

The Starčevo-Criș settlement from Zăuan „Dâmbul Cimitirului”. Old and new viewpoints

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Rezumat: Etalon pentru descoperirile Starčevo-Criș din nord-vestul României, cu numeroase apariții în literatura de specialitate, așezarea de la Zăuan „Dâmbul Cimitirului” nu a beneficiat totuși până în prezent de o publicare exhaustivă a materialului pe etape de locuire. O examinare în detaliu a rapoartelor, a jurnalului și a planurilor de săpătură ne-a determinat să reevaluăm complexe de locuire de la Zăuan. În aceste condiții ni se pare firesc ca următorul demers să încerce și o prezentare a materialelor pe complexe identificate și reconsiderate de noi, sperând ca această reevaluare să se fi apropiat în cea mai mare măsură de adevăr.

Cuvinte cheie: așezare, neolitic, Zăuan, Starčevo-Criș IIIB-IVA.

Keywords: settlement, Neolithic, Zăuan, Starčevo-Criș IIIB-IVA.

The settlement, which was studied several times in digging campaigns in 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980 and 1981, offered us the chance to determine the features of the settlement Starčevo-Criș in the N-W of Romania in late IIIB-IVA. The reassessment of the objects from Zăuan pointed out the existence of 10 surface dwellings that can be assigned to three living stages over the two phases IIIB-IVA and most likely IVB (S. Băcuet Crișan 2005, p. 225-228). We want to state that the numbering of the dwellings is made by us; that is why there can be discrepancies between the current study and the first digging reports that kept the name of “platform” for all the identified complexes (E. Lakó 1978, p. 15). Even if this research is focused on the material specific for the three living stages, we consider that it is required a brief presentation of the research campaigns and of the main habitat issues.

The first research campaign carried on in 1975 had the purpose of collecting the information regarding stratigraphy and the chronology of the site. There were marked out section 1 (S1) and two surface, C1 and C2.

S1 is 20 x 2 m and provided a great number of pottery pieces both in the layer and in the three identified complexes, two or three dwellings and a pit. We do not know precisely the stratigraphical data for this section. Two objects are mentioned at the depth of -0,30/-0,50 m, a pottery platform in the square 4,50-8,50 and a compact layer of adobe in the squares 11-13,50 and 15-17. Afterwards up to -1,30 m, where the barren ground was reached we have no further indication. In the digging journal it is mentioned a pit – G1, found at the bottom of the section. According to the technical documentation, the pit was found at – 0,80 m, the bottom of -130 m. The large dimensions determined us to conclude that this was a living space. The three dwellings were renumbered as follows: L.1 (square 4.5-8.5) L.2 (11-13,50) and the pit house L.3.

The surface 1 (C1) was opened on the small square 6-11 of section 1 having 5 x 2,60 m, in order to outline the pottery platform (L.1) from the section. At the depth of -0,30/-0,45 m the pottery platform reappeared. According to the plan of the surface and the section we tend to believe that it is about a different dwelling and not an adding-up of the former one. This is the reason why this platform was marked with L.4. We do not have information about the stratigraphic situation up to the barren ground or about the depth where it was found.

The surface 2 (C2) was opened between the meters 14 and 18 of the section 1, with the size of 4 x 2,60 m, and provided information about the size of the cottage from S1 and other three complexes: G2, G3 (actually a pillar pit) and a Celtic cremation grave.

The 1976 research

In that year the site research continued with the opening of the surface C3 located in continuation of C2-1975 with the size of 10,6 x 6 m. At the depth of -0,30/-0,45 m a pottery platform appeared in the square 1-6 / 5.50 – 11.50. In the small square 3-4/4,50-5 to -0,30 m, it was found a thick adobe layer of 0.20 m on which it was discovered an anthropomorphic statuette, named subsequently “The Venus from Zăuan”. The statuette was set facing the ground. A pit (G1-1976) was identified in the square (1-4/5-7) containing several pottery fragments and on

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its bottom there were laid two stone blocks. In the same area, 0,30 m away from the pit, there was discovered a foundation trace of 1,20 x 0,20 m. The three items are thought to be part of a religious complex (E. Lakó 1977, p. 43, fig. 4). After the pottery platform was removed (L.5 in our ranking) there appeared another dwelling, which we called L6 at -0,60 in the square 0-2/5, 5-8.

Other two Celtic graves add to these objects, belonging to Neolithic. We also have to set out that in all the opened areas in the two years of research at the first level, we seldom found pottery fragments belonging to the Bronze Age, age that is also represented in the grounds identified in the 1977 research.

The 1977 research

In that year two surfaces C4 (10 x 6 m) and C5 (16 x 5 m) were marked, the C4 in the continuation of the C1/1975, and C5 that continues the C4. Things are more complicated in the C4, as we do not hold much stratigraphic data and the digging plans do not give us sufficient indications to help us divide the dwellings. The pottery platform appears at -0,20/-0,40 m, near the entire area of the surface, that crosses square 5/0-3 and reappears in square 9-10/0-3. Afterwards at -0,45/-0,50 m in square 0-6/0-3 it was noticed a new layer of adobe and pottery. This, together with the specifications from the journal that in square 0-2/4-6 there is a rich pottery layer; -0,45/-0,50 m, makes us believe that there are two superposed dwellings. In fact, a great number of special archaeological materials are mentioned at -0,40/-0,60 m. It is about a rectangular idol, three idol fragments, altars fragments, pintaderas, and several weights for the net. Taking into account all the information there could be actually two surface dwellings at -0,20/-0,40 m level, a house in the square 0-6/5 and another one in the square 6-10/3-6. The same could be the case with the first dwelling that may be the continuation of L.4 from C1/1975. Therefore, we called it L.4a and the one in square 6-10/3-6: L.7. We named L.8 the object at the lower level from square 0-6/0-6.

To these living dwellings there can be added the research of another two pits: G1 and G2/1977. The most significant pit is G2/1977. The only thing we know exactly about it is the square where it was identified, i.e. 0-1/4-5. The digging report shows that this is the home of the only painted pottery fragment belonging to Starčevo-Criș Complex and found in the settlement from Zăuan (E. Lakó 1978, p. 13). Besides the above-mentioned fragment, other red well-polished pottery fragments are coming from the same pit.

In the Northwestern part of this surface, the barren ground was reached at -0,75 m.

The surface 5/1977 – in order to identify the researched objects we mainly employed the digging plans. Thus we consider that we have a new surface dwelling (platform) in the square 6-10/0-4 at -0,25/-0,35 m which we named L9 and another dwelling in the square 5,75-7/3,50-4,50 at the depth of -0,50. We called the latter one L.10. A pillar pit was identified at the borders of dwelling 10. To these dwellings added G4 and G5, belonging to the Complex Starčevo-Criș and G3 with elements from the Bronze Age. This period is also represented by a hearth.

The 1980 research

Following a three years break, the research in Zăuan site were resumed, this time by a team made up of E. Lakó, Gh. Lazarovici, Z. Kalmar and S. A. Luca (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 13-43).

A section, named S6-1980, parallel to S1/1975, was marked that year. The first certain data regarding the stratigraphy and the boundary line of the objects are provided by this digging.

The following stratigraphic identification was outlined then: 0-0,30- tilled layer, -0,30 the remains of two dwellings, -0,45/-0,60 m – culture level, and the barren ground was reached at -0,60 m.

The rest of the platform dug in S1/1975, respectively L1 was identified and studied with this occasion. It was established that it is a quadrangular surface dwelling. The objects were few and to the two dwellings mentioned above a pit can be added, belonging to the Mediaeval Age and two Celtic graves.

The internal chronology of the site

In the framework of the research up to date there were identified several levels of culture or materials belonging to the three stages in the development of the complex Starčevo-Criș and archaeological materials discovered only in the surface research, belonging to Pișcolt group, the middle stage (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 42-43). Unfortunately, such materials were not identified in the systematical research, which would have enabled the settling down of the relationships between the last development stages in the communities from Starčevo-Criș and the groups of painted pottery from the N-W of Romania. Nevertheless, there are several materials that we will bring forward at the right time, that pose questions, due to some analogies only among certain later civilizations.

The manufacturing of the pottery

Like all the Neolithic sites, the pottery remains the most significant (from the quantitative point of view) chronological value. We will try to present the pottery according to the objects. Thanks to the great amount of material, we took into account the pottery assigned to the first living level L.6-L.8. In order to be able to find a certain pottery evolution we should have normally used, for the purpose of comparison, the material from the dwelling that superposes this complex - L.4a. Unfortunately, we cannot be positive whether the material from the platform was mixed, choosing therefore to analyze the pottery from the area L.6-L.8 from the depth of -0,40/-0,60 m and for comparison, the one from L.4 and L.1 (about which we have indubitable information regarding the boundary) at the depth of -0,20/-0,30 m. We also added some of the materials that, according to the inventory book and to the specifications from the journal, were presumably taken from the lowest depth S1 at -0,75 m. The material from L.5/1976 prove the last stage of living (at least as far as the documents up to present).

Therefore we have to outline something from the beginning, as we had to use most of the times pottery fragments and not entire pottery, we employed, to describe the pottery, the catalogues of shapes, carried out by Zoia Maxim (Gh. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim 1995, fig. 38), based on the previous ones elaborated by Gh. Lazarovici for the Banat area (Gh. Lazarovici 1979, p. 37, fig. 2).

The dwelling(s) L.6-L.8

We preferred to analyze the material altogether, since the existence of the two living objects is not certain.

As any other enterprise of this kind, we will follow the three main pottery classes: fine, semi-fine and rough pottery, separated by the thickness of the walls and the method of treating the surfaces.

Hence, all the three pottery types are characteristic to this level (maybe not the oldest one), where L6 and L8 are assigned.

Different types of dishes and bowls represent the fine pottery – rarely met (in relation to the other classes). Features of this pottery class contain the well-polished surfaces, having even a metal luster, the paste that was mostly degreased with sand, and the well-minced chaff or even mud, of red, umber or black shades. Besides the polished variety, we also include in this class a series of similar shapes, whose surface is well smoothen. The most remarkable feature of the dishes is their pronounced bi-truncated cone shape. There can be described many bi-truncated cone subclasses: with the upper side bent inwards and with the lip bearing the mark of an incision (pl. 2/2); with the upper side almost straight or slightly tilted inwards (pl. 2/1,3-4); the upper side tilted inwards and with the thin, beveled and flattened lip (pl. 2/7).

We identified another class where the bi-truncated cone shape is not so pronounced; the passing from the lower to the upper side is smoother (pl. 3/1-3). Certain pottery fragments can show the presence of cone shaped dishes (pl. 3/4, 6, 7; 8/3, 5, 8).

All these pottery classes have analogies in the level I from Trestiana (E. Popușoi 1980, fig. 13/3-9) and the levels I-II from Leț (E. Zaharia 1965, p. 19-44).

The semi-fine pottery – different from the previous one as for the thickness of the walls; has, according to the treatment of the surfaces, two sub-classes – with polished and smoothened surfaces. Again, the main degreasing material was the fine sand, and sometimes

accompanied by chaff. The features of this class are the bowl shapes (pl. 5/6-8), the cups with or without tall stem, and the small stem pots.

The cups are not common, and they are distinguished by the different types of stems, more or less tall (pl. 6/1-7) or by a series of ringlike bottoms (pl. 8/9). A semi-fine paste was also used to manufacture some pots, identified by the fragments of long neck (pl. 8/4, 6).

The rough pottery – is by far the most present and is mainly represented by various types of pots (pl. 4/1-4, 6-8), spherical pots (pl. 4/5; 5/1, 3-5, 7), and bowls. In contrast to any expectations, this class is similar to the others from the point of view of degreasing; the coarse-grained sand is prevailing, together with the chaff and the grinded chips. The spherical shape pots with flared lip of various sizes is also prevailing (pl. 4/3), followed by the ones with spherical shape body and short lip, almost straight. We seldom encountered pieces with short neck and flaring lip, or arched and flaring lip.

