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AT THE BORDER. THE RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF CĂMIN (SATU MARE COUNTY)

Abstract: This study presents the results of the rescue archaeological excavations conducted during 2024 at Cămin (Satu Mare county), in site *Via Căminului-nord*, preceded by an intrusive diagnostic performed in 2022. In the occasion, thirty-six features have been identified, the majority clustering on the edge of the *Papirgyár* river terrace. According to the analysis of the identified inventories, most date to the 3rd century AD, respectively fourteen features. These are followed, quantitatively, by features framed archaeologically to the Second Iron Age, of Celtic origin (3), to the Modern period (2), respectively prehistory (1). A feature dates to the chronological frame comprised between the second half of the 4th century – early 5th century AD. Other features have not yielded relevant archaeological materials (Cx 2/P1, Cx 6/P1; Cx 1/P4, Cx 3/P4, Cx 5/P4, Cx 6/P4 and Cx 1/P5).

The oldest find belongs to the late Bronze, respectively a Gáva II type pit-house. The following time sequence includes two Celtic features, large in size, of which one may be interpreted as workshop. It is worth noting that among the recovered objects are constantly present *situlae* with graphite in paste, some discovered in 2022 exhibiting repair traces. Best documented chronological sequence belongs to the 3rd century AD. In all cases we are dealing with sunken features, most likely related to clay extraction, like for instance Cx 11, composed of numerous adjoining pits. Among particular artefacts counts a handled decorated antler comb (Cx 2/P2), respectively two fragments of stamped pottery imported from the empire.

We believe that all archaeologically identified chronological sequences should be related to occupational activities like clay extraction, its diverse working, even as building material, or activities in connection with bog iron extraction.

Keywords: Cămin / Kálmánd / Kalmandi, Gáva culture, Celtic period, the Przeworsk culture, Barbaricum, pottery, combs, clay extraction.

INTRODUCTION

The rescue archaeological excavation has been conducted in the unincorporated area of the Cămin village (Satu Mare county), in an area intended for the construction of two pig reproduction farms, designed on two distinct, adjoining development land plots (identified by CF 100893 and CF 100894), the archaeological investigation there occurring concurrently¹. The development beneficiaries requested the archaeological discharge of

¹ The investigated land belongs to S.C. Homini Food SRL at Cămin, Satu Mare county, cadastre number 100893, respectively S.C. Artefam Group SRL, cadastre number 100894. The archaeological research of April-May 2022, was performed on the basis of the Rescue Archaeological Excavations Permits no. 305/28.07.2023 and 306/28.07.2023 issued by the Ministry of Culture.

the area, subsequent to the conditional permits issued by the Satu Mare County Culture Directorate, respectively the results of an archaeological diagnostic performed in 2022, which revealed several archaeological features².

In 1997, János Némethi and Robert Gindele reported Roman date materials at Cămin, towards Urziceni, *În jurul crucii*, consisting of handmade pottery decorated with alveoli belts and two alveoli knobs, which, beside other examples from the area: „fără îndoială aceste fragmente aparțin culturii materiale dacice”/“undoubtedly, these fragments belong to the Dacian material culture”. The provided reference point is the following „Așezarea antică se află pe malul stâng al pârâului Papirgyár-pataka, care se varsă în mlaștina Ecedea, în partea stângă a drumului Cămin – Urziceni, lângă o cruce”³/ “The ancient settlement lies on the left bank of Papirgyár-pataka stream that flows into the Ecedea marsh, to the left of the Cămin – Urziceni road, near a cross”. The same János Némethi, two years later, presents the *Via Căminului* archaeological site in the *Repertoriul arheologic al zonei Careiului / The archaeological repertory of Carei area*, dividing it according to the archaeological points located in this area, as follows:

„e – Via Căminului – the right side of the dirt road towards Urziceni commune, in the Papirgyár-pataka stream area, on the direction of the former marshland, towards Berveni-Noi village.

e1 – a few prehistory shards were collected from the disturbed soil of a settlement dated to the Bronze Age? in the proper vineyard

e2 – a few La Tène and Roman imperial date pottery fragments were collected from the farming land of the area located between the road and the recently excavated channel, parallel to the country border (near the cross)⁴.

e3 – near the Berveni Noi village there are two flattened mounds with a distance of 1.5 km in-between (H1 and H2). Field survey performed in 1981⁵.

They mentioned another site separately, without any distinction from the previous, namely that of “Cămin spre Urziceni”⁶, without yet knowing whether it was the same with the previous or not. Several Roman date features rescued by János Némethi were mentioned a decade ago⁷, nonetheless the point of archaeological interest is not mentioned.

² The archaeological research of August 2022, was performed on the basis of the Rescue Archaeological Excavation Permit no. 462/18.07.2022 issued by the Ministry of Culture. In the investigations were also involved Sergiu-Traian Socaciu, Ovidiu Maxim Oargă (National Museum of the Union Alba Iulia), Claudiu Purdea (Institute of Systemic Archaeology “Iuliu Paul” Alba Iulia) and students Sergiu Daniel Anghel and Ionuț Alin Bobițan (“1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia).

³ NEMÉTI/GINDELE 1997, 605, 617, 634, 637, 640, 649, Pl. VII/4–5; XXVI/4; see also MATEI/STANCIU 2000, 39, no. 36; GINDELE 2000–2004, map 6, no. 7.

⁴ NEMÉTI/GINDELE 1997, 642.

⁵ NEMÉTI 1999, 76.

⁶ NEMÉTI/GINDELE 1997, 637.

⁷ GINDELE 2013, 347, note 36.

RESEARCH LOCATION AND PERIMETER DESCRIPTION

The place of Cămin lies north the Carei Municipality, in the proximity of the border between Romania and Hungary. Geo-morphologically, are worth mention the significant changes which the area underwent over the course of the past century, which altered the archaeological landscape. The area belongs to the *Carei Plain*, located between the *Ecedea Plain* and the *Nir Plain*, positioned to the south-eastern edge of the former *Ecedea Marshland* micro-region, drained mostly between 1896 and 1899. Among the valleys flowing into the marshland also counted *Valea Mare (Nagyvölgy)* and *Papirgyár*⁸.

The archaeological investigation occurred within the place’s unincorporated area, west the Cămin village, on two adjoining plots yet under distinct identification numbers, with direct access from commune road DC 49. According to the descriptions and landmarks offered by the academic archaeological literature, site *Via Căminului*, in whose protection area lie the two perimeters excavated in 2024, is located on the course of *Papirgyár*⁹. It is certain that this was a terrace edge, modelled eastwards by a river course, whose limits slightly descend for tens of meters until reaching the floodable area (Pl. 5–6).

Over the course of the 18th century (see the first Josephinian Land Survey) (Pl. 3/1), the terrace “loop” was much ampler towards the Cămin village, which may be explained either by an effective reality or a survey error. Worth mention are the river, with a marshy land on both sides and a crossing bridge on the same location with that current, beside an existing stone cross located by the edge of the road running towards Urziceni. During the first part of the 19th century, the terrace morphology already resembled the current in many of its details, as it appears on the second Austrian land survey (1809–1869) (Pl. 3/2). We note the emergence, during the time lapse from the first Josephinian Land Survey, of a vineyard starting with the 19th century (the place being known as *Via Căminului*), a historical vineyard in existence on the same location to this day (Pl. 3/2).

RESEARCH DESCRIPTION

The rescue archaeological excavation was conducted between April 3 – April 30, 2024 and covered the entire surface of the two development projects, which consists of several building structures, respectively their print (Pl. 1–2). The excavated areas (Pl. 6–9) were numbered as follows:

– **Perimeter 1**¹⁰ – print of the proper farm S.C. Artefam Group SRL, the pig farm with an area of 3672 m² (sizes: 136 × 27 m²).

– **Perimeter 2**¹¹ with an area of 216.78 m² (size approx.: 15 × 14 m²), respectively **Perimeter 3**¹² with an area of 108.99 m² (sizes approx.: 10.50 × 10.40 m²), located south of **P1**, on the print of future adjacent developments.

⁸ NEMÉTI 1999, 10–11.

⁹ According to current cadastre maps, the archaeological site we investigated lies on the current course of stream *Valea Mare*.

¹⁰ Hereinafter referred to as P1.

¹¹ Hereinafter referred to as P2.

¹² Hereinafter referred to as P3.

– **Perimeter 4**¹³ – print of farm S.C. Homini Food SRL, with an area of 3677.43 m² (sizes approx.: 140 × 26 m).

– **Perimeter 5**¹⁴ with an area of 205.80 m² (sizes: 14.70 × 14 m), respectively **Perimeter 6**¹⁵ with an area of 111.30 m² (approx. sizes: 10.60 × 10.70 m), traced south of **P4**.

For the removal of the topsoil were used loading shovel equipment, while the archaeological features and stratigraphic profiles were investigated manually. The large volume of excavated earth required soil removal in constant flow and deposit by the limit of the plot, in an area not affected by the project.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The rescue archaeological research of 2024 resulted in the identification of a total number of thirty-five features (Pl. 4). The majority clustered in Farm 1 (cadastre number 100894): twenty-seven archaeological features (numbered from Cx 1 to Cx 27) pertained to different chronological periods (Iron Age II, the period contemporary to the Roman period in Dacia, the modern period) (Pl. 8). It could be noted that most features clustered in the southern half of the plot, they being also present in the northern half, yet much more rarefied. Their great majority have been investigated entirely; there were cases when it was impossible to fully excavate some of the features, as they extended outside the project area. Nevertheless, like in the case of Cx 2 in **P2**, we removed the baulk in **P1** in order to complete the research of a pit. On the land of Farm 2 (cadastre no. 100893), there were outlined and investigated a small number of features, namely eight, of which seven in **P4** (Cx 1-Cx 7) and just one in **P5** (Cx 8). The finds there belong to the Gáva culture, the 3rd century AD, respectively the modern period. We noted that all features grouped in the southern half of the plot related to Farm 2.

Stratigraphy of the excavation units

In order to document the stratigraphy, we chose the western profiles of the larger units (**P1** and **P4**) as reference points. Throughout their length, the stratigraphy of the investigated perimeters is homogenous, without significant variations from one area to another in terms of depositions, with only consistency differences of the level where the features were outlined, respectively the specific silting below the terrace rim towards the floodable area. Nevertheless, it could be noted the reduction of the archaeological deposition level from one plot to another towards the interior of the terrace. The stratigraphic column is as follows (Pl. 10–12):

- 0-0.20 m – farming soil, loose, greyish;
- 0.20- 0.60/0.70 m (**P4**), respectively 0.70/0.90 m (**P1**) – black soil, pigmented with archaeological materials in the features' area;
- 0.60/0.70 – 0.80/0.85 m (**P4**), respectively 0.70/0.90–1.00 m (**P1**) – yellow, clayish soil, archaeologically sterile.

Stratigraphy has been proven similar within the remaining four units excavated to the south of P1 and P4.

¹³ Hereinafter referred to as P4.

¹⁴ Hereinafter referred to as P5.

¹⁵ Hereinafter referred to as P6.

Description of the archaeological features

Perimeter 1 (P1)

Feature Cx 1 (Pl. 13; 26; 88–89)

Rectangular feature oriented approximately N-S, delimited at – 0.56 m from current surface. It is sized 1.76 × 1.32 m and has a maximum depth of – 0.91 m in relation to the same level. The edges of the feature are burnt, preserving on a few stretches the traces of an orange-red crust of variable thicknesses, between 1.5–2 cm, which, most likely, originally coated the feature edges. The filling is compact, consisting of a greyish-brown earth with charcoal and adobe pigments in composition. The archaeological material recovered from the feature filling consists of pottery fragments, hand-made (pl. 88/2, 5), with an archaic lamp (pl. 88/5), yet also wheel-thrown (pl. 88/1, 3–4), in one case with burnished decoration (pl. 88/1), together with plaster pieces of certain wooden constructions, with the prints of circular beams, some worked by the ends (pl. 89). In secondary position was identified within the feature also the wall of a large Celtic vessel, decorated with horizontal ribs and a circular stamped decoration (pl. 81/4). Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 2 (Pl. 14; 27)

Relatively rectangular feature oriented approximately N-E – S-W, delimited at a depth of – 0.65 m from topsoil. It is sized 1.50 × 1.30 m and has a maximum depth of – 1.05 m from the same level. It has two filling levels. The upper level is composed of greyish-brown compact earth, while the lower consists of a yellowish-brown compact earth with charcoal and adobe pigments in composition. The archaeological material is poor, consisting only of adobe pieces and bone fragments. Uncertain dating.

Feature Cx 3 (Pl. 15; 28; 81/2)

Circular feature, outlined at a depth of – 0.68 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 2.38 × 2.10 m, having a maximum depth of – 1.44 m from the current surface. The feature filling is composed of clayish black earth, with occasional adobe pigments, while in the lower part it exhibits a lens of clay mixed with clayish black earth. The archaeological material recovered from the feature filling consists of a few pottery fragments, among which counts an inverted deep bowl, black, handmade (pl. 81/2) and adobe pieces. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 4 (Pl. 16; 29–32; 82–83; 84/1)

Relatively rectangular feature oriented approximately N-E – S-W, outlined at a depth of – 0.45 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 6.30 × 5.80 m, having a maximum depth of – 1.21 m from current surface. The feature filling is composed of compact black earth, with charcoal and adobe pigments, while on the bottom it exhibits a lens of yellowish-brown sandy clay. Still in the filling, in the southern part, there could be noted an amassment of extensive burning traces (a possible destroyed kiln?) (Pl. 32/1). In the S-W and N-E edges of the feature there were identified the traces of two postholes (Pl. 32/3), likely used to support a roof-structure of the feature. Both postholes have a relatively flat rectangular form, with rounded corners. The S-W posthole is sized 0.40 × 0.30 m with a depth of – 0.48 m from the feature bottom, while the posthole from the N-E limit is of 0.68 × 0.50 m, with a depth of – 0.52 m from the feature bottom.

The recovered archaeological material consists of adobe fragments and animal bones, together with numerous Celtic type pottery fragments (Pl. 82–83). Beside these, there were also discovered a few iron slag fragments (Pl. 84/1), which could be indicative of the fact that respective feature functioned as a workshop (?). The constant presence on the feature bottom of calcareous rock pieces (Pl. 31/1) could be an indication of the use as fondant role for metallurgic activities of bog iron extraction (?). Several floor fragments evidence internal structures (Pl. 82/3). Dating: 3rd century BC (the Celtic horizon).

Feature Cx 5 (Pl. 17; 33–35; 84/2, 4–8)

Rectangular feature, oriented N-E – S-W, outlined at -0.46 m deep from topsoil. Its sizes are of 5.24 × 3.36 m, with a maximum depth of - 0.92 m from current surface level. Towards the southern limit, on a 2.16 × 1.36 m stretch, the feature deepens (see Pl. 35/a-b) by ca. 0.30 m, while in the southern limit there was identified a relatively flat circular pit sized 0.80 × 0.66 m, - 0.45 m deep. Near the S-W edge of the feature there was identified a burning stain that could be connected to this feature, reason for which we conventionally termed it feature Cx 05A (see below). The feature filling was composed of compact clayish black earth, with adobe and charcoal pigments in composition, while in the lower part it exhibits a 8–10 cm thick yellow sandy earth lens.

Beside the handmade and wheel-thrown pottery (Pl. 84/2–8) there were discovered also a few fragments of plastered floor (Pl. 84/3), as well as the fragment of a grinder (*catillus*?) (Pl. 84/4). According to its shape and sizes, it may be assumed that this feature functioned as a house and it is not excluded that it was in connection with feature Cx 4 described above. Dating: 3rd century BC (the Celtic horizon).

Feature Cx 5A (Pl. 18; 36)

Circular feature, located by the south-western limit of feature Cx 5, outlined at a depth of - 0.54 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1 × 0.96 m, with a maximum depth of - 0.62 m. Its filling consisted of a layer of orange-red burnt clay, relatively compact, with a maximum thickness of 5 cm, beneath which lay a second layer of yellow clay mixed with adobe pigments. No archaeological material was recovered from its filling. It is possibly connected to the activities unfold in feature Cx 5. Dating: 3rd century BC (the Celtic horizon).

Feature Cx 6 (Pl. 19; 37)

Irregular shaped feature outlined at a depth of - 0.65 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 2 × 1.66 m, with a maximum depth of - 1.35 m from surface. Its filling consisted of a compact greyish-black clayish earth, with lenses of yellow sandy earth. From its filling no archaeological materials were recovered. Dating: uncertain.

Feature Cx 7 (Pl. 20; 38–39)

Circular feature, outlined at a depth of - 0.58 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 2.52 × 2.56 m, with a maximum depth of - 1.40 m from surface. Its filling is composed of a compact greyish-brown earth with adobe pigments and lenses of sandy yellow earth. The recovered archaeological inventory consists of a few pottery fragments, adobe pieces and the skeletal remains of a carnivore animal (Pl. 39) identified at a depth of a - 1.13 m from surface. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 9 (Pl. 21–22; 40; 81/3)

Semicircular form feature, identified only on half, the rest entering the eastern profile of the perimeter, outlined at a depth of - 0.83 m from topsoil. Investigated sizes are of 2.02 × 3.50 m, with a maximum depth of - 1.34 m from surface. Its filling consisted of a loose greyish-brown earth, mixed here and there with sandy clay and adobe pigments, while towards the northern limit it contained greyish earth mixed with clay and adobe and charcoal pigments. Towards the northern limit, the feature seems to be cut by another smaller feature (Cx 13). The archaeological material is rather poor, consisting of pottery fragments, among which the fragment of “collared” lid (Pl. 81/3) and adobe pieces. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 10 (Pl. 23; 41)

Relatively circular form feature located at ca. 1 m south feature Cx 9, partially extending into the eastern profile of the excavated perimeter. The feature was outlined at a depth of - 0.75 m from topsoil, while its investigated sizes are of 2.86 × 2.10 m, with a maximum depth of - 1.13 m from surface. Its filling was composed of a loose greyish-brown earth, mixed here and there with sandy clay and charcoal and adobe pigments. The archaeological material retrieved from its filling consisted only of a few pottery fragments and adobe pieces. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 11 (Pl. 25; 42–45; 90–92)

Irregular feature identified by the eastern limit of the perimeter, with one part entering below the profile of the investigated area. Nevertheless, at a depth of - 0.70 m from topsoil, a large stain could be delimited (9 × 8.96 m), deepening on average by - 1.14 m from current surface. In order to facilitate the research and for a finer understanding of the contexts, the feature was divided into four grids, each with a 0.5 m thick baulk, later demolished in order to complete the research. The feature filling was homogenous, consisting of a compact greyish-brown earth, with adobe and charcoal pigments, here and there with lenses of sandy yellowish clay. After the excavation deepened, in each grid were outlined a series of distinct pits. Thus, on the originally outlined feature bottom were recorded seven sunken features (numbered distinctively as Cx 15–20, respectively Cx 22), which cannot be interpreted other than “participating” by the depositions in their upper part, to the establishment of a homogenous level, whose content was numbered Cx 11. It is not excluded that it was connected to Cx 14, adjoining.

The archaeological material is rather diverse, yet reduced quantitatively. There were identified adobe pieces, animal bones and pottery fragments (Pl. 90/1–4; 91/2–3; 92). The recovered pots are both handmade and fast wheel-thrown, bearing decoration elements and generally having large forms (*dolia*) (Pl. 92). The inventory is completed by a fragmentary spindle weight (Pl. 90/5) and a pierced fired clay weight (Pl. 91/1).

It is difficult to establish the feature’s functionality, however one cannot disregard the adjoining of a pit group excavated in the yellow soil, of approximately similar sizes and circular in shape. Midway this feature of pits was also delimited the post-hole of a massive pillar. The single plausible explanation is that we are dealing with a clay exploitation of a/some Roman date community/communities, able to set up a roof type structure. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 12 (Pl. 24; 46)

Oval feature, oriented N-W – S-E, outlined at – 0.53 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 0.84 × 0.60 m, with a maximum depth of – 0.73 m from current surface. The feature filling is formed in the upper part of a clayish compact greyish-brown earth layer, while in the lower part of a sandy yellowish clay layer. It did not contain archaeological material. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 13 (Pl. 21–22; 47)

Semicircular form feature (half entered the profile of the researched perimeter), outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 9, at – 1.23 m depth from current surface. Identified sizes are of 1.18 × 0.50 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.87 m from current surface. The upper part of the feature is cut by feature Cx 9. The filling is composed of compact greyish-brown earth, with adobe and charcoal pigments. The recovered archaeological material consists of only a few pottery fragments, bone fragments and adobe pieces. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 14 (Pl. 48)

Circular feature outlined at a depth of – 0.85 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1.66 × 1.50 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.41 m. The filling is composed of two layers. The upper is formed of loose greyish-brown earth, pigmented with charcoal and adobe, while the lower layer is composed of a compact greyish-brown earth, here and there with sandy yellowish clay lenses. No archaeological materials could be retrieved from the feature filling. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 15 (Pl. 25/1, 3; 49–50)

Circular feature, identified on half, outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11, in the western limit of perimeter P 1, at a depth of – 1.06 m from topsoil. The identified sizes are of 1.90 × 0.90 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.82 m from current surface level. Its filling was composed of a compact greyish-brown earth, pigmented here and there with charcoal and adobe. The recovered inventory consists of a few pottery fragments. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 16 (Pl. 25/1, 3; 50–51)

Oval feature oriented relatively N – S, outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11, at a depth of – 1.10 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 4.07 × 1.90 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.64 m from current surface level. The feature filling was formed of compact greyish-brown earth, with adobe pigments and here and there sandy yellowish clay lenses. From the filling were recovered only a few pottery and adobe fragments. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 17 (Pl. 25; 50)

Irregular feature, outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11 at a depth of – 1.10 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 4.70 × 3.60 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.92 m from current surface level. Its filling was composed of a compact greyish-brown earth, with adobe and charcoal pigments, here and there with sandy yellowish clay lenses. The recovered archaeological material consists of pottery fragments and animal bones, of which some survived in anatomical location. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 18 (Pl. 53)

Irregular feature outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11, in grid 1, at a depth of – 1.14 m from topsoil. Its eastern

limit entered the profile of the investigated perimeter. The identified sizes are of 3.12 × 3.02 m, with a maximum depth at – 1.28 m from current surface level. Its filling was composed of a compact, greyish-brown earth, with adobe pigments and burning traces. No archaeological materials could be recovered from its content. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 19 (Pl. 54)

Circular feature with a diameter of 1 m, outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11, in grid 3, at a depth of – 1.10 m from topsoil. Its filling is similar to that of feature Cx 11, reason for which we believe it represented its component part. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 20 (Pl. 55)

Circular feature with a diameter of 0.92 m, outlined on the bottom of feature Cx 11, in grid 4, partially entering the eastern baulk. The outline depth is at – 1.14 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.40 m from current surface. Its filling consists of clayish greyish-brown earth, mixed with adobe pigments and sandy yellow clay lenses. No archaeological material was recovered. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 21 (Pl. 56)

Irregular feature, identified near the western profile of perimeter P 1, at a depth of – 0.75 m from topsoil. Since the feature limits were unclear at the time of outline, the excavated area had to be enlarged to determine its confines, these being clarified at a depth of – 1.30 m from current surface level. Therefore, final sizes are of 3.28 × 2.44 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.60 m from current surface. The feature filling consisted of a compact black earth, pigmented with adobe and stains of sandy yellowish clay. The filling contained animal bones and pottery fragments, of which some seem to be of Roman date. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 22 (Pl. 57–58)

Irregular feature whose lower part was identified on the bottom of feature Cx 11, towards the northern limit and partially entering underneath the baulk between grids 2 and 3. It is difficult to say whether the feature is cut by feature Cx 11 or if it is part of its components, reason for which we could not determine either its accurate sizes or the outline depth. The sizes on the baulk profiles of grids 2 and 3 and subsequent to the emptying of feature Cx 11 are approximately 1.90 × 1.50 m, with a maximum depth around – 1.44 m from surface. Its filling was composed of greyish-brown earth, with adobe pigments and sandy yellowish clay lenses, of which were recovered adobe, bone and pottery fragments. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 23 (Pl. 59)

Circular feature outlined at a depth of – 0.80 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 3 × 2.60 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.26 m from current surface. Its filling was composed of greyish-brown earth with charcoal and adobe pigments, here and there with sandy yellowish clay lenses. No archaeological materials were recovered from its filling. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Perimeter 2 (P2) (Pl. 8; 9/2; 62/1)*Feature Cx 1* (Pl. 60)

Circular feature, outlined at a depth of – 0.86 m, located

near the western profile of perimeter P 5. The feature sizes are of 1.68 × 1.70 m, with a maximum depth of – 2.10 m from surface. The feature filling was composed of a loose greyish-brown earth, here and there with sandy clay and adobe pigments. The recovered archaeological material is poor, with only a few adobe fragments. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 2 (Pl. 61; 81/1; 93)

Partially identified feature, entering the profile of the baulk left between P 1 and P 2. The outlined form is semicircular, delimited at – 0.79 m depth from current surface. Its sizes are of 2 × 1.10 m, with a maximum depth of – 2.40 m from current surface level. Its filling consisted of a loose greyish-brown earth, mixed here and there with adobe and charcoal pigments. The recovered archaeological material consists of adobe pieces, pottery fragments (Pl. 81/1), animal bones and a decorated antler comb (Pl. 93). Dating: second half of the 4th century – early 5th century AD.

Perimeter 3 (P3) (Pl. 8–9; 62/2)

Feature Cx 1 (Pl. 63/1; 64)

Relatively circular feature, outlined at a depth of – 0.62 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 2.42 × 2.46 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.80 m from surface. The feature filling is composed in the upper part of a thin lens (~ 8 cm) of compact greyish-brown earth, beneath which there was a greyish-brown loose earth layer mixed with sandy clay and adobe and charcoal pigments. Here and there the filling contained greyish-yellow sandy clay lenses, while in the eastern part of the feature was identified a layer of loose greyish-brown earth, comprising a clustering of adobe fragments and charcoal pigments. The recovered archaeological material from its filling was very rich, consisting of pottery fragments, animal bones and numerous adobe fragments, the latter likely originating from the structure of a house. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 2 (Pl. 63/2; 65)

Circular feature outlined at a depth of – 0.77 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1.48 × 1.34 m, with a maximum depth at – 1.33 m from surface. Its filling exhibits in the upper level a thick layer of ca. 10 cm of loose brown earth mixed with adobe and charcoal fragments, while the rest of the filling contained a greyish-brown compact earth mixed with sand yellow clay. The archaeological material is composed only of adobe fragments recovered from the feature filling. Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Perimeter 4 (P 4)

Feature Cx 1 (Pl. 66–67)

Rectangular shape feature approximately oriented on the N – S direction, outlined at a depth of – 0.73 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1.32 × 1.04 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.10 m from surface. The feature edges are burnt, traces of an orange-red crust of variable thickness (between 1.5–2 cm) surviving on a few stretches, which, most likely, originally lined the feature edges. The filling is composed of greyish-brown compact earth, with adobe and charcoal pigments, in the lower part with a lens of burnt compact earth, reddish. The archaeological material consists of numerous adobe pieces recovered from the feature filling. Dating: without dating elements.

Feature Cx 3 (Pl. 67–69)

Oval feature oriented approximately N-S, outlined at a depth of – 0.77 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1.02 × 0.75 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.04 m from surface. The filling consisted of a yellowish-brown earth, with burning traces and charcoal pigments, in the lower part with a yellow-brown compact earth, pigmented with charcoal and adobe. No archaeological materials were discovered in its filling. Dating: without dating elements.

Feature Cx 4 (pl. 70–71)

Irregular feature outlined at a depth of – 0.88 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 1.66 × 1.59 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.30 m. Its filling consisted of clayish greyish-brown earth, pigmented with charcoal and adobe, with occasional lenses of sandy yellow clay and charcoal. The archaeological material recovered from inside consists only of a few pottery fragments and adobe pieces. Stand out the fragments of small ovoid vessel, with bulging body and everted rim, handmade (Pl. 87). Dating: 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture).

Feature Cx 5 (Pl. 72–73)

Oval feature, oriented W-E, outlined at a depth of – 0.78 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 2.40 × 2.76 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.84 m from surface. Its filling consisted of greyish-brown compact earth, pigmented with charcoal and adobe, with occasional lenses of yellow sandy clay. The archaeological material retrieved from its filling consists of pottery fragments, adobe pieces and bone fragments. Dating: without dating elements.

