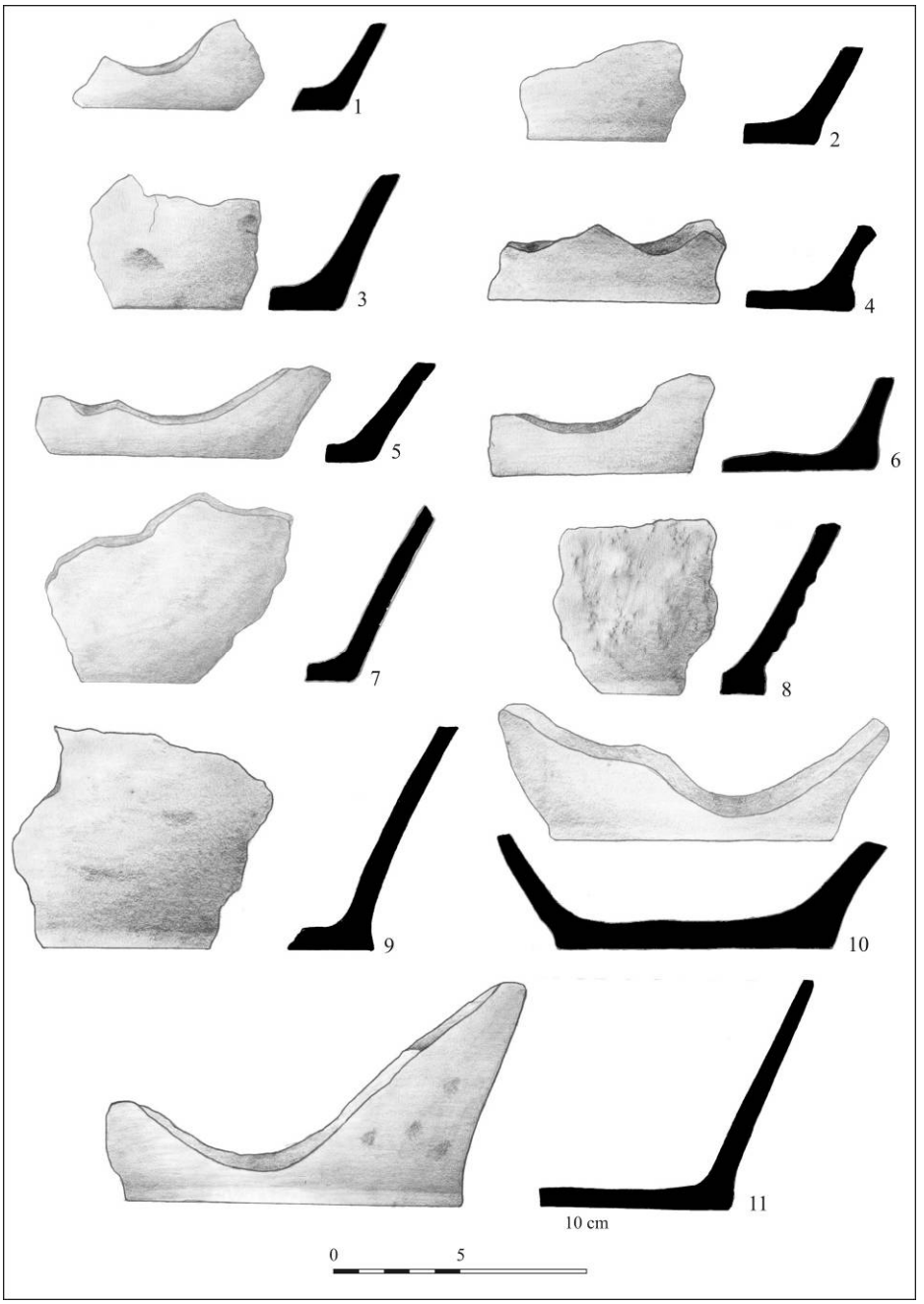

Plate 42. Pottery. Trench S19.

