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ACTA TERRAE SEPTEMCASTRENSIS

XV

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NEW DETAILS ABOUT THE SANCTUARY BELONGING TO THE THIRD PHASE OF STARČEVO-CRIȘ CULTURE FROM CRISTIAN III SITE (SIBIU COUNTY)

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Abstract: *In this article is being described the Early Neolithic site from Cristian III (Starčevo-Criș III culture) and it is being defined an early horizon of sanctuaries, which is being developed in at least two phase, where there are statuettes/menhirs made of stone in a Mesolithic technique*

Key words: *Early Neolithic, Starčevo-Criș culture, sanctuary, Cristian III, Transylvania, Romania*

A part of this large archaeological feature, formed of pits 392, 393, 518, 583 (C₃₉₂; C₃₉₃; C₅₁₈; C₅₈₃), following called by us **Sanctuary** – hut-dwelling number 7

(B₇) (photo 1-26; plan 1-3; graphics 1-6; fig. 1-13) discovered at Cristian III, Sibiu County was just published (only C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃) (Luca *et al* 2014; Luca *et al* 2015).

On the E-NE side of plan 1 it can be noticed the presence of a not very large feature for which there is a detailed plan below (plan 1 – in the left part, towards the west side of the two central archaeological features (C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃) there is C₃₉₃ and lower, towards S, C₅₁₈) (Luca *et al* 2012, 141, pl. XIV; 192-196, photo 37-46). As plan 1 shows, there can be inhabited splices also towards S-E (in the exterior of the yellow line which is indicating the limits of the disposition but – without having the disposition – we couldn't continue the research in that area).

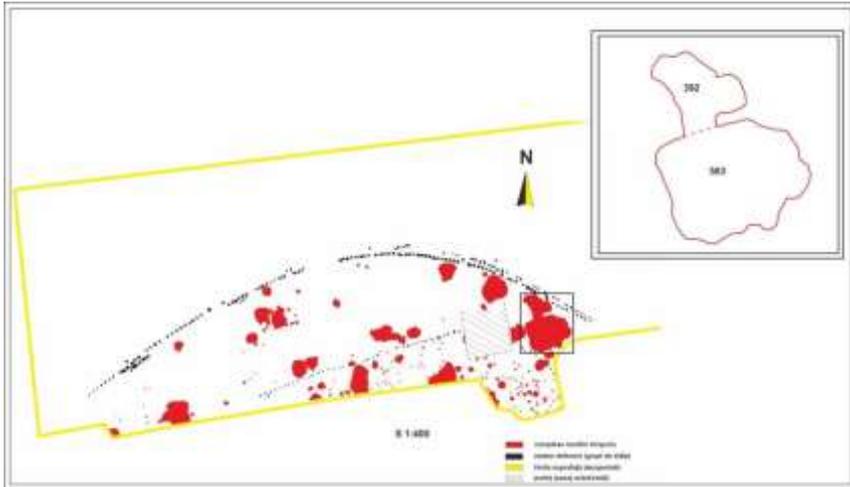
First, we can notice that this archaeological feature of sanctuary type has very large dimensions. The pit contained a large quantity of archaeological commune materials (pottery, tools, bones, horn), but also rare archaeological materials, cultic ones, in our opinion. We are being obliged to re-publish it because the initial excavation published (2011-2012) was extended to a new area in 2013, both the settlement and sanctuary getting another general form. More, the archaeological materials were studied in detail and we have several other opinions from the moment of the first publication.

Its *character*, of the sanctuary, is a special one. This type of architecture (large cultic spaces, formed by the joining of several deepened or semi-deepened improvements appears frequently in the last years researches from Cristian I (Luca *et al* 2014; Luca *et al* 2014a; Luca 2015, 123-195) and Miercurea Sibiului-*Petriș* (Luca *et al* 2007, 7-24; Luca *et al* 2008, 7-46). The construction from Cristian III seems to have been built of four or five connected huts and a veranda that surrounds it. This "dwelling" is – more likely – a construction with special character (sanctuary, shaman house or the house of the military head of the fortification).

The archaeological features discovered in the two excavation campaigns (2011-2013) have a relative rectangular shape, with rounded angles and endwise walls (we can detect at least four habituated pits, from which two of them can be noticed at C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃ – plan 2 and all four C₃₉₂; C₃₉₃; C₅₁₈ and C₅₈₃ at plan 1 – subscribed in a quadrangle). The sanctuary had numerous pits and alveolations on its bottom, which started from the first level of soil removal, respectively from the first 0.10-0.20 m, and it was delineated at -1.60 m (plan 2 – center). It could have been noticed the way of internal organisation of the space. The pits for the piles that sustained the roof, pits for the piles from the walls, parts spared from the roof or from the feature (with a support role for resting or for feeding, hearths (plan 2 – central, for the two huts, parts of the sanctuary C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃).

C₅₈₃, for example, is a deepened dwelling with straight walls, relatively circular (photo 1-2, 6), with numerous pits and alveolations on the bottom (photo 4-6). This is being delineated at the depth of 1.60 m.

This structure is one of the last that is preserving, compactly, remains of the lateral walls debris (photo 3).



Plan 1. Cristian III. With red: Starčevo-Criș III archaeological features; with black: Starčevo-Criș culture palisades. In the right, the feature analysed below (in right, up C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃). On the large plan, in the left side, towards West, a part of Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary, C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃, next there is C₃₉₃ and on the lower side, towards S, C₅₁₈.



Photo 1. Cristian III. Delineation of C₅₈₃. Part of Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.



Photo 2. Cristian III. Delineation of C₅₈₃. Part of Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

The present architecture elements are: pits for poles that are sustaining the roof, clay postaments for resin inside, furnished by clearing some parts of the walls from

the hut, eventually sleeping place or for depositing (plan 1 – right, up, central feature, the large one).

The discovered archaeological material is being illustrated and described at graphics 1-6 and at fig. 2-13.

In the sanctuary were discovered three hearths, **one** situated towards NE, near the center (close to it, at approximately 1 m S-SV was discovered another **menhir-stella** made of stone, having large dimensions, with an irregular shape, easily deepened in the middle on both sides (plan 2 – left; photo 8; C₅₈₃), **another** exactly on the center of northern side, at its limit towards inside (plan 2 – up; photo 9; C₃₉₂) and the **third** being in its western extremity (plan 2 – right; photo 7). The last one was displayed on a double river stone bed (between the two stone rows there was a mixture of ceramic fragments and sandy soil, light greyish-brown and yellowish-brown), relatively circular (with the diameter of 2.90/3.00 m) as a stand



Photo 3. Cristian III. The clearing of the architecture parts (the clearing of the southern side; the debris; C₅₈₃ - Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 4. Cristian III. *Cross section* clearing of the architecture parts (the clearing of the northern side; intermediary level, C₅₈₃ - Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 5. Cristian III. *Cross section* clearing of the architecture parts (clearing of the northern part, final C₅₈₃

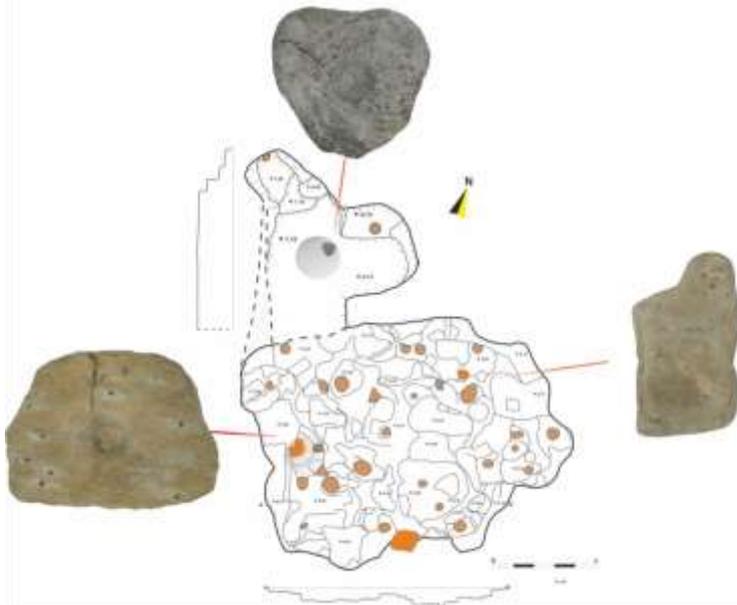


Photo 6. Cristian III integral cleaning of feature (C₅₈₃ - Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).

- Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).

The archaeological feature has the maximal depth of -1.20 m (-2.80 m from the actual surface of the soil) and the dimensions of 15.30/13.40 m.

Directly, as an elongated extension towards the northern side of this feature, it is relating to the archaeological feature noted by us with **C₃₉₂**, discovered during the first campaign of excavations (2011-2012)(Luca *et al* 2012, 192, photo 37-39 – at delineation) and considered initially as a semi-depth dwelling with straight walls, built in steps. This is being delineated at -1.60 meters depth and inside were also surprised, both architecture elements, connected with the organization and improvements but also with elements connected with the shape and construction model (Luca *et al* 2012, 195-196, photo 43-46). The maximal depth of the archaeological feature was -1.10 m (so, -2.70 meters from the actual surface of the soil), and the dimensions of 9/6.80 m (we should mention that even since the report of the excavation presented and then published in 2012 (Luca *et al* 2012, 129-148), we considered that these weren't the real dimensions of the feature because it was continuator under the southern and western profile of the surface opened by us).



Plan 2. Cristian III (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary). With brown: pile poles; with orange: hearths and with black: three statuettes, stone menhir type.

In this context, we notice the **menhir-stella** with an irregular shape (or relatively triangular, both in plan and in section) having large dimensions, displayed almost in

the center of the feature, with the soft part facing up, where are well contoured two hemispherical concavities, face/back (the most well preserved, with the diameter of 10 cm and the depth of 3.25 cm)(Luca *et al* 2012, p. 193-194, photo 40-42).

Towards west is was delineated the feature C₃₉₃ (plan 1 – in the left side of the triangle, cutting it). Its characteristics are being identical with the ones from the other component parts of the sanctuary. It was entirely delineated at -1.60 m depth and it has 1.15 at the bottom, it is being rectangular and it has the dimensions of 4.60/4,25 m.

The research from 2013 confirmed the extension of the sanctuary though another feature, C₅₁₈, this one being, practically, an elongation of the cultic monument. It was delineated at 1.55 m depth and it had 2.75 m at the end. The dimensions of the feature are: 3.95/2.10 m. important is to emphasise the fact that we have surprised very strong marks of firing/charcoal in the central part of the feature, where we have also noticed a great agglomeration of archaeological materials, mainly ceramic fragments, many of them having signs of secondary firing, river stones, ceramic fragments and remains of animal bones.



Photo 7.1. Cristian III. The statuette/menhir no. 1 (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 7.2. Cristian III. The statuette/menhir no. 1. Back. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.



Photo 8.1. Cristian III. Statuette/menhir no. 2. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary (Luca *et al* 2012, 193-194, photo 40-42 – *in situ*.)



Photo 8.2. Cristian III. Statuette/menhir no. 2. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

Table 1. Sanctuary, synthetic data

No. crt.	Feature number	The depth at delineation/final depth	Dimensions	Conclusions
1.	392	1,60/2,70 m	9/6,80 m	Heath, menhir-statuette
2.	393	1,60/2,75 m	4,60/4,25 m	
3.	518	1,55/2,75 m	3,95/2,10 m	
4.	583	1,60/2,80 m	15,30/13,40 m	Hearths, two menhir-stattuetes



Photo 9.1. Cristian III. Statuette/menhir no. 3. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.



Photo 9.2. Cristian III. Statuette/menhir no. 3. Back. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

We notice here the presence of the zoomorphic plastic art in the sanctuary (photo 10-13, 20, 22).

