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ASPECTS OF THE FUNERARY RITE AND RITUAL IN THE SARMATIAN CEMETERY OF TIMIȘOARA- HLADIK 1 (TIMIȘ COUNTY). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

Abstract: This study, without aiming for comprehensiveness, attempts to present certain aspects of the funerary rite and ritual in the Sarmatian cemetery of Timișoara-Hladik 1 (Timiș county), where a number of 139 inhumations and 16 ditched flat circular funerary enclosures were investigated during 2019–2020 subsequent to the initiation of the Timișoara Sud bypass works. A series of aspects like the location and layout of the examined graves, their type and set-up, orientation and position of the deceased within the graves, funerary rite elements, animal offerings and composition and position of the grave goods were analysed. The ditched flat circular funerary enclosures were also examined within a wider context. One of the goals of this study is to analyse the presence of these aspects in the Timișoara-Hladik 1 cemetery in a wider context and by contrast with the rest of the space inhabited by the Sarmatian during the first centuries AD. A series of aspects of the funerary rite and ritual as well as the preliminary analyses of the grave goods broadly evidence the dating of this grave group grosso modo to the chronological interval comprised between late 2nd century AD and the last decades of the 3rd century AD.

Keywords: *the Sarmatian, graves, funerary ritual, orientation of the deceased, grave goods, ditched ritual enclosures, the Pannonian Plain, the Banat, the north-Pontic area.*

INTRODUCTION

During the last decade, the interpretation and analysis of all sources related to the Sarmatian habitation of the territories south the Lower Mureș (Arad and Timiș counties, Romania) have allowed topical inferences on the issue of Sarmatian settlement in said area, yet also on how they entered the region as well as the dynamics of their relations with the Roman world and the Barbarian environment if this part of Europe¹. Systemised and detailed analysis of the different classes of archaeological materials² as well as of certain

¹ See in this respect BÂRCĂ 2014a; BÂRCĂ 2016a; BÂRCĂ 2022; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2022a; GRUMEZA 2014; GRUMEZA 2019; GRUMEZA 2019a; GRUMEZA 2021.

² See TÂNASE/MARE 2000; BÂRCĂ 2014a, 87–138; BÂRCĂ 2014b; BÂRCĂ 2016a; BÂRCĂ 2016b; BÂRCĂ 2016c; BÂRCĂ 2017; BÂRCĂ 2018; BÂRCĂ 2018a; BÂRCĂ 2019; BÂRCĂ 2021; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2022b; BEJAN/MĂRUȚIA/TÂNASE 2011; DOMOCOȘ 2014; COCIȘ/BÂRCĂ 2014; DOMOCOȘ 2014; GEORGESCU/BĂLĂRIE 2017; GRUMEZA 2013A; GRUMEZA 2013ab; GRUMEZA 2014a, 55–140; GRUMEZA 2014b; GRUMEZA 2015; GRUMEZA 2016; GRUMEZA 2019; GRUMEZA 2020; GRUMEZA/BÂRCĂ 2020; KAPCSOS 2020.

aspects related to funeraryrite and ritual³ and its correlation with the rest of the Sarmatian funerary features, mainly from the Pannonian Plain, have facilitated the achievement of a more complete image of the material culture of the Sarmatian in the territories between the Lower Mureş, Tisza and the Danube, as well as the sketch of a picture on certain aspects of their habitation, utilised artefacts and interaction with the Roman and Germanic worlds and contacts with the neighbouring cultural settings.

Over the course of the more recent years, the rescue archaeological excavations have yielded and led to the investigation of new archaeological sites and features ascribed to the Sarmatian culture⁴, with new significant information on the habitation of the Sarmatian tribes during the first centuries AD in the western territories of Romania. Among these finds also counts that of *Timișoara-Hladik 1* (Timiș county)⁵ (Fig. 1).

Aim

The main aim of this paper is to preliminary analyse certain funeraryrite and ritual aspects in the Sarmatian cemetery of *Timișoara-Hladik 1* (Timiș county), where a number of 139 graves were fully investigated during 2019–2020.

There shall be preliminarily discussed a series of aspects like the location and layout of graves, their set-up, funerary ritual elements and ritual set-ups, orientation and position of the deceased in the graves, as well as the composition and position of the grave goods. All these shall be analysed in a wider context and integrated in the archaeological and historical realities of the Pannonian Plain during the first centuries AD.

The geographical location of the discussed remains and information on site identification

The archaeological site within the range of Timișoara city – *Hladik 1* (Site 6) (Fig. 1), has been known in the academic literature as of 1982, when it was identified by field surveys on the banks of a former river course, today a drainage channel. In the two areas divided by the former watercourse, there were identified a few portions that yielded numerous archaeological artefacts dated to different historical periods⁶. Although closely connected, the identified areas have certain peculiarities which require analyses as distinct sites. Site *Hladik 1*, where the Sarmatian cemetery was discovered as well, covers the southern part of the area, comprising surfaces A, B and C, as delimited in 1982.

The site, located deep into the flatlands (south of the

Romanian Western Plain) is situated in the administrative boundary between Timișoara-*Freidorf* and the Șag commune, in front of km 10, delimited on the south-eastern side by the national road DN 59 Timișoara-Șag. It lies at ca. 3.55 km north the Șag commune town hall, at 4.49 km south-east of the Timișoara West railway station and 4.29 km south-west the Timișoara South railway station, on the southern bank of Nivelda stream⁷.

Good part of the site could be archaeologically investigated as it was crossed by the route of the southern bypass of Timișoara city, between kilometres 5+000–5+400. It was identified and more accurately delimited subsequent to an intrusive archaeological diagnostic performed in the spring of 2019 (Fig. 2/1), when several archaeological materials and features dated to different periods were found, including a Sarmatian burial⁸.

The rescue archaeological excavations conducted during 2019–2020⁹ on the route of the future road evidenced the presence within the site's investigated area of three habitations dated to different periods: the Neolithic, the Roman period (Sarmatian settlement and cemetery) and the early medieval period (Fig. 3/1). Four isolate finds also added: two cremations and a pit dated to the late period of the Bronze Age and a feature belonging to the Coțofeni culture (the early Bronze Age).

Subsequent to the 2019–2020 investigations there were identified and examined a number of 139 inhumations pertaining to the Sarmatian¹⁰ (Fig. 2/2; 3). These archaeological excavations succeeded to identify the southern and south-western limit of the cemetery. The fieldwalks carried out within the site's area, outside the limits of the investment project concluded that the cemetery further covered the land past the north-eastern limits of the excavated perimeter and that the nucleus of the settlement related to the Sarmatian cemetery lay to its north and north-west¹¹.

All the 139 graves are part of the same inhumation cemetery related to the settlement where the two archaeological campaigns investigated several features as follows: waste pits, trenches, kilns, sunken houses etc.¹². A first group of features related to the Sarmatian settlement was investigated in 2019 in the north-western part of the project area (Fig. 2/2; 3/1), while the second group located to the north-east of the cemetery was investigated in the 2020 campaign (Fig. 2/2; 3/1).

⁷ LAZAROVICI/RESCH/GERMANN 1983, 35. <http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=timisoara-municipiul-timisoara-timis-situl-arheologic-de-la-timisoara---hladik-1-cod-sit-ran-155252.27>; BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 224.

⁸ BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 223–224. Until the summer of 2019 when the rescue archaeological campaigns were initiated, data on this complex site were entirely incomplete, neither its stretch nor its complexity being known for certain. Also, there were no minimal indications on the existence within the identified limits of the Roman date cemetery belonging to the Sarmatian.

⁹ BĂRCĂ *et alii* 2022, 513; BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 224, note 3. We thank this way our colleagues Liviu Bălan and Raluca Burlacu with the National Museum of the Union in Alba Iulia for kindly allowing us to study and publish information related to the graves investigated in 2020.

¹⁰ BĂRCĂ *et alii* 2022, 513. The 2019 campaign identified and investigated 119 graves, while that of 2020 another 20. The 2019 research was supervised by Cristinel Fântâneau, Cristian Florescu and Anca Mătiș, and those of 2020 by Liviu Bălan and Raluca Burlacu.

¹¹ BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 224.

¹² BĂRCĂ *et alii* 2022, 515; BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 224.

³ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 71–85; BĂRCĂ 2015; BĂRCĂ 2020; BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013; GRUMEZA 2012; GRUMEZA 2014a, 37–53; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016b; KAPCSOS 2017.

⁴ TĂNASE/MARE 2000; MARE *et alii* 2011; BEJAN/MĂRUIA/TĂNASE 2011; GRUMEZA 2011; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU/COPOS 2013; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016b; KAPCSOS 2014; KAPCSOS 2017; BĂRCĂ 2014a; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2022a; STAVILĂ/CRAIOVAN 2020; GINDELE 2023.

⁵ BĂRCĂ *et alii* 2022; BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023.

⁶ LAZAROVICI/RESCH/GERMANN 1983, 35–36, Fig. 1). Cod RAN 155252.27. <http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=timisoara-municipiul-timisoara-timis-situl-arheologic-de-la-timisoara---hladik-1-cod-sit-ran-155252.27>; BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 223.

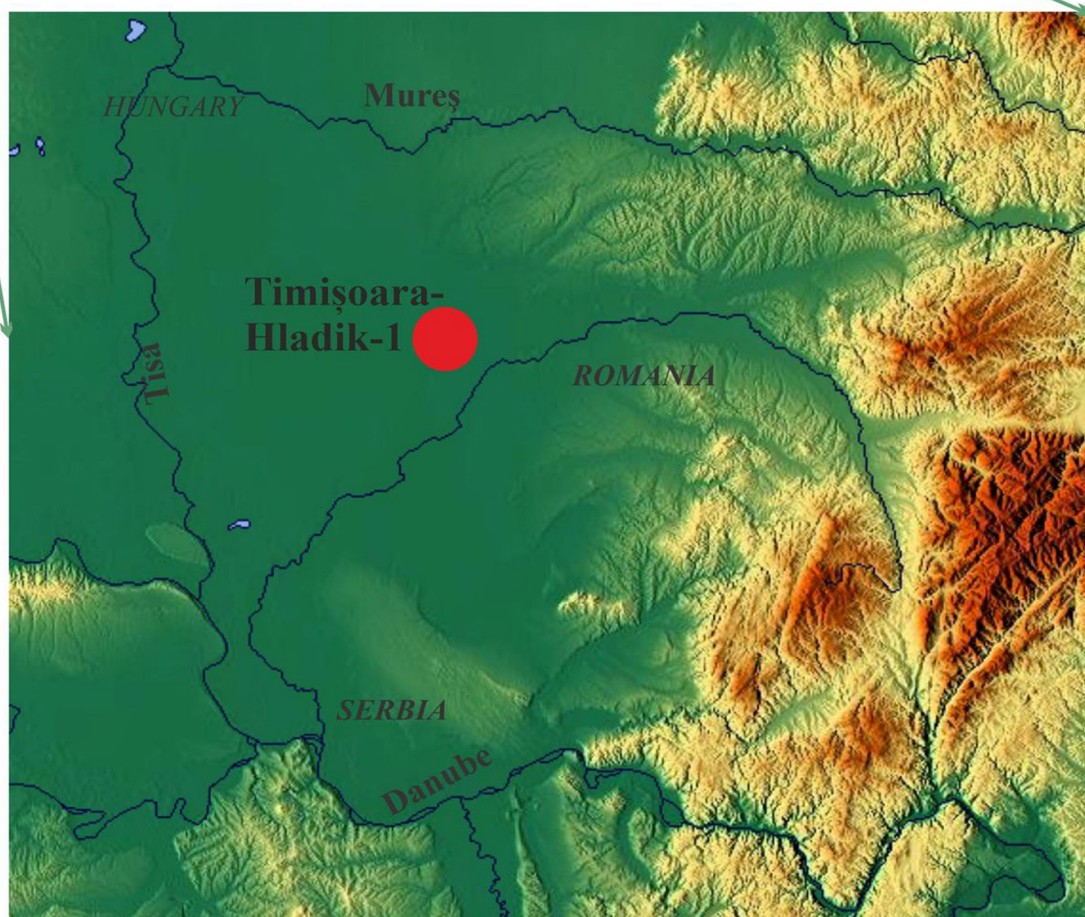
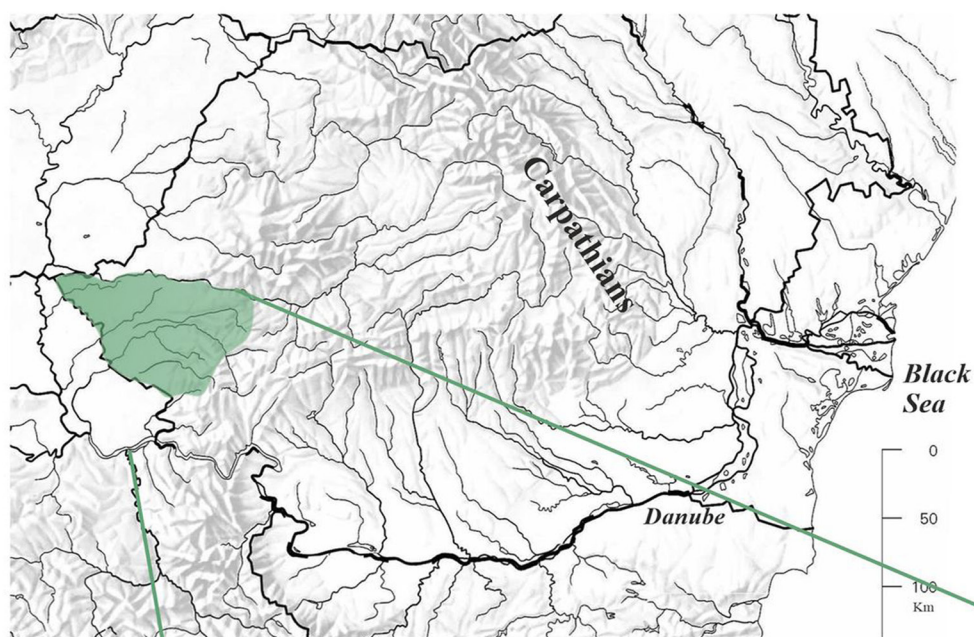
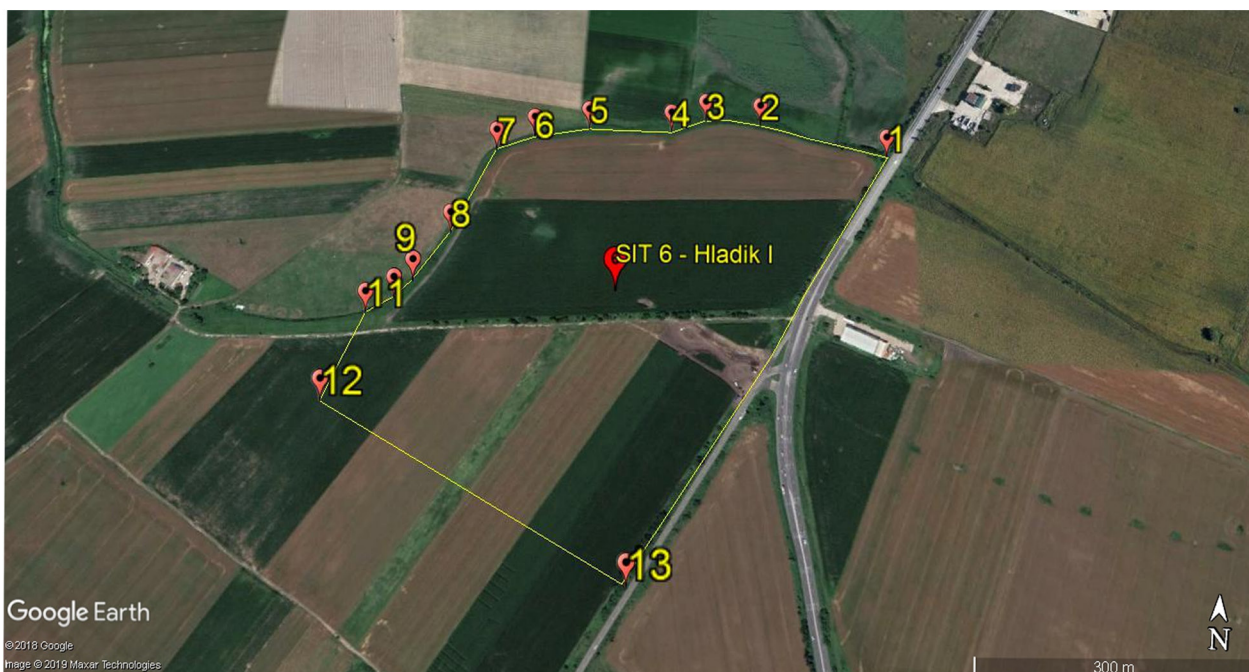


Fig. 1. Map with the location of the Timișoara-Hladik 1 site (after BĂRCĂ 2022a).



1



2

Fig. 2. 1. Satellite image of site Timișoara-Hladik 1 perimeter; **2.** Satellite image of the layout of Sarmatian funerary remains within the investigated area of site Timișoara – Hladik 1 (after BÂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023).

The features discovered in 2020 evidence that the settlement stretched also in the area located to the north-east of the cemetery. The archaeological investigations conducted in 2019–2020 highlighted part of the cemetery layout, orientation of graves, grave pit types, orientation and position of the deceased as well as the presence of many grave goods¹³.

¹³ BÂRCĂ *et alii* 2022; BÂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023.

Subsequent to the rescue excavations carried out in the 2019 campaign there were identified and investigated a number of 16 ditched flat circular funerary enclosures¹⁴ (Fig. 3/2; 9–12). Unfortunately, part of these survived only partially, with significant portions damaged, while a few (Cx 165, Cx

¹⁴ BÂRCĂ *et alii* 2022, 515, Fig. 3/1; 4; BÂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 225, Pl. III/2; IV.

1004, Cx 1032) could not be fully investigated as they lay mainly outside the investment project perimeter.

Grave location and layout

Although the number of graves investigated at Hladik 1 is significant, it must be mentioned these represent part of the cemetery stretching outside the limits of the investigated area, northwards and north-eastwards (see Fig. 2–3).

The 139 graves and 16 ditched flat circular funerary enclosures clustered within an area approximately 180 m long and up to 45 m wide (Fig. 3). On closer inspection of their location, it may be noted they amassed in the perimeter comprised between km 5+190–5+250 and km 5+265–5+320, in both areas, ditched flat circular funerary enclosures with graves in the internal space being found as well. The two areas were not delimited in-between by trenches or other contemporary structures, the space in-between them being completed by graves set in a row on the NE-SW axis. The two grave clusters evidence the possibility of existing two distinct groups which very likely included the non-investigated graves in the stretch located to the north and north-east limit of the perimeter investigated in 2019–2020¹⁵. If this is the case, it is then possible we are dealing with a division of the funerary space according to the affiliation to a distinct group within the Sarmatian community of the area. It is not excluded that between the two extant groups there was a chronological gap, which shall be ascertained only after the analysis of all the 139 graves is completed. It must also be noted there were graves set on more or less straight rows. One of these lies in-between the two grave groups, with others in the southern part of each of the groups (Fig. 3/2).

