

Ernő Andrassy's research in the Prehistory

Attila Nándor Hágó

Muzeului Județean Satu Mare

Secția Carei-Tășnad

hagonandor@gmail.com

The largest part of dr. Ernő Andrassy's collection consists of archaeological finds from the prehistoric period¹. This is a brief presentation of the prehistoric archaeological finds recovered during his excavations and field surveys in the Érmellék/Valea Ierului region², arranged chronologically by archaeological periods.

Paleolithic

We only have information about one site from this period. On a higher island of the Ér river, at a site called Frater Erdő, he collected Paleolithic stone tools of the Mousterian type during a field excavation (REPERTORIUL 1974, 36; NÉMETI 1999, 33). Also from this site, in 1938, a shepherd named Sándor Vida found similar objects, which he sent to Andrassy (RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM 68). It is worth mentioning that Paleolithic sites are rare and only very rarely are preserved. Only a few sites are known from the counties of Bihar/Bihor or Szatmár/Satu Mare (ROSKA 1939, 1–22; BIRITI 1972; MARTA–SZŐCS–GINDELE 2007, 24).

Neolithic

According to the records of Ernő Andrassy, archaeological finds from 20 sites of about 10 settlements were found during this period, which were added to his collection during field visits, by donation, purchase or archaeological excavation. The sites have yielded ceramic fragments, pottery fragments, cracked and polished obsidian, flint and flint blades, stone axes, bone tools, grinders and pottery fragments.

Classification into the internal chronology of the Neolithic period is very difficult, as Andrassy's diary and other records give little information about the finds. There are only a few small remarks about the material of the pottery, its colour or decoration, although in some cases the remaining photographs and drawings may provide some additional information. The few cases of fanned decoration (incised, carved, pressed) allow us to place the finds in the internal chronology of the period.

In some cases, archaeologists from Oradea and Satu Mare revisited a site, and were able to date the finds from the Andrassy collection on the basis of the Neolithic finds found there. Another clue to dating is the fact that Károly Toróczkai³, an amateur archaeologist living in the village of Érmihályfalva/Valea lui Mihai, has visited most of the sites and collected material from these locations. It is assumed

¹ I would like to express here my gratitude to Zsolt Molnár, Attila Lakatos, and Sándor Csorba for granting me access to the documents they held, and their kind help and support.

² For the list of the sites, the excavated finds and their inventory numbers in Andrassy's inventory book, see the annex.

³ We express our gratitude to Károly Toróczkai for his help in identifying the sites.

that they come from the same settlements. As mentioned above, the finds from Szalacs/Sălăcea, Érkenéz/Voivozi and Érvasad/Vășad belong to the late phase of the Late Körös-Criș in Early Neolithic (IGNAT 1973, 9–10; LAZAROVÍ–NÉMETI 1983, 25; NÉMETI 1999, 34, 39; HÁGÓ 2008, 7). The more precise chronological classification of the Neolithic finds from the other sites is uncertain, but we believe that most of them belong to the Körös–Criș Early Neolithic culture phase.

Copper Age

Thanks to Ernő Andrassy, several finds from the Copper Age period in the Érmellék/Valea Ierului region have been added to the collection. We know 12 sites from six settlements.

The finds of this period consist of various ceramic fragments, animal bones, stone tools and metal objects (copper pickaxes). Ernő Andrassy excavated alone or with Márton Roska at two sites of the Copper Age. He reported on these in detail in his diary (ÁSATÁSI FELJEGYZÉSEIM 101–102, 110–111). At the same time, the finds from these sites have become widely known in the archaeological literature thanks to their publication. Taking these into account, we consider it important to write a little more about the finds discovered at the Érmihályvalva/Valea lui Mihai – Rátonyi József kertje and Érsemjén/Șimian – Kis Street (CSORBA 2002, 19).

This is what Andrassy wrote in his diary about the discovery of the site at Érmihályfalva: “On April 15, 1921, József Rátonyi asked me to go to his house at 58 Forrás-kut Street, because skeletons and pots were found in the garden while carrying sand. Next to the skull was an earthenware bowl with the bone of a lamb /?/ in it. Small jar by the right hand. It was mentioned that many pieces of pottery and burnt earth had been found in previous days. I asked them to dig very carefully. The next day a large urn was found. Inside, among the ashes, were neck beads made of deer teeth. Hard pieces. etc.” (RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM 12; ÁSATÁSI FELJEGYZÉSEIM 101). Later, in August 1924, a small excavation was carried out together with Roska, during which a settlement detail and a cremation urn grave of the Baden culture were discovered (NÉMETI 2012, 14). The finds were later published by Márton Roska (ROSKA 1932, 73–80; ROSKA 1942, 81/14; ROMAN–NÉMETI 1978, 14; NÉMETI 1999, 39; NÉMETI 2013, 3. tábla 2.).