A zoomorphic statuette in this archaeological feature can be a dog. The preservation state of the piece doesn't allow us to make many observations on this topic. It has missing the inferior part of the left foot (photo 10-11).



Photo 10. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃.



Photo 11. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃.

A second zoomorphic statuette (bovines?) is being fragmented. Its decor is being composed of short incisions, on the back and lateral sides of the animal. Dimensions: G=32 mm; L=33 mm; LA=23 mm (photo 12-13).

Analogies for this piece – for the ornament made with nail – we have one close by at Cristian I (Luca 2015, 146, fig. 115/1). We also notice the fact that the statuette from Cristian I is from an old level of Starčevo-Criș culture – I (Luca 2015, 219-224).



Photo 12. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette, bovine. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃.



Photo 13. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette, bovine. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃.

C₅₁₈ is a part of the sanctuary with straight walls (photo 15-17), round (photo 14), built in steps (photo 15-17) and delineated at the depth of -1.60 m. Inside were discovered holes for the piles (photo 15-17; plan 3) for sustaining the roof made of "shelves" or "benches" made of clay, built through cleaning some parts form the walls or from the pit during its improvement (plan 3).



Photo 14. Cristian III. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Delineation.



Photo 15. Cristian III Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Clearing through *cross section* some parts of architecture (cleaning the northern part).



Photo 16. Cristian III Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Clearing through *cross section* some parts of architecture (cleaning the northern side).



Photo 17. Cristian III Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Cleaning entirely the feature. Detail.



Photo 18. Cristian III. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Fragments from the wooden pot.

The archaeological inventory discovered is being composed of entire, miniature vessels or vessels having small dimensions, fragments of pottery made by hand, both with decoration or without. The colour, the ornamentation and typology are being specific for this phase of Starčevo-Criș culture evolution.

Fragments of adobe, river stones, clay weights and animal bone remains (in very small quantities) complete the archaeological materials discovered in this feature.

The maximal depth is of -1.10 m and it has the following dimensions: 3.48/2.3 m. the filling is being composed of a yellowish-brown soil, mixt with a black-light coffee-like, clayish, with gravel, pigments, river stones, ceramic fragments and remains of animal bones in the composition.

The wooden pot had – as it is being shown in the reconstruction of its shape (fig.1; photo 18) – the belly very profiled, as it has the pot discovered at Grădinile (Nica 1981).

In the case of the feature analysed from Cristian III it was also discovered two fragments made of fossil wood – in our opinion. They represent the inferior part of a pot that is very similar with the one discovered at Grădinile by Marin Nica Nica 1981, 5-12). Its dating – 36.700±800 BP (Poz-25.226) (Luca *et al* 2011, 11, fig. 7) – make us thing in what concerns the raw materials used and its source.

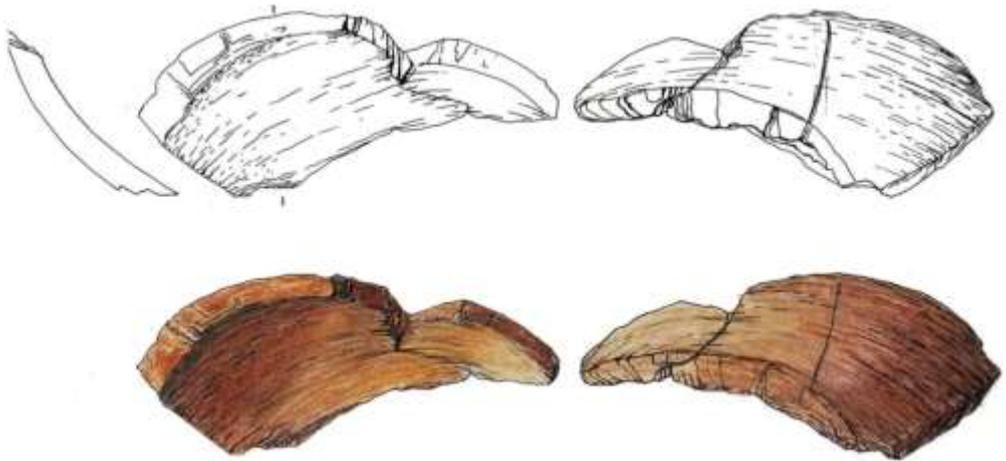


Fig. 1. Cristian III. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Wooden pot.



Photo 19. Cristian III. Miniature pot stand (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 20. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette, bovine (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).

A zoomorphic statuette (photo 20), along with another (photo 22)(fragmented, bovines) were discovered in Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

In the sacred feature was also discovered an amulet (photo 21) made from a pots wall (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 17/4, 7; 45/1; Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 23/13).

The chisel-axes, trapeze, made of stone, fine polished, with streight cuts and well sharpened (photo 25-26 – left and center)(Sava *et al* 2015, fig. 84/1; pl. 9/4).

Concave fragment of an obsidian blade (fig. 25-26 – right).

An unfinished scraper, made of a stone nucleus and it is being illustrated above (photo 24).



Photo 21. Cristian III. Ceramic amulet (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 22. Cristian III. Zoomorphic statuette, bovines (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 23. Cristian III. Axe/sceptre made of stone (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 24. Cristian III. Unfinished scraper (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).

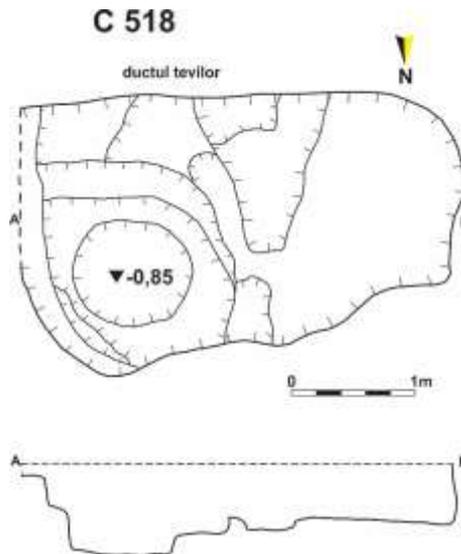
Axe/sceptre. Fragment of axe-hammer made of polished stone, transversal perforated; nape, conic, rounded by polishing. The piece (part of the inventory of one of the three kilns discovered in this feature, respectively of the one placed in the western extreme side) was probably broken by intention in half, on the line of the maximal diameter of the fixing hole, after it was thrown in the kiln – possible remains from a ritual (C₅₈₃, photo 23).



Photo 25. Cristian III. Axes made of polished stone (2) and obsidian blade (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Photo 26. Cristian III. Axes made of polished stone (2) and obsidian blade (Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary).



Plan 3. Cristian III. C₅₁₈. Part of Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. Plan.

The pottery

The statistical analysis of the pottery from the sanctuary.

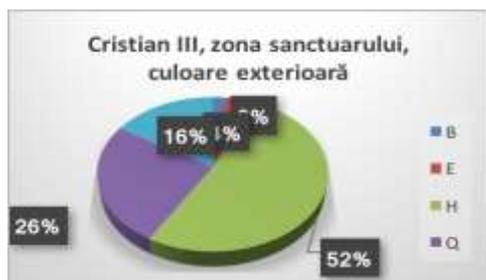
From a quantitative point of view, the number of ceramic fragments present in the sanctuary area of Cristian III site is a significant one: 3496 fragments.

From a qualitative point of view the semi fine category is being dominant, cu 79%, followed by the coarse one 20%. Only 1% it represents the fine category.

All in one, the features that we have analysed from Cristian III site it is being characterized by a predominance of the semi fine pottery domination, most of the time with percentages that are over three quarters of the total amount, followed by the coarse one, fine species being under-represented.



Graphic 1: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, category of the pottery.



Graphic 2: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, exterior colour of the pottery.

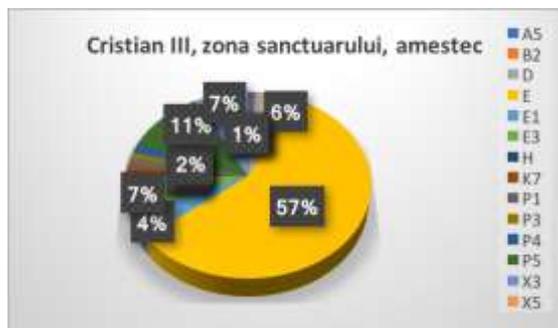


Graphic 3: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, interior colour of the pottery.

The exterior colour it is evidently being characterized by the light shades: light brown (code H) in proportion of 52%, brown with burning spots (code Q) 26%, brown (code U) 16%, dark brown (code E) 4% and brick-like (code B) 2%.

The inner colour of the pottery is light brown (code H) in proportion of 36%, brown with burning spots (code Q) 23%, brown (code U) 14%, greyish-black (code G)

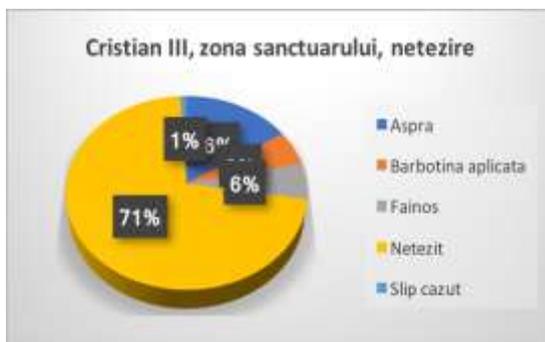
17%, dark-brown (code E) 7% and brick-like (code B), whitish coffee-like (code O). Along, for 1% of the material it could not have been established the inner colour, the surface being exfoliated. As our oldest analysis indicated in the case of the inner colour we have the same colours as for the exterior ones, but we can notice a percentual increase of the light colours.



Graphic 4: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, the temper used for producing the pottery. shards (code P2), large grain sand, chaff and sherds (code P3), chaff and large size sand (code P4).

Over half of the ceramic material, respectively 57%, was tempered with chaff (code E). The difference of 43% is being divided like this: large grain sand and chaff (code P5) 11%, sand, chaff an ochre (code E3) 7%, 2% silt, chaff, mica, shards (code X7), 2% sand, silt, chaff and ochre (code A5) and one percentage: large grain sand (code K7), chaff and silt (code H), sand, chaff and

So, besides the most known combination: sand and chaff, in the paste used form making the pottery from the three features were frequently used shards, silt (the pottery has most of the times a floury aspect) large grain sand, gravel and mica. Usually, this last element, mica, wasn't mentioned by us in the macroscopic analysis made on the ceramic fragments but, in the case of the features from Cristian III its presence in a very large quantity, different from what we have analysed until that moment, determine dus to include it in the description.



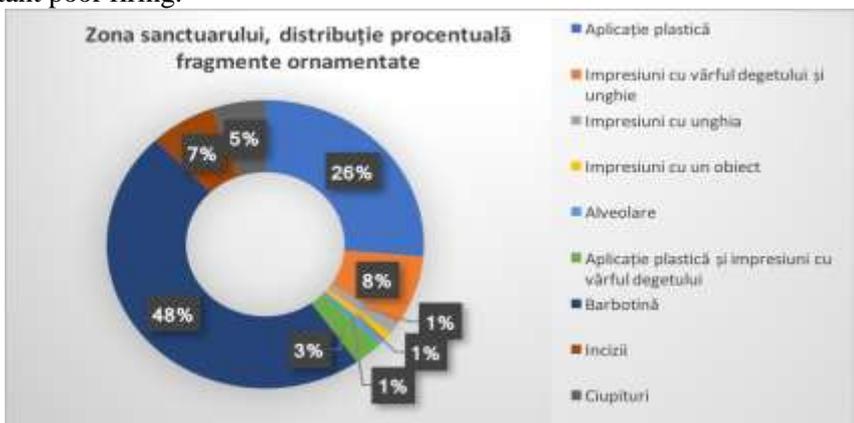
Graphic 5: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, treatment of the surface of the pottery.

