

“LUCIAN BLAGA” UNIVERSITY OF SIBIU
FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PATRIMONY
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND VALORIFICATION
OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN PATRIMONY IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

ACTA TERRAE SEPTEMCASTRENSIS

VIII



Sibiu - 2009

Editorial board:

Editor:

Sabin Adrian LUCA („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu; Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu; Romania)

Members:

Paul NIEDERMAIER (Correspondent Member of the Romanian Academy)

Dumitru PROTASE (Honorary member of Romanian Academy)

Janusz KOZŁOWSKI (Member of Polish Academy, Krakow)

Michael WHITE (Sussex University, Brighton, United Kingdom)

Krum BACVAROV (Institute of Archaeology and Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)

Zeno-Karl PINTER („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania)

Marin CÂRCIUMARU („Valahia” University of Târgoviște, Romania)

Nicolae URSULESCU („Al. I. Cuza” University of Iași, Romania)

Gheorghe LAZAROVICI („Eftimie Murgu” University of Reșița, Romania)

Secretary:

Cosmin Ioan SUCIU („Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania)

ISSN 1583-1817

Contact adress: „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of History and Patrimony, *Institute for the Study and Valorification of the Transylvanian Patrimony in European context*, B-dul Victoriei Nr. 5-7, 550024 Sibiu, România; tel. / fax. 0269 / 214468; 0745 / 366606; e-mail: sabinadrian.luca@ulbsibiu.ro, ins.arheologie@ulbsibiu.ro; web: <http://arheologie.ulbsibiu.ro>.

CONTENT

Lolita NIKOLOVA , ART AND PREHISTORY (Visiting the Gaydarska and Chapman's Answers to Why were Prehistoric Persons Interested in Rocks, Minerals, Clays and Pigments?)	7
Sabin Adrian LUCA, Dragoş DIACONESCU, Georgeta ELSUSI, Florian DUMITRESCU-CHIOAR , Feature G ₂₆ / 2005 from Miercurea Sibiului- <i>Petriş</i> and new questions about the life "beyond" objects of an Early Neolithic community	17
Marco MERLINI , Some key features of the Danube <i>Homo scribens</i> based on the Databank <i>DATDAS</i>	35
Marius CIUTĂ , Considerations on the topography, toponimi and sectors of the complex of prehistoric settlements from Limba-Oarda de Jos (Alba county)	65
Marco MERLINI , A inquiry into clues of literacy in Neolithic and Copper Age Southeastern Europe	89
Elena-Beatrice CIUTĂ , Cultivators or Shepherds? New archaeobotanical data regarding plants cultivation within Aeneolithic-Bronze Age communities, located in the Romanian Intracarpadian area	167
Tibor-Tamás DARÓCZI, Zenobia DOBOS , Bronze Age Bixad-"Văpavàra" a functional typology of the pottery and a study of the archaeological Landscape of South-East Transylvania	179
Georgeta EL SUSI , Data about animal exploitation at <i>Racoş-Piatra Detunată / Durduiu</i> (county Braşov, Romania) in the Bronze age and Hallstattian habitations	227
Krassimira LUKA , Ceramics from Middle Age Settlements in Bresta Locality near the Village of Altimir (Byala Slatina municipality, North-West Bulgaria)	243

**FEATURE G₂₆ / 2005 FROM MIERCUREA SIBIULUI-PETRIȘ
AND NEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LIFE “BEYOND” OBJECTS
OF AN EARLY NEOLITHIC COMMUNITY**

Sabin Adrian LUCA
sabin.luca@brukenthalmeum.ro
Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu, Romania

Dragoș DIACONESCU
goshu_d@yahoo.com
Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu, Romania

Georgeta ELSUSI
getasusi@yahoo.com
„V. Pârvan” Institut of Archaeology, București, Romania

Florian DUMITRESCU-CHIOAR
florian.dc@brukenthalmuseum.ro
„Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu, Romania

Key-words: *Miercurea Sibiului, Early Neolithic, Starčevo-Criș culture, ritual pit.*

Abstract: *During the archeological researches at Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș in 2005 campaign, a ritual pit belonging to Starčevo-Criș culture (phase IB, level Ia at Miercurea Sibiului) was discovered. The ¹⁴C data for this archeological complex is 7010±40 BP (GrN-29954). In this feature was identified a deposition formed by approximately 36 cattle's horns from both wild and domestic species. This deposition was overlapped by a stone's agglomeration which was formed by river stones and fragmentary handmills. Due to this aspects connected with hunting, cattle breeding and tillage this pit was considered in connection with the space devotion made by the Early Neolithic communities.*

The site from Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș, is already well-known in archeological literature, that's why we will not insist about the data concerning its location and stratigraphy (Luca et alii 2006 with literature).

Archeological situation's description

In 2005 the main target of the research was to excavate and analyze the archeological features from levels I and II (this levels belong to Starčevo-Criș and Vinča cultures) in trench SII / 2004-2005. In the south and central-east part of this research sector it was identified a large irregular, dark brown “blur”, what made us to consider it as an intersection of several archeological features. Accordingly, we create three control profiles in the areas where we consider that exist the cross-points (“cross-section” method). In the south area of the trench (squares no. 145,

151, 152, 153, 154, 160) it was detected, using this procedure, an intersection between three features (all of them belonging to level I of this site. See Plan I - with red dotted line we mark younger features, in the central-east side of the trench it is possible to observe such of this kind of intersection between several pits. In this article we just sketch their outline, other studies concerning stratigraphy of Miercurea Sibiului site analyze them in detail – see *Luca et alii 2008a; 2008b*). The oldest (appertaining to level Ia – *Luca et alii 2008a*, pp. 9-10) was placed between two other pits which belongs to an younger sub-level, Ib (*Luca et alii 2008a*, pp. 11) and it was “cut” by them (Photo 1 and Plan I). This feature was named by us as pit G₂₆ / 2005 (the feature was presented briefly, in *Luca et alii 2008a*, pp. 9-10; *Luca et alii 2008b*, p. 328; *Biagi et alii 2007*, p. 133, fig. 2).