Another important archaeological site was found in 1932 in the garden of the house located at number 98 Kis Street in Érsemjén/Șimian. József Csányi reported that while digging “clay ground”, he found bone tools and pottery fragments. One day later, Andrassy conducted a check dig, during



which further finds were revealed and a disturbed grave (a skull) was also discovered (RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM 34; ÁSATÁSI FELJEGYZÉSEIM 110). The finds were transferred to the collection of Andrassy and later to the museum in Nagyvárad/Oradea (ROSKA 1942, 82; BOGNÁR–KUTZIÁN 1963, 237, 453; BOGNÁR–KUTZIÁN 1972, 113; IGNAT 1973, 15–16, Pl. III: 3–5). The grave goods, consisting of three pots,

• Fig. 1. • The picks come from the Értarcsa–Alsórért site. From the Copper Age, they can be classified as Bodrogkeresztúr culture.

could be dated back to the second development phase of the Tiszapolgár culture in the Copper Age (IERCOŞAN 2003, 86–87). The finds from Érmihályvalva/Valea lui Mihai – *Dienes* based on subsequent finds collected by Károly Toroczka from the same site, belong to Baden culture (KATÓCZ 2021, 11–54).

From this period, 5 copper pickaxes were added to the Andrásy collection in 1938 from the site in Értarcsa (*Tarcea*) – *Alsó-rét*, (RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM 44), and one copper pickaxe was added in 1946 from the site in Éradony (Adoni) – *Körtés Island* (RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM 42). Based on the preserved photographs (NÉMETI 2013, 3. table, 3 kép), the axes can be dated back to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture (LUCA 1999, 92, Pl. 1) (Fig. 1).

Bronze Age

Most of the sites, from which Andrásy had archaeological finds, date back to different periods of the Bronze Age, but mainly to its middle and late stages. Archaeological finds from a total of 18 settlements and 30 sites were added to the collection as a result of excavations, purchases or donations (NÉMETI 2013, 14–17).

These finds represented the largest part of the artefactual material in the former collection, while the majority of excavations were carried out on sites that can also be classified as belonging to this period. The excavations yielded ceramic fragments, intact pots, tools made of bone, antler and stone, as well as bronze objects and bronze deposits. It is worth mentioning some of the most important sites where Andrásy excavated in the 1920s, 30s and 50s: *Ottomány/Otoman* – *Várhegy*, *Érmihályfalva-Sárgaföldes gödör/Clay pit*, *Érmihályfalva/Valea lui Mihai-Forráskút Street 56–58*, *Érmihályfalva/Valea lui Mihai-Árpád Road 4*; *Gálospetri/Galoşpetru-Dienes féle szőlő*, *Szalacs/Sălacea – Vida hegy* (Figs. 2–3). In the abovementioned sites Andrásy conducted excavated alone or in several cases with Márton Roska by employing local day labourers (ÁSATÁSI FELJEGYZÉSEIM 101–102, MÚZEUM-ISMERTETŐ; Private correspondence; NÉMETI 2013, 14–17; NÁNÁSI 2003).

Among the listed sites, one of the most important, which also gave the name to one of the Bronze Age cultures, is the archaeological material found at *Ottomány-Várdomb* and *Földvár* (Fig 4). He carried out his first important excavations here from 1921 to 1924, at first alone and then with Márton Roska. The costs of these excavations were covered by Márton Roska and Zoltán Benedek, bank director from