Decor elements

The painting is a décor element that appears exceptionally not only at Zăuan but also in all the settlements from Starčevo-Criș in the N-W of Romania. The only certain fragment is the well-known (E. Lakó 1978, p. 13; Z. Maxim 1999, pl. VII/2) made liniary with white and black on the red, well-polished background of the pot. It is still possible that another pottery fragment to have been adorned with painting; fragment that was a large size bowl, having a polished red-orange engobe, and having, under the lip, a blurred brown / black line. Both pottery fragments are assigned to the same level, represented by L.6-L.8, the first one discovered in the pit G2 in 1977 and the fragment described above comes from L.8.

The incision was the favorite décor of the community in Zăuan, since the earliest level. The thin incisions are irregularly marked on the entire surface of the pot, in various directions: beveled, vertical, horizontal, forming Vs or networks (pl. 4/2, 5-8; 5/3-5, 7). There is a single case where the incisions have a wavy layout, reminding of the type distinctive for the linear pottery (pl. 9/7). From the point of view of frequency, the incision is followed by tweaks, carefully made, set in vertical rows, beveled or horizontal (pl. 7/1-3, 5-9, 11) which can cover the entire pot or can accompany the incised décor. We notice the presence of the décor made with the nail (impressions), which is set with motifs similar to the tweaks method (pl. 7/4). Grooves are also encountered but only exceptionally (pl. 4/1).

Some of the studied fragments have lobes on the lip or cuts, especially the fragments that come from pots or bowls (pl. 5/4).

The applied décor is best represented through the clay slip, mostly attached on the pots. Thanks to the different motifs, this technique, of clay slipping, is made not only for practical reasons but also for adornment. We also encounter, but in a smaller number, the unorganized barbotine, the one organized being the most preferred by the community in Zăuan. We notice the fragments adorned with barbotine set in vertical, horizontal and bevel rows (pl. 4/3). There are various types of grabbing elements or buttons and several simple or alveolar belts.

Overall, in conclusion, the pottery was of good quality, the predominant shades being the bricky red, followed by the grey ones, or rarely black. The fine and semi-fine pottery has polished surfaces or well smoothen. Except for the other two pottery fragments, decorated with painting, the fine pottery shows no sign of décor, but for a case where there are two rows of small buttons grouped by three, in parallel, in the area of maximum bend of a bi-truncated cone dish. The appanage of the rough and semi-fine pottery is the décor, since the spherical pots, the pots and (seldom) the bowls were usually adorned.

For degrease it was usually used the fine sand with small grain, followed by chaff, grinded chips and mud. Even if we find these degrease elements, they always go with the sand. The pottery shapes are the regular ones for this chronological level, with good analogies in similar environments Starčevo-Criș IIIB.

The pottery from L 1

This dwelling was investigated in two different campaigns in 1975 and 1980. Because most of the material from the 1980 campaign was already published (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, fig. 4-13) we chose to show this complex only with the materials from the 1975 campaign.

The truncated cone and bi-conic bowls (pl. 12/1-4) and tall stem cups can be included in the **fine class** after analyzing the published pottery and the pottery from S1/1975. The identified types are also present in L.6-L.8, but the polished pottery class disappears completely here. We can find the same types of degrease elements, mainly the fine sand, followed by chaff and mud.

The semi-fine pottery is represented mostly by bowls (pl. 12/11, 14), truncated cone bowls (pl. 12/7-10), tall or short stem cups, stem pots, together with spherical pots.

The rough pottery is again prevailing, particularly the flared lip pots. Other types have a spherical body and profiled rim, pots with spherical body and long truncated cone neck or short neck, pots with spherical body or extended with short lip (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 21, fig. 6/4; 8/5, 7) or with lippenrand (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 21, fig. 13/1). Furthermore it is the only pottery class that still preserves the polishing technique, but most of the times with a flared lip.

The attachment of the décor is still present on forms characteristic to the semi-fine or rough class. The dominant décor is the wide incision made vertically, bevel or horizontally. The thin incisions form networks, V-s or are set irregularly in a beveled direction on the entire surface of the pot, sometimes cut-off by carved belts. Concerning the wide incision, and especially the motifs set at the first presentation of these materials, a new aspect was noticed in comparison to the previous phases (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 21). The tweaks are set in vertical or beveled rows, occasionally irregular. While the number of decorated pottery fragments with nail impressions is dropping, a new class arises, known as the “cat claws” impressions (pl. 14/5, 11, 12). This décor is not as frequent as in the discoveries from Starčevo-Criș, being encountered only in some places, like Valea Lupului (N. Ursulescu 1984, p. 30), where there are Bugo-Nistorean influences. The channeled decor appears exceptionally associated to this décor classes. The barbotine class, which exceeds as number the fragments decorated with tweaks is the appanage of the rough pottery met only on pots. There were not identified differences, regarding the attachment, from the other ones described above, as we have both the perfused clay slip and the set in vertical or beveled clay slip (pl. 13).

Even though the distinctions between the two periods of living are not great, we can observe the differences in the fine pottery, which came under the most significant change. The lack of angobate and polished pottery, the decrease in bi-truncated cone bowls, the prevailing of the utilitarian pots (if we can consider the fine pottery as a luxury class), the emerging of the cat claw décor (while the tweaks and the carves are reduced in number), adding elements of stratigraphy to the extent that they were understood and especially the analogies provided by other sites – these are all aspects that determine us to assign this object to a later period of time in the development of the community from Zăuan, as it was earlier stated, Starčevo-Criș IVA (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1981, p. 26).

As we asserted in the chapter concerning the internal evolution of the settlement from Zăuan, a range of materials, mainly discovered in surface 3 in 1976 and 4 in 1977, determined us to examine more thoroughly the material from the dwelling that we called L.5. The pottery material that comes from L.5 is somehow different, which make us believe that it represents the third living stage from Zăuan.

The pottery from dwelling 5

A first feature that has to be set out is the lack of fine pottery, as all the pieces identified up to now belong to the semi-fine class. We can notice the drop in number of the dishes, while the bowls and pots become prevailing in all the pottery forms. Concerning the bi-truncated cone shapes we can notice the extension of the upper side against the lower one.

The semi-fine pottery is represented by some different types of dishes, bowls and pots (pl. 15, 16/1-7, 17/9). The dishes are mostly truncated cones, which are similar to the plates (pl. 16/1-4). The bi-truncated cone forms are in a smaller amount (pl. 15). Regarding the bi-truncated cones bowls, we can notice the elevation of the upper side and the lips marked with an incision – lippenrand (pl. 15/4-6). In this class it was mostly used the fine sand together with chaff, mud or grinded chips. Another significant aspect is the increase in number of the pottery forms in whose

paste the mud was used, and we talk here about the grey colored pottery that gets thus a soapy appearance.

Despite the fact that the cups do not make a category with a wide use in Zăuan, they are still present in all the phases of living. Unfortunately, their fragmentary condition did not enable us to set them into a typology and implicitly to show a stage evolution. We remarked a tall grey cup stem degreased with fine sand and mud, that shows an incised décor, this being the only adorned fragment (pl. 18/3). The pots contained in this category of semi-fine pottery are usually small size forms with a short neck.

The rough category is smaller, from the point of view of quantity, than the earlier stages, and it is represented by spherical pots with the lip turned down outwards, spherical pots with tall-truncated cone neck or pots with spherical body and the lip bearing an incision (pl. 16/8; 17)

The décor is mainly incised on the bowls and mostly on the pots. The most frequent is the network incision, incisions that form angles, or meander, vertical or beveled ones (pl. 17/1, 3, 5; 18). The tweaks, although they are still present, do not have the same significance in the adornments index, and the manufacturing method seems to be slightly careless (pl. 19/1-4). The extended cuts are another adornment type, which is very common, and is occasionally accompanied by tweaks (pl. 17/3). The channeled adornments fragments are rare. The barbotine décor is decreasing, mainly the perfused clay slip (pl. 19/8). Overall the pottery is evolved, having the features of a developed Neolithic.

The predominance of the incision and especially of the motifs employed, of grey pottery, the presence of the mud and of the grinded chips and the pot types, makes us consider that this stage denotes the extension of the living in Zăuan, presumably until the stage Starčevo-Criș IVB. The best analogies are given here by the materials from level IV of the settlement from Suceava (N. Ursulescu 1984, p. 18-21).

We left behind a range of discoveries that are different from the rest of the pottery material from the point of view of the shapes, and of the manufacturing techniques.

Among these, "**the clay mask**" might belong to the dwelling no. 5, as it was discovered on the "pottery platform", square 3/8 at -0,35 m. The fragment, in a conic shape, depicts a simplified human face. The eyes and the mouth are set out with small holes, and the nose is disregarded. There can be seen wicker traces on the lower side (E. Lakó 1977, p. 44, fig 3/1). There were found similarities for this piece at Ostrovu Golu and Cluj Stăvilă in the discoveries attributed to the phase IVB of the complex Starčevo-Criș (Gh. Lazarovici 1988, p. 26).

The two-mouth pot – identified in the complex 3/1976 in square 3,5/10,7 at -0,45 m can be attributed, with reticence, due to the depth, to the complex L.5 - as is often indicated in the specialty literature, we do not consider its description as necessary (E. Lakó 1977, p. 44, fig. 5/3-4).

The square mouth pot was identified in complex 4, square 5/3 at -0,40 m. It is made of dark grey paste and adorned with wide incisions, set in V shape. In the largest area has small conic buttons arranged by twos.

The muzzie pot – was discovered in complex 3/1976, square 0-1/8-9 at -0,60 m (E. Lakó 1977, p. 45, fig. 3/2).

All these pottery forms together with a grey clay piece, having in its paste organic material and for which we were not able to find analogies neither regarding the shape nor for the purpose in the shape index from Starčevo-Criș. For the square mouth pot, the best analogy that we identified so far is a piece discovered at Ujtikos "Demeterkut" in Tiszadob (N. Kalicz, J. Makkay 1977, p. 39, taf. 170/16). The two-mouth pot has no identical analogy so far, but is similar, regarding the two mouths, with the linear pots (N. Kalicz 1998, abb. 9/6).

Concerning the muzzie pot we are not aware of any identical analogy, the mouth type like a strainer are frequent in Tiszadob (K. Kurucz 1989, pl. XXXVII/1; XLIX/1).