Feature Cx 6 (Pl. 74–75)

Elongated form feature, oriented approximately N-S, outlined at a depth of – 1.12 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 4 × 1.54 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.55 m from surface. The feature filling consisted of a greyish-brown compact earth. No archaeological materials were discovered in the filling. Dating: without dating elements.

Feature Cx 7 (Pl. 76–77)

Irregularly shaped feature outlined at a – 0.81 m depth from topsoil. Its sizes are of 3.22 × 3.44 m, with a maximum depth of – 1.80 m from surface. Its filling consisted of greyish-brown compact earth, pigmented with adobe, charcoal and sandy yellow clay. Its inventory consists of several pottery and bone fragments, beside several adobe pieces. Dating: the Gàva culture.

Perimeter 5 (P 5)

Feature Cx1 (Pl. 78)

Oval feature approximately oriented W-E, outlined at a depth of – 0.73 m from topsoil. Its sizes are of 0.68 × 0.58 m, with a maximum depth of – 0.90 m from surface. Its filling consisted of a greyish-brown compact earth with a few charcoal and adobe pigments. Except a small bone fragment, identified in profile, no other archaeological materials were recovered from its content.

*

Above presentation also includes a series of features that did not provide secure dating elements, as they mainly lacked archaeological materials. These features are the following: Cx 2/P1, Cx 6/P1; Cx 1/P4, Cx 3/P4, Cx 5/P4, Cx 6/P4 and Cx 1/P5. Instead, the catalogue does not include two

features dated to the modern period, namely a brick wall (Cx 2 from P4) and a pit with tiles and shingles (Cx 2 from P4), datable around 1900.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

The archaeological materials discovered within the features yet also in the culture layer offer the opportunity to establish a relative chronology of the anthropic interferences in the investigated site over the course of four distinct periods: the late Bronze Age period (the Gáva culture), the second period of the Iron Age (the Celtic horizon), the 3rd century AD (the Przeworsk culture), respectively the modern period (early 20th century).

The prehistoric remains

Most ancient finds belong to the late Bronze Age. They were yielded by a sunken feature (Cx 7 in P 2), irregular in shape (possible rectangular with rounded corners) which, according to its appreciable sizes (diameter over 3.20 m, depth 0.50 m), is most likely a house. It benefited of some internal structures. On half its surface, the house had a 10–35 cm stretch higher than the bottom of the feature bottom, likely used as a bench. A type of internal structure is also represented by a pit excavated on the northern side, descending by – 0.85 m from the outline level. Some plaster pieces evidence existing plastered walls.

The discovered pottery fragments singularly illustrate a phase that is chronologically recorded only by this feature. The typology of forms, which include the deep bowl decorated on the rim with twisted grooves, on black vessels (Pl. 78/2, 5–6), vessels decorated with wide vertical grooves (Pl. 78/9) or a fragment of the maximum diameter of a bulging vessel decorated with wavy fascicles incised with the comb (Pl. 23/4), to which add vessel rims (Pl. 78/1, 3), some pertaining to storage vessels (Pl. 78/10), in one case with handle-projection (Pl. 78/8) or the *umbo* vessels (Pl. 78/7), make us ascribe respective feature to the late Bronze Age, respectively the Gáva culture. The inventory is indicative of prehistoric presence typical to Gáva type finds of the 2nd phase of the culture. The Cămin finds join the already reported finds within the village boundary, in the Cămin-Malul Crasnei site¹⁶, entering the typology known for the area¹⁷.

The proto-historical remains

The following recorded inhabitancy phase belongs to the La Tène period, the few discovered features evidencing a Celtic presence. Representative in this respect are features Cx 4 and Cx 5, the first being, most likely, a large workshop and the second, the house of the workshop owner. A third feature (Cx 5A) likely belongs to the same period.

Undoubtedly, the discovered material is illustrative for Mid La Tène, well documented in the Carei area by numerous Celtic remains. Nevertheless, the Cămin finds stand out by the types of investigated features and the activities unfolding there, which, in the case of feature Cx 4, was likely

used as workshop where iron ore was reduced. In fact, bog iron extraction is well recorded nearby, in the Upper Tisza basin¹⁸. The material culture, clustered on the feature bottom, consisted of specific pots, among which also the bottom of a large size vessel, surviving in several fragments (Pl. 32/2; 64/6). To this add handmade pottery, of jar type (Pl. 82/1) or inverted rim deep bowls (Pl. 83/1–2), yet also wheel-thrown (Pl. 82/2, 5–6; 83/3). A few pottery fragments belong to *situlae* with much graphite in the fabric, of which survived the rim, thickened and rounded on the exterior (Pl. 83/4). A spindle weight was made of a vessel wall (Pl. 82/4).

Feature Cx 5, found in the vicinity of feature Cx 4, yielded a similar pottery inventory. The recovered archaeological material consists of Celtic type pottery fragments, a part clustering on the bottom of the feature's sunken area, numerous adobe pieces and bone fragments. The pottery is handmade, of which stand out forms of deep bowls with sharp shoulder (Pl. 84/6) and a wall decorated with an applied "horse-shoe" (Pl. 84/5), yet also wheel thrown, among which count several fragments of *situlae* rim with graphite in the fabric (Pl. 84/7–8), an exemplar having its shoulder decorated with obliquely set impressions, beneath which vertical striations were made (Pl. 84/8).

During the 2022 diagnostic, on this plot yet outside the prints of the investment project, another feature was excavated (numbered Cx 2/2022 – Pl. 79/1–2), yielding material specific to the Celtic culture, of which we note a pierced fired clay weight (Pl. 85), yet also a *situla* type vessel with seven double perforations with traces of iron oxides and even an iron rivet (Pl. 79/3; 86/1), similar to finds from a Celtic kiln (feature 10) at Carei-Ferma avicolă (*Spitz*), widely dated to La Tène C1¹⁹ (Pl. 86/2–4).

The Barbaricum remains

A third period of occupation of the space documented in the site is contemporary with the Roman imperial period, represented by features part of a settlement of scattered structure (Pl. 4). However, it is impossible to make detailed observations on possible inhabitancy nuclei of this structure based on the area we investigated. The features specific to the period are the rectangular pits with burnt walls (Cx 1/P4, Cx 1,2/P1) which, in the case here, are not grouped in groupings of complexes in clusters, emerging among the other inhabitancy features. This feature type is specific to the Przeworsk culture period and appears in the region of study starting with the Marcomannic Wars, their disappearance being documented by late 4th century – early 5th century AD²⁰.

Most definitely, the large feature numbered Cx 11 also draws attention by its complexity, which, as the excavation progressed, proved to be consisting of numerous pits, some adjoining, others cutting, set in a large circular "stain", mid-way which lay a posthole of significant diameter. Regarding the purpose of this archaeological structure, we may only suspect that we are dealing with a clay harnessing installation, possibly sketchily protected by a wooden structure and thatched roof.

The handmade pottery items include both coarse yet

¹⁶ NĚMETI 1990, 29, Pl.18/8; 20/4–11; MARTA 2020, 30–31, 33, 55, Pl.1/7.

¹⁷ See for instance parallels in MARTA 2020, typological plate 1–3.

¹⁸ KOTIGOROŠKO 1995, 35–36; 167–168.

¹⁹ NĚMETI 2013, p. 330, Pl. VIII/1–3.

²⁰ GINDELE 2015, 97.

also fine, black fabric vessels. Coarse fabric vessel forms include pots (Pl. 81/1; 87; 88/2; 90/2,4) respectively a tray (Pl. 88/5), while the other class is represented by a biconical vessel (Pl. 81/2). The biconical vessel emerges in the horizon of massive entry of the Przeworsk culture bearers in north-western Romania during the Marcomannic Wars, yet also sporadically previously²¹. In what the wheel-thrown, fine, gray pottery is concerned, one may mention the biconical vessels (Pl. 88/3, Pl. 90/1), which are the wheel-made versions of the traditional, handmade forms of the Przeworsk culture²². Storage vessel fragments, wheel-thrown (Pl. 91/2/3; 92/1–2), decorated on shoulder with wavy lines on registers, are ever-present in the Barbarian settlements from north-western Romania. These were rather quickly adopted among the domestic wares of the Przeworsk culture bearers²³.

A typical Roman pottery fragment, orange-red, decorated with stamped motifs (Pl. 94/2) and another likely similar (Pl. 94/1), represent a special class that may be related to import products. Closer parallels for the decoration style may also be found at *Porolissum*²⁴, where there are also parallels for decoration elements composing the proper patterns, generally dated to either the 2nd – 3rd century AD or only the 3rd century AD²⁵. The lack of gray pottery, local in nature, widely produced in the Upper Tisza Basin beginning with mid-3rd century AD,²⁶ suggest a chronological framing prior to this date, however the limited nature of the research hinders more conclusive assumptions related to secure chronological data.

Another element that provides a relative dating frame of the inhabitancy discussed here is the antler comb discovered in Cx 2 (P 2) (Pl. 93). The plates are decorated with zigzags made by successive punching, the same technique being used to decorate the handle on both sides, with three lines along the handle shape. The plates and handle, in the upper part, are attached by four iron rivets. Typologically, the comb is similar with exemplars with semicircular handle provided midway the transversal plate above the teeth, known as the general type Thomas III²⁷, however the item here has an irregular semicircular-shaped handle. Both shape and small sizes are indicative of a variant of bone in the Barbarian environment of the Upper Tisza Basin²⁸.

²¹ GINDELE/ISTVÁNOVITS 2009, 56.

²² GINDELE/ISTVÁNOVITS 2009, 60.

²³ GINDELE/ISTVÁNOVITS 2009, 59.

²⁴ FILIP 2008, containers: no. 418, 419/Pl. LVII; no. 475/Pl. LXXXII; no. 482/Pl. LXXXIII; no. 567/Pl. CIV; no. 727/Pl. CXLVIII; no. 741/Pl. CXLIX; 752/Pl. CL; FILIP 2011, no. 16/Pl. V.

²⁵ D I.11 – line composed of slanting rectangular (FILIP 2008, p. 223, Pl. CLXXVII, p. 463; D III.19), circle composed of rectangles and unequal triangles, with a maximum diameter of 13 mm (FILIP 2008, 228, Pl. CLXXXI, present also on containers no. 431, p. 157, Pl. LXX, dated AD 118–200, no. 756, p. 196–197, Pl. CL, dated AD 200–275); D IV.53, rosette with a maximum diameter of 13 mm, with 10 (?) petals in the shape of rectangles and triangles (FILIP 2008, 233, Pl. CLXXXV, this rosette is on container no. 725, p. 194, Pl. CXLVIII) and is generally dated to the 2nd – 3rd century AD.

²⁶ GINDELE 2011, 436.

²⁷ THOMAS 1960, 104–114.

²⁸ On the other hand, relatively resembling items are found in type Nikitina III B1a (NIKITINA 1969, 148, 149, Fig. 1; NIKITINA 2008, 82, 203, Fig. 16.), also known as “Danubian type”, Magomedov III (MAGOMEDOV 2001, 84, 279, Fig. 78/12) or Shishkin class III AB.c, series 8. A, group 1. C (SHISHKIN 1999; SHISHKIN 2002). These count amongst the latest versions emerging in the Sântana de Mureş – Chernyachov culture environment, respectively late 4th century – first decades of the 5th century

AD in the post-Chernyachovian horizon typical to phase D1 in the Central European chronology. In E. Cnotliwy’s typological classification, combs relatively similar in shape, making manner and decoration are included in group IB, series A, variant 3 (CNOTLIWY 2010, 25–32), the exemplar here resembling examples listed among 3a subvariant items, although some of its features are also found in other subvariants of variant 3 (for the diffusion, find contexts, dating and other aspects related to combs in this variant see CNOTLIWY 2010, 25–32, 62–131, 169–179, Fig. 11–16). Such combs are also known in the late Sarmatae environment from the North-Pontic area (BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 250). The comb decoration is similar to the known patterns on bilateral combs (BIRÓ 2002, 43; MASEK 2016), which leaves the discussed item’s general issue open for debate.

CONCLUSIONS

The rescue archaeological excavation conducted in the unincorporated area of Cămin (Satu Mare county), within the area located westward the village, identified by Land Registry numbers 100893 and 100894, led to new insights on the nature of human habitations there starting with pre/ protohistory, the Antiquity and even the Modern period. It is worth noting that although the area was known for its archaeological potential, the overall picture relied, inasmuch as we know, strictly on finds yielded by field surveys.

Therefore, the archaeological excavations discussed here, have firstly sketched the specificities of a site whose complexity and extension shall be clarified by future research. Out of the thirty-six features investigated in the perimeter of the two plots at Cămin-*Via Căminului-nord*, the majority (twenty-eight) were discovered by the terrace edge, on the plot of Farm 1 (Perimeters 1 and 5), the remaining eight surfacing in the plot of Farm 2 (Perimeter 2). Based on the discovered materials, most features date to the 3rd century AD (possibly only its first half)²⁹, respectively fourteen features. These are followed, as ratio, by La Tène features, specific to the Celtic type civilisation (3), by modern features (2), respectively prehistoric features, dated to late Bronze Age (1).

If finds dated to late Bronze Age and Iron Age II seem, at least for now, to illustrate relatively restricted chronological sequences, the features and materials pertaining to the Barbarian environment in the vicinity of the north-western border of the province of Dacia, seem to be indicative of two distinct phases. On one hand, there are finds specific to the 3rd century AD, widely dominating the investigated site sequence, and distinctively, feature 2 in P 2, which also yielded an antler comb that according to its origin, diffusion

AD in the post-Chernyachovian horizon typical to phase D1 in the Central European chronology. In E. Cnotliwy’s typological classification, combs relatively similar in shape, making manner and decoration are included in group IB, series A, variant 3 (CNOTLIWY 2010, 25–32), the exemplar here resembling examples listed among 3a subvariant items, although some of its features are also found in other subvariants of variant 3 (for the diffusion, find contexts, dating and other aspects related to combs in this variant see CNOTLIWY 2010, 25–32, 62–131, 169–179, Fig. 11–16). Such combs are also known in the late Sarmatae environment from the North-Pontic area (BĂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 250). The comb decoration is similar to the known patterns on bilateral combs (BIRÓ 2002, 43; MASEK 2016), which leaves the discussed item’s general issue open for debate.

²⁹ Inhabitancy on a wider chronological sequence cannot be excluded given the restricted nature of our research, the site being obviously much larger.

area, find contexts, dating and emergence of such artefact types in certain regions, belongs to a different chronological horizon, namely the second half of the 4th century – early 5th century AD, during phases C3-D1 in the Central European chronology.

Other features have not yielded any relevant archaeological materials (Cx 2/P1, Cx 6/P1; Cx 1/P4, Cx 3/P4, Cx 5/P4, Cx 6/P4 and Cx 1/P5).

We believe that in all archaeologically identified chronological sequences, one should consider occupational activities related either to clay extraction or its diverse working, even as building material, or the extraction and reduction of bog iron.

The 2024 rescue archaeological excavation (yet also the 2022 diagnostic) did not reveal prehistory archaeological materials as reported just nearby in site *Via Căminului*, where field surveys have identified pottery fragments specific to the Middle Bronze Age.

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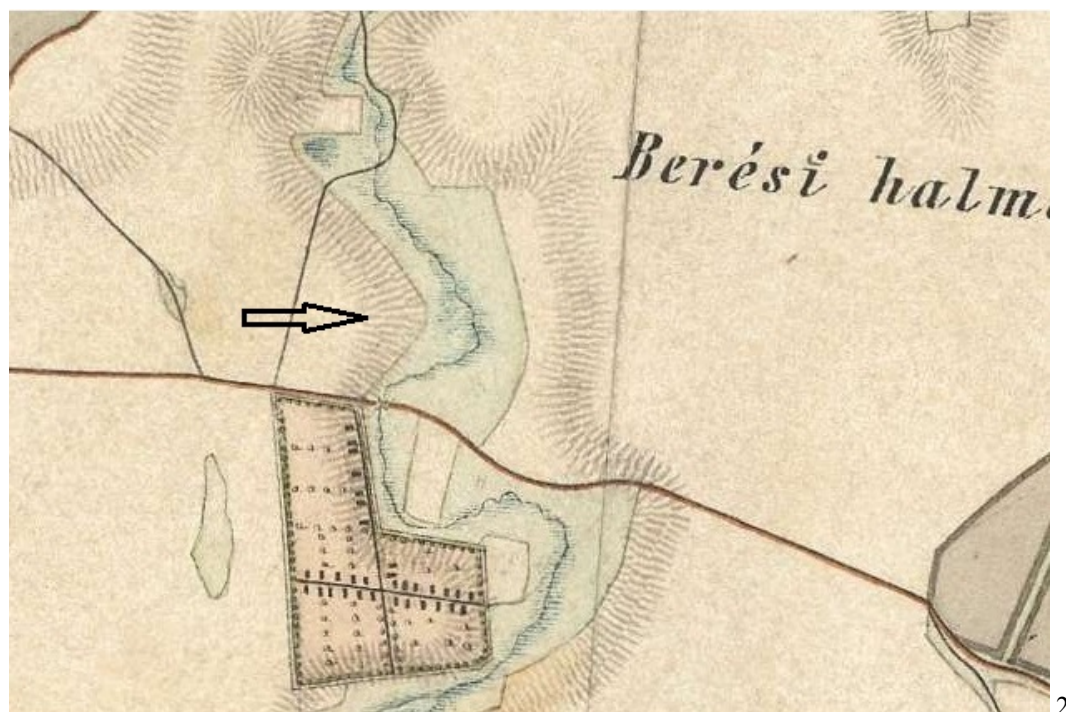
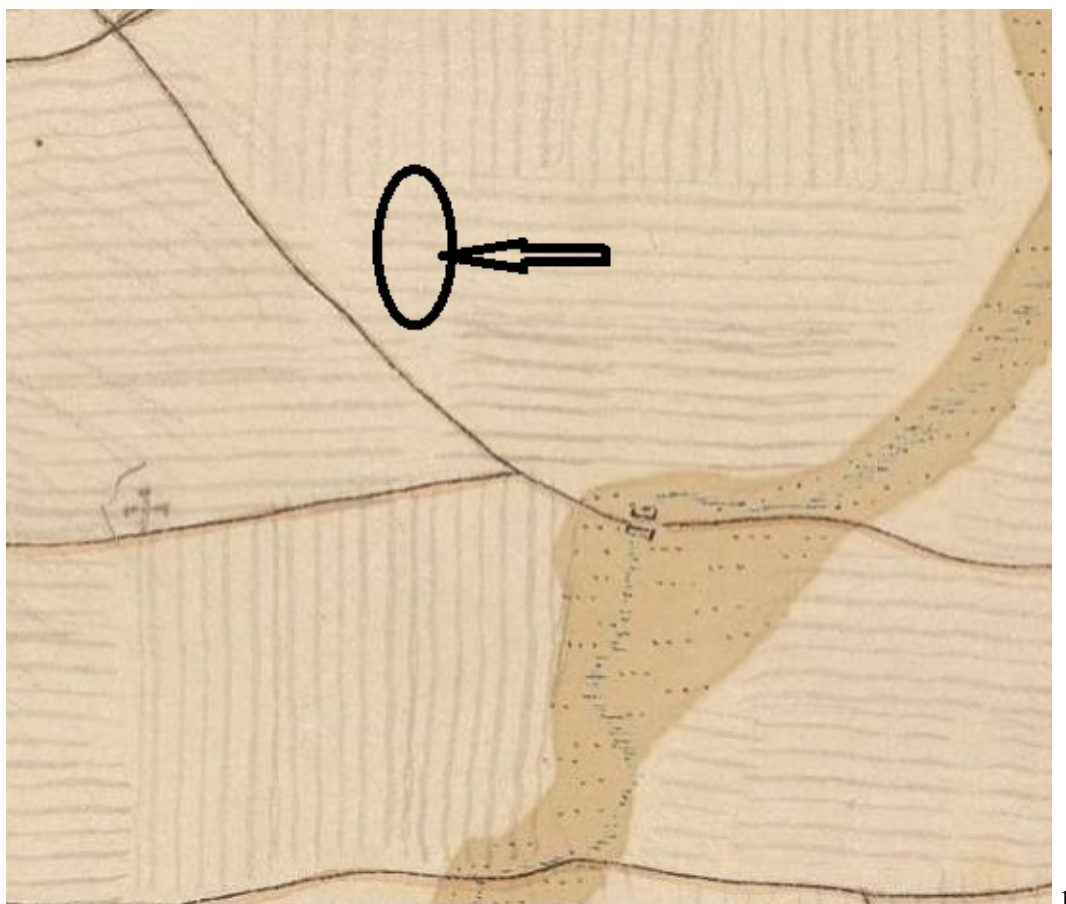
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Shishkin, R. G., Khronologicheskie priznaki trekhslojnykh grebnej chernyakhovskoj kul'tury. In: Kryzhyts'kyj S. (ed.), *Suchasni problemy arkheologii* (Kyiv), 244–246.
- THOMAS 1960
S. Thomas, *Studien zu den germanischen Kämmen der römischen Kaiserzeit*, Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege 8, 54–215.



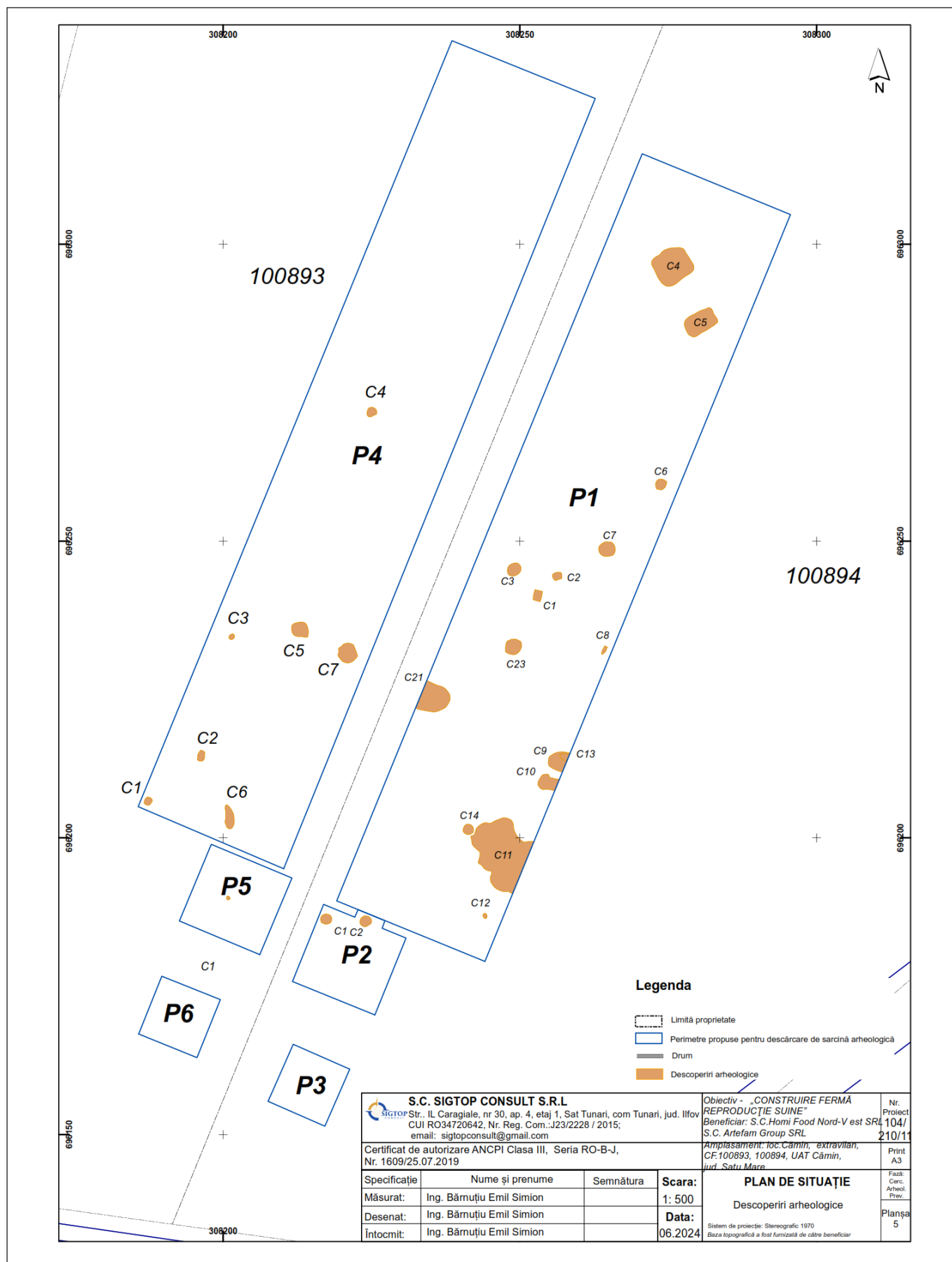
Pl. 1. Development area plan of the plot identified by CF 100893.



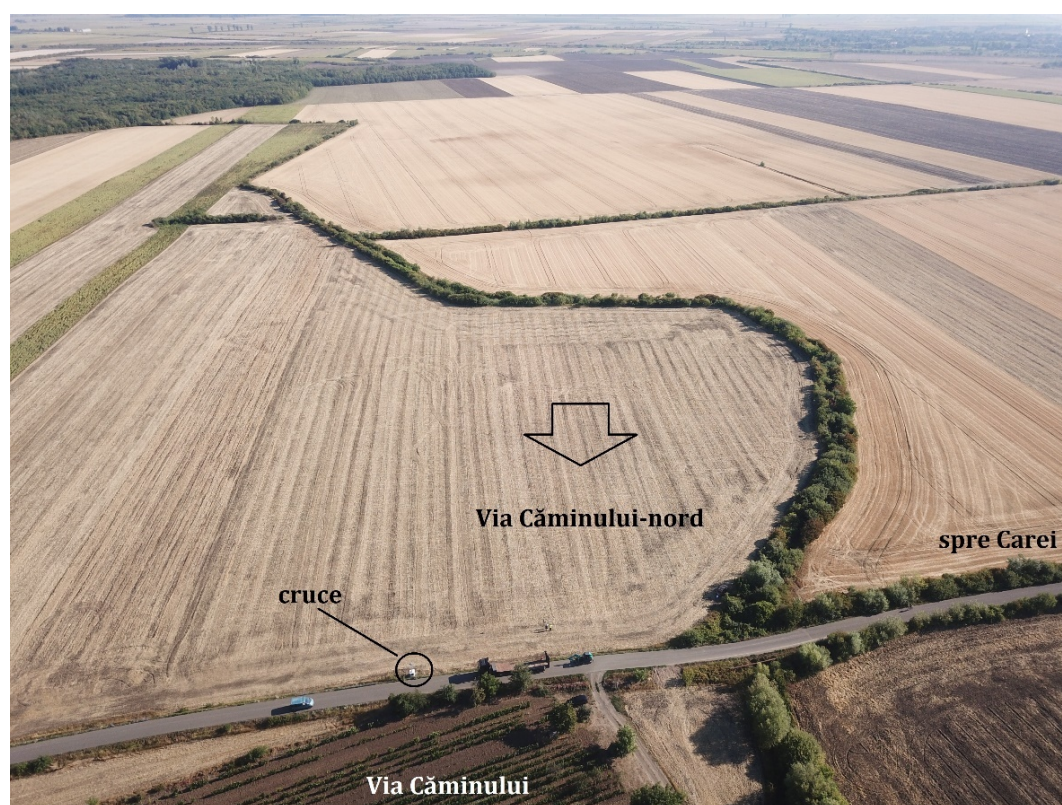
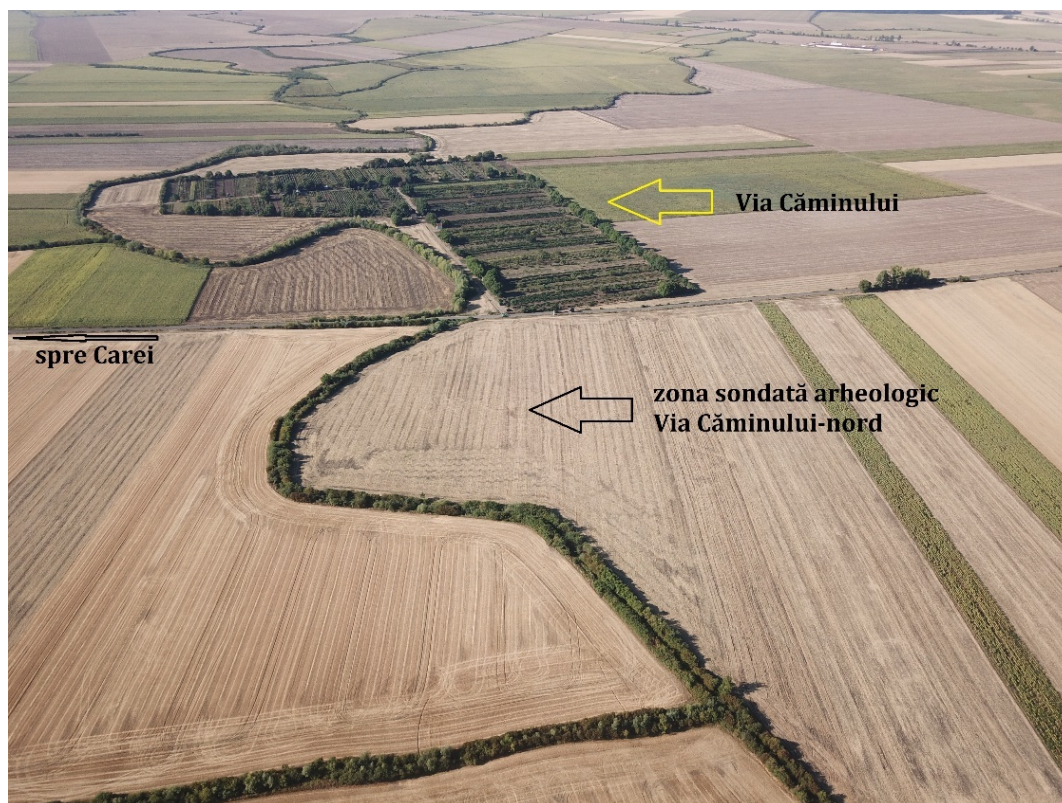
Pl. 2. Development area plan of the plot identified by CF 100894.



