



JOURNAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Institute of Archeology and Art History of
Romanian Academy Cluj-Napoca
Technical University Of Cluj-Napoca



Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14795/j.v10i3>

ISSN 2360 266x

ISSN-L 2360 266x



Scopus®



Clarivate
Analytics



Central and Eastern European Online Library



No. 10.3/2023

CONTENTS

STUDIES

ANCIENT HISTORY

Stanislav GRIGORIEV

ORIGINS AND MIGRATIONS OF THE THRACIANS 5

Haggai OLSHANETSKY

THE BEST EVIDENCE FOR JEWISH SERVICE IN THE ROMAN ARMY: A NEW LOOK AT THE JEWISH EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITARY SERVICE AS APPEARING IN JOSEPHUS, AND JEWISH MILITARY SERVICE IN THE LATE REPUBLIC AND EARLY PRINCIPATE 30

Rada VARGA

NEGOTIATOR ALLECARIUS: NOTES ON A VERY RARE OCCUPATIONAL TITLE 46

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND REPORTS

Beatrice CIUȚĂ

NOVEL ARCHAEOBOTANICAL INSIGHTS AND NEW AMS C14 DATING FROM THE SANCTUARY OARȚA DE SUS-GHIILE BOTII (MARAMUREȘ COUNTY, ROMANIA) 53

Cristian Ioan POPA

CONCERNING BRONZE AGE FUNERARY FINDS FROM MEDIAȘ 65

Vitalie BÂRCĂ, Cristinel PLANTOS, George Valentin BOUNEGRU, Andrei MELINCIANU

PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS OF ALBA IULIA — REPUBLICII BLVD. NO. 3 75

Alexandru GUDEA, Călin COSMA, Cristian MARTONOS

FRAGMENTS OF A SECOND AVAR HORSE DISCOVERED IN SÂNCRAIU DE MUREȘ
AN ARCHAEOZOOLOGICAL REPORT 136

Akin TEMUR, İlknur GULTEKIN GENÇ

SEBASTOPOLIS EXCAVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE BYZANTINE CHURCH 146

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY

Cristina-Georgeta ALEXANDRESCU, Christian GUGL, Gerald GRABHERR, Barbara KAINRATH

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SITES IN THE HINTERLAND OF TROESMIS (TURCOAIA, TULCEA COUNTY, RO) 162

Florin-Gheorghe FODOREAN

MAPS OF ROMAN DACIA. IV. GRIGORE TOCILESCU AND „LA DACIE ROMAINE” IN 1900 171

NUMISMATICS

Nathaniel S. KATZ

LEGIONARY COINS IN THE YEAR OF THE FOUR EMPERORS 174

Metodi MANOV

THE COINS OF PAUTALIA FOR CLODIUS ALBINUS AS CAESAR (193 – 195) – A PHENOMENON OF ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE 187

DIGITAL AND VIRTUAL HISTORY

María-Pilar MOLINA-TORRES

METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF ROMAN EPIGRAPHY WITH DIGITAL SUPPORT (HISPANIA 3.0) 196

IN MEMORIAM

Marius-Mihai CIUȚĂ

IN MEMORIAM BARBARA DEPPERT-LIPPITZ.
A DESTINY UNDER THE SIGN OF TREASURES 204

REVIEWS

Annamária – Izabella PÁZSINT

THIBAUT CASTELLI, CHRISTEL MÜLLER (EDS.), *DE MITHRIDATE VI À ARRIEN DE NICOMÉDIE : CHANGEMENTS ET CONTINUITÉS DANS LE BASSIN DE LA MER NOIRE ENTRE LE IER S. A.C. ET LE IER S. P. C., ACTES DU COLLOQUE DE PARIS NANTERRE, 2 ET 3 MARS 2018*, BORDEAUX, AUSONIUS ÉDITIONS (SCRIPTA ANTIQUA 166), 2022, 278 P., ISBN 978-2-35613-526-1. 208

Csaba SZABÓ

REVIEW: *CORPUS SIGNORUM IMPERII ROMANI. NORTH MACEDONIA, VOLUME 1/1. SCULPTURE IN THE ROUND*. EDITED BY VERA BITRAKOVA GROZDANOVA, ALEKSANDRA NIKOLOSKA, MACEDONIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ART AND RESEARCH CENTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE “CVETAN GROZDANOV”, SKOPJE, 2022, PP. 302, ISBN 978-608-203-358-7. 210

Onur Sadık KARAKUŞ

ERIKA MANDERS, DANIËLLE SLOOTJES (EDS.), *LEADERSHIP, IDEOLOGY AND CROWDS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY AD, HEIDELBERGER ALTHISTORISCHE BEITRÄGE UND EPIGRAPHISCHE STUDIEN, BAND 62*, FRANZ STEINER VERLAG, STUTTGART 2020, 200 PAGES, ISBN 978-3-515-12407-2. 213

Design & layout:
Petru Ureche

CONCERNING BRONZE AGE FUNERARY FINDS FROM MEDIAȘ

Abstract: The paper discusses certain funerary finds, especially some possible ones, belonging to the Bronze Age, from the Mediaș-“Hășmaș” site. Besides a Wietenberg cremation grave, there are arguments for including other finds among those with a Wietenberg funerary character, including a vessel conserved in the Mediaș museum, which outlines a group of graves in the respective site. Another discovery, kept in the same museum, may belong to a funerary discovery, namely a quadrilobed vessel with a perforated bottom, which documents burials during the Late Bronze, at the level of the Gligorești group, or the Noua culture. As we are talking about ancient finds, some without a precise context, certain information is missing, but those that could be recovered indicate some burials during the Middle and Late Bronze.

