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Scientific PhD in History

The Dacians from Upper Tisza Basin
(Ist BC – IInd AD)
(SUMMARY)

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Chap. I. Introduction.

I. 1. Spatial and temporal boundaries. Geographical area studied in this work is a distinct region which occupies the north-eastern Carpathian Basin. As a territory, is a closed, bounded at north by the Carpathian Mountains and Polish Beskizi, to westward by Tatra-Gemer heights and at east and south-east to the northern branch of the Eastern Carpathians, the line that defines not only administrative but also natural (the watershed) the Maramures from Suceava and Bistrița-Năsăud counties. The southern border is more difficult to distinguish because here should be considered as the extent of the Upper Tisza basin with its tributaries and archaeological phenomena that do not automatically overlap to the same geographic regions. To the west, the border crossing Hungarian Plain (Alfold) and we can say that roughly coincides with an imaginary line between the cities of Debrecen and Oradea. In Romania the southern boundary was determined more precisely: on the lower Barcău river that separates Eriu Plain by Crișan Plain, including its tributaries from the southern part. Further east, the southern border is formed by the Șimleu Silvaniei depression followed by the Dacia Porolissensis limes.

As administrative units to the northwest of Romania space we considered the full area of Maramures and Satu Mare counties, the northern half of the Salaj County and the most nordic part of Bihor County (Barcău river). In Ukraine, the territory which is represented by Transcarpathian region (*Zakarpattya*), Košice and Prešov regions in Slovakia and in Hungary Szabolcz -Szatmár- Bereg county and two thirds (north) of Borsod -Abaúj- Zemplén County. From chronologically point of view, the paper aims to capture the main aspects and features of the Dacian civilization from classical period (end of IInd century BC - Ist century AD) and in the Roman period (IInd - IIIrd century AD).

I. 2 . Argument. The main "source" for the choice of this theme is the new archaeological discoveries that put in a different light the Dacian population and their's relations with the Sarmatian and German (especially carriers of the Przeworsk culture) populations and how they interacted until further barbarous nations appear. The period and this area have received little attention from specialists in reality the problem is achieved in other forms and in a more realistic light in our country just recently.

The interest is due to the fact that this area, by the content and chronological extension, covers one of the decisive segments to understand the developments

preceding structuring central European early medieval world, with the weight point on what they could mean different ethnogenetic processes.

The theme of the work, of most interest, involves, above all, a update of theoretical and methodological tools in relation to the state of the steps taken in this direction, that is the real possibility of reevaluation result ethnic significance of the archaeological remains. Of course, such opportunities become real through the use of theoretical and methodological reasonable rules. At least for the period under discussion, new interpretations other positive data provided by archeology, seem to coincide surprising close to the information due to literary sources. Being an archaeological theme work, the trying to position as close as chronological categories remains allow, is the main stake. Based on the results from site to site, as the state of knowledge, it is necessary to connect the overall situation with the Central European Barbaricum chronology. This approach, although initiated to mid 90s (in Romania), can be completed in substantial way. Note that this system chronologically unitary by a vast territory, involves argumentation of regional differences.

Researching this theme we consider particularly important for the ability to reconstitute, under positive knowledge (excavations, some results published or referred to other unpublished) known in the last two decades in particular, an interesting phenomenon as possible, for ie cohabitation - and consequences - of late Latène Dacian and their descendants from the Roman imperial period with the newcomers: Eastern Germans, Vandals (Przeworsk culture bearers in the area) and arrive almost simultaneously, the Gepids, another Germanic nation that will survive in Transylvania up in VII century AD.

I. 3. Structure of work. In this subject, after the presentation and demarcation of the geographical, historical and archaeological area and it's specific, were analyzed the current state of knowledge and research, and ethno-demographic situation of the area, the consequences and changes after the actions of Burebista, or the Daco-Roman and the Marcomannic wars.

Most of the work is contained in chapters V and VI. Chapter V contains, after the presentation of the working method, a Catalog of all the Upper Tisza discoveries dating from the end of IInd century BC (some monetary discoveries, for example, till mid-century) until the end of IIIrd century AD (some romans imports items dating to the early IVth century AD were also included in this catalog of discoveries).

The sixth chapter includes analysis of all discoveries. Analysis of the findings were made differently. To begin the analysis were made to the settlements, fortifications and archaeological complexes (houses, households, workshops), after which they were presented archaeological complexes (graves) and ritual and cultic manifestations (holes, objects of worship). The main part of this chapter has been occupied by analyzing objects that are part of material culture (vessels, tools, weapons and ornaments and clothing). Material analysis and findings included coins (Greek, Celtic, Dacian and Roman) and Roman import discovered in the Upper Tisza Basin. At the end of the paper were drawn final conclusions (Chapter VII), summary in English, abbreviations and references used and illustrations (including Tables, Annexes, Plates and Maps).

Chap. III. History of research, the state of knowledge and discoveries publication of La Tène D period (end of sec. IInd century BC - Ist century AD) and Roman - Barbaricum period (Ind - IIIrd century AD) in Upper Tisza. The interest in ancient discoveries is certainly much older than the first scientific researches, being related mainly to the establishment of collections of parts with true value, symbolic or prestige to their owners.

III. 1. History of discoveries. This chapter has been divided into five sub-chapters where have been described the history of discoveries of the period studied in this paper: the period of discoveries made until 1918, during the interwar period (during which discoveries have fallen sharply in number), period 1950-1990 (archaeological have expanded in all four countries that make up today's Upper Tisza) during 1990-2012 (when, with some notable exceptions in northwestern Romania, after 1990 there was a decrease of discoveries).

III. 2. Status of publication and research. Analyzing all provided information, we can say that, with some exceptions, the publish of findings are in quite satisfactory stage. There are already primary information since the nineteenth century, when the annual reports of the Hungarian National Museum on new acquisitions were published several pieces of weaponry. The information is provided by different monographs of counties, here remarking the work of A. Vende, A. Jósa (for northeastern Hungary) and T. Lehoczky (for Carpathian Ukraine). Publication of different objects was continued in the 1930s with a Catalog of the county Szabolcs. If problems were solved quite correct chronological by researchers, ethnic attribution of findings leave much to desired. Reduced archaeological material they had at hand,

and the use of historical sources without sufficient critical analysis, made conclusions often erroneous.

Publication of the findings was possible following several catalogs. In Carpathian Ukraine J. Kobal's work stands, in northeastern Hungary was published a study on umbo's shield. For northwestern Romania findings were included in several geographical microzones repertoires regarding different then the area, all culminating to this space with a comprehensive repertoire made by A. Matei and I. Stanciu (2000).

In Romanian historiography was reached generally accepted opinion that the base population living in this area were the free Dacians, which is not fully archaeologically proven. S. Dumitrașcu believes that in addition to the free Dacians settled here the Costoboci, and then to infiltrate Przeworsk culture bearers, the Vandals. Instead, according to G. Diaconu opinions is hard to admit a *costoboci* penetration beyond the Carpathians in their home, but the presence of vandals is by the same author indisputable, relying mainly on the "testimony" of the cemetery provided especially by Medieșu Aurit.

However, except during Burebista and at least until the beginning of the first century of our era, the Upper Tisza Basin was not dominated by all territory by free dacians population, whose presence is obvious that it can not be denied, but rather evolved as one in which distinct population groups as ethnic and degree of civilization and destiny were consumed over a longer or shorter period . It is present together with Celtic and Germanic tribes, bearing the vestiges of Przeworsk environmental features, and to the west (from that area to the south), with the Sarmatians .

Chapter IV. Ethnocultural and historical sketch of the Upper Tisza Basin (IInd century BC - IIIrd/IVth century AD). The Upper Tisza Basin, in middle La Tene period was an area of contact between Celts and Dacians. Since the late La Tene period (first century AD) has become an area of contact between Germanic culture of northern origin and Sarmatian from plains with Dacian elements. In Roman period, in the study of this area should be considered the persistent of Dacian material culture before and the process of Romanization of barbaric material culture, especially between the provinces of Dacia and Pannonia.

Identification of tribes mentioned in written sources with archaeological groups and cultures is an issue that occurs in almost all studies of archaeological finds from the Upper Tisza Basin, some of them managed to bring new ideas, other centralizing all previous data. Without critical analysis of each views expressed on

certain populations or groups of populations present in the Upper Tisza in this chapter were synthesized information on key populations attested by literary and archaeological sources.