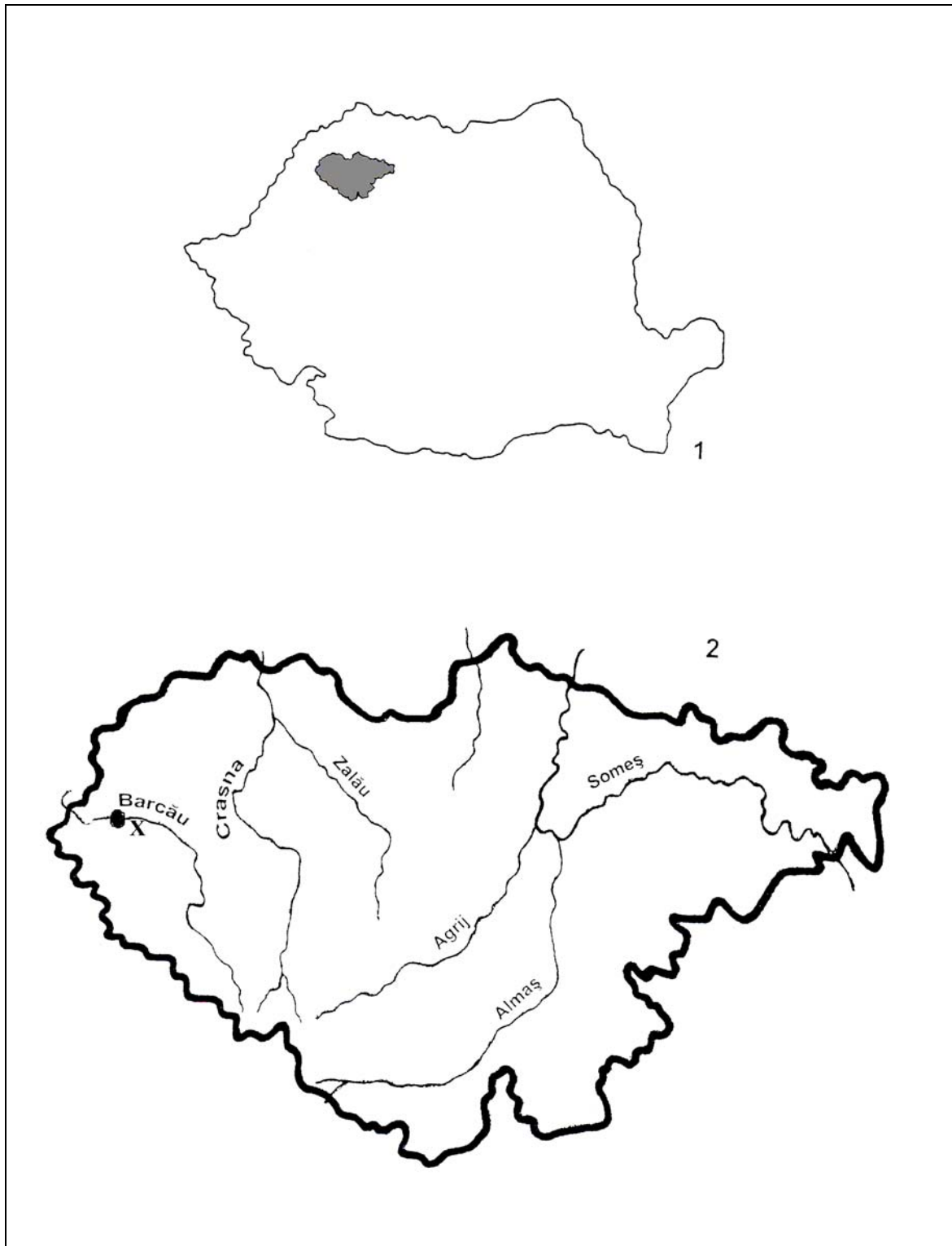
Although for the settlement from Zăuan there were mentioned discoveries belonging to the Pișcolt group (Gh. Lazarovici, E. Lakó 1982, p. 42-43) these were collected in surface research in another area of the settlement. No other fragment appeared in the systematical research. In this context, the special forms described above pose a series of assignation questions; especially because they appeared in the dwellings among the materials characteristic for Starčevo-Criș. If

they are removed from the discovery context, they could be assigned to a horizon contemporary to the linear groups from the Alfold plain, contemporary with Vinča A/B and beginning of Vinča B1 (P. Raczky 1989, p. 235).

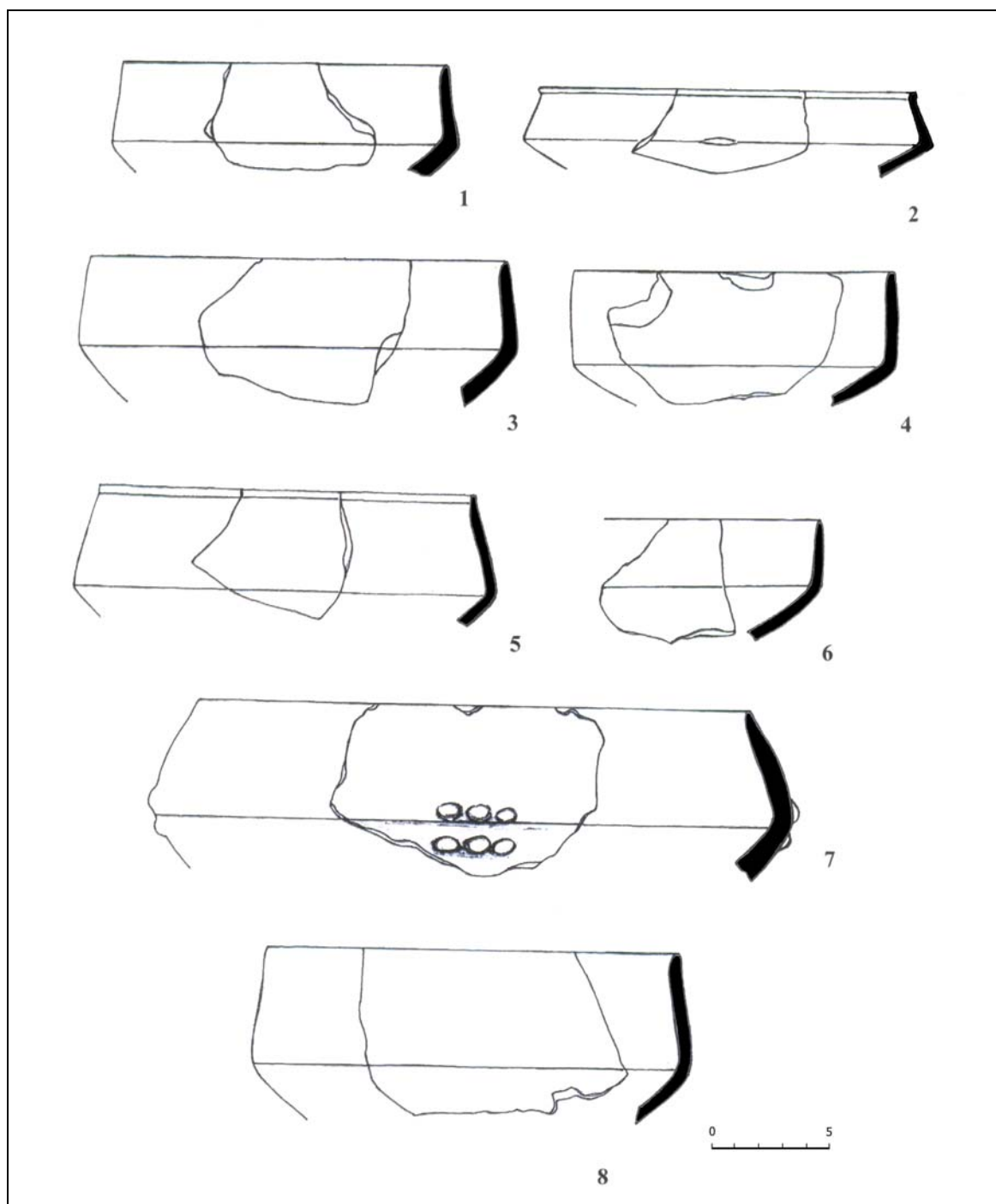
The issues raised by the discoveries in the settlement from Zăuan are far to be settled. Our enterprise considers mainly a positivistic presentation of the pottery material, needed in the present context, where is little information regarding the evolution stages from Starčevo-Criș, in the N-W of Romania.

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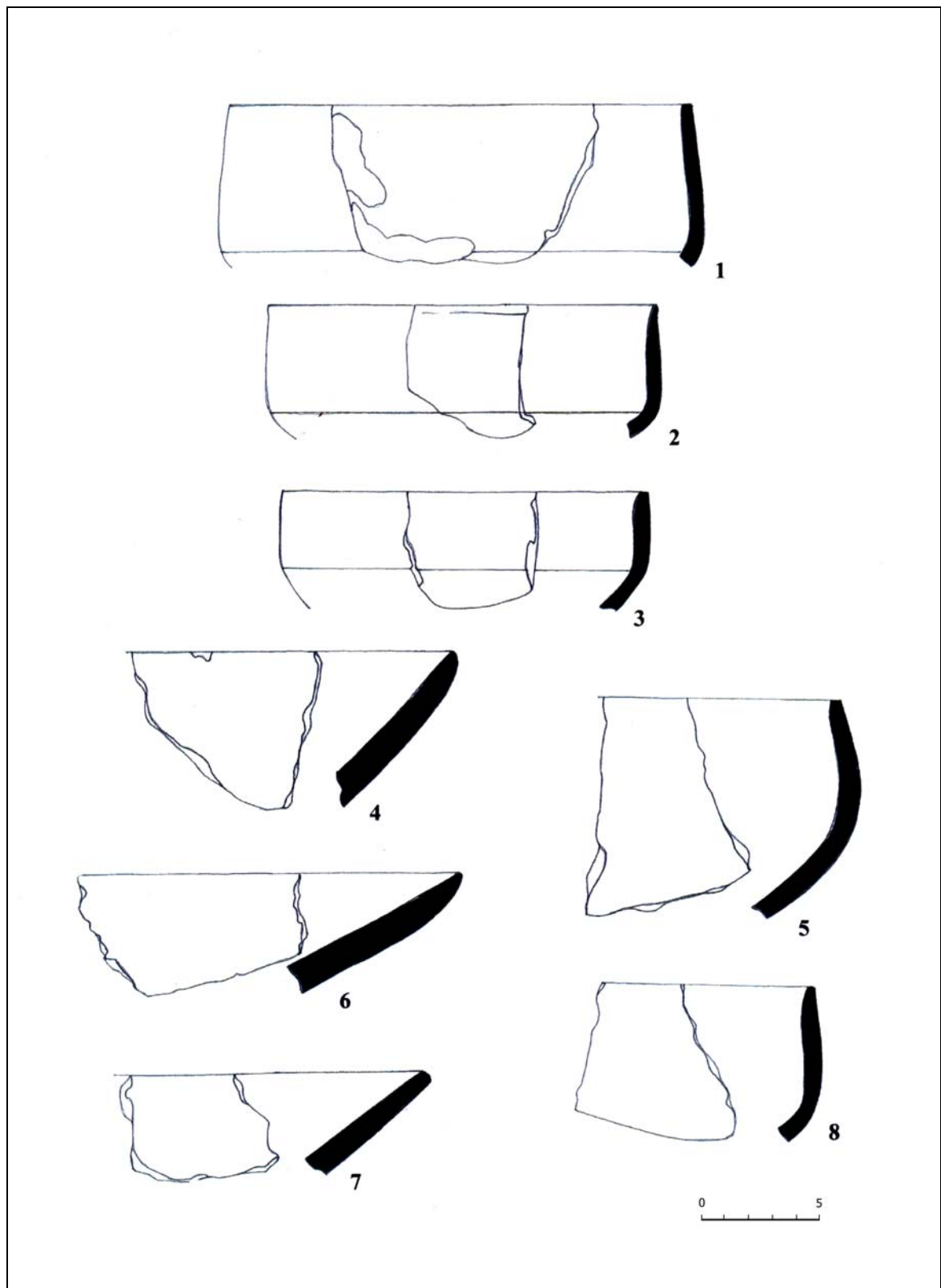
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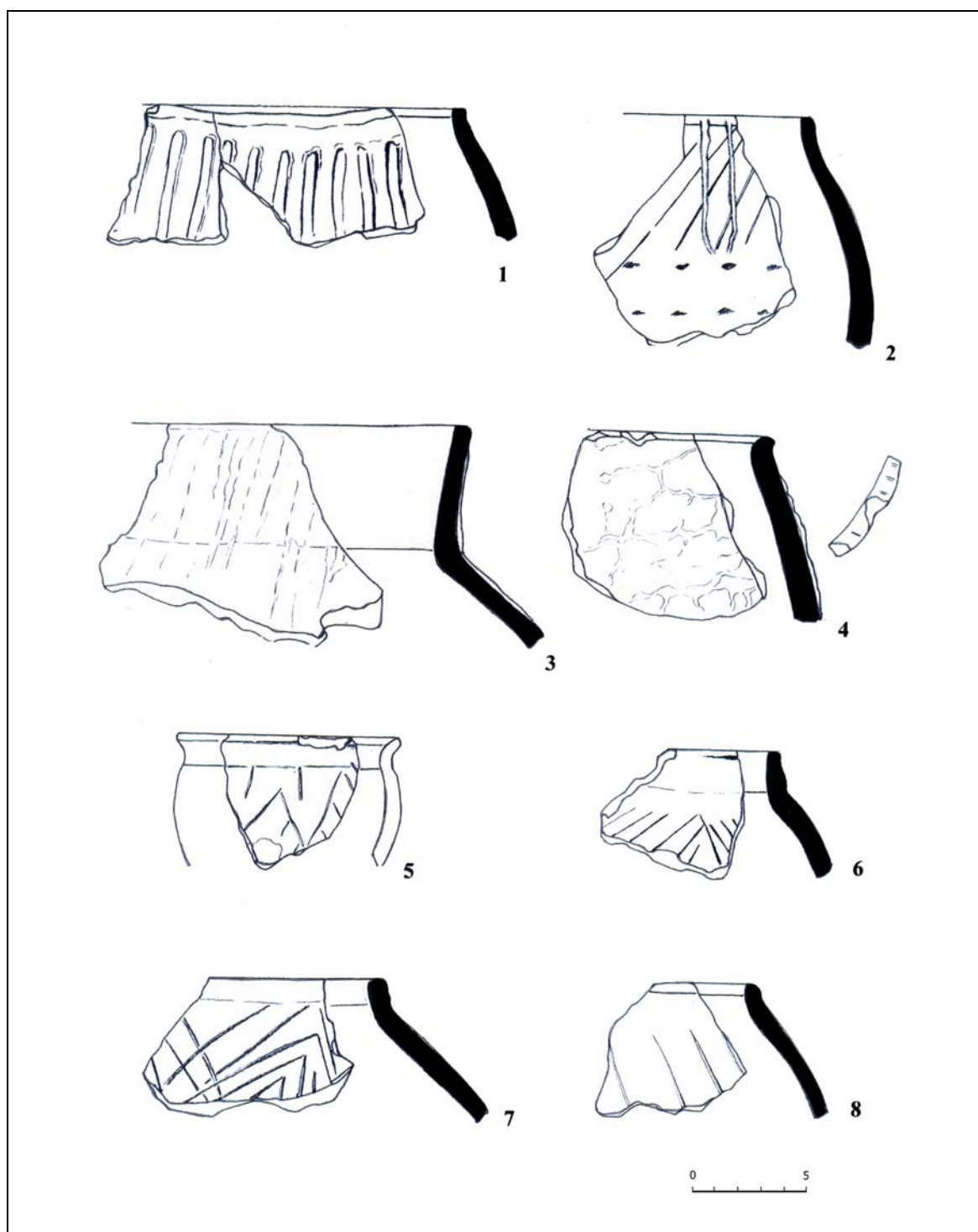
Pl. 1. Romania's map with the position of the Sălaj county (1). The Sălaj county's map with the position of Zăuan village (2).
Harta României cu poziționarea județului Sălaj (1). Harta județului Sălaj cu poziționarea satului Zăuan (2).