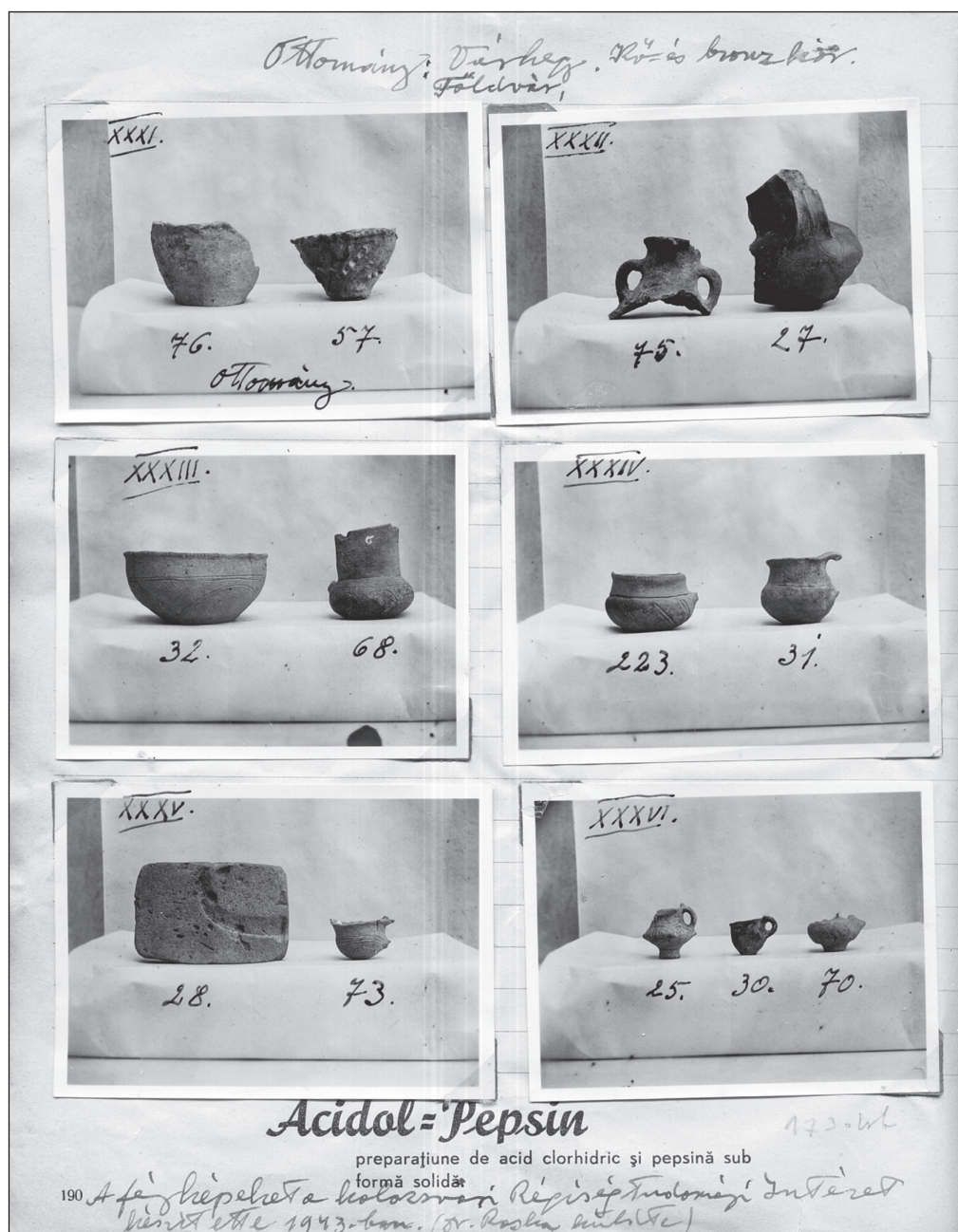


• Fig. 2. • Archaeological excavation at Gálospetri / Galoşpetreu



• Fig. 3. • Archaeological excavation at Gálospetri / Galoşpetreu

• **Fig. 4.**
Bronze Age
finds from
Ottomány
/ Otomani
– Várhegy



Oradea (NÉMETI 2013, 11). Some of the finds were published by Roska (ROSKA 1925, 400–416; ROSKA 1944, 28, 16–17). In 1958, archaeologists Mircea Rusu and Ivan Ordentlich from Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca visited Andrásy and planned a year-long excavation together, which they started in the second half of the year, but Andrásy was unable to participate due to his arrest (NÉMETI 2013, 15). We must note, that he had beautiful and rare askos shaped vessel had in his collection from Szalacs/Sălacea – Vida hegy (Fig. 5).

Another important find and one most widely known in the archaeological literature was excavated at the Érmihályfalva/Valea lui Mihai – Sărgaföldes gödör site on January 2, 1954 (Fig. 6). The site was not unknown to him, as in 1951 two members of the Krizsán family found two large fragmentary pots, which were brought to him and restored with a lot of hard work. The descriptions and sketched drawings clearly show the pottery's channelures, as well as the notches and bumps. These suggest that the finds date

to the early phase of the Gáva culture (BADER 1978, LX: 4; RUSU – DÖRNER – ORDENTLICH 1996, 14; NÉMETI 2013, 15). Also at this site, on January 2, 1954, a wall of the sand quarry pit collapsed due to a heavy frost and a member of the Meszlényi family, who was supervising the clay extraction, noticed the pottery fragments in the wall, collected them and handed them over to Andrásy.