Pl. 3. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord (Satu Mare county), on the first Josephinian Land Survey (1769–1773) and mark of the archaeological site location (arrow) (1), research area (arrow) on the Second Land Survey (19th century), under toponym “Pusta bisericii” (2).



Pl. 4. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord (Satu Mare county). Site plan with the location of the archaeological features excavated in 2024.



Pl. 5. Cămin-Via Căminului. Aerial photos of the area investigated in 2022 (prior to the archaeological diagnostic) related to the already known site of Cămin-Via Căminului: southward (1) and northward (2) views.



Pl. 6. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Aerial photos of both plots archaeologically investigated in 2024 (2).



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Pl. 7. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Aerial photos of area noted P 1 (1) and overall view, with both plots archaeologically investigated in 2024 (2).



P1. 8. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Plot investigated in 2024 and the archaeological features discovered in perimeters P1, P2 and P3.

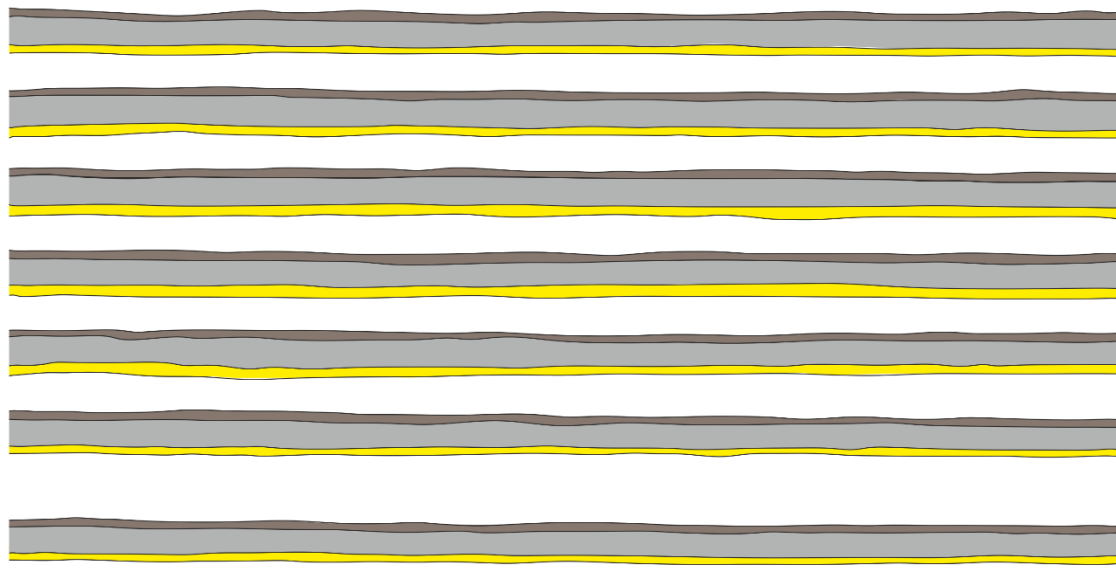


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Pl. 9. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Aerial photos of area numbered P 1 (1) and perimeters numbered P 2 and P 3 (2).



0 P1 – Profil Vestic 10 m

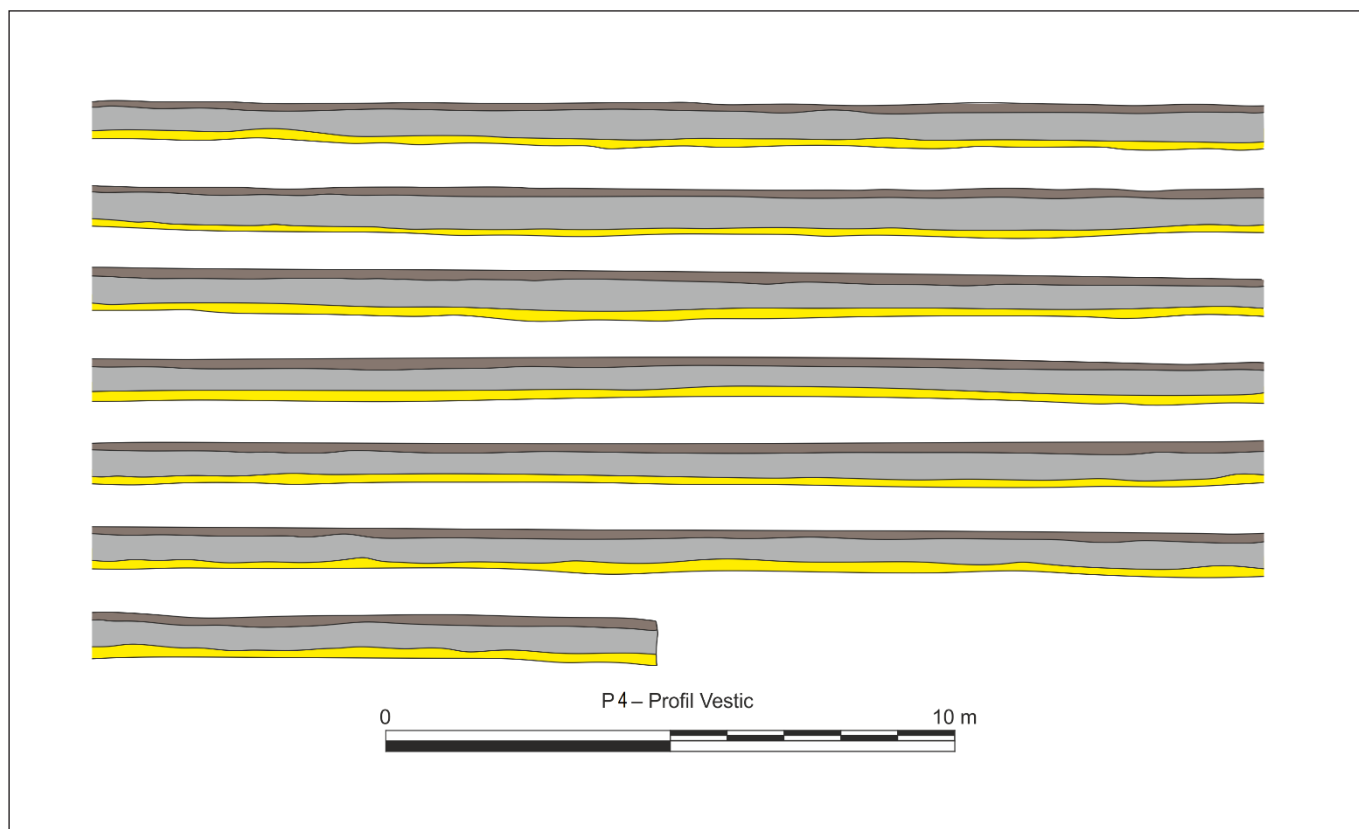
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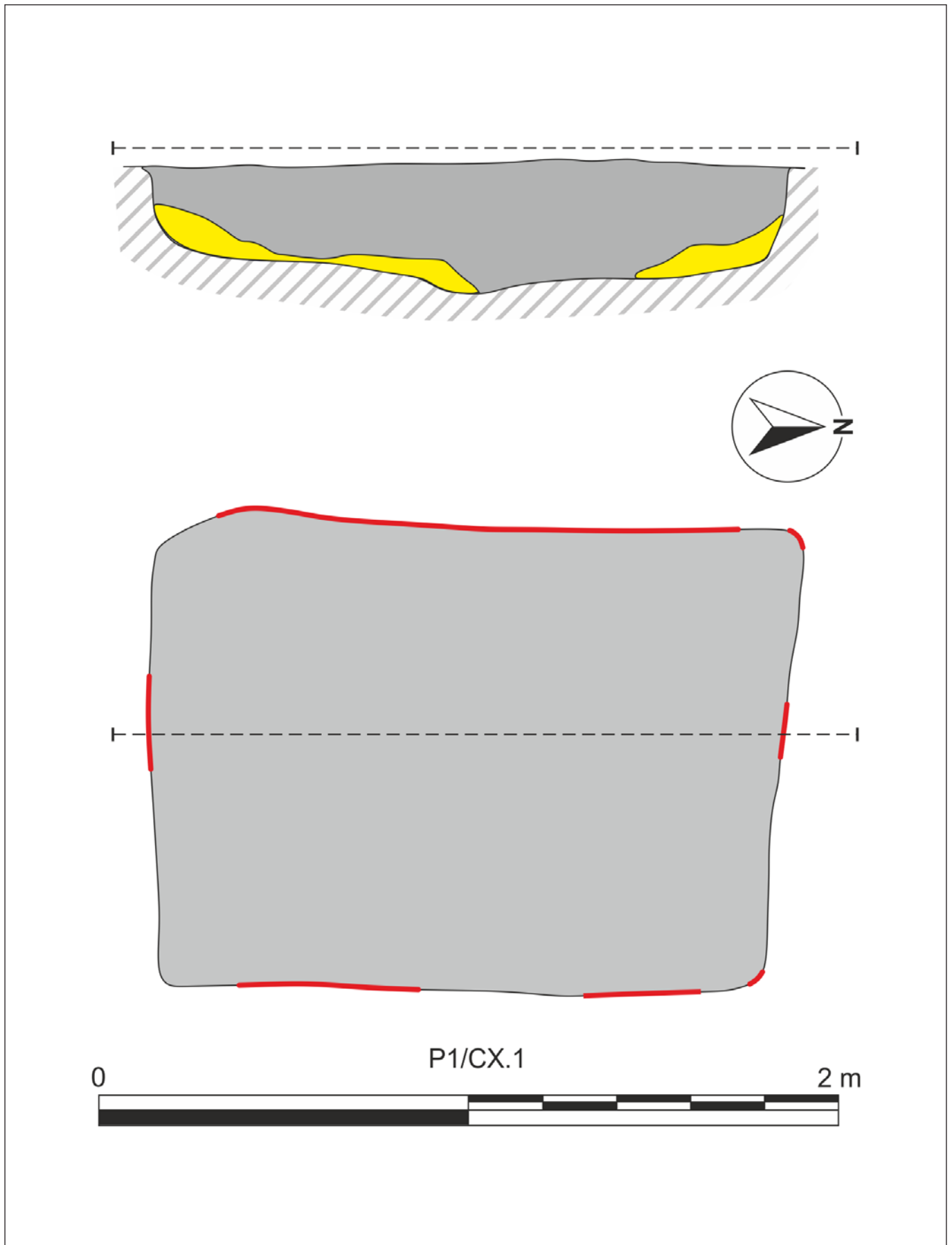
Pl. 10. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Western profile of Perimeter 1 (drawing): 1 – farming layer, greyish-black; 2 – black, compact, pigmented soil; 3 – yellow soil, archaeologically sterile (1) and the northern profile of P 3 (2).



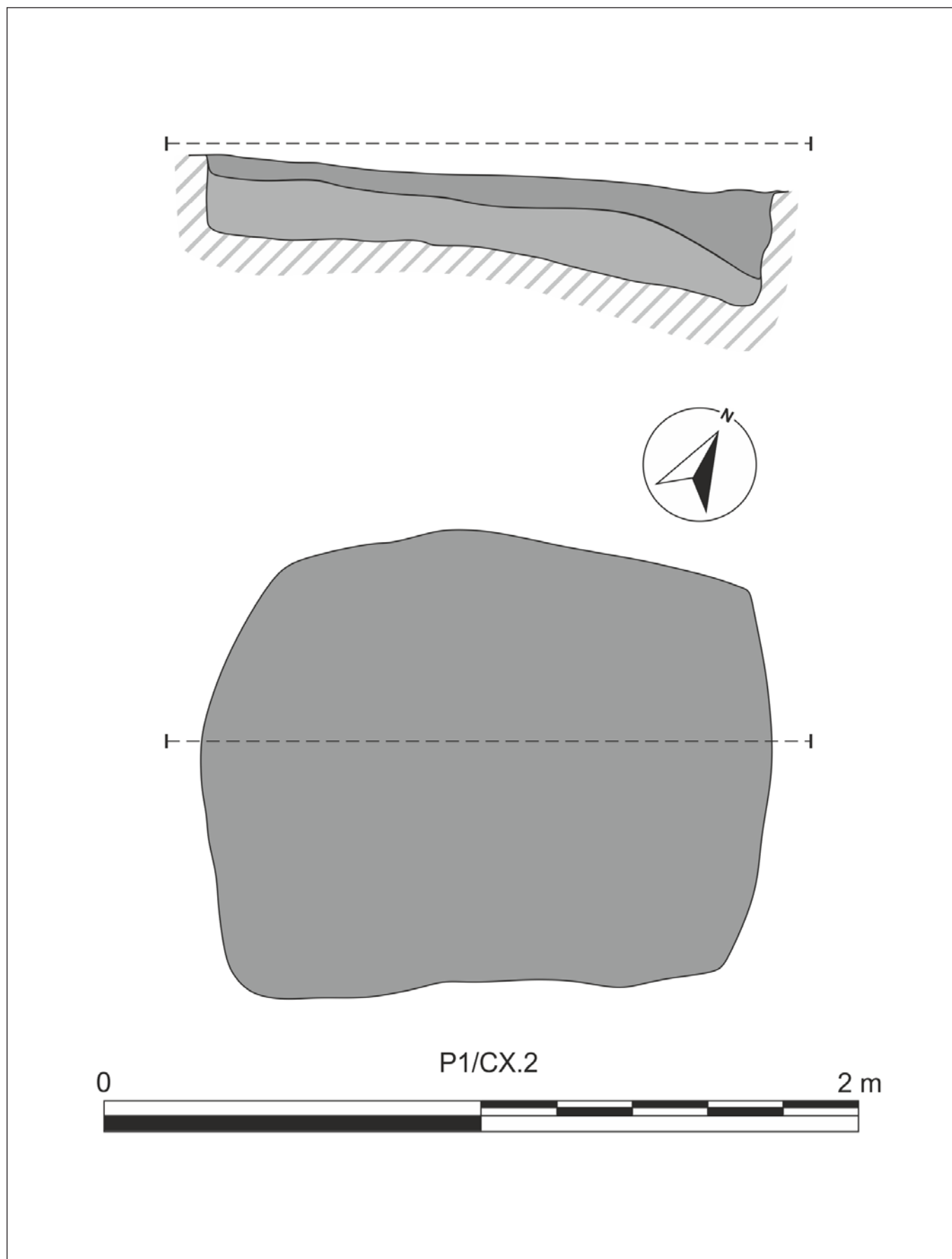
Pl. 11. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Western profile of Perimeter 4 (drawing): 1 – farming layer, greyish-black; 2 – black, compact, pigmented soil; 3 – yellow soil, archaeologically sterile.



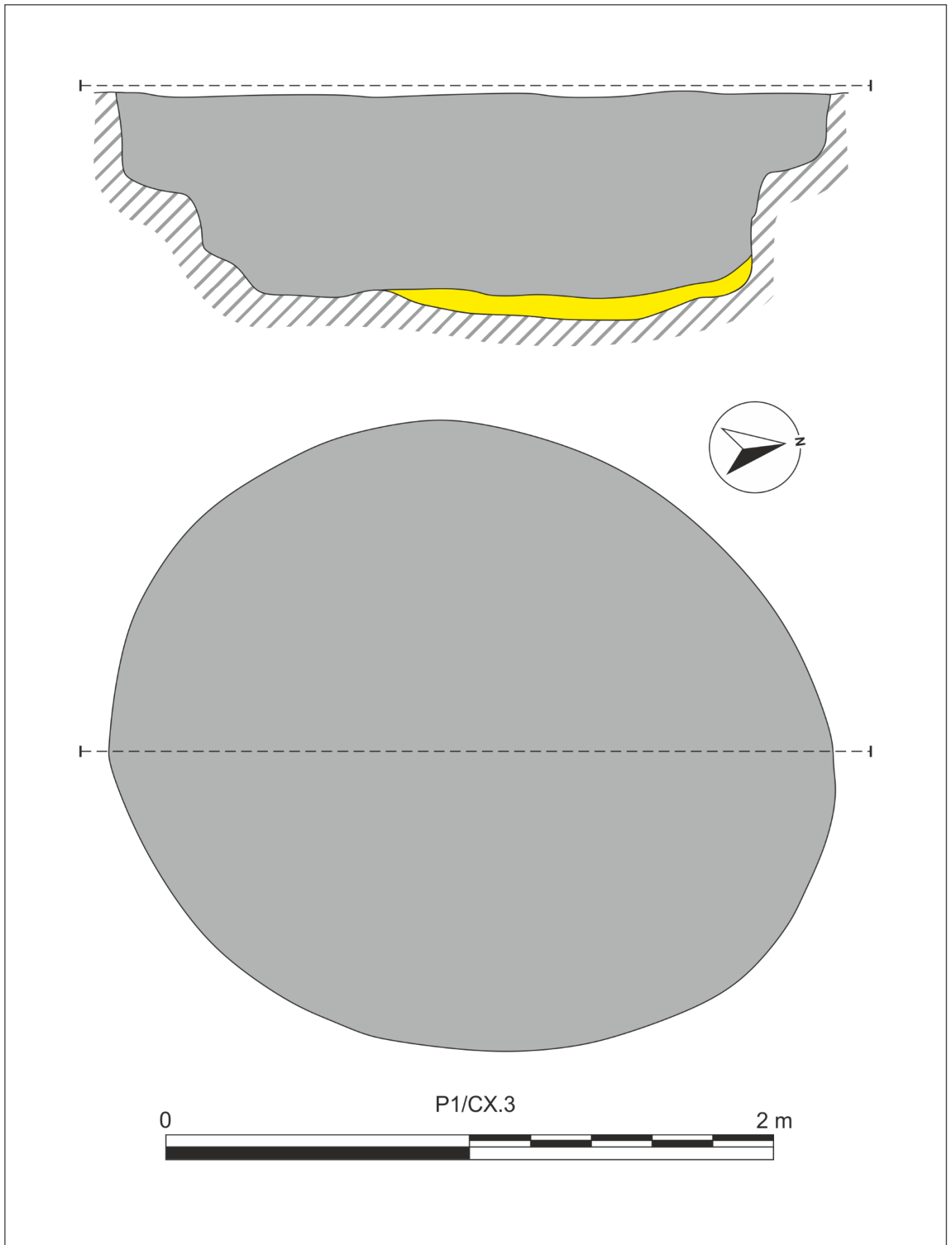
Pl. 12. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Northern profile of Perimeter 6 (photo).



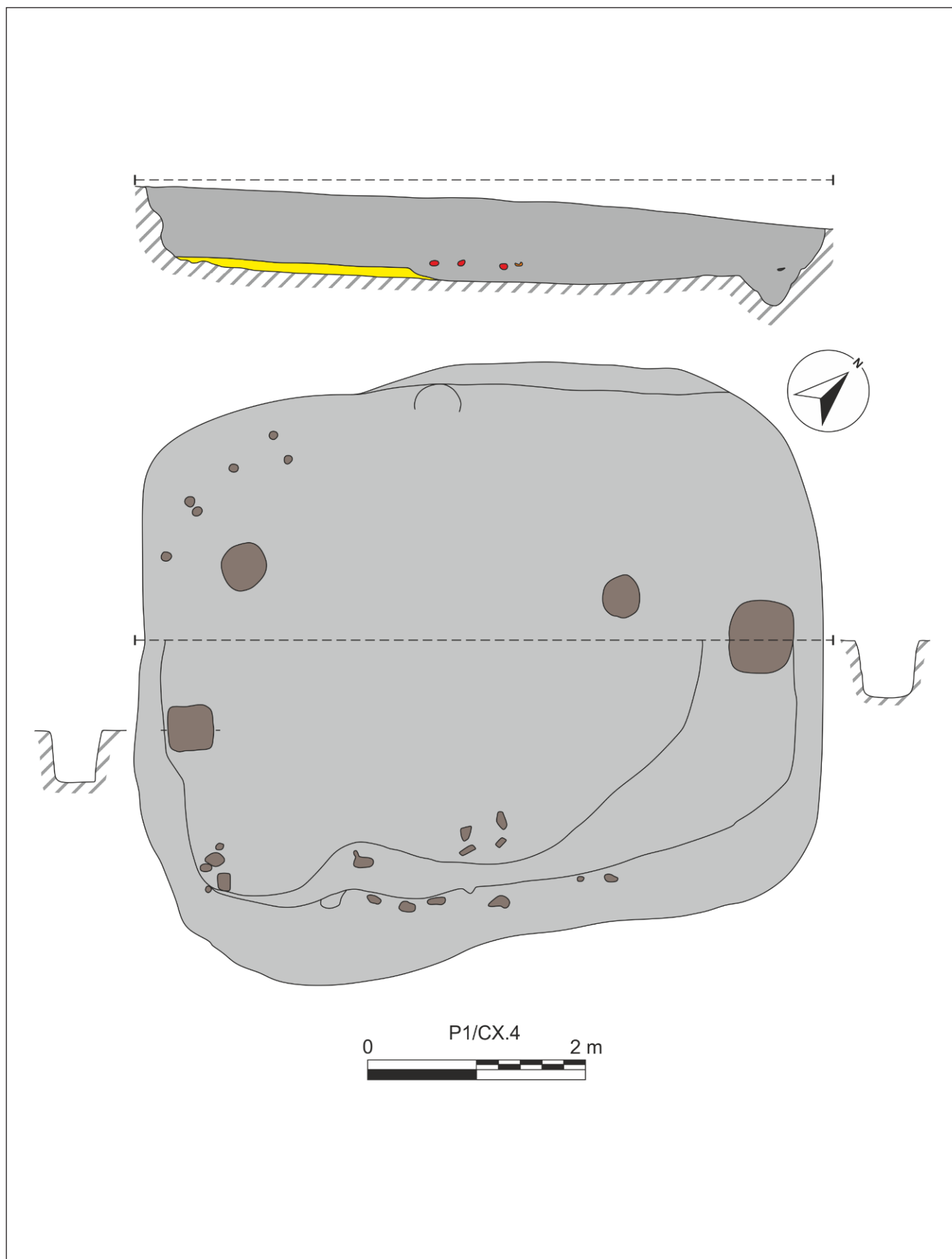
Pl. 13. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 1 (drawing).



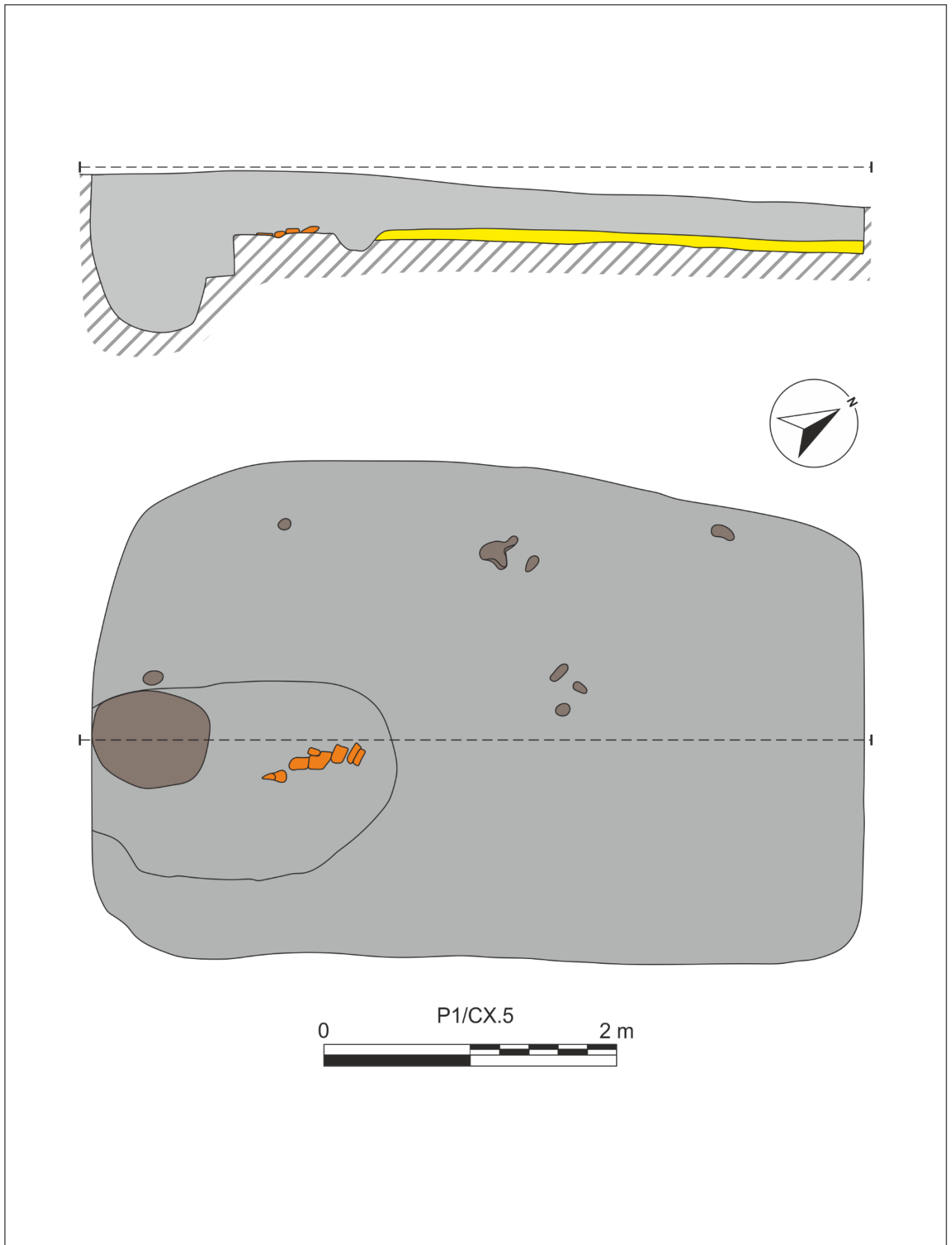
Pl. 14. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 2 of P 1 (drawing).