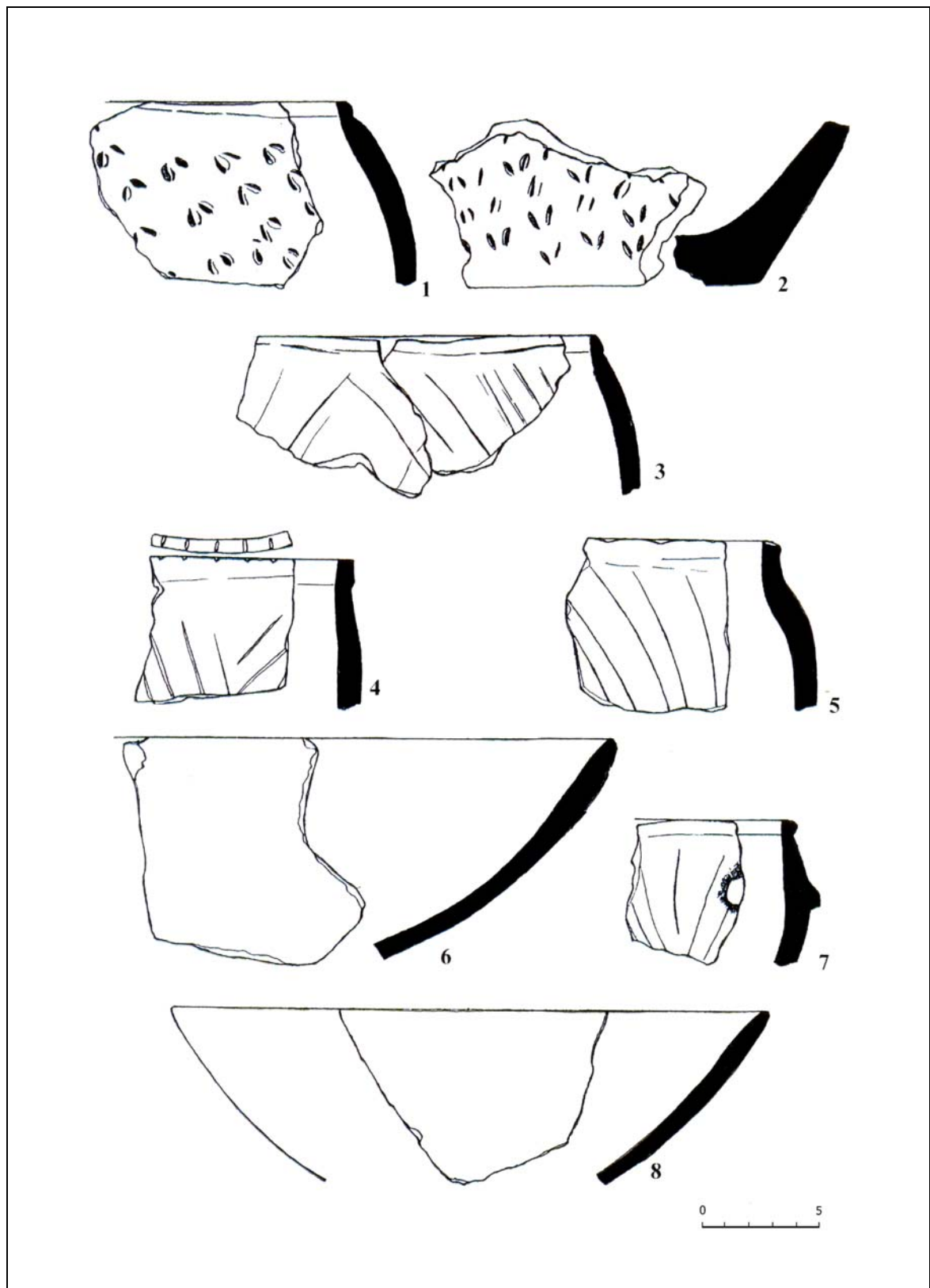
Pl. 2. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



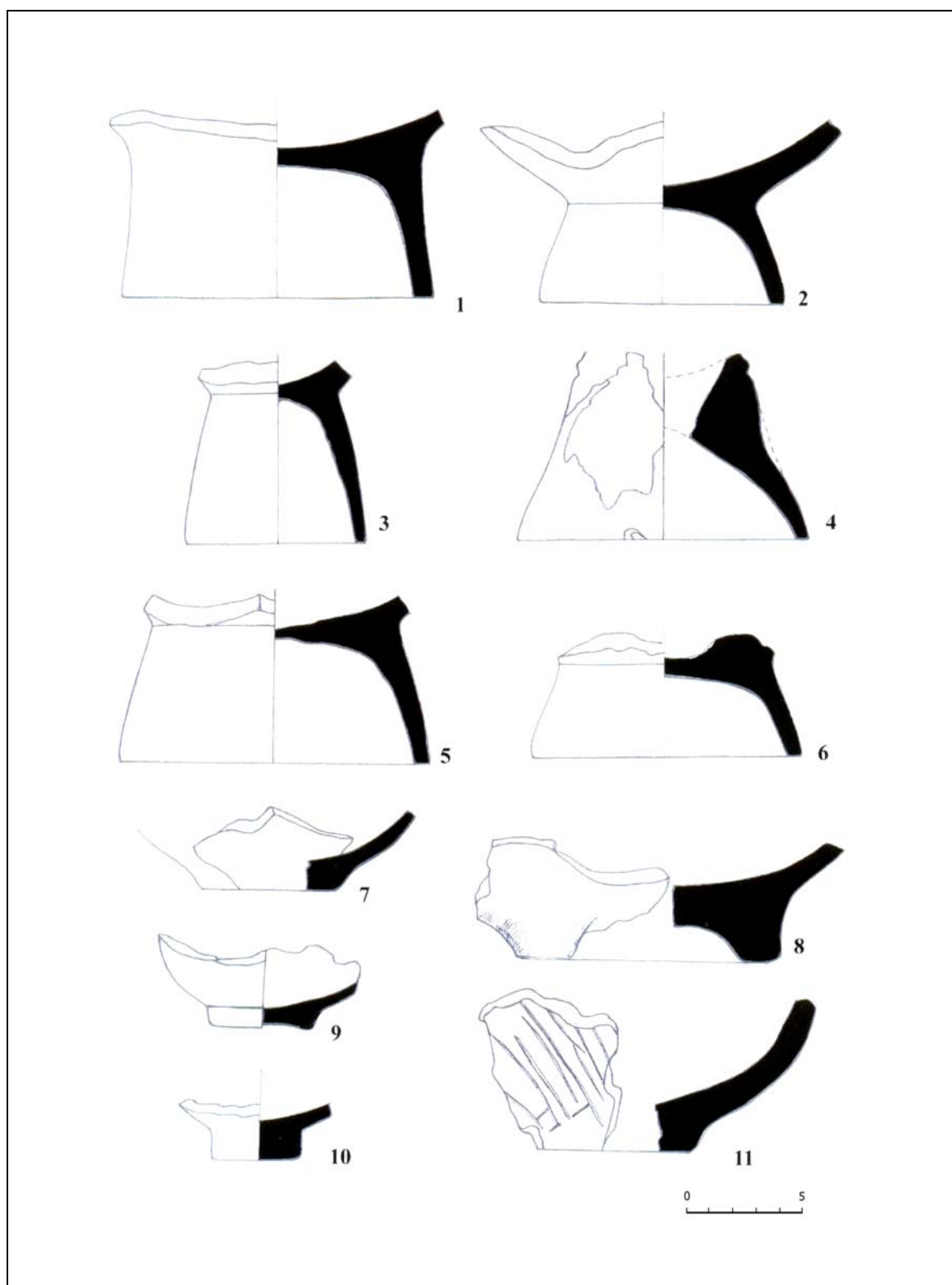
Pl. 3. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