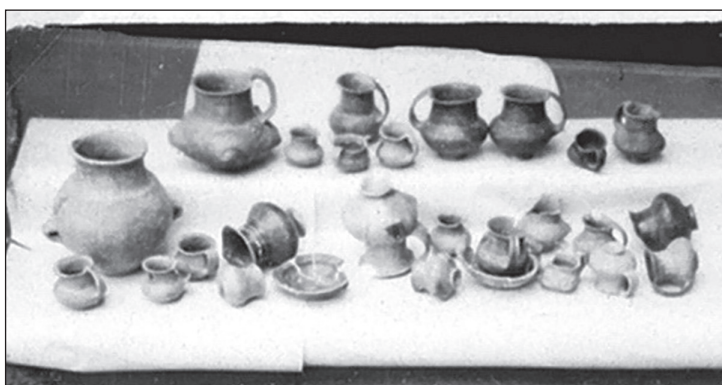
The next day, in spite of the extreme cold (-10 °C), Andrásy excavated with two students and a day labourer and discovered a total of 28 pot deposits. In his letter to Márton Roska, he wrote the following: „On January 2, 1954, the abrupt wall of the pit collapsed due to the extreme frost. Erzsike



• Fig. 5. • Askos shaped vessel from Szalacs / Sălăcea – Vida hegy



• Fig. 6. • Archaeological excavation at Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Sărgaföldes gödör



• Fig. 7. • Bronze Age vessel from Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Sărgaföldes gödör

Meszlényi noticed that among the black earth that had collapsed, there were many potsherds and a few intact jugs. She picked them up and brought them to me in the evening. I bought them, as I had done with antiques on other occasions. The next day two day labourers and two students and I went out to dig. The work went slowly, because in the 10 degrees cold, the hard frozen ground could only be cut with picks and axes. (...) We were digging almost to the yellow ground when we found pots crammed together in a place 80 cm long and 60 cm wide. (...) Together with the pots brought in by the Meszlényi family, we found a total of 28 pots in a pile” (NÉMETI 2013, 7. tábla 1–2) (Fig. 7).

Due to his close observation, we know that the pots were deliberately placed close together, standing upright and lying down, with the exception of two pieces (Letter to Márton Roska, December 14, 1954). Thus, it is assumed that there may have been a deliberate, presumably ritual deposition of pots, which was not uncommon in the late Bronze Age (TÓTH – MARTA 2005, 107–143). They made detailed descriptions and took several photographs of the pottery. After Andrásy's arrest (July 25, 1958), the entire pot deposit discovered here was fortunately transferred to the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea, and later published by Ivan Ordentlich (ORDENTLICH 1965, 181–197). Although the pots are widely

known in archaeological literature, since their publication in 1965, no further study has been published about them, or any other finds from this site. According to János Némethi, taking into account the Bronze Age finds from the Károlyi Plain and the Érmellék area of the past decades, the pot deposit found in the Érmihályfalva – *Sárgaföldes gödör* / *Clay pit* indicates a transitional period following phase IIIb of the Ottomány culture, when the Hajdúbajos/Pişcolt/Cehăluţ group, which extended beyond the area of distribution of the former culture, was in the process of development after the disappearance of the tell cultures (NÉMETHI 2013, 20–22).

He also places in this period the finds excavated by Andrásy in Árpád Square, during the urban works conducted in 2009 and 2011, and based on the information provided by Károly Toróczkay, a local amateur archaeologist (NÉMETHI 2013, 22). Due to the proximity of Forráskút Street to Árpád Square, it is assumed that the Bronze Age find material recovered from here can also be classified into the archaeological group already mentioned (NÉMETHI 2013, Table 14).

The finds from smaller sites, excavated mainly during fieldwork, also play an important part, which mostly belong to the Middle Bronze Age, especially to the different phases of the Ottomány/Otomani culture. Most areas visited by Andrásy or other nearby sites were systematically explored by János Némethi, the former director of the museum in Nagykároly. Thus, the artefactual material he collected from these areas helps us to accurately identify the archaeological material that was added to the Andrásy collection (NÉMETHI 1999, 101–106).