The great majority of the pottery is flattened – 71%, 16% has a coarse surface, 6% a floury aspect, 6% barbotine, and 1% peeled off slip.

In what concerns the firing, 47% of the material it is being oxidant fired, 45% good firing, 7% poor oxidant and 1% oxidant, as it is being indicated in the above presented graphic. But, because of the large number of fragments from the sanctuary zone, the programme used eliminated some situations that we shall mention separately: 2 fragments present black-topped firing, 12 fragments with secondary firing, 20 fragments with reductant good firing and 12 fragments with reductant poor firing.



Graphic 6: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, firing of the pottery.



Graphic 7: Cristian III, the sanctuary area, percentual distribution of the ornamented fragments.

From the entire lot of pottery that was collected from the sanctuary area, 243 fragments presented an ornament. The largest part is being represented by **barbotine**, with almost half of the total amount – 48%. For the fragments that was possible to establish also the typology, most of them corresponded for code JM (19 pieces) and JN (19 pieces) (Maxim 1999, Fig. 33) – which is barbotine organised in vertical layers. **The plastic applications** were identified in 26% of the cases, the most frequent type being MC (Tudorie 2013, 85), in 13 cases, 8% represents **impressions made with finger-tip and nail**, 7% **incisions** (only for 4 cases was possible to establish also the type: DJ, FC (Maxim 1999, Fig. 33) and two new types:

UC, FT (they are to be published into another study), 5% **pinches** (in 4 cases the type was established: BC, BE – one case, BI – 2 cases, BK – 3 cases), 3% **plastic application** and **impressions made with finger-tip** and one percent **impressions made with nail**, **impressions made with an object**, **alveolations** (on/under the rim).

Besides the statistical data regarding ornamentation, we also should mention two quantitative data: 1 fragment that has **imprints on its bottom**, 1 ceramic fragment with barely visible marks of black colour paint which was displayed in horizontal stripes.

In what concerns the morphological analysis of the pottery, there were useful all the 297 fragments of rims and 345 fragments of bottoms. From all this, for the rims, in 145 cases the type could have been established, and for the bottoms in 171 cases.

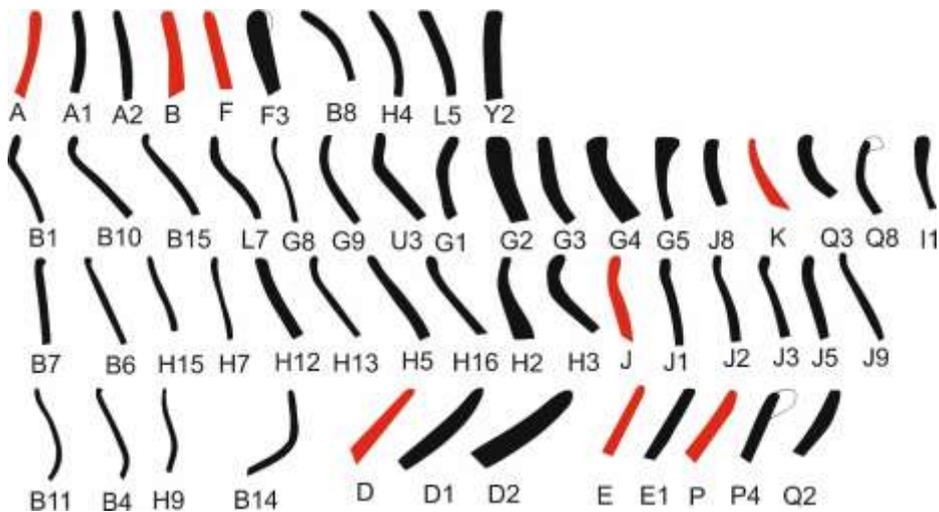


Fig 2. Typologies of rims identified in the sanctuary area of Cristian III.

A miniature pot, a cup with a stand, fragmentary, having the base of the stand slightly convex, was discovered inside the sanctuary (photo 19).