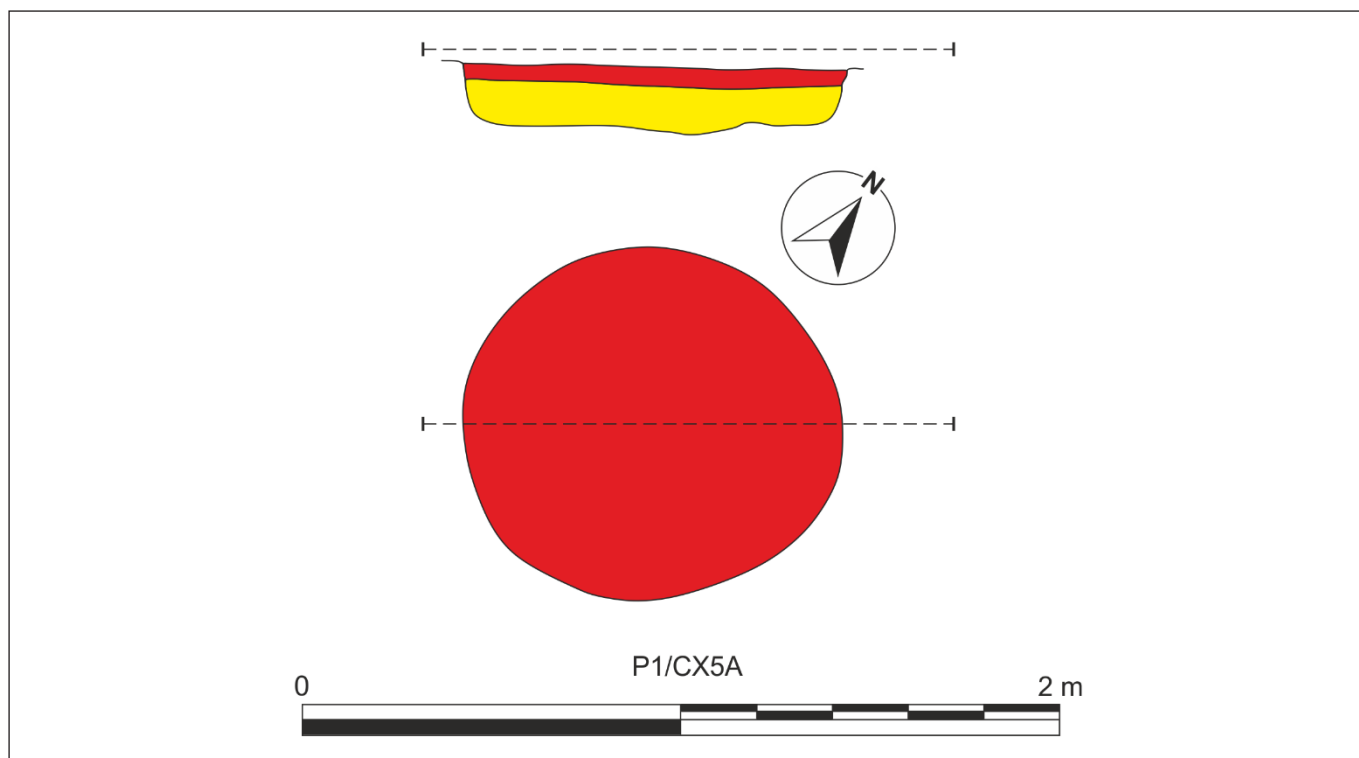
Pl. 15. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 3 of P 1 (drawing).



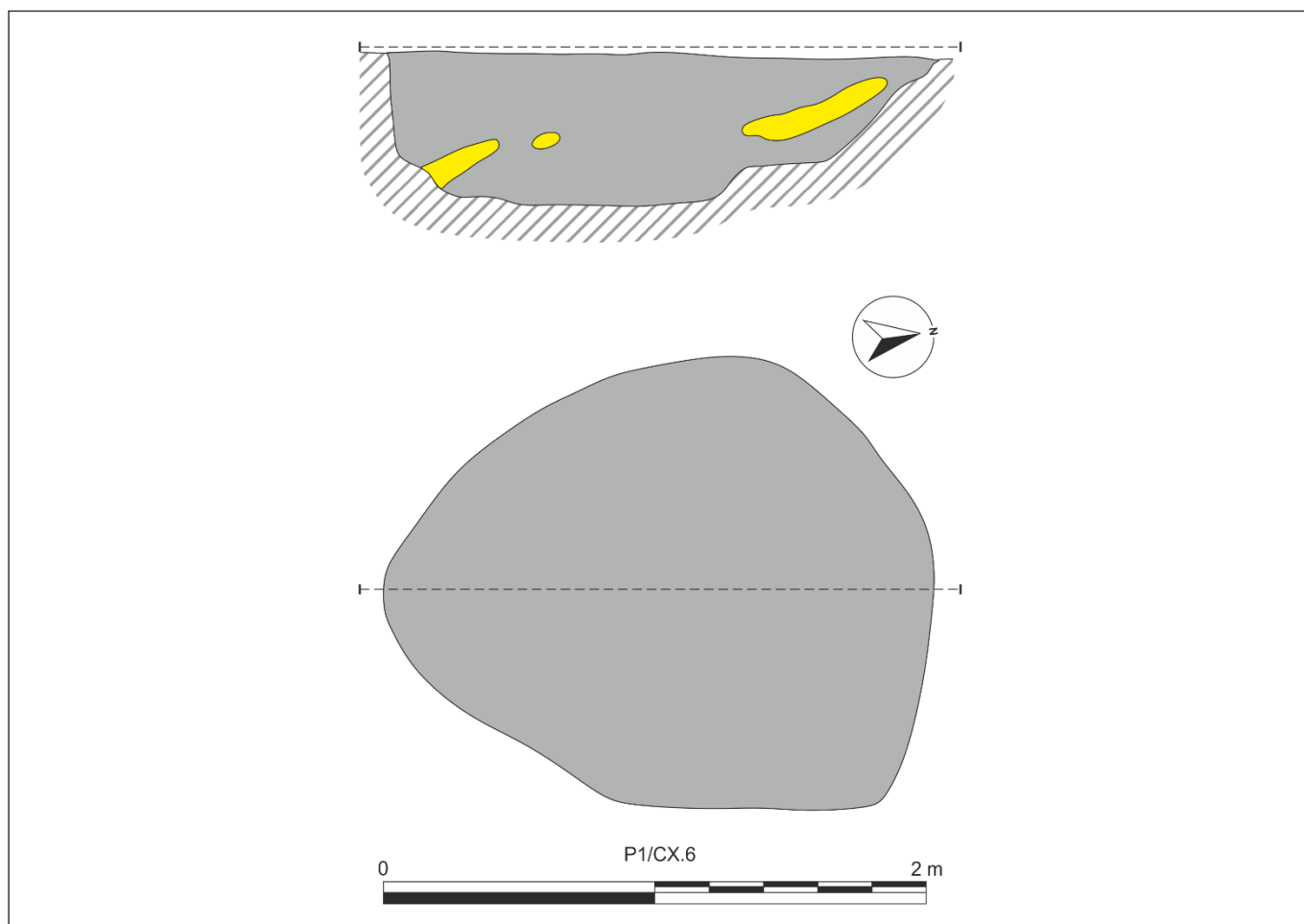
Pl. 16. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 1 (drawing).



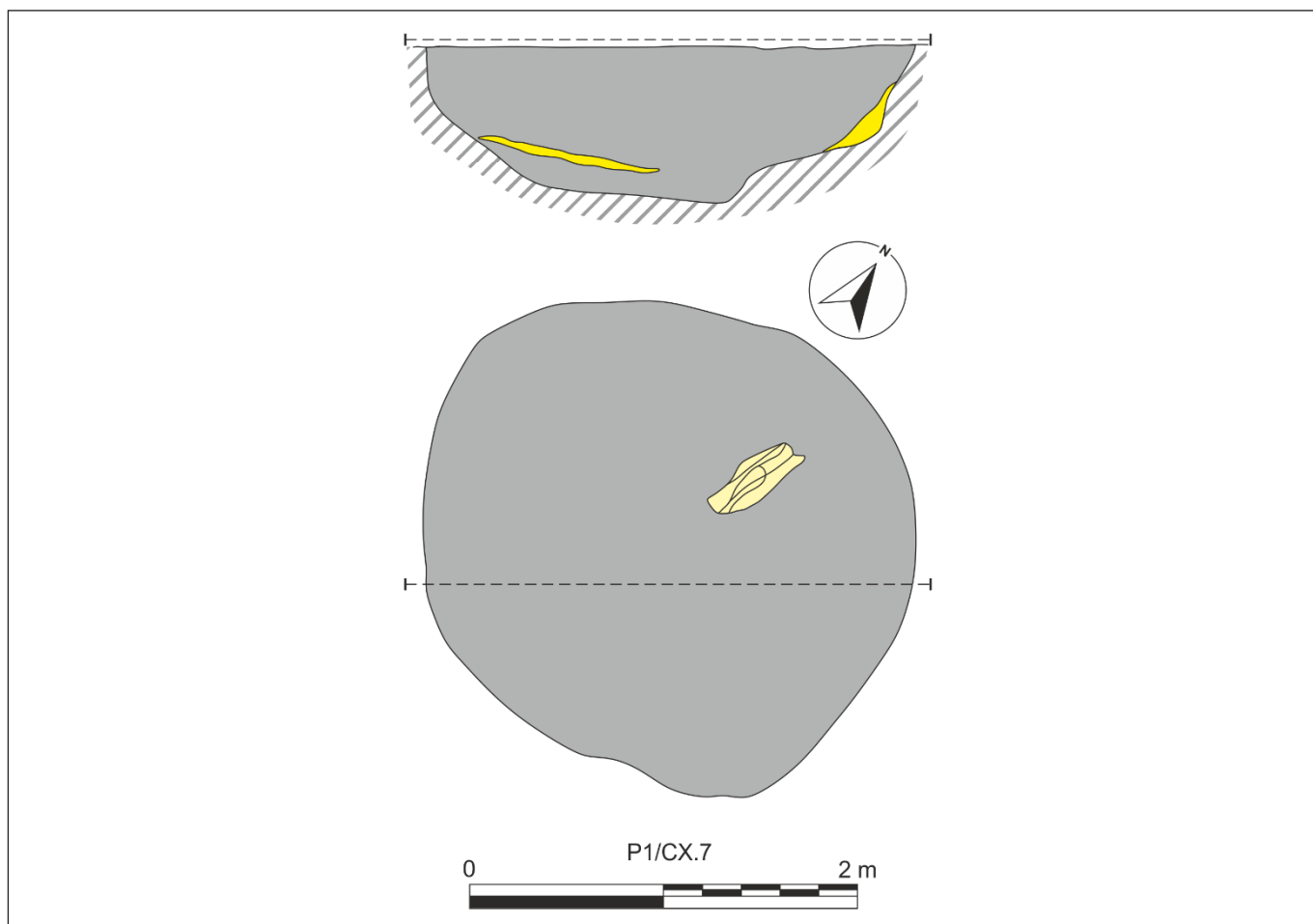
Pl. 17. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 1 (drawing).



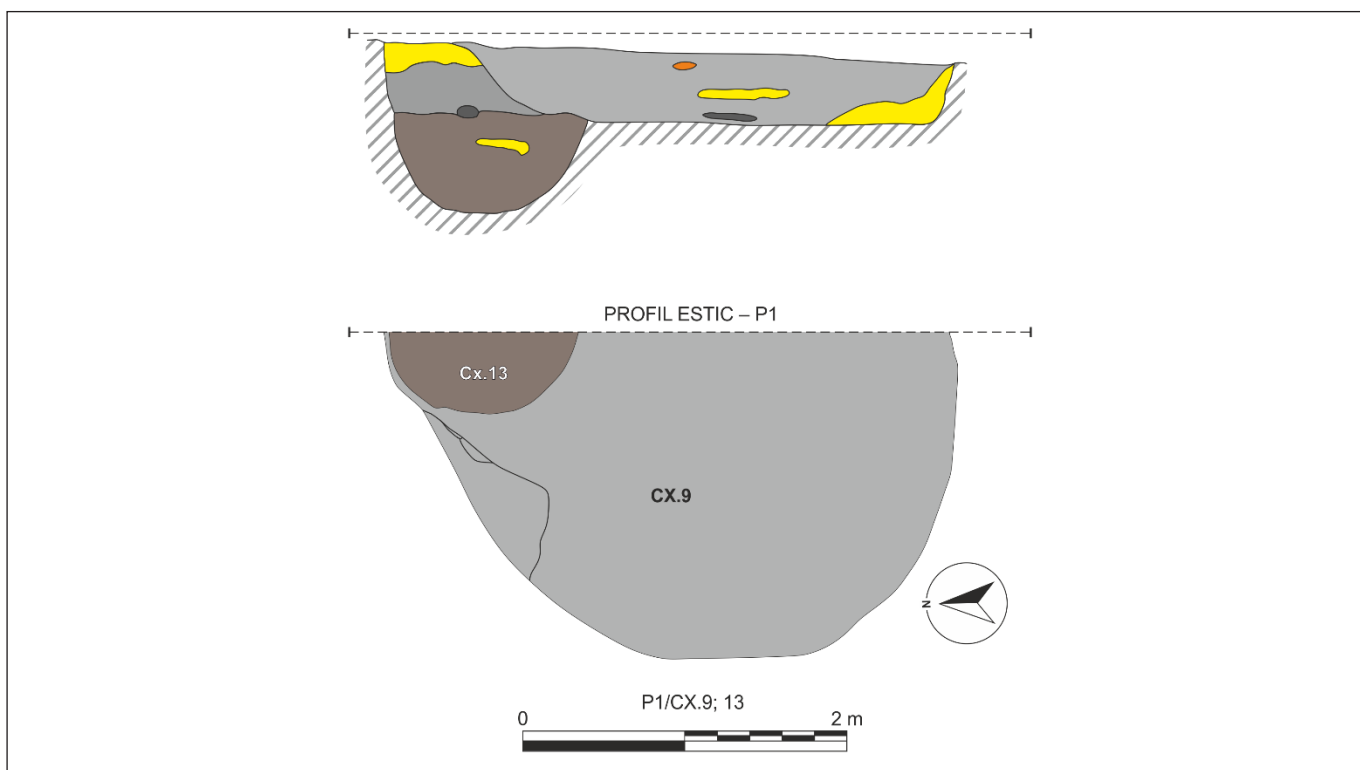
Pl. 18. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5A of P 1 (drawing)



Pl. 19. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 6 of P 1 (drawing).



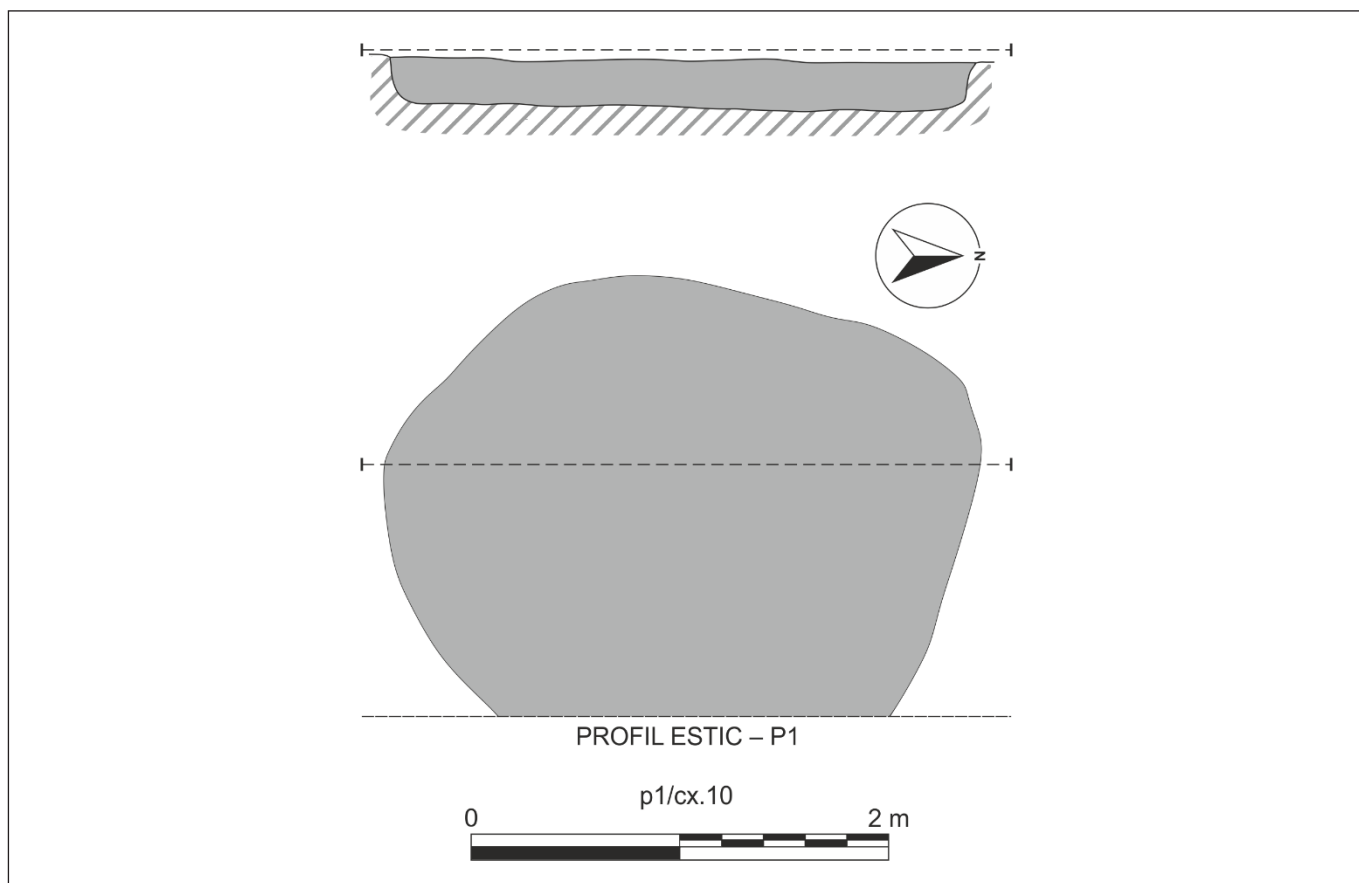
Pl. 20. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 7 of P 1 (drawing).



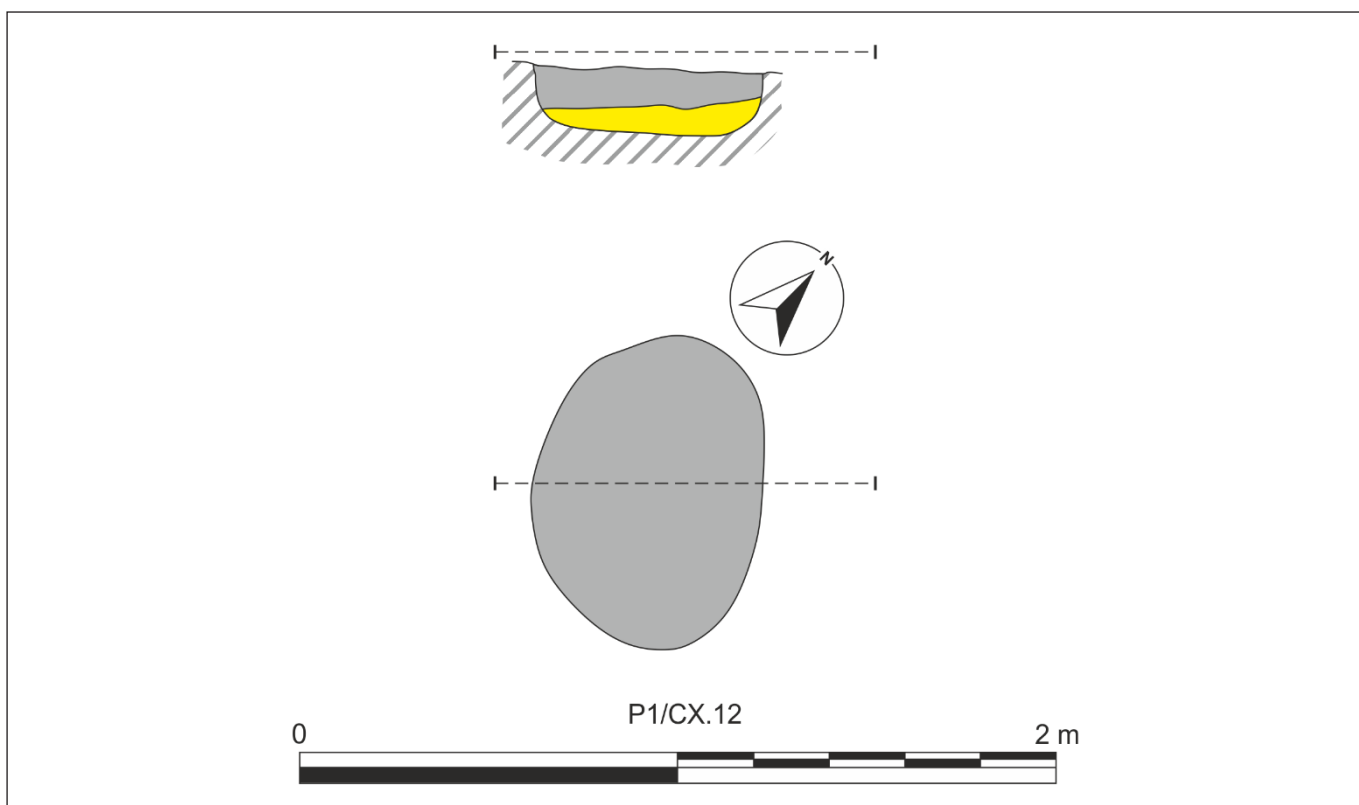
Pl. 21. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 9 of P 1 (drawing).



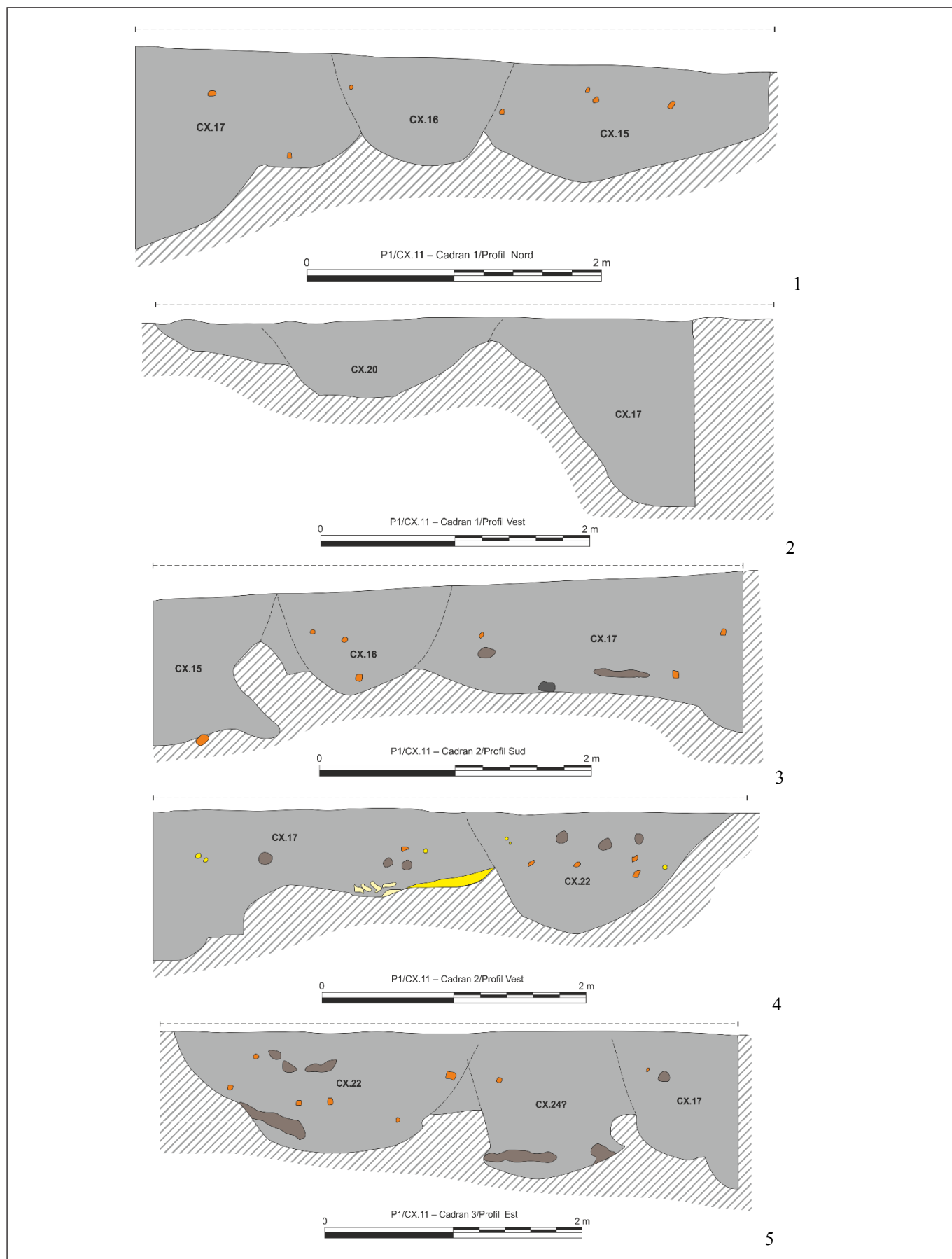
Pl. 22. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Features Cx 9 and Cx 13 of P 1 (photo).



Pl. 23. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 10 of P 1 (drawing).



Pl. 24. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 12 of P 1 (drawing).



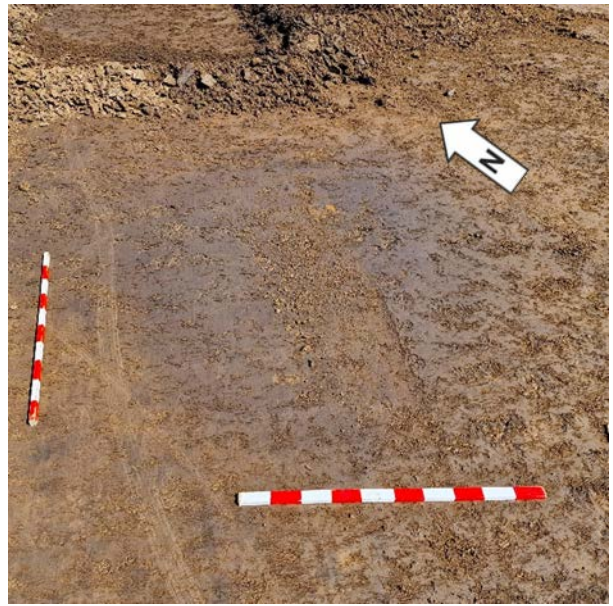
Pl. 25. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Profiles of feature Cx 11 of P 1 (drawing).



