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FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PATRIMONY  
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND VALORIFICATION  
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**BRONZE AGE BIXAD-“VÀPAVÀRA”  
A FUNCTIONAL TYPOLOGY OF THE POTTERY AND  
A STUDY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE  
OF SOUTH-EAST TRANSYLVANIA<sup>63</sup>**

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**Key-words:** *pottery, landscape archaeology, Wietenberg culture, south-east Transylvania.*

**Abstract:** *In this paper we analyse the ceramic material belonging to the Wietenberg culture from the site of Bixad-“Vàpavàra”, from a typological and functional perspective. Furthermore, we place this site in the broader context of Middle and Late Bronze Age settlements through a reconstruction of the archaeological landscape of south-east Transylvania.*

### **Introduction**

This article presents the analysis and results of our research on the Bronze Age pottery belonging to the Wietenberg culture from the site of Bixad-“Vàpavàra”. As we intend to offer a spatial context for the site in this period, the results of an attempt to create an archaeological landscape in south-east Transylvania will form the second part of this paper.

The presence of this material and the possibility of working with it were suggested to the authors by the staff of the Muzeul Național Secuiesc of Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna. The archaeological material mainly consists of pottery sherds and some other ceramic and lithic material. This has been collected through several surveys and excavations carried out in the middle of the past century.

South-east Transylvania is a region in which the so-called classical archaeological Bronze Age cultures of Romania meet each other in a single space, thus creating a distinctive mixture at a morphological and structural level, while they still preserving many of their main characteristics. The publication of the present material should be placed in this context, as a contribution to a bigger puzzle of this amalgam of cultures. For the sake of the present study, the geographical space of south-east Transylvania is roughly defined as the area of three counties: Brașov, Covasna and Harghita.

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We will start by presenting a history of research on the Wietenberg culture. Due to the fact that the archaeological material published in this paper was collected through several different methods, it was considered useful to present a brief research history of the work carried out on this site and on the material coming from here, in order to review our present knowledge and limitations. The chronological framework for the site will be discussed by relating it to the main phases and divisions of the culture. Following this, the spatial framework will be suggested by a reconstruction of the archaeological landscape of the area in the given temporal boundaries. Furthermore, it was thought to be useful to present the contextual limitations of the material by creating a short overview of the excavations carried out on the site. The description and analysis of the ceramics at a morphological level will be placed in a wider context of the culture in order that the criteria used will be transparent and understandable to the reader. At the end of the paper two catalogues will be appended to offer the actual background for the statements and transparency for the conclusions: a catalogue for the pottery from Bixad-“Vápavára” and one for the Bronze Age sites of south-east Transylvania. The pottery catalogue includes the inventory data of the Muzeul Național Secuiesc, the description of every object, accompanied by not only the technological data (diameter, height, thickness, firing and so on), but also by the morphological information (form, decoration and so on). Each entry includes the literature for already published pieces and / or the best analogies found for them. The site catalogue has the name of the nearest modern-day settlement and the toponym, the type of the site (settlement or cemetery/burial), the main geographical feature on which the site is placed, the absolute elevation, brief descriptions of the most important finds, literature and additional remarks.

### **Research history**

It is rather difficult to establish when the research of the Wietenberg culture began. Some finds which today are unequivocally considered to belong to the culture were retrieved before the chronology or even the name/concept of this culture was established. The name of the Wietenberg culture was introduced into the literature by H. Schroller, and he found that placing the culture within the Bronze Age was appropriate (Schroller 1928, 90). A second name (Kolozskorpád II) was given in 1944 to this same culture by M. Roska, based on the finds in Cluj county (Roska 1944, 22). From this double denomination of the same archaeological culture, the earlier one became more established in the literature. The first mention and field research of a site belonging to the Wietenberg culture from south-east Transylvania is from 1926. It was made by V. Pârvan, who published, among other finds, a sherd belonging to the culture, from the site of Sfântu Gheorghe-“Avasalja/Avasalja Gémvágerincze” (Pârvan 1926, 22/02). In the mid-1920's Al. Ferenczi investigated the site at Bixad-“Vápavára” and published the results by 1929. A few years later, in 1933, H. Schroller published the first repertoire of the Wietenberg culture, cataloguing 44 sites out of which 14 are located in this region (Schroller 1933). By the end of the same decade Al. Ferenczi added two more sites (Păuleni-Ciuc-“Cetate / Dealul Cetății / Movila Cetății” and Racul-“Dealul Bogat-Câmpul Cetății”), which later turned out to be important for the research of the culture (Ferenczi 1938, 238ff). The first

monographic work of the culture saw the light of the day one year later; it was written by K. Horedt and it mentioned 25 sites from south-east Transylvania (Boroffka 1994, 20ff-note on Horedt 1939a, ms). In 1940, Al. Prox noted a few sites of the Wietenberg culture in Braşov county, two of which were unknown till this time (Prox 1940, 87ff). In the 1940's, M. Roska on several occasions discussed sites with archaeological materials belonging to the "Kolozskorpád II" cultural aspect. In his monographic work dedicated to this culture from 1944 he recorded 80 sites for all of Transylvania, with 19 from our study region (Roska 1941; Roska 1942; Roska 1944, 22ff). After the Second World War the archaeological research in the area was only carried out on a limited scale and the first published results appeared at the beginning of the 1950's. In this background appeared the first publication of Z. Székely, on Bixad-"Vápavára" (Székely 1955c, 7ff; Székely et al. 1951). This archaeologist became a figure who marked the research of the next half century of field work and publications in south-east Transylvania and other places (Székely 1953; Székely 1955a; Székely 1955b; Székely 1955c; Székely 1959a; Székely 1959b; Székely 1959c; Székely 1959d; Székely 1960; Székely 1962; Székely 1965; Székely 1966; Székely 1970a; Székely 1970b; Székely 1970c; Székely 1971a; Székely 1971b; Székely 1973; Székely 1979-1980; Székely 1980-1981; Székely 1984; Székely 1988; Székely 1990). Others like M. Macrea, R. Vulpe and K. Horedt continued their work in the field and publications as well (Horedt 1956, 5ff; Macrea 1951, 285ff; Vulpe 1955, 559ff). The first comprehensive work on the Wietenberg culture had K. Horedt's signature, and he identified 182 sites with 29 in the south-eastern part of Transylvania (Horedt 1960, 107ff). The apparently small proportion of sites in our study area was to increase with the work carried out in the following decades, especially that by Z. Székely, whose contribution significantly changed this picture. The 1970's showed an intensification in field research, which had its main or secondary objectives in the Wietenberg culture, through the skilful activity of scholars like K. Horedt, P. János and D. Kovács, V. Vasiliev and S. Sereş, G. Ferenczi, Z. Cseréy (Boroffka 1994, 36-note G. Ferenczi u. a. 1968:ms; Cseréy 1969; Horedt et al. 1962; János and Kovács 1967; Vasiliev and Sereş 1967). As the field research continued and the raw materials started to build up, the first works of theoretical nature, which made use of this valuable source of information, appeared in the form of shorter articles (Bichir 1964; Crişan 1961). The 1970's is the period of full blossoming for the research of this culture in south-east Transylvania. The field research was taken to a higher level of competence in terms of the quantity and quality of work carried out by archaeologists like Z. Székely, A. D. Alexandrescu, and G. Ferenczi (Alexandrescu et al. 1973; Ferenczi and Ferenczi 1976; Ferenczi and Ferenczi 1978). The next decade profited from the research experience of the previous periods and took the study of this culture to what could be called the beginning of its classical period. Scholars like Z. Székely and A. D. Alexandrescu took the study of the Wietenberg culture even further, and others making their appearance at this time contributed by examining new aspects like cave habitats (Emödi 1980-1981), or new theoretical areas (Boroffka 1994, 87-note Zs. Székely 1983a:ms; Székely 1988; Székely 1989). In the last decade of the last century, N. G. O. Boroffka synthesised a monographic work on the

Wietenberg culture which presented 592 sites, out of which 86 are located in south-east Transylvania (Boroffka 1994).

### **The geographic landscape of Bixad-“Vápavára” (Map 1)**

The site is located south of the Bixad train station, on the right-hand side of the Olt River, in the shadow of the Murgul Mic Mountain, on a promontory of a terrace situated between the above mentioned river and the Răchitaş (Rakottyás) stream. The site and the geographical feature have been heavily damaged by stone quarry exploitation. One has a good view from the site to the south and east. The areas next to it are used even today for agricultural activities. A few kilometres upstream the Olt emerges from the narrow gorge, created by the mountains of Bodoc and Baraolt, which is the only access way to the Ciuc Basin to the north. It dominates the eastern exit of another pass to the west, which connects it to the Depression of Baraolt through the Răchitaş Valley. Beside these one has a direct view to the east to another pathway which connects the area of the site with the Depression of Târgu Secuiesc (Cavruc 1998, 96).

Even based on this brief description of its geographical location, we can conclude that the site is dominating the Depression of Bixad, which in itself is a node in the micro-region of the area. The depression and the river terraces may have been used in prehistory for agricultural needs. Husbandry could also have been a major concern; especially ovi-caprids could have adapted very well to the extreme and alternating climatic conditions of the mountainous part of the Olt Valley.

### **Research history of archaeological exploration at Bixad-“Vápavára”**

The first literary mention of the medieval fortification on this site is made by Balázs Orbán, who describes its general placement in the landscape (Orbán 1868-1873, 59ff). In the last decade of the 19th century, László Kővári, in an extended Transylvanian repertoire, describes the general placement of the site again and mentions its prehistoric habitation (Kővári 1892, 54f). The first published evidence of prehistoric finds coming from the site is by Ferencz László in a paper entitled “*Háromszék vármegyei praemykeneai jellegű telepek*”, where its placement is once again described (László 1911, 115ff). Shortly after this publication Ferenczi investigated the site through an archaeological excavation, the results of which were published in 1929. This was followed almost 20 years later by a survey conducted under the guidance of Z. Székely in 1946 (Székely 1955c, 13). The most extensive archaeological fieldwork at the site was conducted in 1949 through a collaboration of the Regional Museum of Sfântu Gheorghe and the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca. They found that the earliest settlement on the site belonged to the Ariuşd culture, which was followed by a Wietenberg and later by a Dacian habitation (Daicovicu et al. 1951, 120; Székely 1955c, 8). A few years later Z. Székely published some information on the Bronze Age habitation and some of its finds made during the two excavations (Székely 1955a, 842ff). Other unpublished materials were presented by N. G. O. Boroffka in his monographic work on the Wietenberg culture in 1994 (Boroffka 1994, 23). The most recent references to the prehistoric site were made in 1998 in the Archaeological Repertoire of Covasna county (Cavruc 1998, 96).

### **Description of the archaeological excavations at Bixad-“Vápavára” – 1949 campaign**

The results of the excavation conducted in 1949 were never fully published and the reports on the Bronze Age finds were only brief and vague. We will be using the personal journal of Z. Székely (Székely 1949), which was written during the excavation, and is currently archived in the Muzeului Național Secuiesc of Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna.

The fieldwork conducted in 1949 had the nature of a rescue excavation due to the quarry which was opened in 1948 on the southern and south-eastern part of the promontory, thus severely damaging the site and endangering the remaining portion of it (Daicoviciu et al. 1951, 13; Székely 1955c, 120). As a result of this destruction of some parts of the site, the stratigraphy was made visible (Ariușd-, Wietenberg culture, La Tène and Middle Ages) and therefore the succession of the different cultures was already known even before the beginning the excavation (Daicoviciu et al. 1951, 122; László 1911, 177; Székely 1955c, 9). This stratigraphy of the different archaeological levels had a depth of 1.5 m, which rested on a 0.5 m thick alluvial deposit mainly formed by sand and pebbles, in turn resting on the andesitic bedrock (László 1911, 177; Székely 1955c, 14).

The notes on the Bronze Age layer, specifically the one belonging to the Wietenberg culture, are very sparse. This leads us to assume that the layers were not present on the entire site and that they were thin in comparison to other layers. Also, it is likely that the later, more intensive, habitations of La Tène and/or Medieval period would have severely damaged these layers. These factors would account for the spread out nature and relatively low number of Bronze Age finds from the site.