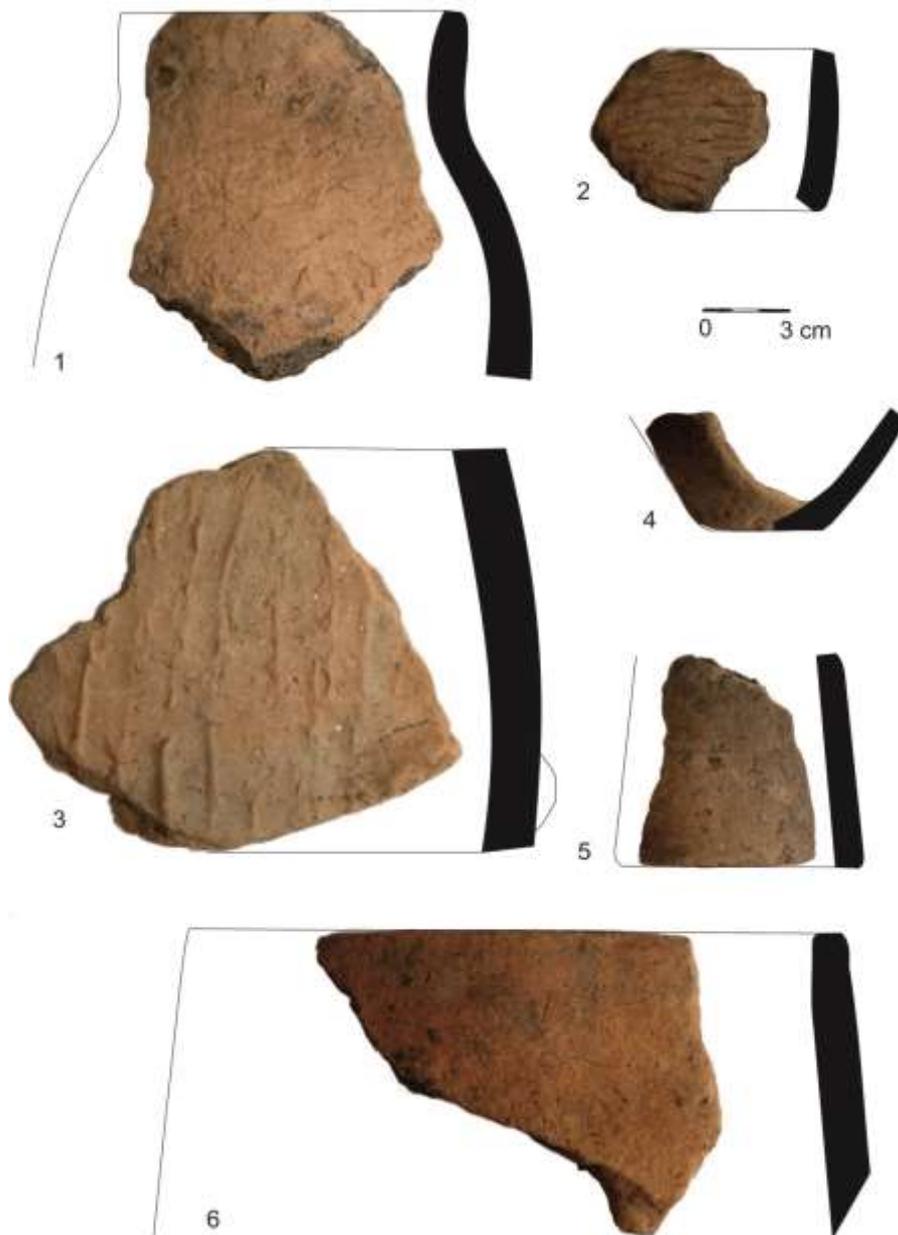


Fig. 3. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

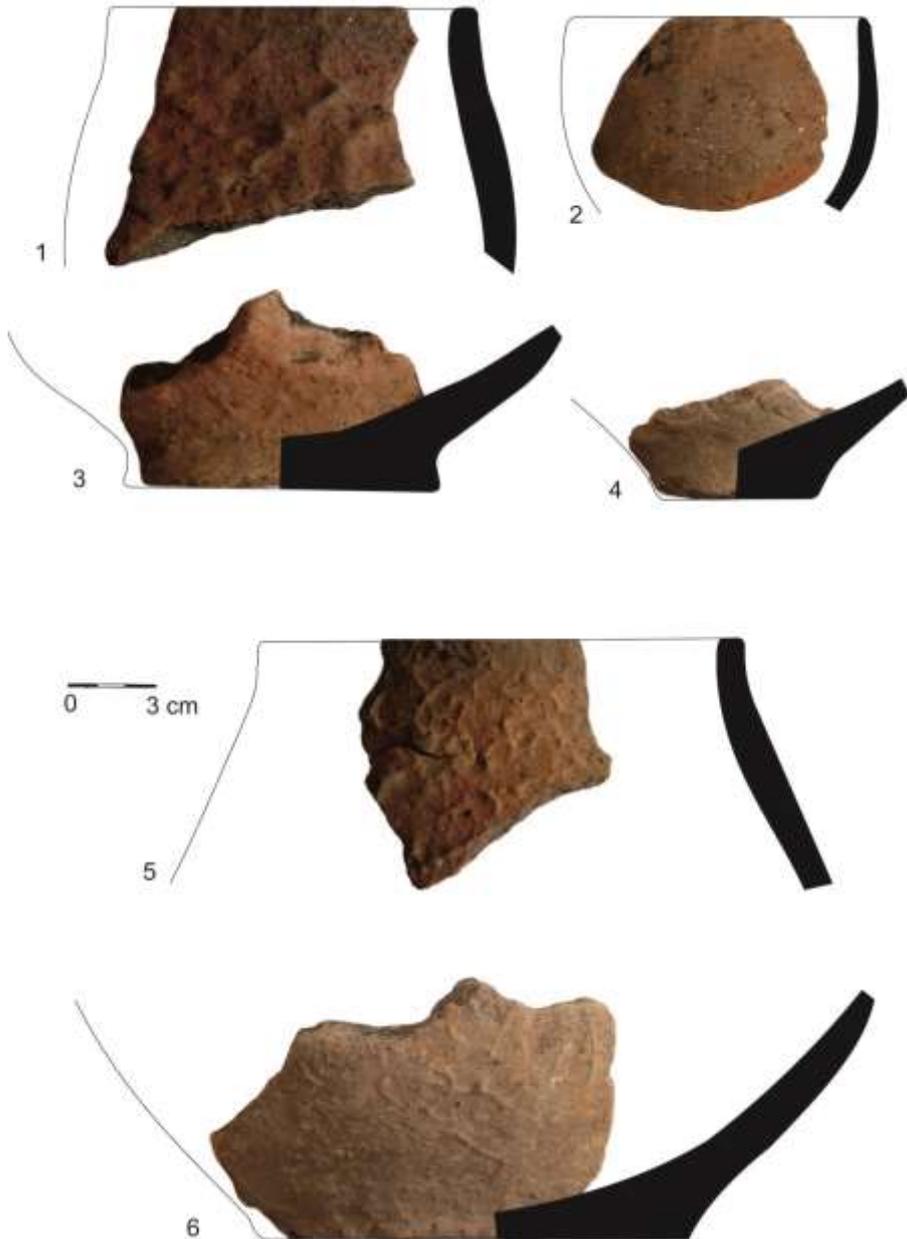


Fig. 4. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

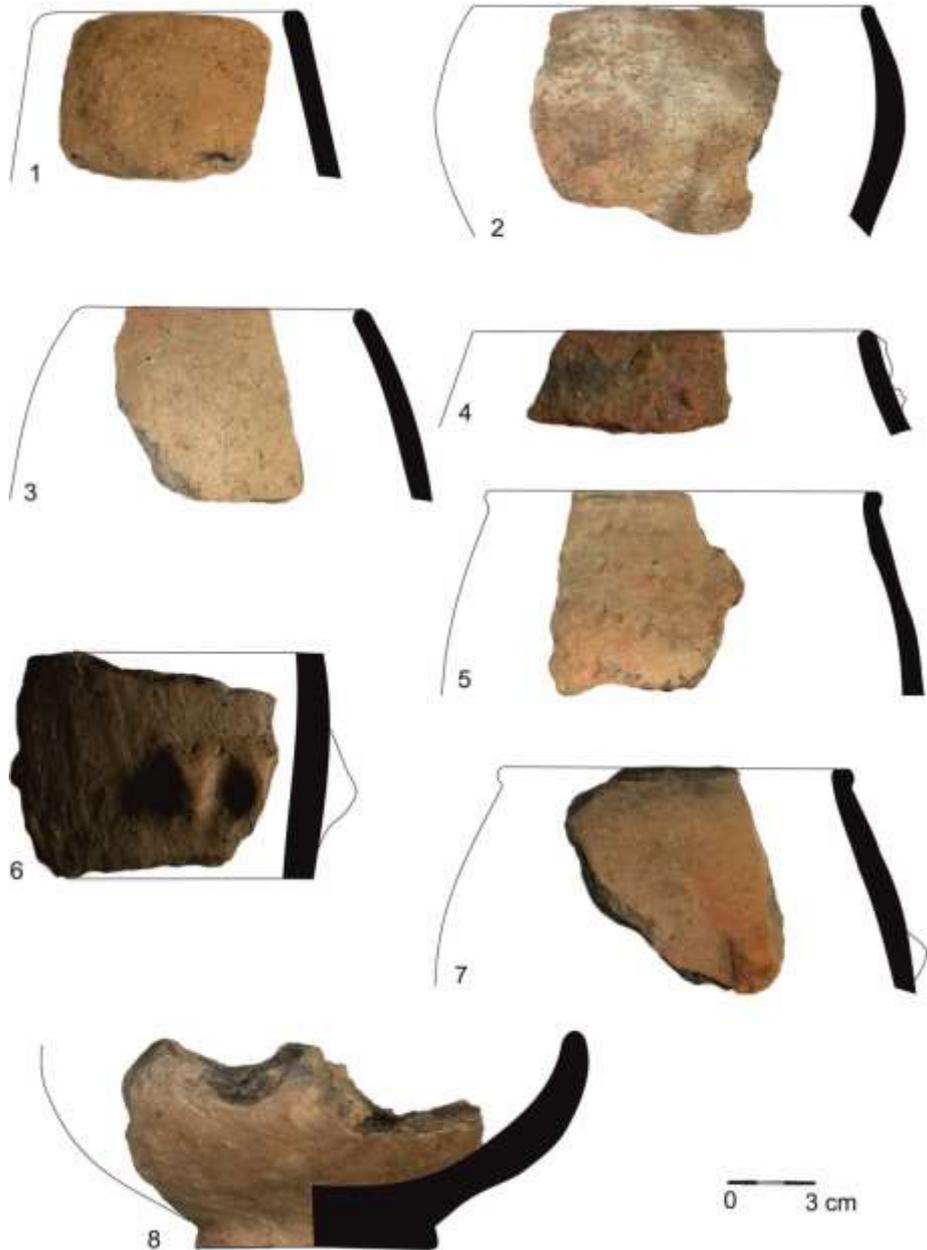


Fig. 5. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

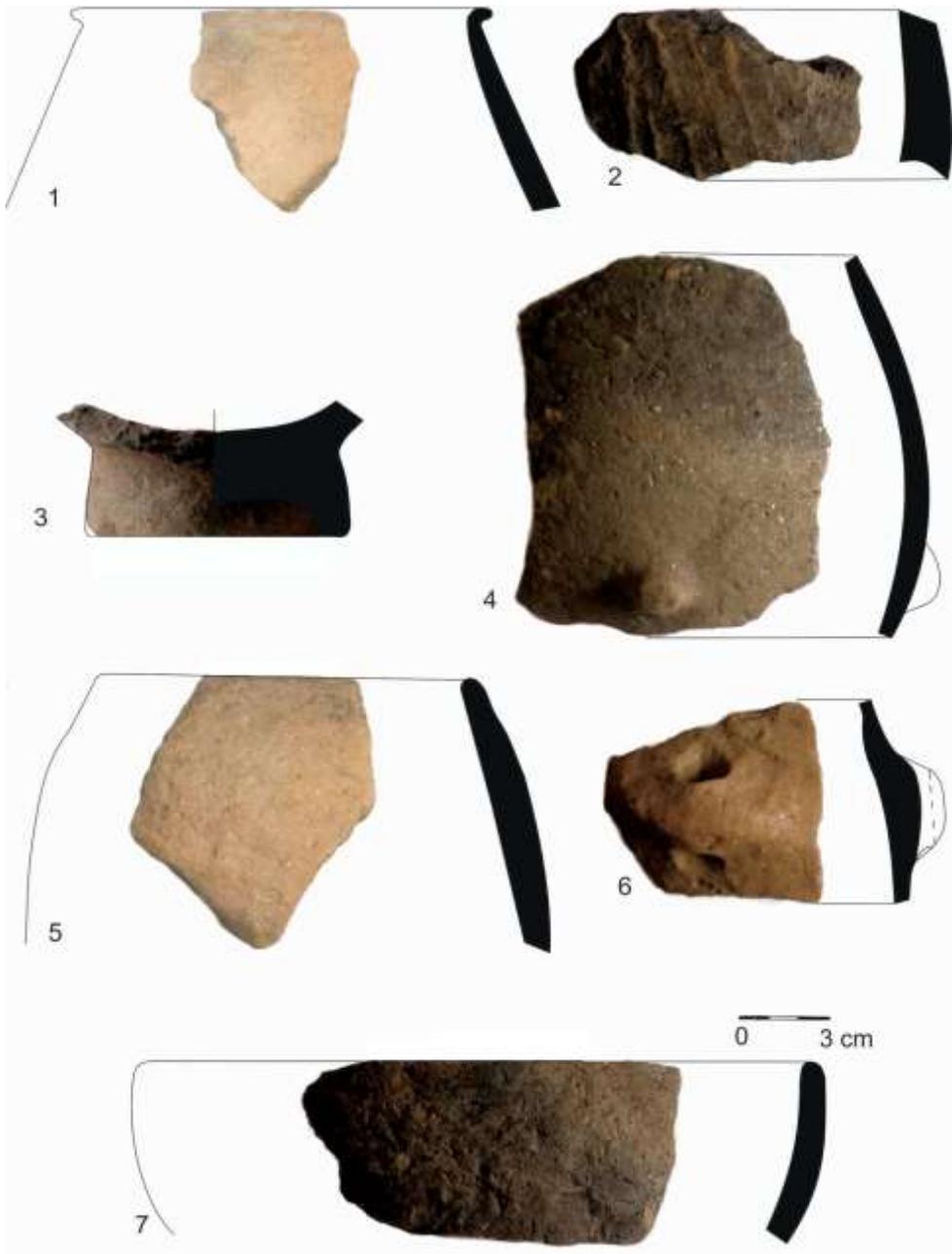


Fig. 6. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

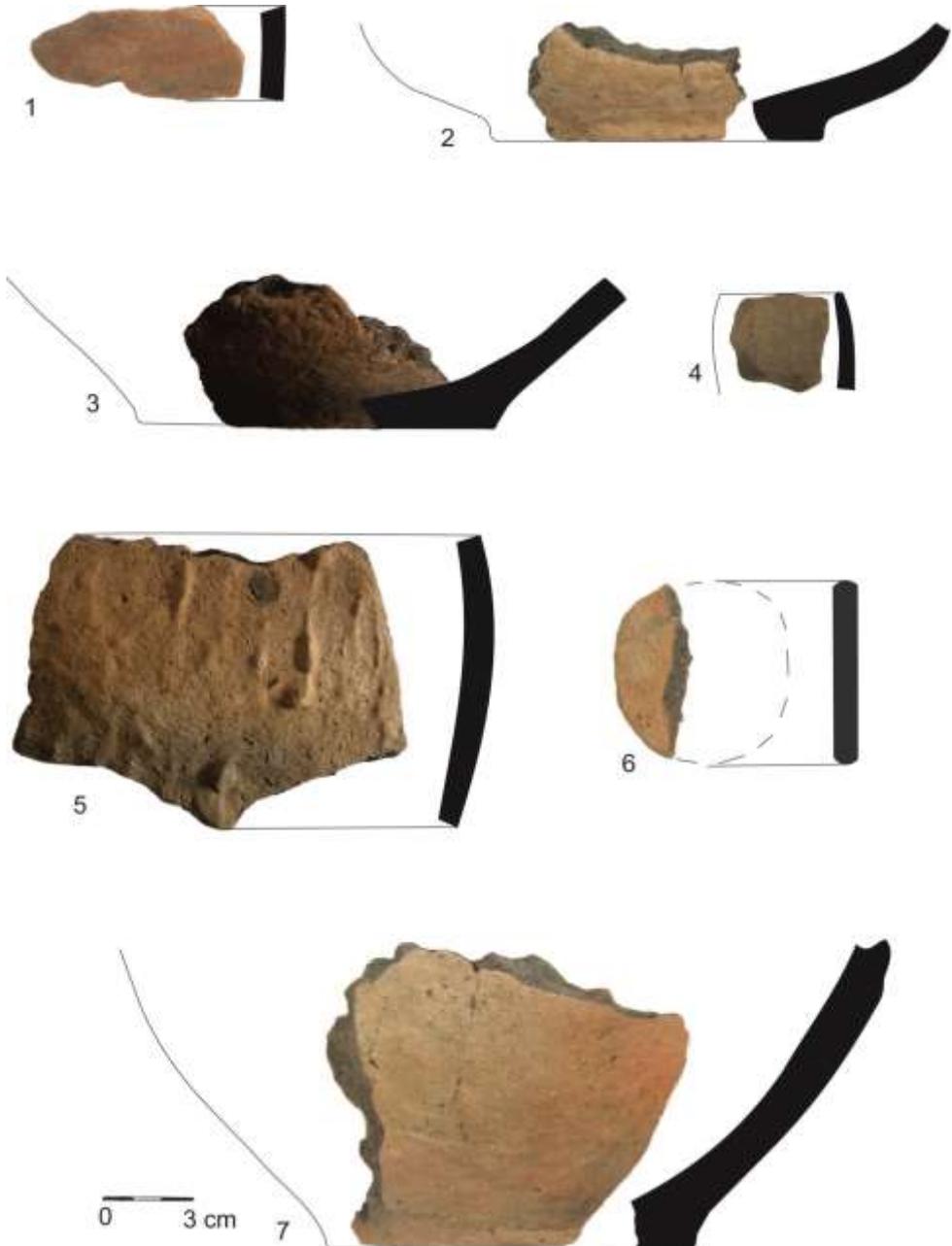


Fig. 7. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

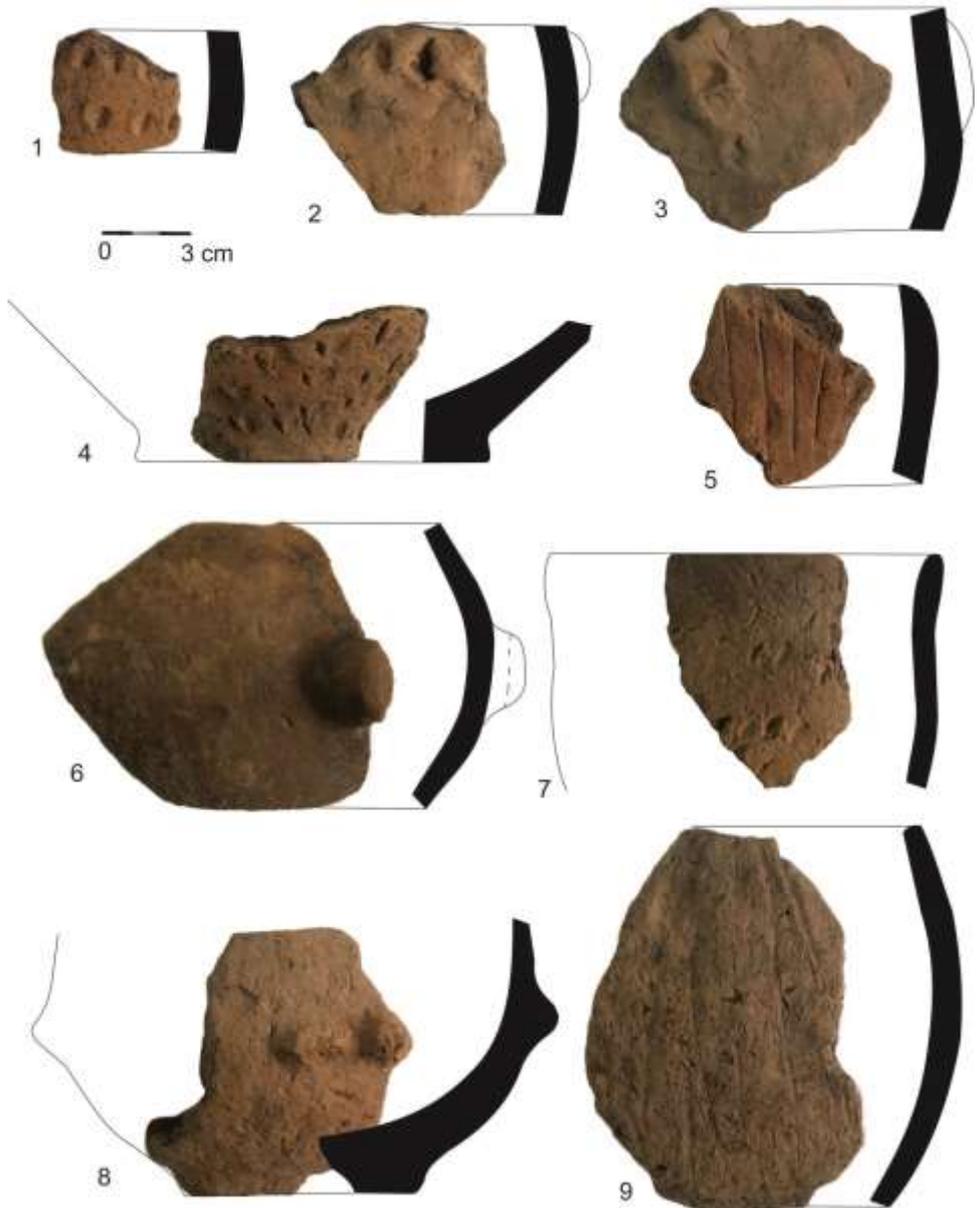


Fig. 8. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

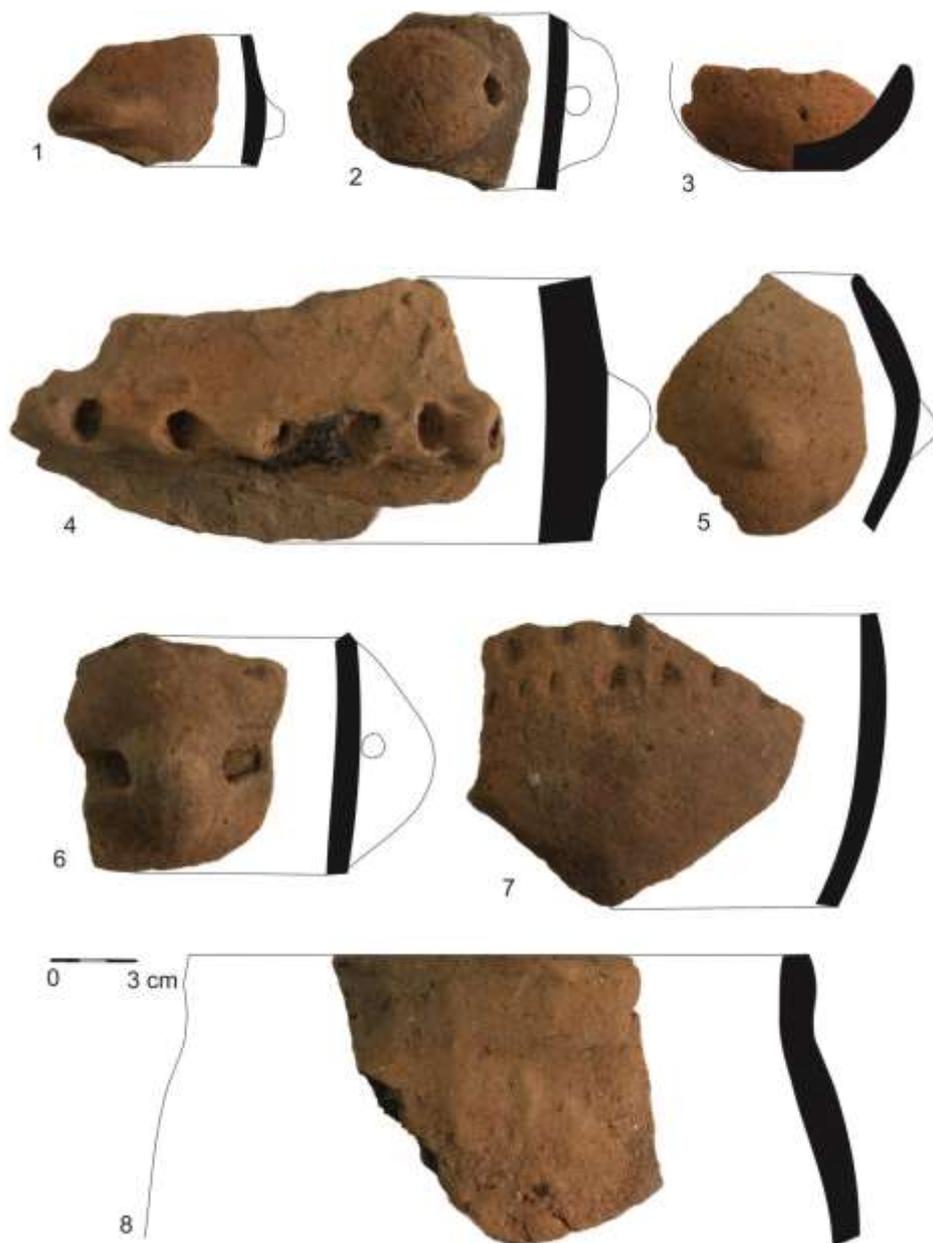


Fig. 9. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

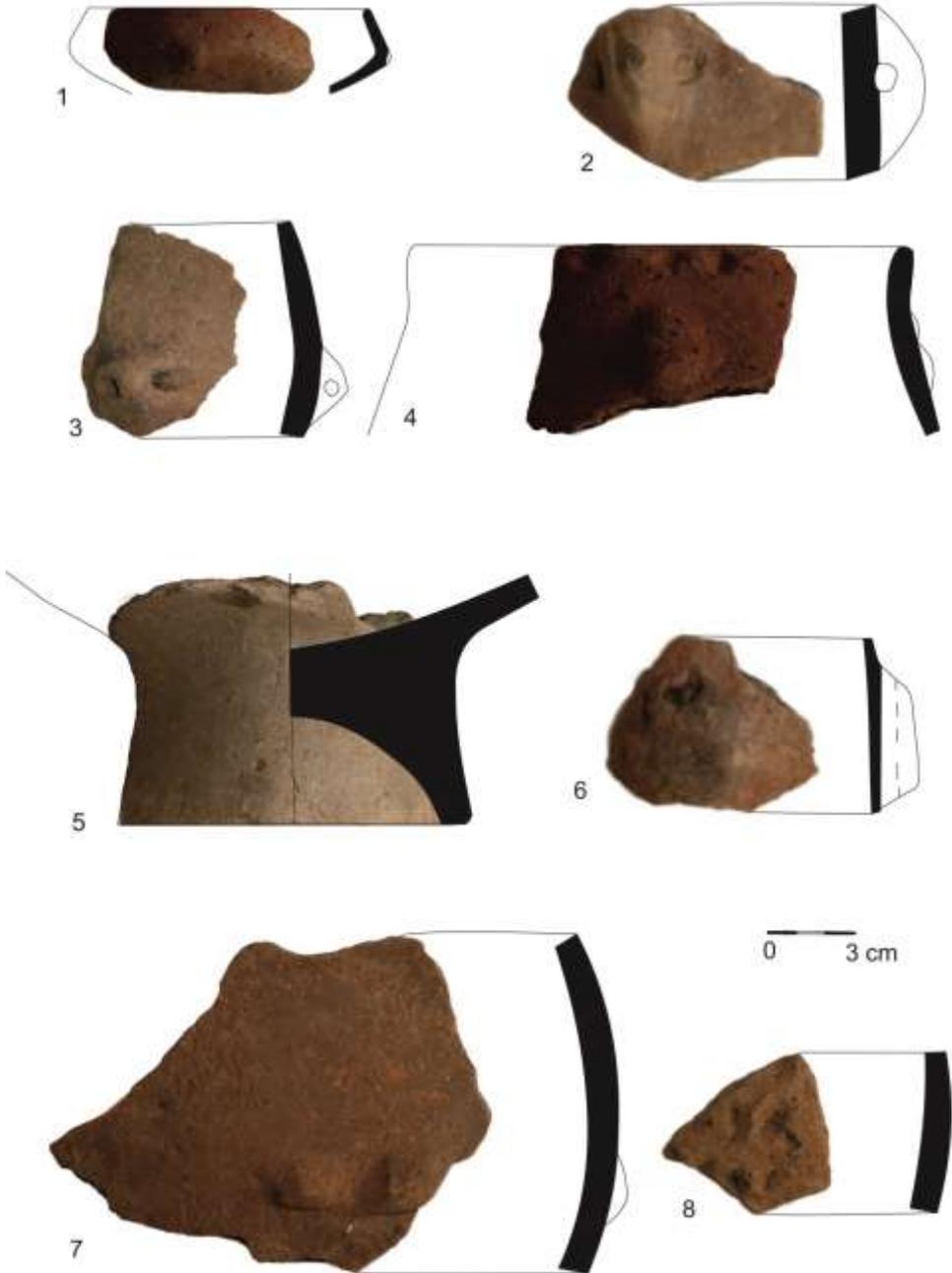


Fig. 10. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

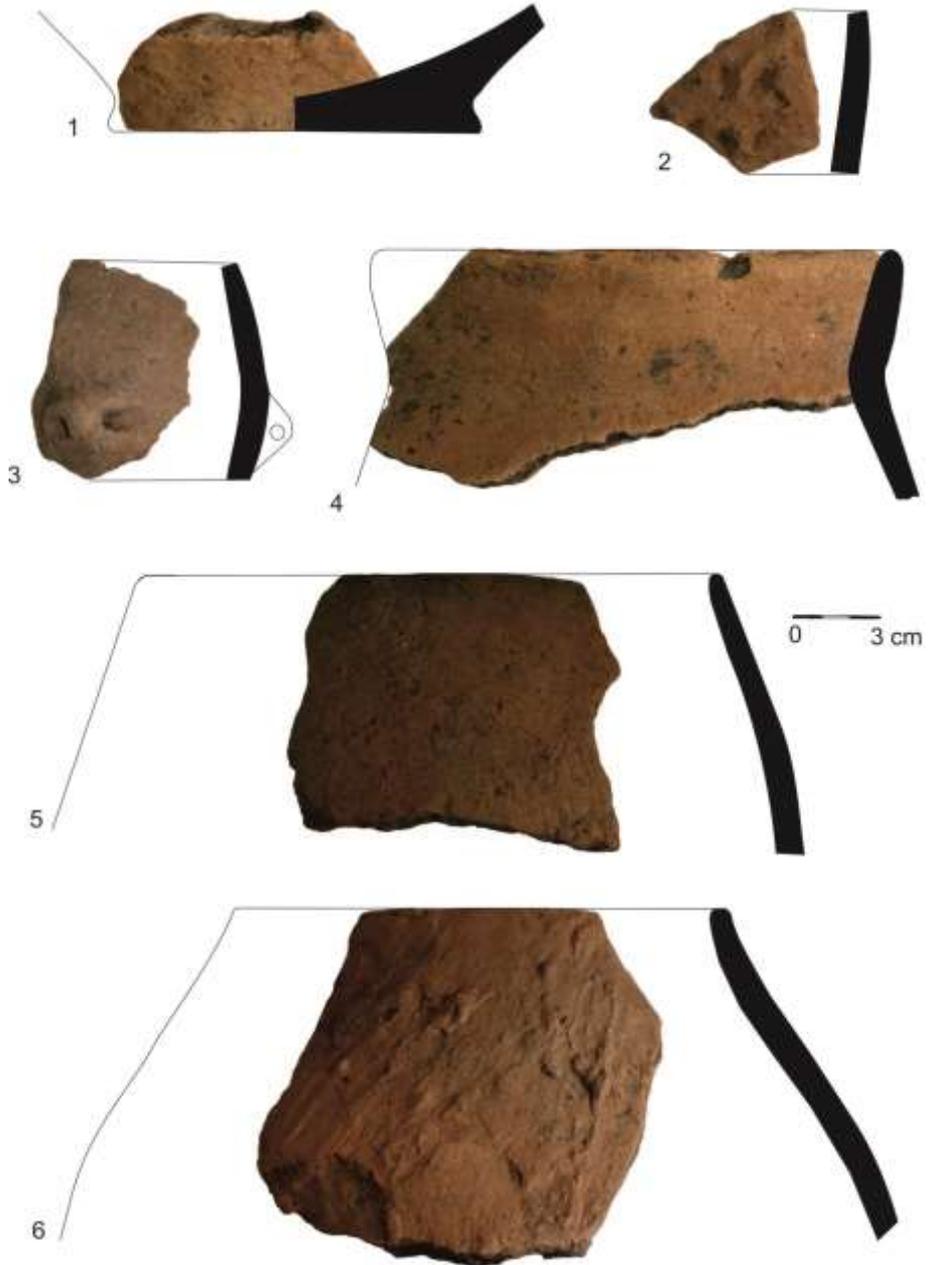


Fig. 11. Cristian III. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

