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NOUVELLE SÉRIE

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EN SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRU VULPE



ACADÉMIE ROUMAINE  
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

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# PLAYING WITH CLAY: THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC FIGURINES FROM ȘOIMUȘ – *LA AVICOLA (FERMA 2)*, HUNEDOARA COUNTY

CRISTIAN EDUARD ȘTEFAN\*

**Keywords:** Neolithic, Turdaș, Șoimuș, clay figurines, settlement, context

**Abstract:** In this study a group of clay figurines from the Turdaș settlement of Șoimuș – *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*, Hunedoara County is analysed. Most of the pieces were recovered from secure contexts (pits, dwellings, ditches), being found in a fragmentary state. Since the seminal work of Peter J. Ucko (1962) to present days a multitude of ideas regarding the function of anthropomorphic figurines discovered in different contexts and periods were issued. Four decades later we have another interesting approach, belonging to Richard G. Lesure (2002), which we are trying to apply in analysing the figurines of Șoimuș.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** neolitic, Turdaș, Șoimuș, figurine de lut, așezare, context

**Rezumat:** În acest studiu este analizat un grup de figurine din lut provenind din așezarea turdășeană de la Șoimuș – *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*, jud. Hunedoara. Cele mai multe piese au fost recuperate din contexte sigure (gropi, locuințe, șanțuri) și se prezintă într-o stare fragmentară. De la studiul esențial al lui Peter J. Ucko (1962) până astăzi au fost emise o multitudine de păreri cu privire la funcția figurinelor antropomorfe descoperite în diverse contexte și perioade. Patru decenii mai târziu avem o nouă abordare interesantă, cea a lui Richard G. Lesure (2002), pe care încercăm s-o aplicăm și noi pentru analiza figurinelor de la Șoimuș.

## INTRODUCTION

Especially for the last decade, rescue excavations have constituted a mandatory preliminary stage in the motorway construction in Romania. With more motorway construction came more interesting discoveries. Among them are those attributed to the less known Turdaș Neolithic civilization, to give only one example. On the occasion of the A1 motorway construction, on the segment located between Deva and Orăștie, a joint team of archaeologists from the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology (Bucharest), the Roman and Dacian Civilization Museum (Deva) and the National Museum of Romanian History (Bucharest) conducted rescue archaeological excavations at the settlement of Șoimuș, between the 16<sup>th</sup> of August and the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2011.

The above-mentioned settlement is located within the administrative area of the Șoimuș commune, between Șoimuș and Bălata villages (Hunedoara County), at the place called *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*, on the middle sector of the first terrace of the Mureș River (East-West direction) (Pl. I/1). On the maps of the Military Topographic Department from the 1970's, the area of study was mentioned as *Dumbrava* (Pl. I/2). Given the size and the archaeological complexity of the excavations, the site was divided into two sectors: *zone A*, comprising the core of the Neolithic site - investigated by the specialists of the Institute of Archaeology and the Romanian National History Museum in Bucharest, and *zone B*, a Bronze Age settlement investigated by the specialists of the Deva Museum. In the area of *zone A* ca. 700 features were identified, attributed to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, post-Roman and early medieval periods.

Based on the preliminary field reports and surveys carried out in the area<sup>1</sup>, the existence of a Neolithic settlement with two main habitation levels attributed to the Turdaș tradition<sup>2</sup> was confirmed. In terms of

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<sup>1</sup> Andrițoiu 1979; Drașovean, Rotea 1986.

<sup>2</sup> *Sensu* Tilley 1982, p. 5.

stratigraphy, the first habitation stage corresponded to a settlement with huts, followed by a levelling of the site with a brown-ash sediment observed in the upper part of the infill of many features. The second stage of habitation corresponded to a settlement with surface dwellings and appeared at a depth of 0.40 m (depths were measured after the removal of the overlying vegetation). At that depth, a substantial destruction level was observed, consisting of burnt debris scattered all over the surface (some of the daub fragments still bearing wattle traces), hearths and clay floors; below those was a thin layer of gravel, some negative impressions of poles and a large quantity of archaeological material (pottery, bones and lithic items). The majority of the prehistoric features was represented by a variety of multifunctional pits, but also huts, dwellings and ditches<sup>3</sup>. In this contribution, the author discusses the 76 anthropomorphic figurines (complete or fragments) found at Șoimuș in different contexts such as pits, huts, ditches and dwellings.

## INTERPRETATION

During the last decades, a multitude of approaches was applied in figurine interpretation, from the reductionist view of expressing a fertility and fecundity cult to an individual expression of identity<sup>4</sup>. The present intention is not to review those ideas and concepts, but rather to apply Lesure's conceptual framework<sup>5</sup> in analysing the figurines of Șoimuș (Fig. 1).

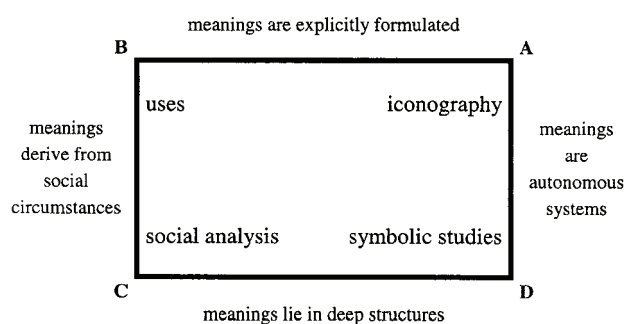


Fig. 1. Conceptual framework for figurine interpretation (after Lesure 2002).

### *Iconography – meanings are explicitly formulated*

Lesure considers that the most obvious question to formulate is what figurines were intended to represent. For him there are many steps to be taken in decoding the meaning of figurines, such as identifying the themes, coding strategies, narrative specificity or coexistence of multiple representational systems<sup>6</sup>. Given the fragmentary nature of the figurines discussed here, it is very difficult to take such steps in interpreting them; we can only speculate on this matter. We can observe, for example, that many of the pieces have a triangular face as if they were wearing masks (Pl. II/3; III/6; IV/7; V/2-4; IX/2, 4; XI/4; XII/4; XIII/2; XVI/2, 4; XVII/2). Some of the finds from the Vinča area can give us some hints on certain ceremonies/rituals involving masks: e.g. the fragmentary masks of Uivar<sup>7</sup> and the famous Liubcova figurine carrying a pot in one hand and a mask in the other<sup>8</sup>. Also, from the eponymous site, there are several other figurines in the same

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see Petcu, Petcu, Heroiu 2012; Ștefan, Petcu, Petcu 2013; Ștefan 2014; Niță *et alii* 2015; Ștefan, Petcu, Petcu 2015; Ștefan, Petcu 2015; Dobrescu, Ștefan, Bonsall 2016.

<sup>4</sup> Ștefan 2005-2006, p. 74; Ștefan 2013; Bailey 2005.

<sup>5</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 588, Fig. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 589.

<sup>7</sup> Schier, Drașovean 2004-2005 especially fig. 1-2. The tradition of using masks in certain ceremonials was carried on also during the later periods, such as the Copper Age (the Baden culture) at Balatonőszöd (for further details see Horváth 2015, p. 25-42).

<sup>8</sup> Schier 2005, p. 60, fig. 1.

tradition which clearly wear masks on their faces<sup>9</sup>. It is an interesting fact to see that other such similar artefacts also appear at Şoimuş, e.g. the anthropomorphic representations<sup>10</sup> or so-called altars<sup>11</sup>. The semiotics of masks is a rather complex matter which constitutes a topic in itself, given their ability to transform the identity of those who wear them and to be the gate between the various worlds (maybe the gate towards the ancestors)<sup>12</sup>. On the other hand, we have a very realistic representation of a man's head, as shown in Pl. VI/2.

The feminine prevails (22 pieces) over the masculine (2 items), 47 figurines are neutral/indeterminable and five are small fragments impossible to determine. Also, 24 figurines show incised signs or traces of painting on the body, which is a significant percentage (almost a third). Some of the incisions are present all over the body (clothing?), others only on certain parts of it (tattoos?), in the neck area (collars), and in one case, on the top of the head suggesting perhaps a hairstyle (Pl. III/8).

### *Uses – meanings derive from social circumstances*

As Lesure wrote, some previous attempts to decode the meanings of figurines considered them “toys, amulets, teaching aides, object of worship, votive images, curing aides, and tokens of economic or social relationships”<sup>13</sup>. We know that in the Vinča area figurines are strongly related with the domestic sphere of activity<sup>14</sup>. At Şoimuş – *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*, most of the figurines were found in pits and a few in huts, dwellings, the ditch and the habitation layers (Fig. 2).

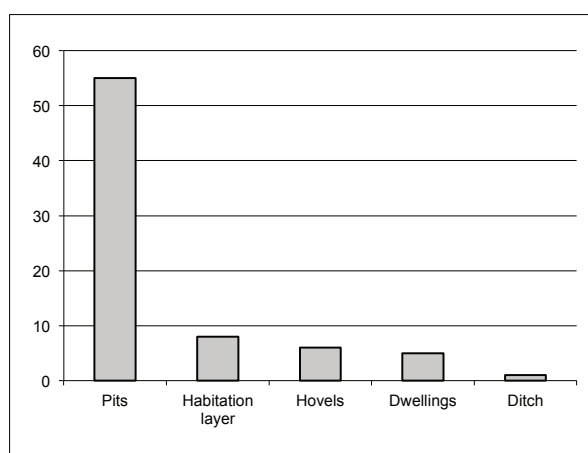


Fig. 2. The contexts of the figurines from Şoimuş – *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*.

In some cases, the aspect of the figurine itself provided us with a clue concerning its use. One item from the Vinča site of Medvednjak – *Smederevska Palanka* (Serbia) was used as a seal stamp as shown in Fig. 3<sup>15</sup>. Also, two of the figurines of Şoimuş (Cat. not. 28 and 61) were later re-used as polishers.

One of the approach angles that Lesure is sceptical about is the deliberate breakage of figurines<sup>16</sup>. On the other hand, Chapman argues that “the deposition of figurines in pits connects the living to the ancestors through figurine fragments, matching fragments of which are enchainned to those same ancestors

<sup>9</sup> Schier 2005, p. 57-59, fig. 57-60. Some vessels with triangular masks depicted on them were recovered at Balta Sărată – *Câmpul lui Poșta* (pers. comm., D.P. Negrei). Another known example of masked figurine is the one from Achilleion (Bailey 2005, p. 148, Fig. 7.1).

<sup>10</sup> Ștefan *et alii* 2013, p. 58, Pl. IV/1, 2.

<sup>11</sup> Ștefan 2014, p. 16-17, fig. 6, 10.

<sup>12</sup> Pollock 1995.

<sup>13</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 590.

<sup>14</sup> Chapman 1981, p. 65-66; see also Hodder 1990, p. 53-70, fig. 3.5.

<sup>15</sup> Gimbutas, Campbell 2008, p. 14, fig. 21.

<sup>16</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 590. For a different point of view, with strong arguments, see Biehl 2000.

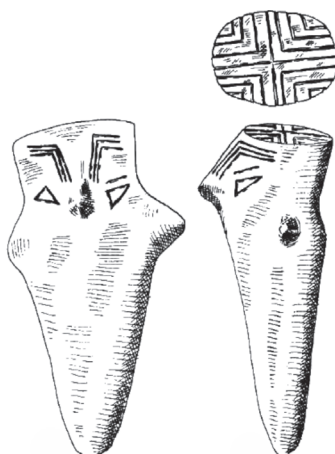


Fig. 3. The figurine from Medvednjak – *Smederevska Palanka* (after Gimbutas, Campbell 2008).

in whatever other contexts they may be used or deposited”<sup>17</sup>. The same author considers that the more elaborate pieces, such as the *Lady of Vinča* or the rare marble figurines, were used in those relationships where permanence was highly valued<sup>18</sup>.

### ***Social analysis – meanings lie in deep structures***

The third analytical approach considers the figurines’ meanings as social products; two visible tendencies are to be seen in the figurine studies: they are either the tools of understanding certain segments of the society that produced them, or, we need to understand those societies in order to be able to interpret the figurines<sup>19</sup>.

A possible answer to this dilemma can be the amazing discovery made at the Crkvine-Stubline (Serbia). Here, in a Vinča settlement (House 1), 43 figurines were found on a platform, near an oven, arranged as if in some kind of scenario. Eight groups of figurines, some of them with tools in their hands, send us a message from the past<sup>20</sup>. Based on their arrangement, the author of the research concluded that the Vinča society was vertically stratified and hierarchical<sup>21</sup>.

Most of the figurines from Șoimuș were discovered in pits, in a fragmentary state, associated with other objects, some of them recurrent (Table 1). Chapman’s “structured deposition”<sup>22</sup>, although a concept contested by other scholars<sup>23</sup>, may be observed in the case of Șoimuș.

Generally, at Șoimuș, there are few figurines recovered from habitation structures, with two exceptions: Feature 39 (7 pieces) and Feature 93 (six pieces). The archaeological recording of these structures did not show any special spatial deposition or arrangement of the figurines. There are a few examples in the south-eastern European Neolithic with figurines found in special arrangements: the famous “scene” of Ovčarovo (Bulgaria) interpreted later in the key of miniaturism<sup>24</sup>, the house model of Plateia Magoula Zarkou (Greece) interpreted in the key of nuclear family<sup>25</sup> or the set of figurines from Ghelăiești (Romania) seen as groups of allied individuals in a domestic setting<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Chapman 2000a, p. 72.

<sup>18</sup> Chapman 2000a, p. 75.

<sup>19</sup> Lesure 2002, p.591.

<sup>20</sup> Crnobraj 2011, p. 139, Fig. 8-10; Spasić 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Crnobraj 2011, p. 141.

<sup>22</sup> Chapman 2000b.

<sup>23</sup> Garrow 2012.

<sup>24</sup> Bailey 2005, p. 26-44.

<sup>25</sup> Bailey 2005, p. 170, Fig. 7.13.

<sup>26</sup> Bailey 2005, p. 91-92, Fig. 5.3.

Pit	Material										
	Pottery	Daub	Flint	Obsidian	Animal bones / antler	Bone and/or antler tools	Stone axe(s)	Stone disk	Human bones	Shells	Clay weights
C.13	*	*	*	*	*	*					
C.39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	
C.75	*	*			*					*	
C.98	*	*	*		*	*		*			
C.110	*				*					*	
C.152	*		*	*	*	*	*				
C.206	*	*			*		*				*
C.210	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
C.215	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	
C.270	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		
C.280	*	*	*		*	*					*
C.295	*	*			*	*					*
C.353	*		*	*	*	*		*			*
C.354	*		*		*	*	*				*
C.357	*				*	*					*
C.376	*	*			*	*					
C.378	*		*		*	*					
C.383	*	*			*	*					
C.385	*	*			*	*					
C.390	*		*		*	*					
C.392	*	*	*		*	*					*
C.395	*	*	*		*	*	*				*
C.403	*		*		*	*					
C.428	*	*	*		*						
C.444A	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	
C.469	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
C.474	*		*		*	*				*	
C.500	*		*		*						
C.504B	*	*									
C.524	*	*	*		*	*					*
C.538	*	*	*		*	*					*

Table 1. The inventory of pits (items other than the figurines) from Șoimuș – *La Avicola (Ferma 2)*.



An interesting situation was also documented at Drama – *Merdžumekja* (Bulgaria). Here, most of the anthropomorphic figurines were found inside the houses, some of them in pairs. Also, in House 244, behind the oven, in a tilted vessel, a whole figurine was discovered, with other figurines found in the same house. The pair-figurines were interpreted as the work of the same craftsman<sup>27</sup>.

### *Symbolic studies – meanings are autonomous systems*

Lesure's fourth approach implies the idea that meanings can be treated as autonomous systems, three principal sources of evidence being identified: the indigenous commentary, the archaeological context and the analogies<sup>28</sup>. For the indigenous commentary Lesure used the work of Joyce Marcus on Formative figurines from Oaxaca, in the case of the symbolic associations between death, divination and animals<sup>29</sup>. In the same sense, we recall the case of the Maidarat community, a *sakai* tribe from Malaysia, which were using clay figurines to keep the members of the community safe from disease<sup>30</sup>.

In what the archaeological context is concerned, Lesure attacks Hodder's structuralist approach: if images of women are found in the houses then "woman" and "house" are linked concepts. From here to the "woman as transformer of wild into domestic" is just a small step, which is a very optimistic one in Lesure's view<sup>31</sup>.

In the case of analogical arguments, Lesure remarks that "symbolic interpretations of Neolithic Greek figurines are supported by appealing both to general human characteristics and to more specific features supposedly entailed by a Neolithic existence"<sup>32</sup>. Indeed, there is much debate in archaeology on essentialism versus the alien world of prehistory but it is not the place to discuss such a complex matter<sup>33</sup>.

Sometimes the substance itself is very important in establishing the various significations of material culture. A very interesting study proves this theory: two different and remotely situated sites are analysed from the perspective offered by the use of the two substances, i.e. the clay for Çatalhöyük and the water for the Moche communities from Peru<sup>34</sup>. Another excellent study, comparing the clay figurines and stelae from the Alps and the Central Mediterranean points out the different ways of using the two types of artefacts: clay figurines involved probably a few people, at long intervals or sporadically, possibly in rites of childbirth or coming of age, while the stelae were used "in aggregation or perhaps large groups for public ceremonial occasions."<sup>35</sup> Robb is describing in a very plastic manner the many directions of interpreting the phenomenon we are observing<sup>36</sup>:

*"...Consider a flock of starlings wheeling across the sky. What is it exactly? Each bird is a living, autonomous creature which directs its own flight. Yet the flock is obviously not just a collection of randomly moving birds. It rises in a smooth flow of birds, turns, spirals and descends in a loose, fluid unity. In other words, it possesses an obvious flock-ness which develops through the flight patterns of single birds but is not reducible to them; how each bird flies is reciprocally conditioned by the movement of all the others."*

A final aspect that is worth mentioning is that of imagery. We know from psychology that there are seven basic emotions: fear, happiness, sadness, anger, contempt, disgust and surprise<sup>37</sup>. If we compare the facial expression of happiness (in the image played by the famous actor Tim Roth) and one of the realistic figurines from Șoimuș depicting a man's head from Feature 98 (Pl. VI/2), we observe obvious similarities (Fig. 4a).