At 0.20 m depth from the grundriss, whom the feature we speak about was observed, in its east half it was noticed and investigated an agglomeration (“structure”) of rocks, some of them from the river, fragmentarily, others being in fact fragmented hand-mills (Photo 2-3). After dismantling of this rock structure, at 10 cm below, it appear, lying on the irregular bottom of the feature, a congestion of 36 bovine horns (Plan II, Photo 4-5).

Three things are very important and, we consider that is necessary to be emphasized:

1. The horns were disposed in to a very interesting manner – in centre of this structure exist a “germene” with 90 cm diameter, composed by approximately 33 horns, being “enframed” by three depositions, of two horns each situated as an isosceles triangle points (Plan III).

2. The rock structure presented above was placed right above the central element of horn’s deposition.

3. The filling soil of the pit is uniform, brown, clayish, relative compact, fact which indicate us a quick infilling of the pit (a single moment) after it was used.

The faunal remains found in the pit No. 26 at Miercurea Sibiului (Sibiu county) (Georgeta El Susi)

The faunal remains found in the pit No. 26 claim a special attention among of findings of 2005. We speak about 36 horn cores more or less entirely originating in cattle and aurochs, according to data included in the Table 1. Another thirty-four remainders were found between 0.75-1.35 m depths being associated with the horncores sample. The fragments derive from the next species: cattle-fifteen bones (beside the thirty-six cores), aurochs – one fragment; sheep – three bones, goat – one, pig – one, red deer – five bones, undetermined ribs – six. The thirty-four remnants are not tided with the horn cores deposition, originating in different parts of the skeletons. Maybe in a next phase the complex turned into a rubbish pit.

From the first impression generated by observations during excavations, one can assert that the pieces were entirely aforesaid. Unfortunately the sample is in worst state of preservation due to soil acidity; consequently few horn cores are completely, always the base segment preserved. Sometimes fragments of intercornual ridge attached to pedicle were found. In this connection, the measurement and morphological observations are partially.

The **cattle** horn cores sample totals twenty-five fragments (sixteen on the right side, eight on the left part and for one is unspecified the side) and derive from minimum eighteen-nineteen individuals, six females and eleven males. The piece No. 1 is not measurable, morphologically it could be assigned to domestic species; it would represent the eighteenth exemplar. The piece No. 2 could not be designated to right / left side; hypothetically it would represent the nineteenth exemplar. Equally it could made pair with any other of the horns. According to metric data eight pieces belong to females and fifteen to males. The female specimens (two lefts and six rights) derive from five adults and one sub-adult. As to their morphology, the horn cores are small, short, curved, and oval on the cross-section, belonging to “Brahyceros” type. The male specimens (five lefts and ten rights) belong to minimum eleven animals. By morphology, measurements and texture they are of “Primigenius” type. They are large, two of them (No. 24 and 25) fall into the lower aurochs range size. Furthermore, they have thinner walls as compare the aurochs material. Among the male cores some types, expression of the individual variability were identified. The first type includes the pieces No. 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22; moderate to large in dimensions, they are not very long, with thin walls and a compact surface. The actual length of the No. 19 horn core could hardly have exceeded 270-300 mm; regularly they are oval on cross-section, point laterally, with their tips twisted forwards and slightly upwards.

Another group includes the pieces No. 14, 21; they are of large proportions, the section of the base is semicircular with their tips twisted forwards, than upwards. The metric data of the piece No. 14 surpass the upper part of the domestic range size; its appurtenance to a metis can't be excluded, even if we included the fragment in *Bos Taurus*. The piece No. 23 is oval at the base, short, with the tip oriented forwards. Judging from dimensions of the base, it could be assessed that the bovine horn cores at Miercurea Sibiului exhibited a high degree of robustness, typical to Criș populations. Of eleven individuals, three are immature and seven reached the adulthood. Among them the young matures prevail. The male / female ratio is 11/6, suggesting a preference for the male killing, mostly before or sooner after their body maturity accomplished. Obviously, the economic judgment conditioned the culling of the males for killing, keeping the females for secondary purposes.

Nine cores (five rights and four lefts) derive from **aurochs** and belong to minimum six animals. It's difficult to sexing the material; just the piece No. 33 belongs to a male, according to metric evaluations. Fragments of intercornual ridge preserved in case of cores No. 16 and 34. That is flat. The cores of aurochs are robust, with thick walls, around, 5-7 mm (thickness), the tip oriented forwards and upwards. The piece No. 34 preserved a small portion of intercornual ridge (flat). For the core No. 27 we estimated a Gd (Greatest diameter of the base) around 95-100 mm. In case of cores No. 35 and 36 (broken), it is impossible to designate the species; in all probabilities they could make pair with any of the other pieces. The aurochs exemplars were killed to an adult-mature stage. Overall, the morphology and the increased metric data of the cattle horn cores are typical to Early Neolithic materials from Romania and neighboring areas. We envisage similar samples in

Hungary (Endröd 119 – *Bökönyi 1992*, pp. 201-203) and Serbia (*Bökönyi 1992*, pp. 29-43; *Bökönyi 1992*, p. 422).