Keywords: *Bronze Age, Wietenberg culture, Late Bronze Age, burials, Noua culture.*

Cristian Ioan POPA

“1 December 1918” University of Alba Iulia
cristian.popa@uab.ro

DOI: 10.14795/j.v10i3.923

ISSN 2360 – 266X

ISSN-L 2360 – 266X

INTRODUCTION

Burials practiced by the Middle and Late Bronze communities of Transylvania are generally relatively well known. However, information is scarce about some funerary finds, such as those from Mediaș (Sibiu county); this is either because the material remained in part unpublished, or for reasons related to the uncertainty of their belonging to this category. This paper proposes to bring into discussion some discoveries, unpublished or only partially known. Our approach will bring more information and clarifications in the direction of chronological-cultural attribution of the discoveries.

FUNERAL FINDS

As mentioned, our attention will be focused on the problem of the Bronze Age burial finds from Mediaș. The site to which we will refer is located on the left bank of Hășmaș Creek, respectively on the terrace to the right of Târnava Mare, in the place called “Hășmaș” (Fig. 1-2).

Tomb 1 (Fig. 3; 4/1)

We know that the systematic archaeological research undertaken here between 1975 and 1977, by Iudita Winkler and Mihai Blăjan in the Roman settlement (especially known by the toponym “Gura Câmpului”, due to the neighbourhood with the same name) allowed the unveiling of a Bronze Age cremation tomb. Flagged by I. Andrițoiu in 1979,¹ and later by the authors

¹ ANDRIȚOIU 1979, 22, footnote 15.

of the discovery, in 1983,² the tomb was published in detail only in 1992, together with anthropological analyses.³

The remains of this tomb were discovered in 1977 in section XIV, three points were identified from which fragments of an urn as well as calcined bones were recovered. This information indicates that the tomb was heavily disturbed in a later period, attributed by the authors of the research to the deep plowing of the last century. However, the outline of the bottom of the pit, circular in shape, with a diameter of 0.40 m, was observed, the burial vessel was deposited here. The tomb consisted of an urn housing cinerary remains, fragments of which were discovered in the vicinity of the sepulchral pit. The urn, a tan-black ceramic vessel (dimensions: height = approx. 25 cm; mouth diameter = 16 cm; maximum diameter = 28.6 cm; bottom diameter = 11 cm), which contained up to the neck area cremated human bones, was placed over a layer consisting of ash, coal, coal fragments and calcined bones, but also of adobe, apparently brought from the site of the funeral pyre. The bowl, bitronconic in shape with a cylindrical neck and the rim arched outwards, was decorated on the shoulder with an incised horizontal band inside which was made a motif consisting of buried triangles with sides made of three lines, filled with a vertical row of circles with a central point.⁴

Unfortunately, despite all the efforts, the urn was not identified in the Mediaș museum's warehouse to be consulted. The discovery appears in various repertoires, among those with funerary character in the Wietenberg culture area.⁵

OTHER POSSIBLE GRAVES

Along with these data, we will try to bring some additional information, which can clarify the character of the funerary finds (certain and suspected) from "Hășmaș", but also their cultural affiliation.

Tomb 2 (?) (Fig. 5)

Other materials from the same site, belonging to the Bronze Age, are preserved in the archaeological collection of the Mediaș Municipal Museum. One such discovery is a complete Wietenberg vessel discovered at Mediaș-"Gura Câmpului" (in fact "Hășmaș"), discovered and donated by Gustav Servațius. The vessel, without an inventory number, keeps an accompanying note with the mention "*Mediaș. Gura Câmpului (G. Servațius)*".

The vessel is bitronconic in shape and is fitted on the neck with two handles. It does not have decoration elements, and the outer surface is slightly smoothed. The firing is grey-black on the inside and dark grey, with tan and black flecks, on the outside (dimensions: height = 18 cm; mouth diameter = 13 cm; maximum diameter = 18 cm; bottom diameter = 8.6 cm).

² WINKLER *et alii* 1983, 135, Fig. 10/2.

³ BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992, 553-555, Pl. CX; CX/1.

⁴ WINKLER *et alii* 1983, 135, Fig. 10/2; BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992, 553-555, Pl. CX; CX/1.

⁵ ANDRIȚOIU 1979, 22; ANDRIȚOIU 1994, 154; BOROFFKA 1994, 56, 106; LUCA *et alii* 2003, 129; BERECKI 2016, 44.