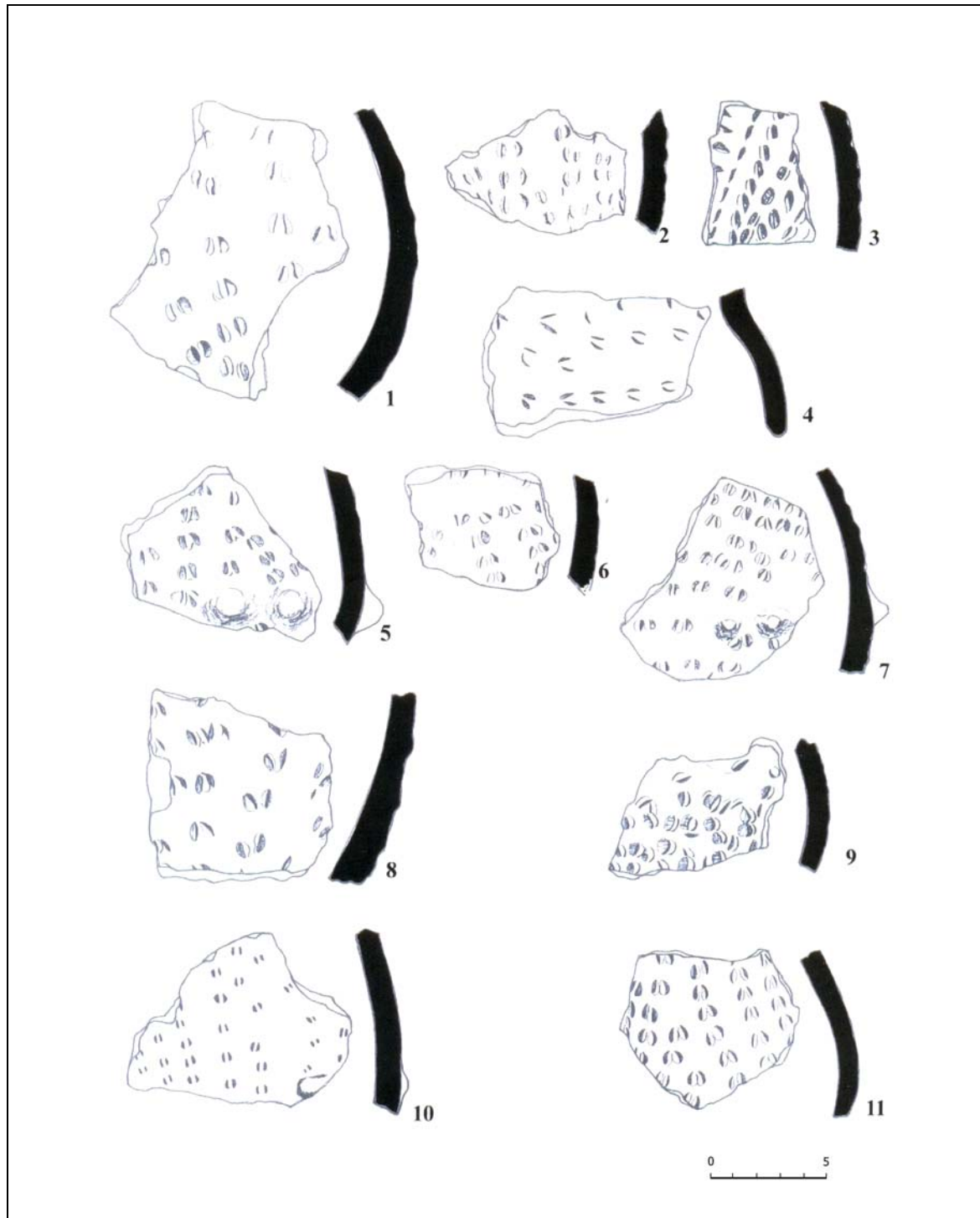
Pl. 4. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



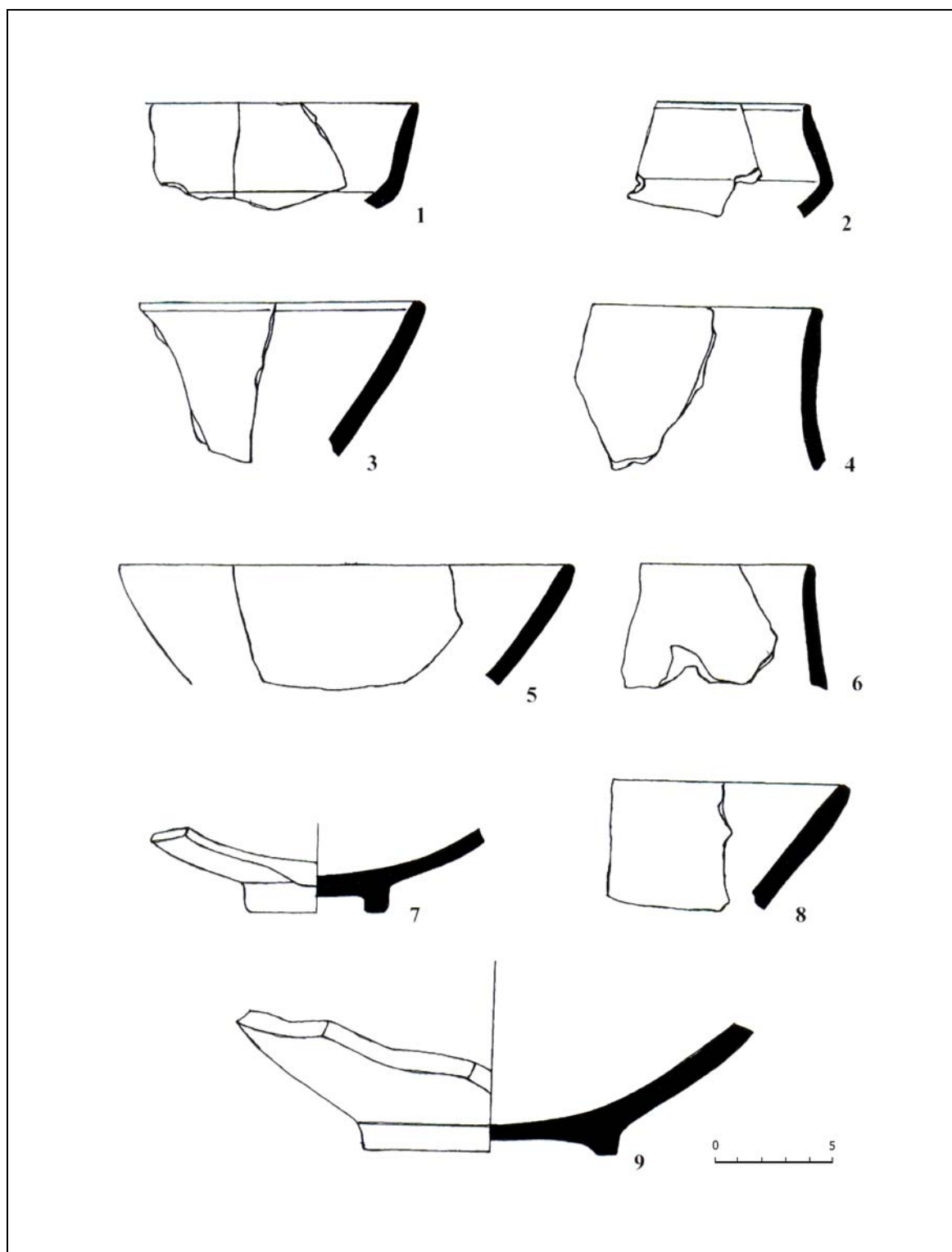
Pl. 5. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



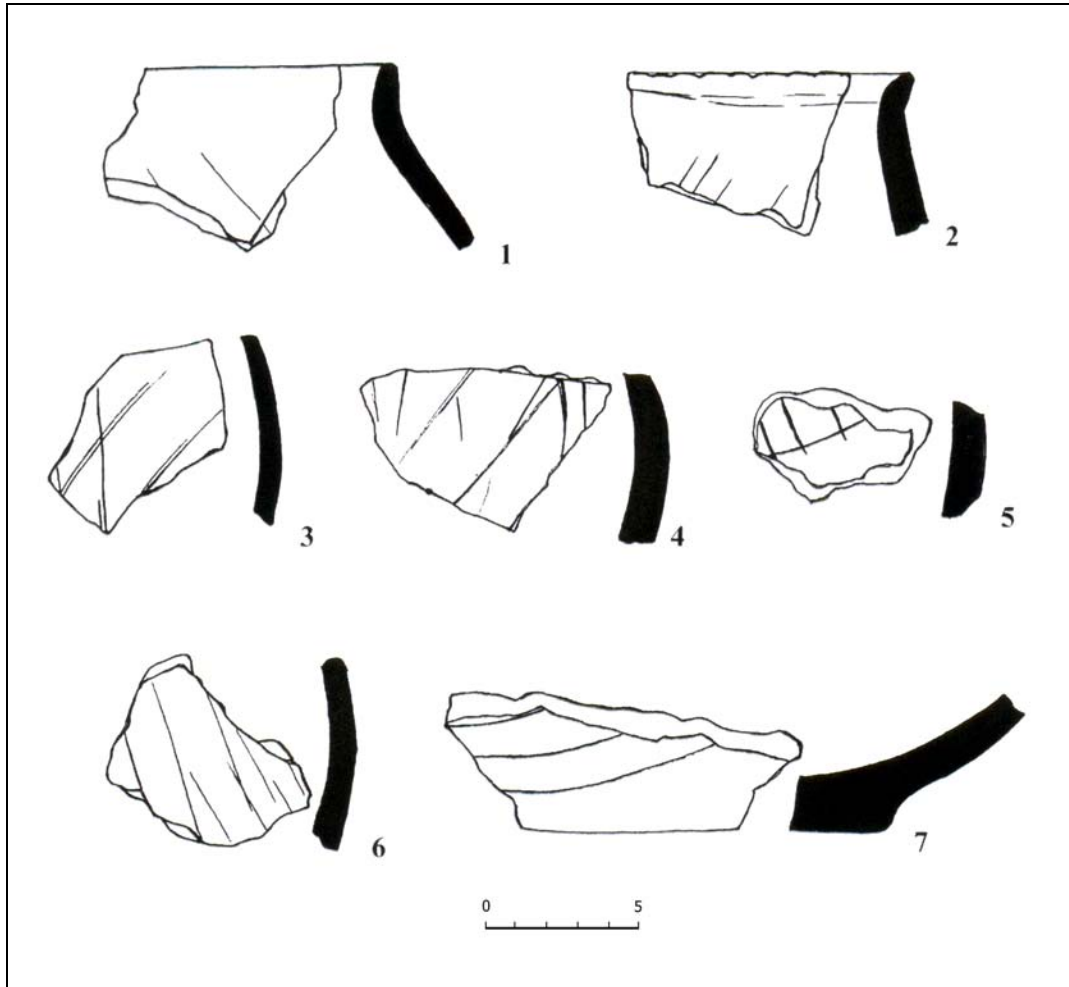
Pl. 6. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



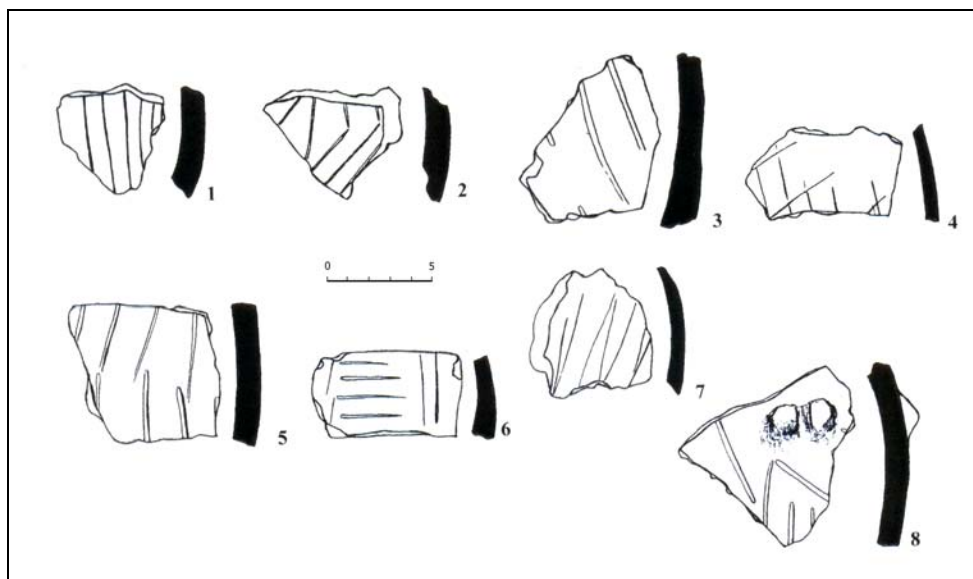
Pl. 7. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