The structure analysis of the Sarmatian cemeteries in the Pannonian Plain has revealed there was no general system that their internal layout followed and that each cemetery exhibited certain specificities resulted from topographical, chronological and ethnographical conditions¹⁶. Similar circumstances are also noted in the case of the more recent finds from the space between the Lower Mureş, Tisza and the Danube.

In the Sarmatian cemeteries investigated in the Pannonian Plain it has been noted that in many cases, the graves lay on more or less straight rows, occasionally grouped around a central funerary feature or central group composed of a few graves. In some cemeteries, in more or less straight lines are set including the ditched flat circular funerary enclosures and graves in their internal space, while some are surrounded by a larger or smaller grave group. According to available data, it is worth mentioning that three distinct types of funerary space set-ups were identified within the Sarmatian cemeteries of the Pannonian Plain: 1. Cemeteries with a structure where graves cluster without any system around one or several graves; 2. Cemeteries with a grave structure in more or less straight rows; 3. Cemeteries where a combination of both exists¹⁷. In addition, it must be mentioned that in most investigated cemeteries, there is clear division among grave groups, often with more or less larger areas in-between the

graves¹⁸. These areas are clearly visible on cemetery plans. Based on the observations related to grave layouts within the Timișoara-Hladik 1 cemetery, it may be concluded there existed two types of funerary space organisation.

A funerary space layout structure upon several grave groups has been recently documented also in the Sarmatian cemeteries of Giarmata (Timiș county) and Hunedoara Timișană (Arad county). In the first, graves were set-up in the form of four groups, with distances from a few tens of meters to more than one hundred meters in-between these groups. Grave groups were delimited ones from the other by trenches¹⁹. In the Hunedoara Timișană cemetery, discovered graves clustered within an area 80 m long and between 28 and 45 m wide, being set in the form of two groups, with a distance of approximately 30 m in-between. The two grave groups are not delimited in-between by trenches or other contemporary constructions²⁰.

Such grave groups, like mentioned above, were also recorded in several Sarmatian cemeteries investigated over the decades in the Pannonian Plain²¹. This division type within Sarmatian cemeteries seems to be, according to the suggested chronology of the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain²² specific to the Middle Sarmatian Period, yet especially for that late in the mentioned area.

In the Giarmata cemetery, there is seemingly no chronological or ritual difference among the graves in the first three groups (Ia, Ib and Ic). According to the grave goods and the condition of the skeletal remains, there are differentiations between the first three groups where the skeletal remains were poorly preserved or not at all or the fourth (II) where the skeletal remains survived approximately intact, while grave goods are many and in good condition²³. Beside the conservation condition of the deceased and quality of the grave goods, there also emerge chronological differences between the first three grave groups and the fourth. The grave goods evidence the first three grave groups (Ia, Ib, Ic) date between the late 2nd century and the third quarter of the 3rd century AD, while the fourth group (II) to the last third of the 3rd century – middle/third quarter of the 4th century and not the last quarter of the 3rd century – late 4th century AD as previously argued²⁴. Regarding the graves in the two groups of Hunedoara Timișană, it must be mentioned these date to the same chronological interval (end of the Marcommanic Wars – third quarter of the 3rd century AD (phases C1a – C1b/C2 in the Central-European chronology)²⁵.

Gravepit shapes and sizes

In the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain, similarly to the rest of the territories inhabited by

¹⁵ The shape of these distinct grave groups was most likely oval or circular.

¹⁶ KULCSÁR 1998, 100, 116.

¹⁷ KULCSÁR 1998, 75, 100, 116.

¹⁸ PARKER PEARSON 2003, 12.

¹⁹ GRUMEZA 2014a, 38, Pl. 21/1; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 161–162.

²⁰ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 71, Fig. 3.

²¹ For a series of examples see VADAY/DOMBORÓCZKI 2001, 134, Fig. 2; ÁCS/VADAY 2004, 125; KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 358, Pl. 7; GULYÁS 2014, 70, Tab. I/2; II; GULYÁS/SÓSKUTI 2017, 218, 221, Fig. 2; GRUMEZA 2014a, 38; WALTER/PÓPITY 2020, Pl. 2.

²² See in this respect VADAY 1989, 205–210; VADAY 1994, 105)

²³ GRUMEZA 2014a, 38, 39; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 162.

²⁴ GRUMEZA 2014a, 39; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 72.

²⁵ BĂRCĂ 2014a.

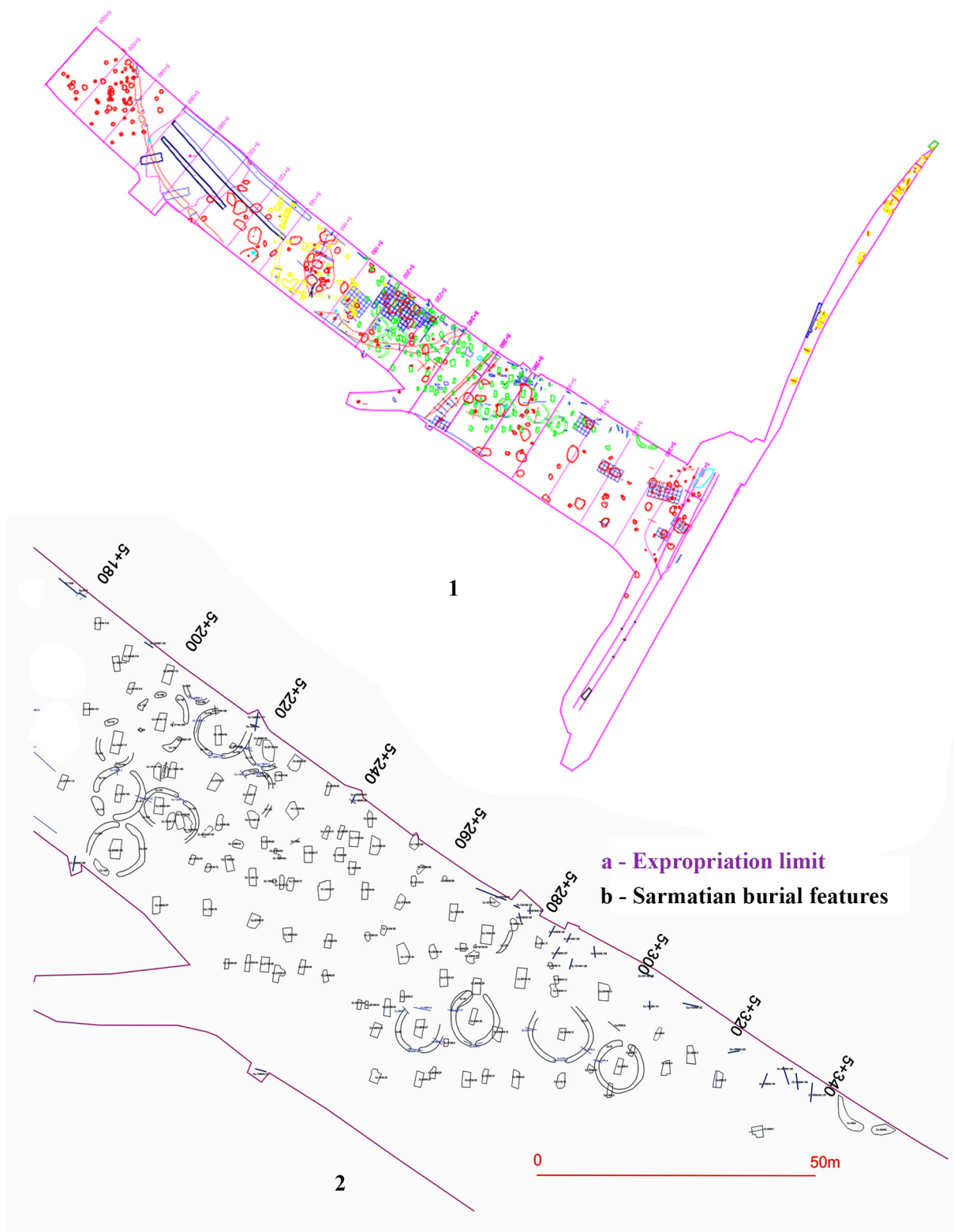


Fig. 3. 1. Developed general plan; **2.** Layout of Sarmatian burial features within the mapped area of the Timișoara-Hladik 1 site; **a** – Expropriation limit; **b** – Sarmatian burial features (after BĂRCĂ *et alii* 2022).

the Sarmatians, several funerary structure types are known based on gravepit shapes²⁶. Most diffused gravepit forms in this area are rectangular²⁷ (often with rounded corners)

²⁶ KULCSÁR 1998, 23–26, 94, 110.

²⁷ Rectangular gravepits are specific to the Sarmatian graves from the entire space they inhabited over the course of several centuries (MOSHKOVA 1963, 20; MAKSIMENKO 1983, 52–55; MAKSIMENKO 1998, 91;

and oval, rarely rectangular with side steps²⁸. Gravepits with

KOSTENKO 1983; KOSTENKO 1993; GROSU 1990; SKRIPKIN 1990, 179–188; SIMONENKO 1993, 22, 77, 100; SIMONENKO 2004, 135, 140–141, 149–150; MARCHENKO 1996, 95; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 40–41; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 32–33; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 42–43, 101–102, 206–207), also dominating in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain.

²⁸ KULCSÁR 1998, 23–26, 94, 110; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 73, Pl. 6; 51/1–2.

niche and catacombs are unknown in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain, these being frequently found in the Sarmatian environment of the area between the Lower Danube and the Volga²⁹. The analysis of the Sarmatian funerary remains in the area between the Lower Mureş, Tisza and the Danube evidences that circumstances in this territory are similar to that in the rest of the Pannonian Plain³⁰.

In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, rectangular grave-pits, the majority with rounded corners, dominate the group of 139 funerary features, those oval in shape accounting for almost 10% of the investigated graves during the two campaigns (Fig. 4–8). Similarly to other cemeteries, in this case too grave-pit sizes vary from one grave to another, while their areas have different values. The preliminary analysis indicates that only in a few graves, grave-pit lengths or widths are similar and that in only a few cases, grave-pit areas are identical, although length and width values differ.

Average surface of Sarmatian grave-pits in the Pannonian Plain is of 1.5–2 m²³¹ and values comprised between 1 and 2 m² are specific for territories located south the Lower Mureş³². Nonetheless, it must be mentioned there are cemeteries where the average area of the graves is somewhat larger³³. In some Sarmatian cemeteries there are often grave-pits with much more larger sizes. For instance, within the grave group of Hunedoara Timișan, except for Gr. 3, whose grave-pit area was of 3.5 m², the graves where adults and young adults were buried covered areas with values comprised between 1 and 1.9 m²³⁴. In the case of smaller grave-pits, these contained infant burials³⁵. Infant graves at Hunedoara Timișană have grave-pit areas below 1 m², except for Gr. 7, Gr. 8, Gr. 10, Gr. 11, Gr. 17 whose area varies between 1.17 m² and 1.76 m²³⁶.

Regarding the large grave-pits in the Sarmatian milieu of the Pannonian Plain, it must be mentioned that most often these are found in barrow graves or ditch enclosed graves³⁷, however these are also found in not ditch-enclosed graves or barrows³⁸, which is also the case at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* (ex. Gr. 3 – 3.05 × 1.85 m; Gr. 13 – 3.10 × 1.75 m; Gr. 26 – 2.90 × 1.10 m; Gr. 35 – 2.54 × 1.25 m; Gr. 37 – 3.14 × 1.80 m; Gr. 40 – 2.80 × 1.55 m; Gr. 42 – 3.10 × 1.23 m; Gr. 49 – 2.98 × 1.27 m; Gr. 65 – 2.94 × 1.10 m; Gr. 87 – 2.50 × 1.40 m; Gr. 93 – 3.70 × 1.05 m; Gr. 97 – 2.80 × 1.75 m; Gr. 115 – 2.80 × 1.65 m; Gr. 119 – 2.40 × 1.84 m).

The large grave-pit sizes of many of the graves enclosed by a ditch are also confirmed by the finds of the last decades on the territory of Hungary³⁹ and the Western Plain of

²⁹ See BĂRCĂ 2006a, 40–47; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 32–37; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 42–43, 101–105, 206–213 with complete bibliography and discussions related to these funerary structures.

³⁰ GRUMEZA 2014a, 42; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 72–75.

³¹ KULCSÁR 1998, 25–26, 94, 110.

³² GRUMEZA 2014a, 42; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 73.

³³ KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 243–247; GULYÁS 2011, 138–139, 154; HULLÁM 2012, 360.

³⁴ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 73, 76.

³⁵ See RADU/SZEREDAI 2014, 80–85; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 73.

³⁶ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 73.

³⁷ KULCHAR 1997, 127–128; KULCSÁR 1998, 23–26, 94, 110.

³⁸ For a series of examples see GULYÁS 2011; HULLÁM 2012; WALTER/PÓPITY 2020 with complete bibliography. For sizes of Sarmatian funerary grave-pits in the north and north-west Pontic area see BĂRCĂ 2006a, 40–43, with complete bibliography; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 42–43, 101–103, 206–209.

³⁹ In most cases, in large grave-pits were identified coffin remains or wooden

Romania⁴⁰. The Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery is no exception, as part of the ditched enclosed graves had large grave-pits⁴¹.

Grave set-ups

In the Sarmatian environment in the space located south of the Lower Mureş, details related to grave-pit set-ups were identified, similarly to the rest of the territories they inhabited, not very often, and in most part, poorly. This is mainly due to the fact that burials were made at a small depth from barrow surface or topsoil level, their destruction by natural factors or subsequent to human interferences (looting or subsequent interferences) that destroyed or erased their traces. Even so, in many cases, important information was identified and obtained on how graves were set-up, their structure and on funerary ritual elements.

Across the entire period marking the Sarmatian existence, wood was used to set-up the graves⁴². It was especially used to cover the graves, close the niche or catacomb entrance, cover grave-pit bottoms, set-up the entrance into the niche or catacomb graves, as well as of the niches, sometimes to line grave-pit walls. Wood was used for simple coffins, complex coffins made of plaques, wooden frames and beams, sarcophagi, coffins made of hollowed tree trunks and the bier on which the deceased lay etc.

Often though, the grave's set-up made use of tree bark, reed, sedge or other vegetal material. Most often, grave-pit bottoms were covered with grass, reed, tree bark or brushwood. Brushwood, grass, reed and stones were also used to cover the grave. Same materials, to which add stone plinths were used also to close the entrance into catacombs or niches. Occasionally, in some Sarmatian graves, below the skull of the deceased were identified traces of vegetal pillows⁴³. All above aspects related to the set-up of graves are so common for the Sarmatian graves that indication of parallels is no

funerary structures.

⁴⁰ BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 31–34, Fig. 2–3; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 161–162, Pl. IV–V; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a, 195–196, Pl. II–III; BĂRCĂ 2020, 342–343, Fig. 20–21.

⁴¹ For the sizes and area of these graves see below when discussing the ditched circular funerary enclosures.

⁴² For a series of examples in the Sarmatian environment of the Pontic steppe see ABRAMOVA 1959, 55; SHILOV 1959, 456; MOSHKOVA 1963, 22–23; KOSTENKO 1983, 46; KOSTENKO 1993, 98–99; DZIGOVSKIY 1982, 85; DZYGOVSKIY 1993, 16; SMIRNOV 1984, 86; KOVPANENKO 1986, 10–11; MIROSHINA/DERZHAVIN 1988, 148, 152–153; ARKHEOLOGIYA SSSR 1989, 172, 179, 192; MEDVEDEV 1990, 158–159; GROSU 1990, 34; SIMONENKO 1981, 56; SIMONENKO 1993, 22–23, 79; SIMONENKO 1994, 106–107; SIMONENKO 1997, 389–390; SIMONENKO 2012, 208; SIMONENKO/MEL'NIK 2004, 269; SIMONENKO/MEL'NIK 2012, 295; SIMONENKO/PODOBED 2012, 227–228; SIMONENKO/LOBAJ 1991, 6–7, 29–30, 36, 37–38; SYMONENKO 1994, 37; PROKHOROVA/GUGUEV 1992, 142; IL'YUKOV/VLASKIN 1992, 183, 235; MORDVINTSEVA/SERGATSKOV 1995, 114; MAKSIMENKO 1998, 93; KASHUBA/KURCHATOV/SHCHERBAKOVA 2001–2002, 10, 228; ZAJTSEV, MORDVINTSEVA 2003, 65; KURCHATOV/BUBULICI 2003, 286; BĂRCĂ 2006a, 47–50; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 37–38; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 43–44, 106, 213–214; BEZUGLOV/GLEBOV/PARUSIMOV 2009, 48, 66.

⁴³ For a series of coffin and wooden funerary structures finds in the Sarmatian environment on the Banat territory see GRUMEZA 2012; GRUMEZA 2014a, 43–46; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014.

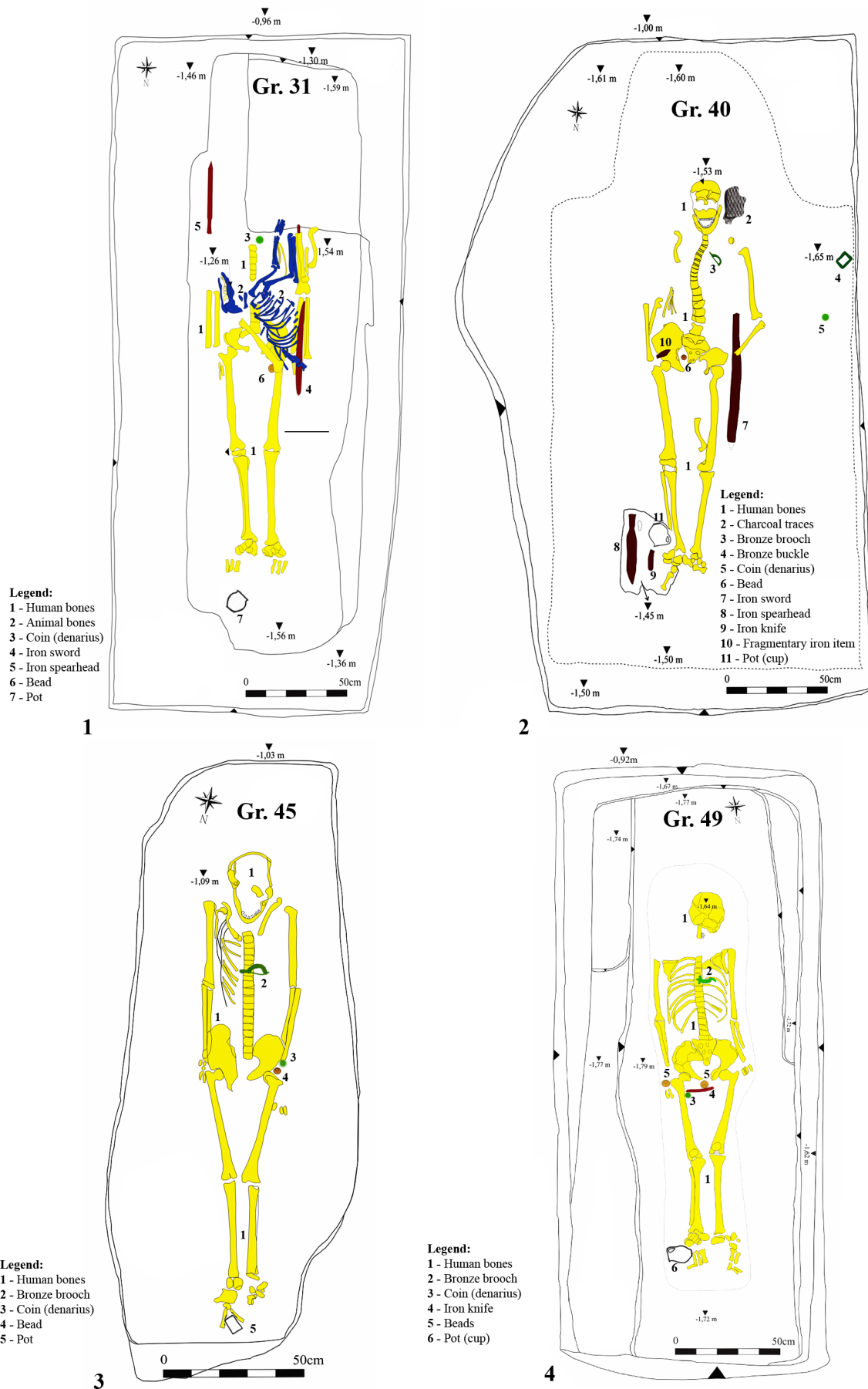


Fig. 4. Plans of graves from Timișoara-Hlădik 1. 1 – Gr. 31; 2 – Gr. 40; 3 – Gr. 45; 4 – Gr. 49.