As mentioned, the notes on the Bronze Age finds and contexts in the personal journal of Z. Székely are far less than those referring to the other periods at hand. These are as follows: “egy geometrikus diszítésű, pontozott darab” (Székely 1949, day 25/VII. 1949) (a sherd decorated with geometric shapes and punctuation) and “o ceșcuță mică în formă de jucări pentru copil” (Székely 1949, day 29/VII. 1949) (a small cup in the shape of a child’s toy). The depth and the section from which the Wietenberg material originates are rarely mentioned. We can safely state, based on the journal, that trenches IV and X yielded Bronze Age material (Székely 1949, days 25 and 29/VII. 1949). Also we may conclude, based on the entries made into the finds register of the Muzeului Național Secuiesc of Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna, that section II also produced some of the materials presented in this article (inventory numbers 13248-13251).

### **Analysis of the archaeological material belonging to the Wietenberg culture from Bixad-“Vápavára”**

We here present the results of our study material; furthermore we will try to fit it into the periodisation created by N. G. O. Boroffka, based on the forms and decoration of the pottery, hoping to date them as precisely as possible. It is to be noted that all the materials in the museum inventory are diagnostic, presumably because of the sampling methods used on-site. Due to this selection the conclusions of the present study will be limited and the reconstruction of a general picture of the Bronze Age habitation will only be possible to a certain extent.

Most sherds are undiagnostic in terms of shape but have well preserved decorative elements which allow for a reasonably exact dating. The most commonly encountered shapes are those of medium and small sized bowls (**Pl. I-III**). Their profile varies from the “S”-shaped ones to the ones with spherical body and cylindrical neck. They are closely followed by large and medium sized pots (**Pl. VII, VIII/1-7, XI/6**), which are more scarcely decorated. This decoration especially occurs on the upper part of the vessel as incisions or stamps, plastic bands and projections/buttons. The third largest group in term of shape is made up of lobed (**Pl. IX, X/1, XI/1, 4**) and simple dishes (**Pl. VIII/8, X/2-6, XI/2, 3, 5**); these are richly decorated, in most of the cases with incisions. The lobed dishes are almost entirely covered with decoration, while the simple dishes are only decorated on the upper part and rim of the vessel. The least common shapes are cups with a simple profile (**Pl. V/1-5**) and juglets (**Pl. XIII**). The assemblage is further made up by different types of handles (**Pl. XII**). Most common of them are vertical, ear-shaped loop handles, but the more robust, vertical pot handles are also present. We may also mention six ceramic spoons of different shapes (**Pl. VI/3-8**), some of which may have had detachable handles (**Pl. VI/6, 8**).

Single items are also present, and we take note of a spindle whorl with vertical incised lines (**Pl. IV/4**), one half of a miniature clay chariot wheel (**Pl. IV/5**) and a small sceptre head (**Pl. IV/6**). Special attention should be given to the lids (**Pl. IV/1-3**), particularly to the one with incised and concentric motifs (**Pl. IV/1**).

The majority of the vessels are open shapes with the intended use of serving solid or liquid food (dishes, bowls, cups, loop handles). We have a comparatively small amount of vessels which could have been used for distributing the liquids served from the above mentioned vessels (4 juglets). The pots and large sized vessels suggest storage and food preparation activities at the site. The fragment of the chariot wheel and the small sceptre head suggest a higher level of social interaction and provide some evidence for religious activities.

Based on this assemblage we can only make limited assertions about the nature of the activities and habitation at this site in the Bronze Age. The members of the excavations do not record any osteological material (neither zoological nor anthropological) associated with the Bronze Age finds or layers, which would lead us to conclude that we are dealing in the case of this site with a habitation rather than a funerary context. Also some features of the pottery, such as ear-shaped loop handles, carinated profiles and some everted rims, could remind us of some metal counterparts, which in turn would suggest a social differentiation and a certain level of prosperity of the Bronze Age inhabitants. The thickness of the Bronze Age level would suggest a short and moderate habitation of the site, but we must keep in mind that pottery presents a slightly different view of the site, indicating some level of well-being (see below). Future field research on this site may be able to elucidate these uncertainties.

The pottery offers some evidence for contacts with contemporary cultures. A bowl (*cat. no. 10*) showing some influences of the Otomani culture, and an unpublished handle with a knob having a circular cross-section (inv. no. 14589 of the Muzeul Național Secuiesc din Sfântu Gheorghe) indicating contacts with the Noua culture are the most obvious examples.

The most important information that we can extract from the pottery, given its state of sampling, concerns chronology. Based on some specific shapes and decoration we can define, within the Bronze Age, the period of activity on this promontory. Very few elements allow us a dating in the early period of the culture; therefore we would like to suggest the beginning of the activity on this site in the later A phase, **A2-Boroffka**, of the Wietenberg culture (Boroffka 1994, 249). The nearest parallels in our assemblage for such a dating are, in terms of shapes, the following vessels: *cat. no.* – 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 30, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 67, 72(?), 77 and for decoration: *cat. no.* – 25, 57, 64, 72, 73, 103, partially 107. The second phase, **B-Boroffka** (Boroffka 1994, 250), is represented more strongly by the following shapes: *cat. no.*– 5, 8 and 27 in particular, but also by 14, 18, 28, 32, 44, 61, 64, 87 and decoration: *cat. no.* – 24, 26, 45, 56, 68, 75, 98, 102, 105, especially 107, 110. The second last phase, **C-Boroffka** (Boroffka 1994, 250), is under-represented, having only four shapes, which are securely datable to this stage: *cat. no.* – 24, 43, 47, 68, 73, 75, 80 and only three decorative motifs: *cat. no.*– 62, 71, 74, 113. There is a slight chance that some of the elements which could be attributed to the later C-phase belong to the last, **D-Boroffka** (Boroffka 1994, 251), of the culture. In regards to shapes, we are referring to: *cat. no.* – 6, 11, 12, 19, 22, 63, 65 and motifs as: *cat. no.*– 91, 107. This vague dating of the last stage is due to the fact that at the only site where the documented stratigraphy of the Wietenberg culture was made, the site of Derșida, the last stage, phase D, is missing. For this reason a more exact division of the material belonging to each of the periods was not possible. For the same reason, a more secure dating into the last phase is elusive, as some shapes are present throughout the evolution of the culture (e.g. *cat. no.* – 23, 69). The same is true for certain other shapes (e.g. *cat. no.* - 6, 22), although these tend to appear in larger numbers in the later stages. Moreover, we have some shapes (*cat. no.*– 5, 8, 9, 20, 57) which, although they may appear in phase D, are more specific to previous stages of the culture. Relying on the above observations and analysis we would like to suggest a Middle Bronze Age dating for this site. In terms of the inner division of the Wietenberg culture it would be placed within the late A (A2) and the (probably) early D phase, with the most intense habitation in the A2 and B phases.

#### **Chronology of the Wietenberg culture in south-east Transylvania**

We will here present the evolution of the culture in order to suggest a chronological background for the Middle Bronze Age settlement landscape in south-east Transylvania.

The time of the emergence of the Wietenberg culture in this region is still a widely disputed topic in the literature. The main points of disagreement and polemic concentrate around two main problems; the first concerning chronology and the second concerning the synthesis of the culture. Although the inner chronological division of the culture is based on stratigraphic contexts, the actual division is done by pottery percentage and relative proportions. This is the reason why we cannot state with certainty, based on the present state of research, when the culture began in this area, although we tend to accept a beginning in the later A phase (A2) (Boroffka 1994, 258), right after the Ciomortan group, as the newest evidence from Păuleni – Ciuc (county Harghita) tends to indicate (Cavruc 2001,

47). The following two phases, B and C, are present at almost every known site from the area (see the settlement catalogue below). The existence and nature of the last, D-phase, is widely disputed and still unclear.

The problem of chronology of the Wietenberg culture, and for that matter for all the Transylvanian prehistory, is further deepened by acute, and in some cases the total, lack of C14 datasets. The main reason for this hiatus is to be sought in the relatively high costs of such dating procedures and the lack of retrieved samples from the field research, as this at best only constitutes a secondary objective of such projects. Hopefully we will see in the near future a change in attitude and an increase in such information.

### **The settlements of the Wietenberg culture in south-east Transylvania**

The south-eastern part of Transylvania can be divided into two major geographical units: the mountains of average heights (800-1200 m), and depressions and mountain corridors. There are two major depressions: the Ciucului in the south and the Gheorgeniului in the north. In these two depressions run the two rivers Olt and Mureş, separated by a watershed which functions as a natural border between the two low topographical features of the area. Smaller topographical units are the Braşovului Depression in the south and the Târgu Secuiesc Depression in the east.

Based on the catalogue at the end of this paper, we may say that at the present state of research we know of 86 sites belonging to the Wietenberg culture in south-east Transylvania. Almost half of these sites (36) could not be incorporated into the settlement landscape analysis of the region - the reason for this is mainly the lack of published information on the micro-regions of the sites. Some of the sites in need of general placement descriptions have been visited by the authors, and hence have been made the subject of the present analysis. Another difficulty dealing with the sites of this culture in this region is the unsatisfying manner in which they were researched and published, in most of the cases not even allowing for a general dating based on the phases of the culture or for discerning the dynamics of their evolution. Thus, we do not know the research method of 28 sites, and 27 sites were only investigated by survey (which were also not systematic), and only 31 sites have been researched through archaeological excavations (preventive/rescue or systematic). We can recognise from these factors that our database is relatively limited, due to the present state of research, and this should be kept in mind when considering the conclusions.

The area has five burial grounds of various sizes, most of which are single graves and in two cases (*Merești-Peștera Almașului*, cat. no. 44 and *Rotbav-La*

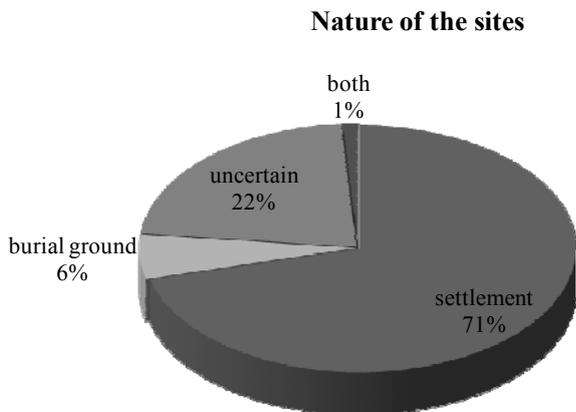


Fig. 1

*Pârăuț*, cat. no. 61) we have an attested multiple-grave cemetery with an associated settlement. 61 sites can be regarded as settlements, while the nature of 19 sites is uncertain. The latter are those

sites which have an uncertain geographic location and/or their archaeological data is scarce and vague. Although, based on this data, it would appear that almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the sites are settlements (fig. 1), we stress that, without extensive field research, most of the funerary sites could have eluded us and a handful of sherds does not necessarily indicate a habitation.

The analysis of the relationship between settlement location and geographical features may complement and further elucidate the rough landscape image that we have so far on the Wietenberg habitations of south-east Transylvania. The division of the geographical features is basic, since a more elaborate one based on groups and subgroups would be far too complicated for the present stage of development of research. From the 86 sites presented in this catalogue it was only possible to collect the required information from publications or through personal fieldwork for 40 sites. Three of these are located in caves of the Vârghișului gorge and

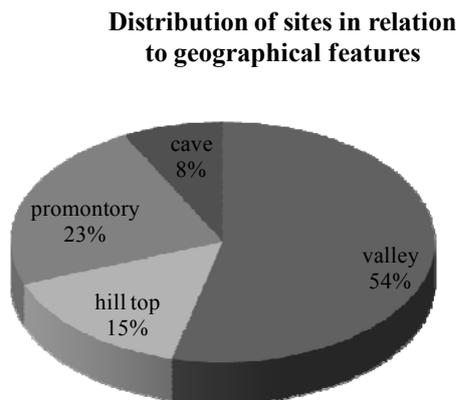


Fig. 2

twice as many on hill-tops; it is worth noting that the highest lying Wietenberg settlement has an absolute elevation of 940 m (*Odorheiu Secuiesc-Dealul Cetatea Macului*). One quarter of the 40 sites is placed on promontories and more than half (21) are in valleys, with 16 of these on river terraces. The site of Bixad-

“Vápavára”, studied in this paper, fits into the group of the ones found on promontories; with such a location these sites dominate and control their own micro-region.