Pl. 26. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 27. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 2 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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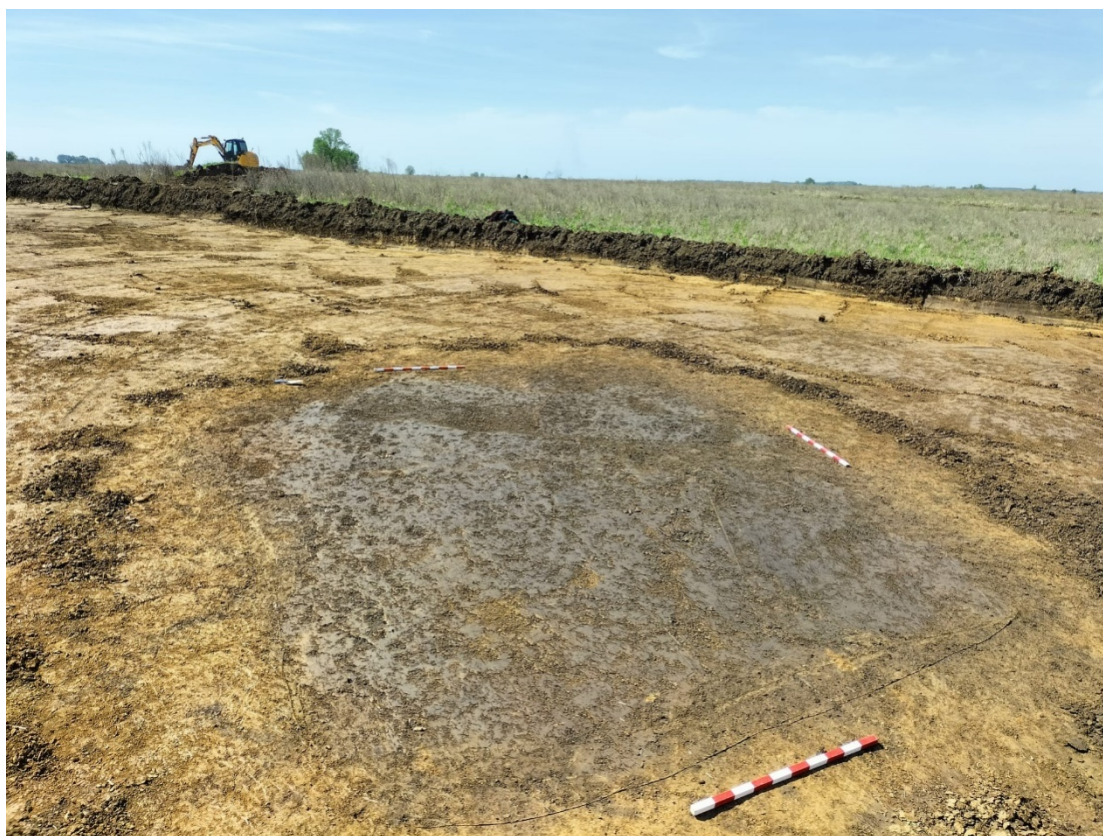


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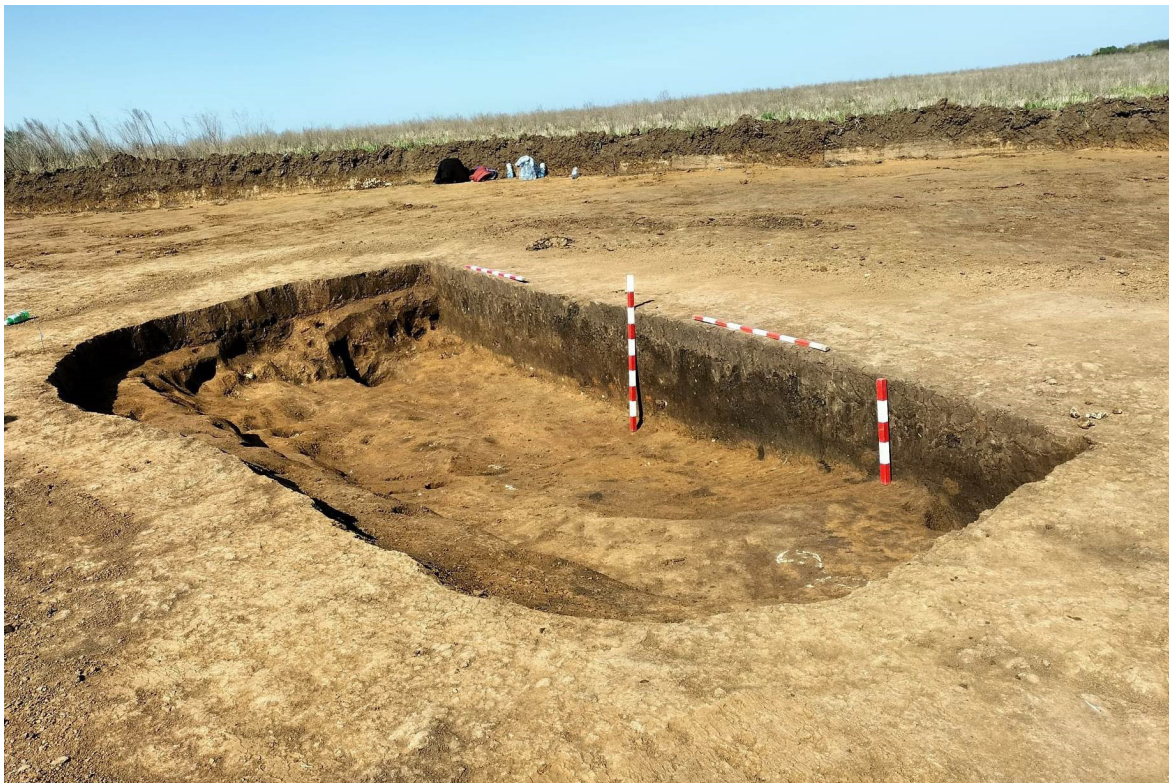
Pl. 28. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 3 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 29. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 1, upon outline and excavation (photo).



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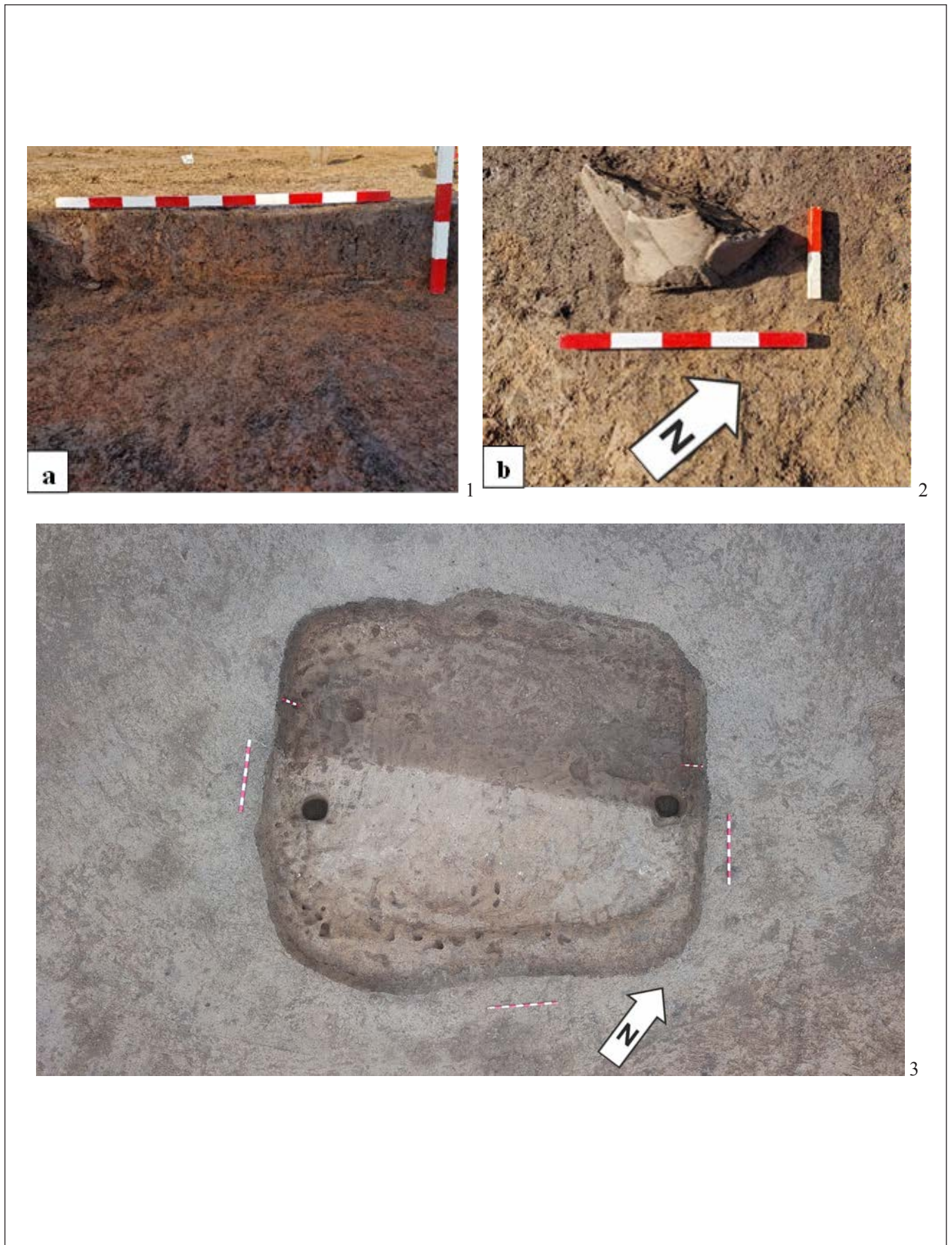


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Pl. 30. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 1, upon excavation (photo).



Pl. 31. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 1, in different scraping phases (2-3) and possible calcareous and cremated bone fondants (1) (photo).



Pl. 32. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 1, with excavation of possible kiln (1), pottery inventory *in situ* and emptying plan (photo).



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Pl. 33. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 1, with excavation of possible kiln (1), pottery inventory *in situ* and emptying plan (photo).

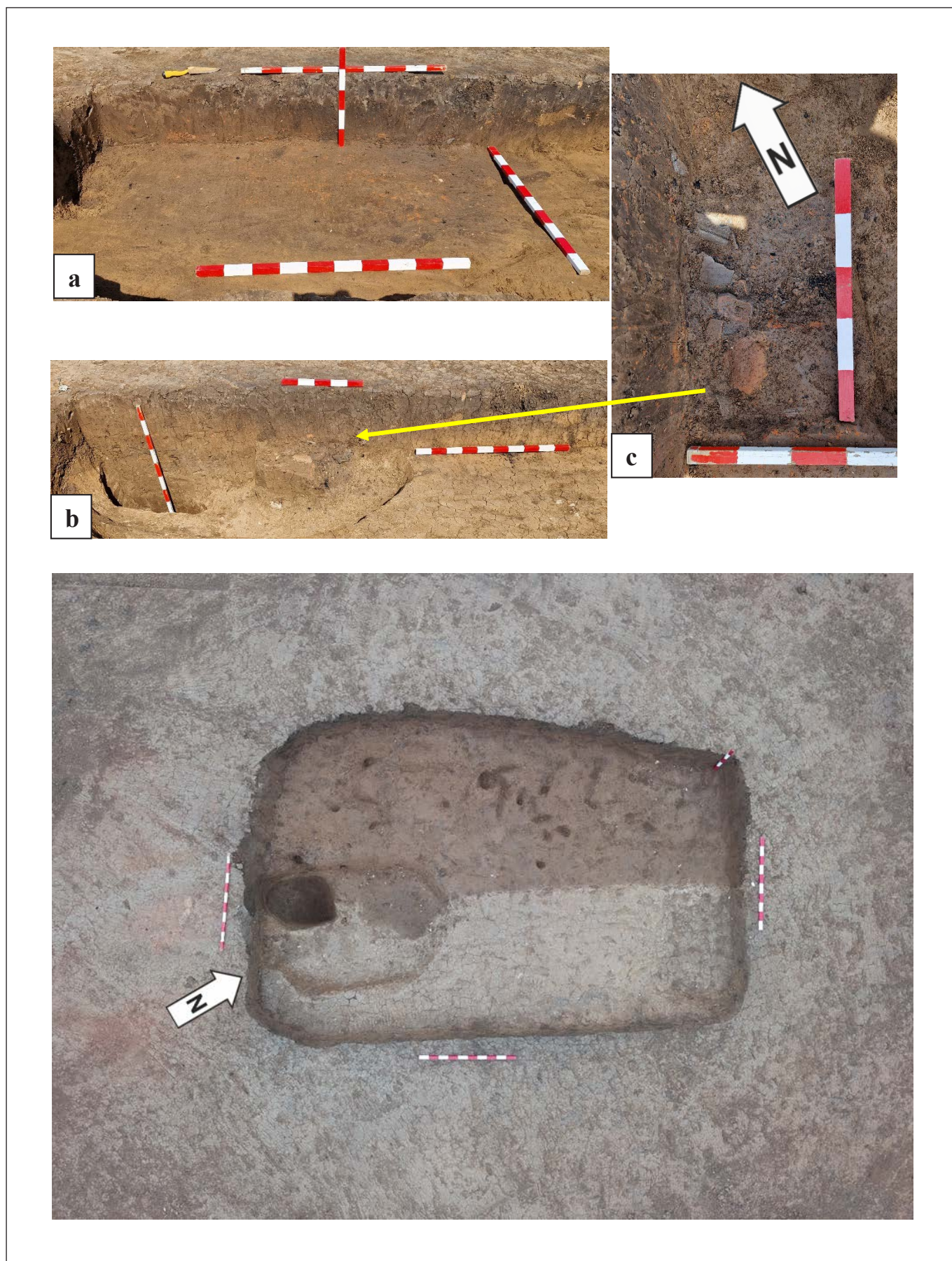


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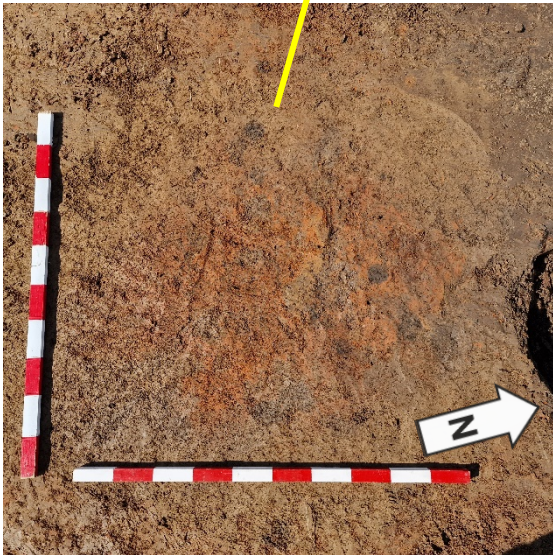
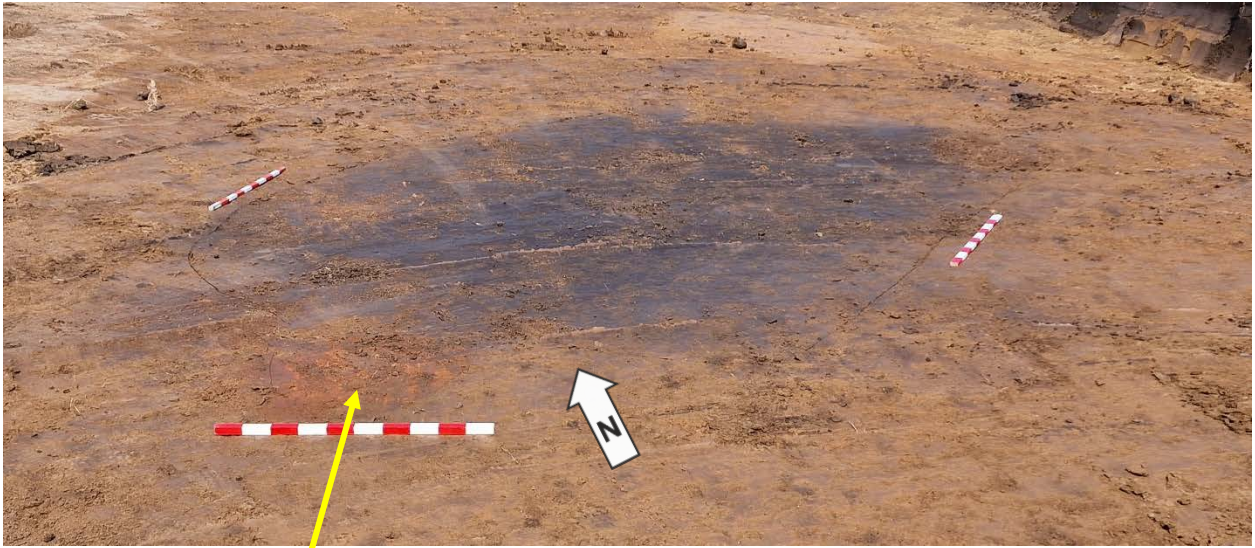


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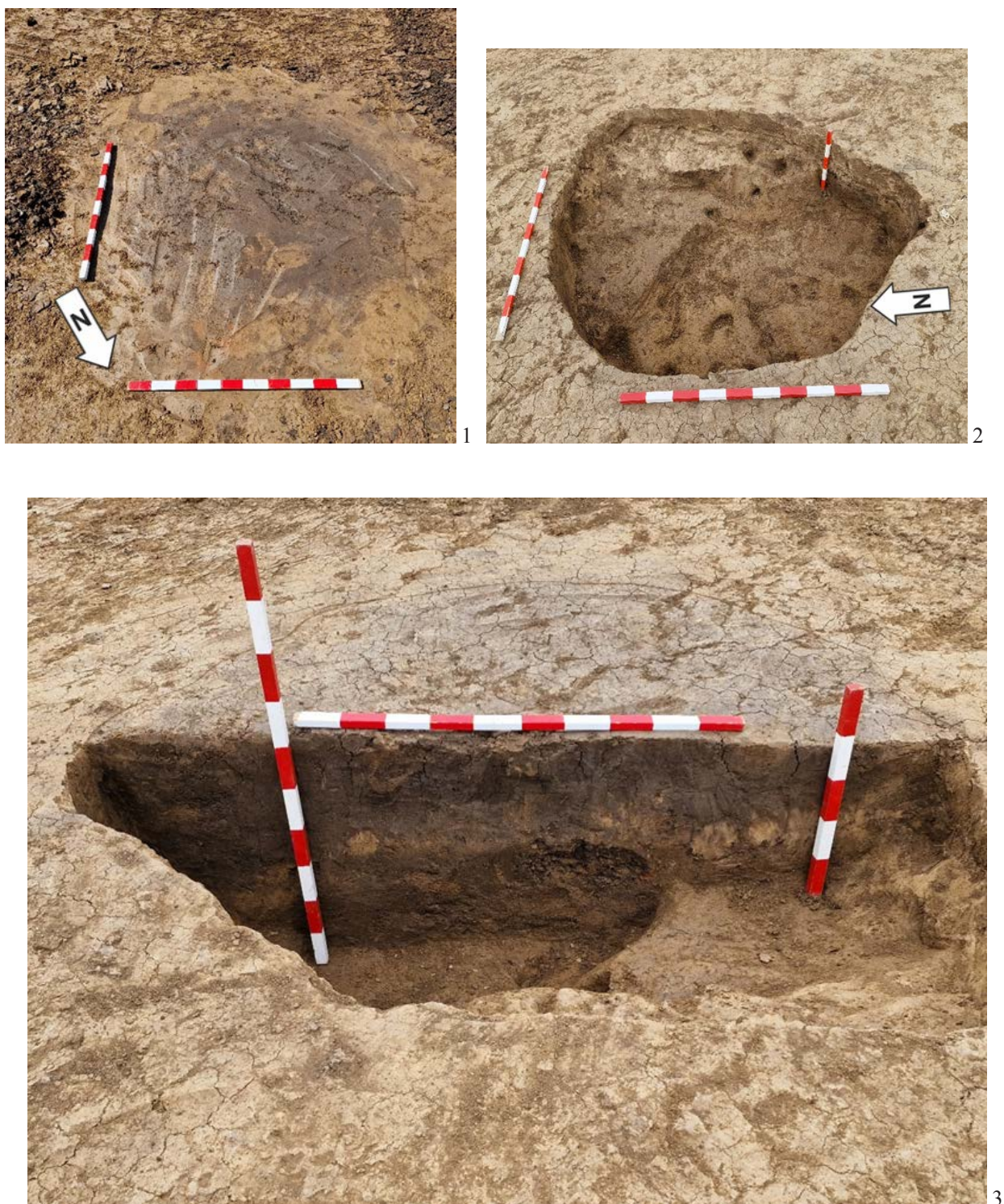
Pl. 34. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 1, upon excavation (1) and detail with *situla* with graphite fragments in the fabric, *in situ* (2).



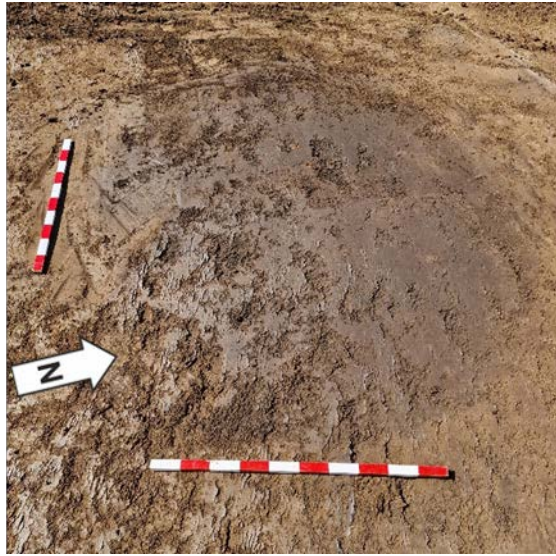
Pl. 35. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 1, with excavation of the possible kiln (1), pottery inventory *in situ* and emptying plan (photo).



Pl. 36. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5A of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 37. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 6 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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Pl. 38. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 7 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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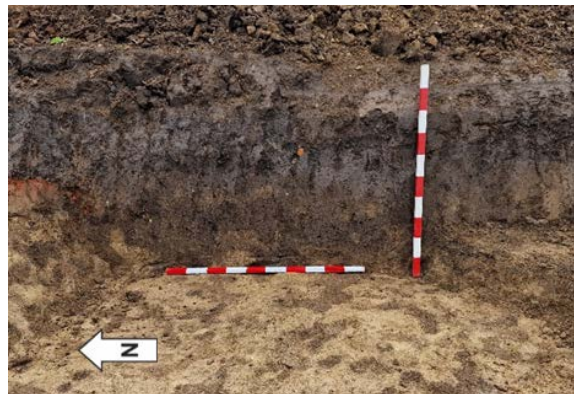
Pl. 39. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 7 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo): *in situ* skeletal remains of carnivorous animal.



Pl. 40. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 9 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo). 1 2 3



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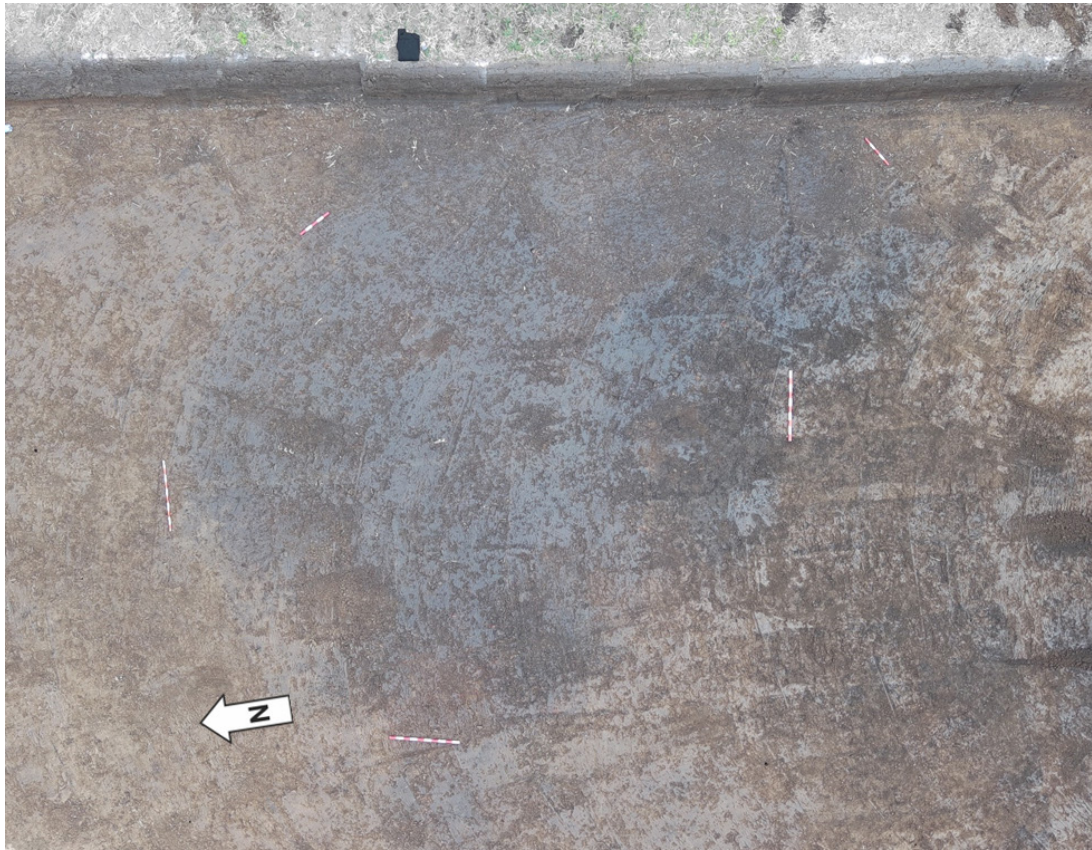


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Pl. 41. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 10 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).

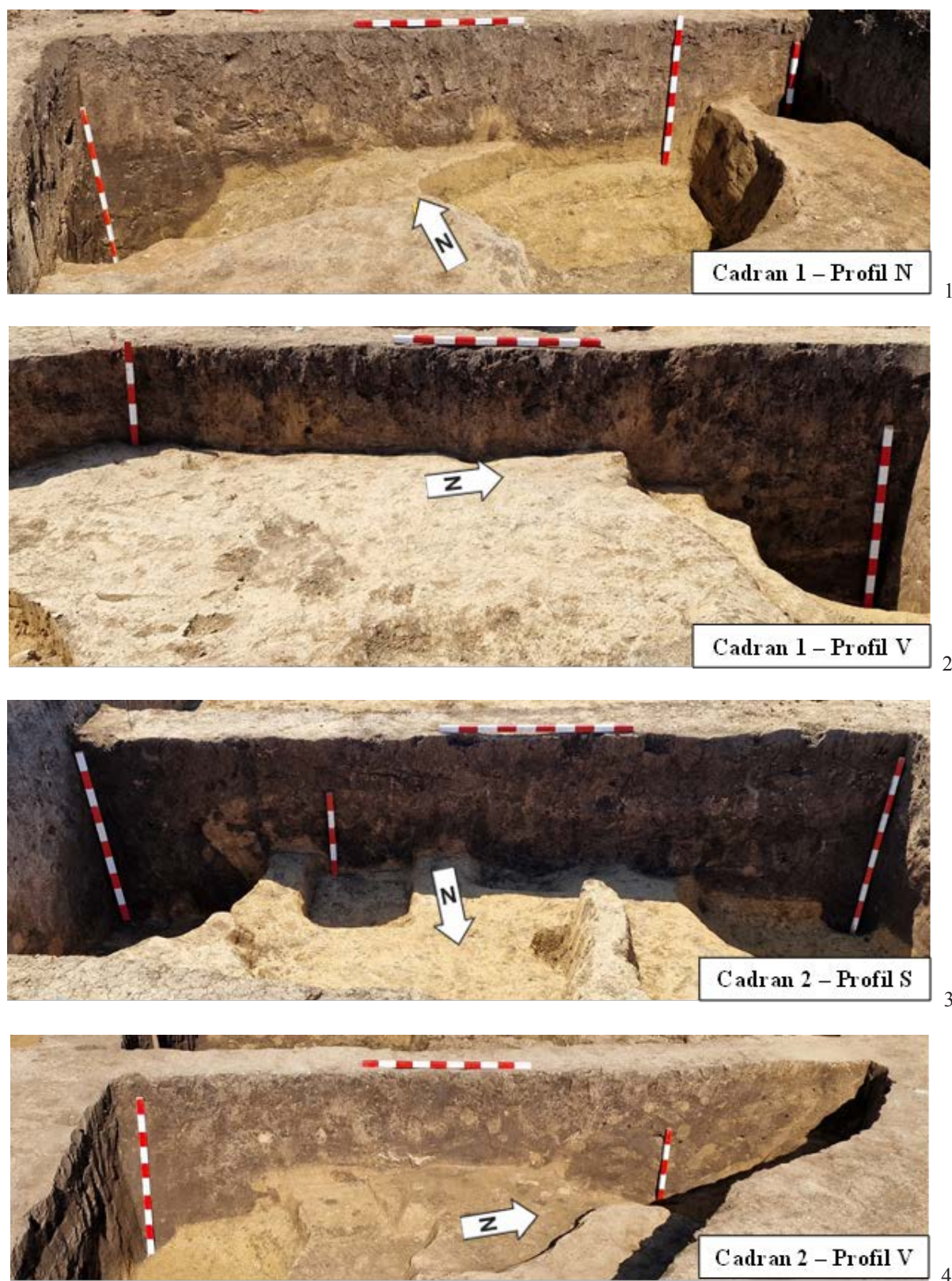


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Pl. 42. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 11 of P 1, upon outline (photo).



Pl. 43. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 11 of P 1, with baulks profiles (photo).



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Pl. 44. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 11 of P 1, with baulk profiles (photo).

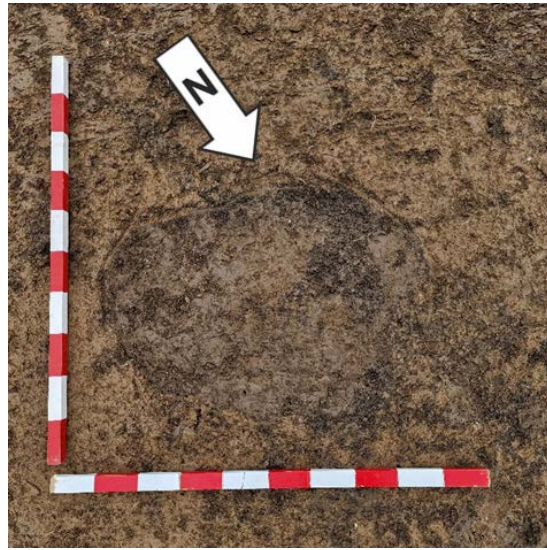


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Pl. 45. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 11 of P 1, upon outline and partial investigation with cross baulks (1) and emptying with related features (photo).