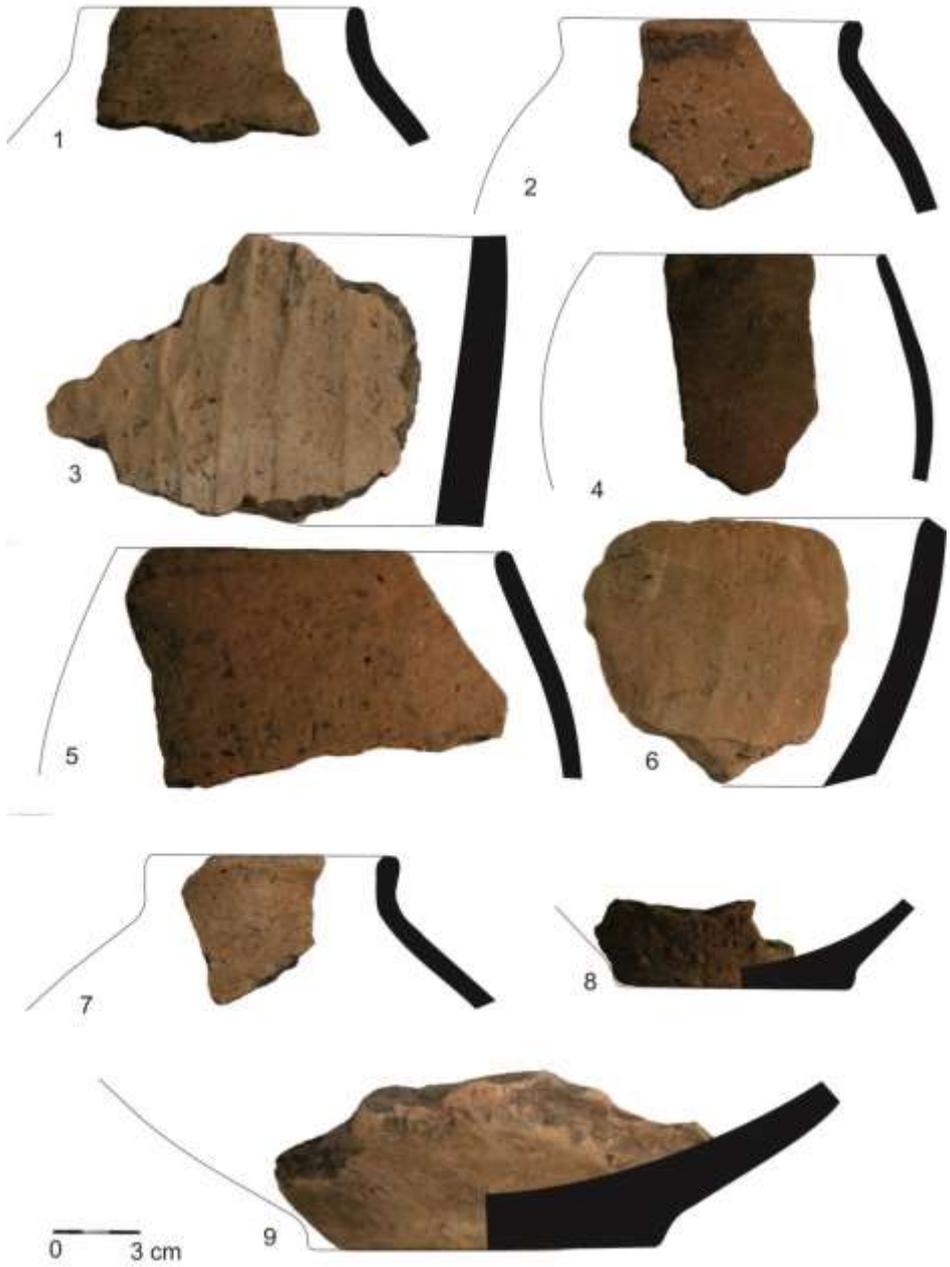


Fig. 12. Cristian III. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

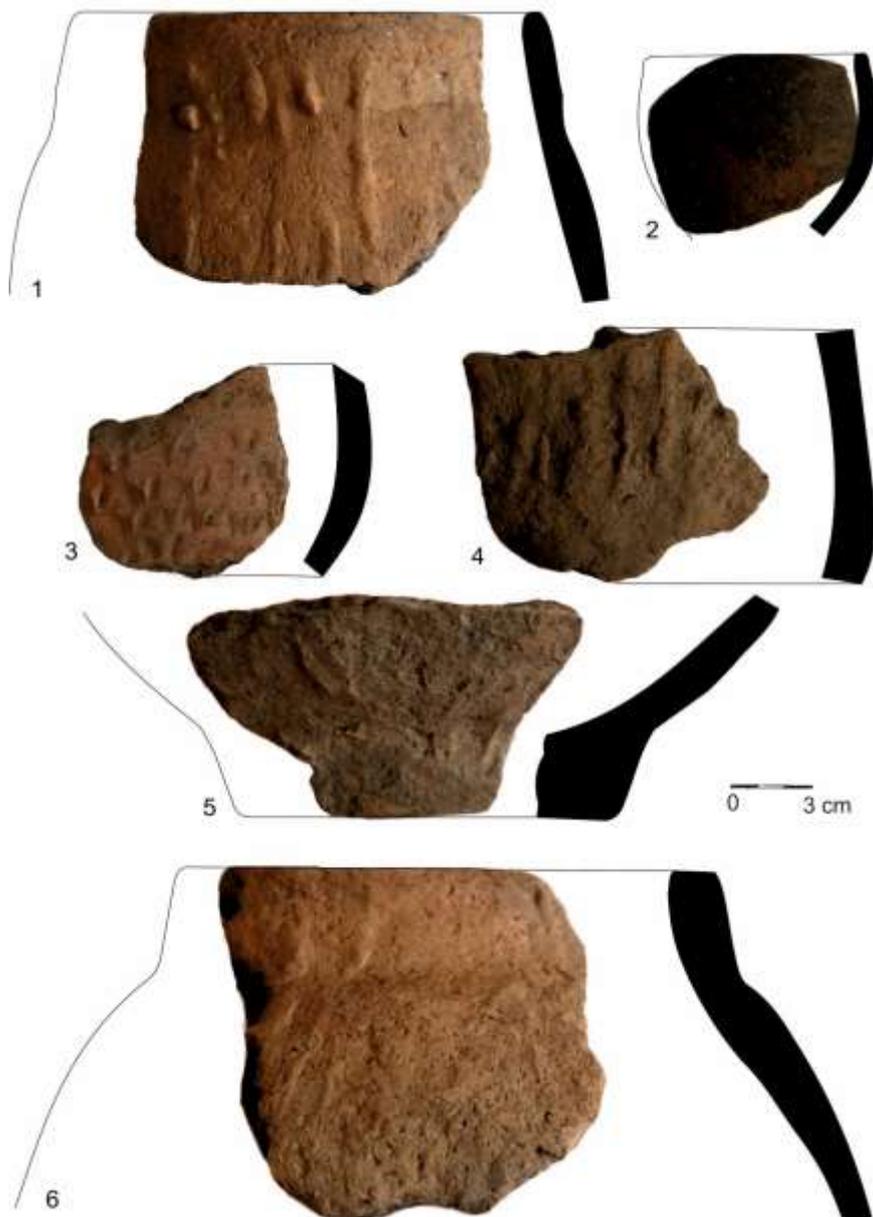


Fig. 13. Cristian III. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

Description of the figures

Fig. 1. Cristian III. Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary. C₅₈₃. Wooden pot.

Fig. 2. Typologies of rimes identified in the sanctuary area of Cristian III.

Fig. 3. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Fragment of a pot with cylindrical neck, slightly splayed neck, shape of jar, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant fired, applied barbotine, organised with the help of fingers, oriented oblique towards the rim;

2. Fragment of a pot belly, rough category, interior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, smoothed, weak oxidant fired, decorated with incisions, displayed parallel, in two registers that intersect in a bunch (Lazarovici 1984, fig. 8/23; Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 83/6);

3. Fragment of a pot belly, rough category, exterior and interior colour whitish-coffee-like, tempered with chaff, silt, large grain sand, floury aspect, weak oxidant fired, decorated with barbotine, organised with fingers, perpendicular on the pot (Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 39/4; 40/5; 79/11). On the pot, there is also a handle/button;

4. Fragment of a pot bottom, fine category, exterior and interior colour whitish-coffee-like tempered with silt and chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant fired;

5. Fragment of a pot stand, very high, cylindrical, semi-fine category, exterior colour light-brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing (very high, straight or a little splayed: Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 40/4; 74/9; 105/24, 26).