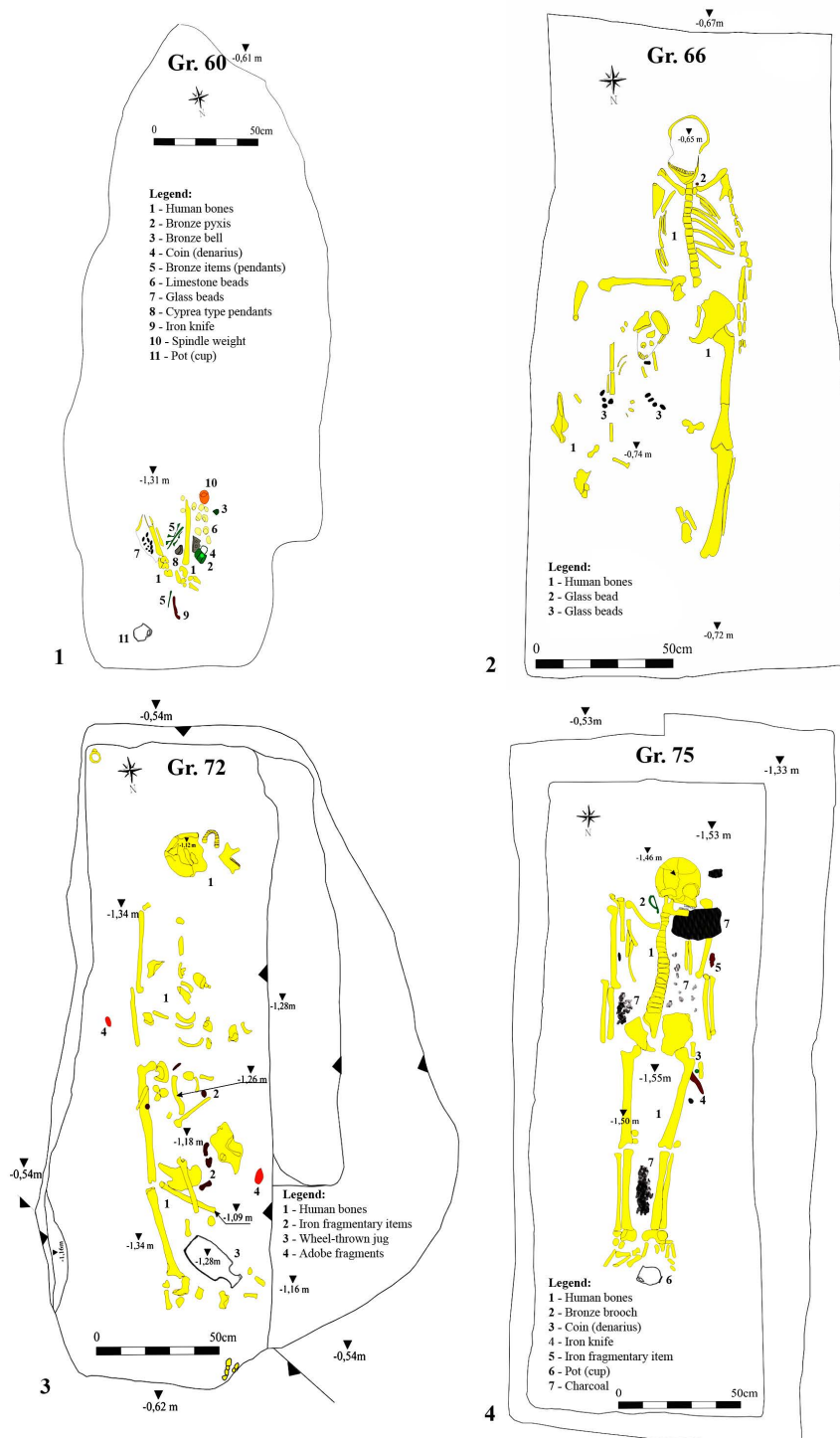


Fig. 5. Plans of graves from Timișoara-Hladik 1. 1 – Gr. 60; 2 – Gr. 66; 3 – Gr. 72; 4 – Gr. 75.

longer necessary⁴⁴. Stone was rarely used compared to wood throughout the space inhabited by the Sarmatian⁴⁵.

A careful examination of the finds yielded by the entire space inhabited by the Sarmatians has shown that grave set-ups were most often made of available material in the area. Thus, the draft of a typology, and from there, of an ethnic or historical differentiation according to grave stone or wood set-ups is useless, unless confirmed by other rite or grave goods details. It may be though argued that most coffin graves and wooden funerary set-ups had belonged to prosperous individuals of the Sarmatian society and were accompanied, unless not looted, by rich grave furnishings. This is also supported by the Sarmatian funerary finds in the Pannonian Plain, yet also in the Western Plain of Romania. An example in this respect is Gr. 3 of Hunedoara Timișană, where elements indicative of a lidded coffin and rich furnishings⁴⁶ were identified.

In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, elements indicative of a wooden coffin were discovered in Gr. 95, looted and disturbed from Antiquity, where in the lower part of the grave pit filling were identified thin black earth lenses, as well as traces of peated wood. These wood traces were also identified on one of the side walls of the grave pit, yet also on the grave pit bottom. Because the grave was looted and strongly disturbed from Antiquity, the identified traces do not allow the accurate establishment of the wooden structure type. Most likely, the wood remains vaguely identified in this grave are that of a coffin. In fact, it must be mentioned that the surviving skeletal remains contained only a few bones and the skull, while the grave goods consisted only a few potshards. In Gr. 2, also looted and destroyed from Antiquity, on small portions in the grave pit bottom area were identified thin brownish-black earth lenses, as well as small traces of peated wood. Brown wooden traces were also identified on the eastern wall of the grave pit. These elements indicate that a wooden structure likely existed in this grave. In the northern part of the grave pit, in the feet area, were found remains of charred wood (Fig. 6/1).

Coffin and other wooden structure use within graves is a funerary custom frequently found in both the Ancient and the Migrations periods⁴⁷. For the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain, a coffin typology was suggested by Zsolt Gallina⁴⁸. In the first type were included tree bark coffins, hollowed, represented by three variations: 1/a. Attached with two clasps (one in the upper part, and the second in the lower part of the coffin); 1/b. attached with four clasps (two in the upper part, two in the lower part of

the coffin); 1/c. attached with three clasps (two in the upper part, one in the lower part of the coffin). To the second type were ascribed the wooden box type coffins, and to the third type, exemplars made of a tree trunk, with external surface, still in wood⁴⁹.

At the level of 1998, in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain it was noted that coffins were present in 45 of the cemeteries (22.8%) and 142 graves where coffin traces⁵⁰ were present. The rescue archaeological investigations of the last two decades have yet considerably increased their number⁵¹. These are recorded either by wooden remains or iron clasps in "S" or "C" shape. For instance, in the Madaras-*Halmok* cemetery, iron clasps were discovered in 50 graves, ten of which being barrow graves⁵². In the area comprised between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube, coffin iron clasps were discovered in several graves⁵³, while among recent finds count those in Gr. 3 at Hunedoara Timișană (Arad county) and Gr. 6 at Foeni-*Cimitirul Ortodox* (Timiș county)⁵⁴. In connection with the iron clasps, one must argue these evidence the presence of a coffin made of a hollowed tree trunk provided with a lid, both trunk frames (the upper and lower parts), being often attached by clasps⁵⁵. Other suggested versions based on finds are coffins made of wooden planks/beam, of box or chamber type⁵⁶, occasionally provided with a frame/bier for transport⁵⁷. A series of finds indicative of such biers or beds used to carry the deceased (with or without attached coffin) were documented in a series of Sarmatian graves from the Pannonian Plain⁵⁸, including the Western Plain of Romania⁵⁹.

In the territories south of the Lower Mureș, coffin or other structure types and wooden funerary set-up traces are recorded in many Sarmatian graves, including some finds yielded during the last decades⁶⁰.

The number of coffins and other wooden structures was surely much higher, yet due to environmental conditions,

⁴⁹ GALLINA 1999, 11–12.

⁵⁰ KULCSÁR 1998, 28.

⁵¹ For a series of examples see GULYÁS 2011; GULYÁS 2014; HULLÁM 2012; KUJÁNI 2014; TUTKOVICS 2015; WALTER/PÓPITY 2020.

⁵² KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 254.

⁵³ GRUMEZA 2012; GRUMEZA 2014a, 44–45; BÂRCĂ 2014a, 78 and note 572; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 166.

⁵⁴ GRUMEZA 2011, 183–184, 191, Pl. V/1; GRUMEZA 2012, 101; GRUMEZA 2014a, 45, 180, Pl. 17/1; 108/2–3; BÂRCĂ 2014a, 78, 149, Pl. 6/7; 8/3–5; 52/1; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 159–160, 163–164, 167, Pl. I/7; III; X.

⁵⁵ For a series of reconstructions see Dinnyés 1975, 77; VÖRÖS 1988, 121; VÖRÖS 2002, Fig. 8–9; KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 8; KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 256, Fig. 251; GRUMEZA 2012, Pl. VIII.

⁵⁶ See GALLINA 1999, 21, Fig. 14; VÖRÖS 2002, 176, Fig. 9 (wooden funerary chambers with coffins inside); KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 260, Fig. 254.

⁵⁷ HULLÁM 2012, 361–363; GALLINA 1999, 11–12.

⁵⁸ Kóhegyi 1971, 213–214; KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 198; GULYÁS 2011, 141; HULLÁM 2012, 381, 382, Pl. 4/5; 5/7; WALTER/PÓPITY 2020, 152, 153, 156, Pl. 6–9; 11–13.

⁵⁹ GRUMEZA 2012, 100, 102; GRUMEZA 2014a, 44, Pl. 24. BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 160–161, 163, Pl. IV–V; VIII. Funerary biers are recorded in both funerary rituals of the Roman empire and the Barbarian world, being easy to make wooden structures and of multiple functionalities, their use being mentioned by the Latin authors as well (see GRUMEZA 2012, 102).

⁶⁰ TÂNASE/MARE 2000, 197; GRUMEZA 2011, 183, 191, Pl. V/1; GRUMEZA 2012; GRUMEZA 2014a, 44–45; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014; BÂRCĂ 2014a, 76–79.

⁴⁴ For a series of examples with elements of internal set-ups of the Sarmatian graves in the north and north-west Pontic area with complete bibliography see BÂRCĂ 2006a, 47–50; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 43–44, 106, 213–214.

⁴⁵ For such finds in the north and north-west Pontic space see SIMONENKO 1977, 221–222; SIMONENKO 1993, 14, 20; SIMONENKO 1994, 113, 114; SIMONENKO 2004, 135, 140–141, BÂRCĂ 2006a, 50; BÂRCĂ 2006b, 38; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 44, 106, 213.

⁴⁶ BÂRCĂ 2014a, 76, 148–150, Pl. 6–14; 51–52; 72/3–5; 73/3–4; 74/5–11.

⁴⁷ For coffin types used during the Migrations period on the territory of Eurasia see (FEJÉR 1991).

⁴⁸ GALLINA 1999.

grave looting and incomplete documenting of several older archaeological excavations, information on this aspect is gapped. For instance, in the Madaras-*Halmok* cemetery there were identified looting traces in 80–90% of the graves⁶¹, in that of Szeged-*Tápé* in 83% of the cases⁶² and in the Kiszács, Vajszka, Hortobágy cemeteries I, VII, VIII all graves were looted⁶³. In a proportion of 78%, were looted the graves in the Pančevo-*Vojlovica*⁶⁴ cemetery and in 81% those at Bükkábrány-*Bánya*, site XI/A⁶⁵. The circumstances in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery are no exception in this regard, as the preliminary observations evidence that ca. 70% of the 139 investigated graves were looted. In fact, the archaeological excavations conducted over the course of time revealed that most Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain where coffin and wooden structure remains had been identified, were looted and destroyed from Antiquity, which is a major hindrance for their objective study.

The strong deterioration of the skeletal remains by disarticulation and bone displacement of the entire body, their scattering throughout the gravepits, lack of bones or lack of body together with most grave goods in the case of the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* graves, evidence that interferences subsequent to funerary primarily aimed to steal the valuable objects inside the grave. Preliminary observations on the situation in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain show that such human interferences likely occurred either shortly after burial, in the case of looted graves, yet with undisturbed skeletal remains and in anatomical location, or few years later, after decomposition/complete skeletonisation of the deceased.

As mentioned above, the Sarmatian graves set-up made also use of a series of vegetal origin materials. In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery small traces of vegetal rot were identified under the skeletal remains in ca. 10% of the graves. The soil in the portion where these traces were noted was somewhat darker, vague vegetal material fibres being noticeable here and there. Graves where such traces were noted are either not looted or were disturbed to a smaller extent at the time of looting. Also, in a few cases, below the skull of the deceased, the soil was much darker, possible from decaying plants placed under the skull as pillows. In a few cases vegetal rot was noted both under the skull and skeleton. The set-up of the graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* with vegetal materials is reminiscent of the Sarmatian world of the steppes in the north and north-west of the Black Sea where gravepit bottoms lined with such materials are constantly present⁶⁶. South of the Lower Mureș, traces of vegetal pillows were recently discovered below the skull of the deceased in Gr. 30 in the Giarmata cemetery⁶⁷. In the grave group of Hunedoara Timișană, small traces of vegetal rot

were found in Gr. 8 and Gr. 15⁶⁸. It must also be mentioned that below the head of deceased in Gr. 1 and Gr. 10 the soil was very dark, possibly from decaying plants placed below the head as pillows⁶⁹. In the case of Gr. 10, vegetal rot traces were found under the skeleton too. From previous research, in the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube we mention the bed made of woven vegetal materials (mat) in Gr. 112 in the Kiszombor-*B* cemetery⁷⁰. Cases similar to that in Gr. 112 were also identified in the Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain, of which we mention those in graves 7, 8, 13 and 15 in the Tápé-*Malajdok-Freidhof A* cemetery⁷¹. Without further details, we only mention these vegetal rugs lining grave bottoms, identified underneath the deceased, might have possibly fulfilled the role of a coffin as well. The same may be argued in the case when the deceased were wrapped in a leather or fabric shroud⁷², cases unidentified yet archeologically on the territory of Banat.

Funerary ritual elements

The presence and deposition within the graves of white minerals (chalk, white clay, white sand, plaster stone, shells), of different red (ochre, realgar) or yellow hue materials (sulphur) is found in the Sarmatian environment of the entire space they inhabited⁷³. Such minerals extant in the Sarmatian graves over the course of time, which were mainly cultic in nature, evidence the sacred symbol of above mentioned colours.

Most common in Sarmatian graves of all periods is the custom to scatter chalk in powder form on gravepit or coffin bottoms. Chalk and its substitutes are also found in graves in the form of small pieces – white clay, limestone, plaster stone, shells, similar in structure with chalk⁷⁴. In some of the barrows built by the Sarmatian were also identified cases when the entire area beneath the mound was scattered with white sterile⁷⁵.

White colour was the symbol of purity, being also related to the ritual of body cleansing⁷⁶. Nevertheless, such cleansing was not always carried out with these minerals as both chalk and its substitutes are not found in all graves.

Red minerals (ochre, realgar) are rarely found, commonly in the form of pieces and mainly in more richly furnished graves⁷⁷. It was believed that realgar was the symbol of blood animation and bloody sacrifices⁷⁸, while the ritual impor-

⁶¹ KŐHEGYI 1994, 280.

⁶² VÖRÖS 1996, 134.

⁶³ SZEKERES 1999, 507.

⁶⁴ BATISTIĆ-POPADIĆ 1984–1985, 51–67; KULCSÁR 1998, 83.

⁶⁵ TUTKOVICS 2015, 244.

⁶⁶ For a series of examples see BÂRCĂ 2006a, 48–49, BÂRCĂ 2006b, 37; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 44.

⁶⁷ GRUMEZA 2014a, 44, 45–46.

⁶⁸ BÂRCĂ 2014a, 78–79, 154, 159.

⁶⁹ BÂRCĂ 2014a, 78–79, 148, 156.

⁷⁰ PÁRDUCZ 1950, 142; GRUMEZA 2014a, 45, 217.

⁷¹ PÁRDUCZ 1950, 222.

⁷² KULCSÁR 1998, 30.

⁷³ See in this respect MOSHKOVA 1963, 23–24; SMIRNOV 1964, 94–96; SHILOV 1975, 114, 133; MAKSIMENKO 1983, 59; ARKHEOLOGIYA USSR 1986, 190–195; ARKHEOLOGIYA SSSR 1989, 172, 179, 192–193; SUBBOTIN/DZIGOVSKIJ 1990, 20; DZYGOVS'KYJ 1993, 19–20; GROSU 1990, 34–35; GROSU 1995, 150; KOSTENKO 1993, 99–100. KULCSÁR 1998, 27, 94, 110; BÂRCĂ 2006a, 53–56; BÂRCĂ 2006b, 40–41; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 45–46.

⁷⁴ BÂRCĂ 2006a, 54–55; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 45.

⁷⁵ Cf. KOSTENKO 1979, 126.

⁷⁶ SMIRNOV 1964, 94.

⁷⁷ For such finds in the north-west Pontic area see BÂRCĂ 2006a, 55, Tab 5.

⁷⁸ GRAKOV 1947, 109.