We need to stress that the present analysis of settlement landscape is only to be viewed as a preliminary research step, and the conclusions presented here should not be generalised nor extended outside the defined region of south-east Transylvania. This article highlights areas where further research is strongly needed; the study of the Bronze Age in this region would benefit from more theoretical and contextual analysis, as well as publication of previous fieldwork and new systematic excavation and surveys. The methodology and theories applied in this paper will hopefully show how even archaeological information of apparently “lesser” quality can contribute to the understanding of the prehistoric past.

**The catalogue of the archaeological material belonging to the Bronze Age from Bixad-“Vápavára”**

Every find has, as a main part of its catalogue entry, the shape type, the fragment type, the inventory number and the institution where it is stored. The finds are ordered alphabetically based on their shapes. The collection method and the year of its donation are stated, based on the registry information of the institution/s, in the cases where this is at hand. The technical information consists of the diameter (Dm), height (H) and thickness (Th) of the vessel. The shape is also described, but only in the cases where the profiles are at least partially reconstructable. The decoration of the finds is described as well. The technological information is presented after this morphological description: clay (fine, medium-coarse and coarse), tempering (fine/small, medium, big), firing (very good, good, medium, weak), colour. As a last note the analogies or in some cases actual material, in terms of shape and motifs, are presented for each entry. For doing this we will be favouring the types established by N. G. O. Boroffka. A few of the finds have already been published; in these cases the entry includes a bibliographical reference.

1) **Bowl**, fragment

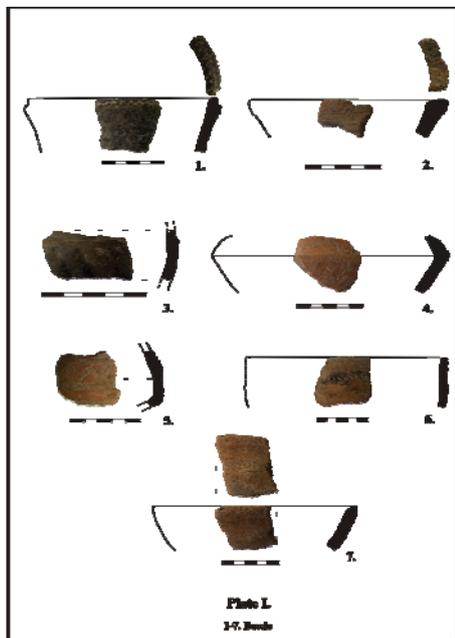
Inv. nr. 11401; Pl. II/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna*Unknown*

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.5-0.9 cm

Fragment from a medium sized bowl with “S”-profile and flaring rim. At the point where the neck meets the shoulders a horizontal incised ledge was created (0.35 wide). It has fine tempering with a dark black colour and the outside of the bowl is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 152-TD3d.k.)

2) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11403, Pl II/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=16 cm; Th=0.6-0.9 cm

Fragment from a medium sized bowl with “S”-profile and flaring rim. The central part of the sherd is decorated with a horizontal, continuous border of two

incised bands. These border-bands are created by two horizontal and parallel incised lines and space in between them is filled up with a row of slightly overlapping incised “X”-s. The register is filled up with diagonal bands of the identical sort as the border-bands. It has a fine sand and small stone tempering. Its firing is good and it has a black colour with a burnished surface on the outside as well on the inside.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 150-TD3g.k.)

*Bibliography:* (Székely 1955a, fig. 3/2)

3) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11414; Pl II/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=27 cm; Th=0.9-1.3 cm

The sherd belongs to a deep bowl. Its decoration consists of a narrow, horizontal band placed on the shoulder of the bowl. This consists of two incised and parallel lines with the space in between them being filled up with overlapping incised “X”s. It has a fine sand and small stone tempering. Its firing is good and has a black colour with a burnished surface on the outside.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

4) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11415; Pl. II/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.4-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl. It has a slightly flaring rim. The lower body is decorated with diagonal fluting; these are bordered on their upper parts by roughly incised and sometimes overlapping upside down “V”s. It has a fine sand temper, good firing and a black

colour. The outside as well the inside is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 146-TD3d)

5) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11417, 11418; Pl. II/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=20 cm; Th=0.3-0.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a large bowl with “S”-profile. The edge of the flaring rim is slightly thickened. The outer side of the rim is incised with closely overlapping and incised “X”s. The shoulder is decorated in a similar manner only that they are placed between two incised, horizontal and parallel lines. Beneath this incised shoulder band the bowl is decorated with diagonal and wide flutings. It has a fine sand temper and a good firing. The colouring varies from creamy-brown to black and it is burnished on its outside.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 149-TD3f.mg.)

6) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11446; Pl. II/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=16 cm; Th=0.4-1.2 cm

The sherd belonged to a medium sized bowl with an “S”-profile. It is decorated with a simple knob. It has been fine sand tempered. It has a good firing and a blackish-grey colour. The outside as well as the inside surfaces have been burnished.

*Analogies:* - Otomani culture import (personal communication of N. G. O. Boroffka)

7) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11498, Pl. II/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=10 cm; Th=0.4-0.7cm

The sherd belonged to a small bowl with an “S”-profile. The rim is slightly flaring. The body of the bowl is decorated with narrow and diagonal incised lines, which are delimiting slightly convex areas. It is fine sand tempered and has a good firing with a creamy-brown colour. The outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 139-TC3e)

8) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11504; Pl III/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.4-0.6 cm

The sherd belonged to a small bowl. It has a flaring rim. It is fine sand and small stone tempered. It has a good firing and a dark black colour. The outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 139-TC3e)

9) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11535; Pl III/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Béla Steinberger

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.3-0.7 cm

The sherd belonged to a small bowl and is undecorated. It is fine sand tempered and has a very good firing. It has a brownish-grey colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-TD2a)

10) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11578, Pl. III/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

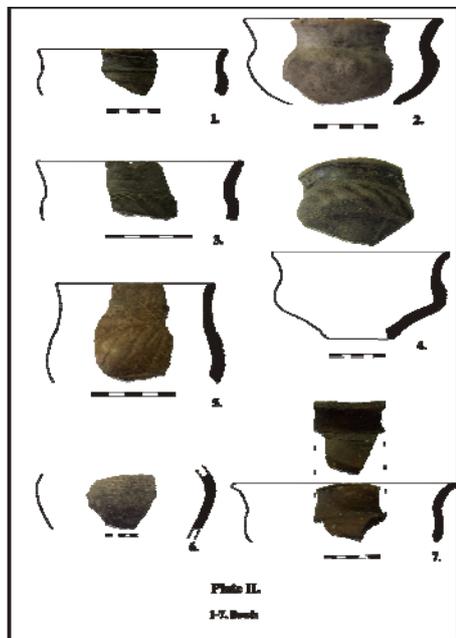
Dm=12 cm; Th=0.4-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a small, slightly squashed bowl with an “S”-profile and handles. The rim of the bowl is vertical. It is decorated with diagonal flutings on its lower part, below the handles. It is fine sand tempered. Firing is good and it

has a black colour and a polish on both outer and inner surfaces.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-TD2b)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 182-VA11)



11) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11804; Pl III/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Tamás Kisgyörgy

Dm=20 cm; Th=0.7-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized, slightly squashed bowl with an “S”-profile and handles. The handle has two vertical rills. It is tempered with medium sized grains and medium-coarse sand. Firing is good and it has brownish-black colour. It is burnished on the outer surface and inner side of the rim.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 126-TA3c)

12) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11816; Pl III/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Tamás Kisgyörgy

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.4-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl. The lower body of the vessel is decorated with diagonal, shallow flutings; the upper part of these is bordered by elongated punctations. It is fine sand and small stone tempered. It has a very good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-Td2a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 18/16)

13) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11817; Pl III/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Tamás Kisgyörgy

Dm=14 cm; Th=0.4-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl with the maximum diameter at the half of its height, with a cylindrical upper part. The sherd’s only decoration is a single incised horizontal line at the meeting point between the shoulder and the cylindrical neck. It is fine sand tempered and it has a very good firing. It is of dark black colour and is burnished on both the outside and the inside.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-Td2a)

14) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11819; Pl III/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Tamás Kisgyörgy

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.5-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl with a slightly squashed spherical body with loop handles; these are slightly raised. It is fine sand tempered and has a very good firing. The outer side is creamy-brown in colour as opposed to the inner part, which is deep red. The outer surface is matte and burnished, as is the inside of the rim.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-TD2b)

15) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11998; Pl. III/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=10 cm; Th= 0.5-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl. It has a spherical body and a slightly flaring rim. It is decorated on the rim with diagonal incised lines. The body of the vessel is decorated with diagonal flutings bordered on the upper side with a horizontal, incised line; the latter is placed at the meeting point of the shoulder with the neck. It is fine sand and small stone tempered. It has a very good firing. It is of black colour and on the outer surface it is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 139-TC3e)

16) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12243; Pl I/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.5-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized conical bowl. It is decorated with three horizontal incised bands, each of which is made up by two parallel horizontal, incised lines and the space in between them is filled up with cross-hatched, incised lines. In some places white lime paste which was pressed into the incisions is still recognisable. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 142-TD1b)

17) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12246; Pl. I/4

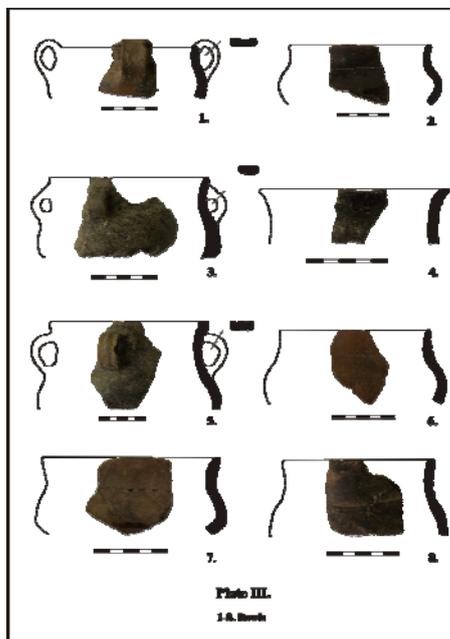
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a bi-truncated bowl with a roughly carinated maximum diameter. The decoration consists of incised hooks which are filled up with diagonal and incised lines. It is fine sand tempered and has a light and matte red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 154-TD4e.mk.)



18) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12453; Pl. I/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

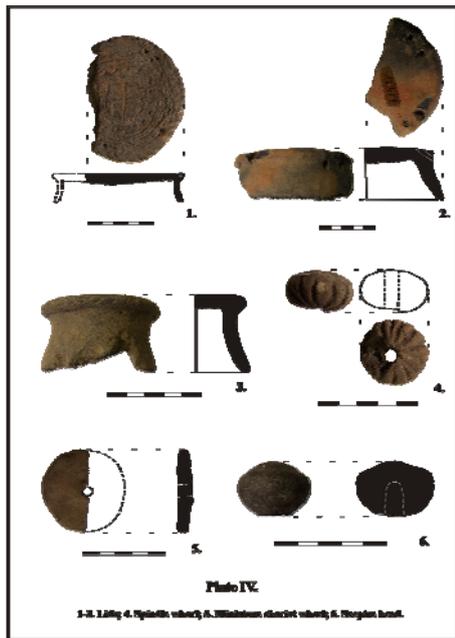
Dm=20 cm; Th=0.5-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl. The sherd is decorated on the shoulder

with a single row of punctations. Beneath these the body of the vessel is decorated with diagonal flutings. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing with a creamy-brown colour and a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 53/54-TD3g.mk.)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 18/16)



19) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12458; Pl. I/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=13 cm; Th=0.9-1.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a small conical, straight sided bowl and has a thickened rim. The upper part of the rim is decorated with saw-stamps. The body of the sherd is decorated with horizontal and incised bands. The bands are identical and are made up by two parallel and incised lines; the space in between them

is filled up with diagonal incised lines. It is tempered with fine sand and medium sized grains. It has a good firing and a reddish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 141-TD1a.mk.)

20) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 8001a; Pl. I/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Imréné Nagy

Dm=16 cm; Th=0.7-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a straight sided, conical bowl. Under the rim on the outside of the vessel is a ledge. The upper part of the rim is decorated with “saw”-stamps as opposed to the ledge, which is decorated with “wolf tooth”-stamps. It is fine sand tempered and it has a very good firing. The outer surface is smoothed and burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 119f-TA1a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 190-VD47)

21) **Bowl**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11420; Pl. I/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.4-0.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a small bowl. It is decorated with diagonal flutings and is bordered on its upper side with a horizontal incised line. It is fine sand tempered and has a very good firing. It is of greyish-black colour and the outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 182-VA10)

22) **Bowl / Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11853; Pl. I/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, István Nagy

The sherd belongs to a medium sized bowl or dish. It is decorated with a

horizontal register on the maximum diameter. This is bordered by two horizontal and parallel bands, each of which consists of parallel horizontal incised lines and the space in between them is filled up with punctations. The middle part of the register consists of an incised "zig-zag" band; it is bordered by two incised lines and the space in between them is also filled up with punctations. Underneath this register there is a further band of the bordering sort and above the register there are standing and running incised triangles filled up with punctations. It is fine sand tempered and has very good firing. It has a deep matte red colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 143/145)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 189-VD13)

#### 23) Cup

Inv. nr. 11842; Pl. V/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, György Lengyel

Dm=6 cm; H=3.8 cm; Th=0.5-1.1 cm

The cup has a lower conical part and cylindrical upper part and at their meeting point a rough carinated featured is well recognisable. The place of the loop handle attachment is well recognisable. It is tempered with fine sand and medium sized grains. It has a very good firing and a creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 148-TD3e.k.)

#### 24) Cup, fragment

Inv. nr. 11583; Pl. V/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.6-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a conical cup with loop handle. It has a slightly arched body. The tempering consists of fine

sand, small grains, crystalline schist and small inclusions of ceramics. It is of very good firing and has a black colour. It has a burnished surface on the outside as well as on the inside.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 136-TC1c)

#### 25) Cup, loop handle fragment

Inv. nr. 11846; Pl. V/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, György Lengyel

Dm=6 cm; H=3.8 cm; Th=0.5-1.1 cm

It is the loop handle of a cup. It is fine sand and small grain tempered. It has a very good firing and has a dark black colour. It has a burnished surface on the outside and on the inside as well.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 152-Td3.k)

#### 26) Cup, fragment

Inv. nr. 11529; Pl. V/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Béla Steinberger

The sherd belongs to a cup, probably with a spherical body and slightly flaring rim. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a greyish-black colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994)

#### 27) Cup, fragment

Inv. nr. 12188; Pl. V/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a small vessel. It is decorated with registers, of which only a fragment is preserved. The lower border of this is an incised band made up by two parallel lines, with oblong and diagonal incisions regularly spaced in between them. On the base band are

probably standing (upside-down) in the middle of the register incised running triangles. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 132-TC3h)

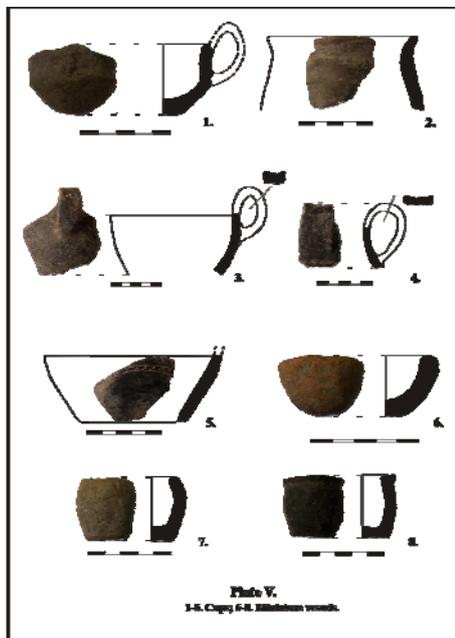


Plate V.  
1-8. Căpâș 6-8. Bărbăntu vechi.

28) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11421; Pl. X/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=34 cm; Th=1-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large dish (spherical?). It is decorated with a double "S"-shaped running spiral in relief with cross-hatched incisions on top of the spirals. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour with a burnished surface on the inside as well as on the outside.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 192-VE11)

29) **Dish(?)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11422; Pl. X/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=40 cm; Th=0.7-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a large dish or pot. It is decorated on its shoulder with a horizontal incised band of two parallel lines filled up with diagonal incised lines with occasional cross-hatching over them. Below this band diagonal and shallow flutings decorate the lower part of the vessel. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 144-TD2a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

30) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11588; Pl. XI/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=36 cm; Th=0.7-1.4 cm

The sherd belongs to a straight sided large dish. The inner side of the rim is decorated by incised and hatched running triangles standing on a thickened ledge which has single vertical incised lines at regular intervals. The outer side of the rim is incised with diagonal and regularly spaced single lines. Below this, a second ledge on the outer surface of the vessel has vertical incisions at regular intervals. The body of the vessel is decorated with incised and hatched bands organised in triangles standing on a horizontal incised base line. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a light brownish-red colour with a burnished inner and outer side.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 163-TG2a.k)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188, 191-VD5, VD51)

*Bibliography:* (Székely 1955c, 14)

31) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12245; Pl. XI/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a small dish (lobed?). It is decorated with meanders consisting of simple incised hooks bordered all around by tightly placed punctations (*Zahnstempelung*). It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 143/5)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 185-VC27)

32) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12454; Pl. XI/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=28-30 cm; Th=0.5-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a large dish with thickened and flaring rim. The top of the rim is decorated with “wolf tooth” stamps and incised triangles, meanwhile the side is decorated with a single row of shallow punctations and on the outside below the rim is a single row of relatively deep punctations. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a matte brownish-red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 160-TF2a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 190, 188-VD47, VD5)

33) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11821; Pl. X/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

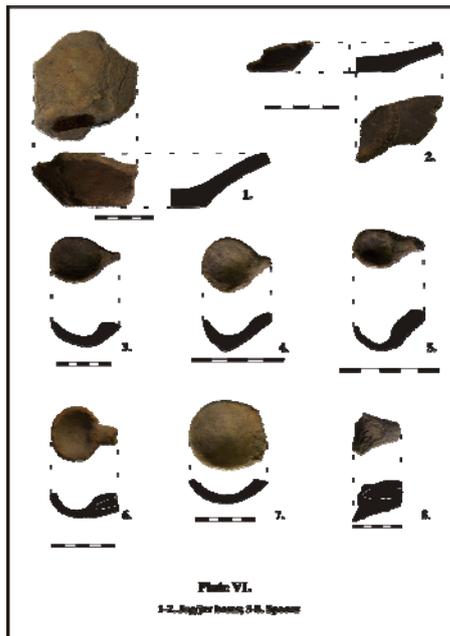
Dm=30 cm; Th=0.9-1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large dish with flaring rim. The side of the rim is decorated with incised and sometimes

overlapping “X”s, and the top of the rim is incised with diagonally hatched running triangles. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and light black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 160-TF2a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 191-VD50)



34) **Dish**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11405; Pl. X/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=20 cm; Th=0.7-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized semi-spherical dish with flaring rim. The outer side of the rim is decorated with small incisions. Also the body of the vessel has horizontal and vertical overlapping incised bands of irregular squares. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light black colour. The inner and outer sides are burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 141-TD1a.mk)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 116-R18)

35) **Dish (lobed?)**,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11403; Pl. IX/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=36 cm; H=8.2 cm; Th=0.8-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large dish (lobed?). Its decoration consists of double-lined incised running spirals, and the space between the lines is filled up with punctations, which in return have been filled with whitish lime paste. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and light black colour. It is burnished on both, inner and outer, surfaces.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, -pl. 31/5)

36) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11411; Pl. IX/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.7-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized lobed dish. It is decorated in one horizontal register, the top of which is an incised band of two parallel lines with diagonal incised lines in between them and the bottom is the same sort of band only wider than the upper one. The space in between the bands is filled up with incised and regularly cross-hatched lines which create the effect of a lozenge. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour, and its outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 40/9)

37) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12311b; Pl. IX/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.6-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large semi-spherical lobed dish with thickened and slightly flaring rim. The side of the rim is decorated with incised cross-hatched lines, as is the outer surface below the rim by a similar band which follows the shape of the rim. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark creamy-brown colour, and its outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration (Boroffka 1994, 157-TE1c)

38) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11305; Pl. IX/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.5-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized lobed dish. It is decorated with tilted and running incised “Z”s, which are filled up with punctations that in turn were filled with white lime paste. These are bordered by two horizontal bands of two parallel and incised lines and the space in between them is filled up in the same manner. Under this register is a further horizontal band of two parallel and incised lines only that is filled up with a single row of deeper and larger punctations. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 190-VD33)

39) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11407; Pl. IX/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=36 cm; Th=0.8-1.3 cm

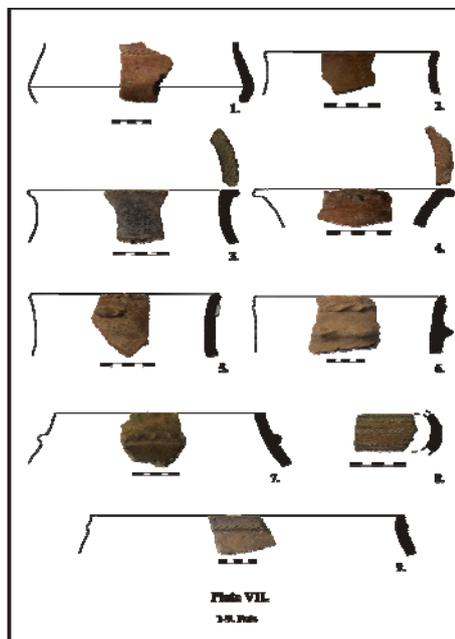
The sherd belonged to a large semi-spherical lobed dish with slightly thickened rim. The side of the rim is decorated with incised and regularly

spaced diagonal hatched lines with an occasional horizontal incised line at irregular intervals. The area just below of the rim has the same sort of incised decoration organised into two bands only that this are bordered by an incised line on each side, and these lines follow the shape of the rim. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 156-TE1b)

decoration - (Andrițoiu and Rustoiu 1997, 187-pl. 17)

*Bibliography:* (Székely 1955a, -fig. 8/6)



40) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11430; Pl. IX/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=21 cm; Th=0.6-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large lobed dish with a thickened rim. Under the rim is decoration of a plastic band of circular impressions which follow the shape of

the rim. Beneath this band the body of the vessel is decorated with diagonal, incised and wide lines each of which is topped by a large circular impression. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished inner and outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 157-TE1c)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 192-VE2)

41) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12311a; Pl. X/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=22 cm; Th=1.2-1.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized lobed dish with thickened and flaring rim. The side of the rim has an incised line decoration which follows the shape of the rim. The body of the vessel was decorated by diagonal and parallel incised bands, each of which consist of two incised lines with the space filled up by punctations (*Zahnstempelung*). The upper part of these bands is closed by a single incised line which also follows the shape of the rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and deep, matte red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 156-TE1b)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 45/11)

42) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12247; Pl. XI/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.6-1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized lobed dish with thickened rim. It is decorated with three parallel bands of

single-rowed, narrow punctations bordered below and above by a horizontal incised line. Below these bands the same sort of bands are organised in more complex motifs which due to the fragmentary nature of the find are rather difficult to reconstruct. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD5)

43) **Dish (lobed)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11429; PL. XI/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=38 cm; Th=0.6-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a large, straight sided lobed dish with a thickened rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and brownish-black colour with a burnished inner and outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 155-TE1a)