IV. 1. Populations and archaeological cultures documented in the Upper Tisza Basin. Celts. Upon entering the Celts in the region of the Upper Tisza this area was inhabited by two different cultural groups: Kuštanovice and Sanislău - Nir. Celtic settlements were overlapped Kuštanovice old settlements. Some authors (Z. Bukowski, V.G. Kotigoroško) believes that this cultures represent the ancient Thracian or Scythian - Thracian populations. But in his opinion M. Olędzki think that Kuštanovice culture seems more appropriate to be associated with the Geto-Dacian or proto-Dacians rather because it is noted that their material culture (especially ceramics) is in a strikingly similar Dacian culture the first century AD, ie its full maturity stage. After analyzing all elements of Celtic in the Upper Tisza, M. Olędzki believes that the arrival of the Celts in the Upper Tisza took place earlier in the second half of the fourth century BC. Thus, in conclusion, consider that Celtic settlement begin to fully develop not start early La Tene B2 phase, ie shortly before 300 BC and continues until the end of La Tene D1, ie half Ist century BC, when not disappear altogether, but started to decline and lose political supremacy in the area, as is evidenced by the appearance of numerous archaeological Dacian settlements.

Dacians. Until recently, antiquities of Dacians from Upper Tisza area, were not the subject of a special study. This has contributed to limiting field research and publication materials field, which resulted in narrowing the preparation and unsolved series of cardinal issues for these areas.

The first one refers to the entry of the timing and the level of influence on the substrate. Slovaks researchers (P. Jurečko, M. Lamiová - Schmiedlova, T. Kolnik) are somewhat unanimous to assign cultural affiliation of the population in the western part of the Upper Tisa on earlier stage of the Early Roman period to Lipița culture bearers, the differences are only relative to its appearance in the region. Instead V. Kotigoroško considers that there is no basis to confirm the presence in the Upper Tisa basin, arguing that there are no known settlements or cemeteries of the wearer and pottery IV considers with Dacian characteristic.

The Dacian culture from Upper Tisza is attributed by Gh. Bichir to *costoboci*, based also on literary sources. He date them from the mid- first century BC (hence the Burebista) until the first decades of the third century AD, recognizing that some

complex could even stop at the end of the second century AD, when in the area appear, in the new historical conditions, the *Carpathian Barrows Culture*.

The *Great Dacians* were identified with *Carpathian Barrows Culture* in which there is a strong component of peripheral Dacian material culture. Also *great Dacians* were bound by discoveries from Medieșul Aurit.

Costobocii. They were also identified with *Carpathian Barrows Culture* or with *Lipița Culture* and on the period after marcomanic wars with Medieșu Aurit findings. After Gh. Diaconu's opinion, the *Costoboci* can not be located inside the Carpathian mountains, likely located in the northern highlands of Moldova and Bucovina.

Sarmatians. A part of north and west Dacians borders have undergone a change during the first half of the century I AD. Is the period where into the Tisza-Danube plains enter the Iazyges Sarmatian tribes. It is certain that the emergence of these Sarmatian tribes in 20 AD occurred after their resettlement in the North -Pontic, possibly following an action calculated by the Roman Empire, as sure as the fact that they have affected Dacian living in these areas.

Vandals. The Przeworsk Culture begin to flow into the Carpathian Basin at a relatively early date, its presence is barely noticeable. The earliest well-documented findings come from the great multicultural cemetery in Zemplin and probably the Kvacovce.

After M. Olędzki, these slight traces of the presence Przeworsk culture bearers can not change the fact that the upper basin of the Tisza remained under the rule of Dacians (in early Roman period). A radical change occurs at the turn of the early and late Roman imperial period, ie during the Marcomanic wars when the hasdingi vandals arrival is accompanied by the appearance in the Upper Tisa Basin by a rich Przeworsk material.

Astingii or Hasdingii. The two names that appear in the ancient sources, no doubt referring to the same tribe, was used by the ancient authors cover name for several Germanic tribes, newly arrived in the border of Dacia during the Marcomannic wars.

Burii. Were related to written sources of *Lugi* and liken to *Suebs*. Their identification in archaeological findings is still obscure. According to some authors they should look somewhere in north-eastern Hungary, northwestern Romania nearby with the Daco-Roman wars.

Cotinii. This tribe was identified with archaeological material of Puchov culture with both Celtic and Dacian materials, of an archaic or Przeworsk influences, from Ist AD.

Lakringii. It is clear they belong to vandals. Based on the ancient sources M. Olędzki assumed that they lived in the upper Tisza Basin before the Marcomanic wars and proposes an identification with the few archaeological tombs in the necropolis dated to Zemplin B1C -B2 phase. Based on the ending "-ing", I. Bona considers this name from a *viktovali* ruling dynasty.

Dakringii. Very likely that they appear in written sources due to a copying error explained by confounding the Greek letter "Λ" with "Δ". The tribal name has been explained as a possible expression of cohabitation of *Dacians* with *Lakringii* reflected in the archaeological discoveries of the upper Tisza space.

Viktovalii. It is not entirely clear they belong to vandals. After some research they are actually a second name to *hasdingi*. In his opinion I. Bona and M. Olędzki this is a separate tribe that occurs after Marcomanic wars in northwestern Dacia and in the fourth century somewhere in the upper Tisza. I. Bona excludes the presence of *hasdingi* after Marcomanic wars and links the graves with weapons with *viktovali*. According to the same author, this tribe is no longer individualized in archaeological finds from III -IV centuries AD and attributes their material culture identified with that of the Gepids.

Gepids. A possible link of the Gepids with the province was already proposed based on written sources in the late second century AD, when a governor or commander of a legion of Dacia fought with them.

Quazi. The German population particularly active in the middle Danube, was originally identified for the Upper Tisza area in the area of Miskolc, in the settlements of *Rákóczi utca*, *Sötétkapu* and *Szirmai*. Later *Quads* elements found in these points were considered imports, and archaeological material in these settlements was linked to vandals.

"*Other Germanic peoples*". I. Bona uses this expression on the settlement from Rétközberencs, the inhabitants are named "a smaller Germanic people other than the Gepids".

IV. 2. Warriors of Padea - Panaghiurski Kolonii group and Upper Tisza Basin. Padea Panaghiurski - Kolonii findings type were analyzed for the first time by Z. Wozniak. Polish researcher observed that in northwestern Bulgaria and Oltenia

numerous Funeral discoveries containing combinations of materials specific only to this region (long sword with two edges, curved daggers, spearheads, and other items to shields, cannon bits and different harness parts). Recently published pieces from Mala Kopania - *Cellenița* are important for interpreting the possibility of a direct link between warriors of Padea - Panaghiurski Kolonii group from central Transylvanian area (or, why not, from North Balkan area ?) with Upper Tisza Basin, links they could only occur during the victorious campaigns against the Celts made by Burebista. Assemblies of parts of weapons (swords, spears, short curved knives-*sica*), military equipment (chain mail, shields) and some clothing accessories (especially certain types of fibulae) discovered in this powerful Dacian fortress, find direct analogies to Padea - Panaghiurski Kolonii group. Ethnicity of tombs discovered in point Cellenița is given by local dish consisting of ceramics, for certain Dacian character (cups, fruit bowls, pots).

IV. 3. Ethno-demographic situation in the north - western Romania during the first century AD and the beginning of the IInd century AD. In the north-western territory of Romania are very few vestiges that could be dated during the second half of first century AD or in the first half of the next century. Perhaps this is due to the state of research, with far less researched areas such as *Maramureș* depression, *Oas Woods* or *Satu Mare depression*. Moreover, this space is between two lines of Dacian fortifications (some of which certainly destroyed the Roman conquest, some of them earlier). One of them would be from the north-western border of the Transylvanian (Magura Moigradului, Șimleu Silvaniei, Marca, Tusa) and the other to the north, the upper segment of the Tisza (Zemplin, Malaja Kopanja, Solotvino, Oncești).

Given the few materials that can be really date during the first half of the IInd century AD the question is whether there actually was an organized population and close to Roman defensive system with which they can establish active contacts in a first step. Based on archaeological evidence is difficult to sustain the existence of populations with a Dacian culture in this period.

Thus, it appears impossible to solve another problem concerning the definition of the archaeological environment of the north-western Romania during this period. It was noted that we do not have reliable data so far in connection with a settlement to prolong its existence from the first century AD in the next century, but it is certain that the Daco-Roman wars brought semnificance changes in this area.