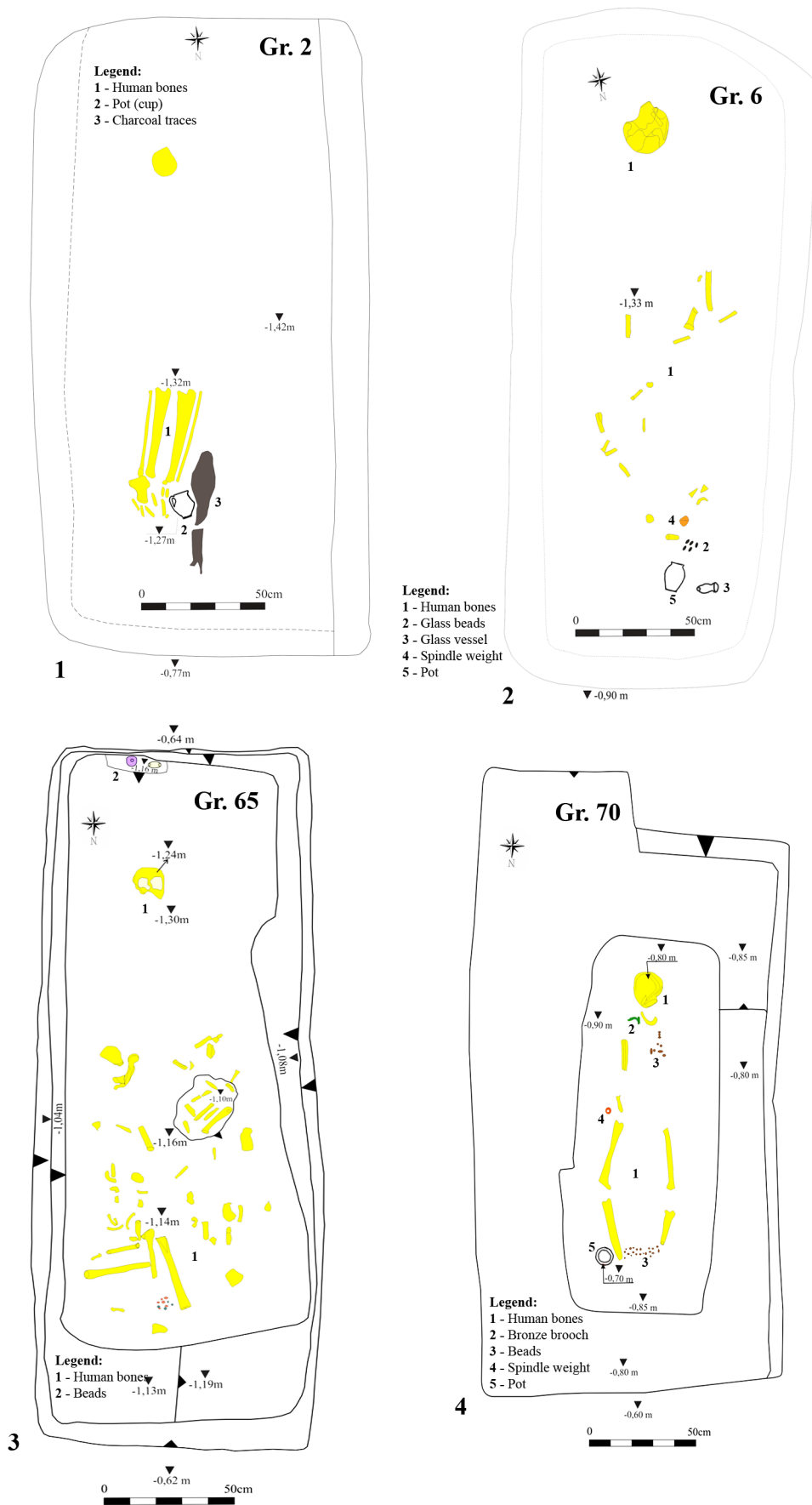


Fig. 6. Plans of graves from Timișoara-Hlădik 1. 1 – Gr. 2; 2 – Gr. 6; 3 – Gr. 65; 4 – Gr. 70.

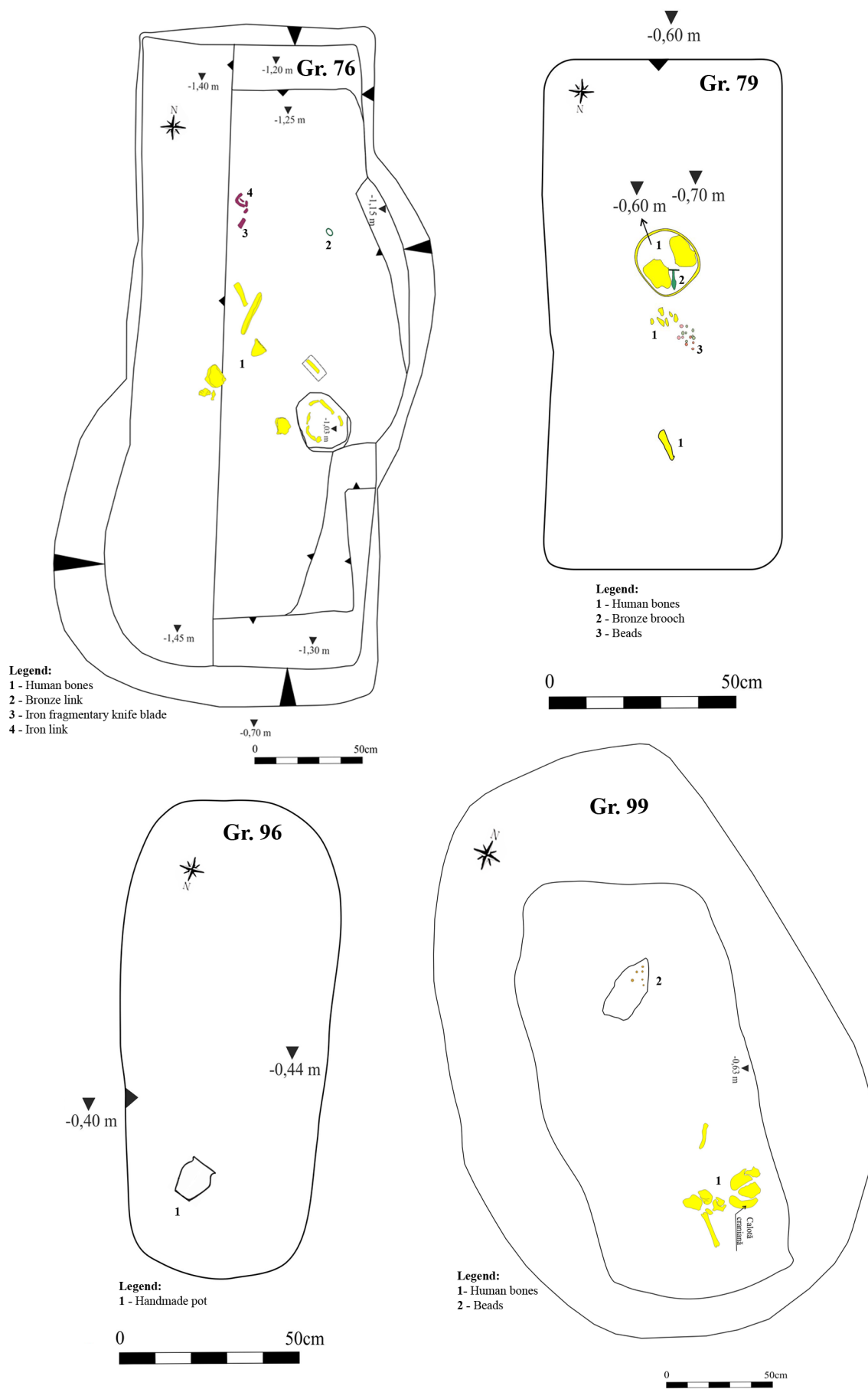


Fig. 7. Plans of graves from Timișoara-Hlădik 1. 1 – Gr. 76; 2 – Gr. 79; 3 – Gr. 96; 4 – Gr. 99.

tance of the realgar is related to the Sarmatian imaginary and fire cult.

Among the yellow minerals stands out the yellow ochre, extremely rare, as well as the sulphur. The latter, discovered in the form of pieces, is likely a symbol of the fire cult, as it lights easily⁷⁹.

In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, the presence of ritual elements, like deposition of solid substances was identified in the form of small solid white matter pieces (limestone/chalk) in graves 22, 49, 60, 62, 110 and 139.

In the western territories of Romania south of the Lower Mureș, the presence of ritual elements like the deposition of solid substances has been recently discovered in grave 7 at Hunedoara Timișană. Its bottom was scattered with small pieces of solid white matter (limestone/chalk)⁸⁰. Among previous research in the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube we mention the finds from graves 73 and 74 in the Kiszombor-*B* cemetery, where the deceased buried in coffins were placed on a limestone bed⁸¹. A limestone layer was also identified under the deceased in Gr. 119 in the same cemetery⁸².

Beside said ritual elements, in some Sarmatian graves from the entire space they inhabited there are small piles of charred wood and ash, symbolising fire. Usually, these small piles lay in the feet area and occasionally near the head. There are cases when the pit filling contained a large quantity of charred wood together with burnt earth. These reached the graves from the fires lit by the edge of the freshly excavated pit or not far from it. Therefore, sometimes, beneath the mantle of the Sarmatian barrows are visible stains of burnt earth together with charred wood and ash. Rarely are also found cases when the fire was lit on top of the grave or when it covered the grave and the deceased were burnt⁸³. In the eastern space there are many cases when not very great fires were lit near the grave or not far from it also for the completion of the funeral banquet. Traces of these funerary banquets are seen near the places where fires were lit in the mantle of the Sarmatian barrows in the form of fragmentary or complete vessels as well as animal bones and skulls⁸⁴.

In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, traces of charred wood and ash were identified in graves 2, 40, 56 and 75. In the first (Gr. 2), the remains of charred wood were found in the lower part of the gravepit, parallel to the ankle and left foot and near the wheel-thrown cup (Fig. 8/1), while in the second (Gr. 40), the charred wood remains and ash were

discovered to the left of the skull (Fig. 4/2). In Gr. 56, charred wood remains were found in the upper part of the gravepit, to the right of the deceased, while in Gr. 75 these were found between the bones of the lower limbs, in the lower part of the right hand, to the left of the skull and on the bones of the left shoulder (Fig. 5/4).

In the Sarmatian graves of the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube, certain rituals connected to fire: burning, purification, deposition of carbonate rocks or fire traces (ash or charred wood) were discovered in a few graves.

For instance, below the deceased in Gr. 103 in the Kiszombor-*B* cemetery was identified an ash layer, yet also fabric traces⁸⁵, while the filling of Gr. 5 at Hunedoara Timișană contained both charred wood and charred seeds⁸⁶. Certain elements related to fire were discovered in graves 1, 11 and 17 in the Banatski Despotovac (Ernőháza)-*Kollingerkertek*⁸⁷ cemetery. In the first, the bones exhibited fire traces, while in the second, remains of matters burnt in the lower limbs areas were identified, while in the third were found ash traces in the skull area.

Rituals connected to fire are rarely found in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain. When elements connected to fire were identified, these mainly lay in the lower limb area or in the deceased head's area, similarly to the graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1*. Even if the graves with such finds were looted, the surviving grave goods indicate that these were richly furnished, observation also supported by the two graves of Timișoara-*Hladik 1*. Subsequent to the investigation of the Madaras-*Halmok* cemetery⁸⁸, it was established that a series of funerary ritual elements and gravepit purifying rituals were always associated with the construction of funerary chambers, animal sacrifices and silver and gold adornment objects, which indicates these were specific to certain social class of the Sarmatian world⁸⁹.

It is certain that the present custom of depositing materials symbolising fire in the Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain evidences the fire cult, similarly to the eastern territories inhabited by the Sarmatian. Subsequent to the analysis it was noted these rituals connected to the fire cult are found in both female and male graves from mainly the southern part of the Pannonian Plain⁹⁰.

Ritual enclosures

The 2019–2020 research in the Hladik 1 project area also led to the identification and complete or partial research of 16 flat circular ditches of which 13 with related graves in the internal space. Some of these ditched circular enclosures survived only partially, with significant parts damaged (Fig. 3/2; 9–12). Because most part of the three ditched enclosures (Cx 165, Cx 1004 and Cx 1032) lay outside the investment project perimeter, we do not know for certain if these had

⁷⁹ Realgar, chalk and ochre of different colours could be used also in female makeup (Cf. SMIRNOV 1964, 95–96).

⁸⁰ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 79, 152.

⁸¹ PĂRDUCZ 1950, 139–140; KULCSÁR 1998, 27; GRUMEZA 2014a, 43, 213.

⁸² PĂRDUCZ 1950, 141; KULCSÁR 1998, 27; GRUMEZA 2014a, 43, 217.

⁸³ See VYAZ'MITINA 1954, 222; MOSHKOVA 1963, 23; SMIRNOV 1964, 96 sqq.; MAKSIMENKO 1983, 59 sqq.; KOSTENKO 1980, 83–86; KOSTENKO 1983; KOSTENKO 1986; KOSTENKO 1993, 99–100; ARKHEOLOGIIYA SSSR 1989, 172, 179; GROSU 1990, 34–35; GROSU 1995, 150; DZYGOW'S'KYJ 1993, 19; MAKSIMENKO 1998, 90; BĂRCĂ 2006a, 54–55; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 41.

⁸⁴ For these yet also other ritual habits with the Sarmatian in the north and north-Pontic area see RAEV 1986, 44–46, 47–48, 51–52, 53; BESPALYJ 1985, 163–172; BESPALYJ 1992, 175–191; MUKHOPAD 1986, 139; MAKSIMENKO 1998, 90; BĂRCĂ 2006a, 54–55; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 107–108, 215–218.

⁸⁵ PĂRDUCZ 1950, 141; GRUMEZA 2014a, 46, 216.

⁸⁶ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 151.

⁸⁷ PĂRDUCZ 1940, 262, 263; GRUMEZA 2014a, 43, 160, 162, 163.

⁸⁸ KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011.

⁸⁹ KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 362.

⁹⁰ KULCSÁR 1998, 27, 94, 110.

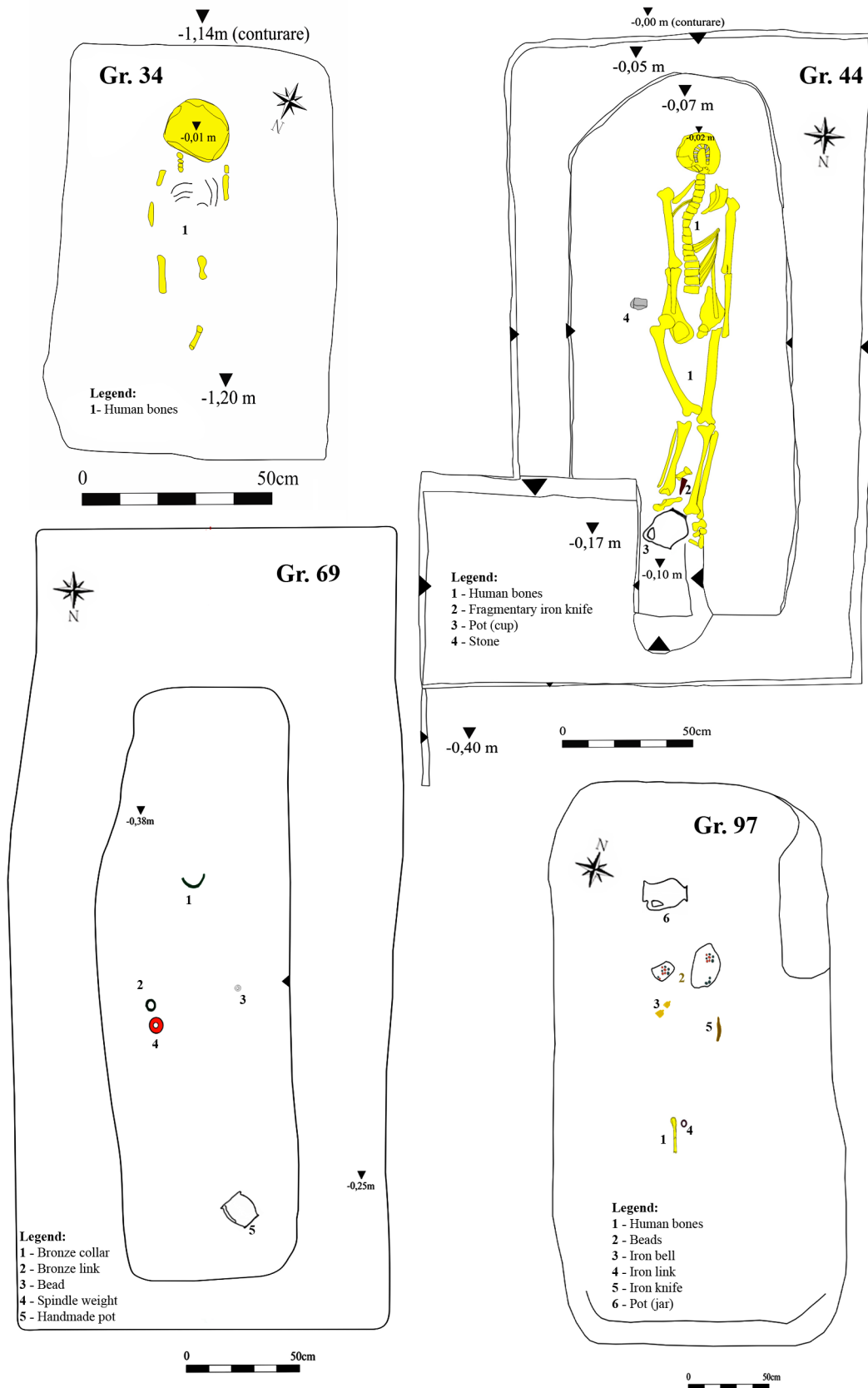


Fig. 8. Plans of graves from Timișoara-Hladik 1. 1 – Gr. 34; 2 – Gr. 44; 3 – Gr. 69; 4 – Gr. 97.

graves inside. Ditch enclosed graves in the investigated area form two groups, being surrounded by graves without ditches (Fig. 3/2).

In the internal space of nine of the investigated enclosures, there was only one funerary feature (features 25, 27, 44, 89, 133, 141, 142, 188, 200), in three cases (Cx 138, Cx 139 and Cx 158) being two each, and in one four (Cx 124) (Fig. 3/2; 9–12). All these ditched-funerary structures from Timișoara-Hladik 1 were circular in shape and provided, similarly to the rest of the Sarmatae world⁹¹, with access area to the interior. Their diameters are comprised between 7 and 11.8 m and ditch widths range between 0.7 and 1.2 m. In the case of Cx 124 its ovoid shape sized 10.8 × 7.3 m is noticeable.