We do not know the circumstances of the discovery of the vessel, but we note G. Servațius is signing one of the studies relating to excavations at this site⁶ and is an amateur archaeologist. Because the vessel is complete, as due to its shape, often found among the urns of the Wietenberg tombs, we believe that it belongs to the same burials from the "Hășmaș" site.⁷

Tomb 3 (?) (Fig. 6)

Another complete vessel, also preserved in the Mediaș museum, could also belong to a funerary discovery since it was discovered in the same generic site called "Gura Câmpului". The vessel was mistakenly published as "Hallstattian", being attributed to the Gáva culture, its first illustration being due to Mihai Blăjan, who included it among the Hallstattian B-specific forms in Mediaș.⁸ Claudia Pankau did the same, she included the vessel in the typology of Gáva Mediaș forms.⁹

The vessel in question was discovered by chance in 1971,¹⁰ during the field surveys conducted by George Togan together with the students from "Cercul micilor arheologi".¹¹ It is a slender bowl with a rounded shoulder and an inward rim, bevelled on the inside. Four slightly elevated lobes, arranged crosswise, give peculiarity to the dish. The quality is good and shows a greyish-brown colour. After firing, a perforation was made in the central area of the bottom of the vessel,¹² approximately circular, and with a larger inward diameter.

We note the particular character of the vessel compared to the common Wietenberg pottery, a character that is closer to the Noua type or the pottery of the Wietenberg-Noua mixture (Gligorești type).¹³ We therefore exclude its contemporaneity with the Wietenberg cemetery. A few lobate dishes or bowls appear, rarely, in the repertoire of late Bronze finds from the Transylvanian territory. This is the case of the funerary discovery at Band, where the lobate vessel, of obvious Wietenberg typology, was next to the vessels from the Noua culture.¹⁴ To mention only two of the discoveries closer chronologically, although more recent than the vessel from Mediaș, we mention here the lobate vessels from the Noua II environment from Botoșana¹⁵ or the one in the Ha A deposit from Cugir.¹⁶

⁶ WINKLER *et alii* 1983.

⁷ A note in an article about a tomb from the first Iron Age in Mediaș indicates the discovery of cups with one or two overarched handles or jarpots in the locations *Gura Câmpului* and *Cetate*, materials attributed to the Noua culture (discoveries by G. Servațius, G. Togan) (BLĂJAN *et alii* 1987, 52, footnote 19).

⁸ BLĂJAN *et alii* 1979, 39, Pl. II/10.

⁹ PANKAU 2004, Typentafel 3, Pl. 44/4 (626).

¹⁰ PANKAU 2004, 156.

¹¹ Information on research in 1971 reconstructed from WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1982, 92.

¹² Also reported in PANKAU 2004, 156.

¹³ See for this type of discoveries, GOGĂLTAN *et alii* 2004, 74; GOGĂLTAN/POPA 2016, *passim*. A similar character is seen on some vessels attributed by us to the Gligorești group, from Sibîșeni (POPA 2019, Fig. 23-24).

¹⁴ FLORESCU 1991, 28, Fig. 179/3; CIUGUDEAN 2010, 159, Pl. III/3.

¹⁵ FLORESCU 1991, 39, Fig. 26/8.

¹⁶ CIUGUDEAN 1994, 70, fig. 6/1; POPA 2011, 226, 128/122.

DISCUSSIONS

The burial rite practiced in the case of a certain grave from Mediaș-“Hășmaș” is the cremation in the urn (Fig. 3). The elements of the funeral ritual put before us a typical case of displacement from the place of cremation to the place of burial of some remains of cremation, in which, in addition to the calcined bones deposited in the urn, under the funerary vessel, in the grave pit was deposited a layer of ash, coal, fragments of cremated human bones and pieces of adobe.¹⁷ In connection with the latter, the presence of adobe seems a little unnatural, although similar cases, it is true that few, are known in the Wietenberg environment and Deva and Dumbrăvița,¹⁸ being, according to I. Motzoi-Chicideanu, proof of the existence of so-called mortuary houses – *Totenhäuser*.¹⁹ Without questioning the interpretation, it is not excluded that these remains represent, in fact, pieces of the funeral pyre dislocated at the time of gathering the remains of human cremation.

The presence of another Wietenberg vessel (Fig. 4/2-4) discovered by chance in the same site from “Hășmaș” raises the question of its funerary utility which, if we accept it (given that it was preserved completely) we can appreciate that M1 was not an isolated one. Of course, we still cannot estimate to what extent we can speak at “Hășmaș” (“Gura Câmpului”) of a group of graves or a necropolis, but even in the case of Mediaș, this possibility is not excluded in the case of the Wietenberg culture.²⁰

The question of associating the possible group of Wietenberg graves with a settlement is not yet fully clarified. In the northeast corner of the terrace to the left of Valea Hășmașului, the few Wietenberg ceramic fragments known either following surface or systematic research would prove, according to some, the existence of settlements belonging to this culture (Fig. 2).²¹ The hypothesis of the location of the settlement in the vicinity of the burials, in the perimeter of the Roman-era settlement, cannot therefore be excluded. However, the illustrated material is not the most suggestive to attribute it to the Wietenberg culture, and we consider, like Mihai Blăjan, that the ceramic fragments reported as discovered in S XIV (in which M1 was also found) may belong, in fact, also to disturbed graves,²² which would thus raise the number of alleged burials. On the other hand, both the text of the publications and the published profiles and plans do not show the existence of a level of habitation or Wietenberg complexes. Therefore, the complete vessel preserved in the Mediaș museum cannot belong to this sporadic Wietenberg habitation, but rather to the burials discussed above. What Wietenberg community could have practiced burials in “Hășmaș”, if we do not have proof of the existence of housing complexes themselves, given the

conditions of extensive archaeological research? We do not exclude as a possible answer that the burial place belongs to the Wietenberg community attested in the settlement located on the opposite bank of the Târnava Mare, in the meadow of *Baia de Nisip*, there are complexes and materials specific to Phases II and III.²³