Analysing the facial expressions on the figurines from Șoimuș, we tried to identify certain basic emotions: contempt (Fig. 4b) on a figurine from Feature 357 (Pl. XI/2), surprise (Fig. 4c) on an item recovered from the archaeological layer (Pl. XVIII/3) or sadness (Fig. 4d) on a figurine from Feature 78 (Pl. IV/7).

<sup>27</sup> Becker 2016, especially Fig. 2-5.

<sup>28</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 593-594.

<sup>29</sup> Marcus 1998, p. 22.

<sup>30</sup> Frazer 1980, p. 60-61.

<sup>31</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 594.

<sup>32</sup> Lesure 2002, p. 594.

<sup>33</sup> A very good volume on this topic, in my opinion, is Hamilton, Whitehouse, Wright 2016.

<sup>34</sup> Weismantel, Meskell 2014.

<sup>35</sup> Robb 2008, p. 338-339.

<sup>36</sup> Robb 2008, p. 332.

<sup>37</sup> <https://1cartepesaptamana.ro/emotii-fundamentale-microexpresii-asociate/> (accessed 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2016).



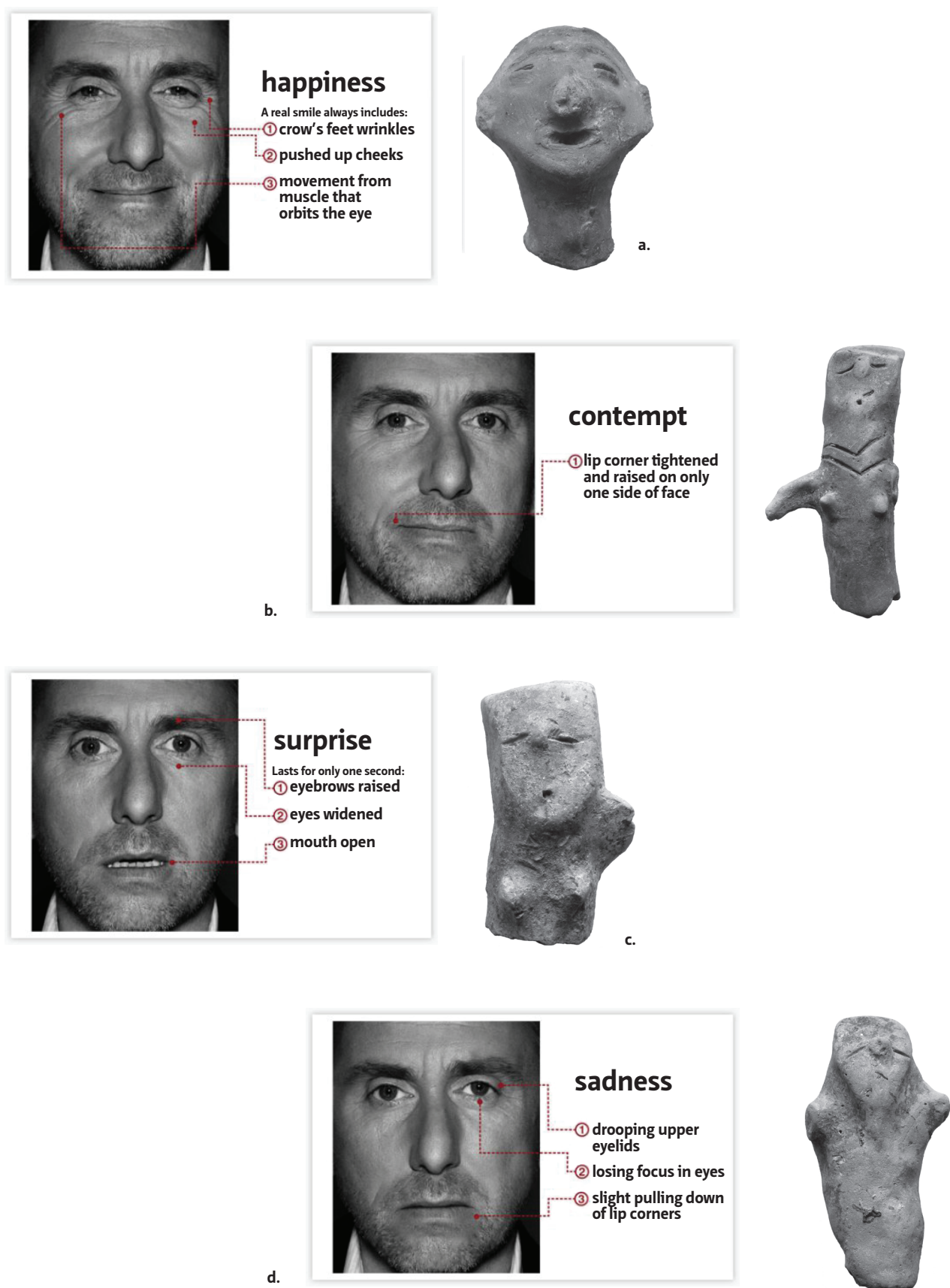


Fig. 4. Basic emotions depicted on the figurines from Șoimuș:  
a) happiness; b) contempt; c) surprise; d) sadness.

The important question to be asked regards whether these expressive figurines represented real people or whether they only personified the emotions identified. If we take into consideration the very realistic depiction of the individual in Fig. 4a (right) my answer will be that figurines (at least this one) represent indeed specific individuals.

My personal point of view regarding the possible meanings of the figurines from Șoimuș is related to Chapman's concept of "structured deposition" (*see infra*). It is worth mentioning that many of the 40 examples of structured deposition in pits across the Neolithic Europe presented by Chapman also contained figurines, associated with common and/or exotic items<sup>38</sup>. It seems they represent the proof of some kind of the ceremonies involving ancestors, especially if we take into consideration the presence of human bones (Feature 270, see Table 1)<sup>39</sup>. Human bones were also documented in other types of features from Șoimuș, such as Feature 239 (a ditch<sup>40</sup>) or Dwelling L2. In the central area of Dwelling L2, an infant skull was discovered, caught in the clay floor, associated with daub fragments and a piece of antler.

At the settlement of Orăștie – *Dealul Pemilor*, three anthropomorphic figurines were discovered in Dwelling L3/1992-1993, in a context that the author interpreted as a "cult feature"<sup>41</sup>. Another interesting context is the pit from Tărtăria, which contained the famous clay tablets, but also burnt human remains of an individual, two alabaster figurines, 26 clay figurines, a clay "anchor" and a *Spondylus* bracelet<sup>42</sup>.

If we take a closer look at the general aspect of the figurines from Șoimuș, they share some common elements such as the triangular shape of the face, the pattern of the disposal of the incisions on the body and the surface treatment (rough or burnished), but also many differences in the morphology of the body, the surface treatment (painting and/or excision and filling with white paste), sex and the realistic/non-realistic depiction of human traits. Among the 76 clay figurines of Șoimuș not two are identical or very similar, so we can suppose the existence of more than one artisan who made them. Also, the figurine from Feature 270 (Pl. VIII/4) is very similar in style to the ones made in the Boian area, so maybe we are in the presence of an artefact made by a "foreigner" arrived from the south of the Carpathians.

Considering the diversity in shapes, decorations and surface treatment of the figurines and the similarity between the figurines, anthropomorphic vessels, anthropomorphic representations and "altars" displaying human traits from Șoimuș<sup>43</sup>, we see that the artisans of this Neolithic community played with clay using fire as agent of transmutation<sup>44</sup>.

## FURTHER QUESTIONS

Despite the many discussions on the topic of figurines during the past 50 years, things are far from being solved. The problem remains open for future research and there is hope that further spectacular discoveries such as the one from Crkvine-Stubline, would throw some light in interpretation of the Neolithic figurines. Instead, inspired by Peter J. Ucko<sup>45</sup>, I would like to suggest a few directions for the future research, answering questions that were not answered in a satisfactory manner so far (in my opinion):

Why most of the Neolithic figurines are feminine representations and the masculine ones represent only *ca.* 1% in the Cucuteni and Gumelnița areas, for example?

Why some of the figurines were "decorated" and others were not? What is the signification of these so-called "decorations"? Clothes? Tattoos? Social codes?

<sup>38</sup> Chapman 2000b, p. 69-76.

<sup>39</sup> From Feature 270 was also recovered a clay lid with human face (Ștefan, Petcu 2015, p. 118, Pl. III/2a-c).

<sup>40</sup> The complexity of Feature 239, which clearly represents more than a simple enclosing ditch, was already discussed elsewhere (see Ștefan, Petcu 2015, p. 188-189, Fig. 5/1, 4). At Șoimuș a total number of 12 structures containing human bones were documented.

<sup>41</sup> Luca 1997, p. 64-66, Pl. XV/1-3.

<sup>42</sup> Vlassa 1963.

<sup>43</sup> Ștefan, Petcu 2015, p. 119.

<sup>44</sup> Eliade 2008, p. 79.

<sup>45</sup> Ucko 1996, p. 303-304.

Why some of the figurines were of a better quality than others?

What role played the so-called neutral figurines? Were they really neutral?

Why most of the Neolithic figurines were found in a fragmentary state? Was this fragmentation intentional?

Is there a link between the styles of the figurines and those of the pottery?

## CATALOGUE OF FIGURINES AND THEIR CONTEXTS

1) Anthropomorphic figurine, female, fragmentary state; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose and breasts being represented by knobs. The bottom is made by two chunks of added clay and the figurine has almost all the body surface incised. The body has a cylindrical shape with the lower part broader to ensure its stability. It has a brick-red colour, the fabric is fine and sand tempered (Pl. II/1). The figurine was recovered from Feature 7 – a Migration Age pit (4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) with a diameter of 1.6 m; together with the typical Migration Age material, from this pit were also recovered Neolithic artefacts (pottery, debris, clay weight, flint, animal bones and bone tools) most probably fallen inside at the moment the pit was dug.

2) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the upper part of the body was preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose is figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. It has a brick-red colour, semi-fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. II/3). The figurine was recovered from Feature 13 – a pit with dimensions of 2 × 2.7 m and a maximum depth of 0.38 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, flint and obsidian pieces, animal remains, and bone and antler tools. The pit had an irregular shape with vertical walls and a flat base and its infill consisted of ash-grey soil with small fragments of daub. In the middle area of the pit, under this level, it was a lens of yellow soil (Pl. II/2).

3) Complete anthropomorphic figurine with a prominent back; the item has incisions on the body and two pinholes on its upper and lower part. The figurine has a red-brick colour and sand tempered fine fabric (Pl. II/5). It was recovered from Feature 14 – a hut with dimensions of 4 × 5.5 m and a maximum depth of 1.08 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, flint, obsidian and quartzite items, stone axes, bone tools, and animal bones (both burnt and unburnt). The hut had an irregular shape with two types of infill (a dark-brown one beneath and a grey coloured one above) and abundant archaeological material. To the southern and north-western areas some steps were documented; the feature had vertical walls and a flat base (Pl. II/4).

4) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head, the nose figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The arms are disposed to the sides of the figurine and the breasts are suggested by two knobs. The piece presents angular incisions on the face, back and head (hair?). It has a brick-red colour and grog tempered coarse fabric (Pl. III/8). The figurine was recovered from Feature 39 – a pit with dimensions of 2.75 × 4.4 m and a maximum depth of 0.6 m. It contained pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, flint and obsidian items, a stone axe, bone tools, animal remains, shells and charcoal. The pit had an oval but irregular shape; its infill consisted of black soil mixed with daub fragments. In the centre of the pit, towards the top, a consistent layer of daub was documented (Pl. III/1).

5) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; the breasts are figured by two knobs and the bottom presents a vertical incision. The figurine has a cylindrical shape, was made of a pebble tempered semi-fine fabric, red-brick in colour (Pl. III/3). The piece was recovered from Feature 39.

6) Complete anthropomorphic figurine, female; it is figured in a sitting position, with the breasts suggested by two knobs and the arms positioned on the sides and along the body. The nose is also figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The spine is suggested by a small groove on the back of the figurine. The piece has a red-brick colour, and was made of sand tempered semi-fine fabric (Pl. III/5); it was recovered from Feature 39.

7) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head, triangular face, the eyes figured by two horizontal incisions and the nose by a knob. The breasts are figured also by two knobs, the arms and legs are short and the bottom is prominent. The figurine has a red-brick colour and was made of sand tempered fine fabric (Pl. III/6); it was recovered from Feature 39.

8) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a triangular face, the breasts are figured by two knobs, the arms are short and laterally positioned. The figurine has a cylindrical body, red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. III/4); it was recovered from Feature 39.

9) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the upper part was preserved; the face has a triangular shape, the nose is suggested by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The body is cylindrical; the piece has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. III/7), being recovered from Feature 39.

10) Anthropomorphic figurine, fragmentary state, only the lower was preserved; it has a cylindrical body, a red-brick colour, coarse fabric and was tempered sand with pebbles (Pl. III/2). The figurine was recovered from Feature 39.

11) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose is figured by a knob with two holes, the eyes and eyebrows by four horizontal incisions. The figurine has two laterally disposed arms and two holes through the head, probably for suspension. It had a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IV/2). The piece was recovered from Feature 58 which represents a hut with dimensions of  $5.4 \times 6$  m and a maximum depth of 1.4 m. It contained pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, a clay weight, hearth fragments, flint and obsidian items, stone chisels, bone tools, animal bones (burnt and unburnt), shells and charcoal. Five post holes were identified at different depths (along all sides of the hut). Also to the sides of the hut some steps were observed at different depths; on its upper side the infill of the pit consisted of greyish soil mixed with daub fragments (the abandonment level) and underneath a lens of black soil with ashes and charcoal. The actual habitation level had a dark brown colour; the soil was mixed with daub fragments and contained the majority of the archaeological material. It is possible that the hearth was at the north side of the hut (in its deepest part) where a black lens of burnt soil was documented (Pl. IV/1).

12) Complete anthropomorphic figurine; it has a triangular face and the ears were marked by two chunks of clay. The body is cylindrical with no arms and was red-brick in colour, made of a fine fabric and sand tempered (Pl. IV/4). The figurine was recovered from Feature 75 – a pit with dimensions of  $0.94 \times 1.18$  m and a maximum depth of 0.9 m, interpreted as an oven. It contained pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, a strainer, hearth fragments, burnt and unburnt animal bones and shells. The infill of the pit consisted of two successive layers, the upper one made of black soil mixed with daub fragments, and the lower one with a strong reddish colour containing a large quantity of burnt daub. Both layers were very friable and contained also many stones (Pl. IV/3).

13) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head and a round face, eyes marked by two horizontal incisions. It has a grey colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IV/5); was discovered in Feature 75.

14) Complete anthropomorphic figurine; the arms are laterally disposed and has a prominent bottom with a vertical incision. It has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose being marked by a knob and the eyes and mouth by incisions. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IV/7). It was recovered from Feature 78 – a hut with dimensions of  $2.6 \times 6.2$  m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, obsidian items, a stone disk, a stone amulet, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, bone and antler tools, animal bones, unworked antler. After the vegetal soil was removed the remains of a destroyed circular oven were noticed, made from burnt daub. In the southern part of the hut a thick layer of burnt material was documented, possibly representing the remains of the destroyed oven; it contained thin layers of ashes, charcoal, daub fragments and lenses of yellow clay. Big chunks of burnt daub were identified also in the northern part of the hut. The rest of the infill consisted of a brown-greyish soil; in the northern side this layer overlapped other layers of dark brown soil mixed with daub and lenses of ashes, yellow clay and charcoal. No postholes were identified but some steps were noted along the entire length of the hut (Pl. IV/6).

15) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the head was preserved; the head is mitred and the face triangular. The nose is represented by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/4); it was recovered from Feature 93 – a hut with dimensions of  $8.4 \times 9$  m and a maximum depth of 1.8 m. It contained pottery, hearth fragments, a clay weight, flint and obsidian items, stone axes, bone tools and animal bones. The hut was complex and large, with many shallow pits inside. Postholes were documented on almost all sides of the feature and even inside it. Within the feature, three main areas were documented (each with several steps and shallow pits), and a hearth in the south-eastern sector. The hut had been destroyed and re-occupied several times. The infill had a brown-greyish colour with pigments of daub, yellow clay lenses and charcoal. This infill was interrupted by three layers of burning with ash and charcoal (Pl. V/1).

16) Complete anthropomorphic figurine in a sitting position. It has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose is figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The toes are represented by short incisions. The piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/3); was recovered from Feature 93.



17) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; only the torso was preserved and partially the arms, probably aligned along the body; the breasts were suggested by two knobs. The piece has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/5); it was recovered from Feature 93.

18) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a cylindrical body; only a part of the torso and an arm were preserved. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/7); it was discovered in Feature 93.

19) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a cylindrical body; it has angular incisions on the body surface, a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/6); it was discovered in Feature 93.