IV. 4. Early History of the Vandals. Ancient literary sources and archaeological realities. The first written information about vandals are quite confusing. They were written with mentions of other Germanic peoples, to which the Vandals had no such luck. There is no work on their origins. Their history is known to us based on two categories of literary sources, completed by archaeological findings. The first category is represented by some direct references of ancient authors, and the second is the oral traditions of other Germanic peoples that vandals had contact with (eg . *Goths, Langobarzi*).

Comparing written sources from the Ist - IInd century AD with archaeological map, we can easily notice that the territorial unity of *Lugii*, overlaps with that of the Przeworsk culture. By the analysis of written sources, it was observed that by mid-IInd century AD, *Vandals* name appears as *vandili* and is a general term for the East German population. Despite some local differences, peripherals, the whole Przeworsk culture is fairly homogenous culturally and in this space any cultural group may not be awarded until the late phase of the Roman period.

IV. 5. Marcomanic wars consequences. Military political balance between the Danubian provinces, namely Dacia, and Barbaricum maintained without major disruptions after Hadrian's reorganization till Marcomanic wars. Literary sources tell us that around Marcomanic wars in the Middle Danube and Upper Tisza occurred population movements. These populations were demanding admission to the Roman Empire. No source refer to *Marcomanni, Quadi* or *Iazyges* among those who wanted to be admitted into the Empire. Tribes looking for lands came in search of territories from north. Therefore it was to unknown, in order to be received in the Empire. It is possible that initially the marcomani, quazi and iazygii to be allowed passage over their territories of groups who came from the north. The disaster happened but only when they joined these groups, taking the lead on anti-Roman activities.

Since the first stage of the Marcomanni wars, suffered provinces of Dacia Superior (Apulensis) and Dacia Porolissensis. Historia Augusta (Vita Marci, 22 , 1) gives us a list of nations that participated in this wars: Marcomani, Quazi, Nariștii, Hermimdurii, Suevi, Sarmatians, Lacingii, Boii , Vandals, Victoalii, Sosibii, Sicobații, Peucinii, Roxolans and Costoboci. Some of them must have been one of those expelled from northern barbarian Europe.

Chap. V. Catalog of discoveries of the late La Tène and Roman period (end of Ind century BC - Third century AD) in the Upper Tisza Basin.

Chap. V. 1. Method of working. The 922-point from Catalog findings were presented in alphabetical order, are marked with a serial number. In cases where the boundary of the same locality were several places of discovery, they were successively being marked with a serial number, passed in parenthesis before the name of the place. For discoveries in the same locality and site, but chronologically different order number was added and a letter of the alphabet.

For each objective presentation or discovery, we used the following scheme: 1 - place, 2 - toponym, 3 - research conducted or how the discovery took place (research, systematic rescue excavation, survey research on the soil surface, chance finding), followed by the year of discovery (4), 5 - author of the research / discovery, 6 - type of feature (settlement, grave, metallurgical center, isolated discovery), 7 - description of findings (archaeological materials, including parts description and classification their typological (where possible), 8 - place of keeping the material, 9 - dating (I have used both the centuries dating in words and transcription in chronological system produced for the late La Tene and Roman period made by J. Dabrowska, K. Godłowski, T. Liana), 10 - bibliography, even brief mention.

Chap. VI . Analysis of the findings. In the The Upper Tisza were performed large numbers of discoveries of Dacian population and other nations with which they came into contact (Celts, Sarmatians, Germanic tribes). The database of analysis of information (settlements, complex and material culture) published in this paper, studies and specialist repertoire consists of all discoveries made at the beginning of nineteenth century until 2012. I have also used and the results of unpublish research (Bozânta Mică - *Grind* campaigns 2009-2012, Oarța de Sus - *Magura* campaigns 1985-1986 and Panic - *ISCIP* campaigns from April and September 2007).

The statistical analysis of the Catalog shows that 922 points with discoveries were made in 462 modern settlements distributed as follows: 103 findings (12% of all findings) in 69 villages (15% of all discoveries localities) in Transcarpathia Ukraine, 169 discoveries (20%) in 100 localities (22%), north -eastern territory of Hungary, 196 findings (23%) in 130 localities (28%) in eastern Slovakia and 381 findings (45%) in 163 modern localities (35 %) for the north - western Romania.

In the same locality there is often, one discovery, but there may be 2-6 even 9, 12 or, in singular cases, 15 or 22 findings. In northeastern Hungary are 74 localities with one single discovery mentioned (74%), 11 towns (11%) with two discoveries, four towns (4%) with three discoveries, 5 towns (5%) with four discoveries, a village

with 10 discoveries (Kálmánháza) and one city with a number of 15 discoveries in its territory (Miskolc). For Transcarpathia Ukrainian territory are 49 locations (71%) with one single discovery on its territory, seven localities (10%) with two discoveries, 12 settlements (17%) and one locality (1.5%) with four findings mentioned (Ardanovo). In eastern Slovakia are 92 localities (71%) with one single archaeological discovery, 22 villages with two discoveries (17%), 9 localities with three discoveries (7%), two towns with four discoveries (1.5 %) and five settlements with five discoveries in the locality (4%).

If the above mentioned territories percentage of localities with number of discoveries are in some cases identical or similar, the situation is slightly more diverse in the northwest territory of Romania. There are a total of 86 locations (53 %), each with a single discovery, 29 places (18 %) with two discoveries, 20 places (12 %) with three discoveries, 11 places (7%) with four discoveries, five locations (3%) with five, six discoveries, two localities (1.22%) to seven (Ghenci and Pericei) and eight discoveries (Vasad and Satu Mare) and one locality (0.61 %) with 9 (Berea), 12 (Carei), 14 (Zalau) and 22 (Șimleu Silvaniei) points with archaeological discoveries dated in our chronological segments.

Not always is known the exact place of discovery (specially monetary discoveries, isolated or older discoveries, where the publication failed to establish the point of discovery and were usually I used, the terms of the *From the territory of locality*. It is the case of 209 discoveries, representing 25% of all discoveries.

Of the total number of discoveries, 596 (70 %) are settlements, 206 (25%) are represented by isolated finds (especially monetary) and 17 (2%) are Dacian fortifications. Settlements were found in a total of 60 (10%) in Ukraine, 105 (18%) in the territory north- eastern Hungary, 157 (26%) in eastern Slovakia and 274 (46%) in the north- western Romania. 13 isolated finds (6%) are known in Ukraine, 19 (9%) in eastern Slovakia, 46 (22%) in north-eastern Hungary, and 128 (62%) of isolated findings from north- western Romania. Unfortunately, only a small fraction of indexed points (83 = 10 %) received systematic archaeological research, most of which were published only in summary or archaeological research reports. In 124 of them (15%) were carried out small-scale surveys, the vast majority of sites (482 = 57 %) are known only through surface research. For the rest of discoveries (160 = 19 %) no data on the conditions of discovery are known. It can be assumed, given that the vast majority are monetary discoveries that they are part of chance finds. There are

many cases when some chance discoveries or small surface surveys were followed by verification or systematic archaeological research.

The unevenly horizontal spread information about discoveries made in this geographical space and time that we deal with in this paper, have several factors, including in first place the state of knowledge, research and publication of findings (Chapter III). This uneven spread horizontally do not think that necessarily reflects an archaeological reality. Some areas have received research of any kind, intense, while others have been less investigated in relation to others. This may influence the conclusions related to a living in some micro-region or in a certain geographical location.

VI. 1. Settlements and archaeological feature.

VI. 1. 1. The location and types of settlements. Most settlements found in the Upper Tisza dated during Ist BC - IIIrd century AD are open type, in the low area of the region. There are some settlements in the hills or in the mountains, but they are few and isolated. Geographical conditions of mountain settlements are possible assumption that the people living in these areas have a main occupation based livestock grazing. The discoveries of agricultural tool show that the most of the localities were found in the lower areas. These latter settlements were located along some rivers and streams (usually not too high), surrounded by productive land and meadows. Estimated area from settlements uncovered in a greater extent, is 1-2 ha.

A total of 596 discoveries can be interpreted as unfortified settlements. Insufficient information, many unsubstantiated archaeological known, compels us to a restriction in the number of settlements known from older literature. As noted above, many of the settlements were only benefited by small surveys reserches and only a relatively small number of settlements received systematic and rescue excavations. Because of this, about most of them can only be made topographical and statistical observations.