Andrásy's thoroughness is also proved by the fact that the inventory book contains several entries stating that he had archaeological finds from places relatively far from his research area (LELTÁR 97, 103–110, 124–129). The finds collected from the vicinity of Nagykároly suggest that he was in contact with Gyula Kovács, the reformed pastor of Bere/Berea (NÉMETHI 2003, 78; NÉMETHI 2013, 17). From the 1950s onwards, he systematically travelled around Bere and its surroundings, and his collection was later transferred to the museums of Nagybánya/Baia Mare, Szatmárnémeti/Satu Mare and Nagykároly/Carei. (NÉMETHI 1997, 63–68; NÉMETHI 1999, 14–15). We can assume that in some cases they visited the area of Nagykároly together and that on these occasions the finds were transferred to Andrásy (LELTÁR 103, 124). For the chronological classification of these finds, we can also rely on the archaeological repertory of the Nagykároly area (NÉMETHI 1999, 101–106).

Hallstatt

The inventory book of the collection also contains several entries mentioning various bronze objects.⁴ Most of these were found sparsely, however, we are aware of a bronze deposit, where 18 objects were discovered: *Penészlek (Hungary) – Földhordó gödör* (ANDRÁSSY 1943, 84–85). Presumably also belonging to a bronze deposit were objects from Érkörtvélyes (LELTÁR no. 1915–1928), Érmihályfalva (LELTÁR no. 282–284, 317–319, 321) and Érkeserű (NÁNÁSI 2003, 88). These finds are mostly from the HaA-B period (NÉMETHI 2013, 9. tábla 1–3) (Figs. 8–9).

The total number of sites from the first phase of the Iron Age is 12, which were added to the Andrásy collection from the vicinity of 6 settlements. It is important to note, however, that only in a few cases can we be absolutely certain, that the finds recovered can be classified as belonging to this

⁴ See list of the sites.

• Fig. 8. • Bronze depots discovered in the vicinity of Valea lui Mihai /Érmihályfalva

period. This is because on several occasions the same site is listed as both a Bronze Age and an Early Iron Age site. It is therefore possible that the finds identified as Iron Age may in fact belong to the late Bronze Age.

A dark brown-blackish pot, with inventory number 2811, is decorated with cannelures and slip bumps on the neck. This type is classified as pre-Scythian by researchers of the period (NÉMETI 2013, 22). Nánási also mentions fragments of Scythian pots, which were added to the Andrásy collection in 1951 (NÁNÁSI 2003B, 35).

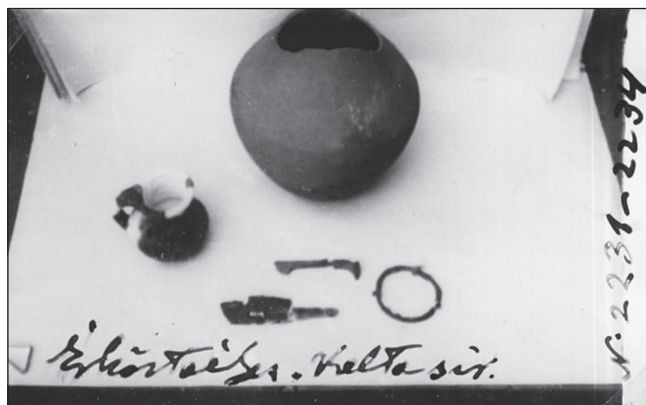
La Tène

Although the Celtic artefacts included formerly in the Andrásy collection were only from a few sites, important ceramics, metal and some glass objects were included thanks to Ernő Andrásy and Márton Roska. The first finds were discovered in 1934 in the vineyard of Lajos Kovács, after which pieces from other already excavated areas were added. His inventory book mentions graphite, sealed or drilled under the rim of thick rimmed pot fragments from several sites, and in many cases bronze and iron objects as donations (NÁNÁSI 2003, 50–51; NÉMETI 2013, 17).

The most important Celtic finds were recovered from the site of Érkörtvélyes/Curtuiuşeni – Égetóhegy, which were cremation



• Fig. 9. • Hallstatt era Bronze hoards from Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai



• **Fig. 10.** • Celtic finds from Érkörtvélyes / Curtuiuşeni
– Égetóhegy

burials, including rich evidence of chariot burials (ROSKA 1939, 1–22; ROSKA 1942B, 81–84; ROSKA 1942C, 35–38; ROSKA 1944, 58; NÁNÁSI 2003, 50–51) (Fig. 10). Unfortunately, these finds have been lost, so it is not possible to examine them again. Zoltán Nánási also mentioned Celtic artefacts in the Andrassy collection (NÁNÁSI 2003, 50–51, 89). In 2009, János Némethi and I visited Zoltán Nánási, where we photographed several metal artefacts, glass bracelet fragments and large wheeled ceramics from the La Tène period (NÉMETHI 2013, 10. tábla 1–5).