As for the quadrilobed vessel, presented by us as a possible funerary one, two obvious facts are to be mentioned: on the one hand the shape of the vessel is of Wietenberg tradition, on the other hand, the character is different from the pottery of this culture, closer to that of the Noua culture. Therefore, if we admit the funerary character of the discovery, it must be attributed to the presence of Noua communities that, as we have already appreciated, encountering the Wietenberg ones, formed not only on the Mureș Valley but also on the Târnava, the mixed aspect known as *Gligorești group/discoveries*. The later dating of this vessel, as compared to the previously discussed ones, is obvious. In this case, too, we are faced with the difficulty of specifying a relationship with the settlement to which the vessel might be contemporary. But we have more data in this case. Thus, two fragments of prehistoric ceramic vessels found in a large pit (diameter of 2.60 m and deepened up to 1.40 m), a possible hut dated in the “early Hallstatt”, in an area with a level from the same prehistoric era, are published from the area of the Roman blacksmithing workshop (S VI/1977) from “Hășmaș”.²⁴ The fragments, however, as their drawings indicate, must have belonged to vessels of the *kantharos* type, common to the mentioned pottery in Transylvania. Moreover, in “Gura Câmpului” (germ. *Krahenwise*), between 1967-1968 were discovered by chance two cups with a handle with a crest, attributed by A. C. Florescu to possible Noua graves.²⁵ On the same side of the Târnava Mare River, four other vessels of the Noua type, also with the possibility of coming from the funerary inventory of a grave, were discovered upstream, at Mediaș, on “Dealul Cetății”, between 1933-1934,²⁶ (Fig. 1/2) and immediately downstream, on the border of Târnava and Târnăvioara (formerly Proștea Mare, respectively Proștea Mica), come several Noua vessels, possibly also funerary ones,²⁷ these are joined by the only certain cemetery, consisting of four Noua flat inhumation burials from Târnava.²⁸

As for the significance of the perforation made in the bottom of the quadrilobed vessel after firing, it could be associated with practices that are usually reported in funerary contexts, in connection with the invoked “window of the soul”, disputed by some, agreed by others.²⁹

¹⁷ WINKLER *et alii* 1983, 135.

¹⁸ BERECKI 2016, 36.

¹⁹ MOTZOI-CHICIDEANU 2011, 546.

²⁰ BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992, 555; ANDRIȚOIU 1994, 147.

²¹ WINKLER *et alii* 1983, 128, 138; WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1990-1993, 460, 465; BOROFFKA 1994, 56.

²² BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992, 555, Pl. CXI/2-4 (except for the rim and walls decorated with incisions, especially the one with the “whisk”, which may belong to an earlier stage, from the end of the Early Bronze/the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age).

²³ SZÉKELY 1953, 8, Pl. II/7; 4/8; 10; CRIȘAN 1956, 32-33, Pl. I; BOROFFKA 1994, 56, Taf. 91/3 (Wietenberg III phase).

²⁴ WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1982, 93-94, Fig. 9/10-11. Claudia Pankau also attributed them to the “Hallstattian” era (PANKAU 2004, 161, no. 680-681, Pl. 47/16-17).

²⁵ FLORESCU 1991, 91, Fig. 175/5, 7. See also ANDRIȚOIU/VASILIEV 1993, 141; MOTZOI-CHICIDEANU 2011, 123.

²⁶ FLORESCU 1991, 91, Fig. 175/2-4, 6; MOTZOI-CHICIDEANU 2011, 123.

²⁷ FLORESCU 1991, 108, Fig. 171/1, 3; 178/4-5.

²⁸ ANDRIȚOIU 1981, 553-561, Fig. 1-2.

²⁹ ECATERINESCU 2018, with a theological perspective on the problem.

CONCLUSIONS

The Mediaș-“Hășmaș” site, lacking in interest in the chronological sequence of the Bronze Age, in favor of the Roman habitation, which formed mainly the sphere of interest of specialists, does not have explicitly specified either the types of prehistoric complexes identified, or their dating, but also neither the funerary/non-funerary character. We believe that some conclusions can be derived from the effort to return the materials to which we had access in the Mediaș Museum and to reconstruct a more complete picture of “Hășmaș” during prehistory.