The vast majority are located in the vicinity of small streams, tributaries of other rivers usually flow more, but always having unfloating terraces. There are exceptions to this rule on the disposition of settlements. For example, the settlement located on a hill from Bădăcin (*Cornet*, an eastern branch of Magura Șimleului) is with fast gradients and sharp peak with a maximum altitude of 380 m. Little settlement was protected from above nearby fortification, modest and it, Hemp Hill

(390 m), which, however, are integrated into the acropolis fortifications meant to protect the Magura Șimleului .

In some cases settlements were located in floodplains, coastal dunes follow, or at a certain distance from water. Mapping settlements show the existence of both the isolated settlements (Osoje, Sasovo, Călinești) and groups of 2-6 settlements located at distances of 0.5-3 km between them (the village Petovo, Beregovo or Djakovo). Strung settlements are known in the Uzhgorod (Soloncy, Palodi - Komarovcy, Galli, Tarnovcy) or around town Prešov and Vrachnov. Such an arrangement " chain " of settlements is characteristic of the late Roman period. Except settlements around the fortifications, settlements in Ist century BC - IInd century AD is usually placed at considerable distances from each other. The settlement area is usually only 2-3 ha and in some cases reaching to 10-12 ha (Petrovo, Bratovo), in one case extends over 20 ha (Palodi - Komarovcy).

VI. 1.21. Features.

VI. 1. 2. 1. Residential features and household. A less discussed aspect, but often meet in the archaeological research is civil architecture, which, with few exceptions, was not given proper attention. Focusing mainly on military architecture and discoveries of hoards of coins or jewelery, specialists neglecting other parts of the Dacian civilization.

VI. 1. 2. 1. 1. Houses. Of the 596 known settlements in the Upper Tisza Basin, dated from the end of IInd century - IIIrd century AD, in only 73 cases (12%) were found and were investigated (partial or total) houses. These, however, provide a fairly complete picture of civil architecture in space and time studied.

Depending on the constructive system houses were divided into two main categories: deepened and at surface. For classical Dacian period were made and other divisions of houses types on different criteria. After the site where they were built were houses: a) strictly in military fortifications with role (Marca), b) around the sacred areas (Moigrad horizont IInd - Ist century BC), c) in unfortified settlements (the vast majority), d) fortified acropolis (Șimleu Silvaniei), e) in fortified settlements (Șimleu - *Observator*, Mala Kopania - *Seredni Grunok*, Moigrad - *Măgură*- Ist AD, Solotvino). After local relief houses were identified: a) at high (Moigrad, Marca, Șimleu *Cetate* and *Observator*), b) in the lowlands, c) in the plains, near rivers (most majority of settlements).

Listing the main discoveries within civil architecture provides a lot of about 292 homes. Of these 189 are deepened (67 %) 58 at surface (20 %). In addition to these 45 cases are with undefined character and were not so taken into account (15 %).

VI. 1. 2. 1. 2. Households. In this category fall the archaeological complex type building such as huts or sheds and storage pits, many of them now, after removing them from use, form waste pits.

VI . 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. Buildings (warehouses, sheds). Image habitat within settlements is completed by household arrangements which, together with supplies kept dumps, is a fairly large group of features. By their dimensions are similar to houses, but a little smaller in size (5-10 mp), lack of facilities for heating and containing a small amount of inventory. This, although little, but very diverse, comprising mainly pottery (most hand made) and various objects: knives, spindle whorls, weights (tapered) of clay, grinders, sharp creases, lasts from clay, beads and other household items. Outbuildings housing are also of two kinds: made at surface and deep into the soil (with or without traces of pits columns).

VI. 1. 2. 1. 2. 2. Supplies storage pits and waste dumps. At this time in the Upper Tisza Basin are known least 410 such features, of which 306 have been dated in Dacian settlements belonging to the classical period. Certainly the number is much higher. Even if this period known pits / household of only seven settlements (including Șimleu Silvaniei with 6 points of discovery), it highlights their large number, especially in settlements that have benefited from a stronger systematic research.

For the Roman period are known, 35 settlements in the contents which have been documented by at least 104 such features. The small number registered is because for some 16 settlements (45%) do not mention the number of pits discovered. If the Dacian classical period pits are concentrated geographically in the south-central part of the Upper Tisza Basin, in area that has received more research; in Roman period pits are spread fairly evenly throughout the Upper Tisza.

VI. 1. 2. 1. 3. 1. Wells. In addition to houses, their associated structures (households) and storage pits, wells discovered completes the picture of settlements in the Upper Tisza Basin. For the Roman period they were found in Bozânta Mică (2) Csengersima / Petea - *Customs* (6) , Kisvarsány (1), Lazuri (5), Lužanka (5), Malye Ratkovce (1), Margine - *Valea Tăniei* (1), Medieșu Aurit (1), Peder (1), Pișcolt -

Lutărie 2 (2). At the top the wells have a diameter of 1.6 to 2.2 m and a cylindrical shape. Due to water seepage could not always determine the depth. Where this was possible we could identify a depth of up to 4.5 m (Malye Ratkovce) or just 1.8 m (Bozânta Mică). In some cases there was reinforcement of walls with boards (at the Malye Ratkovce oak , and at Peder oak and hazel), wattle and clay (Bozânta Mică - Grind.

VI. 1. 2. 2. Installations for heating and cooking.

VI. 1. 2. 2. 1. Hearths. Houses was heated by hearts arranged generally close to one of the walls. This type of arrangement were found in almost all Dacian settlements and fortifications investigated in a larger area. We have found a number of 264 such hearts, including that found in the Şimleu depression Simleu (60=23 %). At Moigrad are know the most: 43. This is due both to the large surface area excavated (3,000 m²), and in particular the character of the site.

VI. 1. 2. 2. 2. Household ovens. Ovens were used for both cooking (bread, roasting meat, etc.), cooking (though not as often as fireplaces) and to other operations difficult to document. Fewer in number than hearths, are much more demanding installations. From Upper Tisza are known by at least 39 household ovens. The minimum number of these is the fact that in the three cases referred to just "clay ovens". All of them come from 14 settlements. For the Dacian classical period are known a number of 26 such a ovens, with it's fireplaces with 1-1.3 m diameter). At Moigrad - *Magura* surprising large number of hearths (42) in reporting the 4 houses, dated from end of IInd -Ist century BC. It is possible that due to the specific conditions, certain households worst preserved, have been taken into account as fireplaces.

VI. 1. 2. 3. Workshops. In parallel with the annexes of houses in settlements operating and workshops, whose owners assured to the community the necessary tools and pots.

VI. 1. 2. 3. 1. Kiln workshops are represented in archaeological finds by pottery kilns and sometimes by supplies or evidence of a lightweight construction that protect them from the weather (illars pits, burning layer on a larger area). For the period from end of IInd century - IIIrd century AD in the Upper Tisza were found pottery kilns at Beregovo (2), Beregsurany (52), Blazice (4) , Bolda (1), Choma (1) Csengersima / Petea (5), Lazuri - *Râtul lui Béla* (10), Lužanka (14), Mala Kopania (1) Medieşul Aurit (approx. 210), Ostrovany (2), Podvinogradovo (1), Prešov (1), Satu Mare (2), Šebastovce - Barca (2), Trstené pri Hornad (2), Zalau - *Bulevardul Mihai*

Viteazul, no. 104-106 (1), Zalau - *Vallea Mâții / Peco* (1), Zalau - *ISCIP* (1), Zemplin (1).

A phenomenon occurs at the beginning of the IIIrd century AD: the production of stamped pottery. This output is presented to the 385 ovens found in 14 sites. This certifies local production of such ceramic production and this is much higher than in neighboring territories. For example, from Cerneahov Culture and Carpathian Barrow Culture were discovered 42 pottery kilns in 20 sites.

VI. 1. 2. 3. 2. Metallurgical workshops. Their presence is documented by buildings, tools used in the craft and processing evidence attested by the presence of iron slag and loupes . For the Dacian classical period, traces of metallurgical furnaces were discovered in the settlement of Djakovo, Irshava, Izvoare-Bahna, Mala Kopania, Novoklinovo, Solotvino, Șimleu Silvaniei - *Cetate*, Zemplin. J. Kobal mention the discovery of fragments of iron slag as coming from Solotvino - *Cetate*. Even though extensive excavations carried out in the years 1996-1999 did not lead to the identification of metalworks, iron slag presence is an indication of the existence of metalworks.