44) **Dish (lobed?)**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11410; Pl. X/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.7-1.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized dish (lobed?). Immediately below the rim of the vessel is decoration of a narrow band of a single row and equally spaced, deep punctations bordered by two parallel and horizontal incised lines. The maximum diameter is decorated with an incised band. Tightly cross-hatched, incised lozenges are divided by vertical bands of the type under the rim and are bordered by horizontal incised bands with tight cross-hatching. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 65/2)

45) **Dish / plate**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12038; Pl. VI/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.8-1.5 cm

The sherd probably belongs to a large dish or plate. It is decorated in registers, of which only a fragment is preserved. It is decorated with incised metopes placed on an incised base band; the latter one is made up by two parallel and horizontal lines and the space in between them is filled up with cross-hatched incised lines at regular intervals. The metopes are left empty and are delimited by incised vertical bands. Each of these is delimited by two parallel and vertical bands that are similar to the base band and the space in between these two is filled up with cross-hatched incised lozenges. It is fine sand and small grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte reddish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 162-TG1a)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 46/10)

46) **Dish / plate**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12455; Pl VI/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

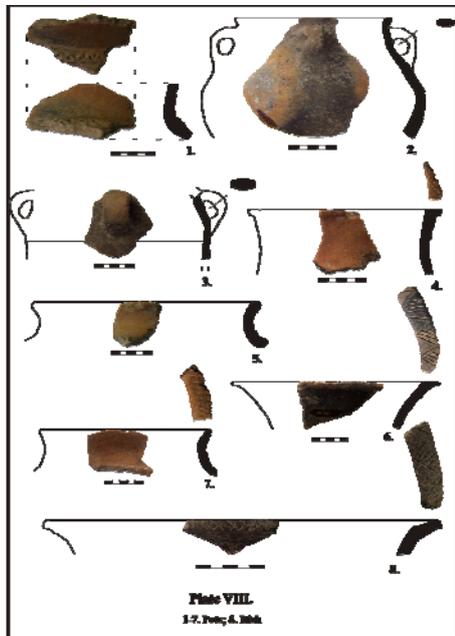
*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=6 cm; Th=0.5-0.9 cm

The sherd probably belongs to a medium sized dish or plate. It is decorated near its base with an incised band made up out of two parallel incised horizontal lines and a single row of punctations in between them. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a matte dark black surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 162-TG11)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 113/13)



**47) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11450; Pl. XII/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=14 cm; Th=0.7-0.9 cm

The course strap handle belongs to a medium sized vessel. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a brownish-black colour.

**48) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11451; Pl. XII/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=14 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The loop handle belongs to a one- or two-handled medium sized spherical cup with an "S"-profile with slightly everted rim. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and brownish-black colour and the outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 137TC3a)

**49) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11500; Pl. XII/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.7-0.9 cm

The handle belongs to a medium sized vessel (pot or storage vessel). It is fine sand and large sized grain tempered-it has a good firing and has a light brownish-red colour.

**50) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11503; Pl. XII/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.5-0.9 cm

The rough handle belongs to a medium or large sized vessel (storage?) with a slightly flaring rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and has a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 39/5)

**51) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11576; Pl. XII/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=32 cm; Th=0.6-0.8 cm

The handle belongs to a large pot or storage vessel with slightly flaring rim. It is fine sand, medium sized grain and crystalline schist tempered. It has a good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 119TA1a)

**52) Handle**

Inv. nr. 11824; Pl. XII/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Tamás Kisgyörgy

Th=0.5-0.8 cm

The handle belongs to a medium sized spherical or bi-truncated pot. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte dark black colour.

53) **Juglet**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11420-22501-11493; Pl. XIII/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.6-1 cm

The sherds belong to a spherical juglet. The maximum diameter and shoulder are decorated with incisions. The horizontal based-band is realised by two parallel lines and the space in between them is filled up with diagonal lines. On top of this band are standing alternating diagonal lines, thus forming rough triangles. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies*: shape - (Boroffka 1994, 134-TB1b)

54) **Juglet**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11447; Pl. XIII/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=12 cm; Th=0.6-1.2 cm

The large sherd belongs to a spherical juglet. It has a straight base and the maximum diameter is placed below the half height. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a brownish-black, mottled colour.

*Analogies*: shape - (Boroffka 1994, 135-TB1c.k, pl. 27/8)

55) **Juglet**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11584; Pl. XIII/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=8 cm; Th=0.5-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized juglet with spherical body. It has two strap handles attached to the neck and

shoulders. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a brownish-black colour with burnish on the outside and the inside of the rim.

*Analogies*: shape - (Boroffka 1994, 123TA2a.k)

56) **Juglet**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12450; Pl. XIII/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=4 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

It is the base of a juglet with spherical body. It has a concave base and its maximum diameter is below the half of its height. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a mate black colour.

*Analogies*: shape - (Boroffka 1994, 135-TB1c.k, pl. 81/7)

57) **Lid**

Inv. nr. 11851, Pl. IV/1

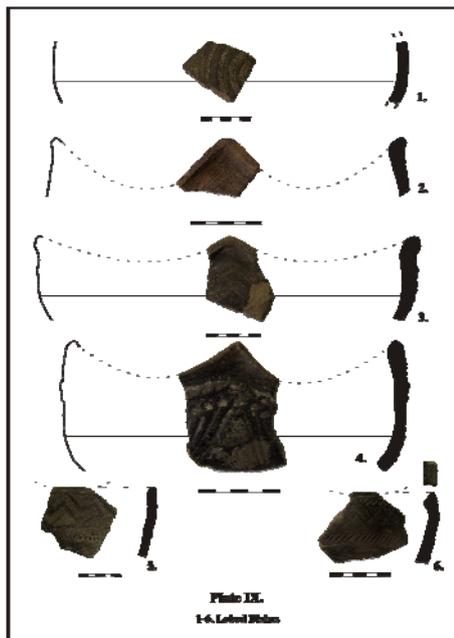
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, István Nagy

Dm=10 cm; H=2.2 cm; Th=0.4-0.9 cm

The lid has a circular top with slightly projecting edges. It has four pairs of perforations on this ledge, which were probably used for fastening the lid onto another vessel. The decoration consists of four concentrically placed incised circles. In the innermost circle has an incised “+” sign. The space between the inner and the next incised circle is filled up with a one-lined circle of punctuation. The space between the second and the third incised circle is left empty while the one between the third and last incised circle is filled up with a single row of punctuations made slightly from the side in a sharp angle. It is fine sand tempered and the firing is good, which produced a brownish brick-red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 165-TH3b)



**58) Lid**

Inv. nr. 8528, Pl. IV/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Imréné Nagy

Dm=5 cm; H=4 cm, Th=0.6-0.8 cm

It is almost complete; it has its sides slightly arched towards the inside. It has a circular upper part with slightly over the side projecting edges. It is undecorated and does not have holes for fastening. The tempering is made with fine sand and small grains. The firing is good and has a dark creams-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 165-TH3b)

**59) Lid, fragment**

Inv. nr. 12451, Pl. IV/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the

Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=12 cm; H=3.8 cm; Th=0.4-1 cm

It has a bitronconic shape, with the sides slightly rounded and a circular top. This latter is slightly spherical in the middle and has a sharp edge. Four pairs of diagonal piercings were probably used for fastening it to a vessel. It is undecorated. It is fine sand and small grains tempered. It has a good firing and a light blackish-red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 165-TH3b)

**60) Miniature chariot wheel, fragment**

Inv. nr. 13250; Pl. IV/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=5 cm; Th=0.5-0.7 cm

The half of a miniature chariot wheel. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a light brown colour with sparse darker spots.

**61) Miniature cup**

Inv. nr. 11856; Pl. V/7

*Collected* by private person, István Nagy

Dm=2.6 cm; H=4 cm; Th=0.5-0.9 cm

It is a miniature cup with slightly inverted rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and brownish-black colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 136-TC1c)

**62) Miniature cup**

Inv. nr. 14612; Pl. V/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Dm=5.8 cm; H=3 cm; Th=0.8-0.9 cm

It is a semi-spherical miniature cup with a rounded bottom. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a deep brownish-red colour.

63) **Miniature cup**

Inv. nr. 14632; Pl. V/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Dm=3.8 cm; H=3.2 cm; Th=0.5-0.6 cm

It is a miniature cup with inverted, slightly flaring and thickened rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a black colour.

64) **Pot, fragment**

Inv. nr. 12236; Pl. VII/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Excavation carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=30 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a bi-truncated pot. It is decorated on its shoulder by a horizontal band of "saw"-stamps. It is fine sand and small size grain tempered. The firing is good and it has a matte deep red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 132-TA4e.mg.)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 15/1)

65) **Pot, fragment**

Inv. nr. 11399; Pl. VII/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=16 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot and has a slightly flaring rim. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a creamy-brown colour. Its outer surface is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 122-TA1c.mg)

66) **Pot, fragment**

Inv. nr. 11412; Pl. VII/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.7-1.4 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot with thickened rim. It is decorated on the upper part of the rim with cross-hatched incised lines. It tempered with fine sand and small sized grains. It has a very good firing and a greyish-black colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 120-TA1a.mk)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 190-VD45)

67) **Pot, fragment**

Inv. nr. 11423; Pl. VII/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot with squashed spherical body. It is decorated with horizontal incised bands; these are filled up with cross-hatched incised lines and white lime paste. It is fine sand and small stone tempered. It has a very good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 121-TA1b)

68) **Pot, fragment**

Inv. nr. 11424; Pl. VII/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=16 cm; Th=0.7-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot with a thickened and flaring rim. The upper part of the rim is decorated with running incised, hatched triangles. It is fine sand tempered and has a very good firing. It is of creamy-brown colour and has a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 131-TA4e.k)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 191-VD50)

69) **Pot, fragment**

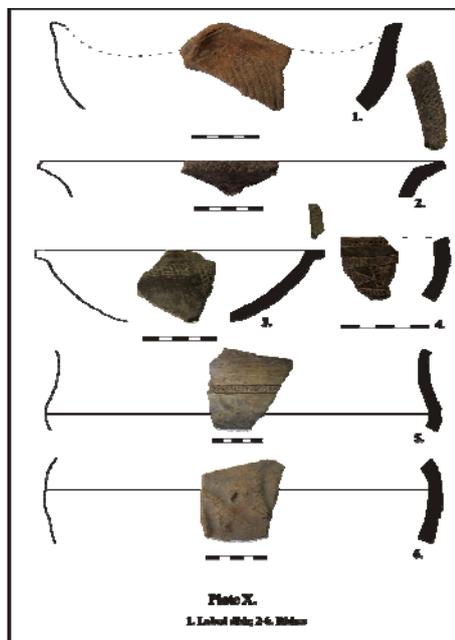
Inv. nr. 11437; Pl. VII/7  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=22 cm; Th=1.1-1.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a large bi-truncated pot. It is decorated on its shoulder with a plastic band with circular impressions. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 122-TA1c.mk)



70) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11438; Pl. VII/9  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=45 cm; Th=0.9-1.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a large bi-truncated vessel. On the outside below the rim is a narrow and horizontal plastic band with diagonal and regularly spaced incised lines. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 124-TA2b)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 57/3)

71) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11441; Pl. VII/5  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=18 cm; Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot with slightly flaring rim. The upper part of the rim is decorated by circular impressions and below the rim is a horizontal and elongated knob with two similar impressions on its side. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It is of good firing and it is of dark creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 122-TA1c.mg)

72) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11444; Pl. VII/6  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=26 cm; Th=0.9-2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot. It has a horizontal plastic band with diagonal impressions right under the rim. Below this band is a knob with two irregular projections. It is tempered with medium and large sized grains and it is of weak firing. It has a matte red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 122-TA2a)

73) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11452; Pl. VIII/1  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=22 cm; Th=0.7-1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot. The shoulder is decorated with a horizontal band of "saw"-stamps. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 130-TA4c.g)

74) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11452; Pl. VIII/3  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Th=0.9-1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel with the handle on its shoulder. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It is of good firing and has a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 126-TA3c)

75) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11453; Pl. VIII/2  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=16 cm, Th=0.8-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a large spherical pot with the handle on its shoulder and a slightly flaring rim. It is tempered with fine sand and medium sized stones. It has a good firing and it has a mottled colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 126-TA3c)

76) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11985; Pl. VIII/5  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=28 cm; Th=1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot with flaring rim. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It is of good firing and has a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 133-TA4g)

77) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12234; Pl. VIII/4  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=28 cm; Th=1.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized pot and has a thickened and flaring rim. The top of the rim is decorated with “saw”- and “wolf tooth”-stamps. It is tempered with fine sand, medium and large sized grains. It has good firing and a matte deep red colour.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 129-TA4c)

78) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12235; Pl. VIII/7  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=22 cm; Th=0.8-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large, probably spherical, pot. The inner side of the rim is decorated with “saw”-stamps. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte red colour.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 130-TA4c.mg)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 92/8)

79) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12395; Pl. VIII/6  
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=30 cm; Th=0.5-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot (dish?) with a thickened and flaring rim. The top of the rim is decorated with incised and diagonally hatched running triangles. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a dark black colour. The inner side is burnished.