20) Complete anthropomorphic figurine; it has a mitred head, a triangular face and the nose represented by a perforated knob. The short arms are placed to the front of the body and the bottom is bulged. On the back of the piece some angular incisions are figured, the body is cylindrical with the lower part broader and concave to ensure the stability of the piece. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. V/2); it was recovered from Feature 93.

21) Anthropomorphic figurine, male, only the head was preserved; the head is made in a very realistic manner indicating the eyes, eyebrows, mouth, ears, nose, hair and even Adam's apple. The figurine has a greyish colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. VI/2); it was recovered from Feature 98 which was a pit with a diameter of 4.3 m and a maximum depth of 3.4 m. It contained pottery, daub, flint items, a stone disk, a whetstone, bone tools and animal bones. The pit was documented at the northern limit of the future motorway area and perforated through the dwelling floor; the last layer was full of daub fragments. The upper half of the pit consisted of layers of burnt soil with daub, ash and charcoal, followed by a dark-brown infill "cut in" by thin layers of ash, daub and charcoal. These two layers were separated by another layer consisting of brown-yellowish clay pigmented with small daub fragments. The lower third of the pit was also burnt and had a darker colour compared to the rest of the feature (Pl. VI/1).

22) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; the nose is figured by a knob and the eyes by two cavities in which two oblique lines were incised. The short arms are placed on the sides of the body. The figurine has a greyish colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. VI/4); it was discovered in Feature 110 which represents a pit with dimensions of 1.2 × 1.6 m and a maximum depth of 0.24 m. It contained pottery, animal bones and shells. The pit had a dark brown infill and was "cut" by Feature 47 (ditch) on north-south direction (Pl. VI/3).

23) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the upper part was preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular face; the nose was figured by a knob and the eyes marked by two horizontal incisions. It has two short arms placed sideways. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric, and was sand and pebble tempered (Pl. VI/6); it was recovered from Feature 152 – a pit with dimensions of 2.7 × 3.4 m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, zoomorphic figurines, a strainer, flint and obsidian items, stone axes, bone tools and animal bones. The pit had an irregular shape and presented several niches carved in the pit walls, and steps cut on the northern side. On the eastern part the infill consisted of a brown-greyish soil with daub pigment while on the western part the infill was a lighter colour and contained many yellow clay lenses and a dark lens of greyish clay towards the base of the feature (Pl. VI/5).

24) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female, only the lower part was preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure its stability. The piece has two short arms placed on the sides, breasts suggested by two knobs and a prominent bottom. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. VII/2). The figurine was discovered in Feature 206 – a pit with dimensions of 2.15 × 3.2 m and a maximum depth of 0.9 m. It contained pottery, daub fragments, a clay weight, a stone axe, burnt and unburnt animal bones. The pit had an oval shape with slightly oblique walls and a flat floor. The infill consisted of brown-greyish soil with daub pigment; on the northern part of the feature, under the described layer, another one was documented, also brown-greyish in colour, but lighter, with little daub pigment (Pl. VII/1).

25) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female, poorly preserved; it has a cylindrical body, the eyes and nose marked by incisions, the breasts suggested by two knobs and two short arms placed on the sides. The figurine presents angular incisions on the body surface, it has a black colour, fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. VII/4); it was recovered from Feature 209 – a hut with dimensions of 3.3 × 3.4 m and a maximum depth of 1.55 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, flint items, and bone tools, burnt and unburnt animal bones. The hut had a circular shape and the north-western wall presented successive niches. Several steps were observed at the bottom of the feature and two post holes were identified on the south-western part. The initial infill consisted of a brown soil with chalk and daub fragments and above it a thick layer of burnt materials was documented (ash, charcoal, burnt daub) spread on the whole surface of the feature. The second infill consisted of a brown-greyish soil with daub pigment

followed by a burnt daub and ash layer and another brown-greyish layer which made the connection between the two layers of burnt materials (Pl. VII/3).

26) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; only the lower part was preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure its stability, and a prominent bottom. The figurine has a grey colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. VII/6); it was discovered in Feature 210 – a pit with dimensions of  $3.1 \times 6.8$  m and a maximum depth of 0.46 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, flint and obsidian items, a stone disk, a stone axe, a stone chisel, burnt and unburnt bone tools and animal bones, worked and unworked antler and shells. At the top, the feature was made of two adjacent pits: one to the northern part, small in size, with a diameter of *ca.* 0.6 m (possibly a post hole) filled with a brown, friable soil. The second pit was deeper, filled with a brown-yellowish soil mixed with daub pigment. Towards the upper part were documented two layers: an ash and burnt daub lens and second one of yellow-greenish clay. The two features were overlapped by a big pit filled with greyish soil mixed with ash, charcoal and burnt daub. Due to the big quantity of stone and bone tools (finished and partially worked), we suggest this feature was a small workshop (Pl. VII/5).

27) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female, only the lower part was preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure its stability. The breasts were figured by two knobs and there were angular incisions on the back of the piece. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. VIII/2); it was recovered from Feature 215 – a pit with dimensions of  $4.25 \times 4.3$  m and a maximum depth of 1 m. It contained pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, a strainer, flint and items obsidian, burnt and unburnt bone tools, and animal bones, antler and shells. The pit had an irregular shape and was deeper towards its centre. The lower infill consisted of a dark brown soil and the upper one of a brown-greyish soil with daub pigment and stones. The two layers were separated by a lens of yellow clay (Pl. VIII/1).

28) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a mitred head; the nose was marked by a clay extension. The piece has two short arms, was grey coloured, made from sand tempered fine fabric (Pl. VIII/4). The lower part of the figurine was used later as a polisher. The figurine was recovered from Feature 270 – a pit with dimensions of  $4.4 \times 6.9$  m and a maximum depth of 1.3 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, flint items, human bones, bone and antler tools, animal bones, shells, polished stone tools, a strainer and a stone disk. This feature was systematically filled in, there were no natural depositions. From the infill were recovered a fragment of a skull and a broken mandible, both human. On the eastern side, the feature presented many shallow cavities, while steps appeared on the northern and southern parts (Pl. VIII/3).

29) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female (?); it has two arms placed on the sides of the body and a prominent bottom with a vertical incision. A similar incision is figured also on the front of the figurine (vulva?); the piece has also angular incisions on the body surface. The lower part is very blunt due to the later use of the piece as a polisher. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. VIII/6); it was discovered in Feature 280 – a pit with the dimensions of  $3.3 \times 4.4$  m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, flint items, animal bones, a clay weight, bone tools and an antler. The pit presented many successive burnt layers consisting of burnt daub, ash, charcoal, brown-greyish soil, brown-yellowish soil with lenses of yellow clay and charcoal pigment, ash, daub and clogged clay between them (Pl. VIII/5).

30) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, the eyes being marked by two horizontal incisions and the mouth by a small aperture. The arms are placed on both sides of the body and the breasts were figured by two knobs. The figurine presents some angular incisions in the neck area (necklace?). It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IX/2); it was recovered from Feature 295 – a pit with the dimensions of  $3.8 \times 5.1$  m and a maximum depth of 1.4 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, animal bones, daub fragments and bone tools. The pit had an irregular shape, many cavities and two niches to the south-western and northern sides, and was “cut” by Feature 294 (the palisade). The pit had an infill consisting of layers of ash, charcoal and burnt daub; it presented steps on all sides (Pl. IX/1).

31) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the lower part was present, with the legs well preserved. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IX/3); it was discovered in Feature 353 – a pit with the dimensions of  $6.25 \times 17.5$  m and a maximum depth of 1.6 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, a strainer, a stone disk, flint and obsidian items, a quern, animal bones and antler tools. After the removal of the vegetal soil was observed a large area with a brown infill consisting of soil, daub pigment and daub fragments. Due to its irregular shape, the feature may have been a clay extraction pit, later used for the deposition of debris (Pl. IX/7).

32) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the upper part was preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular face; the nose was marked by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The short arms were placed on both sides of the body and the surface of the figurine was burnished. Some traces of yellow painting were observed. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IX/4); it was recovered from Feature 353.

33) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the lower part was preserved; it has a cylindrical shape with a broader lower part to ensure its stability. The figurine has a grey colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IX/5); it was recovered from Feature 353.

34) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a broader lower part to ensure its stability; it has two short arms placed on the sides, perforated, a prominent bottom and shows incisions on the front and rear of the body. The figurine has a greyish colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. IX/6); it was discovered in Feature 353.

35) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a cylindrical shape, with a broader lower part to ensure its stability, two short arms set to the lateral sides and a prominence on the rear side indicating the bottom. The figurine bears angular and horizontal incisions both on the front and the back; it has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. X/3); it was recovered from Feature 354 – a pit with dimensions of  $4.1 \times 7$  m and a maximum depth of 1.3 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, flint items, a quern, a stone axe, a stone chisel, bone tools and animal bones. The pit is overlapped from north to south by Feature 238 (palisade). The pit had an irregular, ovoid shape and its infill consisted of many layers of burnt materials - charcoal, ash and burnt daub. In the middle of the section a post hole with a diameter of *ca.* 0.5 m was documented, which was filled with dark brown soil mixed with daub pigment. The sides of the pit were indicative of several episodes of warping and soil collapse (Pl. X/1).

36) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a cylindrical body; only the upper part was preserved. The nose is marked by a knob, the eyes by two horizontal incisions and the breasts are clearly figured. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. X/4); it was found in Feature 354.

37) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the lower part was preserved; the body is rectangular in section with the lower part broader to ensure its stability. The piece presents zig-zag incisions all over its body, has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. X/5); it was recovered from Feature 354.

38) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a cylindrical body, two short, laterally disposed arms, the eyes marked by two horizontal incisions and the nose by a knob. The figurine has a grey colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. X/2); it was discovered in Feature 354.

39) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; the breasts are figured by two knobs and the figurine presents irregular incisions all over its cylindrical body. It has a grey colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. X/3); it was recovered from Feature 354.

40) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head, the face has a triangular shape, the nose is figured by a knob and the eyes marked by incisions. The arms are on the lateral sides, along the body (only one was preserved) and the figurine presents double angular incisions on the front and the rear sides. The breasts are prominent and the bottom has a vertical incision. The piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XI/2); it was recovered from Feature 357 – a pit with dimensions of  $2.12 \times 2.25$  m and a maximum depth of 0.9 m. It contained pottery, a clay weight, bone tools and animal bones. The pit had a circular shape and was one step deeper in the centre, compared to its lateral areas. When observed in the field, the infill was a brown-greyish, sandy soil. This was followed by a thick layer of black soil with traces of burning, charcoal, ashes, daub, yellow clay lenses and by other layers of yellow clay, black soil and brown-greyish soil (Pl. XI/1).

41) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; only the lower part was preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the figurine; it presents a small cavity in the proximity of the breakage. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XI/3); it was discovered in Feature 357.

42) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a cylindrical body and a broader lower part to ensure its stability. It has a red-brick colour, coarse fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. XI/5); it was recovered from Feature 357.

43) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head and a triangular head; the nose was figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The two short arms are placed on the lateral sides and were found broken. The piece displays circular incisions on the face and wavy ones on the head; it has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XI/4); it was recovered from Feature 357.

44) Anthropomorphic figurine with a cylindrical body and a broader lower part to ensure its stability; it has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XII/2); it was discovered in Feature 365 – a ditch with a maximum length of 41.5 m, a maximum width of 0.60 m and a maximum depth of 0.95 m. It contained pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, a clay weight, flint items, a stone axe, human bones, bone tools and animal bones. The ditch overlapped several features and between baulks 3 and 4 a few post holes were documented, suggesting the existence of a palisade (Pl. XII/1).

45) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; only the upper part was preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, two perforated arms placed on the lateral sides, the nose and eyes figured by incisions. The piece has a red-brick colour with traces of yellow painting, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XII/4); it was recovered from Feature 376 – a pit with dimensions of  $2.1 \times 2.35$  m and a maximum depth of 0.9 m. It contained pottery, daub, bone tools and animal bones. The feature had an ovoid shape, with big niches dug on its northern and southern sides; on the eastern side, it had several steps. The infill consisted of a brown-greyish soil with daub pigment on the western side, and brown-greyish soil mixed with ashes, charcoal, yellow clay lenses and burnt daub on the eastern side. Underneath those was documented a thick ash layer with yellow clay, charcoal and black soil (Pl. XII/3).

46) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece. The bottom is figured by a prominence and a part of a short arm was also preserved. The piece has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XII/5); it was discovered in Feature 378 – a pit with dimensions of  $0.5 \times 5.5$  m and a maximum depth of 2.5 m. It contained pottery, a quern, flint items, bone tools and animal bones. After the removal of the vegetal soil on both sides of the baulk left inside Feature 365, three other features designated as A, B and C were observed, with no clear delimitation between them (Pl. XII/6).

47) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the upper part preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular face. The nose is figured by a small knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The piece has two laterally positioned arms, a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIII/2); it was recovered from Feature 383 – a pit with dimensions of  $3 \times 3.5$  m and a maximum depth of 1.2 m. It contained pottery, daub, a strainer, burnt and unburnt bone tools and animal bones. A niche was observed on the eastern wall and the floor presented several shallow cavities. To the south-eastern and north-eastern sides were documented several steps. The infill of the pit consisted at the top of a brown-greyish soil with ashes and daub, followed by a thick layer of burning made of thin lenses of charcoal, ashes and fragments of burnt daub (Pl. XIII/1).

48) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head, a triangular face, a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure its stability. The piece has two perforated, laterally positioned arms, the breasts figured by two knobs and the eyes by two horizontal incisions. The figurine shows traces of red painting, has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIII/4); it was recovered from Feature 385 – a pit with a diameter of 3.3 m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, daub, a strainer, burnt and unburnt bone tools and animal bones. The pit had an ovoid shape with a shallow niche on south-western wall. On the floor of the feature two big cavities were noted. Its infill consisted of several layers of burnt materials containing charcoal, ashes and burnt daub. On the upper part of the pit these layers were “cut through” by two postholes filled with brown-greyish soil. At the bottom of the feature traces of black clay were documented (Pl. XIII/3).

49) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure its stability. The prominent bottom shows a vertical incision and the arms are placed on the sides. The figurine has a grey colour, semi-fine fabric and was pebble tempered (Pl. XIII/6); it was discovered in Feature 390 – a pit with dimensions of  $2.2 \times 3.7$  m and a maximum depth of 3.2 m. It contained pottery, flint items, burnt and unburnt bone tools and animal bones. For safety reasons the pit was documented only down to a depth of 3.2 m. On its south-western side the pit had a step at the depth of 0.8 m, and on its north-eastern side another step at the depth of 0.6 m. Its infill consisted of brown-greyish soil, while on the upper part daub pigment and several ash lenses prevailed (Pl. XIII/5).

50) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a cylindrical body, with two short, laterally set (broken) arms. The eyes were figured by two oblique cavities which also emphasized the nose. The body was covered with angular incisions and the bottom is figured by a knob. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIV/1); it was recovered from Feature 392 – a pit with dimensions of  $3 \times 3.9$  m and a maximum depth of 1.7 m. It contained pottery, daub, a clay weight, flint items, hearth fragments, bone tools, animal bones, antler tools and unworked antler. The feature had two areas: the eastern part had an infill consisting of a brown-greyish soil with traces of burning and ashes in the middle, daub pigments and small lenses of yellow clay; the western part was deeper,



had a circular shape and presented several shallow cavities on the north-western side; the infill consisted of several burnt layers with thin lenses of charcoal, ash, burnt daub mixed with soil and yellow clay intrusions.

51) Anthropomorphic figurine, female, with a cylindrical body; it has a triangular face with the eyes and mouth figured by incisions, and two lateral arms; the bottom is prominent, on the lower part of the frontal side, two small knobs seem to suggest the knees. The piece has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIV/3); it was recovered from Feature 395 – a pit with dimensions of  $5 \times 7.5$  m and a maximum depth of 1.35 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, a clay weight, a strainer, flint items, stone axes, unburnt and burnt bone tools and animal bones, and unworked antler. The pit had two areas: A to the south and B to the north, with different infills; was overlapped by Feature 365 on its western side. The infill of the northern area (B) presented successive layers of burning with brown-yellowish clay in between them, and a layer of yellow clay with pebbles towards the top. The infill of the southern area (A) area had successive layers coloured brown-greyish, brown and brown with daub and yellow pigment, plus a layer of burnt materials with ash pigment and daub small fragments (Pl. XIV/2).

52) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female, with a cylindrical body; only an arm with two perforations and one breast were preserved and the body shows many incisions; the piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIV/5); it was discovered in Feature 403 – a pit with dimensions of  $2.40 \times 3.20$  m and a maximum depth of 1.25 m. It contained pottery, flint items, bone tools, animal bones and unworked antler. The pit had an irregular, ovoid shape and overlapped Feature 402 on its western part. On the western and south-western sides the pit presented several steps, and niches on the southern and eastern walls. The infill of the feature consisted of several layers of burning and soil with ashes, charcoal and daub (Pl. XIV/4).

53) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, with the eyes figured by oblique incisions and the nose by a knob. The piece has two laterally set arms and shows angular incisions on the body surface. It has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XIV/7); it was recovered from Feature 405 – a hut with dimensions of  $2.9 \times 4.8$  m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, hearth fragments, flint and obsidian items, a stone axe, animal bones and antler tools. It is possible that the hut had three “rooms”; hearth fragments were also present; a post hole was documented on the south-eastern side. In section, two different pits were documented, with distinct infills. The eastern pit had an infill consisting of black-greyish soil with a few yellow clay intrusions; the western pit was smaller and had oblique walls; its infill consisted of black-greyish soil with daub pigment and ashes, and also chalk on the eastern half (Pl. XIV/6).

54) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head with a circular face, the nose and eyebrows also figured. The eyes and mouth were represented by horizontal incisions, the ears were perforated (probably for the suspension of figurine), the (broken) arms were placed on the sides and the breasts were figured by two knobs. The piece had a burnished surface, red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XV/2); it was discovered in Feature 428 – a pit with dimensions of  $1.2 \times 2.6$  m and a maximum depth of 0.25 m. It contained pottery, daub, a clay bead, flint items and animal bones. The feature had an irregular shape with the infill consisting of brown-greyish soil with daub pigment (Pl. XV/1).

55) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; only the lower part was preserved; it has a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece, a prominent bottom and well preserved legs. The piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XV/3); it was recovered from Feature 444A – a pit with a diameter of 3.40 m and a maximum depth of 1.1 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, hearth fragments, flint and obsidian items, a quern, a hammer-stone, bone tools, animal bones, unworked antlers, and shells. At the lower part of the pit a compact layer of clogged yellow clay, black soil and crushed daub was found, and at the upper part was documented an orange infill made of a large quantity of daub. Feature 444A overlapped Feature 444B.

56) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a truncated cone shape with a prominent bottom and incisions with white paste; the piece has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand and chaff tempered (Pl. XV/5); it was recovered from Feature 469 – a pit with dimensions of  $3.7 \times 5.4$  m and a maximum depth of 1.6 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, a clay weight, a strainer, flint and obsidian items, burnt and unburnt bone tools, animal bones, unworked antler, and shells. When sectioning the feature, two pits were observed, named A and B. Both had a circular shape and their upper infill consisted of brown-greyish soil with daub, followed by a thick layer of burnt materials consisting of lenses of ashes, charcoal, daub and yellow clay (Pl. XV/4).

57) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a triangular face, the eyes, mouth and nose figured by deep incisions. The piece has two laterally set arms and the breasts figured by two knobs; it has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XV/6); it was discovered in Feature 469.

58) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has laterally positioned arms, roughly made, and the head figured by a small cavity. It has a grey colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XV/8); it was recovered from Feature 474 – a pit with a diameter of 3.5 m and a maximum depth of 1.3 m. It contained pottery, zoomorphic figurines, flint items, bone tools, animal bones, unworked antler, and shells. On its southern and eastern sides the pit had steps and further east overlapped Feature 377 and was overlapped by Feature 479. Its infill consisted of a sequence of thin, brown-greyish layers, mixed with lenses of daub, ash and charcoal. On the sides, on its lower part, the infill was brown-greyish with few pigments of charcoal or ashes (Pl. XV/7).

59) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; the breasts are figured by two knobs and the bottom also by a knob with a vertical incision. The figurine seems that have been set on a sort of a pedestal, perhaps as part of larger assemblage. It has a grey colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVI/3); it was discovered in Feature 500 – a pit with dimensions of 1 × 2 m and a maximum depth of 0.35 m. It contained pottery, animal bones, a clay ball and flint items. The pit had an ovoid, irregular shape and an infill consisting of a brown-greyish soil with layers of yellow clay and lime concretions.

60) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a cylindrical body, with only the upper part preserved. The piece has a mitred head with a triangular face. The nose is figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions; the figurine has two laterally set arms, the breast and bottom figured by prominences. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVI/2); it was recovered from Feature 504B – a pit with a diameter of 1.20 m and a maximum depth of 1.5 m. It contained pottery, hearth fragments and daub. The pit had an infill consisting of brown-greyish soil and was overlapped by a completely destroyed oven, dated to the Migration period (Pl. XVI/1).

61) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; the breasts are figured by two knobs and the body was covered by angular and horizontal incisions. The piece has two laterally set arms, and was later reused as polisher. It has a grey colour, semi-fine fabric and was pebble tempered (Pl. XVI/6); it was discovered in Feature 524 – a pit with dimensions of 3.8 × 3.9 m and a maximum depth of 1.6 m. It contained pottery, daub with and without wattle traces, a clay weight, flint items, a hammer-stone, bone tools and animal bones. When sectioned, three areas were documented (A, B and C), with successive warping episodes at their bottoms, followed by layers of charcoal and burnt clay (Pl. XVI/5).

62) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a pentagonal face, the nose figured by a knob and the eyes by two horizontal incisions; two short arms are placed on the sides and the breasts are figured by two prominent knobs. The body is cylindrical with a prominent bottom and incisions in the neck area (collar) and on the rear side. The piece has red-brick colour, fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. XVI/4); it was discovered in Feature 538 – a pit with the dimensions of 3.3 × 4.3 m and a maximum depth of 0.8 m. It contained pottery, daub, a strainer, a clay weight, flint items, bone tools and animal bones.

63) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head and a triangular face, the nose being figured by a knob and the eyes by oblique incisions. Only the upper part of the figurine was preserved; the breasts were figured by two prominences and the (laterally set) arms were broken. The piece has a grey colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVII/2); it was recovered from Dwelling L2 which had a rectangular form, with a length of 12 m and a width of 10 m. From its debris layer (0.40 m thick) pottery, daub fragments with and without wattle traces, flint and obsidian items, stone tools, bone tools, human bones and animal bones were recovered. Underneath this debris layer a habitation level was identified; the dwelling had no stuck clay floor, rather made from battered clay (Pl. XVII/1).

64) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVII/4); it was discovered in Dwelling L2.

65) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was grog tempered (Pl. XVII/3); it was discovered in Dwelling L2.

66) Anthropomorphic figurine, in a fragmentary state, with only the lower part preserved; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece. The bottom is figured by a prominence; the figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVII/5). It was recovered from Dwelling L6 which had a rectangular form, with a length of 11 m and a width of 10 m. It was constructed in the wattle-and-daub technique and was affected by ploughing. The infill of the dwelling consisted of 0.50 m heavy debris. During the excavations, no foundation trenches or poles were observed but the inventory was rich: pottery, clay weights, stone, obsidian and flint tools.

67) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has two short, lateral arms (only one being preserved partially) and breasts figured by two knobs. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand and pebble tempered (Pl. XVII/7); it was discovered in Dwelling L9 which had a rectangular form, with a length of 7 m and a width of 5 m. The 0.40 m destruction level contained daub fragments and pottery (Pl. XVII/6).

68) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; the breasts and the laterally set arms were well figured and incisions were present on the front and rear side of the piece. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVII/8); it was recovered from Dwelling L9.

69) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a triangular face and the eyes marked by two horizontal incisions. The piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was pebble tempered (Pl. XVIII/1); it was recovered from the habitation level.

70) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, female; it has a mitred head and a triangular face. The nose is figured by a knob, the eyes by two horizontal incisions and the mouth by a prick. The piece has two laterally set arms, the breasts figured by two knobs and a prominent bottom. It has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/3); it was discovered in the habitation level.

71) Complete anthropomorphic figurine, with a mitred head, the nose figured by a knob and the eyes marked by two horizontal incisions. The arms are placed on the sides and the figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/5); it was recovered from the habitation level.

72) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the upper part was preserved; it has a mitred head and a triangular head, the nose was figured by a knob. The figurine has a red-brick colour, semi-fine fabric and was sand and pebble tempered (Pl. XVIII/4); it was discovered in the habitation level.

73) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state; it has a cylindrical body with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece. It has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/6); it was recovered from the habitation level.

74) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, only the half upper part was preserved; it has a triangular face, the nose was a knob and the eyes two horizontal incisions. The cylindrical body has two laterally set arms. The figurine has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/8); it was recovered from the habitation level.

75) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a cylindrical body; it has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/7); it was discovered in the habitation level.

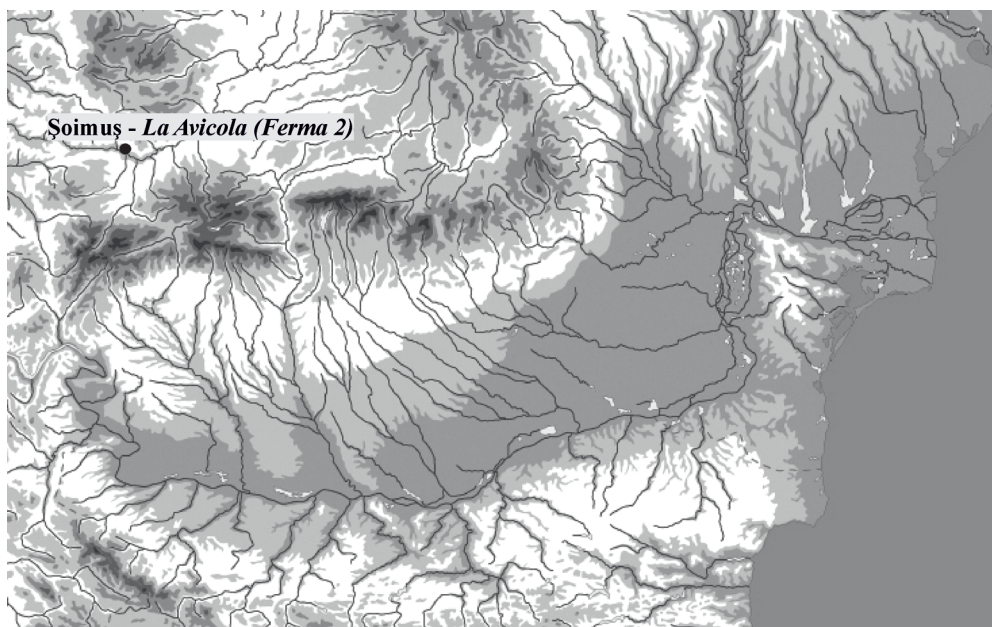
76) Anthropomorphic figurine in a fragmentary state, with a broader lower part to ensure the stability of the piece, and two laterally set arms. The piece has a red-brick colour, fine fabric and was sand tempered (Pl. XVIII/2); it was recovered from the habitation level.

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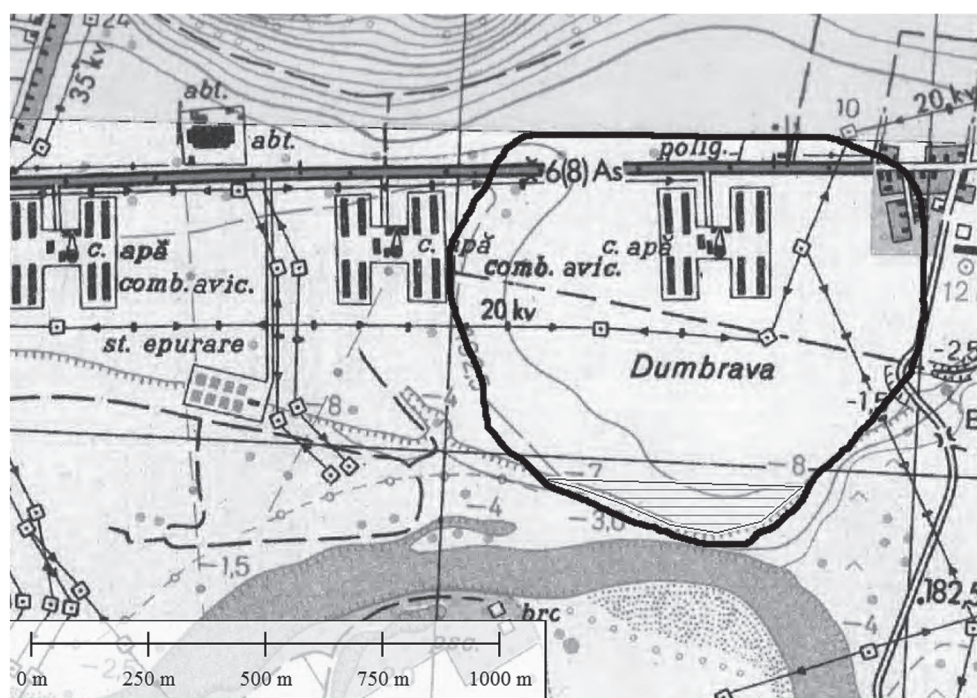
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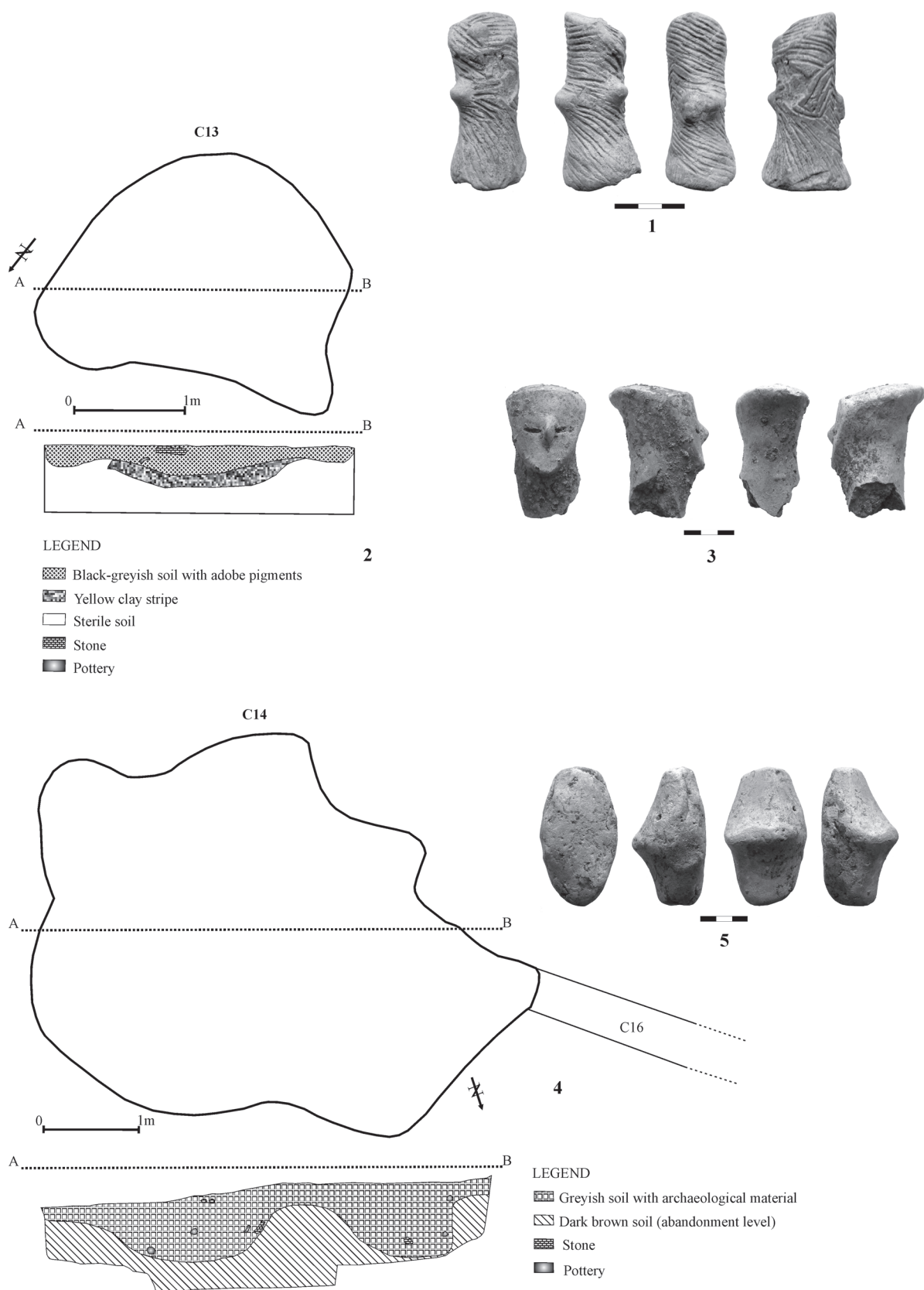


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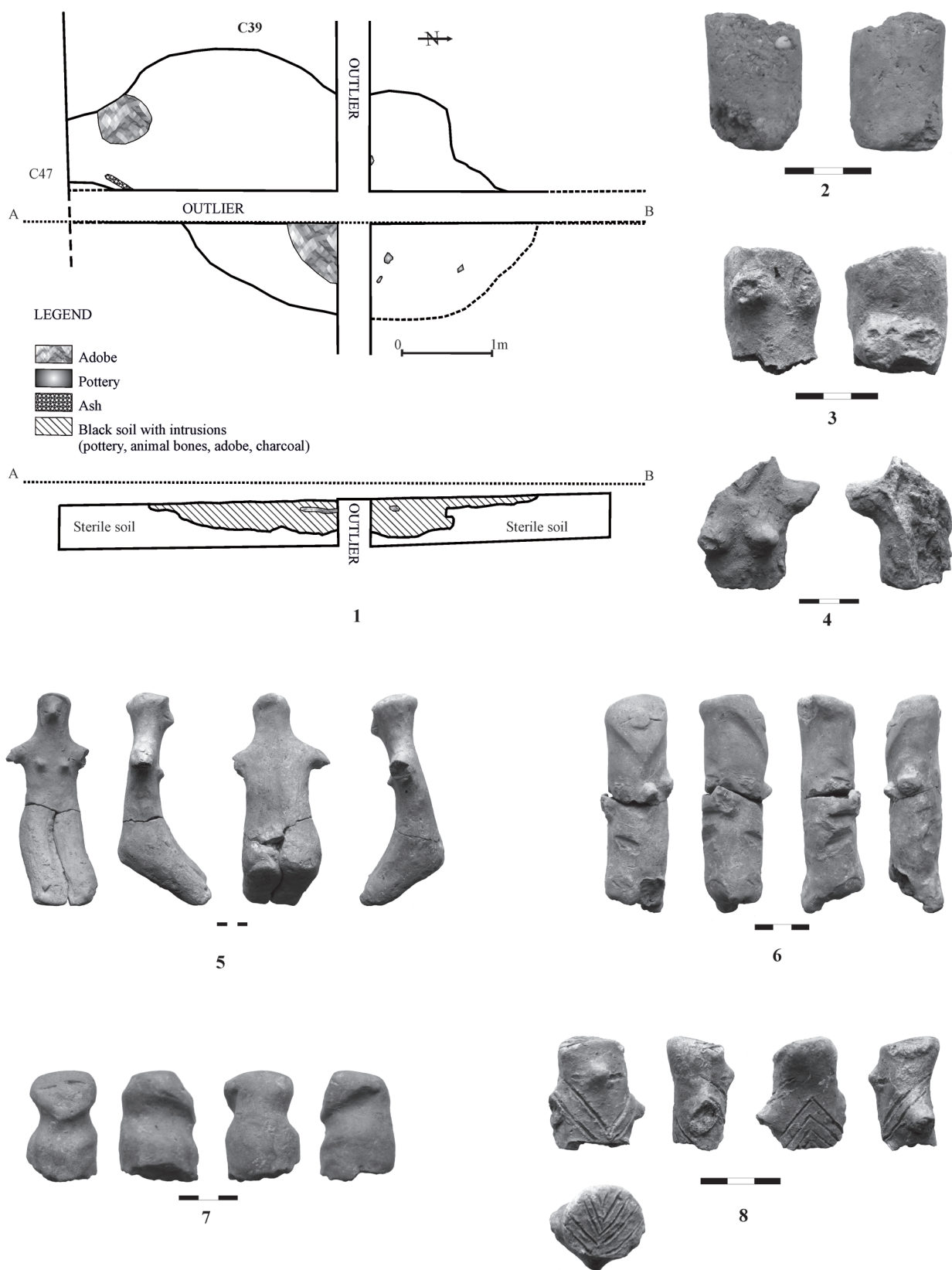


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Pl. I. 1. Position on map of the settlement from Șoimuș – *La Avicola* (Ferma 2); 2. Topographic position of the settlement with the excavated area (hatched).