Firstly, we would mention the reasonable possibility that the Wietenberg funerary finds comprise a group of graves, not just an isolated grave. The novel vessel, published on this occasion (Fig. 5), but also the scattered materials around the tomb **M1**, can represent the landmarks of delimitation of a funerary area, even if of small size. The analysis of more than 600 cremated bone fragments preserved in **M1** allows us to know that they belonged to a woman in her 40s. The representation of each part of the body in the bone batch indicates the care of collecting from the funeral pyre most of the cinerary remains and depositing them in the urn.³⁰ As in other situations found in the Wietenberg area, the temperature and intensity of combustion were low.³¹ Analogies, some already invoked for the decoration of the vessel in this only certain tomb from Mediaș, indicate its dating in the Wietenberg III phase, as in the cremation cemetery from Bistrița,³² but also in the urn from tomb M19 Wietenberg at Turia.³³ Thus, perhaps we should include in this Wietenberg III phase the dating of the inhumations.

Another stage in which burials were practiced within the same site from “Hășmaș” can be dated in the Late Bronze, immediately after the cessation in the area of the Wietenberg culture. The quadrilobed vessel with a perforated bottom preserved in the Mediaș museum (Fig. 6) would advocate this. From a cultural point of view, we consider that the discovery belongs to the Gligorești group. The two complete vessels specific to the Noua culture found in the “Gura Câmpului” – most likely with a funerary character – like those from the “Dealul Cetății”, already mentioned above, allow us to consider even certain Noua-type discoveries. The reinterpretation offered by us to the ceramic discoveries from the great hut researched in “Hășmaș”, outlined under the Roman blacksmithing workshop, as being of the Noua type, reconstructs a Late Bronze horizon often ignored and mistakenly assimilated to a “Hallstattian” habitation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank our colleague Viorel Ștef (Muzeul Municipal Mediaș) for access to materials and Cosmin Mihail Coatu (Oradea) who has translated into English this paper.

³⁰ BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992, 554.

³¹ BERECKI 2016, 61.

³² CRIȘAN 1970, Fig. 13/9.

³³ SZÉKELY 1995, Pl. X.

REFERENCES

- ANDRIȚOIU 1979
Andrițoiu, I., Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, *Sargetia* 14, 15-34.
- ANDRIȚOIU 1981
Andrițoiu, I., Necropola din epoca bronzului de la Tîrnava (jud. Sibiu), *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie veche și Arheologie* 32, 4, 553-561.
- ANDRIȚOIU 1994
Andrițoiu, I., Câteva considerații privind descoperirile funerare din aria culturii Wietenberg. In: Roman, P./Alexianu, M. (eds.), *Relations thraco-illyro-helléniques. Actes du XIV^e symposium national de thracologie (à participation internationale). Băile Herculane (14-19 septembre 1992)* (București: Institutul Român de Tracologie), 147-169.
- ANDRIȚOIU/VASILIEV 1993
Andrițoiu, I./Vasiliev, V., Câteva considerații privind cultura Noua în Transilvania, *Apulum* 27-30, 121-161.
- BERECKI 2016
Berecki, S., *The Bronze Age Site from Luduș* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).
- BLĂJAN et alii 1979
Blăjan, M./Stoicovici, E./Geoceanu, P., Contribuții la cunoașterea vieții economice a populației hallstattiene din zona Mediaș (jud. Sibiu), *Sargetia* 14, 35-44.
- BLĂJAN et alii 1987
Blăjan, M./Botezatu, D./Comșa, D., Mormântul de incinerare hallstattian de la Mediaș (jud. Sibiu), *Apulum* 24, 47-53.
- BOROFFKA 1994
Boroffka, N. O., *Die Wietenberg-Kultur. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der Bronzezeit in Südoesteuropa*, Teil 1-2 [Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 19] (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH).
- BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992
Botezatu, D./Blăjan, M., Mormântul de incinerare din cultura Wietenberg descoperit la Mediaș-„Hășmaș” (jud. Sibiu), *Marisia* 15-22, 553-555.
- CIUGUDEAN 1994
Ciugudean, H., Perioada Hallstatt A în centrul Transilvaniei, *Apulum* 31, 59-73.
- CIUGUDEAN 2010
Ciugudean, H., The Late Bronze Age in Transylvania (With primary focus on the central and Southern areas). In: Marta, L. (ed.), *Amurgul mileniului II a. Chr. în Câmpia Tisei și Transilvania/Das Ende des 2. Jahrtausendes V. Chr auf der Theiß-Ebene und Siebenbürgen* (Satu Mare: Editura Muzeului Sătmărean), 157-201.
- CRIȘAN 1956
Crișan, I. H., Noi cercetări arheologice la Mediaș, *Din Activitatea Științifică a Muzeului Raional Mediaș* 2, 27-50.
- ECATERINESCU 2018
Ecaterinescu D.-I., „Fereastra sufletului” în gândirea teologică a preotului Gheorghe I. Petre-Govora (1910-2012), *Transilvania* 3, 76-83.
- FLORESCU 1991
Florescu, A. C., *Repertoriul culturii Noua-Coslogeni din România. Așezări și necropole* [Cultură și Civilizație la

Dunărea de Jos IX / Bibliotheca Thracologica I] (Călărași: Muzeul Dunării de Jos).

GOGÂLTAN *et alii* 2004

Gogâltan, Fl./Aldea, I. Al./Ursuțiu, A., Raport preliminar asupra investigațiilor arheologice de la Gligorești-„Holoame”, com. Luna, jud. Cluj (1994-1996), *Apulum* 41, 61-101.