The appearance of short horned cattle (“brahyceros type”) is quite interesting. Such cattle developed not long after domestication. At Çatal Hüyük such horn cores were found in the 7th millennium B.C (*Perkins 1969*, p. 178, apud *Bökönyi 1992*, p. 203); hitherto the earliest find in Europe was noted at Nosa (*Bökönyi 1994*, p. 38). In the earliest Neolithic sites from the Banat Plain we found just one piece of this type at Foeni-Gaz (*El Susi 2001*, p. 16), the “Primigenius” type prevailing (*El Susi 2001*, p. 15-39). In Transylvania, a single piece was identified at Cauce (*El Susi 2005*, p. 100) and several at Miercurea Sibiului, evidently. In the Earliest Neolithic site at Cârcea - „Viaduct” (Oltenia) two-three horn cores of “Brahyceros” type were identified (*Bolomey 1980*, p. 20-23). Reverting to Miercurea Sibiului cattle horn cores we specify that, the variation of the Gd (Greatest diameter of the base) is around 70-80 mm, values closed to the Banat Plain materials (*El Susi*, personal data). Concerning the aurochs materials of this epoch, the examples are lesser. So, at Cârcea was identified a piece with GL / Gd / Dd / Circonf of 410/91.5/77/260 mm; the horn core is ascribed to a female of wild species; equally the piece would be originated in a domestic male, according to the faunal analyze (*Bolomey 1980*, p. 21). At Turia was identified another female horn core with Gd / Dd / Circonf of 95 / 90 / 282 mm (*Haimovici 1992*, p. 261). In case of Miercurea Sibiului, the aurochs horn cores metric data, the smaller values prevail. E.g. the Gd’ values fall between 91-100 mm. A single one of 122 mm (Gd) characterizes a male of aurochs. At Endröd 119, smaller values of 87-91 mm (Gd) were estimated.

Unluckily from the zoo-archaeological bibliography, we have no acquaintance with this type of pits, at least at this chronological sequence. A similar complex belonging to Precucuteni III Culture was dug into the site at Târgu Frumos-Baza Pătule (*Haimovici-Coroliuc 2000*, p. 169-206). That pit (No. 26 / 1998-1999), contained 1,312 bones from 14 taxa (*Haimovici-Coroliuc 2000*, pp. 172-173). 48 cattle horn cores and 5 pieces from aurochs were identified. Moreover, at least four *bucrania* (one from male/aurochs and three from cattle: a geld, a female and a male) were determined. Concerning the pit character the authors specify: “the remains coming from *Bos Taurus* and *Bos Primigenius* being connected with the well-known cult for bull...because of this the fragments coming from the two species have a higher than usual frequency... For some of the *Bos Taurus* and *Bos Primigenius* fragments as well as the other discovered species the pit is a common rubbish pit” (*Haimovici-Coroliuc 2000*, p. 169-206.). Consequently in both cases the pits would have had earlier a ritual character, turning during time into waste ones, as the faunal analyses outline.

Conclusions

Pottery was the main artifact what help us to determine the relative chronology of this feature and it have all the characteristics from the first phase of Starčevo-

Criș cultural complex¹, more precisely IB-C phase (*Luca et alii 2006*, p. 17). Appears also a very characteristic element of this early stage, namely brown-reddish and brown pottery, slipped, with very well polished surface, painted with white oval spots, placed in horizontally, alternative rows (Pl. I/1-2)².

Beside all this elements from relative chronology determination of pit G26 (stratigraphical relation with other features and the pottery from its filling) we have a C₁₄ data from this feature: 7010±40 BP (GrN-29954) (*Luca et alii 2006*, p. 17).

As a conclusion, taking in consideration the fact that pit G26/2005 it's part of the earliest moment of Neolithic habitation of *Petriș* terrace (also feature B10 belong to this sub-level) and also judging the apart character of this discovery, we are tempted to consider this deposition as a ritual one, most probably being connected with the consecration of the space which "hosted" the settlement of the community, because we have here elements in very strong connections with the main occupations of an Early Neolithic group of people: fragments of hand-mills (connections with early agriculture), cattle horns (connections with stock breeding) aurochs horns (connection with hunting). We think that the large number of horns doesn't represent a large quantity of meat available for the community in a specific time, as we are tempted to consider on the first view and rather are the result of keeping this anatomical parts as characteristic element connected with the bull's cult, specific for the Neolithic era.

Of course that our scenario is a presumptive one, the questions connected with this kind of archeological feature didn't receive all the answers, the real purpose of this deposition being still a dilemma.

¹ We use for the internal structure of Starčevo-Criș Culture, the system promoted by Gheorghe Lazarovici (see *Lazarovici 1979*).