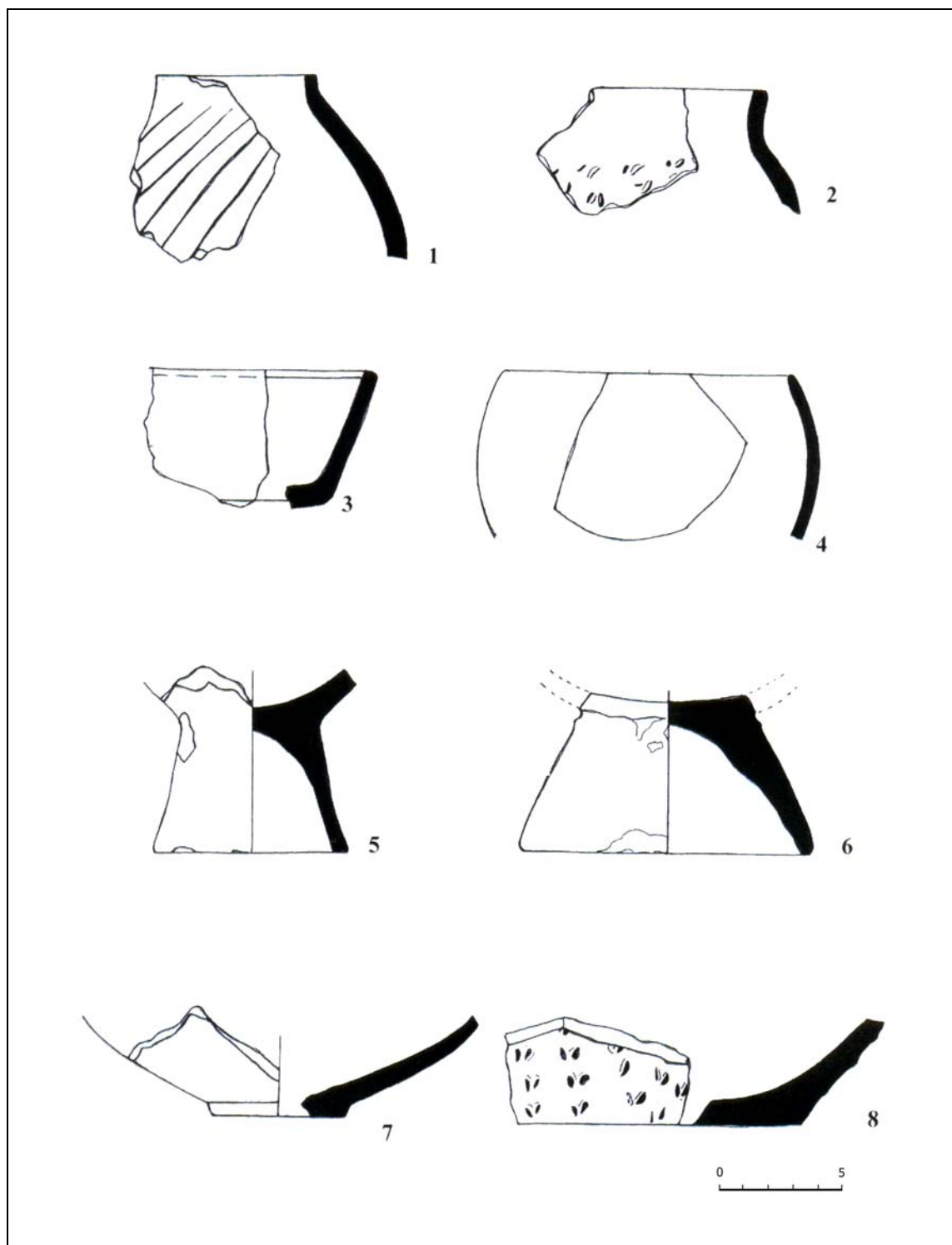
Pl. 8. Pottery fragments from L.6-L.8.
Fragmente ceramice din L.6-L.8.



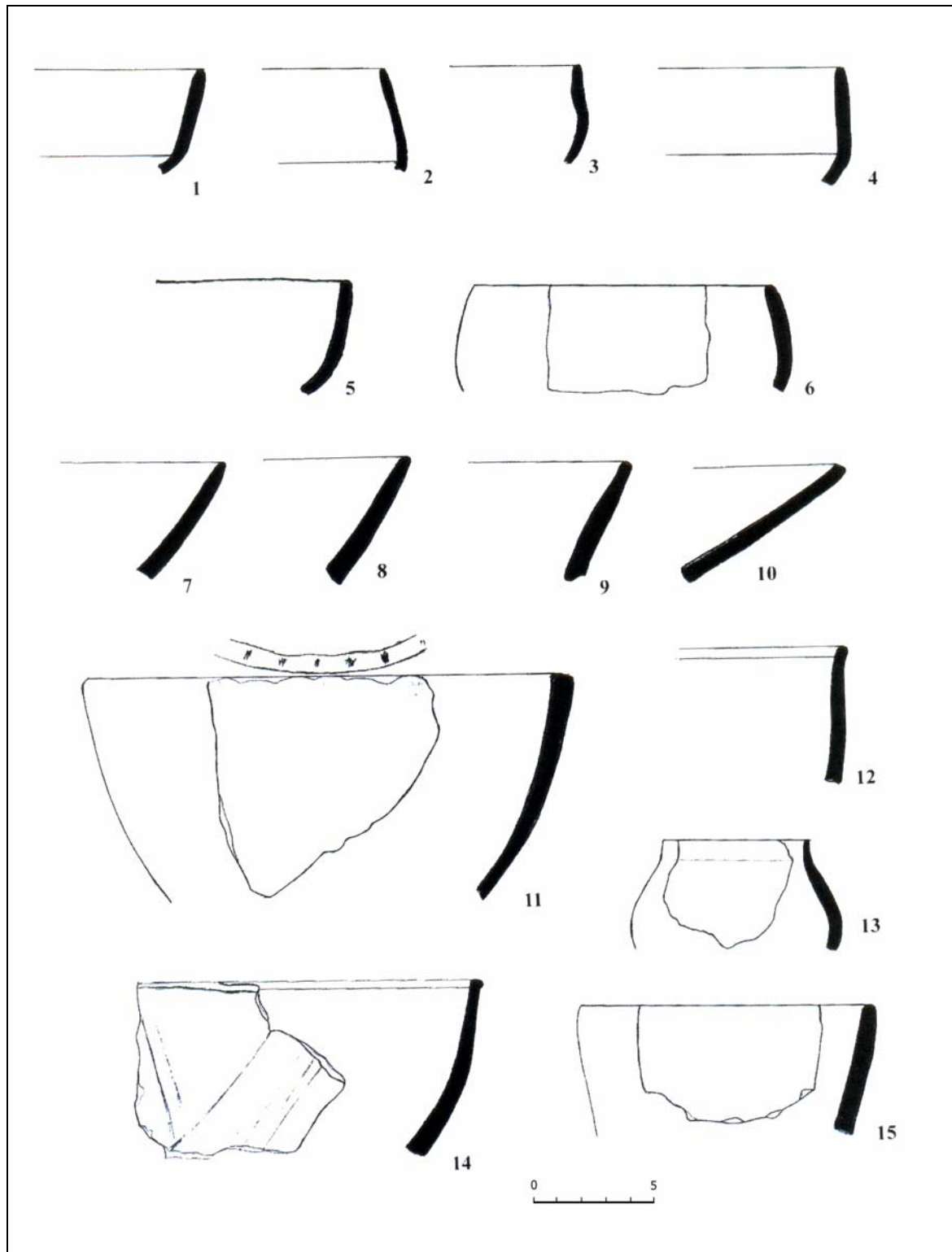
Pl. 9. Pottery fragments in the proximity of L.6, at -0,60/-0,75 m.
 Fragmente ceramice din vecinătatea L.6, la -0,60/-0,75 m.



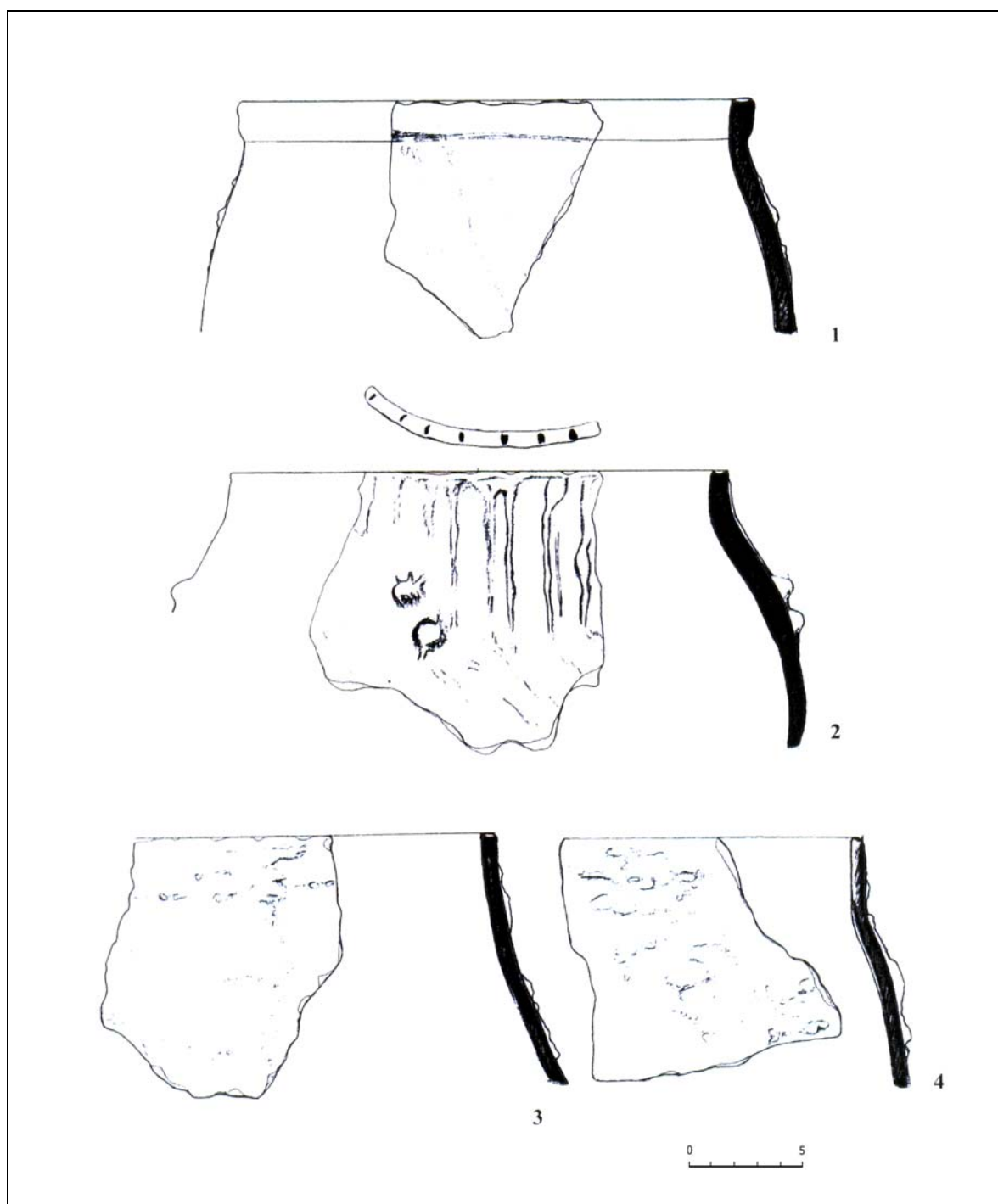
Pl. 10. Pottery fragments from L.6, at -0,60/-0,75 m.
 Fragmente ceramice din L.6, la -0,60/-0,75 m.