Traces of metal processing are much more common in Roman period than in the previous era. These relate both to the discovery of traces of actual workshops and the production kept trace metals (iron slag) or processing tools. Traces of workshops (ore reduction furnace) have been found at Beregovo, Csengersima / Petea (2), Matievo (2), Medzany (2) , Presov (1) and Vovčanskoe (16) . Metallurgical activity is evidenced by the presence of iron slag, found at Besa, Drienov, Garadna, Kendal, Matievo, Miskolc, Ózd, Sena, Szilvásvár. In the two cases referred to the presence of iron luye: Badon - *Doaște* (settlement) and Zalau - *ISCIP* .

VI. 1. 2. 3. 3. Cutlery workshops. Included in these types of workshops can certainly be five buildings, three of them found in fortified settlement from Mala Kopania and two at Șimleu Silvaniei. Evidence of the practice of craft production of small parts precious metal are melting pots and some spare parts elements and tools used to make or decorate them: chisels or moulds. Melting pots were found at Mala Kopania (several dozen) and Solotvino, chisel at Șimleu Silvaniei - *Uliu the Mic*.

For the Roman period are few workshops buildings are known, but their presence is attested by many objects used in to work with precious metals. From Apa - *Moșia Brazilor* may come such a workshop, where in addition to a building for that purpose, were discovered pliers and tin bronze used as feedstock. One pattern for cast

metal parts comes from Lazuri - *Râtul Bela*, Mala Kopania and Șimleu Silvaniei - *Uliu cel Mic* (with casting scrap, silver). Although few in number (but bear in mind the small number of sites investigated systematically in the Upper Tisza) workshops, which have a uniform unit specialization (metallurgy iron, bronze or silver) give a special coloring to settlements, but especially, the degree of economic prosperity and high technology development reached in the Upper Tisza Basin. Undoubtedly, many of the ornaments found in hoards were made on the spot, even in the workshops mentioned.

VI. 1. 2. 4. Rectangular pits with burned walls. A constant discovery in settlements from Roman period include a type of archaeological feature quite controversial in terms of its functionality and purpose. Often were interpreted as outdoor fireplaces, furnaces, domestic or cult destination ("smokers"), instead of producing charcoal or roasting of iron, but also as the Neolithic ritual pits or graves cremation (of Roman or Bronze Age). They belong undoubtedly to Roman period (IInd -IVth century AD) and were, especially in recent years as defined in the literature with the term *rectangular pits with burned walls*. Due to the emergence of such pits in the area of ceramic kilns they were interpreted as places for drying ceramics. From the Upper Tisza are known a number of 285 such pits from 70 localities.

VI. 2. Fortresses and fortified settlements. We can say that, at the turn of the two eras in the Upper Tisza area there were a total of 14 fortresses and fortified settlements: Badaciu, Giurtelecu Șimleului, Mala Kopania, Meseșenii de Sus, Moigrad – *Dealul Măgura* and *Citera*, Oarța de Sus, Odoreu, Oncești, Solotvino, Stârciu, Șimleu Silvaniei – *Cetate* and *Observator*, Zemplin. To the knowledge of the Dacian fortresses need a brief overview of the elements of fortification specific systematically investigated in the last 40-50 years. These investigations have made it possible to divide into two large groups. The first group is represented by fortified settlements, and the second by fortresses.

VI. 2. 1. 1. Fortified settlements. From Upper Tisza are known a number of four such divisions. There are the fortified settlements from Mala Kopania - *Seredni Grunok*, Moigrad – *Măgura*, Șimleu Silvaniei - *Observator* and Zemplin. The fortified plateau of *Măgura* from Moigrad has 7 ha, Șimleu Silvaniei - *Observator* 5 hectares, in Zemplin 3.6 ha and that of Mala Kopania - 5 hectares.

VI. 2. 1. 2. Fortresses occupy small spaces, more defensible, with a small number of fighters. Generally area falls between 0.14 and 0.9 ha (Bădăcin, Giurtelecul

Șimleului, Marca, Stârciu). Lower than that are the fortresses from Mirșid and Oncești. At Șimleul Silvaniei – *Cetate* there is a far exceeded average (3 hectares) otherwise constituted aristocratic residence, a true Acropolis fortification here based on they ordered a semicircular seating approximately 3 km.

VI. 2. 2. Types of fortifications. For the division into different categories of Dacian fortresses found in the Upper Tisza Basin, was chosen typology drawn by I. Glodariu valid at fortifications from this geographical area. So depending on the layout the fortifying elements are barred promontory fortifications type and circular type fortifications.

Type with promontory fortifications crossed themselves are divided into two subtypes: type promontory fortifications crossed from one direction (Giurtelecul Șimleului, Meseșenii de Sus, Moigrad – *Măgura*, Șimleu Silvaniei – *Cetățuie* (phases I and III) and part of sectors b , c and d from Șimleu Silvaniei - *Observator*) and two-way (Bădăcin, Oarța de Sus and Stârciu). In six cases there is a strengthening of the upper plateau of the hill fortification in circular manner. It's about the Mala Kopania fortifications, Marca, Mirșid, Moigrad - *Citera* and *Magura*, Șimleu Silvaniei - *Cetățuie* (Phase II) and Șimleu Silvaniei - *Observator*. In some cases it is aware of concentric double circumvallation (Marca, Mirșid, possibly Șimleu Silvaniei - *Cetățuie*).

VI. 3. Ritual complexes and cultic findings.

VI. 3. 1. Graves. From the Upper Tisza Basin are known, for the period treated in this paper, a number of 455 graves discovered in 66 localities. Their number is certainly much higher. In many cases, especially in older literature, before World War II, is specify, at the publication, usually, only metallic materials that came from the graves.

As can be seen the graves comes from 55 sites with findings from cremation graves and barrows: Apa (1), Ardanovo - *Rokutni* (4) , Badon - *Doaște* (4), Bicz (1), Bobovoe (1 - in a barrow belonging to Kuštamovice culture), Bodrog, Boinești (1), Bratovo (5 barrow graves), Cehăluț (1), Cejkovice (1), Cheșereu (3 Sarmatian), Choma (2), Krasna (1), Curtuișeni (minimum 3), Dindești (1), Érpatak (1 Sarmatian), Geszteréd (1), Gibarti (1), Hajdúodoro (one Sarmatian), Hortobágy, Iza (80 mounds), Kalník (1 barrow), Kékcse (1), Kisvárda (1), Ključarki (“barrows”), Kvakovce (1), Kvakocčach (1), Kvasovo (3), Lastovce (1), Lazuri (twi barrows), Lăpuș (1), Lesne (1), Liskov (“barrows”), Mala Kopania – *Cellenița* (12), Mala Kopania - *Serednii*

Grunok (6), *Medieșu Aurit* (74), *Miskolc - Fáskert* (minimum 4 graves), *Muhi* (1), *Nagyvarsány* (1), *Novo Barovo* (10 mounds), *Ostrovany* (2), *Packanevo* (two barrows), *Pișcolt* (4 inhumation graves), *Russkoe Pole* (16 mounds), *Săcuieni* (two inhumations graves), *Svalyava* (1), *Streda nad Bodrogom* (1 barrow), *Szendrőlad* (1), *Tizsakanyár* (1), *Tiszalök* (one Sarmatian burial tomb), *Urziceni* (1), *Vásárosnamény - St. Hajnal* (1), *Velikaja Bakti* (one barrow), *Zalau – Dealul Lupului* (6) and *Zemplin* (177). Even if there has been found no graves, we can assume the existence of a large necropolis and Soloncy. Discovering the many pieces cremation pyre and burnt bones may be evidence of this.

Of these the largest cemeteries are known from *Iza* (80 barrows), *Zemplin* (177 graves) and *Medieșu Aurit* (74 graves). Only in four cases are known discoveries of graves at several points of the same localities (*Ardanovo*, *Mala Kopania*, *Miskolc* and *Vásárosnamény*). Unfortunately very few graves have received anthropological analysis as a result of their analysis was done almost exclusively on the basis of the inventory of funerary rites practiced: tombs of the cremation and inhumation graves. Where archaeological material allowed, there were references on the “ethnic” character of the deceased: Celtic, Dacian, Sarmatian and Germanic (*Przeworsk*) or combination of these.