² Detailed analyze of the pottery from level I of Miercurea Sibiului will be a future target for another article.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AAASH</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu
<i>AnB(SN)</i>	Analele Banatului (serie nouă), Timișoara
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Arheologie, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>Carpica</i>	Carpica, Muzeul Județean de Istorie "Iulian Antonescu", Bacău
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica cercetărilor arheologice, București
<i>CCDJ</i>	Cultură și civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
<i>Istros</i>	Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
<i>Oltenia</i>	Oltenia. Studii și comunicări(arheologie, istorie, etnografie, artă)
<i>PB</i>	Patrimonium Banaticum, Timișoara
<i>Sargetia</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Biagi-Spataro	2004	Biagi, Paolo; Spataro, Michela, <i>Dates From The Cris Culture Settlements Of Banat And Transylvania (Romania)</i> , in PB, 3, 2004, pp. 7-20.
Biagi et alii	2007	Biagi, Paolo; Gratuze, Bernard; Boucetta, Sophie, <i>New data on the archeological obsidians from the Banat and Transylvania (Romania)</i> , in M. Spataro, P. Biagi (eds), <i>A short walk through the Balkans: the first farmers of the Carpathian Basin and adjacent regions</i> , Trieste, 2007, pp. 129-148.
Bökönyi	1984	Bökönyi, Sandor, <i>Die Frühneolithischen Wirbeltiernfauna von Nosza</i> , in AAASH, 30, 1984, pp. 29-43.
Bökönyi	1988	<i>The Neolithic Fauna of Divostin</i> , in Mc. Pherron, A. Srejović (eds), <i>Divostin and the Late Neolithic of Central Serbia</i> , 10, Pittsburgh, 1988, pp. 419-446.
Bökönyi	1992	<i>The Early Neolithic fauna of Endröd 119</i> , in <i>Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hungary</i> , I, Budapest, (1992), pp. 195-311.
Bolomey	1980	Bolomey, Alexandra, <i>Analiza resturilor de animale din locuirea Starcevo-Criș de la Cîrcea-Viaduct</i> , in <i>Oltenia</i> , 1, 1980, pp. 9-23.
El Susi	2001	El Susi, Georgeta, <i>Cercetări arheozoologice preliminare în situri Starcevo-Criș timpurii din Câmpia Banatului. Fauna de la Foeni-Gaz și Dudeștii Vechi (Jud.Timiș)</i> , in <i>AnB(SN)</i> , 9, 2001, pp.15-40.
El Susi	2005	Luca, Sabin Adrian; Roman, Cristian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Ciugudean, Horia; El Susi, Georgeta; Beldiman,

- Corneliu, *Cercetări arheologice în peștera Cauce*, vol II, Sibiu, 2005, pp. 95-155.
- Haimovici 1992 Haimovici, Sergiu, *Cercetări arheozoologice privind materialul provenit din așezarea de la Turia (jud. Covasna) aparținând culturii Criș*, in *Carpica*, 23, 1992, pp. 259-266.
- Haimovici-Coroliuc 2000 Haimovici, Sergiu; Coroliuc, Anca, *The study of the archaeo-zoological material found in the pit no. 26 of the Precucuteni III Culture settlement at Târgu Frumos-Baza Pătule*, in *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica*, VII, Iasi, 2000, pp. 169-206.
- Lazarovici 1977 Lazarovici, Gheorghe, *Gornea. Preistorie*, Reșița, 1977.
- Lazarovici 1979 *Neoliticul Banatului*, I-II, Cluj-Napoca, 1979.
- Lazarovici-Maxim 1995 Lazarovici Gheorghe; Maxim, Zoia, *Gura Baciului. Monografie arheologică*, Cluj-Napoca, 1995.
- Luca 1995-1996 Luca, Sabin Adrian, *Die Vinca- Siedlung Aus Rumess. Die A- Phase Der Vinca- Kultur In Siebenbürgen*, in *Sargetia* 26, 1, 1995-1996, pp. 45-62.
- Luca 2002 *Eine zoomorphe Statuette aus der Jungsteinzeitliche Siedlung von Reussmarkt / Miercurea Sibiului / Szerdahely-Petris*, in *CCDJ*, 19, 2002, pp. 96-106.
- Luca 2004 *O statueta zoomorfă stilizată descoperită în stațiunea de la Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (Jud. Sibiu, România) și câteva opinii despre începutul neoliticului timpuriu din Transilvania*, in *Istros*, 11, 2004, pp. 3-26.
- Luca 2004a *La Miercurea Sibiului locuințe de acum 8.000 ani*, in *Magazin istoric* 38 (2004, 2, 443), Bucuresti, pp. 59-60.
- Luca 2004b *Opinii noi despre începutul neoliticului timpuriu din Transilvania. Nivelul I din stațiunea neolitică de la Miercurea Sibiului*, in *Transilvania, Supliment Miercurea Sibiului*, Sibiu, 21.05.2004, pp. 3-12.
- Luca-Suciu 2004 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Suciu, Cosmin Ioan, *The Begining of the Early Neolithic in Transylvania*, în *Scripta praehistorica. Miscellanea in honorem nonagenarii magistri Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovita oblata*, Iasi, 2005. pp. 139-156.
- Luca et alii 1998 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Georgescu, Adrian, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in *CCA*, 1998, p.44.
- Luca et alii 1999 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Georgescu, Adrian, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in *CCA*, 1999, p. 64.
- Luca et alii 2000 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Georgescu, Adrian; Purece, Silviu Istrate, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in *CCA*, 2000, p. 86.
- Luca et alii 2000a Luca, Sabin Adrian; Ciugudean, Horia; Roman, Cristian Constantin, Dragotă Aurel, *Faza timpurie a culturii Vinča în Transilvania. Repere ale orizontului cronologic și*