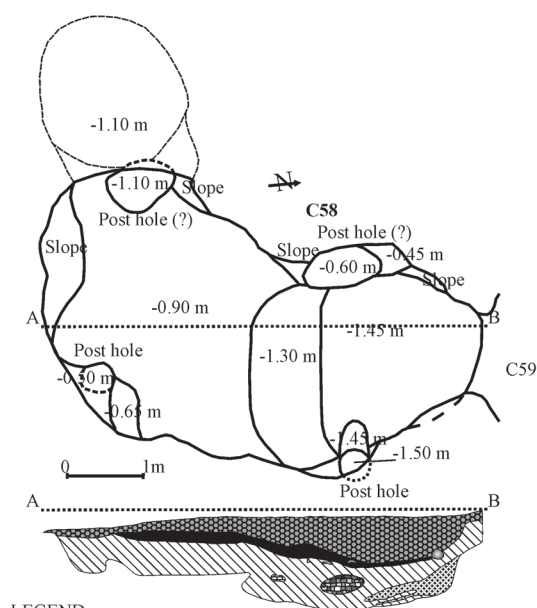


Pl. II. 1. Figurine from Feature 7; 2. Feature 13; 3. Figurine from Feature 13;  
4. Feature 14; 5. Figurine from Feature 14.



Pl. III. 1. Feature 39; 2-8. Figurines from Feature 39.

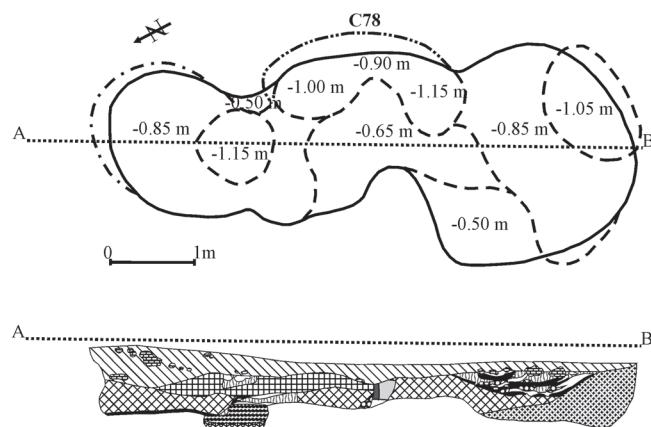




## LEGEND

- Abandonment layer with adobe pigments
- Black burnt soil with yellow clay pigments
- Yellow clay stripe
- Black burnt soil with adobe pigments
- Dark brown soil with archaeological material
- Pottery
- Stone

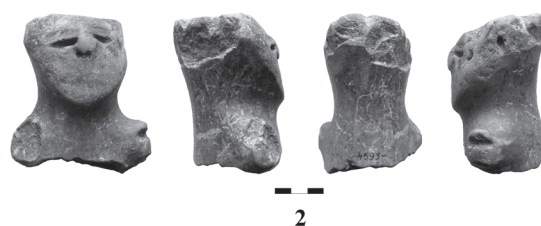
1



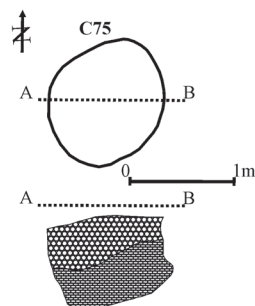
## LEGEND

- Brown-greyish soil with archaeological material and adobe
- Dark brown soil with yellow clay and adobe pigments
- Brown soil mixed with yellow clay, ash and charcoal
- Burnt adobe
- Ash
- Charcoal
- Yellow clay
- Dark brown soil with adobe pigments
- Black, friable soil
- Brown-yellowish soil
- Brown soil mixed with yellow clay
- Dark brown/black soil

6



2



3

## LEGEND

- Black, friable soil with ash, stones, pottery and adobe
- Brown-reddish, friable soil with adobe and stones



4



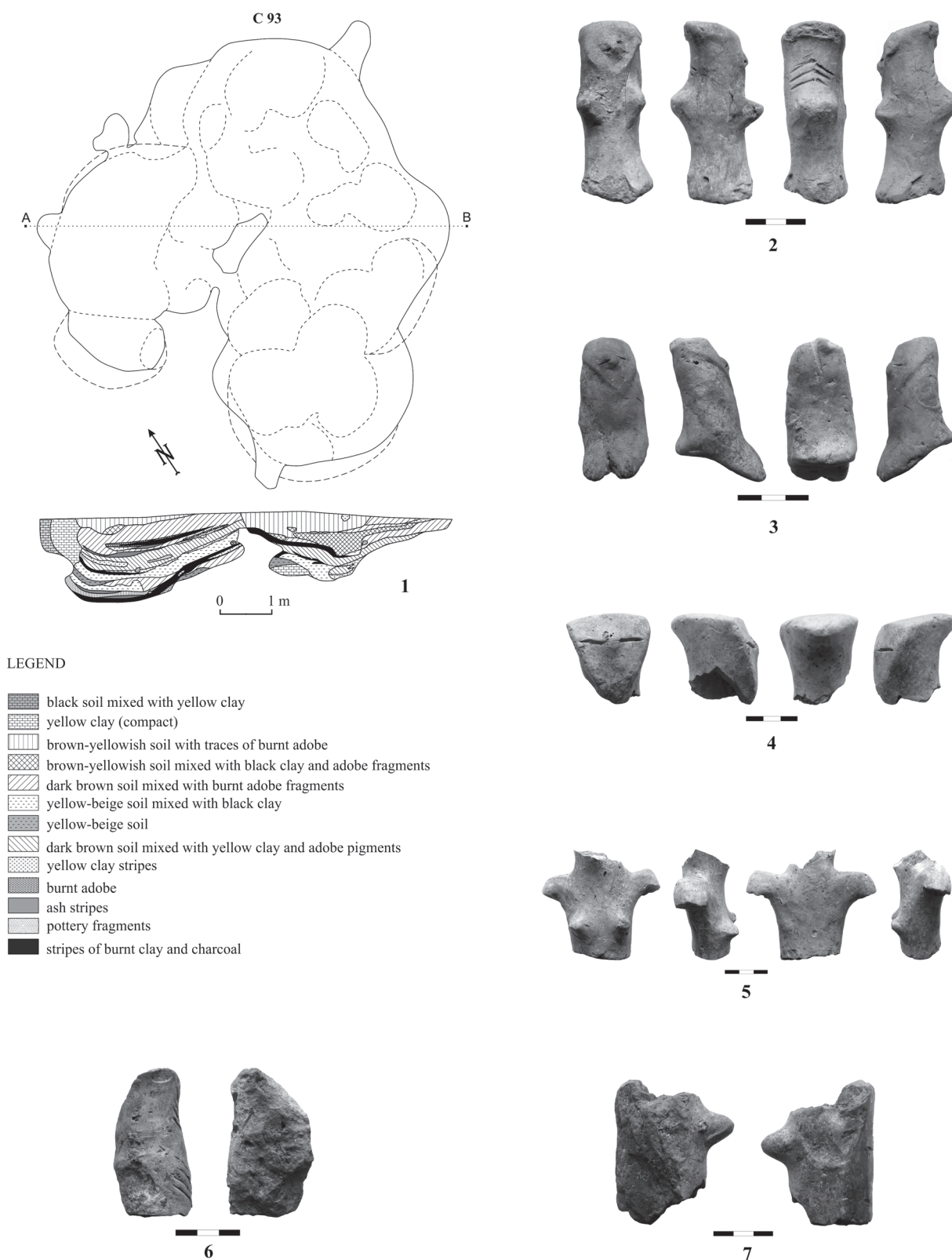
5



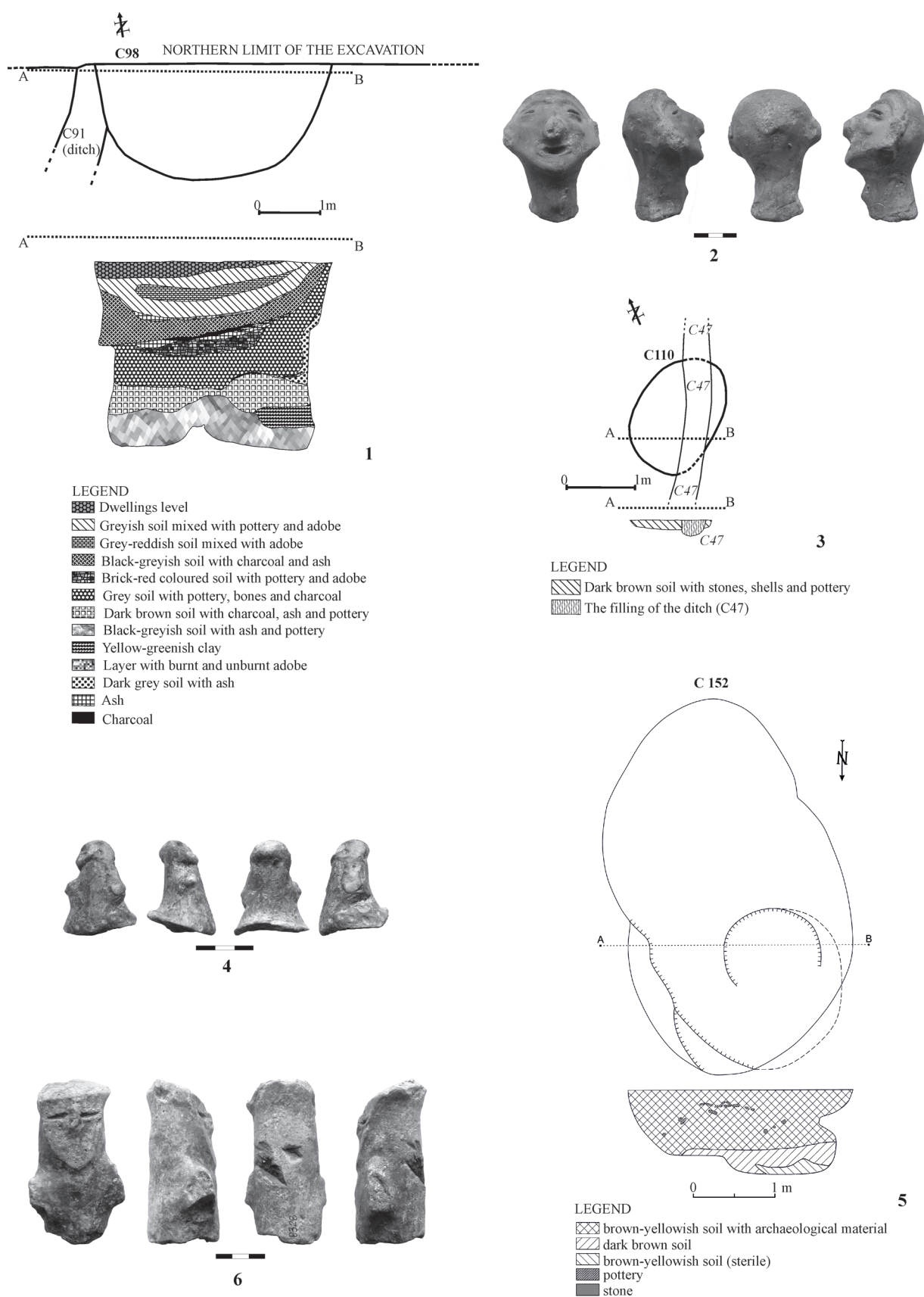
7

Pl. IV. 1. Feature 58; 2. Figurine from Feature 58; 3. Feature 75; 4-5. Figurines from Feature 75; 6. Feature 78; 7. Figurine from Feature 78.

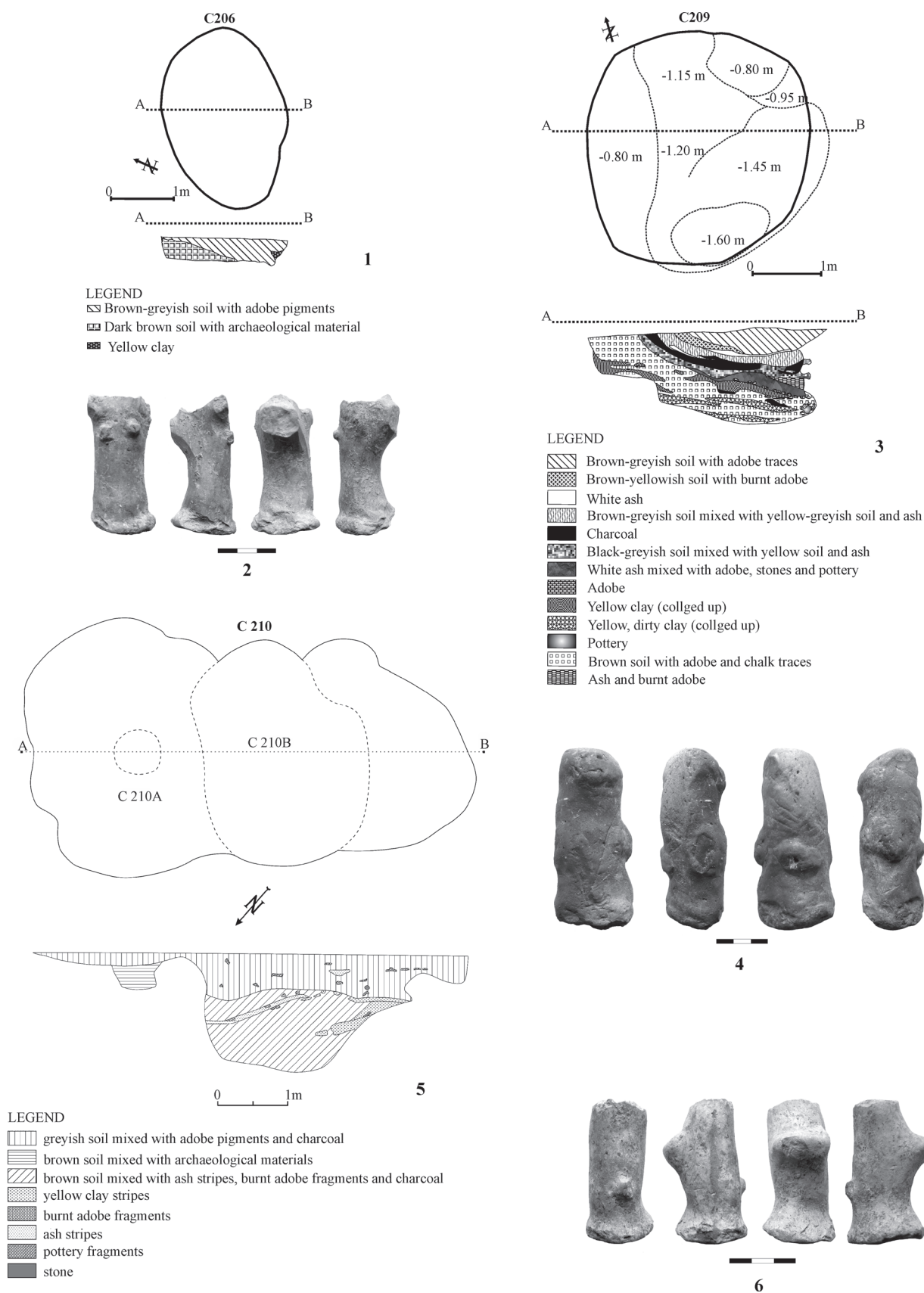




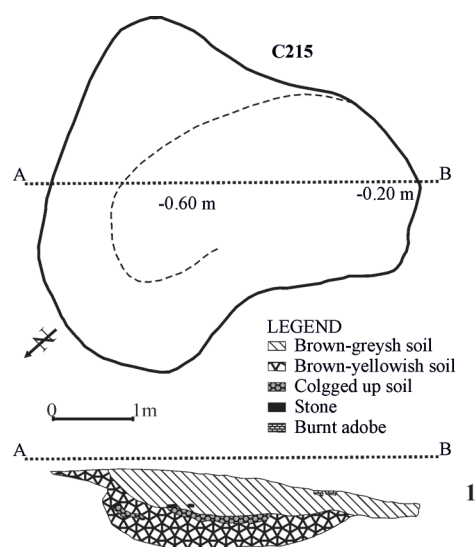
Pl. V. 1. Feature 93; 2-7. Figurines from Feature 93.