VI. 3. 2. Cultic archaeological features.

VI. 3. 2. 1. Buildings. At *Mala Kopania - Serednii Grunok*, *Solotvino – Cetate*, *Șimleu Silvaniei - Observator* and *Zalau – Bulevardul Mihai Viteazul, no. 104-106* were discovered seven construction, which by their shape and their inventory fall into Dacians buildings with apse, with a more particular cult. From the construction point of view, they are all built on the surface, have rectangular walled horizontal and vertical beams planted in the ground and in the northern part, the apse (*Mala Kopania - Serednii Grunok* N7 and N28 and *Zalau - Bulevardul Mihai Viteazul, no. 104-106*), southern (*Mala Kopania - Serednii Grunok* N36 and N38). In one case, due to the incomplete state of the publication can not specify the orientation of the apse, and in another case (*Solotvino - Cetățuie*) apse is oriented NW-SE.

VI. 3. 2. 2. Pits, fireplace and special features. In this category were included four holes overlaid by a fireplace and an area of deposit, interpreted as a place of worship. Three of hearths discovered in *Șimleu Silvaniei* intentionally overlapping holes of different shapes, sizes and different inventory. These are only connecting

saddle and can be attributed to reasons such as ritual, considering that one of them even part of the workshop to reproduce Roman Republican denarii.

From the settlement of Zemplin, near the fortified settlement in *Kertalija* point on an area of 10 x 5 m, was discovered unusual concentration of materials, together with broken dishes ritual (worked at the potter's wheel and hand, some painted), animal bones, 11 spear, 16 knives, an ax, a belt, a wedge, handcuffs, a scythe type tetradrahmas coins and drachma type Vel'Ký Bysterec and many other items. The feature was found to Kertalija research performed by the authors as a place of worship for the inhabitants of Zemplin, a regional center for a wider area.

VI. 3. 3. Cultic objects, zoo and anthropomorphic figures. A group, not too large, is formed by bronze pieces, clay and stone found in Dacian fortified settlement from Mala Kopania fall into the category most special objects of worship. From Upper Tisza five anthropomorphic figurines are known, all modeled from clay and burned. One is confirmed in the main fortified settlements in the area (Mala Kopania, Șimleu Silvaniei, Solotvino), one from the fortresses from Marca and a piece of unfortified settlements comes from Lazuri - *Lubi tag*. In pre-Roman Dacia were found dozens of anthropomorphic figurines that render realistic but stylized figure and face. For the Roman period (IInd -IVth century AD) these figures are not known.

Chap. VI. 4. Material culture.

VI. 4. 1. Pottery. Of the 922 sites listed in the Upper Tisza Basin for the period from the end of IInd BC - IIIrd AD, in 669 sites (79%) is referred to the presence of pottery: 311 settlements in northwestern Romania (46% of sites with ceramics), 114 in northeastern Hungary (17%), 65 in Transcarpathian Ukraine (9%) and 179 in the east Slovakia (26 %). For objective reasons, there has not been made a new typology of the entire ceramic. It was made a short view of forms depending on the destination of the ceramic vessels. Also some details on Technique, form and illustration of types of pottery will be made based on new unpublished ceramic material used in the paper, material from systematic research from Bozânta Mică - *Grind* (campaign 2009-2012) Oarța de Sus - *Măgura* (1985-1986 campaign) and Zalau/Panic - *ISCIP / Base Dromet SA* (campaigns in April and September 2007).

Unlike the previous period, La Tène D phase and during the Roman period is characterized by technological and typological variety, and through a greater variety of ornaments. Hand made pottery is from the end of IInd century BC - Ist century AD the main form of execution of the dishes. The percentage varies from site to site and

from complex to complex, this hovering between 60-90 % of the pottery wheel. The clay was kneaded well as degreasers using crushed sherds, sand and rarely chaff. These degreasers help increase fire resistance vessels, handmade pottery group part mainly used in cooking pots, temporary storage of various products, or drinking and lighting. Very rarely meet and different types of clay cups and trays used in the preparation and especially the dining area. These types of handmade vases usually have smooth or slightly irregular surface and the color is brown, reddish brown or yellow color with uneven walls, many of them showing traces of secondary burning.

For the next period (IInd - IVth century AD) the percentage is reversed, even until the wheel pottery has a percentage close to maximum. Their analysis of pottery have been made according to the manner and order in which they were used.

VI. 4. 2. Tools. The largest number of utility tools and other household pieces were found in fortified settlements from Mala Kopania and Şimleu Silvaniei, settlements that have benefited of many archaeological campaigns, being the most important centers of Dacian civilization from Upper Tisza Basin. After their use, the tools were divided into: agricultural tools (mouldboard plow, sickles, saw, pruning and hoe), blacksmiths and goldsmiths tools (pliers, drills, chisels, melting pots, moulds, anvil and hammers), woodworking tools (axes, wood chisels, scrapers and wedge), tools for working stone (hammer) and utility tools and household objects (spindles, burnt clay weights, "the lasts", knives, awls, hooks, fire lighter, caskets and keys, buckets, grinders, scissors and various unidentified metal parts use in daily life or in the practice of various occupations).

VI. 4. 3. Weapons and military equipments. The 232 pieces of weapons, protective equipment and harness are from 52 localities with 58 points of discovery. Of these, almost half (27 points) do not know the exact place of discovery, usually is mentioning in publications "Around the town" or "From village". Regarding the number and percentage distribution of the weapons, protection, rider and horse, the situation is as follows: spear - 88 specimens (37%), from the umbo shields - 35 (15 %), spurs - 33 (14 %), swords - 32 (13 %), shield grips - 16 (6%), spear - 12 (5%), arrowheads - 8 (3%), heel lance and / or spear - 5 (2%), chain mail shirt - 2 (0.8%) and one helmet (0.4%).

As is apparent at first glance, the main protective equipment (chain mail shirt and helmet) are almost absent. This fact is not surprising given the fact that at the populations at the time of the Upper Tisza Basin, the lance and sword were the main

weapons of attack and a shield for defense. Of offensive weapons is observed and the total lack of ax and / or a fighting knife.

VI. 4. 4. Clothing and jewelry parts. To this category belong brooches, buckles, appliques, bracelets, finger rings, beads, needles and hairpins and pendants.

VI. 4. 4. 1. Brooches. Of the approximately 250 fibulae found in 85 archaeological sites, most can be classified into one category or another. In only 7 cases is mentioned just the discovery of "fibula". In this case can not make any typological and numerical details. If the number of the fibula is very high, a large part (50 %) is fragmented. Usually the number of brooches discovered is 1-2 brooches, there are cases when, from a single site listed 3, 5 (Iza - barrows, Prešov - settlement), 8 (Săcălășău Nou), 13 (Soloncy) or 20 fibulae (Rusko Pole barrows). The largest group of brooches comes from fortified settlement from Mala Kopania (72 pieces).

VI. 4. 4. 2. Buckles, belt buckles and rings. Buckles is characterized primarily by a wide variety and can be made a good typology. They are represented in various forms, especially discoveries of graves. Most of them are made of iron, but there are specimens cast in bronze or silver. For the Upper Tisza area we used the typology provided by V. Kotigoroško to buckles (for the first six types) completed with that prepared by K. Raddatz and R. Madyda - Legutko. In total we have found a number of 69 buckles. Of these, 8 are from the cemetery at Zemplin and 21 from the fortified settlement and cemetery at Mala Kopania.

The plate large buckles ("*paftale*") are a specific type of equipment worn by men, but for other geographical areas, apparently also by women. Six such pieces are known and concentrated in two areas of the Upper Tisza in the main area of Dacian fortifications: at Mala Kopania (two) and Șimleu Depression (one) to Moigrad (two) and at Șimleul Silvaniei (two). All are from specific Dacian environment from classical period (first century BC - first century AD).

VI. 4. 4. 4. Bracelets. The bracelets discovered in the Upper Tisza are quite numerous among jewelry pieces. In number of 58, they were made of iron, bronze, silver, glass, and very rare, gold (Ostrovány and Mala Kopania - *Cellenița*). Bracelets made of iron are the most poorly preserved. They are usually flat and only some of them are present ornaments and/or knobs. Chronologically speaking, bracelets discovered in the Upper Tisza Basin are grouped into two segments: 37 of them belong to the period of the end of the IInd century BC - the first half of the Ist century

AD, and 21 bracelets belonging to the period of the Marcomanic wars before the end sec . III century AD.