Unfortunately, after the death of Zoltán Nánási, we have no further information on the fate of the objects. Accessories from a Celtic skeleton burial (pottery, fibula, bronze chain and bronze bracelet) are also included in the collection from the sites of Érmihályfalva/Valea lui Mihai – *Gorove farm* (ROSKA 1944, 58, 15 images), Szalacs/Sălăcea Várboč (ROSKA 1944, 68, 41 images), and *Ottomány-Kútődomb* (NÁNÁSI 2003B, 51), from Celtic burials.

Sources⁵

ÁSATÁSI FELJEGYZÉSEIM = MY FIELD RECORDS

Andrassy Ernő ásatási feljegyzései. (Field records of Ernő Andrassy)

LELTÁR= INVENTORY BOOK

Andrassy Ernő leltárkönyve. (Inventory book of Ernő Andrassy)

MÚZEUM-ISMERTETŐ = MUSEUM GUIDE

Andrassy Ernő: Az Érmihályfalvai “Dr Andrassy” Régészeti Múzeum ismertetése (Presentation of the “Dr. Andrassy” Archaeological Museum of Valea lui Mihai)

RÉGISÉG-GYŰJTEMÉNYEM = My collection of antiquities

References

ANDRÁSSY 1943

Andrassy Ernő: A Penészleki bronzlelet. [Der Bronzefunde von Penészlek com. Szatmár.] Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem – és Régiségtárából III. 1943. 84–85.

BIRITI 1972

Biriti Maria: *Paleoliticul în Țara Oaşului, Biblioteca de arheologie, seria complementară 1*. Bucureşti 1972.

BADER 1978

Tiberiu Bader: *Epoca Bronzului în Nord-vestul Transilvaniei: Cultura Pretracică și Tracică*. [Die Bronzezeit in Nordwestsiebenbürgen]. Editura științifică și enciclopedică, Bucureşti 1978.

⁵ For the data of the sources, see Péter Szöcs's study in the same volume, in footnotes 2–5.

- BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN 1963
 Ida Bognár-Kutzián: The Copper Age cemetery of Tiszapolgár-Basatanya. *ArchHung* 42. 1963.
- BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN 1972
 Ida Bognár-Kutzián: The Early Copper Age Tiszapolgár culture in the Carpathian Basin. *ArchHung* 48. 1978.
- CSORBA 2002
 Csorba Mihály: Érsemjén. Kismonográfia. *Partiumi Füzetek* 19. Nagyvárad 2002, 19.
- HÁGÓ 2008
 Attila Nándor Hágó: Descoperiri aparținând culturii Criș din zona Careiului. [Early Neolithic Criș Culture finds from Carei area.] *StComSM XXV*: 1. Satu Mare 2008. 5–34.
- IERCOȘAN 2003
 Neța Iercoșan: *Cultura Tiszapolgár în nord-vestul României*. Editura Muzeului Sătmărean – Editura Neremiae Napocae, Cluj-Napoca 2003, 86–87.
- IGNAT 1973
 Doina Ignat: Repertoriul descoperirilor neolitice din Bihor. [Le repertoire des découvertes néolithiques du département de Bihor.] *Crisia* III. 1973. 7–20.
- LAZAROVICI-NÉMETI 1983
 Gheorghe Lazarovici – Ioan Némethi: Neoliticul dezvoltat din nord-vestul României (Sălajul, Sătmăarul și Clujul). [Die entwickelte Jungsteinzeit im Nord-Westen Rumäniens: Sălaj, Satu Mare und Cluj.] *Acta Mvsei Porolissenis* VII. 1983. 7–60.
- LUCA 1999
 Sabin Adrian Luca: Sfârșitul eneoliticului pe teritoriul intracarpatic al României – cultura Bodrogkeresztúr. [Das Ende des Spätneolithikums auf dem innerkarpatischen Boden Rumäniens – Die Bodrogkeresztúr-Kultur.] *Bibliotheca Mvsei Apvlensis* XI. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia 1999. 92, Pl.1
- KATÓCZ 2021
 Zoltán Katócz: Noi materiale arheologice aparținând culturii Baden descoperite în Câmpia Nirului. [New archaeological materials belonging to the Baden culture discovered in the Nir Plan.] *Crisia* LI. 2021. 11–57.
- MARTA-SZŐCS-GINDELE 2007
 Liviu Marta – Péter Levente Szőcs – Róbert Gindele: *Catalogul colecției de arheologie. / A régészeti gyűjtemény katalógusa. / Catalogue of the Archaeological Collection. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare*, Satu Mare 2007.
- NÁNÁSI 2003
 Nánási Zoltán: *Dr. Andrásy Ernő az Érmellék utolsó polihisztora*. Partiumi és Bánsági Műkedvelő és Emlékhely Bizottság – RMDSZ Bihar Megyei Szervezete – Királyhágómelléki Refomátus Egyházkerület – Nagyvárad Római Katolikus Püspökség, h.n. 2003.
- NÁNÁSI 2003B
 Nánási Zoltán: *Székelyhíd történeti monográfiája*. Pro Székelyhíd Egyesület, Székelyhíd 2003. 56–57.
- NÉMETI 1997
 Ioan Némethi: Câteva considerații asupra colecției „Kovács”. [Some appreciations about the Kovács collections.] *StComSM XIV*. 1997. 63–74.