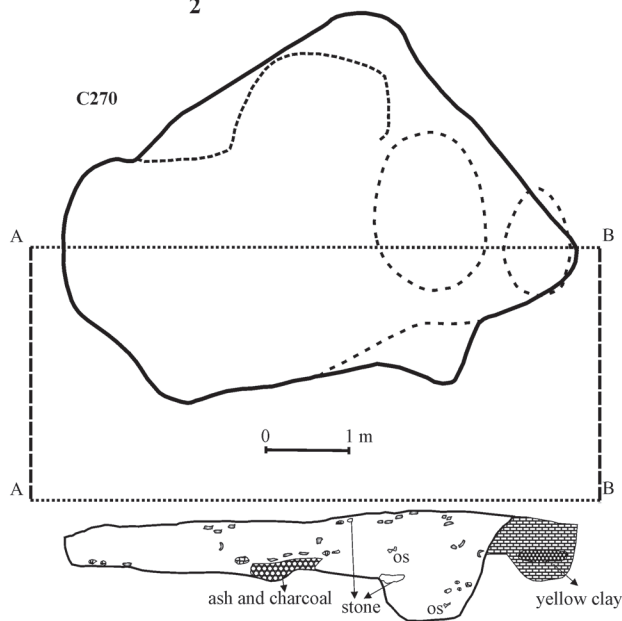
Pl. VI. 1. Feature 98; 2. Figurine from Feature 98; 3. Feature 110; 4. Figurine from Feature 110; 5. Feature 152; 6. Figurine from Feature 152.



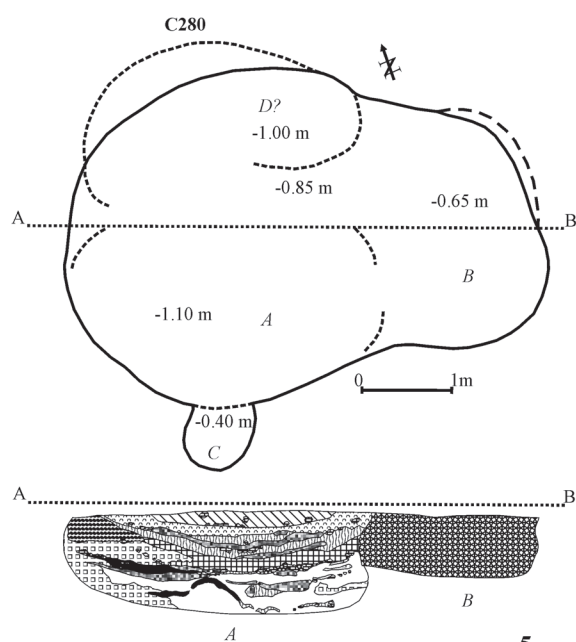
Pl. VII. 1. Feature 206; 2. Figurine from Feature 206; 3. Feature 209; 4. Figurine from Feature 209; 5. Feature 210; 6. Figurine from Feature 210.



2



3



5



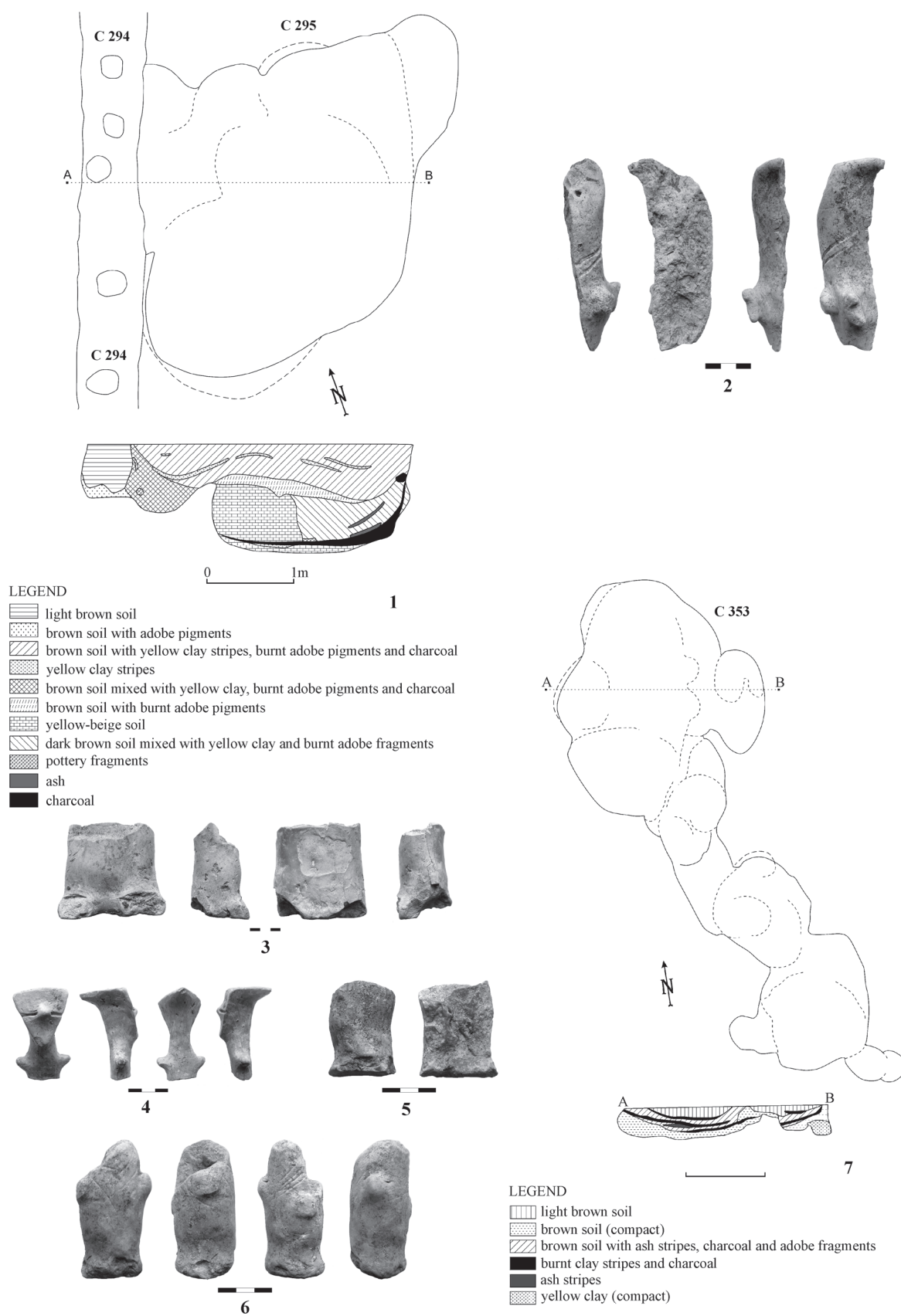
4



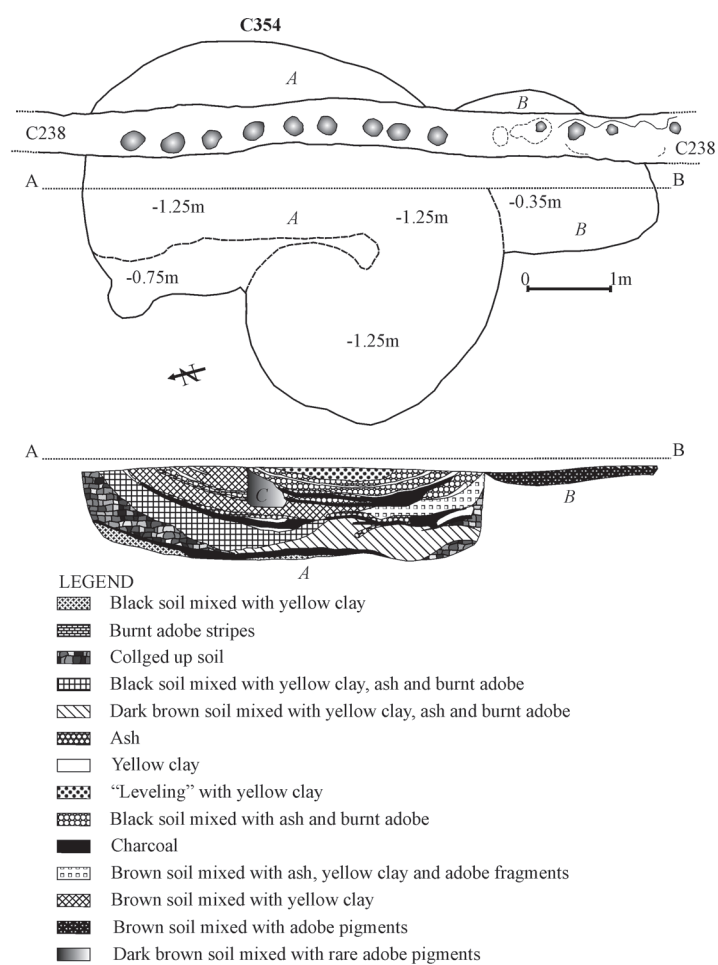
6

Pl. VIII. 1. Feature 215; 2. Figurine from Feature 215; 3. Feature 270;  
4. Figurine from Feature 270; 5. Feature 280; 6. Figurine from Feature 280.





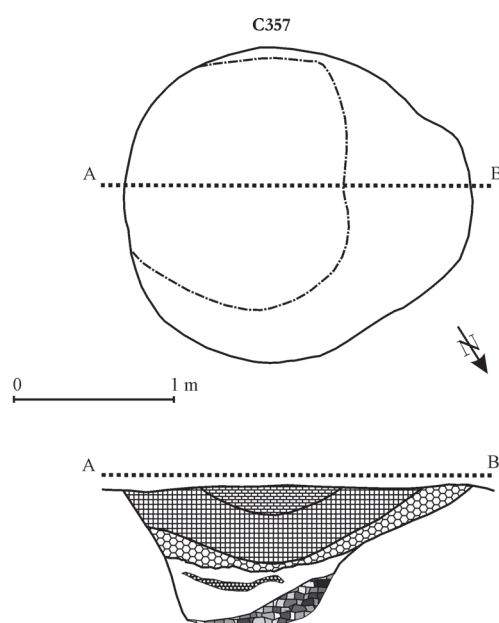
Pl. IX. 1. Feature 295; 2. Figurine from Feature 295; 3-6. Figurines from Feature 353; 7. Feature 353.



1



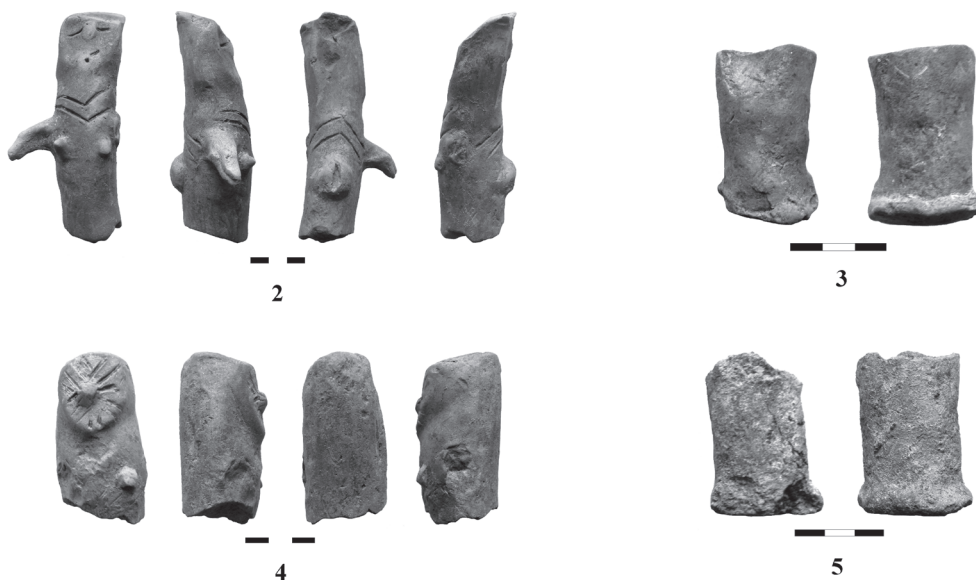
Pl. X. 1. Feature 354; 2-5. Figurines from Feature 354.



## LEGEND

- Light grey soil mixed with small adobe fragments
- Dark grey soil mixed with pottery fragments, animal bones, adobe, charcoal, ash and yellow soil stripes
- Yellow, sandy soil with greenish shades (probably vegetal remains)
- Grey sediment
- Yellow grey soil with sandy aspect
- Dark brown sediment

1

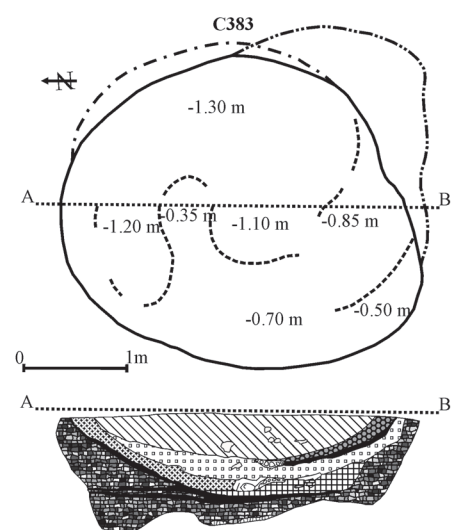


Pl. XI. 1. Feature 357; 2-5. Figurines from Feature 357.



Pl. XII. 1. Feature 365; 2. Figurine from Feature 365; 3. Feature 376;  
4. Figurine from Feature 376; 5. Figurine from Feature 378; 6. Feature 378.



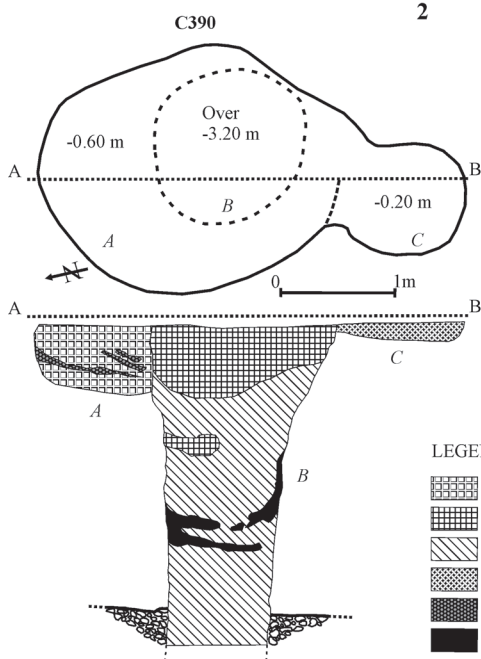


## LEGEND

- Brown soil with stripes of ash and yellow clay
- Yellow clay mixed with charcoal and burnt adobe
- Dirty, yellow clay
- Ash mixed with clay, charcoal and bones
- Brown soil mixed with ash, yellow clay and pottery
- Yellow-beige, collged up soil
- Charcoal
- Bones
- Pottery
- Ash

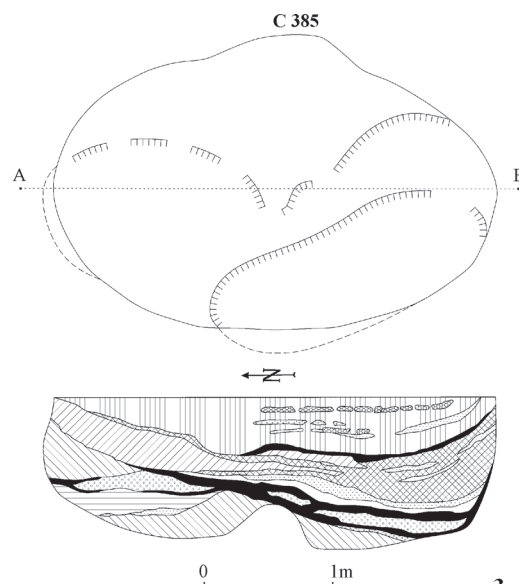


2



## LEGEND

- Soil mixed with charcoal, ash and burnt adobe
- Brown reddish soil with adobe pigments
- Brown soil
- Brown soil with traces of burnt adobe
- Burnt adobe
- Charcoal



## LEGEND

- brown soil with adobe pigments
- dark brown soil with adobe pigments
- black soil with charcoal and ash
- yellow soil with ash and charcoal
- burnt clay stripes
- brown-yellowish soil mixed with ash and yellow clay
- brown-yellowish soil
- ash
- burnt adobe fragments
- yellow clay stripes
- charcoal