VI. 4. 4. 5. Finer-rings. In the upper Tisza were found 11 finger- ring. Bronze or iron rings have been mentioned in the literature, but due to their form and shape, they are part of the ring used as accessories belt (see Chapter VI. 4 . 4 . 2 .). In one case of Slovakia, at Kvakovce is reminded hand ring or a bracelet with stylized animal head (snake). Given that there is a graphic representation of the part and its dimensions are not given, as the description may fall within both. From Eastern Slovakia are known five rings (one at Bodrog and Cejkovice and three are from the cemetery at Zemplin) in north- western Romania, in the Dacian classically known five finger rings (one at Mirșid, Moigrad and Sărmășag and two Șimleu Silvaniei - *Cetățuie*). From Transcarpathian Ukraine are known one ring discovered in tomb 1 from Mala Kopania and from north- eastern Hungary such parts are not known for the period we studied.

VI. 4. 4. 6. Beads were among the ornaments worn by women widespread in ancient times. Especially on the many such pieces found at Mala Kopania, those found in the Dacian were divided according to their decoration and form by V. Kotigoroško into three main groups: monochrome, polychrome and "eyeed". The most numerous are the first group of white and purple glass and those flimsy blue and green.

In his work about beads M. Tempelmann - Maczyńska attempt to provide a chronology and a classification of all its findings beads. According to Polish researcher known types of Zemplin and Mala Kopania are common on larger territory. Therefore they can not be regarded as decisive in terms of ethnicity, as occurs in many cultures a larger territory. A massive appearance of beads in the Carpathian Basin appears to have occurred in the late Roman period, especially in Sarmatian graves in eastern Hungary .

VI. 4. 4. 7. Hairpins (and sewing). Hair pins and sewing needles were included in the same category as in some cases are indistinguishable, especially those who have survived complete. They were usually made of iron and bronze, but not missing that made of bone or gold. In the Upper Tisza 17 such finds are known, of which 11 are from multicultural cemetery in Zemplin (in 6.21 % of all graves).

VI. 4. 4. 8. Pendants. It is a fairly large group of jewelry. Several are known from classical Dacian period, from Mala Kopania: two silver and one bronze

pendants, the latter considered by V. Kotigoroško earring. The most numerous pendants coming in Late Imperial Roman period and are so-called bucket-shaped pendants. V. Kotigoroško divides these pendants in three versions, of which the first two were made of iron.

VI. 4. 5. Toiletries and body maintenance. In this category were included as toiletries and body maintenance combs, mirrors, razor blades, tweezers and other items deemed useful for the body care.

VI. 4. 5. 1. Combs. From Upper Tisza we know a number of 24 combs, most of them are kept fragmentary. All are from featurea dating from the Roman period. In terms of geographical distribution from northwestern Romania are known three (Dindești – *Fosta Fermă CAP*, Ghenci - *Lutărie*, Suplacu de Barcău - *Lapis I*), 13 in Eastern Slovakia (Blažice, Dúbravka – *Ferma Komanica*, Ostrovany, three Prešov – one at *Pavlovičovo námestie* and two at *Mýto*, Seňa – *Hliník*, Šebastovce – *Barca-minimum* two, Turnianske Podhradie, Zemplin – cemetery-three) and four in Transcarpathian Ukraine (at Soloncy are mentioned four plates of bone that may come from few combs) and north - eastern Hungary (Beregsurány - *Barátság kert*, three items from Szirmabesenyő - *Berek* -1 and -2 from unknown place from the village).

VI. 4. 5. 2. Mirrors. The symbolic tomb no. Zemplin 167 has a mirror of an alloy of silver. The front is polished and darker, while the back is more brutal and brilliant. Mirror of the tomb discovered at Zemplin was with a typical Dacian inventory dated in the first century AD. Given the analogies, it is possible to have a southeast origins.

VI. 4. 5. 3. Razor blade. The only knife from iron, used for shaving, was discovered in the rich tomb no. 72 from Zemplin. There are considered shaving knives and two fragments of iron objects found in tomb 23. Such components appear to Zemplin, in an amount of 1.13 %. According to the inventory the no. 72 tomb belonged to a young adult man from Przeworsk culture.

VI. 4. 5. 4. Tweezers. Near barrow 15 in Zemplin tweezers widened heads and fragments of a second were discovered first in bronze, iron second, perhaps related to the cemetery.

VI. 4. 5. Hoards and isolated coins discoveries. Monographic character of the work includes also analysis of all coins dated to the second half of the IInd century BC - IIIrd century AD from Upper Tisza Basin. In monetary terms, this period comprises the step conventionally called the second phase of the Geto -Dacian coins until the

time of Emperor Diocletian (284-305) and Constabius Chlorus (293-306). It was discovered a number of nearly 5,000 coins in 41 hoards and 200 isolated finds.

The coins were analyzed in chronological order, the first belonging to the Macedonian and Greek mints (71 coins in 11 localities), followed by their local imitations. Several specimens are from Macedonia Prima and Thasos (tetradrahmas) or belong to late Celtic mint (12 pieces in three places). There are also many local mint belonging to Dacians: Medieșu Aurit type (217 coins from 18 localities). Hoards and isolated finds from Dyrrhachium and Apollonia cities are very large (Dyrrhachium 26 localities with 463 pieces and 144 pieces of Apollonia discovered in 9 localities), their place being taken then by Roman coins, republican first (1115 pieces in 28 localities) and then imperial (142 localities with a total of 4182 coins).

VI. 5. Roman imports in Upper Tisza (IInd - IVth century AD). Before the analysis of the Upper Tisza Roman imports was made an catalog of all imports in this geographic area, the more so as such a catalog yet there. Except bronze and glass vessels were not included roman imports entered in this space during IInd - Ist century BC. They are actually very few and were analyzed in the chapters that regard that category of pieces (jewelry, weapons, etc.).

VI. 5. 2. Analysis of the findings. From Upper Tisza basin are known so far an estimated of 435 Roman imports dating during the IInd - IVth century AD. The relative number of pieces is given by the fact that, at the publication of some pieces, is specified only the term "Roman import" or, in the case of two settlements (Sajókeresztúr and Seňa), "few fragments of *terra sigillata*". However the unnamed number can not be too high, so we appreciate the number of all roman imports, discovered, published and known in the pointed are to a maximum of 450.

Of these, the vast majority is formed by ceramic finds, 311 pieces from numerous types of vessels (from bowls, storage pots-*chiupuri*, amphorae, jugs, or pots), which represents 71% of total discoveries (217 sherds from common fine ceramics, all made at the wheel - 50% of all roman imports discoveries and 94 fragments from *terra sigillata* type vessels - 21% from all imports).

Follow, as the number of discoveries, though much less numerous, 25 fragments of glass vases from bottles, cups, bowls, trays, cups and a *balsamariu* (5%), 24 fragments from different bronze pieces: aplics, rivets, rings, locks, keys, belt attachment fittings, lamp support and various other unspecified items of clothing (5%), 22 pieces of roman construction materials such as: pieces of pavement , *tegullae*, tiles and bricks

(5%), 15 imports from various pieces: lamps, bells, torques (3%), 12 fibulae (2%), 12 beads (2%), seven fragments of bronze vessels: jugs, bowls, colander, cups or vessels handle (1%), six bracelets (1%) and five pieces of arms: two swords, two *umbo* shields and a helmet (1%).

Pottery workshops from the Empire, but also from *Barbaricum*, trying, on the one hand, to imitate imported products for the taste of the wealthy people, on the other hand try to keep tradition in order to meet the taste and requirements of more conservative manifested from the poor people. Meanwhile, import ceramics illustrate economic connections of Pannonia and Dacia with other provinces. Both in the Empire and in the *Barbaricum*, *terra sigillata* pottery type is among the safest dating artefacts.

So far, in the Upper Tisza, are known a number of 94 vessels of *terra sigillata* type (84 fragments and 10 complete vessels) found in 39 sites in 36 localities. Of those, more numerous findings are in Hungary (16 sites), followed by Slovakia (12), Romania (10) and Ukraine (one bowl *terra sigillata* found). Of the 94 discoveries, most ceramic fragments are from Hungary (38) and Slovakia (30); from Romania are known 16 fragments. Of the 10 complete vessels, most of them come from Hungary (7) and one from each other three states that form today the Upper basin of Tisza river.

VI. 5. 4. Chronology of Roman import objects found in Upper Tisza Basin.

Being an archaeological theme work itself, trying to position as close chronological categories remains is a main stake. Unfortunately due to the relatively small segment chronologically and while preserving the same form (especially common pottery), the majority of Roman imports found in the Upper Tisza corresponding to stages B2- C3 segment of early and late Roman imperial period. In this situation there is from a total of 321, 211 pieces, representing 65.9% of total imports. The remaining 34.1 % of imports may be smaller divided in time: IInd century (stage B2-B2/C1a), the last third of the IInd - the first half of the IIIrd century AD (stage B2/C1a-C1b), IIIrd century AD (stage C1b -C2) and IVth century AD (the first three quarters, stage C3). Some imported items are dated more detail in IInd -IIIrd century AD (stage B2- C2).