In the graves from Timișoara-Hladik 1 it may be noted, similarly to many Sarmatian cemeteries of the Pannonian Plain⁹², that only some graves were ditch enclosed, and that in the interior, these enclosures had only a funerary feature each. Several graves or double burials inside the interior space are rare throughout the Sarmatian Iazygian milieu. In the investigated perimeter at Hladik 1 such cases were identified in the ditched enclosures Cx 124 (Fig. 11/1), 138 (Fig. 12/2) 139 (Fig. 10/3) and 158 (Fig. 12/3). Inside Cx 124 there were four graves (98, 99, 100 and 101) and in the other three, two each (Cx 138 – Gr. 93, Gr. 94; Cx 139 – Gr. 95, Gr. 96; Cx 158 – Gr. 109, Gr. 110). The main funerary features located in the central part of the ditched enclosures Cx 138, 139 and 158 are graves 93, 95, and respectively 110, the remaining being secondary burials in the interior space. In Cx 124, grave 100 is the most central located, although a series of elements evidence the possibility that Gr. 101 was the main burial, especially since the structure's shape is ovoid (Fig. 11/1). It is possible that in these cases, graves present in the same interior space of the enclosures are indicative of a closer relation between the deceased, possibly a family relation.

The research concluded that the graves inside the ditched enclosures lay at a depth somewhat greater than their structure surface, while their gravepits were much larger than of graves without ditch.

Gravepit sizes of ditch enclosed graves of Timișoara-Hladik 1 vary from one grave to another⁹³. The smallest gravepit was recorded in the case of Gr. 27 and the largest in the case of Gr. 102⁹⁴. In one case each, the gravepit area varied between under 1 m² and between 1 and 2 m². In five cases, grave area values ranged between 2 and 3 m², in six graves between 3 and 4 m² and in one case each, over 4 and respectively 5 m². For the lack of bone analyses of the skeletal remains in the ditch enclosed graves of Hladik 1 it is impossible to ascertain the gender and age of the deceased buried in these graves.

Graves with ditched enclosures of different flat shapes, with or without graves inside, discovered below singular Sarmatian barrows or within barrow or flat cemeteries (according to some scholars) began to be known in certain territories inhabited by the Sarmatian (mainly in the Prut-Dniester interflow, the Lower and Middle Don region and the Pannonian Plain) only more than six decades ago.

⁹¹ See BĂRCĂ 2015, 103–118; BĂRCĂ 2020, 334–345.

⁹² For a series of examples with references see BĂRCĂ 2020, 344, notes 256–257.

⁹³ Ditched enclosed graves of Timișoara-Hladik 1 have the following sizes: Gr. 6 – 2.75 × 1.25 m; Gr. 12 – 2.34 × 1.25 m; Gr. 27 – 2.38 × 0.70 m; Gr. 29 – 3.00 × 1.15 m; Gr. 91 – 2.95 × 1.25 m; Gr. 95 – 3.05 × 1.23 m; Gr. 96 – 1.25 × 0.60 m; Gr. 98 – 2.36 × 1.00 m; Gr. 99 – 2.20 × 1.00 m; Gr. 100 – 2.55 × 1.00 m; Gr. 101 – 2.30 × 1.25 m; Gr. 102 – 3.31 × 1.71 m; Gr. 103 – 2.90 × 1.20 m; Gr. 110 – 3.05 × 1.35 m; Gr. 111 – 2.90 × 1.10 m. In the case of Gr. 109 the gravepit could not be delimited.

⁹⁴ The area of the gravepits enclosed by a ditch of Timișoara-Hladik 1 has the following values: Gr. 6 – 2.43 m²; Gr. 12 – 2.92 m²; Gr. 27 – 1.66 m²; Gr. 29 – 3.45 m²; Gr. 91 – 3.68 m²; Gr. 95 – 3.75 m²; Gr. 96 – 0.75 m²; Gr. 98 – 3.36 m²; Gr. 99 – 2.2 m²; Gr. 100 – 2.55 m²; Gr. 101 – 2.87 m²; Gr. 102 – 5.66 m²; Gr. 103 – 3.48 m²; Gr. 110 – 4.11 m²; Gr. 111 – 3.19 m².

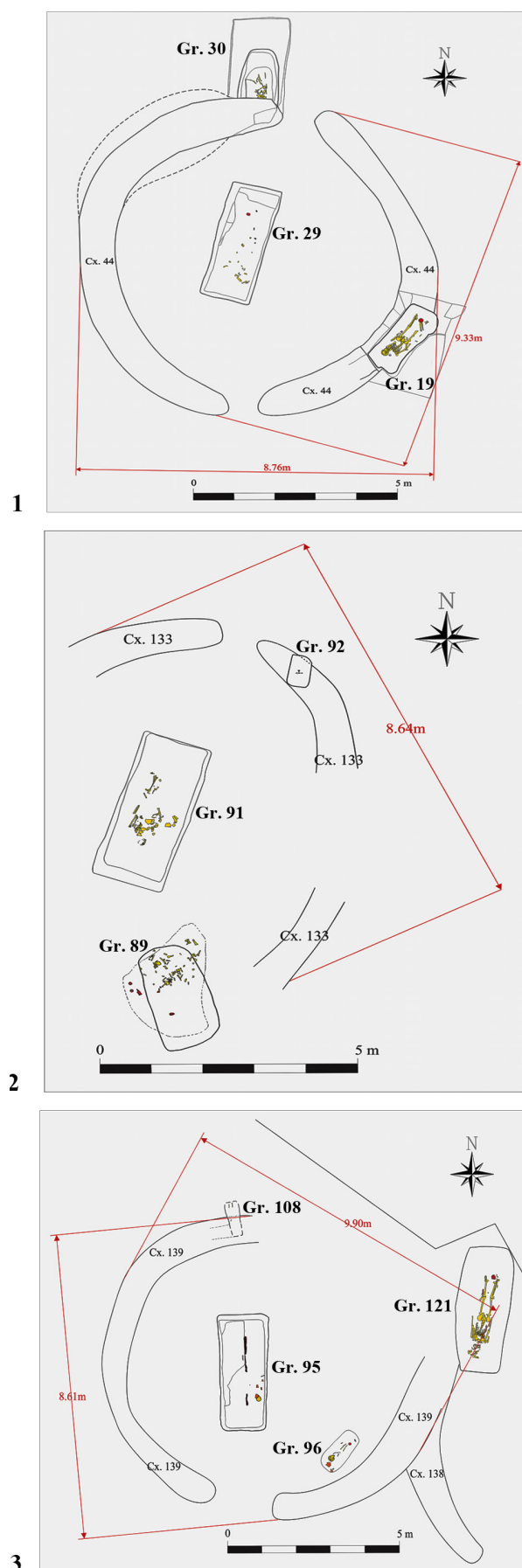


Fig. 9. Burial structures with circular ditch and graves in the interior from the Timișoara-Hladik 1 cemetery.

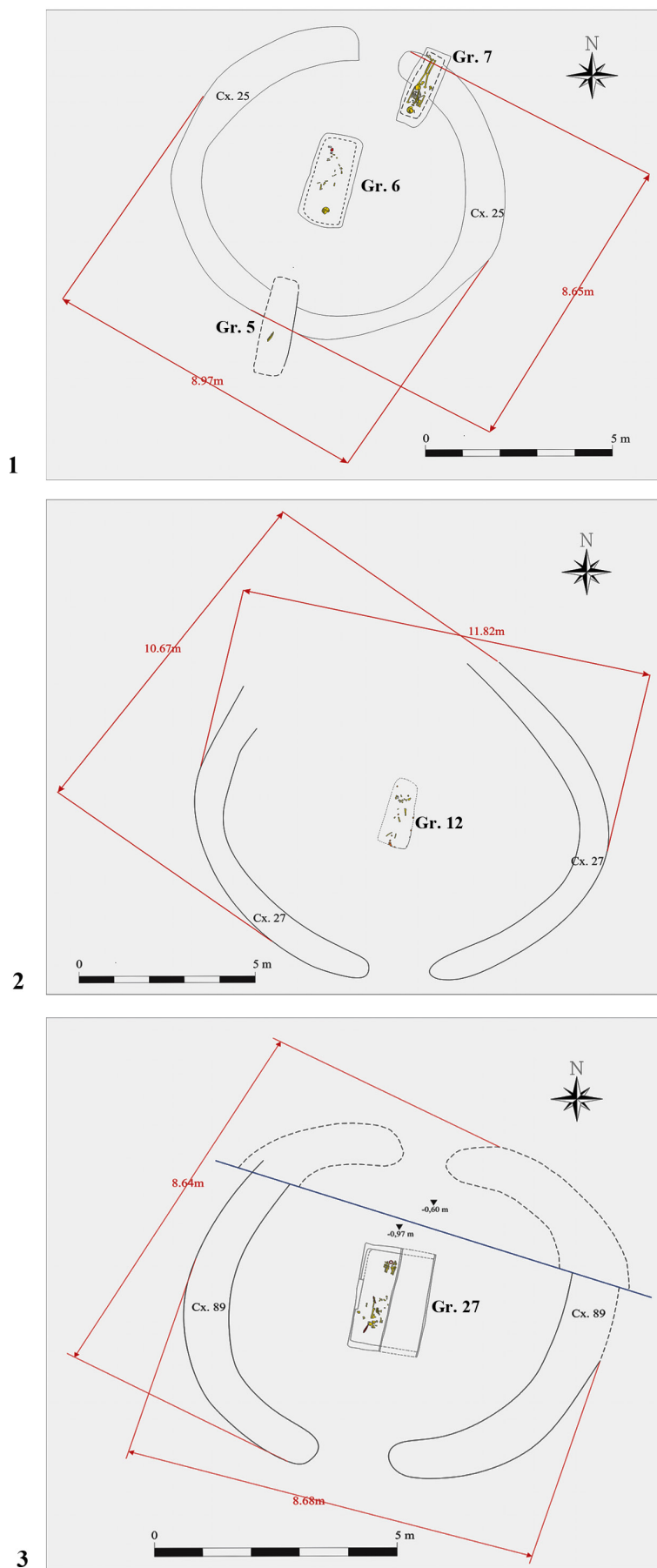


Fig. 10. Burial structures with circular ditch and graves in the interior from the *Timișoara-Hladik 1* cemetery.

Until present, in the Sarmatian milieu were identified flat circular, square, rectangular or trapezoid ditch enclosures. Most often these had graves inside, yet there are cases when these are missing⁹⁵.

The 16 circular ditch enclosures in this cemetery join the other few discovered in the last decade in the south-western territories of Romania subsequent to rescue archaeological excavations performed following the construction of the Nădlac-Arad Motorway, the Nădlac-Pecica section, sites 1M⁹⁶, 3M Nord and 4M⁹⁷. It is worth mentioning that the flat circular ditches from site 4M lack graves in their interior space. Recently, such circular ditched funerary enclosures with graves inside, even though in small numbers, were discovered subsequent to the rescue archaeological excavations conducted in Bihor county territory, in Sarmatian cemeteries from the site nearby Borș commune, conventionally termed Site V⁹⁸ and the site within the range of Biharea commune, following the 2023 excavations⁹⁹.

Other such circular ditched funerary enclosures, with or without graves inside, from the Western Plain of Romania, from north (Crișana) and south (Banat) the Lower Mureș are not currently known. This is due mainly to the lack of large scale archaeological investigations like those of the last three decades conducted in Hungary, where their number is very high¹⁰⁰. In fact, any attempt to sketch a diffusion territory of this funerary custom in the Pannonian Plain, like that of scholars C. Balogh and M. Heipl¹⁰¹, is we believe speculative. Confirmation in this respect are the more recent investigations that led to the find of a series of ditch enclosed graves in territories located outside the area established by the two mentioned authors, like for instance in north-eastern Hungary at Onga¹⁰² and Bükkábrány-Bánya, site XI/A¹⁰³, Kótaj-Verba-tanya and Nyíregyháza-Felsősima¹⁰⁴, to

⁹⁵ See BĂRCĂ 2015; BĂRCĂ 2020 with complete bibliography.

⁹⁶ BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 31–50; BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014, 160–161, 168–171, Pl. IV–V; BĂRCĂ 2020, 342–343, Fig. 20.

⁹⁷ GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a, 195–213; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016b, 283–232; BĂRCĂ 2020, 343, Fig. 21.

⁹⁸ The site, with an area of 2.58 ha, excavated in 2022, lay south the A3 motorway route, approximately 1 km east the centre of Borș commune, investigated following the construction of the connection road Girația Sântandrei A3 Motorway, between kilometres 11+700 și 12+100. Amicable information Dr. Adrian Ursuțiu – site supervisor, whom we thank this way for reporting to us this find.

⁹⁹ Site area is 0.81 ha, excavated in 2023, lies between Biharia and Satu Nou, yet within the administrative boundary of Biharea commune, in the 20 m protection area from DN 19 Oradea-Satu Mare located westwards, on the east terrace of Cetății street, respectively A3 motorway, section Biharia-Chiribiș, to the south. The area excavated in 2023 following the implementation of the investment project Industrial Park Nervia is part of the site identified in 2012, under code RAN: 27445.04 (Archaeological site Cetății street – Transylvania motorway, section 3 C, km. 59+450–59+700). Amicable information Dr. Adrian Ursuțiu – site supervisor.

¹⁰⁰ BĂRCĂ 2020, 343.

¹⁰¹ BALOGH/HEIPL 2010, 153–154, 158.

¹⁰² TÓTH/SZABÓ/HOMOKI 2015.

¹⁰³ TUTKOVICS 2015, 225–226, 228, 236–237, 259, Fig. 3–5.

¹⁰⁴ GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a, 198; ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2017, 277, Fig. 184.

which one may add those from south-eastern Hungary at *Óföldsék-Ürmös II, Site 10*¹⁰⁵ or the more recent in the Western Plain of Romania in sites 1M, 3M Nord and 4M at Nădlac (Arad county) and Timișoara-*Hladik 1* (Timiș county)¹⁰⁶.

Most ditched enclosures in the Sarmatian Iazygian environment are flat circular, though oval, square, rectangular bur also even hexagonal or octagonal¹⁰⁷ may be found. Access to their interior is most often located, similarly to those in the north and north-west of the Black Sea¹⁰⁸, in the southern, south-eastern and south-western parts¹⁰⁹. There are cases when there existed even two or three access areas inside where the grave lay¹¹⁰. The span of these access areas is mainly comprised between 0.6 and 1.1 m, yet there are also cases when sizes are slightly larger. The circular ditch diameter varies between 5 and 13 m¹¹¹, yet there are cases when it is larger, like in the cemetery at Pócspetri¹¹². There are also cases when ditches are not provided with access area inside, these being discontinuous.

Similarly to the eastern Sarmatian environment in that of the Pannonian Plain as well it may be noted that only some graves were ditch enclosed and that inside these, there mainly lay just one funerary feature. For instance, in the Madaras-*Halmok* cemetery, where 666 graves were investigated, out of which 151 barrow graves, 102 barrows were enclosed by a circular or square ditch¹¹³. In the Pócspetri cemetery, 16 of the 19 graves were surrounded by a circular ditch¹¹⁴, in that of Subotica-*Verušić* 17 out of 67¹¹⁵, at Oroszázi-*tanyá, Máv-Sandgrube* only 3 of 23¹¹⁶ and at Makó-*Járandórol* 32 of 157¹¹⁷. In site BP 002-003, investigated subsequent to the construction works of the Budapest bypass (M0), only 28 out of the 79 investigated graves are ditch enclosed¹¹⁸, while in that of Kiskundorozsma-*Subasa* (site 26/78) only 16 out of the 60 graves¹¹⁹. At Sanádpalota-*Országátár* (M43 motorway, site 56) out of 53 graves only 11 were ditch enclosed¹²⁰, in the Apátfalva-*Nagyút-dűlő* site (M43) motorway only 6 out of the 47 graves¹²¹, while out of the 27 investigated graves at Bükkábrány-*Bánya*, site XI/A only five were ditch enclosed, of which three were flat square¹²².

¹⁰⁵ GULYÁS 2014.

¹⁰⁶ Currently, the southernmost point in the Pannonian Plain where several circular ditch-enclosed graves were discovered is at Subotica-*Verušić* (SZEKERES/SZEKERES 1996; SZEKERES 1998).

¹⁰⁷ For finds on the territory of Hungary with complete bibliography see BÂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁰⁸ See in this respect BÂRCĂ 2015; BÂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁰⁹ KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 18–24, 26a, 26b, 27, 31–32.

¹¹⁰ KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 24; VÁRADÍ 1997, 119.

¹¹¹ KULCHAR 1997, 127; KULCSÁR 1998, 35–36; WALTER 2020, 15.

¹¹² HULLÁM 2012.

¹¹³ KÓHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 235, 239, 361, 362, Map 1.

¹¹⁴ HULLÁM 2012, 363–365, 380, Pl. 3.

¹¹⁵ SZEKERES 1998, 107–147.

¹¹⁶ NAGY 2005, Fig. 3.

¹¹⁷ HERENDI/SÓSKUTI 2016, 31–32, 36, Fig. 5.

¹¹⁸ KOROM/SZILAS/TEREI 2010, 129–130, Fig. 1.

¹¹⁹ BOZSIK 2003, 97, 106, Fig. 1.

¹²⁰ WALTER 2020, 14, Fig. 3.

¹²¹ KUJÁNI 2014, 106, Pl. 4/3.

¹²² TUTKOVICS 2015, 225–226, 228, 236, 241, Fig. 3–5.