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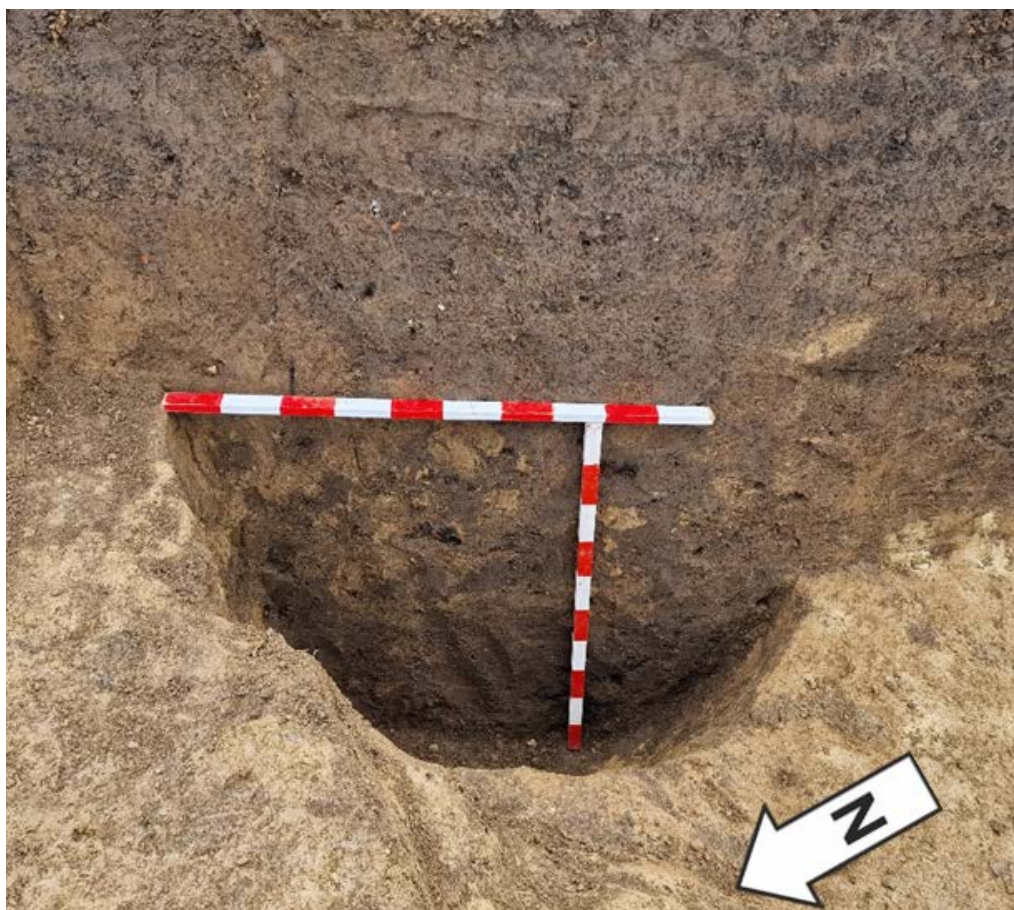


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Pl. 46. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 12 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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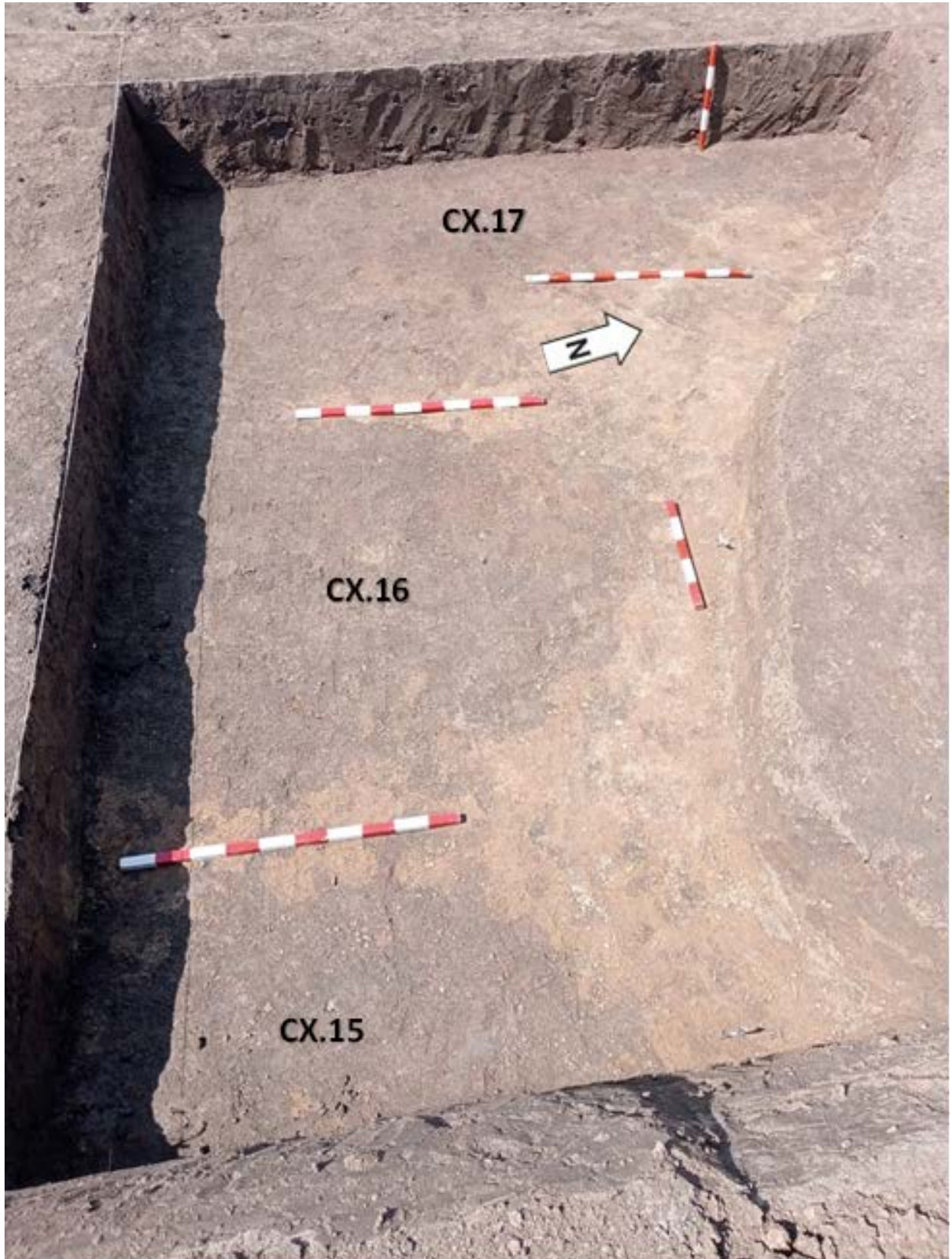
Pl. 47. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 13 of P 1, upon excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 48. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 14 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 49. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 15 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 50. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Features Cx 15, Cx 16 and Cx 17 of P 1, upon outline (photo).

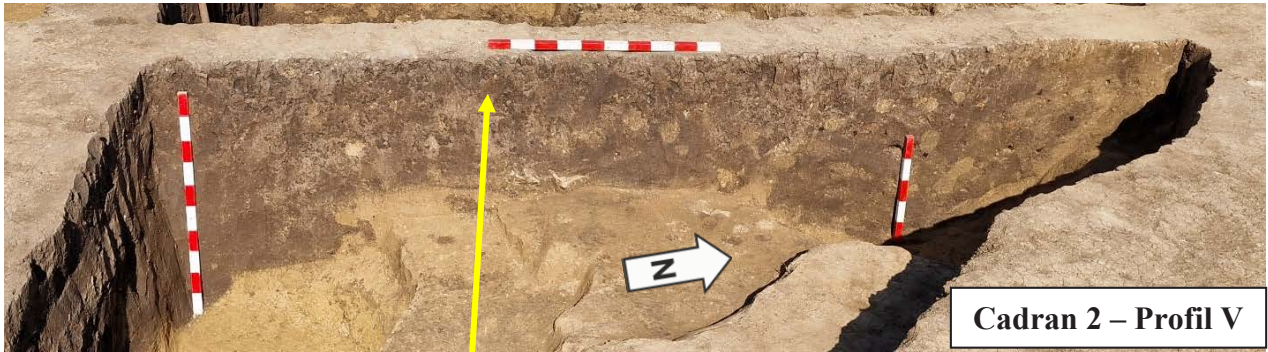


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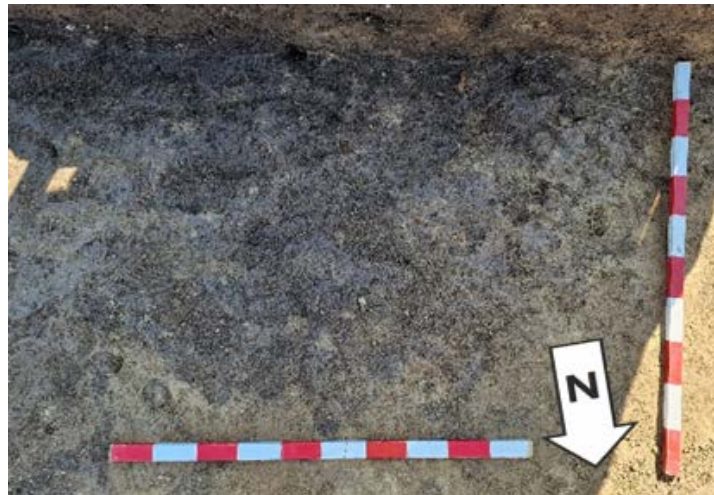
Pl. 51. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Features Cx 16 of P 1 (photo).



Pl. 52. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 17 of P 1 (photo).



Pl. 53. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 18 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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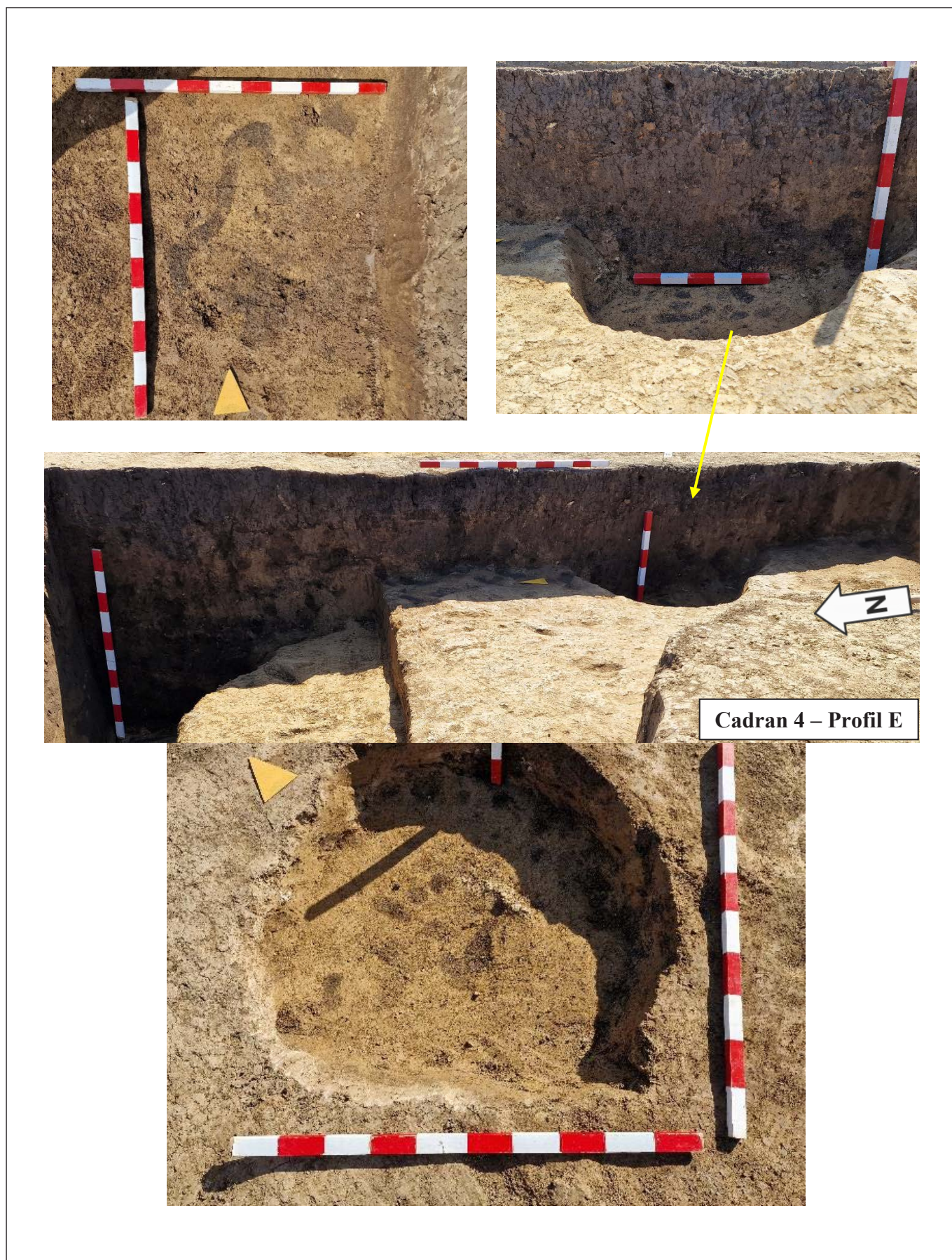
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Pl. 54. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 19 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 55. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 20 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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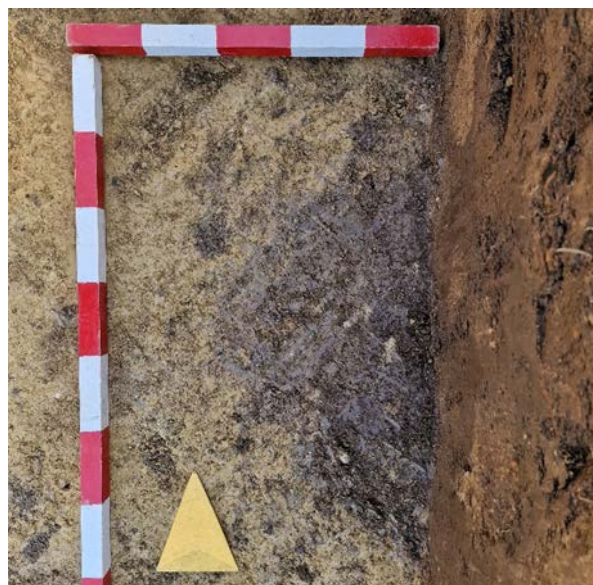


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Pl. 56. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 21 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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Pl. 57. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 22 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 58. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 22 of P 1, upon emptying (photo).



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Pl. 59. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 23 of P 1, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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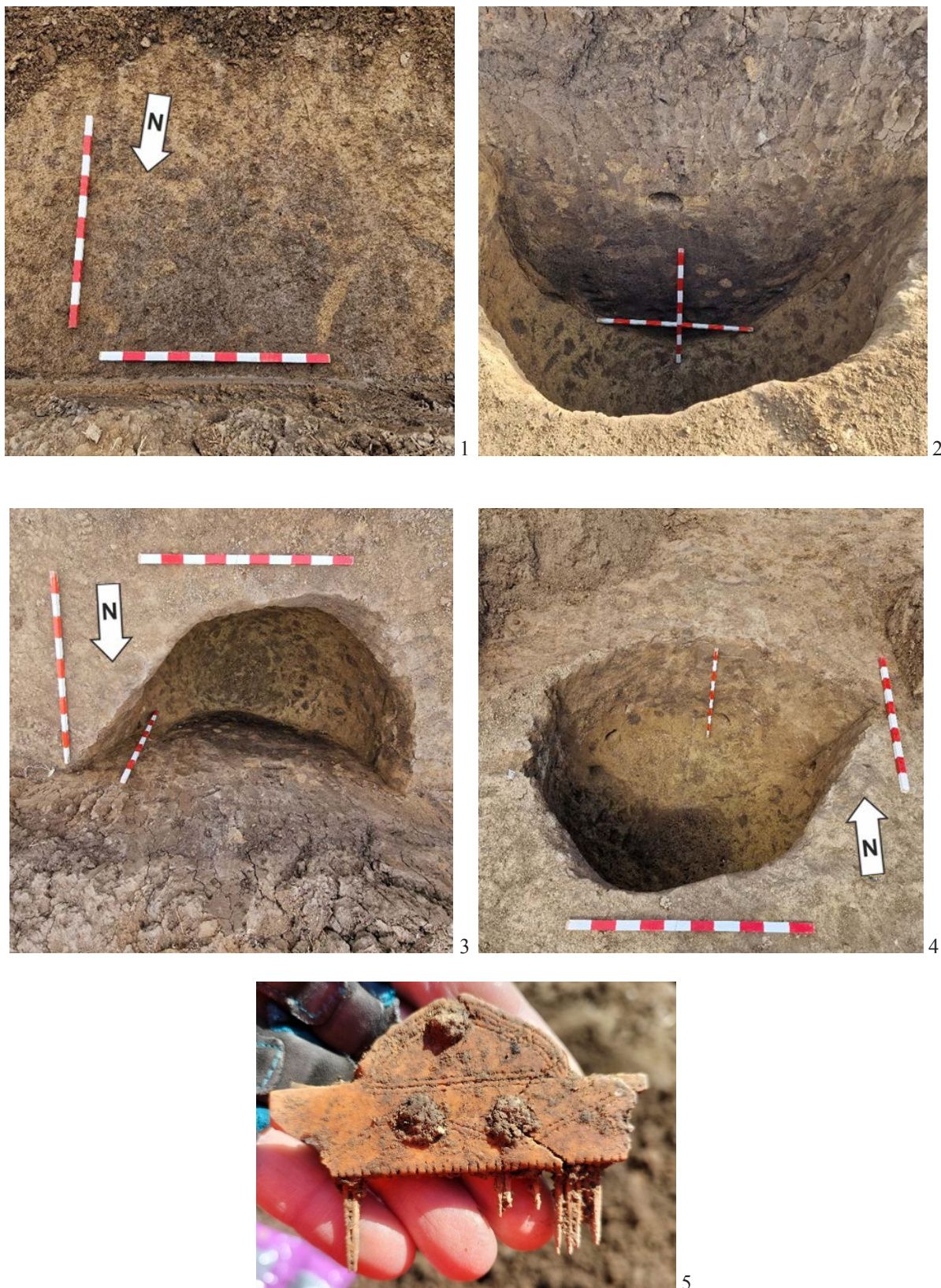


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Pl. 60. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 2, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 61. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 2 of P 2, upon outline, excavation and emptying (1–4) and bone comb with semicircular handle decorated just after discovery (photo).

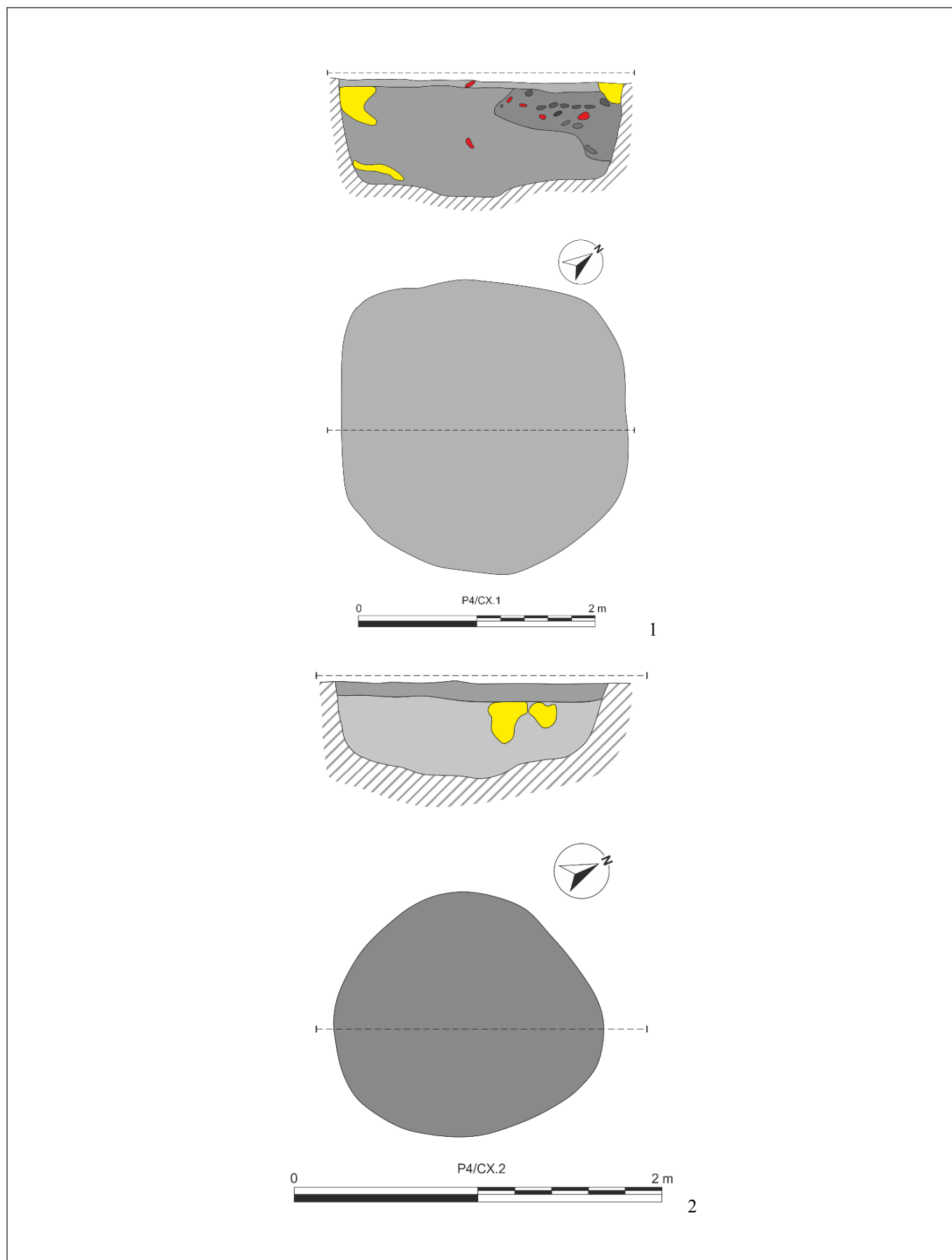


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Pl. 62. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Areas P 2 (1) and P 3 (3) after completion of research.



Pl. 63. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 3 (1) and Feature Cx 2 of P 3 (drawing).



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Pl. 64. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 3, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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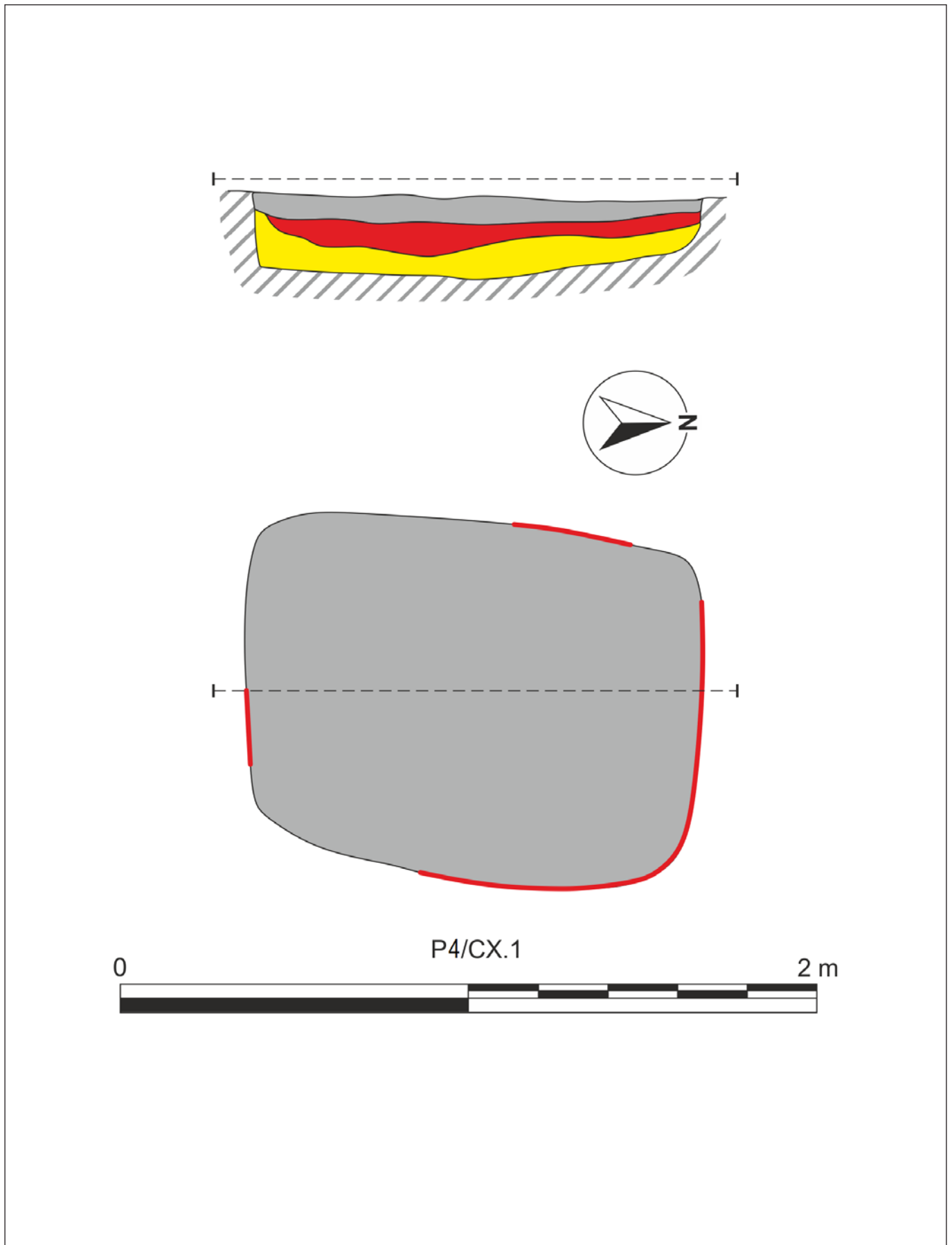


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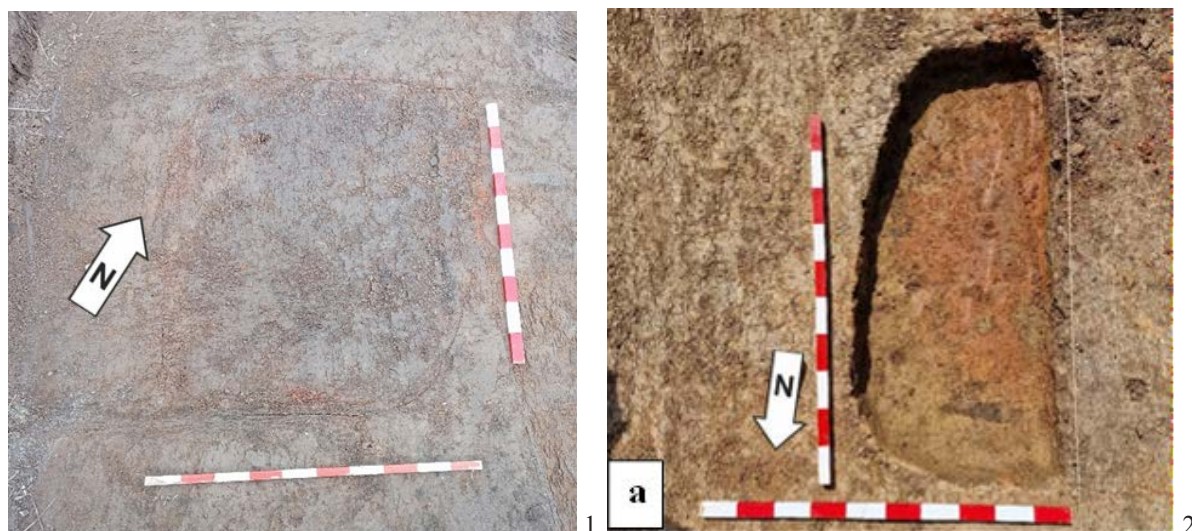