*Analogies:* shape - (Boroffka 1994, 127-TA4)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 191-VD50)

80) **Pot**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11404; Pl. XI/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=26 cm; Th=0.7-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot with squashed spherical body. The maximum diameter is decorated with an incised tripled lined running as an "S"-spiral. This is bordered above by a horizontal incised band of parallel lines, which have the space in between filled up with diagonal and spaced out incised lines, and below by a wider and horizontal incised band with the same two parallel lines, only the space in between them is filled up with tightly placed hatched incised lines. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour. Both inner and outer surfaces are burnished.

Analogies: shape - (Boroffka 1994, 133-TA4h)

decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 189-VD26)

Bibliography: (Székely 1955a, fig. 3/3)

### 81) Pot, fragment

Inv. nr. 11536; Pl. XIV/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, Béla Steinberger

Dm=30cm; Th=0.5-1.4 cm

The sherd belongs to a straight sided pot of large size. The outer side of the rim is decorated with diagonal incised lines. Below this is a horizontal plastic band with diagonal incised lines. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a brownish-black colour and it is burnished on its outer surface.

Analogies: shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 57/3)

### 82) Sceptre head

Inv. nr. 11855, Pl. IV/6

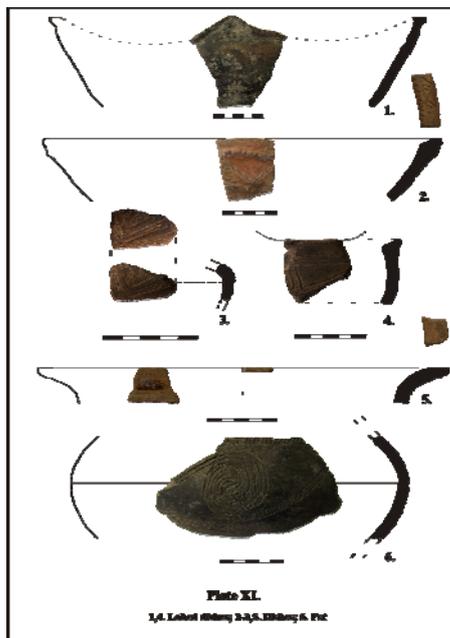
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, István Nagy

Dm=2.8-3.4 cm; Th=2.5 cm

It has a squashed spherical shape. The pierced side is clearly cut and the opposite has a semi-spherical top. It is fine sand tempered. The firing is good and it has a black lustrous colour with a burnished surface.

Analogies: type IVa - (Rustoiu 1995, 70-pl. VI/2); shape - (Boroffka 1994, vol. II, fig. 3, 15, 23)



### 83) Spindle whorl

Inv. nr. 11152; Pl. IV/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Unknown

Dm=2-3.4 cm

A small spindle whorl with a spherical and slightly crushed body and a cylindrical hole right through it. The outer surface is decorated with vertical incised lines. It is fine sand and small grain tempered. It has a good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

### 84) Spoon

Inv. nr. 14610; Pl. VI/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Dm=3.6-4.7 cm; Th=0.4-0.9 cm

Clay spoon with a short handle and shaft, probably used for the insertion of a handle. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and deep red colour.

85) **Spoon**, fragment

Inv. nr. 14617; Pl. VI/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Dm=3.5-4.3 cm; Th=0.3-0.9 cm

It is of small size and on its lower outer side it is slightly thickened and has a pointy base. It is fine sand tempered. It has a good firing and brownish-grey colour.

86) **Spoon**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11845; Pl. VI/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, György Lengyel

Dm=3.5-4.3 cm; Th=0.3-0.9 cm

The handle of a large spoon with a conical shaft. The shaft was probably used for the insertion of a handle. It is fine sand and medium sized grained tempered. It has a good firing and black colour with a burnished surface.

87) **Spoon**, fragment

Inv. nr. 12075; Pl. VI/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=5.8-6.8 cm; Th=0.3-0.7 cm

It is the distal fragment of a spoon, almost circular in form with a maximum depth of 2 cm. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

88) **Spoon**, fragment

Inv. nr. 14618; Pl. VI/3

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Dm=4.2-5 cm; Th=0.3-1.3 cm

The fragment consists of the distal end of a spoon and a bit of its handle. It has an elliptic shape and a maximum depth of 1.5 cm. with a pointy outer surface. It is tempered with fine sand and medium sized grain. It has a very good firing and a creamy-brown colour.

89) **Spoon**, fragment

Inv. nr. 14619; Pl. VI/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Dm=2-2.1; Th=0.3-1 cm

The fragment consists of the distal end of a spoon and a bit of its handle. It has an elliptic shape and a maximum depth of 1.5 cm. with a pointy outer surface. It is tempered with medium sized grain. It has a very good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

90) **Vessel**, fragment

Inv. nr. 10099; Pl. XIV/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel with everted rim. On the outer side, right under the rim, is a horizontally elongated knob with two impressions on its side. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies*: shape - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 68/3)

91) **Vessel**, fragment

Inv. nr. 10100; Pl. XIV/3

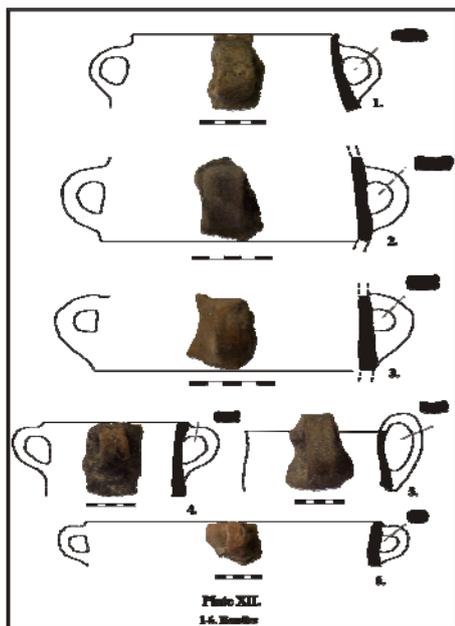
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc.  
Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=1.1-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated with diagonal and shallow flutings, which are bordered on their upper part by a horizontal incised band. The latter consists of two parallel lines with cross-hatching in between them. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and has a dark brownish-red colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 182-VA12, pl.7/1)



92) Vessel, fragment

Inv. nr. 10102; Pl. XIV/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.4-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot/dish/bowl with an “S”-profile. It is decorated on the neck with a horizontal incised band consisting of two parallel lines with cross-hatching in between them. It is fine sand and medium sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour.

*Analogies:* shape and decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 131/6)

93) Vessel, fragment

Inv. nr. 10123; Pl. XIV/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.6-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated by a single horizontal row of punctations. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 192VE3)

94) Vessel, fragment

Inv. nr. 10923; Pl. XV/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=32 cm; Th=0.4-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot(?). It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte brownish-red colour.

95) Vessel, fragment

Inv. nr. 11408; Pl. XIV/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.5-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot/dish/bowl. The lower part of the vessel is decorated with metopes which are divided by vertical incised lines in groups of four. In between these is a vertical incised and roughly finished “S”-spiral. The top is bordered by a horizontal incised band of two parallel lines with cross-hatch in between them. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour.

96) Vessel, fragment

Inv. nr. 11410; Pl. XIV/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.6-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated with incised elongated lozenges realised by two lines and the space in between them is cross-hatched. It is fine sand tempered. It has a good firing and a greyish-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 6/2)

97) **Vessel**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11413; Pl. XIV/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.4-0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a small spherical vessel. It is decorated with diagonal and shallow flutings and above them they are closed by a single incised horizontal line on which stand diagonal and incised parallel lines. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 182, 189-VA11, VD14)

98) **Vessel**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11415; Pl. XV/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Dm=38 cm; Th=0.6-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large pot or urn(?) with flaring rim. It is decorated on the side of the rim with diagonal incised lines and on top of the rim with incised running triangles; occasionally some sides of these triangles are of more than one incised line. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a brownish-black colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 190-VD47)

99) **Vessel**, fragment

Inv. nr. 11419; Pl. XV/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.5-0.6 cm

The sherd belongs to a small to medium sized vessel. It is decorated with a horizontal incised band of two parallel incised lines and a cross-hatched area in between them. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

100) **Vessel**,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11426; Pl. XV/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* in survey by Zoltán Székely

Th=0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated with a horizontal incised band of two parallel lines and the space in between them filled up with regularly-crosshatched lines that create rough lozenges. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a brownish-grey colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

101) **Vessel**,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11435; Pl. XV/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Th=0.5 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium to large sized vessel. It decorated with two parallel incised bands, each of which consists of two parallel lines diagonally hatched by regularly spaced incised lines. It fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte deep red colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

102) **Vessel**,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11532; Pl. XV/3

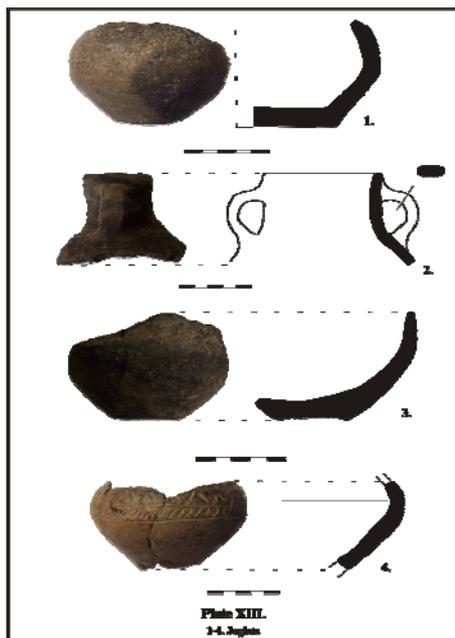
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, Béla Steinberger

Th=0.8-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large bowl. It is decorated with a running spiral in relief. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 192-VE11)



103) Vessel,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11534; Pl. XV/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, Béla Steinberger

Th=0.6-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized vessel. It is decorated with a horizontal band of two parallel and wide incised lines and the space between them is filled up with a single row elongated punctations placed at regular intervals. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD5)

104) Vessel,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11579; Pl. XV/6

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Unknown*

Th=0.8-0.9 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium to large sized vessel. It is decorated with an upside-down standing hatched and incised triangle. Below this are two horizontal and parallel incised lines. It is fine sand and small sized stone tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black surface with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 189-VD17)

105) Vessel,

fragment

Inv. nr. 11841; Pl. XVI/4

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

Collected by private person, György Lengyel

Th=0.7-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized vessel. It is decorated with a horizontal incised band of two parallel lines and bordering a cross-hatched area. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour with a burnished surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD3)