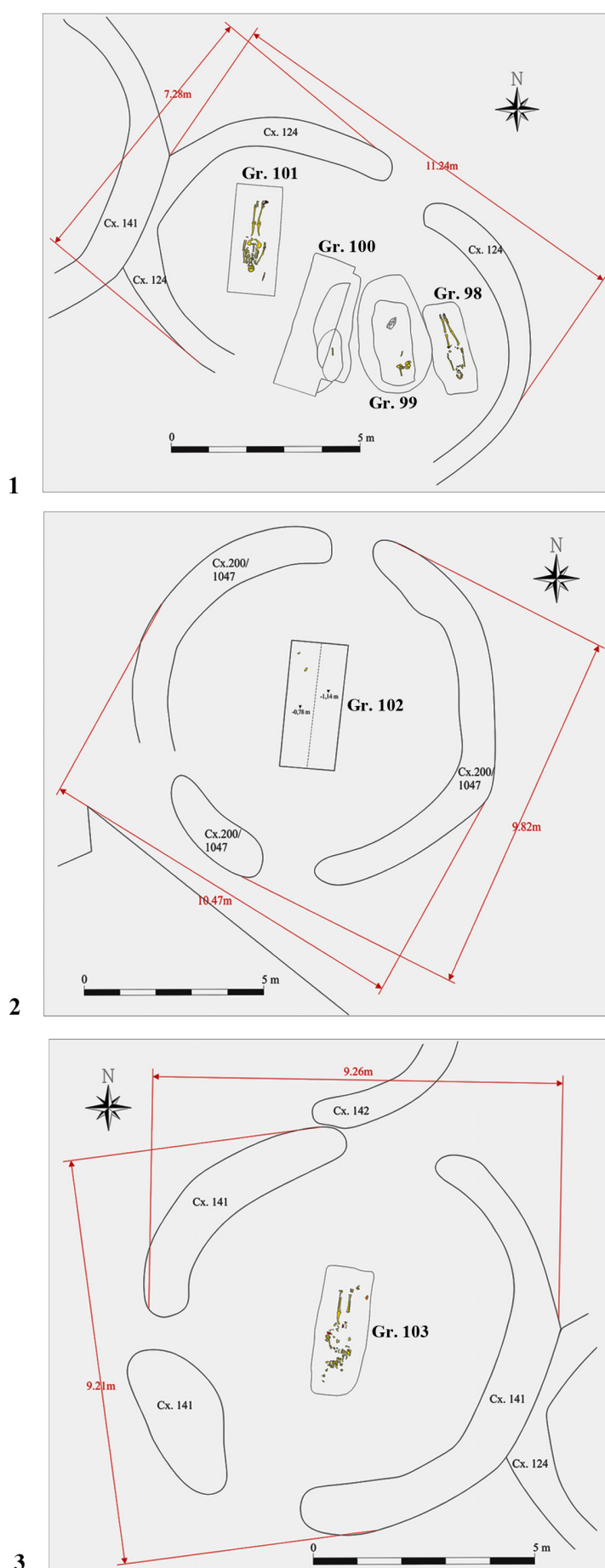
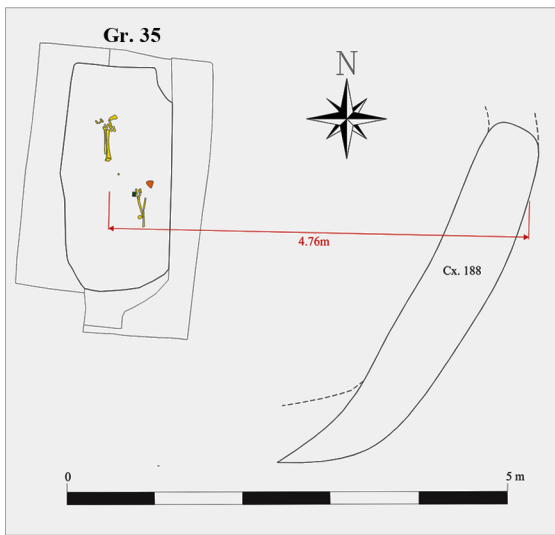
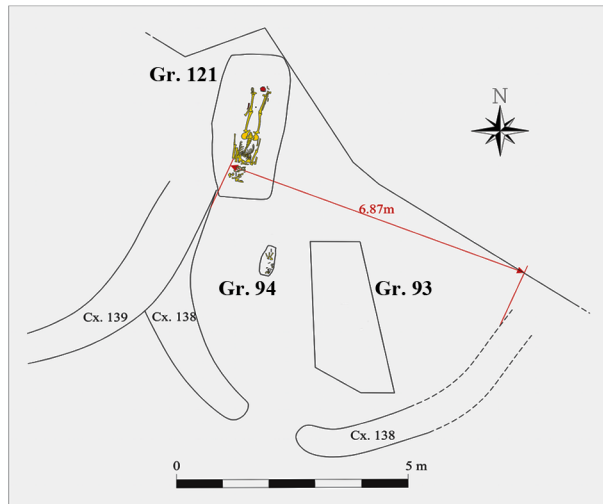


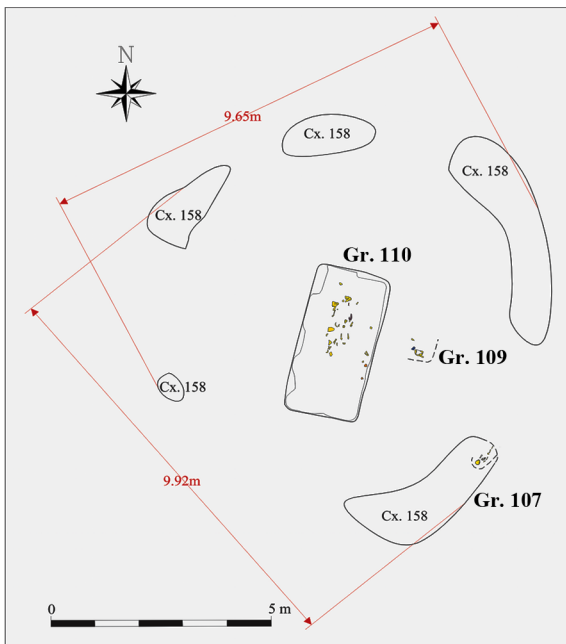
Fig. 11. Burial structures with circular ditch and graves in the interior from the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery.



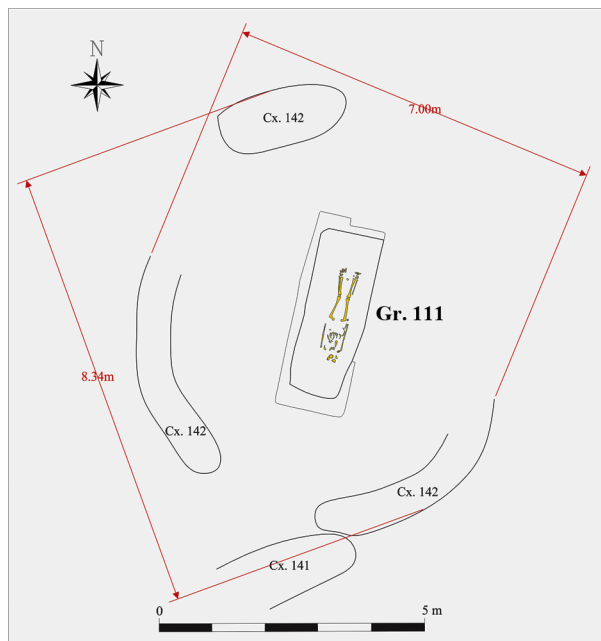
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2



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4

Fig. 12. Burial structures with circular ditch and graves in the interior from the Timișoara-Hlădik 1 cemetery.

Occasionally, in some Sarmatian cemeteries from the mentioned geographical area, there are, similarly to Timișoara-*Hladik 1* (Fig. 10/3; 11/1;12/2–3), cases when inside there were two and rarely several graves or double graves¹²³.

Although in the Pannonian Plain numerous Sarmatian cemeteries have been investigated to date, it may be noted that most often there was no rule in the layout of the ditched enclosed graves. In several cemeteries, it may be noted that ditched graves group at the centre of the cemetery or form compact groups in a certain part of the cemetery. In this respect, we mention site BP 002-003, investigated on the M0 motorway route (bypass of Budapest), where the 20 rectangular ditched enclosures lay in the west and north-west part of the cemetery, while six of the circular ditched enclosures grouped in the east and south-east¹²⁴. In both cases, it was noted that around these graves lay graves without a ditch, case also found in several cemeteries.

In some cemeteries (Törökszentmiklós-Surján-*Újtelep*¹²⁵ and Endrőd-*Szujókereszt*¹²⁶) some of the graves were set in a row, being located at a somewhat distance from both ditch enclosed graves and the graves grouped around the first¹²⁷. In the Lajosmizse-*Kónya major* cemetery¹²⁸ it was noted that female and male graves are located in separate parts of the cemetery¹²⁹, while in that of Sándorfalva-*Eperjer*¹³⁰, male and young male graves occurred in the central part of the small cemetery, while females and lower rank community members were buried around these¹³¹. There are cases when ditched enclosed graves were set on rows (for instance Sándorfalva-*Eperjes*¹³²) or separately from the rest of the funerary features (for instance Tiszakürt-*Homokos*¹³³). Separate location is also noted in site 3M Nord at Nădlac (Arad county, Romania) where the two graves enclosed by a circular ditch lay by the northern and southern limit of the Sarmatian cemetery, while the eight flat circular ditches lay in site 4M eastern limit¹³⁴.

Occasionally, in certain cemeteries, similarly to the north and north-west of the Black Sea¹³⁵, there were discovered both flat circular ditch enclosures as well as square and rectangular¹³⁶. Most flat square ditched funerary enclosures on the current territory of Hungary have graves in their

interior space, yet there were cases when these were missing (Madaras-*Halmok*¹³⁷, Sándorfalva-*Eperjer*¹³⁸).

In the ditches of funerary enclosures (with and without graves in the interior) from the Sarmatian environment on the current territory of Hungary, similarly to those in the north and north-west Pontic area¹³⁹, there were found animal bones (cattle, dog, horse), rarely animal skeletons or remains of it, skulls and their fragments, yet also potshards or broken vessels¹⁴⁰. Over the course of time, there were also recorded more particular cases like at Hajdúszoboszló-*Bocskai TSz*, where in the ditch enclosing the grave the skeletal remains of a newborn were found¹⁴¹. A male adult was found buried in the ditch enclosing Gr. 18 at Hajdúdorog-*Csárdadomb*¹⁴². Deceased individuals were also discovered in the ditches of the circular funerary enclosures from the Budapest cemetery, XVII. Rákoscsaba, Péceliúti¹⁴³. Traces of possible funeral banquets were archaeologically identified in the ditches of the recently discovered funerary enclosures from the Western Plain of Romania, in the sites at Nădlac (Arad county). Thus, in site 1 M, the circular ditches enclosing graves 1 and 2 contained pottery fragments¹⁴⁴, while in sites 3M Nord and 4M pottery fragments and animal bones (among which also horse skulls)¹⁴⁵. Animal bones and atypical pottery fragments were found in the circular ditches enclosing the graves of Timișoara-*Hladik 1* as well.

The gravepits of ditched enclosures in the Sarmatian Iazygian environment of the Pannonian Plain are dominantly rectangular, those rectangular with side steps along the long sides being rare, while those provided with niches or catacombs are missing¹⁴⁶.

In the same space, it was noted that gravepits are much larger than the majority of non-ditch enclosed graves and that the graves inside the ditched enclosures lay at a larger depth than the enclosure surface¹⁴⁷, which is further confirmed by the finds of the last two decades, including from the Western Plain of Romania¹⁴⁸. Often, in these gravepits were discovered wood structures (box type coffins made of planks/beams/frames)¹⁴⁹. The great majority of the graves inside these ditched enclosures from the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain were looted and desecrated from

¹²³ For a series of cases see among the finds at Sándorfalva-*Eperjes* (VÖRÖS 1985, 136–140, Fig. 2; VÖRÖS 2005, Fig. 7), Kiskundorozsma-*Nagyszék II* (SZALONTAI/TÓTH 2003, 74), Balástya, Sospál-halom (BALOGH/HEIPL 2010, 150–153), site BP 002-003 investigated on the Budapest bypass route, M0 motorway (KOROM//SZILAS/TEREI 2010, 138, Fig. 10), Sanádpalota-*Országhatár* (M43 motorway, site 56) (WALTER 2020, 14, Fig. 3) or Apátfalva-*Nagyút-dűlő* (M43 motorway) (KUJÁNI 2014, 106, Pl. 4/3).

¹²⁴ For more details related to the ditched enclosures in this site see Korom/SZILAS/TEREI 2010, 130–132.

¹²⁵ VADAY 1985, Fig. 2; KULCSÁR 1998, 82–83, Fig. 27.

¹²⁶ VADAY/SZÖKE 1983, Fig. 26; KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 18.

¹²⁷ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 273.

¹²⁸ KULCSÁR 1998, 79, 129–132, Fig. 21a–21b.

¹²⁹ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 273.

¹³⁰ VÖRÖS 1985, 129–172; KULCSÁR 1998, 80, Fig. 23.

¹³¹ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 273.

¹³² VÖRÖS 1985, Fig. 2; KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 23.

¹³³ VADAY/KISZELY 1986, 109.

¹³⁴ GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a, Pl. II, IV.

¹³⁵ See BĂRCĂ 2015; BĂRCĂ 2020.

¹³⁶ An example in this respect is offered by the cemeteries of Endrőd-*Szujókereszt* (VADAY/SZÖKE 1983, 103, Fig. 26; KULCSÁR 1998, Fig. 18), Makó, Járándoról (HERENDI/SÓSKUTI 2016, 32, 36, Fig. 6/2), Bükkábrány-*Bánya*, site XI/A (TUTKOVICS 2015, 225–226, 228, 236–237, 241,

259, Fig. 3–5) or that in site BP 002-003, investigated on the M0 motorway route (Budapest bypass) (KOROM/SZILAS/TEREI 2010, 130–131, Fig. 1).

¹³⁷ KÖHEGYI 1971, 211–212; KÖHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, Map 1; KULCSÁR 1998, 39.

¹³⁸ VÖRÖS 1981, 26; KULCSÁR 1998, 39.

¹³⁹ See for the finds in this area BĂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁴⁰ KULCSÁR 1990, 32; KULCSÁR 1998, 39, 72–73, 100, 116; KULCHAR 1997, 129; FODOR 1997, 110, 113; KÜRTI 2005, 92; NAGY 2005, 18; NAGY 2018, 102, 106–107, Tab. 23; KOROM/SZILAS/TEREI 2010, 132, FIG. 2; GULYÁS 2011, 140; GULYÁS 2014, 40; HULLÁM 2012, 364, 394, tab. 4; KUJÁNI 2014, 105; TUTKOVICS 2015, 228, 244; WALTER 2020, p. 16–17, 28.

¹⁴¹ KULCHAR 1997, 129; KULCSÁR 1998, 39.

¹⁴² FODOR 1997, 110, 113.

¹⁴³ NAGY 2018, 102, 106–107, Tab. 23.

¹⁴⁴ BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 32, 34, Fig. 2–3; BĂRCĂ 2020, 342–343.

¹⁴⁵ GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a, 195–197, 200.

¹⁴⁶ Rectangular gravepits with side steps along the long sides, with niche, as well as catacombs are frequent in the ditched funerary enclosures in the Sarmatian world of the Pontic steppes (see BĂRCĂ 2020).

¹⁴⁷ KULCHAR 1997, 127–128.

¹⁴⁸ BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013; BĂRCĂ 2020, 342–343; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016; GRUMEZA/URSUȚIU 2016a.

¹⁴⁹ See BĂRCĂ 2020.

Antiquity, hence the lack of grave goods often hindered their accurate dating¹⁵⁰. The looting evidences they were richly furnished, and together with other aspects (enclosing ditch, wooden funerary structures, funeral banquets and other ritual actions) evidence that the graves inside these ditched enclosures contained individuals buried from amongst the wealthy of the Sarmatian society¹⁵¹. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that in the Sarmatian milieu of the Pannonian Plain, similarly to that in the north and north-west of the Black Sea, there are cases without notable differences between the graves surrounded by a ditch and some of the graves unmarked by a ditch from the same cemetery. The Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery makes no exception.

In connection with the custom of surrounding the graves with a ditch, it was argued it would have reached the Pannonian Plain subsequent to the displacement in this space of a group of Sarmatian from the Budjak during the 2nd century AD, as well as that it was used until the disappearance of the Sarmatian from the historical arena of the Carpathian Basin¹⁵². In addition, it was argued that the custom of enclosing the graves with circular or rectangular ditches would have emerged simultaneously in the Budjak regions¹⁵³ and the Pannonian Plain in the last third of the 2nd century AD¹⁵⁴. Given the archaeological and historical realities we believe this ritual custom, together with other new elements and funerary features¹⁵⁵, was carried to the Pannonian Plain, as mentioned with other occasions as well¹⁵⁶, by the Sarmatian arriving in this space from the north-west of the Black Sea in the Marcomannic Wars's aftermath. This is supported by numerous grave finds surrounded by ditch in the Pannonian Plain whose dating is no earlier than the late 2nd century AD. The statement that ditched funerary enclosures emerged in Budjak and Alföld simultaneously cannot be supported given that in the Prut-Dniester interflow, different flat shapes of ditches, with or without graves inside, emerge, similarly to other areas in the north-Pontic region as early as the Middle Sarmatian period (1st century – first half of the 2nd century AD)¹⁵⁷. The largest part of the finds from the mentioned territories date mainly to the second half of the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD (first phase of the Late Sarmatian period), yet

are also found in the second half of the 3rd century – early/first half of the 4th century AD¹⁵⁸.

It is certain that in the current state of research it may be argued that in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain, territory where the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery also lies, these ditched funerary enclosures were carried by immigrants arriving from the north-west Pontic steppes by late 2nd century AD (just after the Marcomannic wars) and would be present in this area until the disappearance of the Sarmatian from the Carpathian Basin. In their great majority, ditches are circular, yet there are also oval, square and even with six or eight corners. The flat square funerary enclosures in the Pannonian Plain are different from those in the north and north-west Pontic area as the great majority contain graves inside.

Given all facts, it was concluded that the ditched enclosures with different flat shapes, with or without graves inside, fulfilled the role of a stage for ritual actions connected to the funeral banquet and other elements of the cult of the dead¹⁵⁹. In those with graves inside, ditches most likely played the role to disconnect the deceased from the external world, while the area of these ditched funerary enclosures was the stage for ritual actions occurring after the funerary of the deceased¹⁶⁰. These ditches likely also had the role to defend the ritual actions performed inside by the influence of evil spirits¹⁶¹.

The genesis of these funerary enclosure types was debated over time by several scholars, and it was not even today entirely clarified¹⁶². Nevertheless, we wish to mention that the eastern origin of the ditched enclosures (with or without graves inside) for the Sarmatian world is the most plausible.

In the north and north-western Pontic territory, ditched enclosures of any type are closely connected to the barrows, although their form is independent of the barrow mound¹⁶³. In above mentioned territory, it may be argued that such graves emerge mainly in the context of the barrow funerary ritual, although there are cases when these are also present in cemeteries deemed flat¹⁶⁴.

Orientation and position of the deceased in the graves

Similarly to other nomad populations, inhumation was also specific as funerary rite to the Sarmatians, and as key feature, the orientation of the deceased within the graves. The latter is representative chronologically for certain phases of the Sarmatian culture. Orientation of the deceased in the grave is defining for certain regions inhabited by the

¹⁵⁰ Sometimes, the chronological framing of these graves is established with approximation, yet also depending on the chronological framing of non-looted graves, yet which were set around the ditched funerary enclosures.

¹⁵¹ BĂRCĂ 2020, 341. It is believed that graves in the spaces surrounded by ditch belonged to *pater familias* of some families or to high ranking families in the group hierarchy (KULCHAR 1997, 128; ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 273).

¹⁵² KULCHAR 1997, 131; KULCSÁR 1998, 95; ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR, 1993, 29.

¹⁵³ Territory from today's Ukraine located south the Republic of Moldova, between the border of this state, the Danube and the Black Sea.

¹⁵⁴ DZIGOVSKIJ 2013, 622.

¹⁵⁵ See in this respect KULCSÁR 1998, 95, 96, 102. Amongst counted: barrow constructions, horse depositions inside, ditch marking of graves, gravepit purifying with white materials (chalk or limestone), present fire traces inside the graves, coffin use etc.

¹⁵⁶ BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 44; BĂRCĂ 2015, 115; BĂRCĂ 2015a, 51; BĂRCĂ 2020, 346.

¹⁵⁷ For the emergence of the different flat shape ditches with or without graves inside, in some barrow cemeteries and beneath some singular Sarmatian barrows from the north-Pontic area see BĂRCĂ 2015; BĂRCĂ 2015a, 50 sqq.; BĂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁵⁸ For the analysis and dating of the finds in the north and north-west of the Black Sea see BĂRCĂ 2020 with complete bibliography

¹⁵⁹ KULCHAR 1997, 131; KULCSÁR 1998, 39, 96, 111; BĂRCĂ 2015, 116; BĂRCĂ 2020, 348.

¹⁶⁰ KULCHAR 1997, 129–131; KULCSÁR 1998, 36–40, 96; BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 44; BĂRCĂ 2015, 115.