- Luca et alii 2000b *cultural*, în *Angustia* 5, 2000, pp. 37-72.
- Luca, Sabin Adrian; Ciugudean, Horia; Roman, Cristian Constantin, *Die frühphase der Vinča-Kultur in Siebenbürgen. Anhaltspunkte des chronologischen und ethnokulturellen horizontes*, in *Apulum* 37, 1, 2000, pp. 1-50.
- Luca et alii 2001 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Georgescu, Adrian; Purece, Silviu Istrate, Gonciar, Andrei, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in CCA, 2001, p. 143.
- Luca et alii 2002 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Georgescu, Adrian; Purece, Silviu Istrate, Gonciar, Andrei, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in CCA, 2002, p. 204.
- Luca et alii 2003 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Georgescu, Adrian; Suci, Cosmin Ioan, *Miercurea Sibiului-Petris*, in CCA, 2003, pp. 196-197.
- Luca et alii 2004 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Georgescu, Adrian; Suci, Cosmin Ioan, *Șantierul arheologic Miercurea Sibiului*, in CCA, 2004, p. 124.
- Luca et alii 2005 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Georgescu, Adrian; Suci, Cosmin Ioan, *Șantierul arheologic Miercurea Sibiului*, in CCA, 2005.
- Luca et alii 2005a Luca, Sabin Adrian; Pinter, Zeno Karl; Țiplic, Ioan Marian; Georgescu, Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș, *Descoperiri gepide la Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (jud. Sibiu)*, in *Relații interetnice în Transilvania. Secolele VI-XIII*, București, 2005, pp. 19-32.
- Luca et alii 2006 Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Georgescu, Adrian; Suci, Cosmin Ioan, *Săpăturile arheologice de la Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (jud. Sibiu). Campaniile anilor 1997-2005. Stratigrafie și cronologie*, in *Brukenthal Acta Musei I.1*, 2006, pp. 9-19.
- Luca et alii 2008a Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Suci, Cosmin Ioan, *Cercetările arheologice de la Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (județul Sibiu, România). Nivelul Starčevo-Criș în campaniile de cercetare din anii 1997-2005*, in *Brukenthal Acta Musei III.1*, pp. 7-46.
- Luca et alii 2008b Luca, Sabin Adrian; Diaconescu, Dragoș; Suci, Cosmin, *Archaeological research in Miercurea Sibiului-Petriș (Sibiu county, Romania): the Starčevo-Criș level during 1997-2005 (a preliminary report)*, in *Documenta Praehistorica XXXV*, pp. 325-343.
- Perkins 1969 Perkins, Dexter, *Fauna of Çatal Hüyük: Evidence for Early Cattle Domestication in Anatolia*, in *Science* 164, 1969, pp. 177-179.
- Suci et alii 2006 Suci, Cosmin Ioan; White, Martin; Lazarovici, Gheorghe; Luca, Sabin Adrian, *Progress Report – Reconstruction and*

- study of the Vinča architecture and artifacts using virtual reality technology. Case studies Parța and Miercurea Sibiului sites, in ActaTS 5, 2006, pp. 7-24.*
- Vlassa 1976 Vlassa, Nicolae, *Neolitical Transilvaniei*, Cluj-Napoca, 1976.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Plan I** General plan of SII and G₂₆/2005 pit's position.
- Photo1** The profile as a result of *cross-section* method which present the intersection between B₁₉ and G₂₆.
- Photo 2** G₂₆/2005. Stone's agglomeration which overlaped the depostion of horns.
- Photo 3** G₂₆/2005. Stone's agglomeration which overlaped the depostion of horns with the indication of fragmentary handmills.
- Plan II** Sections on the two axes through G₂₆/2005. General plan of G₂₆/2005 with the position of the horns deposition.
- Photo 4** Deposition of horns. View from the south.
- Photo 5** Deposition of horns. View from the north-east.
- Plan III** Deposition of horns. Detail with the indication of the three groups formed by two horns each, which formed an isosceles triangle.
- Plate I** 1-2: sherds with reddish-brown polished slip, with white dots painting, discovered in G₂₆/2005.
- Figure 1** Dimensional diagram of the horns (Sd – small diameter of the base; Gd – large diameter of the base)
- Figure 2** Sex distribution on age at cattles.
- Table 1** Horns distribution on species.