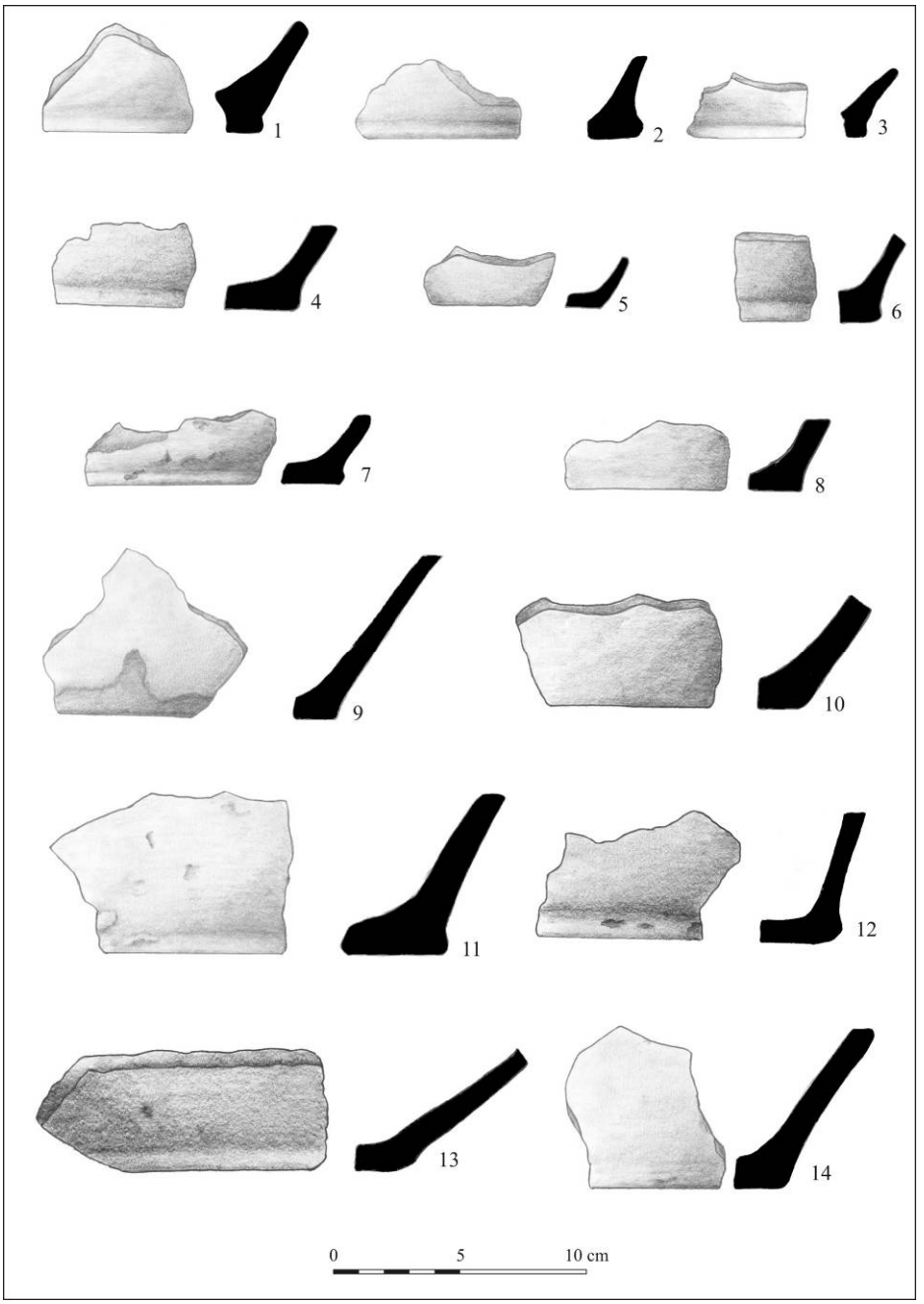

Plate 43. Pottery. Trench S19.