NÉMETI 1999

János Németi: Repertoriul arheologic al zonei Careiului. The archaeological survey of Carei region. [Nagykároly vidékének régészeti repertóriumuma.] *Bibliotheca Thracologica* XXVIII. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București 1999.

NÉMETI 2013

Németi János: Az Érmellék ősrégészeti, császár- és Árpádkori kutatásának története dr. Roska Márton és dr. Andrassy Ernő barátságának tükrében. [Archaeological investigations of the Érmellék in the mirror of the friendship of dr. Roska Márton and dr. Andrassy Ernő and their collective activity]. *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, új sorozat VI–VII. (XVI–XVII) 2011–2012. Kolozsvár 2013. 7–25.*

ORDENTLICH 1965

Ivan Ordentlich: Un depozit de vase de tip Otomani de la Valea lui Mihai, reg. Crișana. [Ein Verwahrfund von Gefäßen vom. Typ *Otomani* aus *Valea lui Mihai*, Region Crișana] *StComSibiu* 12. 1965. 181–197.

REPERTORIUL 1974

Repertoriul. *Monumentelor naturii, arheologice, istorice, etnografice, de arhitectură și artă din județul Bihor*. Comitetul de Cultură și Educație Socialistă al Județului Bihor, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea 1974.

ROMAN–NÉMETI 1978

Petre Roman – János Németi: *Cultura Baden în România. [Die Baden Kultur in Rumänien]*. Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, București 1978, 14.

ROSKA 1925

Martin Roska: Rapport préliminaire sur les fouilles archéologiques de l'année 1925. *Dacia* II. 1925. 400–416.

ROSKA 1932

Márton Roska: Stațiunea preistorică de la Valea lui Mihai. In: *Anuarul 3, partea I. Publicațiile Institutului de Studii Clasice*, Cluj Napoca 1928–1932, 73–80. (1932).

ROSKA 1939

Roska Márton: Szatmár vármegye múltja a legrégebbi időktől a honfoglalásig. In: *Szatmár, Ugocsa és Bereg K. E. vármegyék 1924–1938. Magyar városok és vármegyék monográfiája 28. Szerk. Fábrián Sándor*. Magyar városok monográfiája kiadóhivatala, Budapest 1939. 34–53. / Supplementum 1–22.

ROSKA 1942

Roska Márton: *Erdély régészeti repertórium. Óskor I. Thesaurus Antiquitatum Transilvanicarum*. Erdélyi Tudományos Intézet, Kolozsvár 1942.

ROSKA 1942B

Roska Márton: Adatok a Fatjanovo-kultúra Magyarországi elterjedéséhez. [Beiträge zur Verbreitung der Fatjanovo-Kultur in Ungarn.] *Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából* II. 2. 1942. 201–207.

ROSKA 1942C

Roska Márton: Újabb kelta leletek Érkörtvélyesről (Szatmár vm.). [Neuere Keltische Funde von Érkörtvélyes (Kom. Szatmár).] *Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából* II: 2. 1942. 227–231.

ROSKA 1942D

Roska Márton: Az érkörtvélyesi kelta szekéretmetkezés. [Sépulture celtique á char de Érkörtvélyes]. *Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából* II: 1. 1942. 81–84.