GOGÂLTAN/POPA 2016

Gogâltan, Fl., Popa, C. I., Gligorești „Holoame”. O așezare a bronzului târziu din Transilvania, *Terra Sebus* 8, 35-82.

LUCA *et alii* 2003

Luca, S. A./Pinter, Z. K./Georgescu, A., *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Sibiu (situri, monumente arheologice și istorice)* (Sibiu: Editura Economică).

MOTZOI-CHICIDEANU 2011

Motzoi-Chicideanu, I., *Obiceiuri funerare în epoca bronzului la Dunărea Mijlocie și Inferioară* (București: Editura Academiei Române).

PANKAU 2004

Pankau, C., *Die älterhallstattzeitliche Keramik aus Mediaș/Siebenbürgen* [Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 109] (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH).

POPA 2011

Popa, C. I., *Valea Cugirului din preistorie până în zorii epocii moderne. Monumenta Archaeologica et Historica* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).

POPA 2019

Popa, C. I., Când din morți nu mai rămâne decât cenușa – restituito Iuliu Paul și unele remarci privitoare la necropola Wietenberg de la Sibiușeni, *Terra Sebus* 11, 37-97.

SZÉKELY 1953

Székely, Z., Cercetări arheologice în Regiunea Stalin și Regiunea Autonomă Maghiară, *Din Activitatea Științifică a Muzeului Raional Mediaș* 2, 5-35.

SZÉKELY 1995

Székely, Zs., Necropola de incinerare în urne de la Turia, județul Covasna, *Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă I* (București: Institutul Român de Tracologie), 127-146.

WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1982

Winkler, I./Blăjan, M., Atelierul de fierărie descoperit la Mediaș, *Acta Musei Porolissensis* 6, 92-108.

WINKLER *et alii* 1983

Winkler, I./Blăjan, M./Servațiu, G./Togan, G./Giura, L., Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Mediaș-„Gura Câmpului” (jud. Sibiu), *Apulum* 21, 121-156.

WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1990-1993

Winkler, I./Blăjan, M., Așezările rurale romane de la Mediaș, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 26-30/I, 459-476.



Fig. 3. The Wietenberg tomb at Mediaș-„Hășmaș” (after BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992).