Although most of the imported items fall chronologically to segment “gross modo” in IInd - IVth century AD (stages B2- C3), some parts were dated narrower, only during IInd - IIIrd century AD (stages B2- C2). It is about two sherds from common vessels use (Lompirt and Sâncraiu Silvaniei), a bell (from Streda nad Bodrogom) and a glass bead from Berea – *Togul lui Sultez*, type Tempelmann - Maczynska XXI.225f in

chronological stages during B2/C1 - C2 (second half of the IInd century AD - the second half of the third century AD). Maximum imports are placed in IIIrd century AD.

Chap. VII. Final conclusions. Analysis of features and materials dating from the end of IInd century BC to the end of IIIrd century AD showed high degree of development reached by the Upper Tisza Basin populations over this period. The base of economy was agriculture and livestock. Evidence for practicing agriculture are many agricultural tools discovered (mouldboard plow, sickles, scythes and hoes). Numerous animal bones found in the nearly 600 settlements demonstrates the importance of cattle in the daily life of the people of that time. Osteological analyzes performed allow us to state the presence, along with cattle, horses and pigs. Additional food resources were acquired through the practice of hunting, fishing and gathering.

Progress of agriculture could not be achieved without having a technological advance in terms of metal. Hundreds of tools, weapons and craft centers prove the existence of populations of the Upper Tisza took simple household shift from production to that of specialized craftsmen. Therefore we can assume that crafts were separated from agriculture. Along with major metallurgical centers and workshops functioned more modest, usually placed near the heights. In IInd century BC in Central Europe was generalized potter's wheel. Starting from this period are known numerous workshops and even whole settlements potters, who provide the necessary pots distinctive quality for large territories.

The main source for understanding the connection that existed on the outskirts of the Roman Empire is the archaeological discoveries which, together with ancient literary sources, can show life and history of these regions and the demographic changes taking place in the territory after firmly appearance of Roman provinces Pannonia and Dacia. If archaeological discoveries have been not completed literary sources, many of them were called into skepticism and should not be considered reliable. In fact, these literary sources on the study area are relatively few in number, "stingy" in information, but together with archaeological finds prove the relations that existed between the Roman Empire and the people of this area in the immediate vicinity.

Unlike other border regions of the Roman Empire, in this area, on both sides (province/*limes* and *Barbaricum*), especially in extra-provincial territory, efforts were concentrated on specialized analyzes applied to field research results, bilateral relations between the two areas, whatever their nature, were rarely subject to a comprehensive review. Although on this precariousness trend (explicit arguments), on the distancing

from theoretical and methodological developments, mainly produced in recent decades, has been often stated the *Romanization* of barbarian peoples around the neighborhood of the two provinces, and especially during the immediately period, by extension of provincial environment. Analysis of all imports, correlated with other artefacts, can decisively contribute to a better understanding of the mechanism and results of the contacts between Romans and barbarians in this area. Interesting are those views about the existence of invisible borders that are associated with extension of the Roman economy over limes, which requires wider spaces and larger population included in dissemination of Roman civilization. Revealing to demonstrate Barbarians trade relations with the Roman state or ethnic and political interference, are exactly the analysis of Roman imports found at the populations living in the area mentioned above.

Trade relations are proven by many imported items present in settlements and fortifications. A majority of them are produced by norico - Pannonian area (brooches, buckles, belts) or italic provenance (bronze and glass vessels). Not missing contacts, indirect, the Baltic contacts, as evidenced by the presence of amber beads. For the period between Ist century BC and Ist century AD imports had a smaller character, determined primarily by the remoteness of the Roman borders. After the Dacian-Roman wars during the first half of the IInd century AD, there is a quantitative decrease in imports in this area, these are intensified during and especially after the Marcomanic wars, knowing a maximum rise in the IIIrd century AD, particularly in the first half of it.

It is natural to assume that the export populations in the Upper Tisza was composed of typical products of the rural economy (grain, horses, oxen, cows, skins, curd, salt, etc.). From the provinces were brought bronze vessels, gold and glass ornaments (especially luxury pieces available only to privileged strata of the population).

Archaeological culture of the Upper Tisza Basin populations are defined in many ways, depending on the penetration of foreign ethnic elements, and the last stage, by the degree of Roman expansion in the Carpathian Basin. Large movements of populations, pools and mixtures were produced in the geographical area and have experienced the highest intensity in the Roman period, the definitive history of populations affected, resulting in the ultimate integration of material culture in the area.

Due to the current state of knowledge (there is very little researched in greater settlements and burial discoveries are also very few) we have to accept the current image observation that the dynamics and intensity of economic relations between

Barbaricum site from Upper Tisza Basin and provincial -Roman world, Roman imports indicated in this situation, it is quite far from reality.

A statistical view of various categories of imports indicates obviously predominance of Roman ceramics (fine or *terra sigillata* type). At least for a certain time (probably as from the beginning of IIIrd century), it is impossible to judge if we are dealing with imports or local production results, which already copied the Roman products. It seems that for Upper Tisza a specific of these region is that, this area, mediated northward the strong influences of provincial Roman ceramic production. On this line are to be highlighted the recent findings from Csengersima-Petea - *Vamă* where red ceramic (sometimes painted red) appeared in filling of few pottery kiln, in one case even on the stove grill (feature no. 136B). Therefore, this type of pottery considered in archaeological findings from settlements or graves as a Roman import can be connected as from IIIrd century AD with its production also in *Barbaricum* from Upper Tisza region as can be seen at some ovens from Csengersima-Petea - *Vamă*.

Regarding the discovery of coins found isolated or in hoards indicates a point of gravity between the reigns of Trajan and Commodus (98-192) segment which plays a nearly 85 percent % of total coins discoveries.

Like other areas in the immediate vicinity of the Roman border, the Upper Tisza basin area illustrates a cultural environment that has assimilated elements of Roman provincial civilization, archaeological mainly detected by numerous discoveries of Roman imports. Unlike other regions with similar positioning in relation with Roman border, in this region, so far, the presence of barbarian elites appears to be ambiguous, however difficult to detect archaeologically. In this line, may intervene the present state of knowledge or, more likely, it is just about the intermediate knowledge about this territory, as a buffer zone between Romans and barbarians leadership residential areas (power centers), located, so far, further north. Data known from the analysis of all Roman imports in Upper Tisza region outlines the status of a region that has assimilated, and mediated elements of Roman civilization spread in northern and north-western direction, in *Barbaricum*. Moreover, this spread took place north of the Carpathians, in the Upper basin of the Vistula. Such situation is justified even by geographical position on the main passes crossing northern Carpathians.

On the one hand, the overall situation is due to the still few archaeological research made at a great scale, on the other even the dynamics of accidental discovery occurred over the time does not support a different interpretation. Although in the

preliminary way (given the research level in the region), the lack of Roman luxury goods could be explained by the quality of barbarian local elites, the power centers of this period being somewhere north of the Carpathians. The situation will change in the next stage (pre-migration period), as illustrated by the well-known treasures from Şimleu Silvaniei, Ostrovany, Cejkov, for example.

Certainly, the interests of Roman part were those related to the management of political-military and economic relations. At some distance outside of the actual border, the main focusing point since the second half of the IInd century AD, was generated by direct interaction, space whose cultural footprint is given by Roman provincial environment. It is a piece of territory that actually shows a peripheral area of provincial world. At least from the last third of the II century, after Marcomanic wars, along with Dacians, appear near Dacian *limes* and other barbarians. These inter-barbarians relations and their consequences for the Upper Tisza basin are hard to follow about archaeological methods but we can assume they were, least for a short period. At the latest, from the second third of the IInd century AD, in terms of material culture throughout the Upper Tisza region the barbaric environment was reconfigured into provincial-Roman civilization and in the immediate vicinity of the boundary differences between the world and the provincial-Roman barbarian are dimmed, even earlier, as shown of material culture. To the horizontal, with referring to this space, we can speak about the effects of a *certain* type of *romanization*. However, as far as we known from all archaeological vestiges discovered in this area, the point of gravity of the territory outside the Roman provinces is "barbaric", with specific elements of habitat (settlements and cemeteries), social and economic structures with traditional manifestations of spiritual life.

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