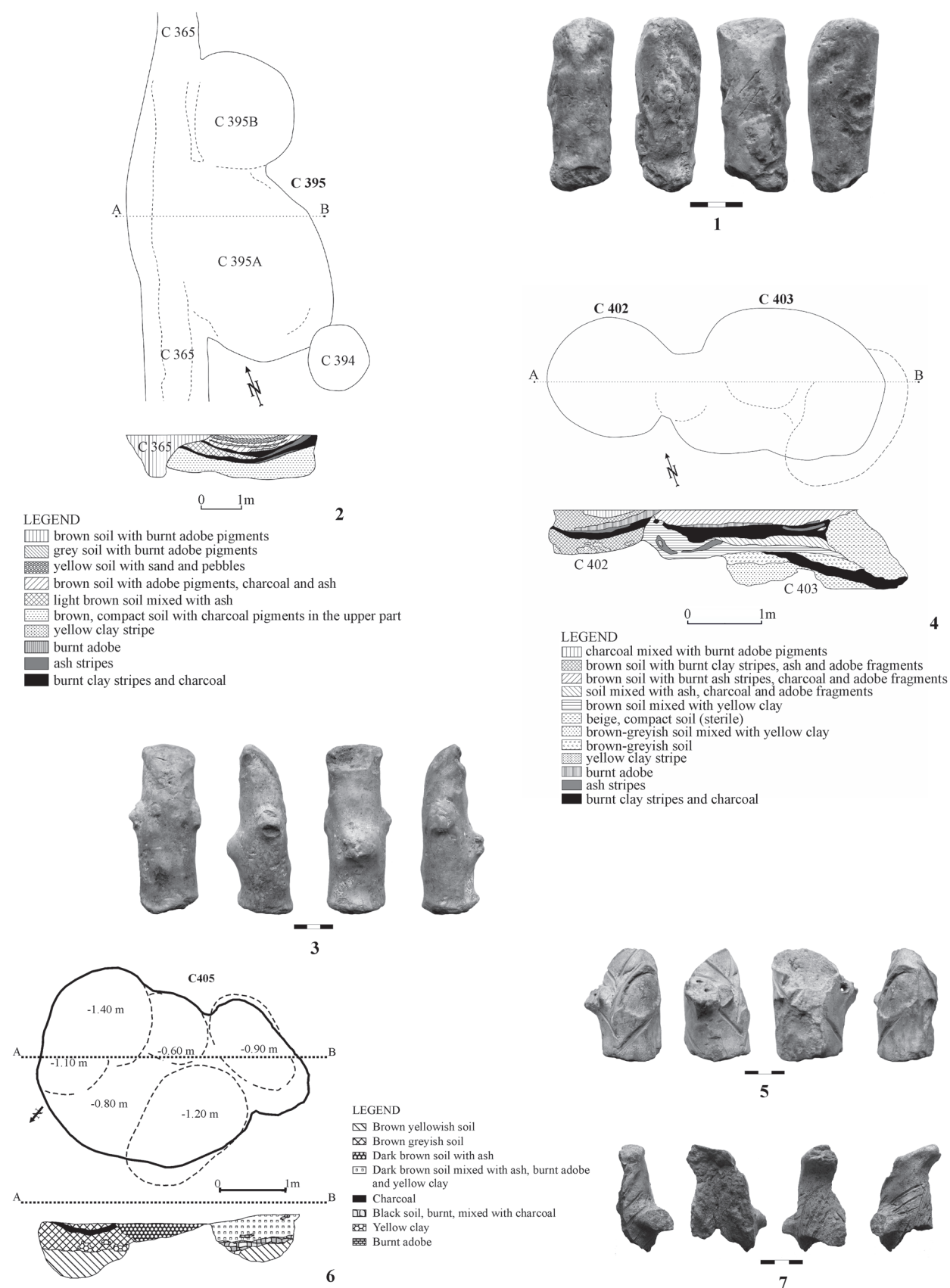


4

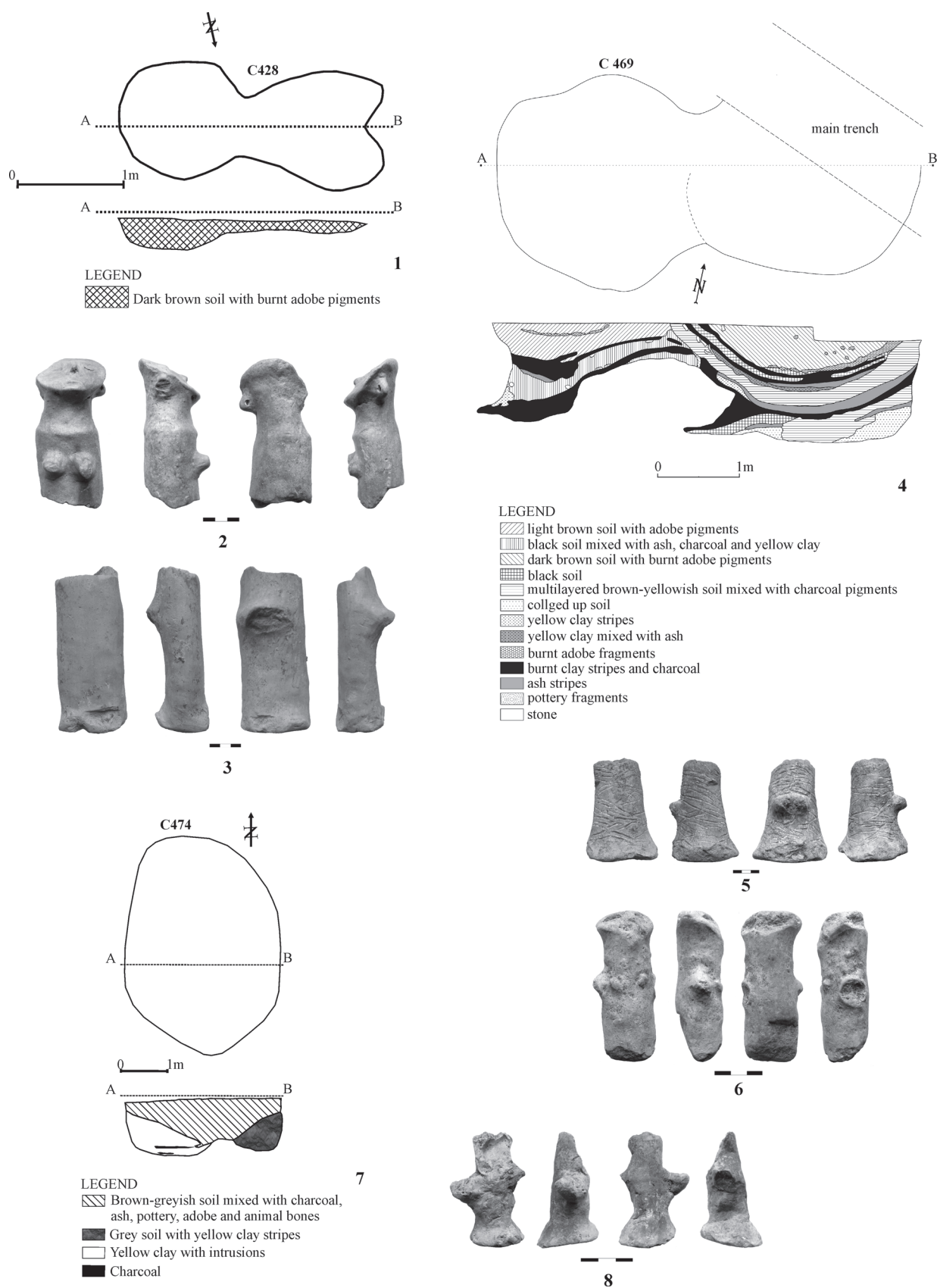


6

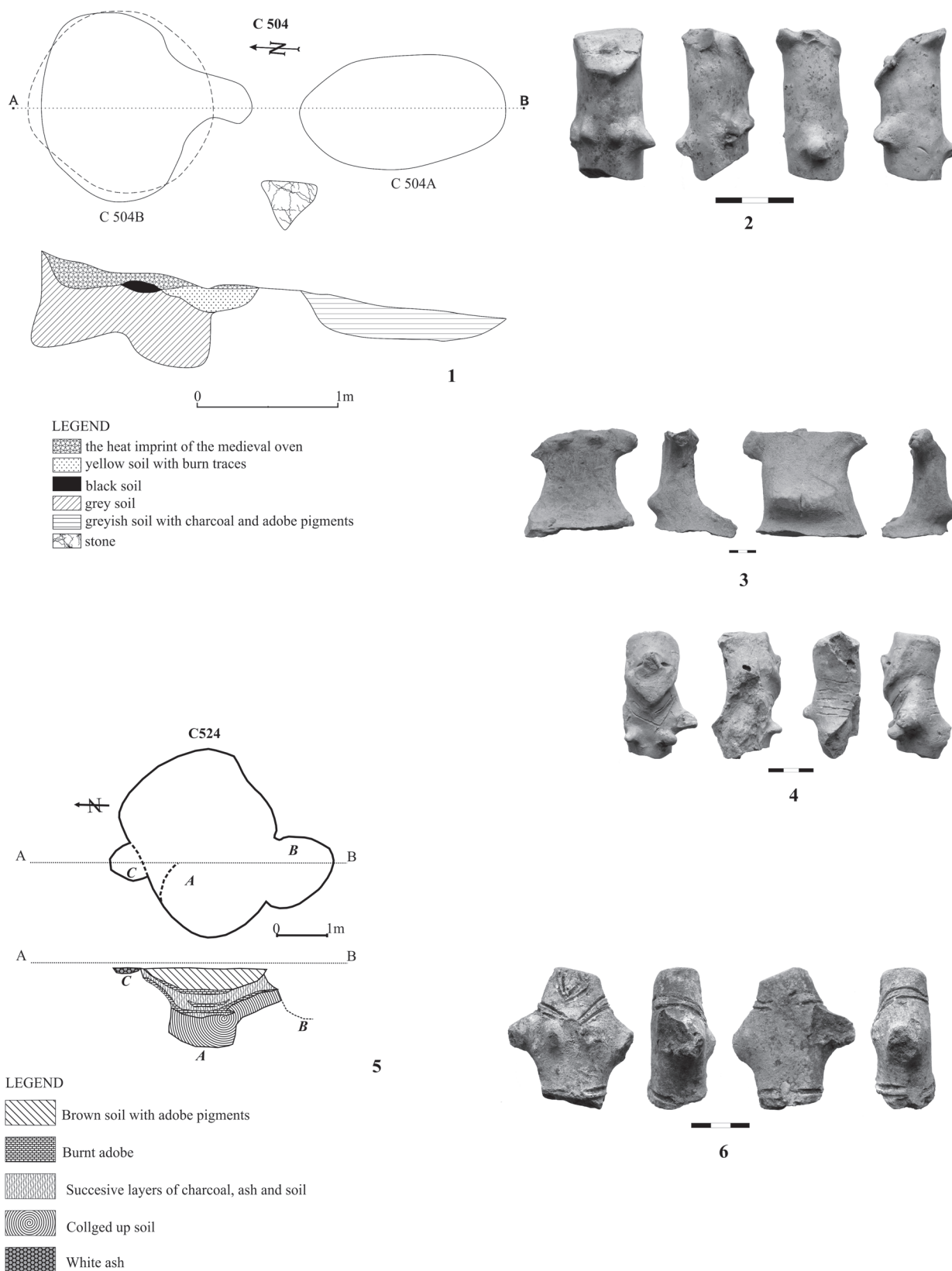
Pl. XIII. 1. Feature 383; 2. Figurine from Feature 383; 3. Feature 385;  
4. Figurine from Feature 385; 5. Feature 390; 6. Figurine from Feature 390.



Pl. XIV. 1. Figurine from Feature 392; 2. Feature 395; 3. Figurine from Feature 395; 4. Feature 403; 5. Figurine from Feature 403; 6. Feature 405; 7. Figurine from Feature 405.

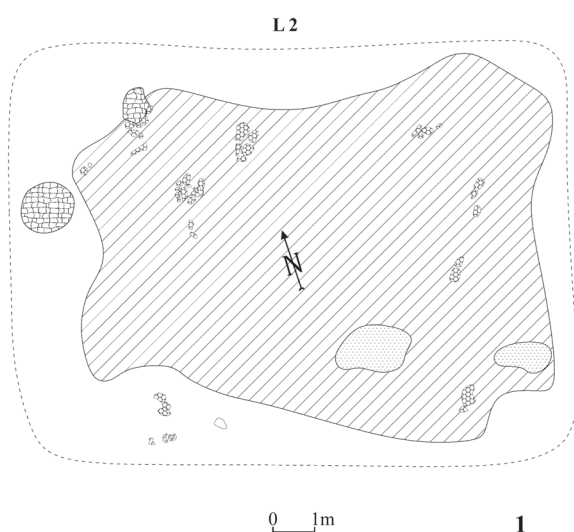


Pl. XV. 1. Feature 428; 2. Figurine from Feature 428; 3. Figurine from feature 444A; 4. Feature 469; 5-6. Figurines from Feature 469; 7. Feature 474; 8. Figurine from feature 474.



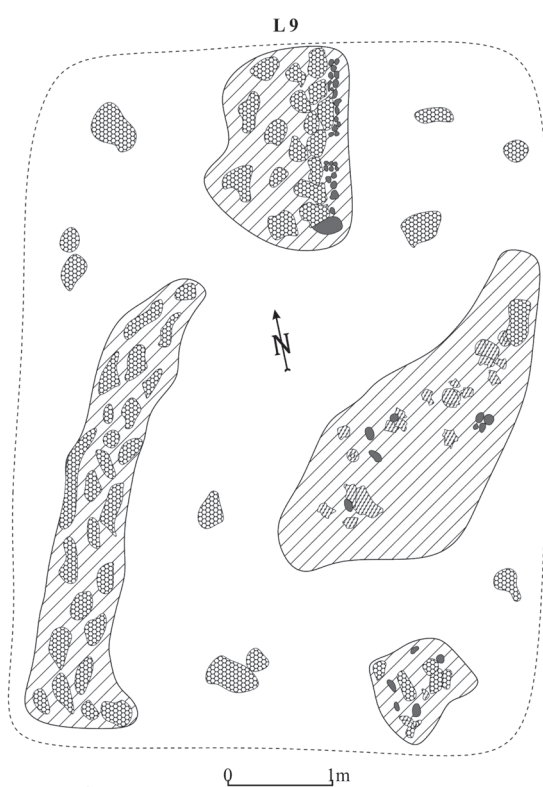
Pl. XVI. 1. Feature 504B; 2. Figurine from Feature 504B; 3. Figurine from Feature 500; 4. Figurine from Feature 538; 5. Feature 524; 6. Figurine from Feature 524.





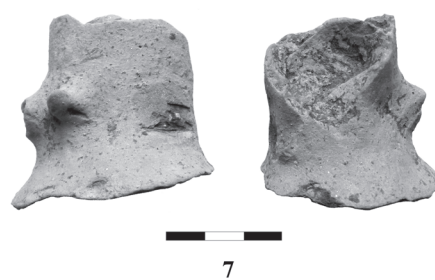
## LEGEND

- debris
- hearth
- ash
- burnt adobe fragments
- pottery
- stone

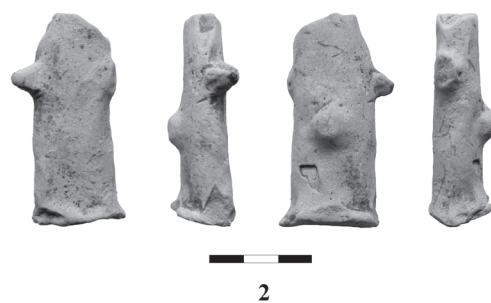


## LEGEND

- debris
- burnt adobe
- pottery
- stone



Pl. XVII. 1. Dwelling L2; 2-4. Figurines from Dwelling L2; 5. Figurine from Dwelling L6; 6. Dwelling L9; 7-8. Figurines from Dwelling L9.



Pl. XVIII. Figurines from the habitation layer.