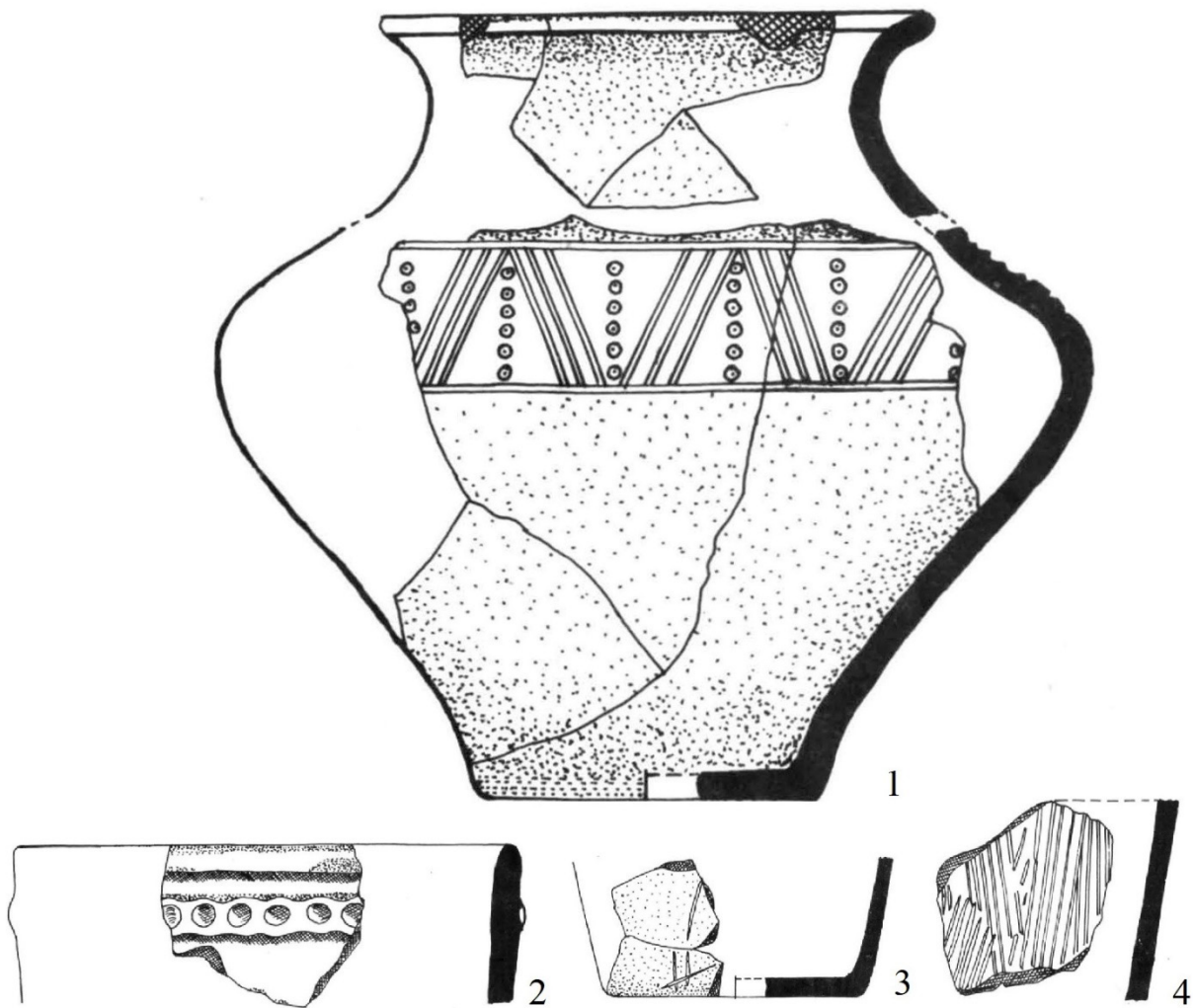
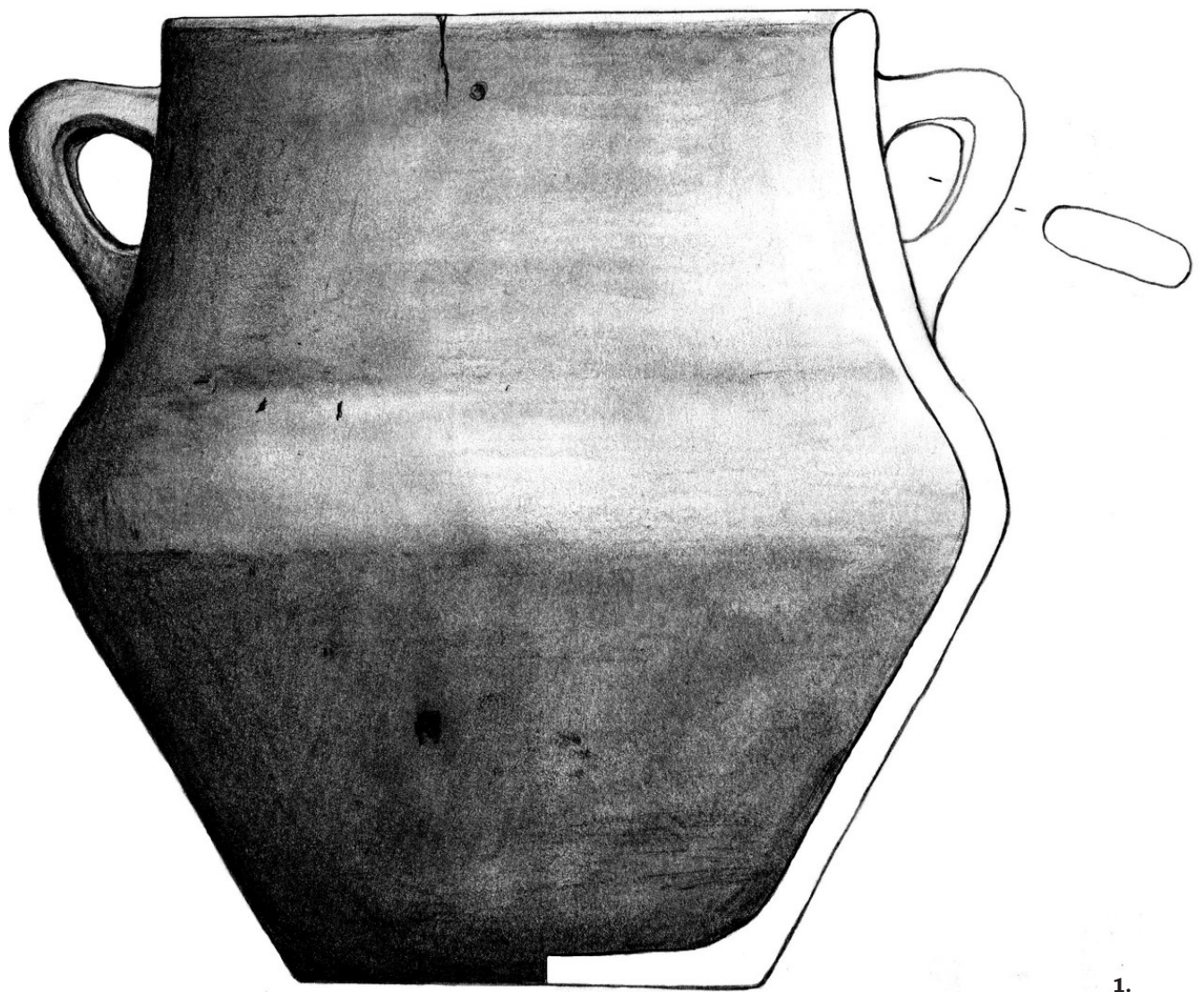


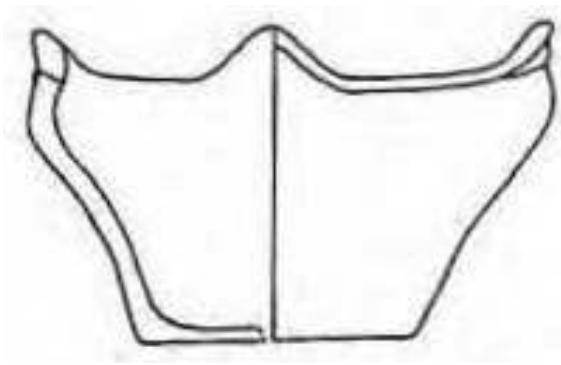
Fig. 4. The Wietenberg tomb 1 (1) and fragments of possibly funerary vessels (2-4) at Mediaș-„Hășmaș” (after BOTEZATU/BLĂJAN 1992).