106) Vessel,

fragment

Inv. nr. 12009; Pl. XVI/1

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

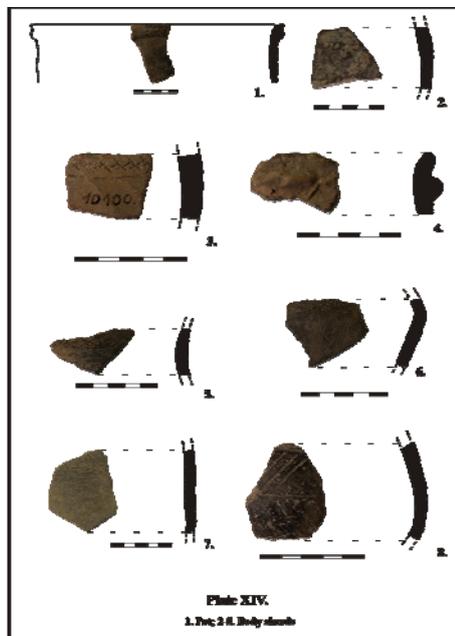
*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Dm=22 cm; Th=0.6-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. The side of its rim is decorated with regularly spaced, vertical incised lines. It is fine sand and small sized grain

tempered. It has a good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, pl. 40/8)



107) Vessel,  
fragment

Inv. nr. 12019; Pl. XVI/2

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=1-01.1 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated with “Besenstrich”. It is medium and large sized grain tempered. It has a weak firing and light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD1)

108) Vessel,  
fragment

Inv. nr. 12241; Pl. XVI/3

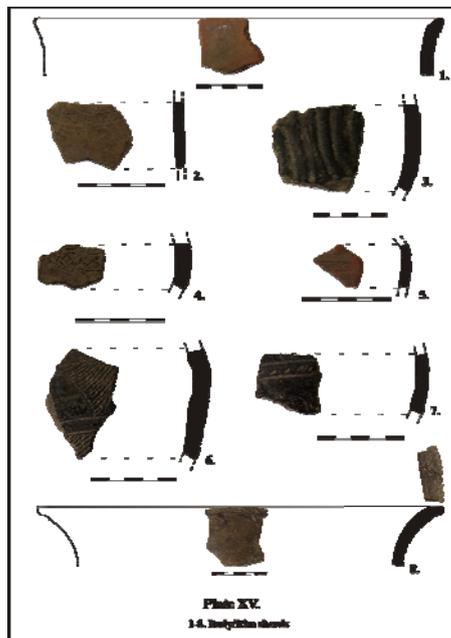
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.7-0.8 cm

The sherd belongs to medium sized spherical vessel. It is decorated with an incised horizontal band, which consists of two parallel lines and a single row of running cross-hatched lozenges in between them. Beneath this band is another horizontal incised line. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a greyish-black colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 189-VD20)



109) Vessel,  
fragment

Inv. nr. 12249; Pl. XVI/7

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P .R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.7 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized vessel. It is decorated with two horizontal and incised bands of parallel lines with cross-hatching in between them and these bands are divided by two horizontal and parallel incised lines. It is fine sand tempered. It has a very good firing and a dark black colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD4)

110) **Vessel,**

fragment

Inv. nr. 12445; Pl. XVI/5

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.9-1.2 cm

The sherd belongs to a large vessel. It is decorated with a relief spiral. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a black colour with a burnished outer surface.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 192-VE5)

111) **Vessel,**

fragment

Inv. nr. 13235; Pl. XVI/6

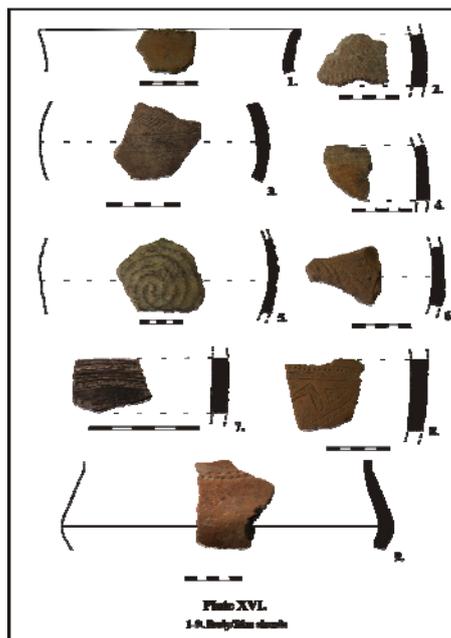
Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Excavation* carried out by the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of R. P. R. in Cluj-Napoca in 1949

Th=0.8-1 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized bowl or dish. It is decorated with incised meander double hooks which are filled up with punctations ("Zahnstempellung"). It is fine sand and small sized stone tempered. It has a good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 185-VC19)



112) **Vessel,**

fragment

Inv. nr. 13236; Pl. XVI/9

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Imre Demján

Th=1.1-1.3 cm

The sherd belongs to a large bi-truncated vessel. It is decorated on its shoulder with "saw" stamps. It is fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a good firing and a matte brownish-red colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 188-VD6)

113) **Vessel,**

fragment

Inv. nr. 14611; Pl. XVI/8

Muzeul Național Secuiesc, loc. Sfântu Gheorghe, county Covasna

*Collected* by private person, Ferenc Serbán

Th=1.1-1.3 cm

The sherd belongs to a medium sized vessel. It is decorated with incised, cross-hatched running meander-hooks and space filling incised and cross-hatched

triangles. They are bordered from above by a horizontal incised band of two parallel lines? with cross-hatching in between and above with is a single row of regularly spaced deep punctations. It is

fine sand and small sized grain tempered. It has a very good firing and a light creamy-brown colour.

*Analogies:* decoration - (Boroffka 1994, 185-VC27)

### Site catalogue of the Wietenberg culture from south-east Transylvania

The description of every site will contain: the name of the nearest modern-day settlement, and where needed, a toponym (these will not be translated from other languages in order to avoid confusion in the literature); the county; and the type: habitation (hab), burial ground (bg) or unknown (unk). The type of fieldwork (survey, excavation or unknown) will be also included. The description of the site's micro-region, based on the literature or on our own field research, will be detailed before highlighting some of the more important finds and giving the appropriate bibliographical reference(s).

We would like to stress that the presentation of the sites and of their finds is only a secondary goal as our main focus lies on the characteristics of their placement within the micro-region. The main reason for which we opted for the attachment of this catalogue is to make our above statements and conclusions verifiable. The used of N. G. O. Boroffka is preferred as a main bibliographical reference, due to spatial restraints of this paper and to provide complete and detailed citations for the sites.

1) **Baraolt – “zwischen Baraolt und Biborteni”**; county CV, *hab*.

*Survey.* Situated on the lower terraces of the Dongo stream. The layers belonging to the Wietenberg culture were less than 1 m thick.

(Boroffka 1994, 93-cat. nr. 529)

2) **Baraolt – Nisipărie, Nagyerdőalja**; county CV, *hab*.

*Excavation.* Three holes on a light elevation in the landscape, on the left-hand side of the Baraolt stream. The finds consisted of a few vessels and sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 20-cat. nr. 46)

3) **Bixad – Văpavára**; county CV, *hab*.

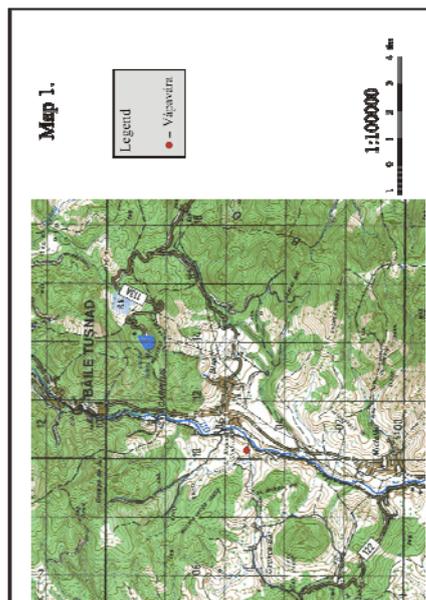
*Excavation and survey.* On the left bank of the Olt, on a promontory of a river-terrace. Finds mainly consist of burnt clay (see catalogue above), and the Wietenberg level was relatively thin.

(Boroffka 1994, 23-cat. nr.61)

4) **Bod – “Priesthügel”**; county BR, *unk*.

Insufficient information. A single sherd belonging to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 24-cat. nr. 66)



5) **Boroşneu Mare – Várhegy**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Several sherds and cups belonging to the culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 25-cat. nr. 78)

6) **Braşov – Bartolomeu “bei der Bahn”**; jud. BR., *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Unpublished Wietenberg material.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 82)

7) **Braşov – Bartolomeu “Schottergrube”**; jud. BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Unpublished Wietenberg material.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 83)

8) **Braşov – Bartolomeu**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of 34 sherds belonging to the Wietenberg culture. There is a slight chance that cat. no. 6 and 7 are identical with this site.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 81)

9) **Braşov – VI. Răcădăului-Militărbad**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* The site is located on the left bank of the Răcădău River. Finds consisted of only 20 sherds belonging to this culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 26cat. nr. 85)

10) **Braşov – VI. Răcădăului-Zementfabrik**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement, save for its general positioning within this valley. The finds only consisted of two Wietenberg sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 86)

11) **Braşov – VI. Răcădăului**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement, save

for its general positioning within this valley.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 86)

12) **Braşov – Ziegelei Schmidt-Lehmgrube unter dem Hangstein**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 87)

13) **Braşov – Zinne**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 26-cat. nr. 88)

14) **Caşinul Nou – “Pământ Alb”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 28-cat. nr. 101)

15) **Caşinul Nou – Damófarka**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 28-cat. nr. 100)

16) **Cernat**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* The site is located on the left bank of the Cernat River. The most important Wietenberg find of the area is a horse-shoe shaped hearth with an anthropomorphic idol at one end.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 539)

17) **Cincu**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A lobed dish and a lid with the “Wietenberg-cross” were retrieved from here.

(Boroffka 1994, 30cat. nr. 115)

18) **Ciuboteni** – “**Curtea Scolii Generale**”; county HR, *bg.*

*Unknown.* On the right bank of the Șumuleu River; from the yard of the elementary school five complete vessels of the Wietenberg culture have been recovered.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 544)

19) **Ciucani**; county HR, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 544)

20) **Ciucsângeorgiu** – “**Curtea parohiei romano-catolice**”; county HR, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A single find was made in the form of a cup belonging to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 544)

21) **Ciucsângeorgiu** – “**Grădina Patowski**”; county HR, *unk.*

*Survey.* From a terrace of the Fiság stream, a few sherds have been collected.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 545)

22) **Comandău** – “**Cetatea Mică și Mare**”; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement and finds.

(Boroffka 1994, 32-cat. nr. 130)

23) **Comolău – Stadt Reci**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A single sherd belonging to the Wietenberg culture was found here.

(Boroffka 1994, 32f-cat. nr. 131)

24) **Coșeni – Stadt Sf. Gheorghe**; county CV, *hab.*

*Survey* (?). Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A

ceramic oven of the Wietenberg culture was identified at this place.

(Boroffka 1994, 34-cat. nr. 138)

25) **Cozmeni** –

“**Borbélyok**”; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 34-cat. nr. 141)

26) **Cristuru Secuiesc** –

“**Omláshegy**”; county HR, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement and finds.

(Boroffka 1994, 35-cat. nr. 147)

27) **Cristuru Secuiesc** –

“**Valea Cetății**”; jud. HR, *unk.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The finds consisted of only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 95-cat. nr. 549)

28) **Crizbav – “La stejari”**; county BR, *hab.*

*Survey.* On an elongated terrace along the Crisbășel stream, a few sherds belonging to the Wietenberg culture have been found.

(Boroffka 1994, 35-cat. nr. 148)

29) **Dejuțiu**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* In the modern-day settlement, on a natural terrace, from the plot of Gáspár Demeter, some sherds of the Wietenberg culture have been collected.

(Boroffka 1994, 36-cat. nr. 160)

30) **Dobolii de Jos**; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The only find belonging to the Wietenberg culture is a small vessel.

(Boroffka 1994, 41-cat. nr. 176)

31) **Doboșeni**; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The

culture was only represented by two sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 41-cat. nr. 177)

32) **Eliseni** – “**Cimitirul lui Lod**”; county HR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Most of the archaeological material consisted of sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Babeş 1971, 371-nr. 67; Boroffka 1994, 42-cat. nr. 183)

33) **Feldioara** – “**Școala de agricultură**”; county BR, *hab.*

*Excavation* (?). Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A large amount of Bronze Age sherds belonging to the Wietenberg culture has been retrieved from this site, along with a fragment of a bronze sheet and the mould for a shafted arrow-head.