## ABRÉVIATIONS

AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Darmstadt, München, Tübingen – Berlin  
 AAIN – Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, Roma  
 AARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București  
 Academica – Academica. Revistă editată de Academia Română, București  
 ACSS – Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Bordeaux – Moscow  
 ActaArchCop – Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen  
 ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest  
 ActaMM – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui  
 ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca  
 ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă, Zalău  
 ActaMV – Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna  
 ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovens, Muzeul „Vasile Pârvan”, Bârlad  
 ActaPraehArch – Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica, Berlin  
 ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European, Sibiu  
 AÉ – L'Année Épigraphique, Paris  
 AEM – Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien  
 AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca  
 AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston  
 AJS – The American Journal of Sociology, Chicago  
 Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár  
 Aluta – Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe  
 Alt-Hildesheim – Alt-Hildesheim. Jahrbuch für Stadt und Stift Hildesheim, Hildesheim  
 AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen  
 American Anthropologist – American Anthropologist. Journal of the American Anthropological Association, ([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1548-1433](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1548-1433))  
 American Antiquity – American Antiquity. Society for American Archaeology, Washington  
 Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua, Istanbul  
 AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara  
 Ancient Philosophy – Ancient Philosophy, Duquesne University, Pittsburg  
 AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden  
 AnnalesESC – Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations, Paris  
 AnnalesHSS – Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales, Paris  
 Annals of Science – Annals of Science, Taylor and Francis Online (<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tasc20>)  
 ANSNS – American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Studies, New York  
 AnUA-SH – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia  
 AnUBucurești – Analele Universității București, București  
 Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe  
 ANSMN – American Numismatic Society; Museum Notes, New York  
 AntCl – L'antiquité Classique, Revue interuniversitaire d'études classiques  
 Antik Tanulmányok – Antik Tanulmányok. Studia Antiqua, Eötvös József Collegium, Budapest  
 Antiquitas – Antiquitas, Museo Historico Municipal de Priego, Cordoba  
 Antiquités Nationales – Antiquités Nationales, Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye  
 Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham  
 AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova  
 APS News – The American Physical Society News  
 Apulum – Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia  
 Archaeological Dialogues – Archaeological Dialogues, Cambridge

- Archaeometry – Archaeometry, The Society for Archaeological Science, Gesellschaft für Naturwissenschaftliche, Associazione Italiana di Archeometria, University of Oxford, Wiley
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
- ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
- ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, Moskova
- ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija i Muzej, Sofia
- Arqueologia y Territorio Medieval – Arqueologia y Territorio Medieval, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén
- Ausgrabungen und Funde – Ausgrabungen und Funde, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Sektion für Vor- und Frühgeschichte; Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. Zentralinstitut für Alte Geschichte und Archäologie
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes – Paris
- BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara
- Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis – Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei al Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- Bibliotheca Historica Romaniae. Monographies – Bibliotheca Historica Romaniae. Monographies, Academia Republicii Socialiste România, Secția Științe Istorice, București
- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis – Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei al Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- BJb – Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn, Bonn
- BMC, I – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, I, Augustus to Vittelius*, London, 1923.
- BMC, II – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, II, Vespasian to Domitian*, London, 1930.
- BMC, III – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, III, Nerva to Hadrian*, London, 1936
- BMC, IV – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, IV, Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London, 1940.
- BMC, V – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, V, Pertinax to Elagabalus*, London, 1950.
- BMC, VI – R. A. G. Carson, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, VI, Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus*, London, 1962.
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BMTAGiurgiu – Buletinul Muzeului „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- Bosporskie issledovanija – Bosporskie Issledovanija (Études bosporaines), Académie nationale ukrainienne des sciences, Simferopol
- BSFN – Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique, Paris
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BTM Mühely – BTM Mühely, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Budapest Régiségei – Budapest Régiségei, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- BulBOR – Buletinul Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, București
- Buridava – Buridava. Muzeul Județean Vâlcea, Râmnicu Vâlcea
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în București, Muzeul Municipiului București, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie. Asociația ARA, București
- Cahiers des Sciences Humaines – Cahiers des Sciences Humaines, O.R.S.T.O.M. (Agency: France)



- CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal
- CANT – Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă, București (I – 1995, II – 1997, III - 1999)
- Carpica – Carpica, Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Julian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău
- CCA, campania ..... – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul “Dunării de Jos”, Călărași
- CCGG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
- Centaurus – Centaurus, European Society for the History of Science, John Wiley & Sons Ltd
- CercIst – Cercetări Istorice, Iași
- Chiron – Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
- Chronica Valachica – Chronica Valachica. Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
- Chronométraphilia – Chronométraphilia, La Chaux-de-Fonds
- CICSA – Centrul de Istorie Comparată a Societăților Antice, Universitatea București, București
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin, 1862-.
- CIS – *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Paris, 1881-.
- Classica et Christiana – Classica et Christiana, Centrul de Studii Clasice și Creștine al Facultății de Istorie a Universității „Al.I. Cuza”, Iași
- CIQ – The Classical Quaterly, The Classical Association, Cambridge
- CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CNM – Corpus Nummorum Moldaviae
- Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique – Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique, Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Fédération de recherche sur les sociétés anciennes, Université Lumière Lyon 2 - CNRS
- Communications – Communications. EHESS/CNRS-Centre Edgar Morin, Paris
- Comparative Criticism – Comparative Criticism, Cambridge University Press
- Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corviniensis, Hunedoara
- CRAI – Comptes Rendus des Séances de l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Critica Storica – Critica Storica, Associazione degli storici europei, Firenze
- CSA – Current Swedish Archaeology, Swedish Archaeological Society
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d’archéologie « V. Pârvan », București
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați, Galați
- Das Altertum – Das Altertum, Berlin – Amsterdam – Oldenburg
- Das Mittelalter – Das Mittelalter, UTB GmbH, Stuttgart
- Der Anschnitt – Der Anschnitt, Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau, Bochum
- DHA – Dialogues d’Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris
- Die Kunde – Die Kunde. Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie, Hannover
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
- DissPann – Dissertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenientes, Budapest
- DIVR – D.M. Pippidi (ed.), *Dicționar de istorie veche a României (Paleolitic – sec. X)*, București, 1976.
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
- Documenta Valachica – Documenta Valachica. Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porțile de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994
- EJS – European Journal of Sociology
- Epigraphische Studien – Epigraphische Studien, Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, Köln
- EphemDAC – Ephemeris Dacoromana. Annuario della Scuola Romana di Roma
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- Ethnic and Racial Studies – Ethnic and Racial Studies, London : Routledge & Kegan Paul

- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FI – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
- Fontes I – V. Iliescu, V. C. Popescu, Gh. Ștefan (ed.), Izvoare privind Istoria României, vol. I, București, 1964.
- Fontes II – H. Mihăescu, Gh. Ștefan, R. Hîncu, V. Iliescu, V. C. Popescu (ed.), Izvoare privind Istoria României, vol. I, București, 1970.
- FrühMitAltSt – Frühmittelalterliche Studien. Jahrbuch des Instituts für Frühmittelalterforschung der Universität Münster, Münster
- Gerión – Gerión. Revista de Historia Antigua
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemlinskog Muzeja u Sarajevu, Sarajevo
- Greece & Rome – Greece & Rome, Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- HispAnt – Hispania Antiqua. Revista de Historia Antigua (digital journal: <https://revistas.uva.es/index.php/hispaanti>)
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- History and Anthropology – History and Anthropology, Taylor & Francis (Routledge)
- History and Theory – History and Theory. Studies in the Philosophy of History, Middletown
- History Compass – History Compass, Wiley-Blackwell
- Histria Antiqua – Histria Antiqua, Institut društvenih znanosti IVO PILAR, Zagreb
- HNE – M. Lidzbarski, *Handbuch der Nordsemitischen Epigraphik*, Weimar, 1898.
- HPQ – History of Philosophy Quarterly, University of Illinois Press
- IDR II – G. Florescu, C.C. Petolescu, *Inscripțiile Daciei Romane*, vol. II: *Oltenia și Muntenia*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977.
- IDR III/1 – I.I. Russu, N. Gudea, V. Wollmann, M. Dușanic, *Inscripțiile Daciei Romane*, vol. III/1: *Dacia Superior. Zona de sud-vest*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977.
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000.
- IG XII 6.2 – K. Hallof, A.P. Matthaiou, *Inscriptiones Graecae XII 6. Inscriptiones Chii et Sami cum Corassiis Icariaque. Pars 2. Inscriptiones Sami insulae. Dedicaciones. Tituli sepulcrales. Tituli Christiani, Byzantini, Iudaei. Varia. Tituli graphio incisi. Incerta. Tituli alieni. Inscriptiones Corassiarum. Inscriptiones Icariae insulae*, Berlin – New York, 2003.
- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IGLN – V. Božilova, J. Kolendo (eds.), *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Novae (Mésie inférieure)*, Ausonius, Bordeaux, 1997.
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latinești descoperite pe teritoriul României*, București, 1976.
- IGLS VI – J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie. VI. Baalbek et Beqa'.* Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 78, Paris, 1967.
- IGLS XVII.1 – J.-B. Yon, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie. XVII/1. Palmyre* Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 195; Beirut, 2012.
- ILB – B. Gero, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989.
- Il Mar Nero – Il mar nero: annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916).
- ISSJ – International Social Science Journal
- Interpretation – Interpretation. A Journal of Political Philosophy, Waco
- ISM I – D.M. Pippidi, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. I. *Histria și împrejurimile*, București, 1983.
- ISM II – I. Stoian, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine*, vol. II. *Tomis și teritoriul său*, Bucarest, 1987.
- ISM III – A. Avram, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Scythie Mineure*, vol. III. *Callatis et son territoire*, Bucharest–Paris, 1999.
- ISM IV – E. Popescu, *Inscriptions de Scythie Mineure*, vol. IV. *Tropaeum – Durostorum – Axiopolis*, Bucharest–Paris, 2015.

- ISM V – E. Doruțiu Boilă, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. V. *Capidava – Troesmis – Noviodunum*, București, 1980.
- IstMitt – Istanbuler Mitteilungen, Istanbul
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija Arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Springer
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JIES – Journal of Indo-European Studies, Washington
- JFA – Journal of Field Archaeology, Boston University, Taylor & Francis
- JMC – Journal of Material Culture, SAGE Publications Ltd.
- JNG – Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft, München
- JÖAI – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien
- Journal of Value Inquiry – The Journal of Value Inquiry, Springer
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- JRAI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI (N.S.) – The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI-GBI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Kadmos – Kadmos. Zeitschrift für vor- und frühgriechische Epigraphik, Berlin
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- La Cultura – La Cultura. Rivista de Filosofia, Letteratura e Storia
- LIMC – Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae, Zürich, 1981-1999
- Lucerna – Lucerna. The Roman Finds Group Newsletter, Stevenage, UK
- Marmația – Marmația, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare, Baia Mare
- MASP – Materiali po Arheologii Severnogo Pričernomorja, Odesa
- MCA – Materiale și cercetări arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MFME – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum évkönyve. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moskva – Sk. Petersburg
- MitteilungenBerlin – Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
- Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft – Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig
- MN – Muzeul Național, București
- MonographRGZM – Monographies des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- Montana II – V. Velkov, G. Aleksandrov, *Epigrafski pametnitsi ot Montana i raiona*, Montana, 1994.
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău, Bacău
- MSȘIA – Academia Română. Memoriile Secției de Științe Istorice și Arheologie, București
- MusHelv – Museum Helveticum: schweizerische Zeitschrift für klassische Altertumswissenschaft = Revue suisse pour l'étude de l'antiquité classique = Rivista svizzera di filologia classica, Schwabe-Verlag
- NAC – Numismatica et Antichità Classiche. Quaderni Ticinesi, Lugano
- Nestor – Nestor, University of Cincinnati, Department of Classics, Cincinnati
- NC – Numismatic Chronicle, London
- NNM – Numismatic Notes and Monographs, New York
- Novensia – Novensia, Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- NZ – Numismatische Zeitschrift. Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Wien
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, Craiova
- Orientalia – Orientalia, Pontificio Istituto biblico, Roma
- Pact – Pact. Journal of the European Study Group on Physical, Chemical, Biological & Mathematical Techniques Applied to Archaeology, Strasbourg
- PAS – Praehistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Berlin

- PAT – Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum  
 PAT – D.R. Hillers, E. Cussini, *Palmyrene Aramaic Texts*, The Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon Project, Baltimore, 1996.  
 PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M, Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster  
 PCPhS – Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society, Cambridge  
 Peuce – Peuce. Studii și Note de Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea  
 Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea  
 Philosophie – Philosophie, Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris  
 Phronesis – Phronesis. A Journal for Ancient Philosophy, Leiden  
 PIR<sup>2</sup> – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin–Leipzig  
 PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington DC  
 Poetics Today – Poetics Today, Duke University, Columbus, USA  
 Polis – Polis. The Journal for Ancient Greek Political Thought, Exeter  
 Pontica / Pontice – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța  
 PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge  
 PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Freie Universität, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin  
 QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma  
 RAN – Repertoriul Arheologic Național (<http://ran.cimec.ro/>)  
 RE – *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1893-  
 REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac  
 RES – *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique*, Paris, 1900-1968.  
 RÉSEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București  
 RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița  
 Review of Metaphysics – The Review of Metaphysics. A Philosophical Quarterly, Washington DC  
 Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică, Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Centrul de Arheologie, Chișinău  
 Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent – Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent, Unitat d'Arqueologia, Prehistòria i Història Antiga del Departament d'Història de la Universitat de Lleida, Lleida  
 RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București  
 Révue d'Alsace – Révue d'Alsace, Fédération des Sociétés d'Histoire et d'Archéologie d'Alsace, Colmar  
 Revue d'Archéométrie - ArchéoSciences, revue d'Archéométrie, Presses universitaires de Rennes  
 Revue du Louvre – La Revue du Louvre et des musées de France, Conseil des musées nationaux (France), Paris  
 Revue du Nord – Revue du Nord. Archéologie de la Picardie et du Nord de la France, Université de Lille, Villeneuve D'Asco  
 RGA – *Reallexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*, Berlin  
 RGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Bonn  
 Rhetorica – Rhetorica. A Journal of the History of Rhetoric, Berkley  
 RI – Revista Istorică. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București  
 RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London  
 RIC, II – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, II, Vespasian to Hadrian*, London, 1926.  
 RIC, III – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, III, Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London, 1930.  
 RIC, IV/1 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/1, Pertinax to Geta*, London, 1936.  
 RIC, IV/2 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/2, Macrinus to Pupienus*, London, 1938.



- RIC, IV/3 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/3, Gordian III-Uranus Antoninus*, London, 1949.
- RIC, V/1 – P. H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, V/1*, London, 1927.
- RIS – E. Weber (ed.), *Die römischen Inschriften der Steiermark*, Graz, 1969.
- RIU III – L. Barkóczi, S. Soproni, *Die römische Inschriften Ungarns, 3. Liefereng: Brigetio (Fortsetzung) und die Limesstrecke am Donauknie*, Budapest–Bonn, 1981.
- RMD – *Roman Military Diplomas*, London, I (M.M. Roxan, 1978), II (M.M. Roxan, 1985), III (M.M. Roxan, 1993), IV (M.M. Roxan, P.A. Holder, 2003), V (P.A. Holder, 2006)
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor. Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RPC I – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, P.P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage, I. From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69)*, London – Paris, 1992.
- RPC II – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, I. Carradice, *Roman Provincial Coinage, II. From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69-96)*, London – Paris, 1999.
- SAA – *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica*. Universitatea „Al. I. Cuza”, Iași
- SAI – *Studii și Articole de Istorie*, București
- Sargetia – Sargetia. *Acta Musei Devensis*. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva
- SchwNumRu – *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Bern
- Science – *Science*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington DC
- SCIV(A) – *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie)*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scripta Valachica – *Scripta Valachica*, Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979-1980, Amsterdam 1979-2005, Boston 2006-
- Semitica et Classica – *Semitica et Classica*. *Revue internationale d'études orientales et méditerranéennes*. *International Journal of Oriental and Mediterranean Studies*, Paris – Turnhout
- SlovArch – *Slovenská Archeológia*, Nitra
- SMA – *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Series*
- SNG Copenhagen 2 – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Copenhagen*. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum, Volume 2. Macedonia and Thrace, reprint of original edition, New Jersey, 1981.
- SNG BM Black Sea – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume IX, British Museum, Part 1: The Black Sea*, London, 1993.
- SNG Stancomb – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region*, Oxford, 2000.
- Southwestern Journal of Anthropology – *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, University of Chicago, Chicago
- SP – *Studii de Preistorie*, București
- Starinar – *Starinar*, Arheologskog Instituta, Belgrade
- StCl – *Studii Clasice*, București
- StComPitești – *Studii și Comunicări*, Pitești
- StComBrukenthal – *Studii și Comunicări*, Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu
- StComSatuMare – *Studii și Comunicări*. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare
- Stratum plus – *Stratum*, Vysshaya Antropologicheskaya Shkola, Chișinău
- Studia Palmyrenskie – *Studia Palmyrenskie*, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- Studia Troica – *Studia Troica*, Universität Tübingen, University of Cincinnati, Mainz am Rhein
- Südost-Forschungen – *Südost-Institut München*, Deutsches Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (Berlin, Germany), Leipzig
- Symbolae Osloenses – *Symbolae Osloenses*. Norwegian Journal of Greek and Latin Studies, Oslo
- SympThrac 1 – *Symposia Thracologica*, I, Institutul de Tracologie, Craiova, 1983
- SympThrac 2 – *Symposia Thracologica*, II, Institutul de Tracologie, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, 1984
- SympThrac 5 – *Symposia Thracologica*, V, Institutul de Tracologie, Miercurea Ciuc, 1987

- SympThrac 7 – Symposia Thracologica, VII, Institutul de Tracologie, Tulcea, 1989
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeş
- The Antiquaries Journal – The Antiquaries Journal, Society of Antiquaries of London
- Theory, Culture and Society – Theory, Culture and Society, University of London, London
- ThesCRA* – *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum*, Los Angeles, The J. Paul Getty Museum: I-II (2004), III-V (2005), VI (2011), VII-VIII (2012), Index (2014)
- The Numismatist – The Numismatist, The American Numismatic Association
- Thracia – Thracia, Българска академия на науките, Institut po trakologia, Serdica
- Thracia Pontica 4 – M. Lazarov *et alii* (eds.), *Thracia Pontica. Quatrieme Symposium International, Sozopol 6-12 Octobre 1988*, Sofia, 1991.
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, Bucureşti
- TIR – Tabula Imperii Romani, Romula-Durostorum-Tomis, Bucarest, 1969.
- TPAPhS – Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Society. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
- TÜBA-AR – Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi
- Tyche – Tyche. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Wien
- Tyrasetia – Tyrasetia. Anuarul Muzeului Naţional de Istorie a Moldovei, Chişinău
- Tyrasetia International – Tyrasetia International, Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a Moldovei, Chişinău
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- Valachica – Studii şi cercetări de istorie şi istoria culturii, Târgovişte
- VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
- World Archaeology – World Archaeology, Taylor & Francis
- ZfE – Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Berlin
- ZfN – Zeitschrift für Numismatik, Berlin
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
- ZSav – Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Romanistische Abteilung, Wien