0 5 cm



Fig. 5. Wietenberg-vessel from Mediaş-„Hășmaș” (grave?) (drawing C. I. Popa - 1; photograph V. Ștef - 2).



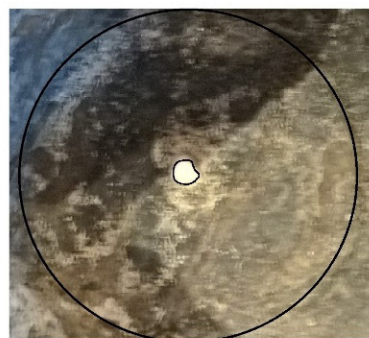
1.



a



b



c

2.

Fig. 6. Gligorești ceramic vessel from Mediaș-„Hășmaș” (grave?)
(after PANKAU 2004 – 1; photo V. Ștef)

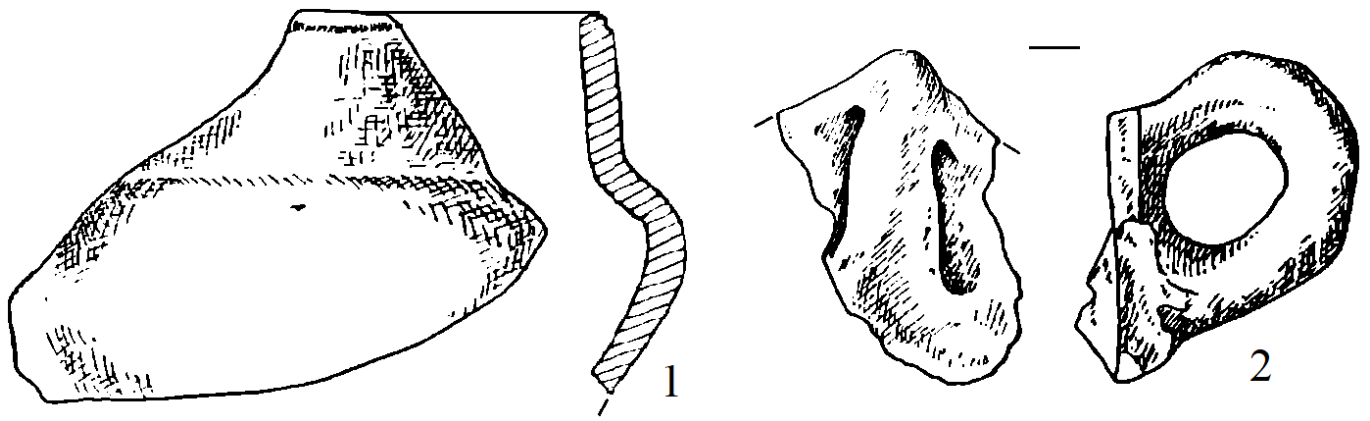


Fig. 7. Fragments of Noua-type vessels discovered at Mediaș-„Hășmaș” (after WINKLER/BLĂJAN 1982).

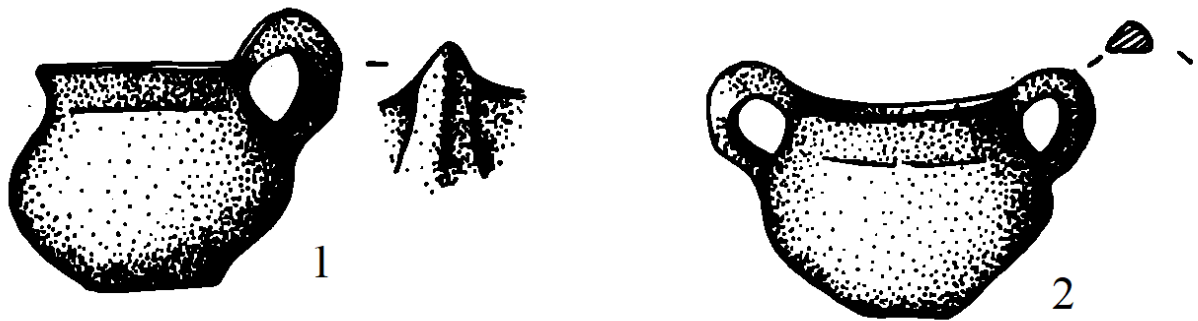


Fig. 8. Noua-type vessels (from possible funerary contexts) discovered at Mediaș-„Gura Câmpului” (1-2) and Mediaș-„Dealul Cetății” (3-6) (after FLORESCU 1991).