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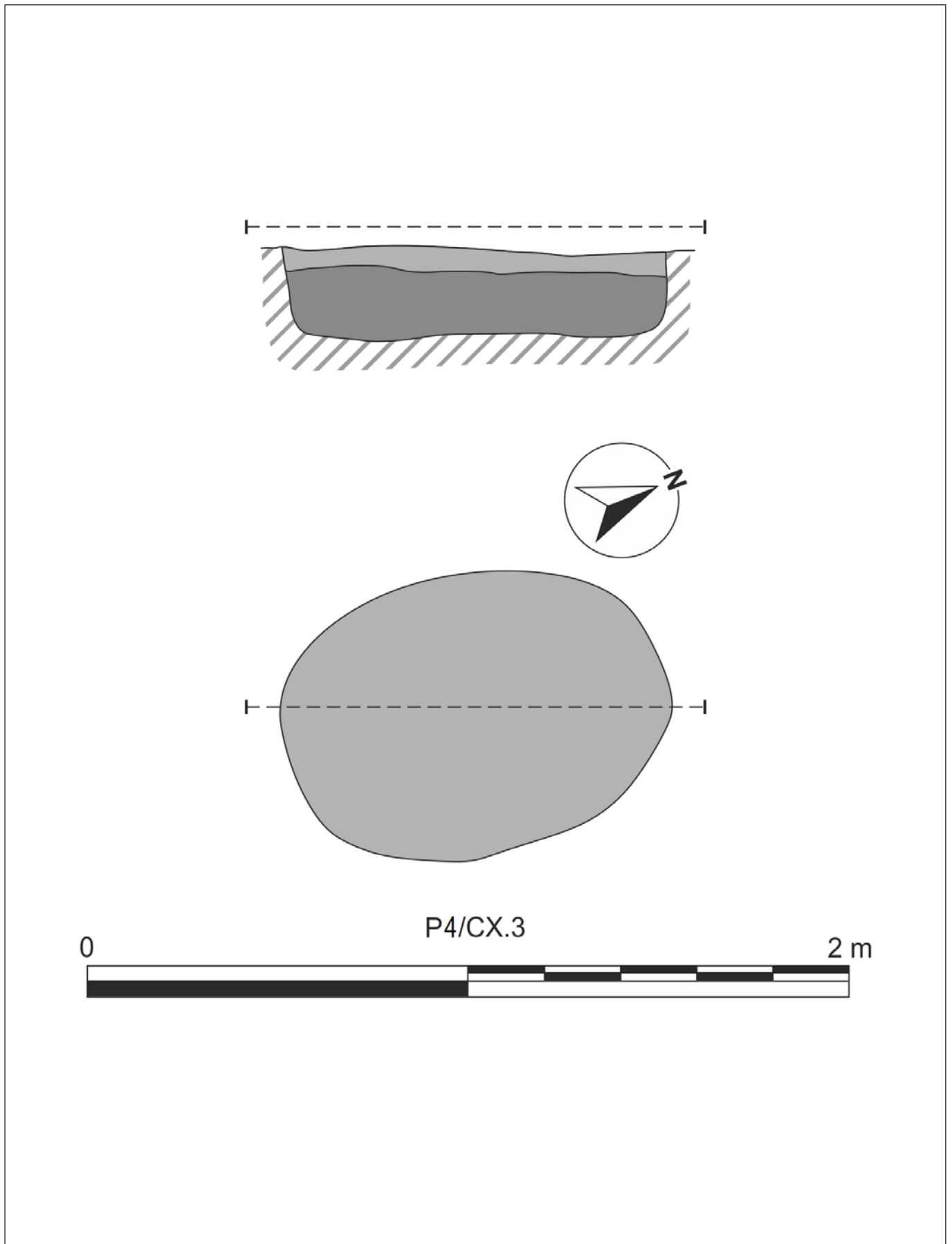
Pl. 65. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 2 of P 3, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



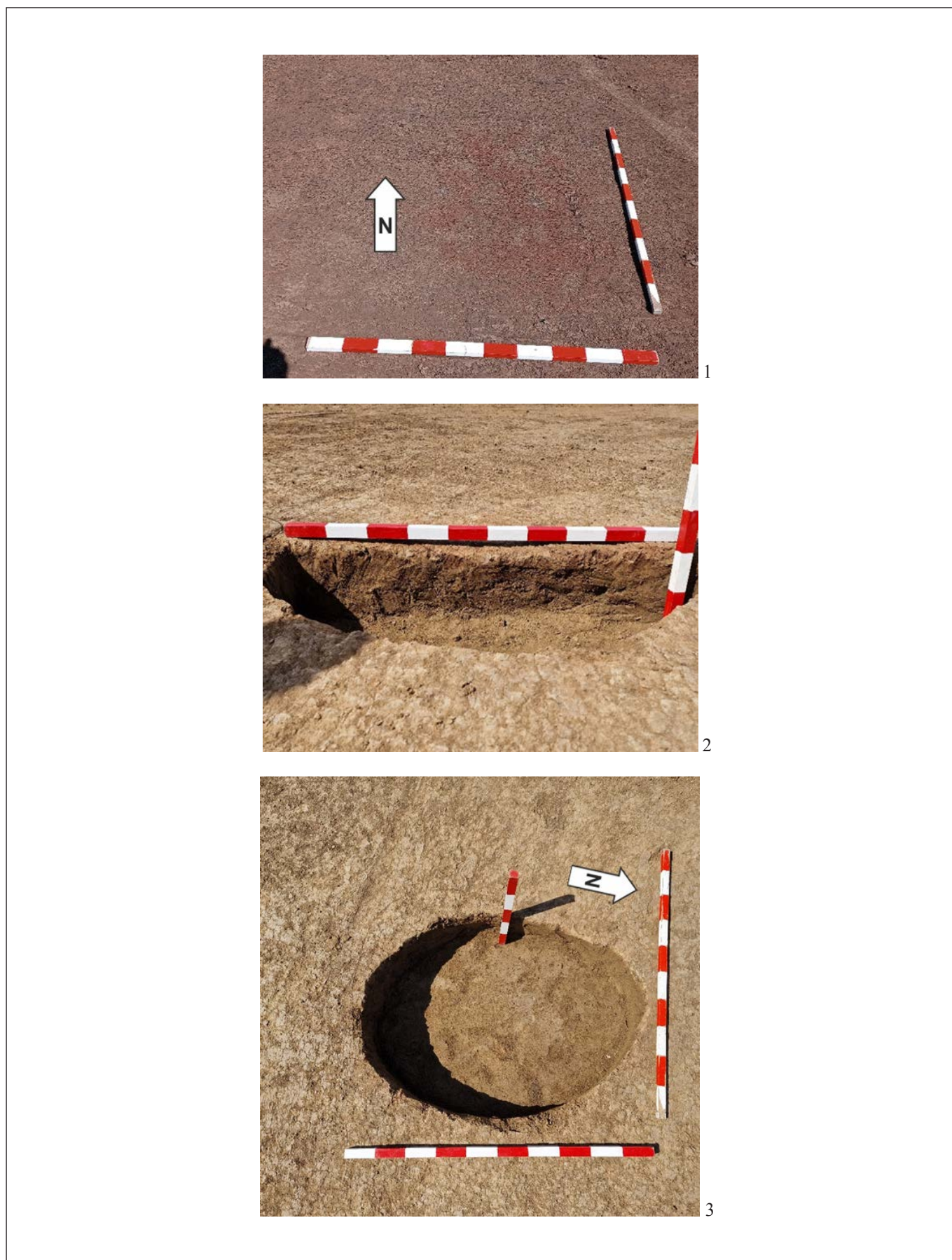
Pl. 66. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 4 (drawing).



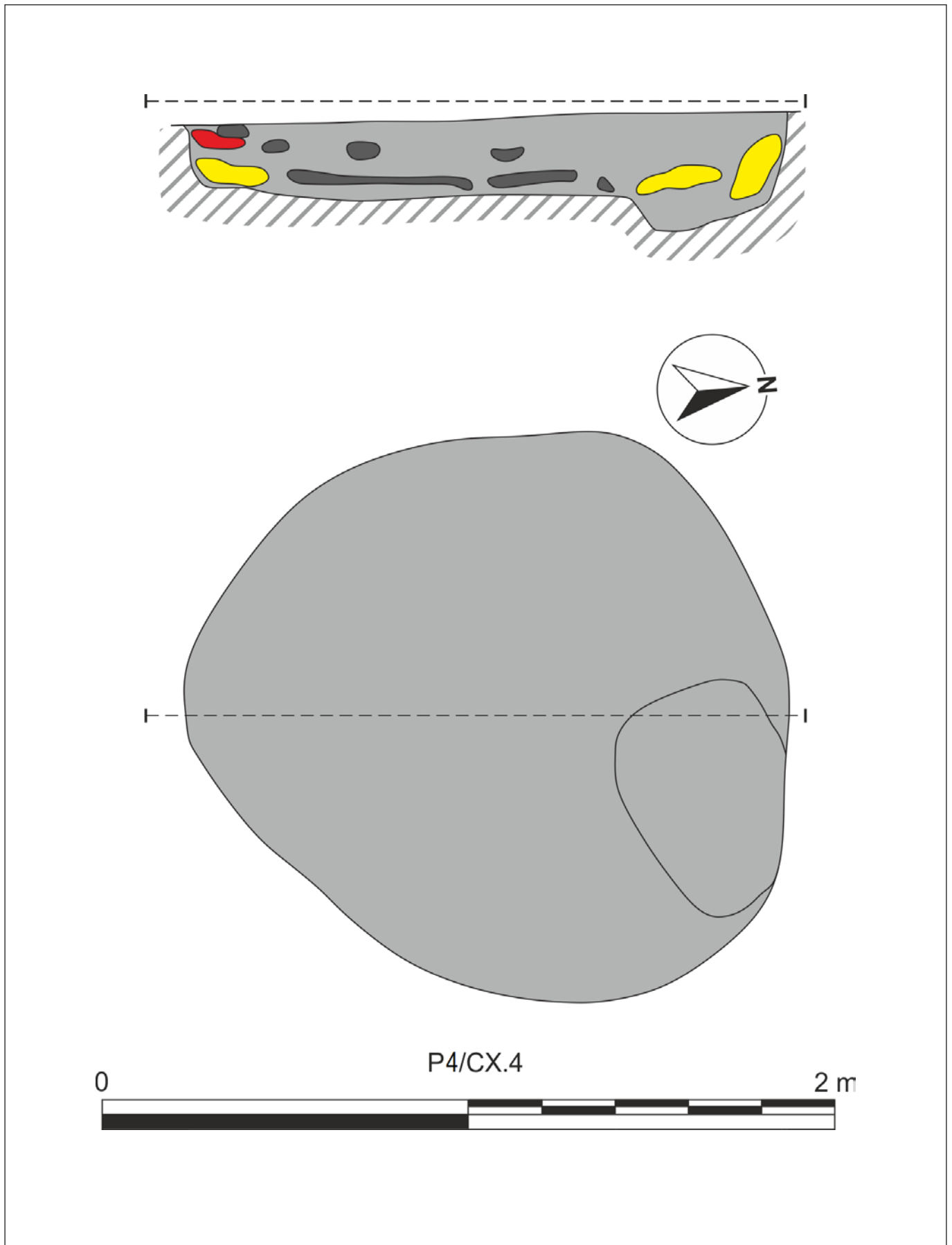
Pl. 67. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 1 of P 4, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 68. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 3 of P 4 (drawing).



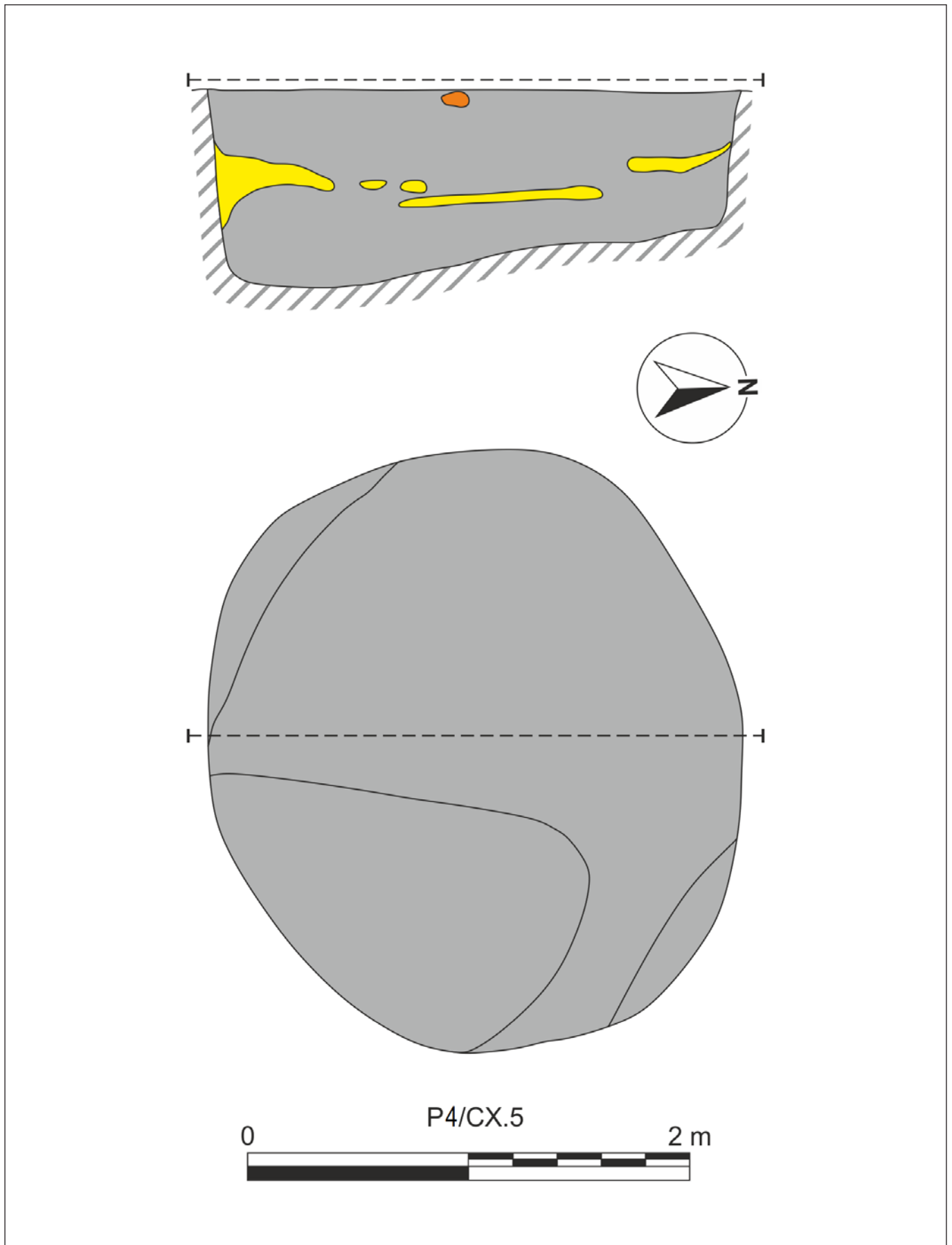
Pl. 69. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 3 of P 4, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



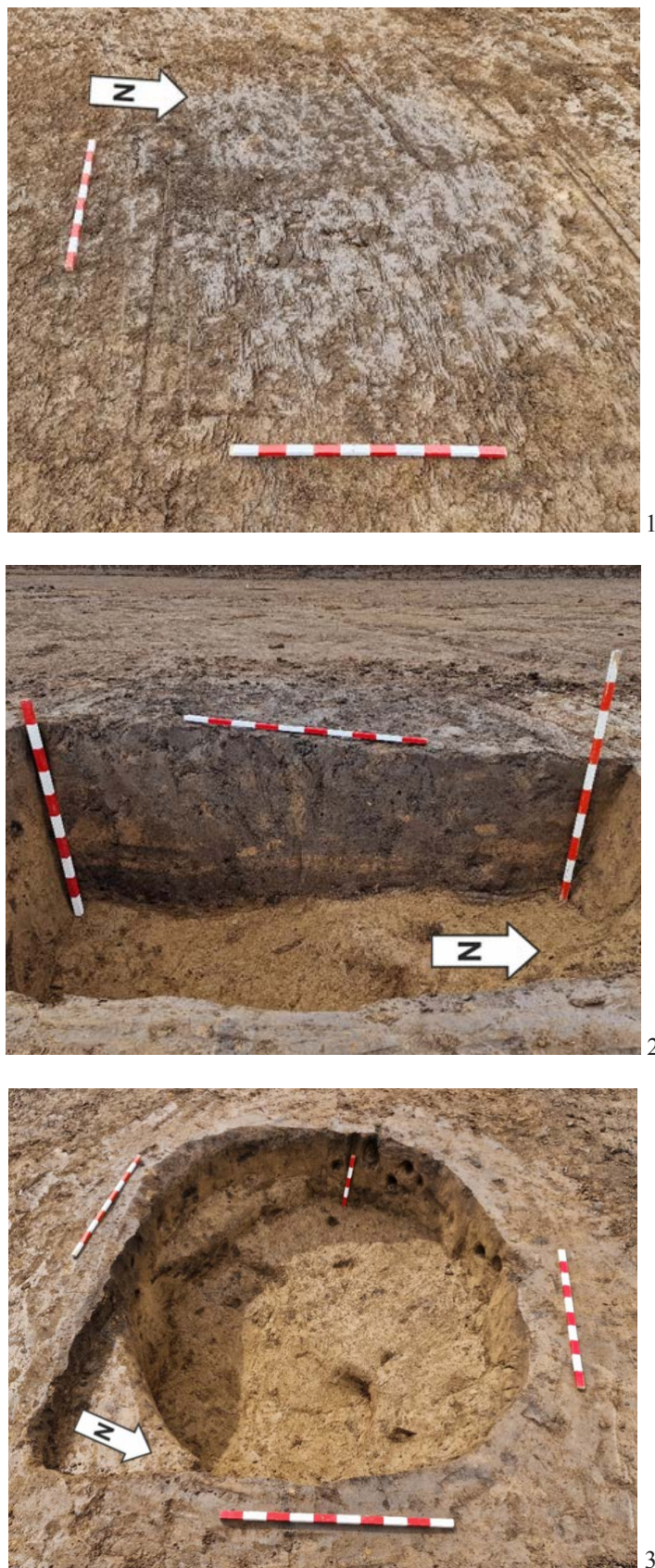
Pl. 70. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 4 (drawing).



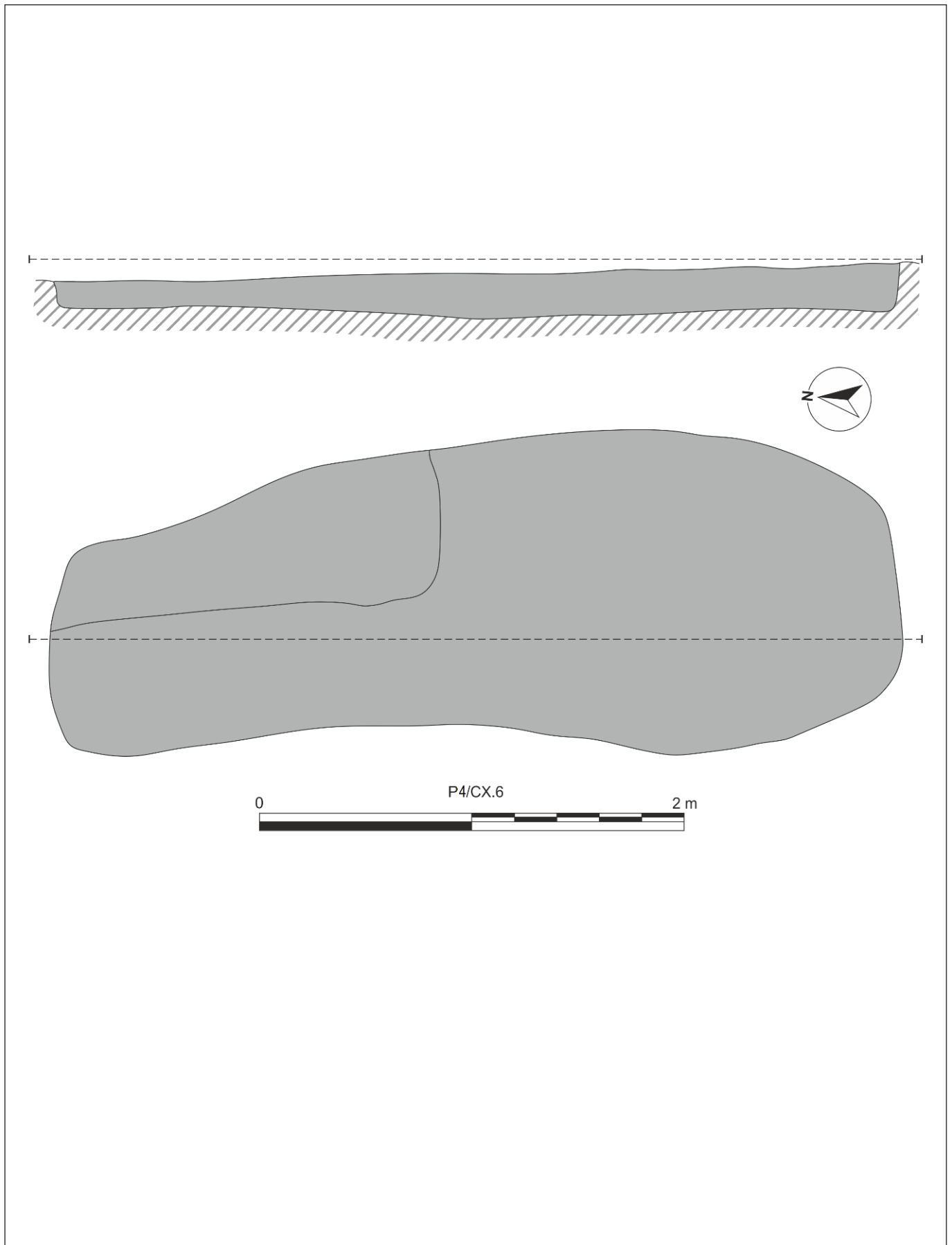
Pl. 71. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 of P 4, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 72. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 4 (drawing).



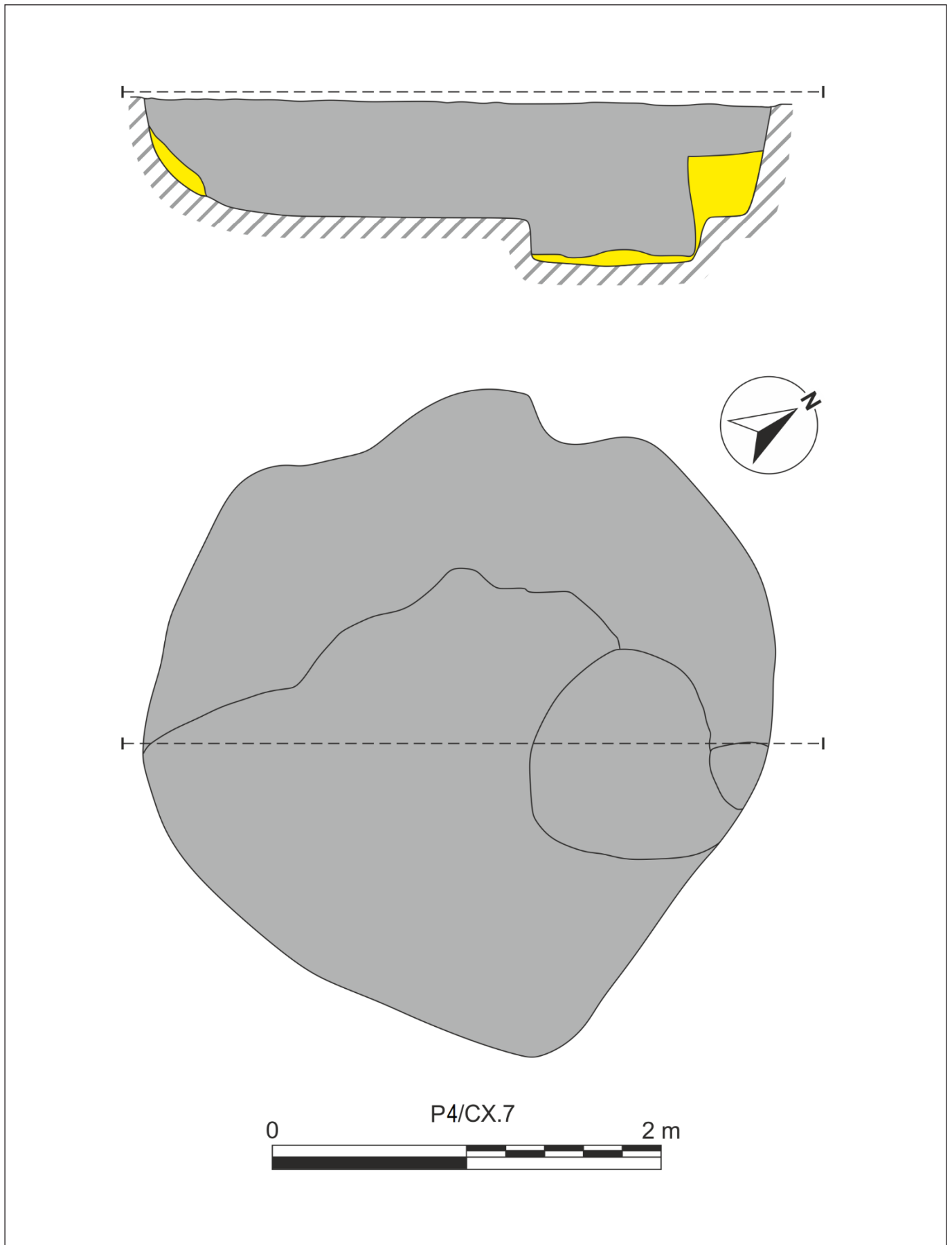
Pl. 73. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 5 of P 4, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 74. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 6 of P 4 (drawing).



Pl. 75. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 6 of P 4, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 76. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 7 of P 4 (drawing).