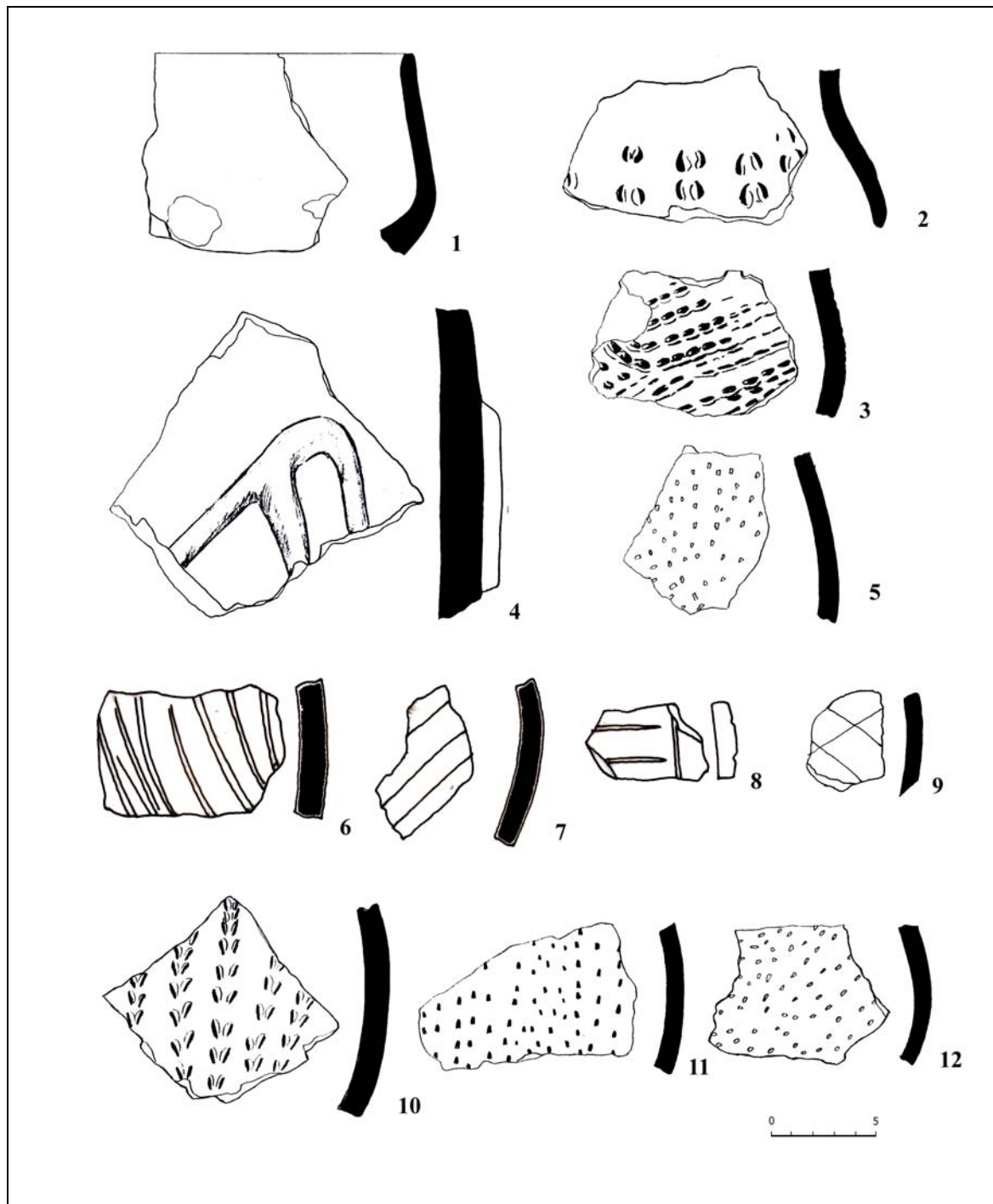
Pl. 11. Pottery fragments from S.1 (trench 1), at -0,75 m.
Fragmente ceramice din S.1, la -0,75 m.



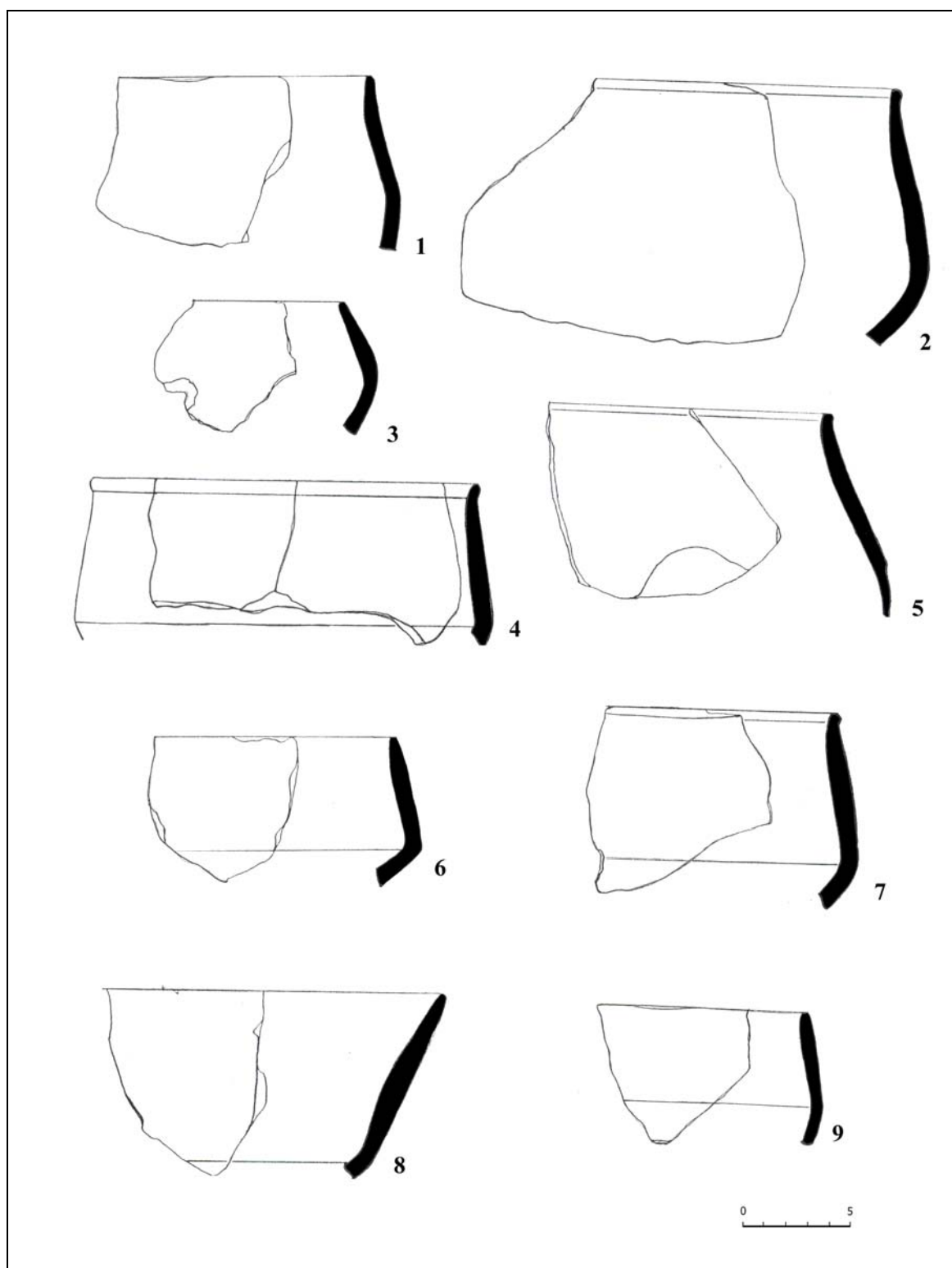
Pl. 12. Pottery fragments from L.1.
Fragmente ceramice din L.1.



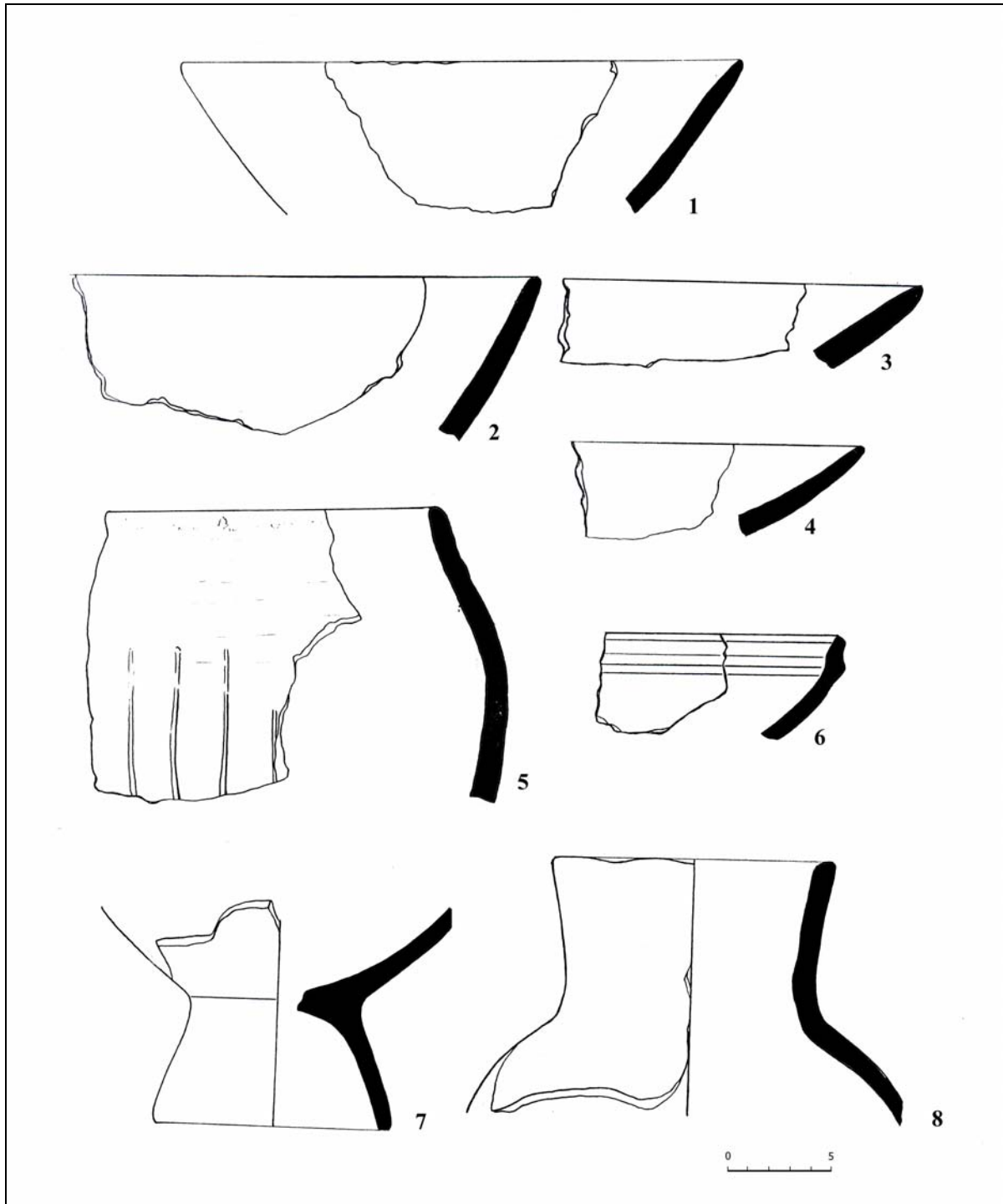
Pl. 13. Pottery fragments from L.1.
Fragmente ceramice din L.1.