¹⁶¹ BĂRCĂ 2015, 115; BĂRCĂ/COCIȘ 2013, 44; BĂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁶² For all views and theories expressed in this respect see BĂRCĂ 2020, 346–348, with complete bibliography.

¹⁶³ See BĂRCĂ 2020.

¹⁶⁴ For views expressed in connection with ascribing the ditched funerary enclosures of the Pannonian Plain to barrow or flat graves funerary ritual see BĂRCĂ 2020, 343–344.

Sarmatian during a particular chronological interval, yet also for certain Sarmatian groups/tribes in the vast space they inhabited over the time. Thus, out of the 139 graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1*, 79 had the deceased placed in the grave with head oriented towards S¹⁶⁵, SE¹⁶⁶, SSE¹⁶⁷, SW¹⁶⁸ and SSW¹⁶⁹, in one case to NNE (M 1) and WSW (Gr. 81). Because the graves were looted in Antiquity and the bone remains were scattered throughout the gravepit, in 58 cases the orientation of the deceased could not be established, although it is very possible these had mainly the deceased placed with the head towards south.

Thus, in the graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* predominates the orientation of the deceased to south-north (with head towards S, SE, SV, SSE and SSW), this orientation being a peculiarity dominating in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain throughout their inhabitancy of the area. Following the analysis of the Sarmatian funerary rite in the Carpathian Basin, it was noted that the southern orientation represents the most common tradition of the Sarmatian in the Carpathian Basin, prevailing in most part of the territories inhabited by the Sarmatian in the Pannonian Plain¹⁷⁰. Subsequent to the analysis of the orientation in 1183 Sarmatian graves from the mentioned space, it was noted that in 65% the deceased were buried head southwards¹⁷¹. These graves with southern orientation come, according to the same scholar, from 68.5% of the sites with Sarmatian funerary finds¹⁷². The dominance of the southern orientation with the Sarmatian of the Pannonian Plain is confirmed by the rescue archaeological research of the last two decades conducted on the territory of Hungary, which revealed new cemeteries where the southern orientation of the deceased dominated. The southern orientation is also specific to the Sarmatian graves discovered in the plain south of the Lower Mureș¹⁷³. Even in the Sarmatian cemeteries investigated during the last two decades on the territory of Banat dominate the southern oriented graves¹⁷⁴, being found on this entire territory where are documented both cemeteries with deceased buried with head southwards in all graves, as well as cemeteries where, beside the southern orientation, emerge also graves with northern, eastern or western orientation¹⁷⁵.

The current state of research evidences that the southern orientation was dominant in the Pannonian Plain throughout the Sarmatian inhabitancy of the space. The new Sarmatian groups arriving from the east (the north and north-west Pontic region), bearers of different traditions,

could not change this habit, which allows us to speak of this tradition as the most constant feature of the Sarmatian culture in this area.

Subsequent to the analysis of the southern diffusion in the Sarmatian environment and the archaeological realities, it was concluded that the Sarmatian Iazyges settling the Pannonian Plain once with mid 1st century AD¹⁷⁶, are, according to the traditions which they carried, the exponents of the early Sarmatian culture, still burying their dead with the head southwards¹⁷⁷. The dominant southern orientation in this space also evidences that this custom was partially adopted by the new Sarmatian groups entering over the time the Pannonian Plain.

Although cemeteries with only southern orientation of the deceased dominate in the Pannonian Plain, there are many cases when some cemeteries contain graves oriented to the north, east or west¹⁷⁸. A similar case may also be noted in several cemeteries from the Banat, including those recently investigated¹⁷⁹. In the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, deposition with head northwards of the deceased was noted in Gr. 1 (NNE), while that towards west in Gr. 81 (WSW).

In the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain are known cemeteries where graves with northern orientation dominate, but also with southern orientation, like that of Hunedoara Timișană¹⁸⁰, eastern or western graves. In this area, cemeteries where all graves are oriented north-south are rare, these being also present in the southern part of the territory located between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube¹⁸¹.

Deposition of the deceased with head northwards is much rarely found in the Sarmatian cemeteries of the Pannonian Plain¹⁸², while graves with northern orientation in this geo-graphical area stand out of the general context neither by rite nor by grave goods. Geographically, it was noted they cluster somewhat more in the Criș-Mureș-Tisza area and along the northern frontier of the Sarmatian *Barbaricum*, the earthen ramparts area¹⁸³. In the latter region, north-ern orientation graves are part of 2nd – 3rd century AD warrior barrow graves group¹⁸⁴. The northern orientation of the deceased is scarce in the space located south of the Lower Mureș¹⁸⁵ as well, where it emerges sometime by late 2nd – early 3rd century AD¹⁸⁶, being mainly found in late

¹⁶⁵ Graves 10, 31, 40, 41, 50, 61, 62, 64, 66, 73, 75, 101, 113, 118, 123.

¹⁶⁶ Graves 36, 39, 84.

¹⁶⁷ Graves 16, 25, 45, 52, 85, 88, 98, 117.

¹⁶⁸ Graves 7, 9, 34, 63, 96, 107, 126, 127.

¹⁶⁹ Graves 2, 6, 8, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, 60, 67, 69, 70, 72, 78, 91, 94, 103, 104, 106, 111, 112, 116, 119, 128, 139.

¹⁷⁰ Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 16–18, 93, 109.

¹⁷¹ KULCSÁR 1998, 16, 93, 109.

¹⁷² KULCSÁR 1998, 16, 93, 109.

¹⁷³ Cf. GRUMEZA 2014a, 48–49.

¹⁷⁴ For finds on the territory of Romanian Banat see TĂNASE/MARE 2000; BEJAN/MĂRUIA/TĂNASE 2011; GRUMEZA 2011; GRUMEZA 2014a, 48–50; STAVILĂ/CRAIOVAN 2020.

¹⁷⁵ GRUMEZA 2014a, 46–53.

¹⁷⁶ See in this respect BĂRCĂ 2013; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 36–69; BĂRCĂ 2018a; BĂRCĂ 2022.

¹⁷⁷ The Sarmatian groups settling the Pannonian Plain during the second half of the 1st century AD bring with them yet also a series of elements specific to the Middle Sarmatian period.

¹⁷⁸ Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 16–22.

¹⁷⁹ See for such finds TĂNASE/MARE 2000; GRUMEZA 2011; GRUMEZA 2014a, 49–52; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 80.

¹⁸⁰ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 80.

¹⁸¹ Cf. GRUMEZA 2014a, 50–51.

¹⁸² Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 16–17, 18–20, 93, 109.

¹⁸³ KULCSÁR 1998, 16–17, 18–19, 93, 109.

¹⁸⁴ KULCSÁR 1998, 16, 93, 109.

¹⁸⁵ GRUMEZA 2014a, 50–51.

¹⁸⁶ BĂRCĂ 2014a, 82. Almost five decades ago, M. Párducz argued that graves with deceased placed with the head to the north belonged to the Roxolani, entering the Pannonian Plain in the Marcomannic Wars' aftermath, mainly in the 3rd century AD (PÁRDU CZ 1960, 74). V. Kulcsár explains the presence of the northern orientation of the deceased in the Pannonian Plain graves by constant inflow of new migrants, arriving from the east

Sarmatian period graves, specifically in the southern part of this region¹⁸⁷. Interesting is the fact that deposition of the deceased with head northwards is also found in the barrow graves on the territory south the Lower Mureş, like those of Vizejdia, Dudeştii Vechi, Nerău¹⁸⁸.

The Sarmatian barrow graves of the Pannonian Plain are a distinct cultural horizon dated by late 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD¹⁸⁹, characterised by burials in large barrows, yet in small cemeteries of a few graves. These small barrow cemeteries are in their great majority located by the border of the *Barbaricum*, while the deceased were buried according to nomad customs – alongside weapons, harness items, horse skulls or limb bones, occasionally with dogs¹⁹⁰.

It is certain that the north-south orientation graves diffuse in the entire space inhabited by the Sarmatian in the Pannonian Plain, yet not as many like in areas mentioned above¹⁹¹. The single area from where northern orientation graves are missing is around Szeged and Mureş river mouths¹⁹², although the region contains a large cluster of Sarmatian remains.

The eastern and western orientation graves emerge sporadically in the Sarmatian funerary environment of the Pannonian Plain and diffuse in the entire mentioned territory¹⁹³. They are specific mainly to the southern part of the Sarmatian *Barbaricum*, clustering in the Szeged area and certain regions of Bačka and Banat¹⁹⁴.

Graves with eastward orientation of the deceased emerge only in cemeteries dated by late 2nd – first half of the 3rd century AD, while those with western orientation emerge in a more extended chronological interval, over the entire 2nd – 4th century AD¹⁹⁵. E. Istvánovits and V. Kulcsár believe this eastern head placement of the deceased, limited to a restricted period of time, characterises a certain generation of newcomers by late 2nd century AD¹⁹⁶.

The components and nature of grave furnishings in latitude oriented graves frame in the general context of the Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain¹⁹⁷.

In terms of the deceased position within the graves, their placing on the back, with extended legs and hands at the side

dominated in the entire Sarmatian world¹⁹⁸. Nevertheless, during the entire existence period of the Sarmatian culture, there are many cases when the skeletons had uncommon positions of the upper and lower limbs, yet also cases when the deceased were found in a crouching position or even unusual¹⁹⁹. Such cases are also found in the Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain²⁰⁰, the Banat territory included²⁰¹.

Regarding the position of the deceased in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* graves, it must be argued that out of the 139 graves, 98 were looted from Antiquity, while the skeletons were destroyed or disturbed significantly. Where this was not case, it could be noted that the deceased were placed mainly with hands and legs stretched forward (Fig. 4–8). In a series of graves it could be though noted that some skeletons had various positions of the arms and hands, cases also found in other graves from the territory of historical Banat²⁰².

It is certain that overall, in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery, the position of the deceased does not differ from the rest of the space inhabited by the Sarmatian over the time.

Grave goods: components and position within the graves²⁰³

The grave goods of the 139 investigated graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* include the ensemble of objects placed in the grave: body objects, domestic and household objects, ornaments and dress items, toiletries, weapons, coins, pottery etc. which in part, are common to the Sarmatian graves in the vast expanse they inhabited. The grave goods mirror in some cases the lifestyle of the deceased, existing social differences, the fact they were warlike and mainly cattle breeders. Furthermore, the grave goods offer a view on how the Sarmatian regarded Afterlife.

Similarly to the rest of the Sarmatian world, in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* graves it could be noted that grave goods differ from female to male graves. Occasionally though, in male graves, in the entire space inhabited by the Sarmatian, are also found objects specific to female graves (ornaments), yet there are cases when female graves include items specific to males (weaponry). A series of items are common in graves, regardless the gender or age of the deceased. Amongst count pottery, some ornaments and dress items (for instance brooches, pendants), metal or glass vessels, certain household and domestic use objects (for instance knives).

Pottery was discovered in 67 graves, pots being either handmade or wheel-thrown. Handmade pots were discovered in 21²⁰⁴ graves and those wheel-thrown in 46²⁰⁵ among funerary features with pottery artefacts in composition. In

(KULCSÁR 1998, 93, 109). A similar point of view with that of M. Párducz was expressed by A. V. Simonenko, who believed that the emergence in the Pannonian Plain of the northern orientation beside other funerary customs (main graves beneath barrows, ditched enclosed graves) and dress elements are an indication of the entry of the Roxolani in this area, in the period after the Marcomannic Wars (SIMONENKO 1993, 63; SIMONENKO 2001, 117, 122).

¹⁸⁷ GRUMEZA 2014a, 50–51.

¹⁸⁸ GRUMEZA 2014a, 51.

¹⁸⁹ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 238.

¹⁹⁰ KULCSÁR 1998, 87, 102, 117; ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2003, 238; GRUMEZA 2014a, 51.

¹⁹¹ Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 17–19.

¹⁹² KULCSÁR 1998, 93, 109.

¹⁹³ For the Sarmatian graves with western and eastern orientation of the deceased in the north-Pontic steppes see BĂRCĂ 2006a, 51–52, with complete bibliography; BĂRCĂ 2006b, 39; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 45, 107, 214.

¹⁹⁴ KULCSÁR 1998, 20–22, 93–94, 109–110, Fig. 3–4.

¹⁹⁵ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1993, 28; KULCSÁR 1998, 20–22, 94, 109, 117.

¹⁹⁶ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1993, 28.

¹⁹⁷ KULCSÁR 1998, 94, 110. For the Banat territory see GRUMEZA 2014a, 51–52.

¹⁹⁸ This position of the deceased is dominant also in the case of the Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain, including those on the territory comprised between the Mureş, Tisza and the Danube.

¹⁹⁹ For such cases found in the Sarmatian environment of the north and north-west Pontic area see BĂRCĂ 2006a, 52–53 BĂRCĂ 2006b, 39–40; BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 45, 107, 214–215.

²⁰⁰ KULCSÁR 1998, 31–34, 95, 111.

²⁰¹ GRUMEZA 2014a, 47–48.

²⁰² GRUMEZA 2014a, 47–48.

²⁰³ For more preliminary information on artefact classes in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery see BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 227–237, Pl. VII–XIX.

²⁰⁴ Graves 17, 23, 24, 36, 39, 45, 50, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 69, 70, 80, 84, 88, 96, 104, 125, 128.

²⁰⁵ Graves 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 32, 38, 40,

only one case (Gr. 61) were found two handmade vessels, both in the northern part of the grave-pit, in the feet area. It is possible that in some of the looted graves and entirely destroyed, pottery was also placed.

Wheel-thrown vessels are represented by shallow bowls, deep bowls, cups, beakers, mugs, vessel imitating the *kantharos*, jugs etc. These are made of fine and semifine fabric and are of mainly gray fabric of different hues, yet there is a series of vessels made of yellowish-red or orange fabric. Functionally, predominate drinking vessels and vessels for the storage and pouring of liquids, followed at great distance by those designed for eating.

The fabric of the handmade vessels is coarse, the majority being fired in reduced atmosphere. Dominating colours are brownish-gray, light-brown, dark-brown almost black and rarely yellow, even then with a brown hint. Some vessels in this class, exhibit traces of secondary firing due mainly to long use on open fire. Functionally, cooking wares dominate. Regarding the pottery position in the *Timișoara-Hladik 1* graves, the majority were found in the northern part of the funerary pits, mainly in the feet area (see Fig. 4/1–4; 5/1, 3–4; 6/1–2, 4; 8/2–4), similarly to most Sarmatian graves of the Pannonian Plain²⁰⁶. Cases when two or several pots were placed are rare, while the presence in some graves of pots in the upper body part, near the hand or in the head area, is deemed anomaly²⁰⁷. In the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube it was noted that placed pots are in single exemplars, by the feet of the deceased, yet there are also grave groups where pots emerge in the upper body part of the deceased, mainly in the head area²⁰⁸.

A careful analysis of the Sarmatian funerary features in the Pannonian Plain evidences that pots were placed in both adult and infant graves, regardless of the age or social standing of the dead²⁰⁹. This may also be noted in the funerary features at *Timișoara-Hladik 1*.

Household and domestic objects are represented by spindle weights and iron knives. The first were discovered in 17 graves²¹⁰, while intact or fragmentary knives in 27 cases²¹¹. Spindle weights, discovered mainly midway the graves, in the pelvis area, are biconical in shape and truncated cone, being modelled of clay and fired in oxidising or reduced atmosphere. In looted and disturbed graves, spindle weights were found on the entire area of the grave-pit.

Toiletries, a peculiarity specific to female grave goods in the Sarmatian milieu, are not many in the *Timișoara-Hladik 1* cemetery. These stand out by a fragmentary mirror, disk shaped, provided with attached handle (Gr. 61) and two bronze pyxides (Gr. 60 and Gr. 24). The pyxis in Gr. 24 was found near the left hand bones, while that in Gr. 60 in secondary location, in the northern part of the grave-pit, near the shank of the left leg, beside other artefact classes. The

mirror in Gr. 61 was found in the northern part of the grave-pit, at a small distance from the feet, near the knife and the second pot.

Ornaments and dress items are by far the most numerous artefact category²¹². These were found, except the looted and entirely destroyed graves, in most graves where still survived some of the grave goods, being represented by collars, bracelets, earrings, loops, buckles and belt fittings, pendants, bells, brooches and beads.

It may be noted that some classes are varied typologically (beads, brooches), some of these being generally diffused in the Sarmatian world of the Pannonian Plain during the 2nd – 3rd/4th century AD. Nevertheless, the analysed graves also contain ornament and dress items classes that are not of high typological variety or were not generally diffused in the Sarmatian environment. Regarding the ornaments and dress items, it must be mentioned that most were imports from adjacent cultural areas, mainly from Roman and Germanic milieus.

In the *Timișoara-Hladik 1* cemetery among ornament and dress items, most numerous are beads, present in 67 of the graves, in four being discovered only a few small fragments indicating they were present. The total number of beads surviving intact is of ca. 14.000 to which add other few thousand fragments. In three of the graves the number of beads is of more than 1000 pieces, plus numerous fragments, while in other 16 a number of a few hundred beads in each grave. Typologically, there are ten types of monochrome glass (with other tens of subvariants), five polychrome glass bead types (also with varied subvariants), to which adds a significant number of amber, carnelian, coral, limestone, chalcedony and agate beads. Beads are followed by brooches discovered intact or fragmentary in 39 graves²¹³. In six of these graves are present two exemplars each (Gr. 11, Gr. 20, Gr. 62, Gr. 95, Gr. 104 and Gr. 129). Chronologically, the brooches belong to distinct development phases, which correspond to Roman imperial periods. Bracelets, slightly more numerous, come from among the grave goods of 13 graves²¹⁴, in five (Gr. 24, Gr. 30, Gr. 36, Gr. 101 and Gr. 129), these being represented by two specimens each. Buckles, belt ends and fittings, not very numerous either, come from graves 13, 22, 35, 36, 40, 67, 103, 113, 132 and 139, while collars made of silver and bronze were discovered in seven cases (graves 16, 21, 30, 69, 83, 90 and 129). In only five graves (Gr. 19, Gr. 24, Gr. 89, Gr. 113 and Gr. 129) were discovered earrings, of which stand out exemplars with an end bent in the form of a hook and the other bent in the form of a loop wrapped on the body. The hoops, slightly more numerous are represented by simple items, some with loose ends, slightly distanced (graves 46, 47, 62, 69, 76, 82 and 97) or exemplars with overlapping wound ends (graves 30, 46, 76, 82, 87 and 104), while bells by a bronze exemplar (Gr. 60) and three in iron, one in Gr. 129 and two in Gr. 97. Worth mention is the presence in

41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 52, 56, 60, 62, 67, 72, 73, 75, 78, 82, 87, 97, 98, 101, 103, 112, 119, 121, 122, 123, 129, 132, 139.

²⁰⁶ KULCSÁR 1998, 66–70, 99, 115.

²⁰⁷ KULCSÁR 1998, 66–70, 99, 115.

²⁰⁸ GRUMEZA 2014a, 128.

²⁰⁹ KULCSÁR 1998, 67–70.

²¹⁰ Graves 6, 8, 19, 21, 24, 26, 39, 47, 55, 60, 63, 69, 70, 73, 82, 89, 104.