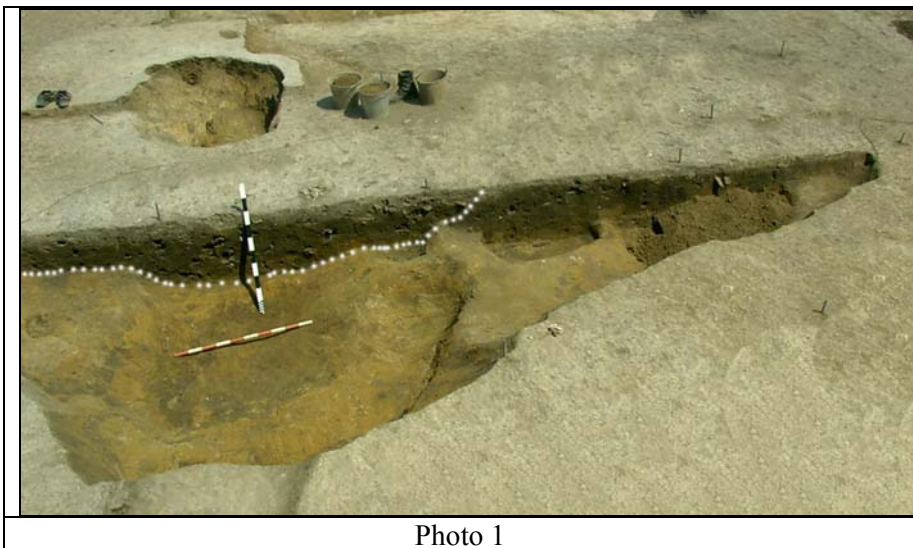
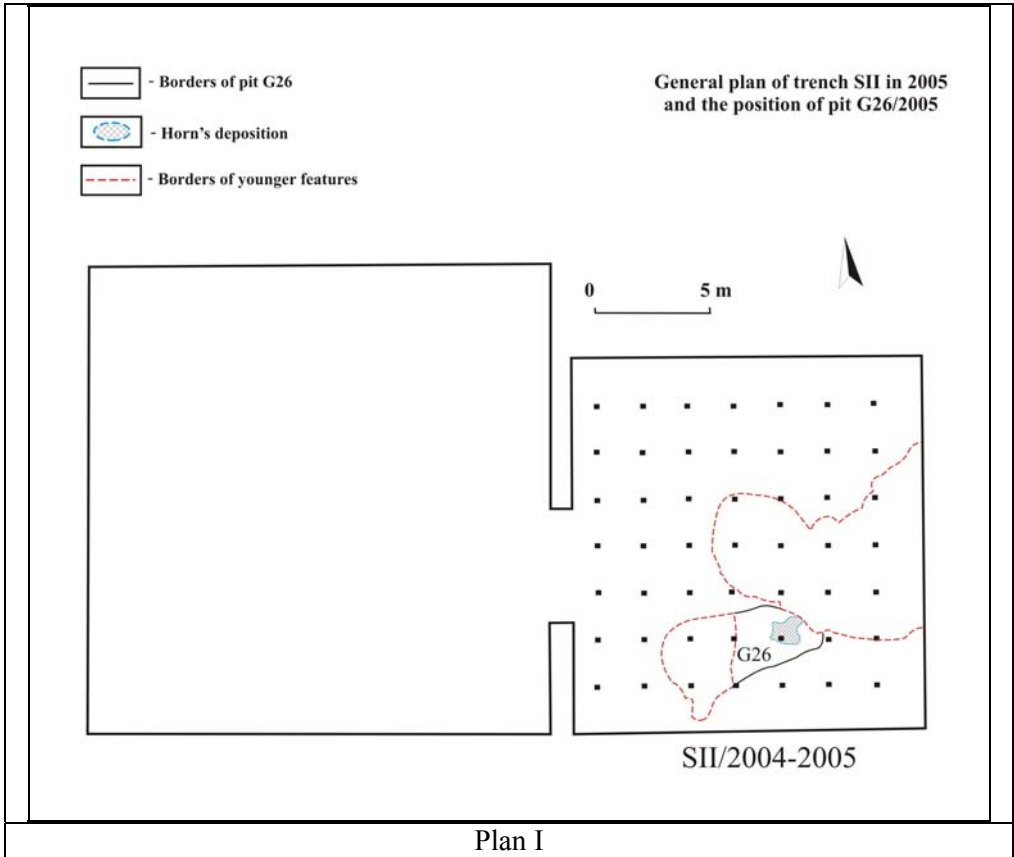