(Boroffka 1994, 43-cat. nr. 188)

34) **Filiaș** – “**Pământul Pădurii Mari**”; county HR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* In the northern part of a terrace along a small stream, a fortification ditch and rampart associated with Wietenberg material was identified.

(Boroffka 1994, 43-cat. nr. 188)

35) **Ghidfalău**; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The only object of the Wietenberg culture retrieved from this site is a small four-footed vessel.

(Boroffka 1994, 44-cat. nr. 200)

36) **Hălchiu** – “**Brelebrannen**”; county BR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On a spur of a hill at the base of which is the spring of the Berlebrannen stream. The Wietenberg levels of the site are very thin but nevertheless attest its presence.

(Boroffka 1994, 47-cat. nr. 217)

37) **Hărman** – “**Lempeș-Groapa Banului**”; county BR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* At the foot of the Lempeș hill. The Wietenberg culture is only represented by a few sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 47-cat. nr. 221)

38) **Leliceni** – “**Muntele cu Piatră**”; county HR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On the eastern part of a hill which is situated in between the streams Pârâul Mic and Pârâul Mare. Only scarce material belonging to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 53-cat. nr. 248)

39) **Lisnău**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A large amount of sherds has been retrieved belonging to the culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 53-cat. nr. 249)

40) **Lutoasa** – “**Cetatea Chiuchiar**”, “**Csuklyán vára**”; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On the right bank of the Lemnia stream, on a hilltop an area of about 80x64 m is enclosed by a stone wall with two surrounding ditches. The site contains material belonging exclusively to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 55-cat. nr. 264)

41) **Malnaș Băi** – “**Culmea nisipoasă**”, “**Füvenyestető**”; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On a promontory between the stream Șomoș and the river Olt, with a possible habitation surface of 40x80 m. Very little material belonging to the culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 55-cat. nr. 268)

42) **Măieruș** – “**Burgeltschen**”; county BR, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The Wietenberg culture is represented only by a couple of sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 55-cat. nr. 267)

43) **Merești** – “**Dealul Pipașilor**”; county HR, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement and finds.

(Boroffka 1994, 56-cat. nr. 272)

44) **Merești** – “**Peștera Almașului**”; county HR, *hab* and *bg* (?).

*Excavation.* The site is located in the Almaș cave. The finds consisted of sherds of the Wietenberg culture and a few human bones probably indicating the remains of at least one burial in the cave.

(Boroffka 1994, 56-cat. nr. 271)

45) **Merești** – “**Peștera no. 1**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Survey.* In the cave “number 1” in the Vărghiș gorge. Finds consisted of some sherds belonging to the culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 56-cat. nr. 273)

46) **Miercurea Ciuc** – “**Băi**”; county HR, *unk*.

*Unknown.* On the right bank of the river Olt. Insufficient details about the finds.

(Boroffka 1994, 57-cat. nr. 579)

47) **Miercurea Ciuc** – “**Jigodin Capătul Digului/Gátvége**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* On a terrace of the Olt River situated on its right bank. The finds consisted of a few sherds belonging to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 57-cat. nr. 281)

48) **Miercurea-Ciuc** – “**Köcsukland, Köcsukland/Suta**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* On slightly elevated area on the banks of the Șuta stream. The material exclusively belonged to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 57-cat. nr. 280)

49) **Mugeni** – “**Vizlok**”; county HR, *unk*.

*Excavation.* On the right bank of the Târnavă Mare river, near the railway bridge. An archaeological layer belonging to the Wietenberg culture was identified.

(Boroffka 1994, 58-cat. nr. 288)

50) **Nicoleni** – “**Csördösdüllő**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Finds consisted of many sherds of the Wietenberg culture, two small male figurines, casting moulds and some bronze fragments.

(Boroffka 1994, 58-cat. nr. 293)

51) **Odorheiu Secuiesc** – “**Cetatea Bud**”, “**Budvára**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Poor inventory of finds belonging to this culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 62-cat. nr. 308)

52) **Odorheiu Secuiesc** – “**Dealul Cetatea Macului**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* Placed on a volcanic plateau and incorporating two terraces (1 ha). It is fortified with a ditch and rampart. The archaeological material consisted of sherds and flint tools.

(Boroffka 1994, 36-cat. nr. 158)

53) **Pădureni** – “**Babolna-Kistelek**”; county CV, *hab*.

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A large amount of sherds has been retrieved from this site.

(Boroffka 1994, 64-cat. nr. 319)

54) **Păuleni-Ciuc** – “**Cetatea/Dealul Cetății/Movila Cetății**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Excavation.* On a spur of a hill which had steep slopes on all sides save for the western one. The Wietenberg culture was represented by numerous finds at this site.

(Boroffka 1994, 65-cat. nr. 323)

55) **Plăieții de Jos** – “**Cetăți de Piatră**”, “**Kővárútja**”; county HR, *hab*.

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement.

Numerous sherds of the culture have been retrieved from here.

(Boroffka 1994, 67-cat. nr. 336)

56) **Poian**; county CV, *bg.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. It is a single grave belonging to the Wietenberg culture with inventory of a vessel with four pierced knobs.

(Boroffka 1994, 96-cat. nr. 567; Székely 1985-1986 (1988), 158, 167)

57) **Porumbenii Mici – “Galath/Galáthető/Omlástető”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On the left bank of the Târnava Mare River, on a slightly raised area with its northern end fortified by a defensive ditch. A rectangular surface house belonging to the culture was identified during the excavation.

(Boroffka 1994, 67-cat. nr. 342)

58) **Racul – “Dealul Bogat-Câmpul Cetății”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* On the right bank of the river Olt, on a low plateau of oval shape (55X35 m). The fortification of the site consists of a defensive trench and rampart belonging to the culture in question.

(Boroffka 1994, 68-cat. nr. 344)

59) **Râșnov – “Peștera Oedweg”**; county BR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* In the Oedweg cave. In a pottery oven of the Tei culture a single sherd with stamped decoration (triangles and Zahnstempelung) typical to the Wietenberg culture was found. Note should be taken as both techniques are strange to the Tei culture but the shape of the vessel on which they were found is more widely distributed in the Tei culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 69-cat. nr. 355)

60) **Reci – “Telek/Törökretje”**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On the right hand side of the Negru River on a river-valley terrace.

Only scarce archaeological material belonging to the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 68f-cat. nr. 349)

61) **Rotbav – “La Părăuț”**; county BR, *hab* and *bg.*

*Excavation.* It is located on plateau (180x200m) on an old river terrace. The finds of the Wietenberg culture only consisted of substantial finds showing a settlement and two incineration graves.

(Angelescu and Vasilescu 2006, 302ff; Boroffka 1994, 70-cat. nr.357)

62) **Rotbav – “Unghiul Gardului”**; county BR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A fairly large amount of Wietenberg sherds has been retrieved from here.

(Boroffka 1994, 70-cat. nr. 358)

63) **Rotbav – “zwischen Rotbav und Feldioara”**; county BR, *bg.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A cremation burial of the Wietenberg culture has been identified on the site.

(Boroffka 1994, 70-cat. nr. 359)

64) **Sânmartin**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Only a few sherds of the culture in discussion were retrieved from this location.

(Boroffka 1994, 78-cat. nr. 411)

65) **Sânsimion – Cetățuia “Görgös”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* On a terrace between the streams Fiság and Görgös. A bronze needle and some sherds of the Wietenberg culture have been retrieved.

(Boroffka 1994, 94-cat. nr. 540)

66) **Sânsimion**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* On a terrace between the streams Fiság and Görgös. On the southern and south-western slopes a scarce scatter of sherds was identified.

(Boroffka 1994, 78-cat. nr. 415)

67) **Sântimbru – “Dealu Mic”, “Kishegy”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Only a few sherds of the culture have been retrieved from this site.

(Boroffka 1994, 79-cat. nr. 420)

68) **Sânzieni – “Tăcospad”**; county HR. *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A cup with a handle belonging to the Wietenberg culture was retrieved.

(Boroffka 1994, 80-cat. nr. 426)

69) **Sânzieni – “Urakszerelábja”**; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The Wietenberg culture is represented at this site by only two sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 80-cat. nr. 427)

70) **Sânzieni – Valea Seacă “Valea Cașin/Pârâul Cetății”**; county CV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture were retrieved.

(Boroffka 1994, 98-cat. nr. 591)

71) **Sfântu Gheorghe – “Altmártya”**; county CV, *unk.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture were retrieved.

(Boroffka 1994, 73-cat. nr. 384)

72) **Sfântu Gheorghe – “Avasalja/Gémvárgerincze”**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* In the valley of the Debren stream, on a terrace (Avasalja) out of which juts a promontory (Gémvár). The site is located on the terrace (Avasalja). The settlement yielded a significant amount of finds, mostly pottery.

(Boroffka 1994, 73f-cat. nr. 385)

73) **Sfântu Gheorghe – “Bedeháza”**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On the left hand side of the river Olt, on a terrace which is 10 m above the river valley. From this site 16 sherds and some vessels belonging to the culture have been published.

(Boroffka 1994, 74-cat. nr. 386)

74) **Sfântu Gheorghe – “Eprestető-Nisipărie”**; county CV, *hab.*

*Survey.* On a valley terrace on the left hand side of the river Olt at about 300 m from the river. The archaeological finds of the Wietenberg culture were very scarce.

(Boroffka 1994, 74-cat. nr. 387)

75) **Sfântu Gheorghe – “Örkő”**; county CV, *hab.*

*Survey.* North from the town of Sfântu Gheorghe on a terrace of the river Olt, at the spot where archaeological finds were revealed; the site has been severely damaged by stone quarrying. One complete dish of the Wietenberg culture has been saved from here.

(Boroffka 1994, 74-cat. nr. 388; Székely 1955a, 844 and fig. 5/4)

76) **Simonești – “Panta de Stejar”**; county HR, *hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Most of the ceramic finds are attributed to the Wietenberg culture, as opposed to finds of other materials, which are more difficult to associate with the culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 78-cat. nr. 406)

77) **Șercaia**; county BV, *unk.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement and finds.

(Boroffka 1994, 73-cat. nr. 380)

78) **Târgu Secuiesc – “Bahndam nach Brețcu”**; county CV, *bg.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A cremation burial in an urn of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 85-cat. nr. 465)

79) **Târgu Secuiesc** –  
“**Stadtteil Ruseni**”; county CV,  
*hab.*

*Survey.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Only a few sherds of the Wietenberg culture were retrieved.

(Boroffka 1994, 85-cat. nr. 466)

80) **Teliu** –  
“**Cetatea/Cetățea**”; county BR,  
*hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The Wietenberg culture is only represented by a few sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 97-cat. nr. 584)

81) **Toarcla** – “**zwischen den Gräwen**”; county BR, *hab.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. The Wietenberg culture only is represented by a few sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 85f-cat. nr. 469)

82) **Turia** – “**Grădina Conacului Apor**”; county CV,  
*hab.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. A pit-house of the Wietenberg culture was documented at this site.

(Boroffka 1994, 97f-cat. nr. 590)

83) **Turia** –  
“**Urnengräberfeld**”; county  
CV, *bg.*

*Excavation.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. It consists of 26 cremation burials of the Wietenberg culture where the charred remains of the individuals were placed in urns.

(Boroffka 1994, 97-cat. nr. 589)

84) **Turia**; county CV, *hab.*

*Excavation.* On a jut of a hill towards the river Turia. The edge of this hill projection is fortified with a trench and stone rampart. The latter uses binding material of earth, with heavy marks of burning all over it.

(Boroffka 1994, 87-cat. nr. 480)

85) **Ungra**; county BR,  
*hab.*

*Excavation* (?). At the foot of a hill on the right banks of the Olt river. Very little of the retrieved finds belonged to the Wietenberg culture; these mainly consisted of sherds.

(Boroffka 1994, 88-cat. nr. 486)

86) **Vârghiș**; county CV,  
*hab.*

*Unknown.* Insufficient information about its micro-regional placement. Most of the finds consist of sherds of the Wietenberg culture.

(Boroffka 1994, 91-cat. nr. 512)



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