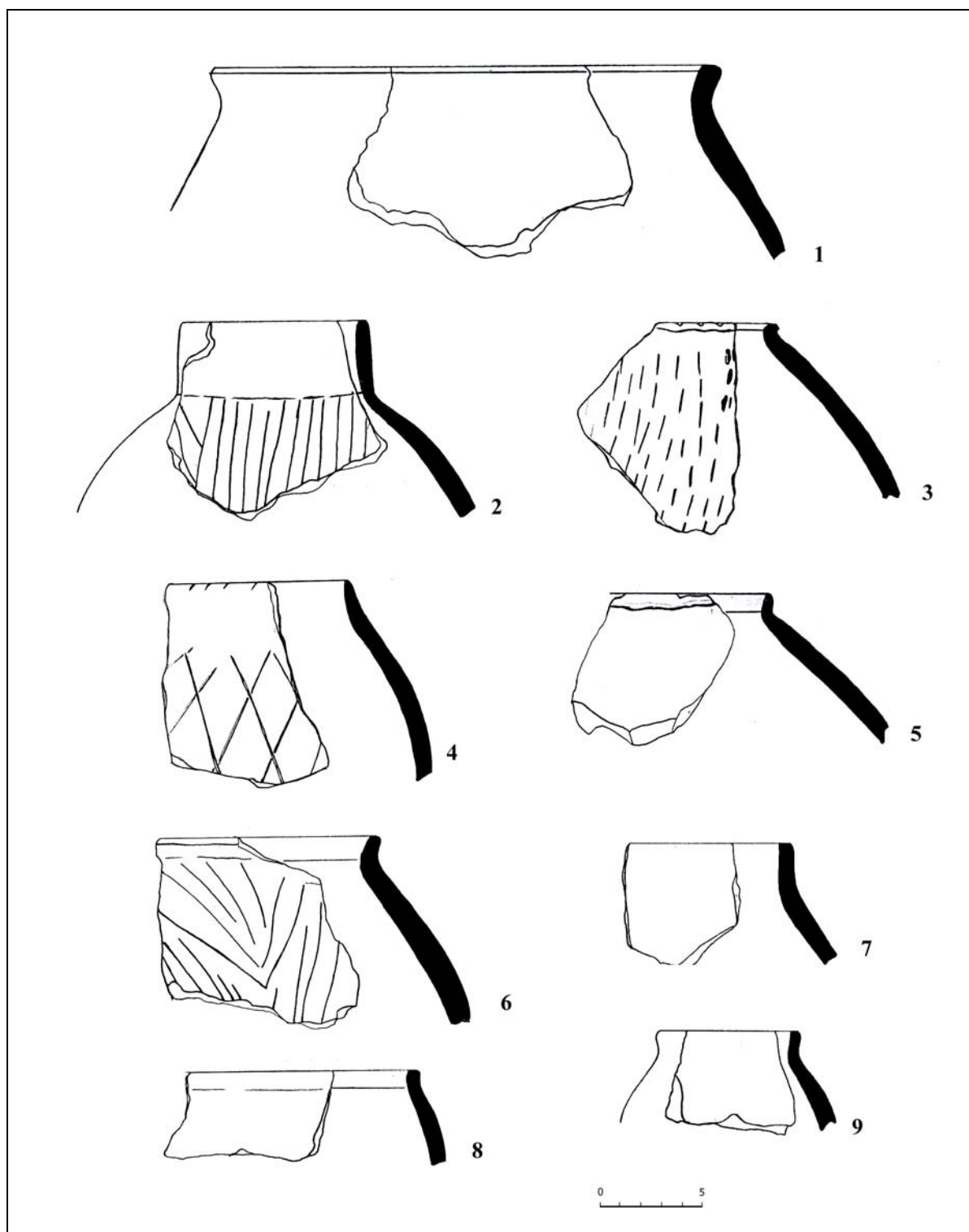
Pl. 14. Pottery fragments from L.1 (6-12) and L.4 (1-5).
 Fragmente ceramice din L.1 (6-12) și L.4 (1-5).



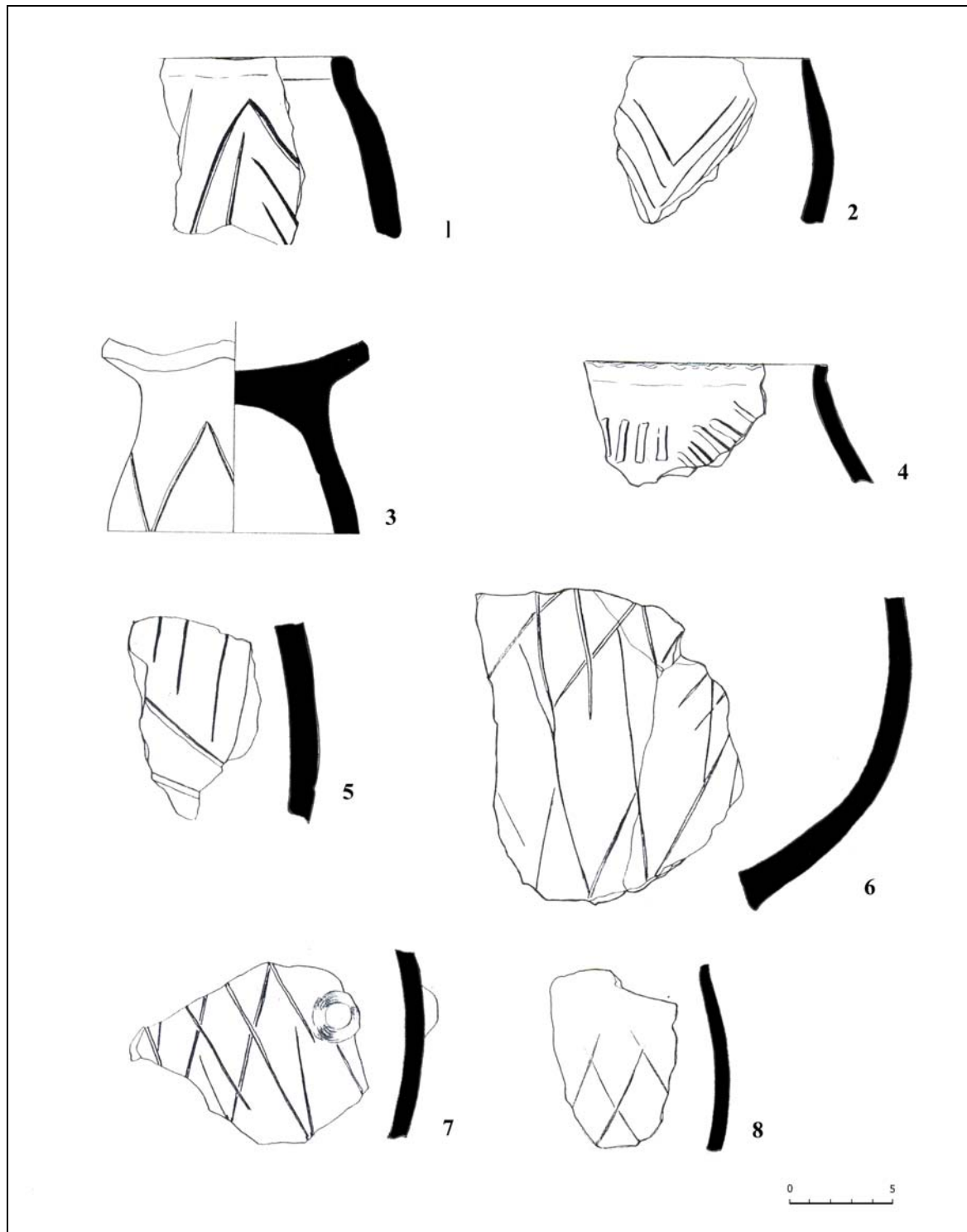
Pl. 15. Pottery fragments from L.5.
Fragmente ceramice din L.5.



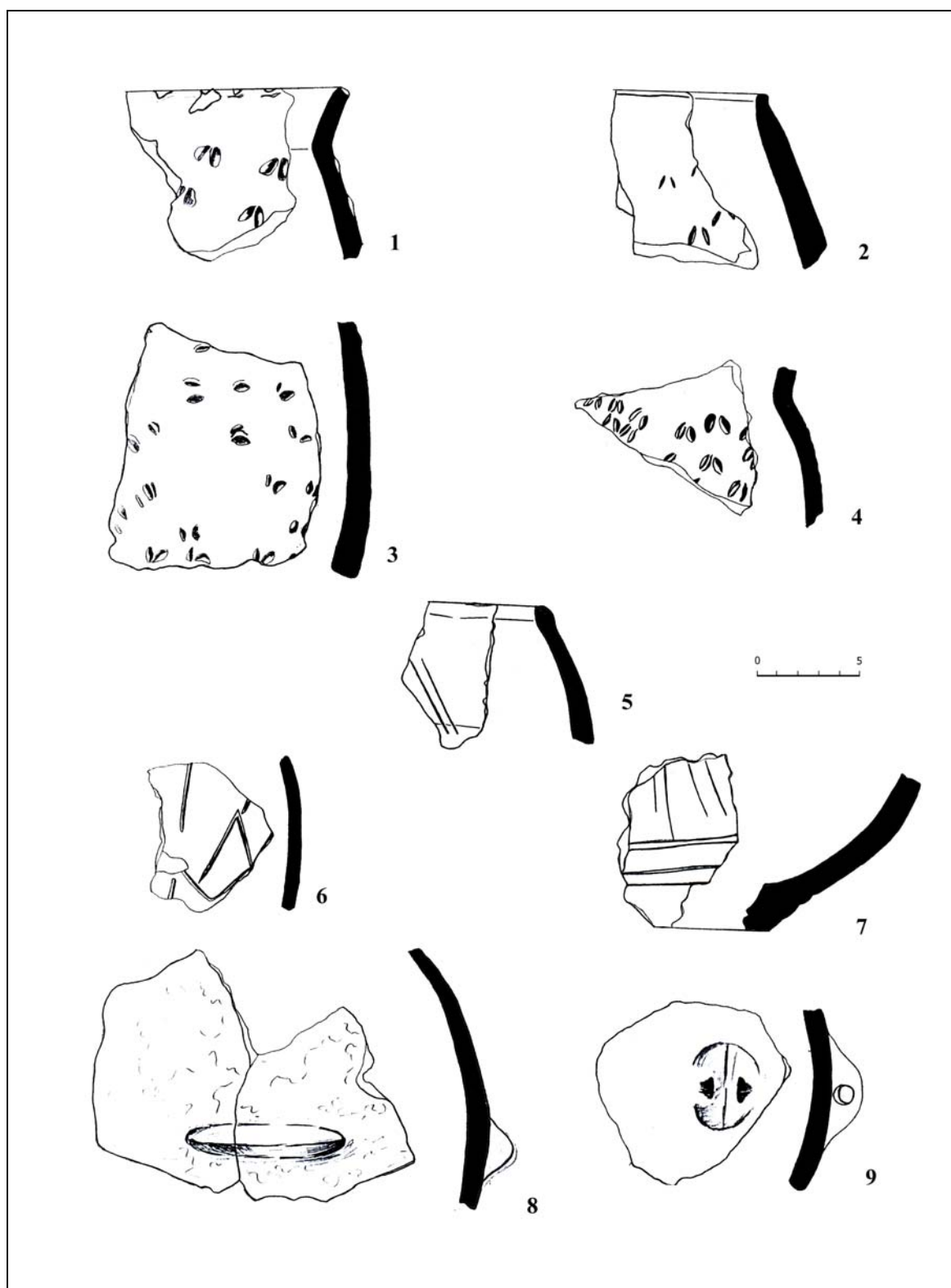
Pl. 16. Pottery fragments from L.5.
Fragmente ceramice din L.5.



Pl. 17. Pottery fragments from L.5.
Fragmente ceramice din L.5.



Pl. 18. Pottery fragments from L.5.
Fragmente ceramice din L.5.



Pl. 19. Pottery fragments from L.5.
 Fragmente ceramice din L.5.