Photo 2

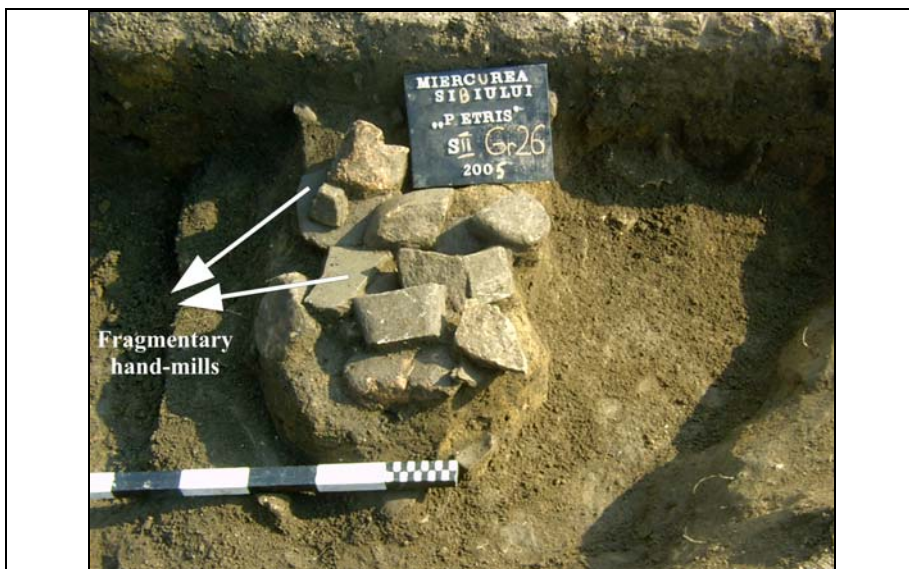


Photo 3

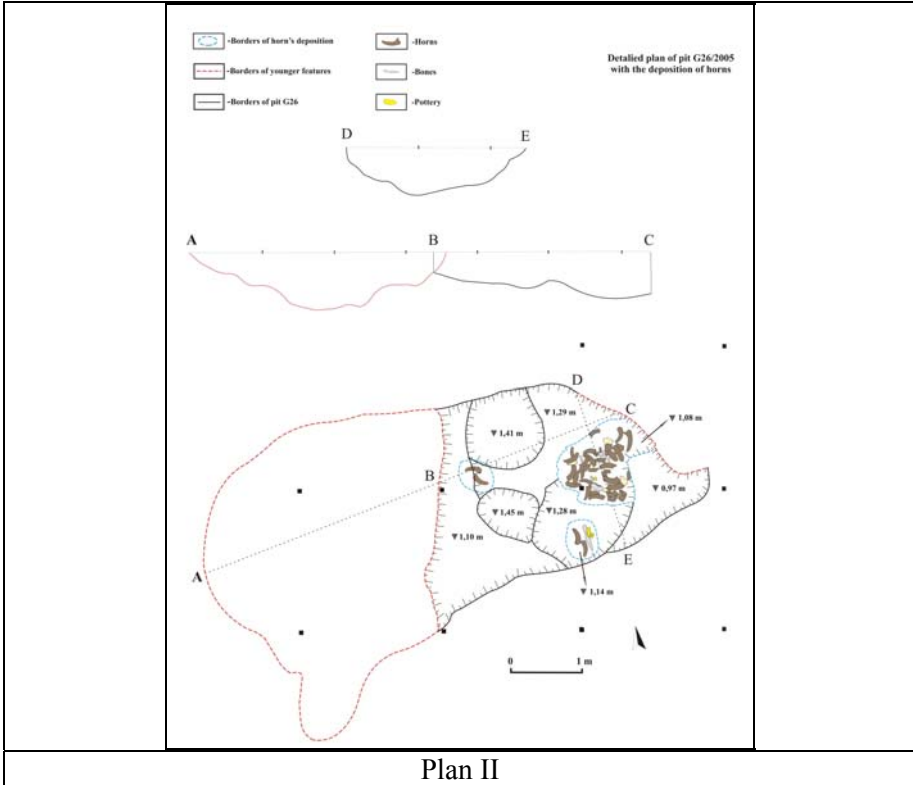
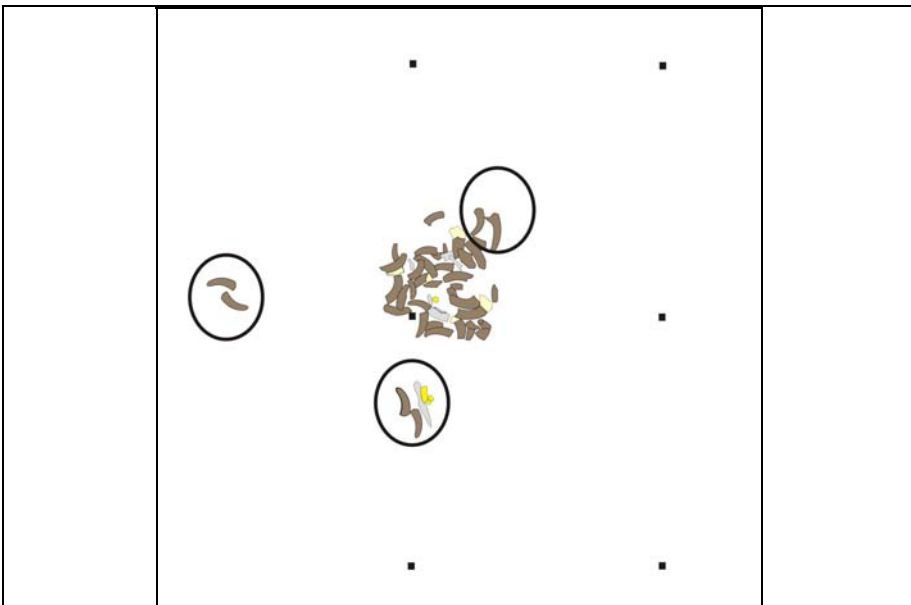
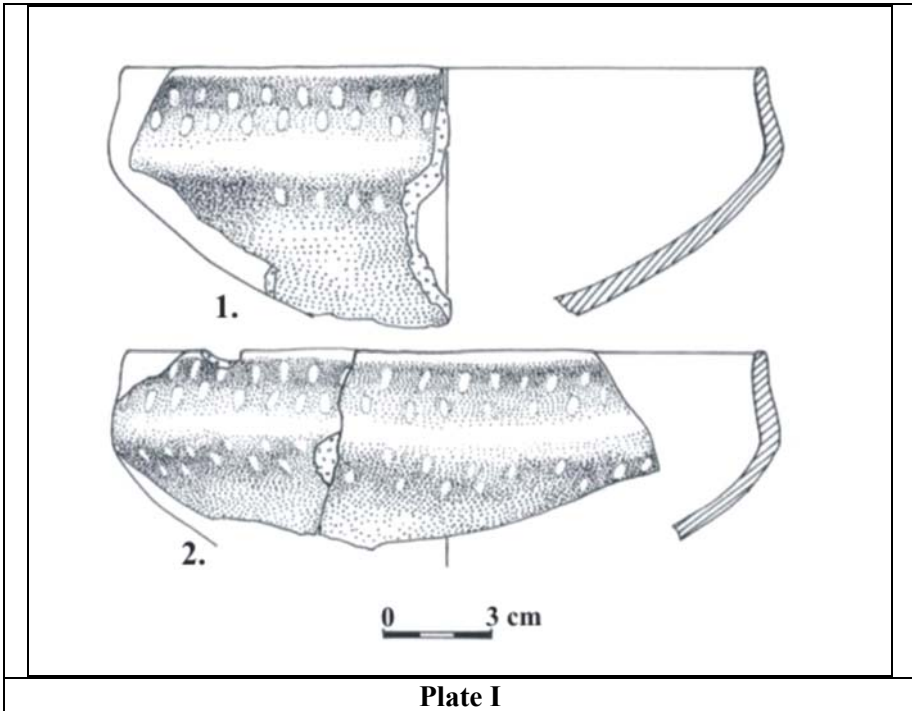