²¹¹ Graves 18, 22, 36, 40, 44, 49, 52, 56, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 73, 75, 76, 87, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 110, 121, 128, 134, 139. Out of the knives stands out the exemplar in Gr. 139, 22.5 cm long.

²¹² For a series of parallels of these artefact categories in the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube see GRUMEZA 2014a, 55–104; BĂRCĂ 2014a, 94–132.

²¹³ Graves 11, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 36, 38, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49, 53, 55, 56, 62, 63, 70, 73, 75, 79, 83, 95, 98, 101, 103, 104, 116, 118, 121, 122, 123, 125, 129, 139.

²¹⁴ Graves 21, 24, 29, 30, 36, 53, 67, 88, 94, 101, 125, 126 and 129.

graves Gr. 18 and Gr. 60 of *Cypraeate* pendants²¹⁵. These are provided each with a bronze link with overlapping ends wound on one of the extremities, evidencing these were worn as pendants in a string around the neck beside other pendants, beads or amulets. Out of the discovered pendants stands out the lunula shaped pendant from Gr. 104 and that in silver, in the shape of a volute from Gr. 89.

The beads' find location in the graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* indicates these were part of necklaces, bracelets or dress items (sewn onto apparel in the neck area, in the lower part of the coat or were part of braids, together with pendants). In some cases these were found in the lower part of the feet and emerge predominantly on one leg and on the other, divided. In looted and disturbed graves it is impossible to specify the original location of the beads or to accurately reconstruct how these were worn. The beading custom of the lower coat area in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain develops on a larger scale after the Marcommanic Wars²¹⁶, which is also noted in the Sarmatian setting of the Western plain of Romania²¹⁷.

In looted and disturbed graves brooches were found in the shoulder region, near the clavicles, in the neck area or on the chest, sometimes close to other ornaments and dress items (beads, earrings, collars). Interestingly, these were discovered in 28% of the investigated graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1*. In the Sarmatian funerary features of the Pannonian Plain, analysed by V. Kulcsár, brooches were found in a third part²¹⁸, which is also supported by more recent finds. In graves 11, 20, 62, 95, 104 and 129 were discovered two brooches each, specific to more than 10% of the Sarmatian graves in the Pannonian Plain, including those on the territory of Banat²¹⁹. Brooches from Gr. 11 and Gr. 62 are bronze-made, while those in Gr. 20 in bronze are iron respectively. With a piece each in bronze and one in silver were identified in graves 95, 104 and 129. The two bronze brooches in Gr. 11 belong to the same type, similarly to those in Gr. 20, even though these are bronze, respectively, iron-made.

The ornaments and dress items discovered in the Timișoara-*Hladik 1* cemetery indicate a larger choice for beads, brooches and bracelets, while collars, earrings, metal pendants and belt components seem to have been used to a lesser extent. A series of ornaments and dress items like rings, foot rings or dress appliques are missing from the grave goods. Nevertheless, since ca. 70% of the 139 graves were looted, their number was most certainly much higher.

Coins are also present in the analysed funerary features. These were discovered in 20 of the investigated graves²²⁰,

²¹⁵ Pendants of *Cypraea* type emerge in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain once with the last third of the 2nd century AD, being present until the second half of the 3rd century AD when they disappear, yet re-emerge in the last third of the 4th century AD (KOVÁCS/VADAY 1999, 259), likely carried by new Iranian groups.

²¹⁶ The diffusion of this custom is related to the arrival of a new wave of Sarmatian from the east by late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD (Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 48–51, 97, 112).

²¹⁷ See in this respect GRUMEZA 2013a; GRUMEZA 2014a, 93–104; GRUMEZA 2020; GRUMEZA/BÂRCĂ/RUMEGĂ-IRIMUȘ 2014, 120–133; GRUMEZA/BÂRCĂ 2020; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2022b.

²¹⁸ Cf. KULCSÁR 1998, 51–55, 97, 113.

²¹⁹ Cf. GRUMEZA 2014a, 63.

²²⁰ Graves 6, 13, 20, 22, 31, 35, 40, 45, 49, 56, 60, 62, 75, 87, 98, 110, 117, 121, 134, 139.

being Roman denarii struck during the reigning years of emperors Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus²²¹. In the non-looted, yet disturbed graves these were found in the chest area, the pelvis bones or midway the grave pit. Their deposition is an adopted custom, most likely under Roman influence, being found with the Sarmatian of the Pannonian Plain once with late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD²²². Roman coins are also documented in the Sarmatian graves on the territory comprised between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube²²³.

Beside these artefact classes, in five of the 139 graves were also discovered weapons. These are part of male grave goods and are represented by lanceheads (Gr. 27, Gr. 31, Gr. 40, Gr. 101 and Gr. 112) and swords (Gr. 31 and Gr. 40). In two cases, the two weapon classes were found in the same grave (Gr. 31 and Gr. 40). In Gr. 40 there were two lanceheads, of which one survived fragmentarily.

Swords from Gr. 31 and Gr. 40 were found placed to the left side of the deceased parallel to the hip bone of the pelvis and the left femur (Fig. 4/1–2). The lancehead surviving intact in Gr. 40 was discovered with tip northwards to the right of the right foot, near the iron knife and pot, while that fragmentary on the right hip bone of the pelvis (Fig. 4/1). In Gr. 31, the lancehead was discovered to the right side of the deceased, parallel to the area where the skull that did not survive must have been located (Fig. 4/2).

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that in only one case (Gr. 6) the grave goods contained a glass vessel (beaker decorated with applied wire), and that the 139 graves did not contain metal vessels, amphorae, arrowheads or harness items.

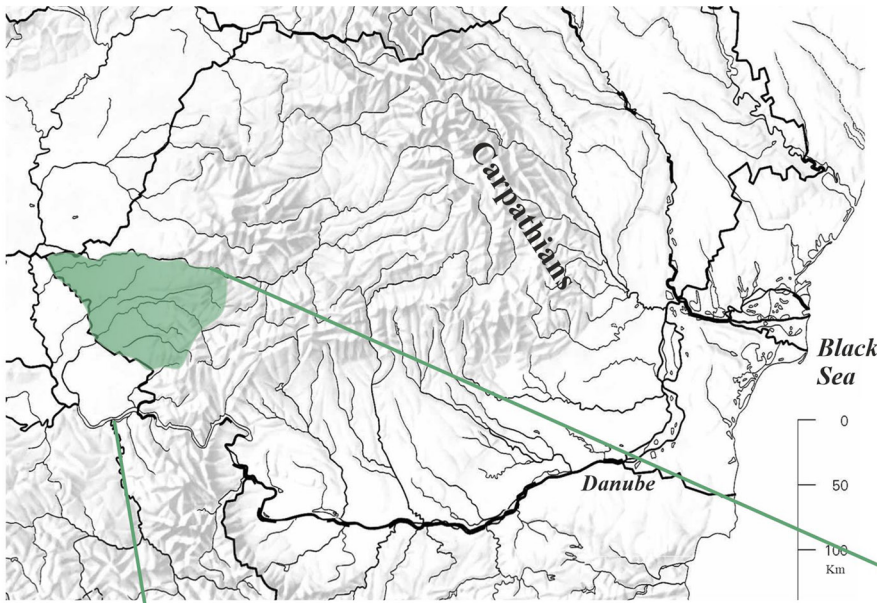
It may be concluded that most artefacts identified in Timișoara-*Hladik 1* graves, similarly to other cases in the area comprised between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube, are imports from the Roman and Germanic environments. Roman origin objects reached the Sarmatian in the region, similarly to those in the rest of the Pannonian Plain, mainly via trade with the Romans²²⁴. Roman product markets, alike their starting points towards the Barbarian

²²¹ Coins in the graves at Timișoara-*Hladik 1* do not represent an absolute dating criterion for the latter, since Roman coins in silver, minted in the 1st – 2nd century AD, remained in use and emerge in graves still at 150–200 years from issue date.

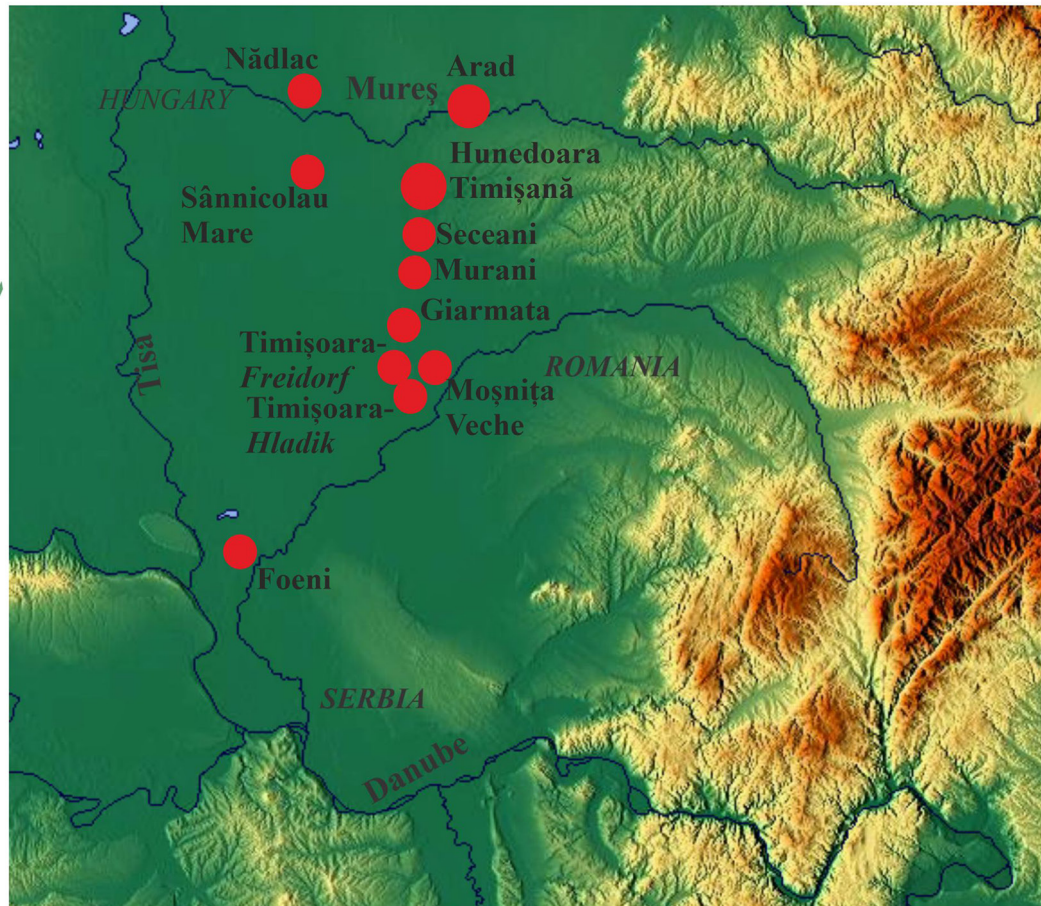
²²² VADAY 2002, 221. In the monograph study of 1998 V. Kulcsár argued this custom emerges not earlier than the 2nd century AD (KULCSÁR 1998, 57–59, 98, 114). It must be mentioned that coins are neither present in all Sarmatian cemeteries investigated to date in the Pannonian Plain nor in all graves of such cemeteries. In fact, there are many cases where within larger or smaller cemeteries coins were not discovered in any grave. Cemeteries where coins were identified in graves, they are a few. The coins in the Sarmatian funerary features of the Pannonian Plain evidence that in 2nd – 3rd century AD graves a single coin was found in graves and that only starting with late 3rd century AD there are graves with two or several coins placed.

²²³ See in this respect GRUMEZA 2013b; GRUMEZA 2014a, 109–114. Domocoș 2014.

²²⁴ During the Principate, the Roman borders were mainly interaction areas and less division lines, as the economy of the Roman empire depended to a large extent on the trade relations with the neighbouring populations. This is in fact confirmed by the ancient literary texts, which underline the important role that both the imperial borders and neighbouring populations had in the political ideology of the empire.



1a



1b

Fig. 13. Map of recent Sarmatian grave and cemetery finds in the area south and north of Lower Mureș.

world, including the Sarmatian, lay in the settlements on the *limes*²²⁵, specific trading locations being established mainly by the Romans or subsequent to negotiations. On the other

hand, it must be mentioned that it is very likely that some of the Roman artefacts in the Sarmatian world had been made by travelling artisans active in the economic interaction area nearby the *limes*, yet also within territories inhabited by the Sarmatian. It is certain that border trade developed as a vital

²²⁵ VADAY 1989, 189.

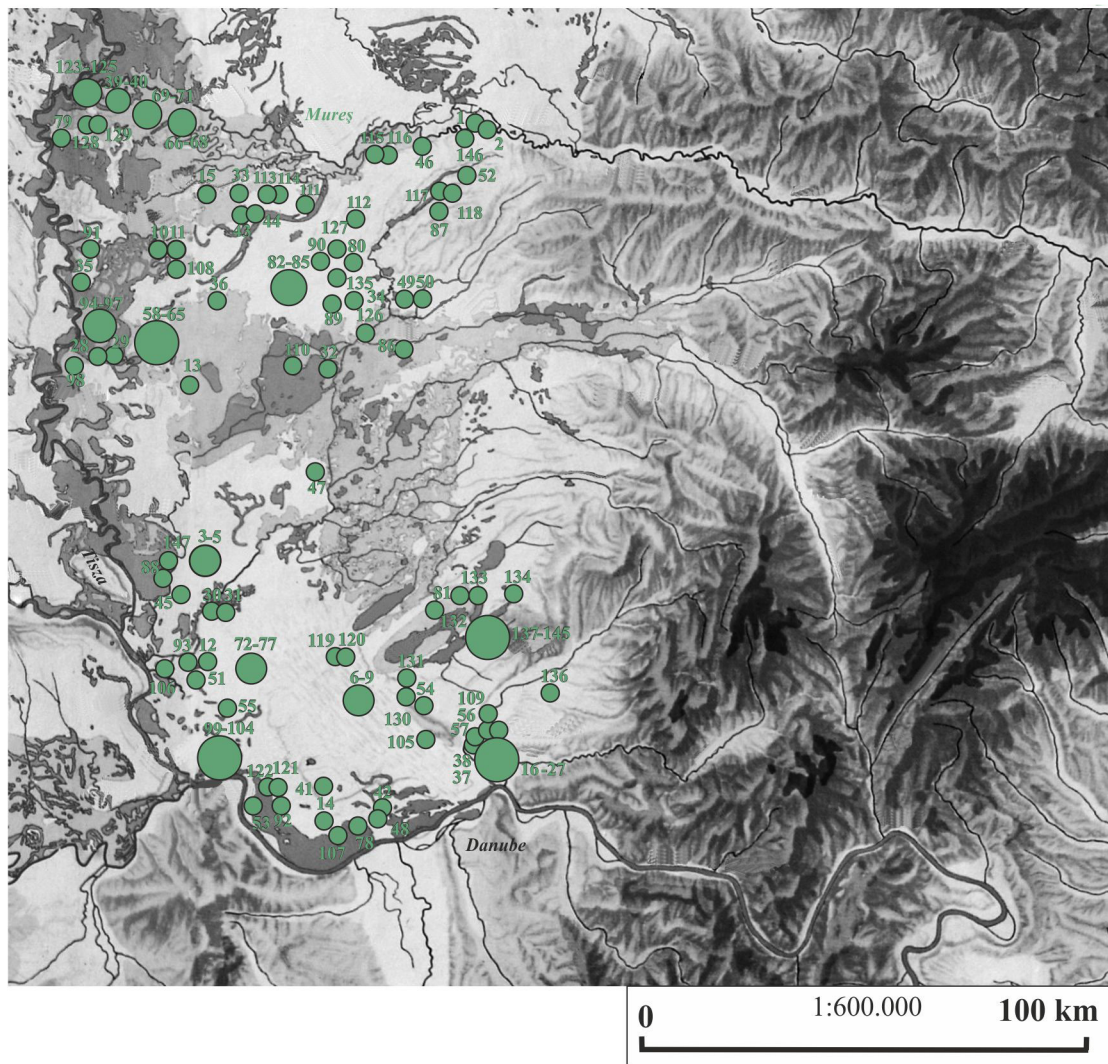


Fig. 14. Map with layout of Sarmatian burial finds in the area comprised between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube, and the ancient geographical landscape of the area, deeply floodable (after BĂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2022).

necessity for the Sarmatian world, alike the case of other Barbarian populations, yet it was important and profitable both economically and politically for the Romans as well. Artefacts within funerary features and Sarmatian settlements in the Banat Plain support the strong Roman influence on their material culture, which is confirmed by the recent finds, including those of *Timișoara-Hladik 1*.

Regarding the Germanic origin artefacts from the analysed graves, these evidence the good relations between the Sarmatian and the Germanic world, from whom the first took over the time several artefact categories. Confirmation of the good relations between the Sarmatian in the Pannonian Plain and the Germanic tribes is also reported by Ammianus Marcellinus²²⁶.

It must be mentioned that most graves at *Timișoara-Hladik 1* date to the maximum intensity period of the trade between the Sarmatian of the Pannonian Plain and the Romans, placed widely to the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD. For the space between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube, this is established on the basis of archaeological finds to the chronological interval comprised between late

2nd century AD (sometime after the Marcomannic Wars) and the first half of the 2nd century AD²²⁷. Once with the second half of the 3rd century AD, we witness a diminished flow of Roman artefacts in the Sarmatian environment of the Pannonian Plain, including the flatlands south of the Lower Mureș.

The preliminary research of the funerary remains of *Hladik 1* indicates these date *grosso modo* to the chronological interval comprised between late 2nd century – last decades of the 3rd century AD²²⁸, although the detailed analysis of the grave goods could be indicative of a slight extension of the dating.

The results of the archaeological excavations conducted at *Timișoara-Hladik 1* supply a multitude of data concerning the interaction between the Sarmatian with the Roman and Germanic worlds and represent, beside other recent finds (*Arad, Foeni, Giarmata, Hunedora Timișană, Moșnița Veche, Murani, Nădlac, Seceani, Timișoara-Freidorf* etc.) (Fig. 13) evidence that the Sarmatian settled the territory south of the Lower Mureș in the Marcomannic Wars' aftermath. In

²²⁶ Ammianus Marcellinus XVII, 12.

²²⁷ Cf. GRUMEZA 2014, 148.

²²⁸ BĂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 237.

this context, the examination of the archaeological information leads to the conclusion that during the period until the end of the Marcomannic Wars, the Romans did not allow the Sarmatian to settle the Banat flatlands²²⁹.

It is certain that the remains at Timișoara-Hlădîk 1, together with other Sarmatian finds (cemeteries, settlements) in the area between the Lower Mureș, Tisza and the Danube (Fig. 14), evidence that the flatlands were not incorporated in the province of Dacia, but lay outside its south-western border, located at a not very large distance from the last forts westwards along the road Lederata-Berzobis-Tibiscum. Concurrently, it is obvious that this territory, otherwise under Roman control, lay, as previously argued, *extra provinciam*²³⁰.

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²²⁹ BÂRCĂ 2014, 145.

²³⁰ BÂRCĂ 2014, 145.

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