6. Rim fragment from a cylindrical neck, rough category, exterior colour orange, interior colour brown-pink, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, peeled off slip in the interior, good oxidant firing.

Fig. 4. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Rim fragment, jar, rounded around the belly, rough category, exterior and interior colour brown-pink, tempered with chaff, silt, mica, floury aspect, secondary firing, ornamented with splattered barbotine (Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 83/2, 4, 9; Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 21/4);

2. Rim fragment, semi fine category, exterior colour orange, interior colour light brown, tempered with slit, chaff, mica, shards, floury aspect, good oxidant firing;

3. Bottom fragment, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown with firing marks, tempered with chaff, large grain sand and shards, flattened, good firing, splatted barbotine;

4. Fragment of a pot bottom, semi fine category, exterior and interior colour whitish coffee-like, tempered with silt and chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant fired;

5. Fragment of a jar, having a straight cutted rim, exterior and interior colour brown-pink, tempered with chaff, silt, large grain sand and shards, floury aspect,

secondary fired, ornamented with splatted barbotine (Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 83/2, 4, 9);

6. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant fired, splatted barbotine splatted barbotine (Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 83/2, 4, 9).

Fig. 5. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III.

1. Fragment of a bowl, rough category, exterior colour coffee-like, interior colour whitish coffee-like, tempered with chaff, silt, sand, mica, floury aspect, weak oxidant fired;

2. Fragment of a bowl, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing marks, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff, large grain sand, oxidant firing;

3. Fragment of a bowl, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour whitish coffee-like, tempered with silt, chaff, large grain sand, mica, good oxidant fired;

4. Fragment of a rim, rough category, exterior and interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with chaff, large grain sand, silt, mica, secondary burning, ornamented with splatted barbotine with preeminent swells (Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 8/6; 10/7-8; 11/6; 15/10; 18/6-11; 19/11; 24/3; 25/3).

5. Fragment of a rim, semi fine category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with silt, chaff, mica, floury aspect, slight oxidant burning, ornamented with pinches organises in perpendicular rows on the rim, and the rim is also being ornamented by *luppenrand* (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 14/1; 13/2; 16/1; 31/7; 43/11; 45/6).

6. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour whitish coffee-like, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff, mica, shards, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, ornamented with plastic application and organised barbotine;

7. Fragment of a rim, rough category, interior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour light brown, tempered with silt and chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant fired, ornamented with plastic application, the rim is being ornamented by *luppenrand* (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 14/1; 13/2; 16/1; 31/7; 43/11; 45/6).

8. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior and interior colour brown, mixed with chaff, silt and mica, floury aspect, good oxidant firing.

Fig. 6. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III.

1. Fragment of a pot having a bended rim towards the exterior of the recipient, semi fine category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with silt, slight oxidant firing (Lazarovici 1984, fig. 6/6-8, 10).

2. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with large grains sand and chaff, slight oxidant firing, ornamented with organised barbotine (Kalicz și Koós 2014, Taf. 39/4; 40/5; 79/11).

3. Pot stand, cylindrical, short, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour brown-pink, tempered with chaff and silt, peeled off slip, secondary firing (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 12/3-4, 9; 17/13; 40/11; 43/2).

4. Fragment of pot's belly with a button, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour light brown, tempered with large grains sand, mica and chaff, good oxidant firing;

5. Fragment of a bowl, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, sand, silt and mica, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing;

6. Fragment of a handle, perforated, rough category, exterior and interior colour orange, tempered with chaff, silt, large grain sand, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing;

7. Fragment of a tureen, rough category, exterior and interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with chaff and silt, peeled off slip, slight oxidant firing.

Fig. 7. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Fragment of a pot's belly, fine category, exterior colour brown, interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with chaff and sand, brown-reddish engobe, good firing, it presents remains of painting made with black colour shaped as horizontal stripes;

2. Fragment from a bottom, rough category, exterior and interior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff and slit, floury aspect, slight firing, oxidant;

3. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff, large grain sand, mica, good oxidant firing;

4. Fragment of a rim from a miniature pot, small cup, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour light brown, tempered with silt, chaff, shards, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, applied barbotine (Kalicz și Koós 2014, T. 39/4; 40/5; 79/11);

5. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour whitish coffee-like, interior colour greyish-black, tempered with chaff, silt and mica, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, barbotine organised in vertical rows (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 16/8; 35/9; 36/4; 37/3; 42/1-3);

6. Fragment of a disk, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff, large grain sand and shards, rough aspect, slight oxidant firing, incised (Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 23/13).

7. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, exterior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff, silt and shards, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, barbotine.

Fig. 8. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour brick-like, interior colour brown, tempered with large grain sand and silt, good oxidant firing, decorated with impressions made top of the nail, oblique displayed;

2. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff and silt, porous, secondary firing, decorated with alveolated plastic application (Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 14/2).

3. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior and interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, decorated with alveolated firing application (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 21/10; 22/5; 24/14; 36/1; 37/5; Kalicz, Koós 2014, Taf. 82/14; 83/5; Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 24/13, 15);

4. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff, sand and shards, flattened, good oxidant firing, decorated with pinches and impressions displayed perpendicular with nail (Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 14/8);

5. Fragment from a belly, rough category, exterior colour reddish, interior colour greyish-black, tempered with large grains sand and chaff, good oxidant firing, decorated with parallel incisions (Lazarovici 1984, fig. 8/12, 14; Kalicz 1990, Taf. 18/4; 22/16; 29/12).

6. Fragment from a belly with a half handle persevered, vertically perforated, fine category, exterior and interior colour brown, tempered with silt, chaff and shards, good oxidant firing, remains of painting made with black colour (Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 83/3; 107/1, 24, 26);

7. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour brown with firing spots, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, rough, good oxidant fired, decorated with pinches;

8. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour brick-like, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, silt, mica, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, presents circular plastic applications;

9. Fragment from a belly, rough category, exterior colour light brown, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant fired, decorated with incisions that are not organised in display (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 15/5; 21/7; 23/10, 13; 29/9; 31/4; 34/8; 35/1, 4; 39/2; Kalicz, Koós 2014, T. 67/5; Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 17/3-4).

Fig. 9. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Fragment of a belly, fine category, exterior colour brown-reddish, interior colour reddish, tempered with fine sand and chaff, polished slip, good oxidant firing, it presents a button of rectangular shapes, horizontally oriented on the pot's surface;

2. Fragment of a horizontally perforated handle, semi-fine category, exterior and interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing;

3. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior and interior colour orange with firing spots, tempered with large grain sand and chaff, porous, secondary firing;

4. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior and interior colour light brown, tempered with silt, sand and chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, ornamented with an alveolated band and barbotine;

5. Fragment of a rim, semi fine category, interior and exterior colour light brown, tempered with large grain sand, chaff and shards, good oxidant firing, it presented and application under the form of a circular button;

6. Fragment of a perforated handle, semi fine category, exterior and interior colour brown-reddish, tempered with chaff, silt and shards, peeled off slip and good oxidant firing;

7. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff, large grain sand and gravel, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing, decorated with parallel rows of finger made impressions;

8. Straight cutted rim, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, sand, mica and shards, good oxidant firing, organised barbotine, well flattened.

Fig. 10. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Biconical pot, very profiled, fine category, exterior colour brown-pink, interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, secondary firing, presents a circular plastic application, shaped as a button, in the maximal point of the pot's development (Lazarovici 1984, fig. 6/18-20; Luca *et al* 1998, fig. 3/4-6);

2. Fragment of a perforated handle, semi fine category, exterior colour brown, interior colour light brown, tempered with sand and chaff, it presents polished slip, good oxidant firing;

3. Fragment of a perforated handle, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour black-greyish, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing;

4. Fragment of a rim, jar-pot with a slightly evased neck, semi fine category, exterior and interior colour orange, tempered with chaff, large grain sand and shards, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing, ornamented with impression on the exterior side of the rim, under it and a double handle;

5. A pot's stand, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown with firing spots, tempered with silt and chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant firing (Lazarovici 1980, fig. 3/1; Lazarovici 1984, fig. 5/20-21; 6/4-5; Kalicz 1990, Taf. 17/14-15, 16b, 22; 27/5; 33/2-3; 34/5; 41/6, 13; 45/17a; Sava *et al* 2015, pl. 13/4).

6. Fragment of a handle perforated vertically, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff and sand, good oxidant fired;

7. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour brown, interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff, large grain sand and shards, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing, decorated with a horizontal plastic application;

8. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with large grain sand, silt, chaff, it presents slip on the inside, good oxidant firing, decorated with pinches.

Fig. 11. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. Fragment of a bottom, slightly widened in the inferior part, rough category, exterior and interior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing;

2. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with large grain sand, silt and chaff, floury aspect, slip on the interior, good oxidant firing, decorated with pinches;

3. Fragment from a perforated handle, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour greyish-black, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing;

4. A pot's neck, cylindrical, slightly evasated, rough category, exterior and interior colour brick-like, tempered with large grain sand and chaff, good oxidant firing;

5. The superior part of a pot, bowl, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, silt and large grain sand, slight oxidant firing;

6. A rim, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, decorated with barbotine organised oblique on the rim, with swells.

Fig. 12. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary.

1. A pot's neck, cylindrical, perpendicular on the belly, semi fine category, exterior colour coffee-like, interior colour dark brown, tempered with chaff, floury aspect, good oxidant firing;

2. Rim from a slightly bended rim, semi fine category, exterior colour brick-like, interior colour brown-reddish tempered with large grain sand and chaff, peeled off slip, good oxidant firing;

3. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour whitish-coffee-like, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, decorated with barbotine organised in vertical rows;

4. Fragment of a bowl, fine category, exterior colour brown, interior colour dark brown, tempered with large grain sand, flattened, good oxidant firing;

5. Fragment of a bowl's rim, rough category, exterior and interior colour brown-pink, tempered with chaff, silt, large grain sand, shards, floury aspect, good oxidant firing;

6. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior colour whitish-coffee-like, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, decorated with barbotine organised in vertical rows, well flattened;

7. Fragment from a pot's rim with cylindrical neck, semi fine category, exterior and interior colour light brown, tempered with chaff and large grain sand, flattened, slight oxidant firing;

8. Fragment from a bottom, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, silt, gravel, shards, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, decorated with pinches made with nail, organised;

9. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior colour whitish-coffee-like, interior colour coffee-like, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing.

Fig. 13. Cristian III. Pottery from Starčevo-Criș III sanctuary

1. Rim from a rounded pot, having the neck detached from the rest of the recipient through a very large groove, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant firing, organised barbotine, applied perpendicular on the pot's rim (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 16/7; 19/1; 38/3).

2. Fragment of a rim from a miniature pot, cup, semi fine category, exterior colour dark orange, interior colour light brown, tempered with silt, chaff, mica, shards, floury aspect, good oxidant firing;

3. Fragment of a belly, semi fine category, exterior colour brown-pink, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff, silt and large grain sand, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, decorated with pinches organised in rows;

4. Fragment of a belly, rough category, exterior and interior colour whitish-coffee-like, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, decorated with barbotine organised in vertical rows;

5. Fragment of a bottom, rough category, exterior and interior colour whitish-coffee-like, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, good oxidant firing, decorated with barbotine organised in vertical rows;

6. Rim from a rounded pot having the neck detached from the rest of the recipient through a very large groove, rough category, exterior colour light brown, interior colour brown, tempered with chaff and silt, floury aspect, slight oxidant fired, organised barbotine, flattened, perpendicularly on the pot's rim, which is being cut straight. An ornament through which is being emphasised the neck is being obtained through the application of some swells of barbotine, short, parallel, perpendicular on the rim (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 16/7; 19/1; 38/3).