Photo 5



Plan III



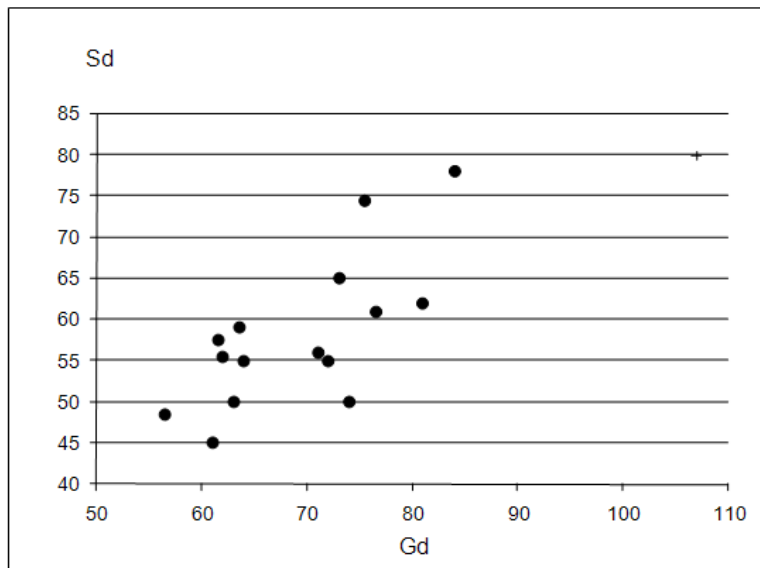


Fig. 1: Dimensional diagram of the horns (Sd – small diameter of the base; Gd – large diameter of the base)

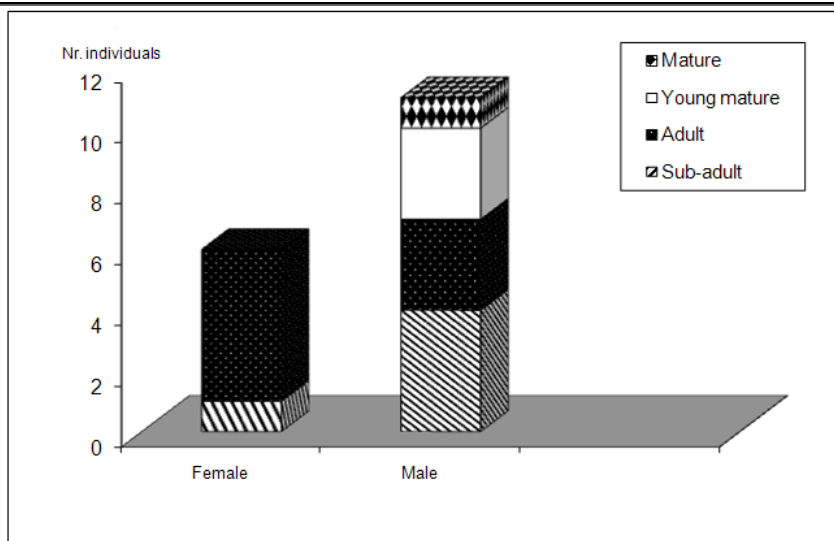


Fig. 2: Horns distribution on species.

Table 1

Nr.	Specia	Drept/ stâng	Sexul	Vârsta	Măsurători/ Lg. maximă (mm)	Măsurători/ Diam. mare/ Diam. mic/ Circonf. Bază
1	Bos taurus	S	?	Imatur		
2	Bos taurus	D/S?	?	?		
3	Bos taurus	S	Femelă	Adult		56.5/48.5/167
4	Bos taurus	S	Femelă	Adult		64.5/-/-
5	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	Adult		55.5/-/-
6	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	sub- adult		61.5/57.5/189
7	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	Adult		61/45/175
8	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	Adult	184	63.5/59/192
9	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	Adult		63/50/184
10	Bos taurus	D	Femelă	Adult	248	64/55/192
11	Bos taurus	S	Mascul	Adult		70/-/-
12	Bos taurus	S	Mascul	matur tânăr		71/56/207
13	Bos taurus	S	Mascul	matur tânăr		77/-/-
14	Bos taurus?	S	Mascul	Matur		84/78/268
15	Bos taurus	S	Mascul	Imatur		
16	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	sub- adult	340	62/55.5/198
17	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	Adult		70.5/-/-
18	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	matur tânăr		72/55/206.5
19	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	Imatur	(270)	73/65/227
20	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	Adult		74/50/208
21	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	matur tânăr		75.5/74.5/242
22	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	matur tânăr		76.5/61/226
23	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	adult		81/62/230

24	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	adult	maximum 320	/68.5/
25	Bos taurus	D	Mascul	imatur		
26	Bos primigenius	S	Femelă	matur		91/-/
27	Bos primigenius	S	Femelă	matur		95(100)/-/
28	Bos primigenius	S	?	matur tânăr		108/-/
29	Bos primigenius	S		?		
30	Bos primigenius	D	Femelă	matur		91/-/
31	Bos primigenius	D	?	matur tânăr		107/80/302
32	Bos primigenius	D		?		
33	Bos primigenius	D	Mascul	matur		122/-/
34	Bos primigenius	D	?	matur		104/-/
35	Bos sp.	D/S?		?		
36	Bos sp.	D/S?		?		