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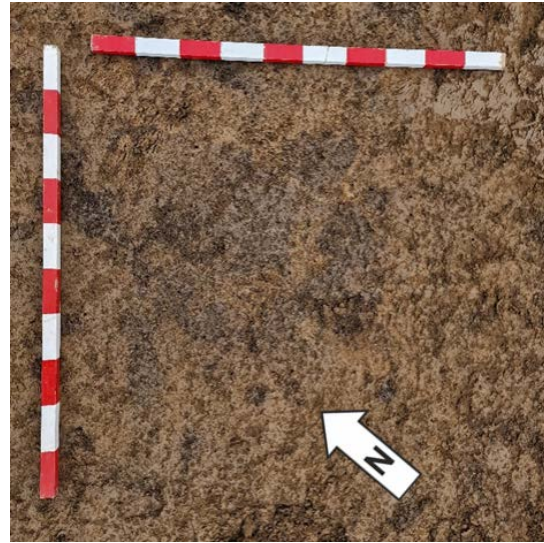


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Pl. 77. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 7 of P 4 upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



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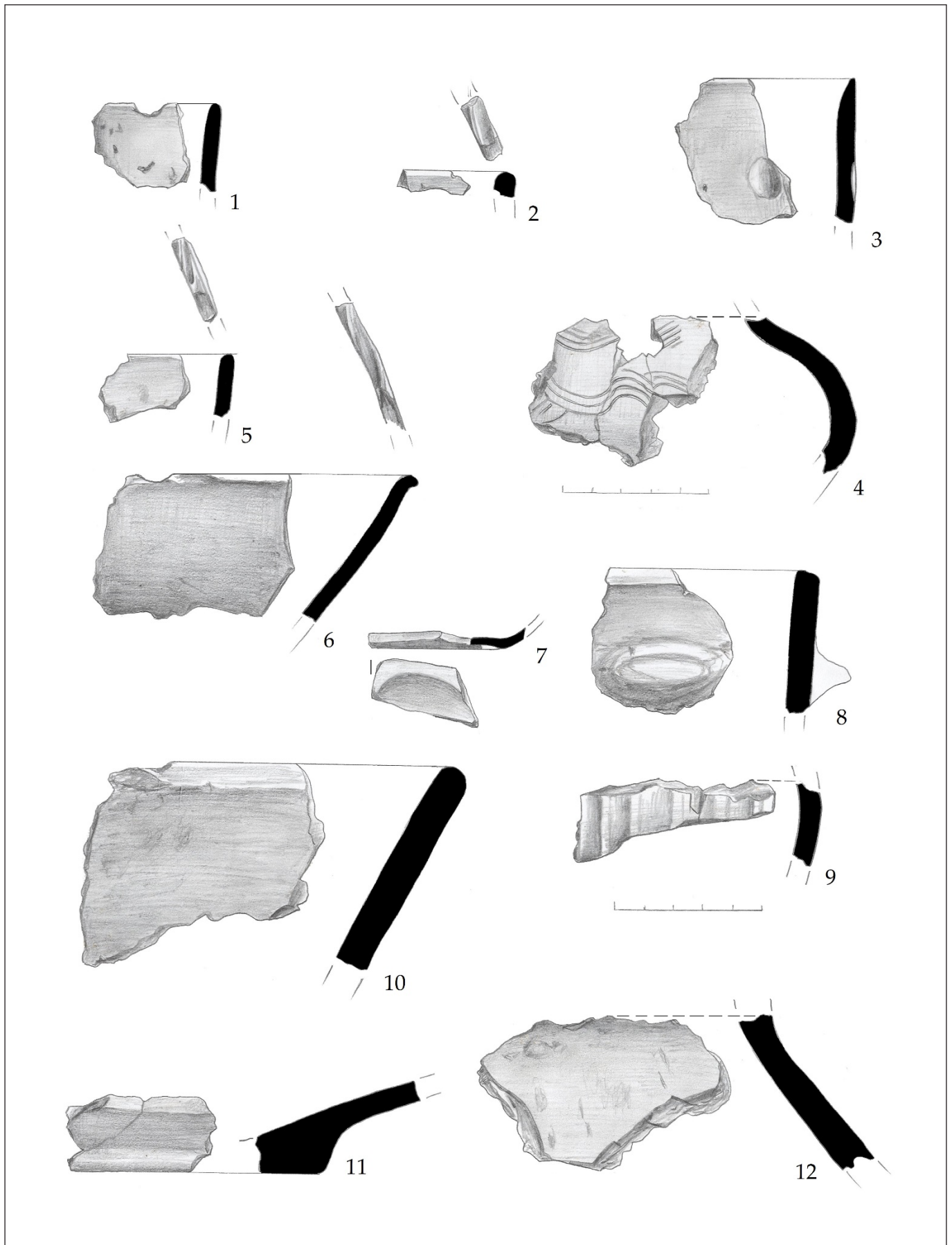


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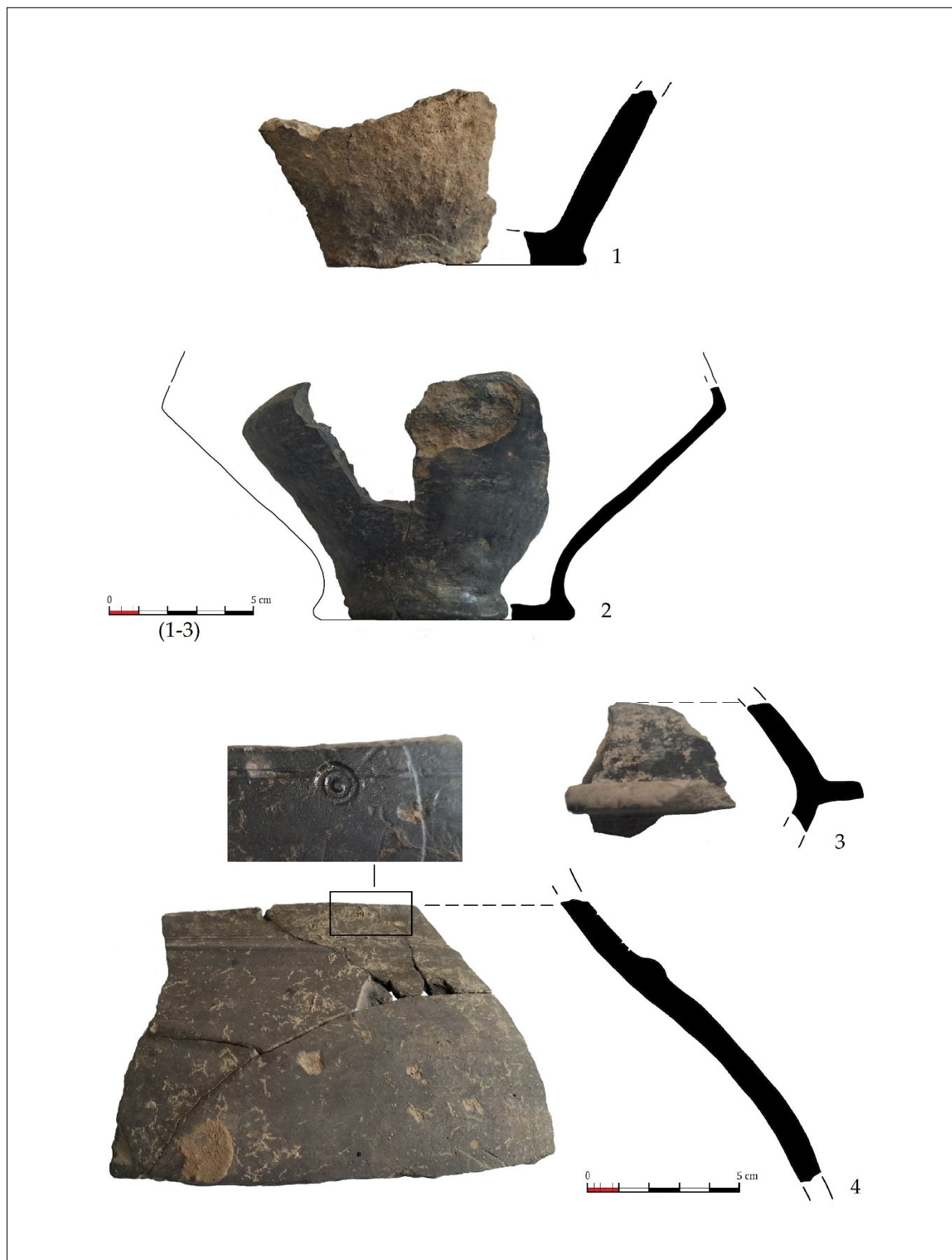
Pl. 78. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx1 of P 5, upon outline, excavation and emptying (photo).



Pl. 79. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord (Satu Mare county). Feature Cx 2 of S8/2022 (diagnostic)
– fragments of *situla* with graphite in fabric *in situ* (photo).



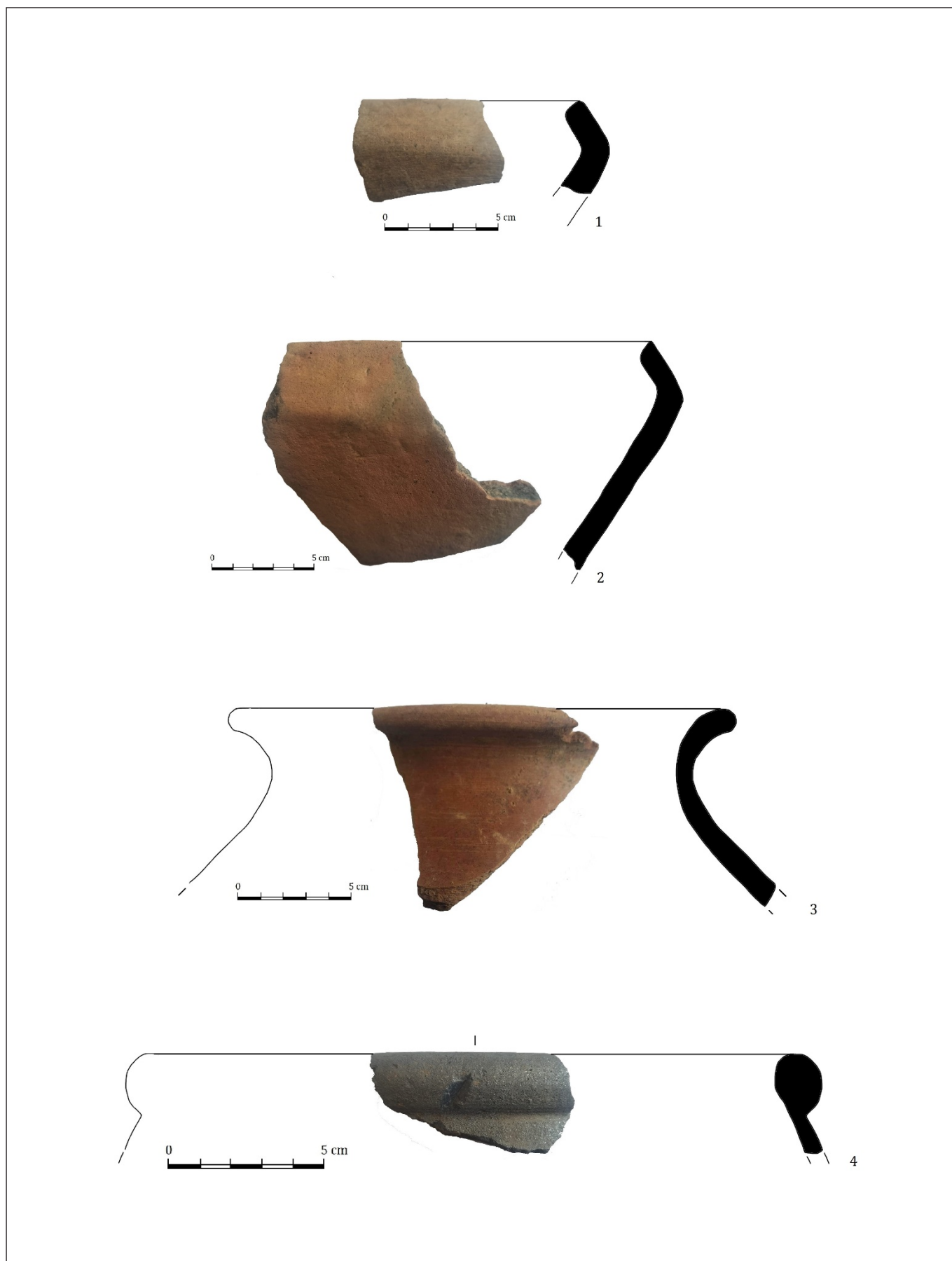
Pl. 80. Gáva II-vessel from Cămin-Via Căminului-nord (Cx 7/P2) (drawing).



Pl. 81. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Pottery fragments from features Cx 2 of P 2 (1); Cx 3 of P 1 (2); Cx 9 of P 1 (3) and Cx 1 of P 1 (4).



Pl. 82. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4/P 1: pottery fragments (1-2, 5-6), fragment of plastered floor (3) and vessel wall spindle weight (4).



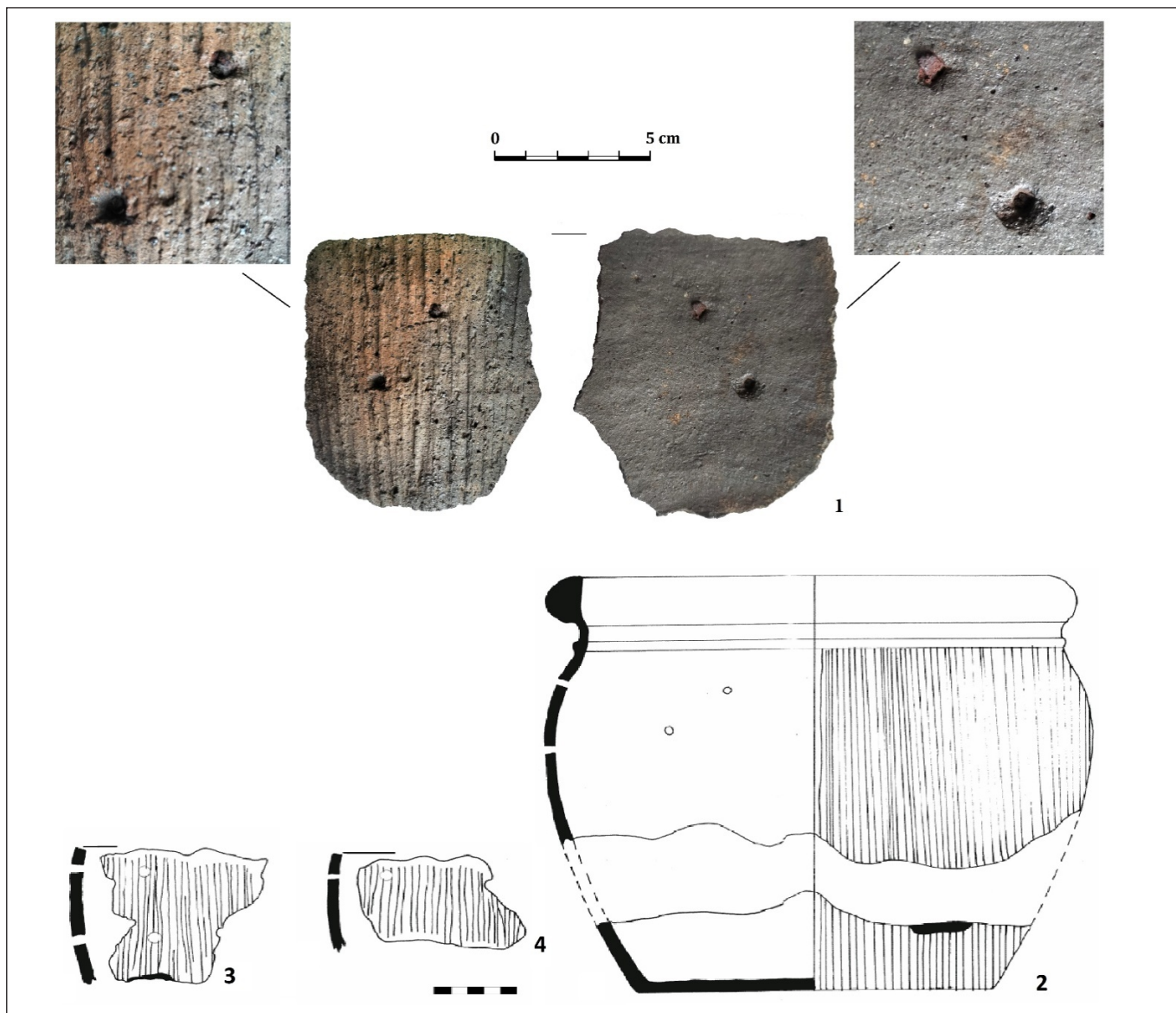
Pl. 83. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4/P 1: pottery fragments.



Pl. 84. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4/P 1 (1) and Cx 5/P 1 (2-8): pottery fragments (2, 5-8), iron ore (1), plastered floor/hearth fragment (3), fragment of stone grinder (4).



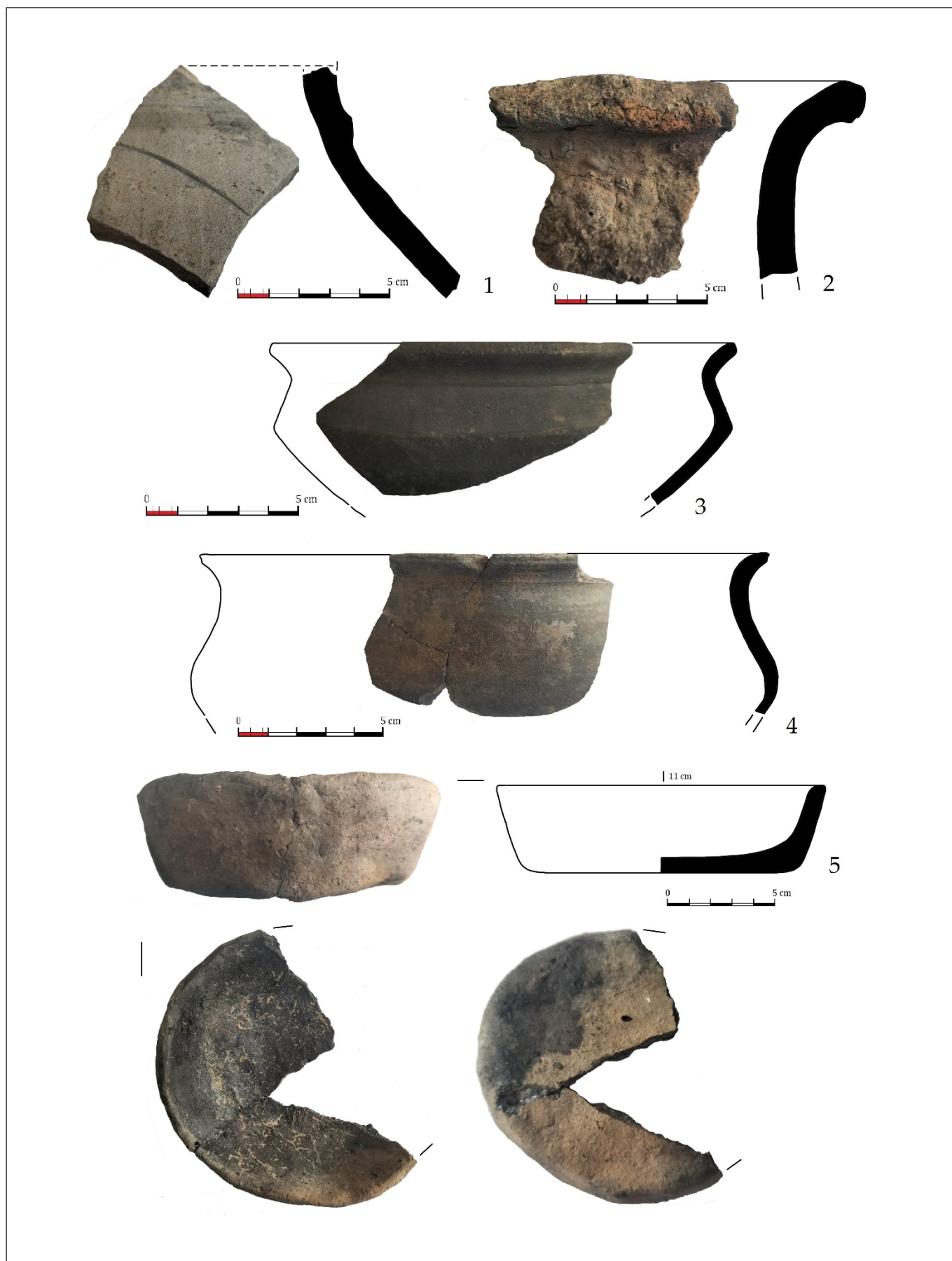
Pl. 85. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord (Satu Mare county). Fired clay weight, pierced, from feature Cx 2/2022 (photo).



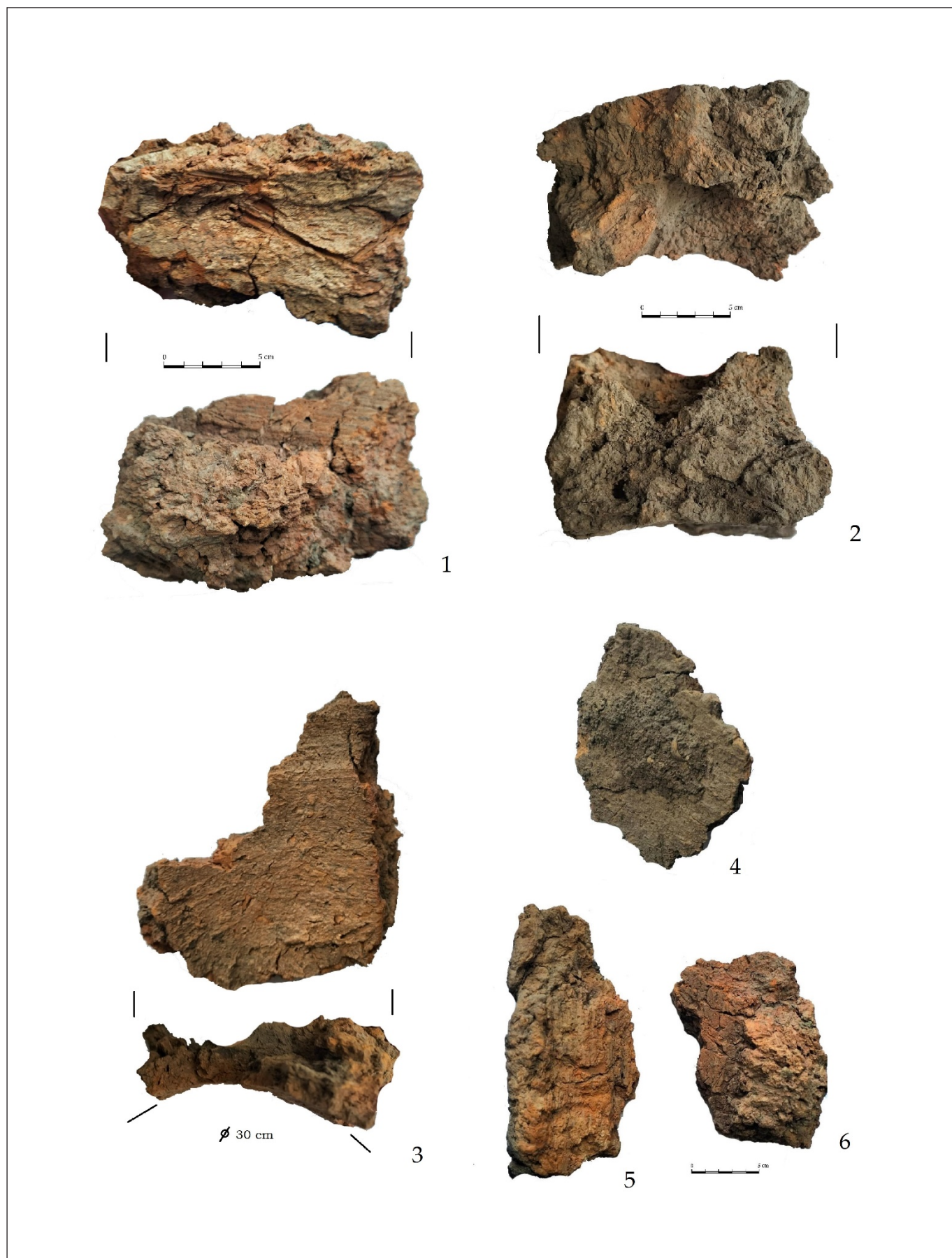
Pl. 86. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Celtic *situla* type vessel wall, with graphite in fabric and metal repair from feature Cx 2/2022 (photo) (1) and similar finds of vessel with graphite in fabric repaired in a similar manner discovered in a Celtic kiln, La Tène C1 from Carei-Ferma avicolă (Spitz) (after NÉMETI 2013 – 2-4).



Pl. 87. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Feature Cx 4 in P 4: vessel fragment.



Pl. 88. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Pottery fragments from feature Cx 1 in P 1.



Pl. 89. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Fragments of beam wall plaster from feature Cx 1 in P 1.



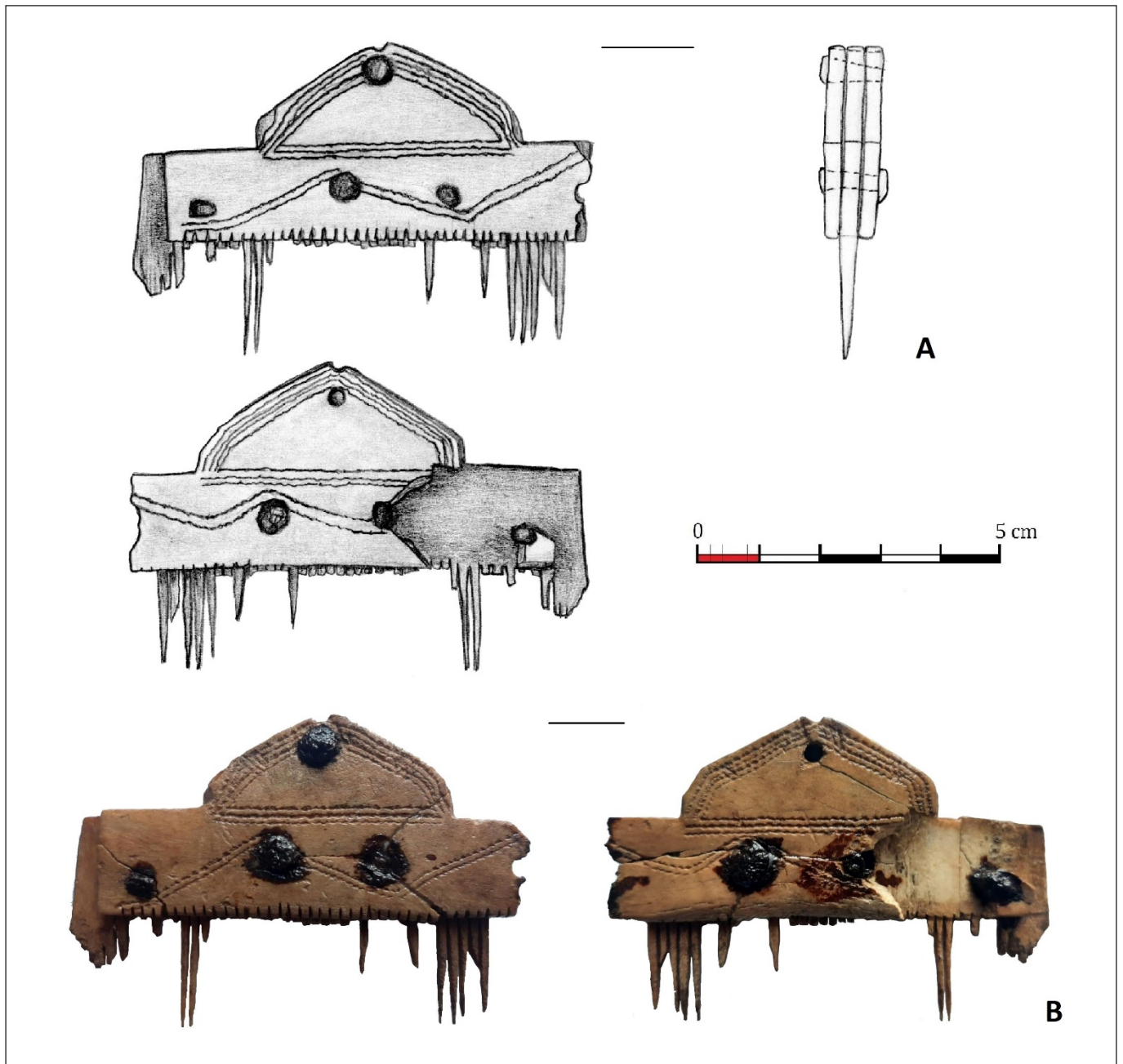
Pl. 90. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Pottery fragments (1–4) and spindle weight (5) from feature Cx 11 in P 1.



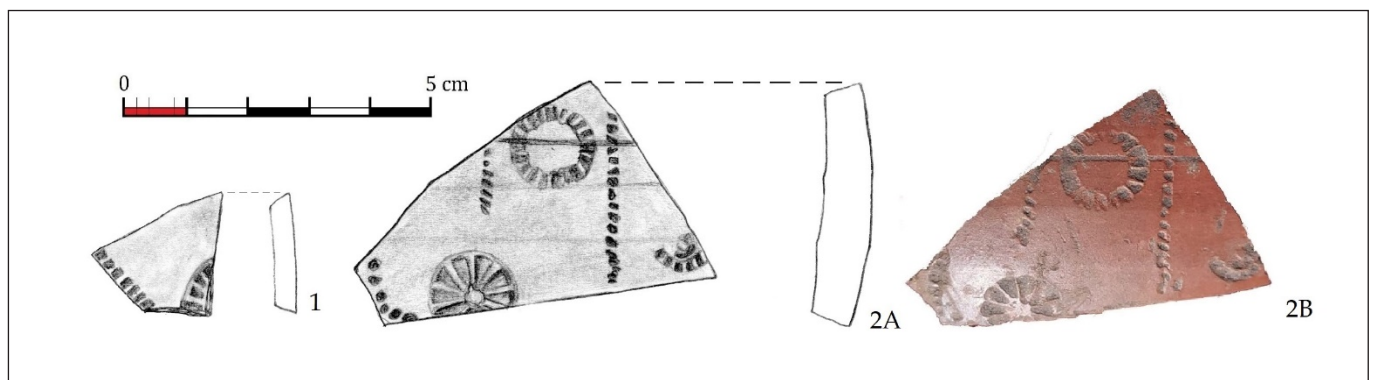
Pl. 91. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Pierced fired clay weight (1) and pottery fragments (2-3) from feature Cx 11 in P 1.



Pl. 92. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Dolia type vessel fragments in feature Cx 11 of P 1.



Pl. 93. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Antler comb from feature Cx 2/P2 (drawing and photo).



Pl. 94. Cămin-Via Căminului-nord. Pottery with stamped decoration in feature Cx1/P1 (drawing and photo).