For barbotine, the similitudes with Early Neolithic are being canalised to the final part of Starčevo-Criș culture (Lazarovici 1980, fig. 1).

For framing in phases the Neolithic pottery from Romania an article signed by Gh. Lazarovici remains of reference (Lazarovici 1984). It can be noticed that – taken generally – the pottery from Cristian III it has the characteristics for III phase (Lazarovici 1984, p. 64-68, fig. 5-8). Maybe that our observation that regarded phase three in which it would exist a horizon IIIB₁ – where Vinča A₁ communities are being insinuated and start to influence the local cultural spectre – and IIIB₂ – the moment of colonisation itself – should be regarded with more leniency (Luca 1998, p. 96-97).

Interesting it is also the fact that biconical pottery has a less early occurrence that one would expect. This observation made us believe that we are part of a similar phenomenon with the one that concerns the contact between Early Neolithic and Mesolithic. On the other hand, we can notice how powerful is being the residence of Starčevo-Criș communities at the change towards Vinča. In the lateral areas – as Moldavia would be, on both sides of Prut river – the pottery with biconical shapes is very developed and varied, even though the cultural essence remains the Starčevo-Criș one (Dergacev și Larina 2015, p. 140; fig. 95).

Other investigated sites of this chronologic and cultural horizon are the ones from Orăștie-Dealul Pemilor, point X₈ (Luca *et al* 1998), Luca *et al* 1998 (Luca 2016, p. 28, 43, 125-127, 146-148, 201; fig. 18; 89; 111; 153) or Limba-Bordane (Ciută 2015).

Some observations regarding the attitude towards live from Starčevo-Criș, phases I-III communities.

In what concerns the relation of the communities with the divinity we know, at this moment of archaeological investigations, two sanctuary-construction that were integrally investigated: Cristian I (Luca 2015, p. 123-195) and Cristian III (Luca *et al* 2014; Luca *et al* 2015).

I. The sanctuary from Cristian I belongs to phase I of Starčevo-Criș culture and it has the following components:

- its architecture is being focused on the usage of eight "inhabiting" features, called by us "huts" (Luca 2015, p. 125; plan 8 – left side; photo 73; p. 127; reconstruction 1).

- these have a well-defined role in learning how to practice some "crafts" (pottery making, two features (Luca 2015, p. 126, plan 11; p. 128; reconstruction 3); the fabric of chipped stone tools, two feature) or practicing of the cult (ritual altar – one feature (Luca 2015, p. 126, plan 11; p. 145-150; photo 89-91; fig. 115-124)). Two features seem to have been used for resting or other occupations (Luca 2015, p. 128; reconstituire 2; p. 130; reconstituire 4), and one for heating during cold season (Luca 2015, p. 125-126; plan 10; photo 75-76).

- the sanctuary has also a piece made of stone, of large dimensions and it seems more like the cult statuettes for Mesolithic (Luca 2015, p. 110-152; photo 92).

II. The sanctuary from Cristian III belongs to phase III of Starčevo-Criș culture and it has the following components:

- its architecture is being focused on the usage of four, maybe five "inhabiting" features, called by us "huts" (Luca *et al* 2014; Luca *et al* 2015 – two of them were published: C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃)

- these – at least two of them, C₃₉₂ and C₅₈₃ – are active parts of the sanctuary as it follows:

- a) the most important seems to have been feature C₅₈₃. It has two hearths, two statuettes-menhir, an axe/sceptre made of polished stone, perforated and two zoomorphic statuettes;

- b) the second one, in order of importance is C₃₉₂. It has a hearth, a statuette-memoir;

- c) features C₅₁₈ and C₃₉₃ seem – more likely – places to rest, for the ones that have officiate in the sanctuary.

Other sanctuaries belonging to this period are in Gura Baciului (Vlassa 1972, fig. 12/2; Vlassa 1972a; Vlassa 1976, p. 230, fig. 12/12; Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, p. 145, 151-152, fig. 30/7-9), Ocna Sibiului (Paul 1995), Tărtăria-Gura Luncii and Limba-Bordane (unpublished material – friendly information Marius Ciută).

III. The sanctuary from Gura Baciului seems to have been contemporary with the one from Cristian I. The stone heads are made of river boulders as the ones in the mentioned sanctuary (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, p. 179-182). Unfortunately, in the case of N. Vlassa the observations made could not be extended due to the small size of the excavation (Vlassa 1972; Vlassa 1972a).

Returning to the observations made by Gh. Lazarovici and Z. Maxim we can notice many similitudes with the situation from Cristian I:

- the relation between the stone head and the human remains – of "incineration", according to the two authors – in order to consecrate the ritual (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, p. 179-180);
- the relation between the "burial" related with stone statuette and an archaeological feature formed of several pits for habitation, connected between them (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, fig. 21, 24);
- other stone objects with modelling marks (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, fig. 21, 24), but also the multitude of small clay bulls from the researched features (Lazarovici și Maxim 1995, fig. 23).

IV. The sanctuary from Ocna Sibiului it is only suspected to exist and it is – more likely – a domestic one and without elements, statuettes massive made of stone. The main piece is an anthropomorphic one, very stylized, placed on a small altar – stand (Paul 1995a). We notice, again, the multitude of miniature statuettes of some bulls made of clay.

V. Also at Miercurea Sibiului-*Petriș* seem to have functioned a complex sacred place (Luca *et al* 2008; Luca *et al* 2008a). Again, we don't have any major plastic-art made of stone. But, there are casnic altars (Luca 2002; Luca 2004) and deposits – with an obvious ritual, major character (Luca *et al* 2009) – of hunted bovines.

VI. At Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii* we are, again, in front of a sanctuary contemporary with the one from Cristian III, this time. The proof? A stone statuette (photo 27), which came – without doubt – from level V, Starčevo-Criș III (Luca 2016, p. 128, 201, 234, 237-238). The illustrated piece was brought to surface after some construction works – possibly during the ones made of the fortification of 13th century). It was hitting several times by the plow (as a proof stand the multitude of profound, intersected scratches) and it is a miracle that it was preserved entirely. It is the best analogy for no. 2 piece (photo 8) from Cristian III (the shape and the two indents front/back).

VII. Still at this horizon, Starčevo-Criș III, can be framed the unpublished descriptions from Limba¹.

In another article that will be published in ActaTS, 15, from 2016, we have discussed also other gestures and occupations that show the profound ritual of life during Early Neolithic. There we were referring to the presence of maces and perforated axes with a symbolic role of power, of the herminetes with the same role, but maybe also the ones of trade, of the stone disks being used for polishing, but also a trade good, and the one of polishers or pottery having the role to better fix the colour elements.

All this observations indicates a very interesting aspect that is being resumed, at this moment, to the assessment that there is a cooperation – at this is the most kind word – if not a cohabitation between the older elements, the Mesolithic ones and the new comers, Neolithic, that seem to have had some accommodation problems, maybe this is how it can be explained the fact that in the rituals – but also in sanctuaries – between phases I-III of Starčevo-Criș culture are being assimilated, between the cultic elements the statuettes/stelas/menhirs of Mesolithic tradition.

These – the statuettes menhir – are being concentrated in the Danube Gorge, where the superb and enigmatic culture Lepenski-Vir (Srejović 1972; Srejović 1979) is being developed (also called Schela Cladovei in Romania)(the excavations of the late V. Boroneanț. The synthesis of the discoveries from the Danube Gorge was made by A. Boroneanț: Boroneanț 2012, p. 169-182).

From the oldest signalisations (Păunescu 1978) to the already mentioned synthesis (Boroneanț 2012) it can be noticed – at least for the caves from the norther side of the Danube River, researched during time (the shelter under rock Cuina

¹ We would like to thank Marius Ciută for the friendly information.

Turcului (Boroneanț 2012, p. 63-97), the caves I and Climente II (Boroneanț 2012, p. 98-106), but also the surface sits (Alibeg (Boroneanț 2012, p. 53-62), Veterani Terasă (Boroneanț 2012, p. 107-113), Răzvrata (Boroneanț 2012, p. 114-119), Icoana (Boroneanț 2012, p. 120-136), Ostrovul Banului (Boroneanț 2012, p. 137-162), Schela Cladovei (Boroneanț 2012, p. 169-182), Ostrovul Corbului (Boroneanț 2012, p. 183-193) – the fact that usually the archaeologists consider the two époques totally distinct as time and cultural perspective, even though the stratigraphic observations are – in many situations – formal. More, there is – as the author of the catalogue of the Early Neolithic sites observed (Boroneanț 2012, p. 200-223) – similitudes and connections between the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic communities that indicated the fact that *they knew each other*. The same the ¹⁴C data, taken after C. Bonsall (Boroneanț 2012, p. 224-226), indicates the fact the Starčevo-Criș communities are contemporary with the Mesolithic ones, at least during I-II phases of Lepenski Vir culture (Boroneanț 2012, p. 224-225) or Schela Cladovei culture (Boroneanț 2012, p. 226).

The stratigraphic data of the sanctuary from Cristian I or the one from Gura Baciului indicate clearly the fact that this mixture starts at least in Starčevo-Criș IB and it lasts, being more and more attenuated, until Starčevo-Criș III chronologic horizon, as the sanctuaries from Cristian III, Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii* and Limba indicate. We believe that once with Vinča culture this symbiosis will die forever, the Neolithic communities imposing their own way of life.

The same, the stratigraphy from Lepenski Vir has a transformation phase towards Early Neolithic, I-II (c. 6300-5900 BC)(Borić 2011, p. 160, 176 (6200/6300-6000/5950 cal BC); Borić, Dimitrijević 2007, p. 51, Table 2). In dwelling 54 from Lepenski Vir (Borić 2011, Fig. 14), for example, there is good quality Starčevo-Criș pottery (Borić 2011, p. 176; Fig. 13).

Also, the cultural and chronologic horizon from Cristian I shows the following chronological reality:

Nr. crt.	Number and laboratory	Conventional data	Calibrated data
1.	Beta-407716	7080±30 BP	6010-5965 cal BC; 5955-5900 cal BC
2.	Beta-405701	6910±30 BP	5845-5725 cal BC
3.	Beta 407717	6890±40 BP	5845-5710 cal BC

This data indicated – as it was expected – the fact that there is a powerful migration at the end of Lepenski Vir II. This is what happens during 6000 cal BC

when level II from here was still functioning. It can be noticed also at Lepenski Vir that the coming of the Neolithic communities didn't produce the vanishing of the former époque, the Mesolithic one. On the contrary, some Mesolithic traditions – as the statuettes/menhir are – still survive until the coming of the Vinča communities.

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ActaTS	<i>Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis</i> , Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
AMET	<i>Anuarul Muzeului Etnografic al Transilvaniei</i> , Muzeul Etnografic al Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
Apulum	<i>Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis</i> , Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
BB	<i>Bibliotheca Brukenthal</i> , Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu
BEphNap	<i>Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis</i> , Academia Română, Institutul de arheologie și istoria artei, Cluj-Napoca
BMN	<i>Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis</i> , Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
BrukAM	<i>Brukenthal. Acta Musei</i> , Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu
CCDJ	<i>Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos</i> , Călărași
DocPrae	<i>Documenta Praehistorica</i> , Ljubljana
Istros	<i>Istros</i> , Muzeul Brăilei
PZ	<i>Prähistorische Zeitschrift</i> , Berlin-Lepzig
SSEP	<i>Studies into South-East European Prehistory</i> , Suceava
Starinar	<i>Starinar</i> Beograd
Transilvania	<i>Transilvania</i> , Sibiu
Tibiscus	<i>Tibiscus</i> , Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
VUS	<i>Vorgeschichtliche Untersuchungen in Sieberbürgen</i> , Alba Iulia

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