ROSKA 1944

Roska Márton: A kolozskorpádi II. jellegű kulturfacies kerámiai emlékei Erdélyben. [Die Keramischen Reste der Kultur-Fazies Kolozskorpád II.] *Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából* IV: 1–2. 1944. 22–42.

ROSKA 1944B

Roska Márton: A kelták Erdélyben I. [Les Gaulois en Transylvanie I]. *Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából* IV: 1–2. 1944. 53–80.

RUSU – DÖRNER – ORDENTLICH 1996

Mircea Rusu – Egon Dörner – Ivan Ordentlich: Fortificația de pământ la Sântana-Arad în contextul arheologic contemporan. [Die Erd-Festung von Sântana-Arad im zeitgenössischen archäologischen Kontext.] *Ziridava* 19–20. 1996. 15–24.

TÓTH – MARTA 2005

Katalin Tóth – Marta Liviu: Gefäßdepot der Felsőszöcs/Suciu de Sus-Kultur in Nyírmada-Vályogvető. [A Felsőszöcs/Suciu de Sus kultúra edénylelete Nyírmada-Vályogvetőn]. *A nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve* 47. 2005. 107–143.

List of the prehistoric sites and finds

Paleolithic

1. *Gálospetri / Galošpetreu* – Fráter erdő. Several mustertian type stone flints (LELTÁR no. 871–968, 1900).

Stone Age

1. Éradony / Adoni – Körte sziget. Pottery fragments, stone axe (LELTÁR no. 1947–1948).
2. Éradony / Adoni – Wagner tanya. Stone axe (LELTÁR no. 1446).
3. Érkeserű / Cheșereu – Nagy sziget. Pottery fragments, stone axes (LELTÁR no. 750–754).
4. Érkeserű / Cheșereu – ifj. Márton Sándor rétje. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 760–768).
5. Érkeserű / Cheșereu – Újvári sziget. Pottery fragment, stone axes, bone tools, oven fragments (LELTÁR no. 776, 780–781).
6. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Forráskút utca 58. Stone flints (LELTÁR no. 246–255).
7. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Dienes. Pottery fragments, Stone axe, obsidian and stone flints (LELTÁR no. 256, 305–307, 309–314, 2004–2005, 2007–2016, 2220–2226).
8. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Gorove tanya. Stone and obsidian flints (LELTÁR no. 484–494, 1950).
9. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – János telke. Pottery fragments, stone flints (LELTÁR no. 1667–1678).
10. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Deréki szőlő. Fragmented stone axe (LELTÁR no. 2217).
11. Érsemjén / Șimian – Horváth telek. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 632, 633, 635).
12. Érsemjén / Șimian – Szőlő hegy. Stone flints (LELTÁR no. 575–577).
13. *Gálospetri / Galošpetreu* – Fráter erdő. Stone axe, obsidian flints (LELTÁR no. 970, 1901–1907).
14. *Margitta / Marghita*. Stone flint (LELTÁR no. 1312).
15. *Micske / Micșa*. Stone axe (LELTÁR no. 1305).
16. *Ottomány / Otomani* – Várhegy. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 166–188).
17. *Szalacs / Sălacea* – Vida domb. Obsidian and stone flints, pottery fragments (1037–1048, 1059, 1063–1066, 1186–1185, 1717, 1941).

18. Szalacs/Sălăcea – Szentgyörgyi szőlőhegy. Stone tools (LELTÁR no. 1189–1192).
19. Szalacs/Sălăcea – Szálásdomb. Obsidian and stone flints (LELTÁR no. 1195–1205).
20. Vasad / Vășad – Agyaggyerő gödör / Sárgaföldes gödör (Cigánytelep közelében). Pottery fragments, polishing stone, animal bones (LELTÁR no. 846–847, 1513, 1515–1518, 1522–1523, 1535–1539, 1075–1083, 1563–1566).

Copper Age

1. Éradony / Adoni – Körte sziget. Pottery fragments, stone and copper axe (LELTÁR no. 1946–1948).
2. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Forráskút utca 58. Pottery, vessels and oven fragments, human and animal bones, stone tools (LELTÁR no. 241–253, 271–277).
3. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Dienes. Vessel (LELTÁR no. 329).
4. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Goreve tanya. Pottery fragments, obsidian and stone flints (LELTÁR no. 476–483).
5. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Temető utca. Copper chisel (LELTÁR no. 2214).
6. Érsemjén / Șimian – Kis utca. Vessels, pottery fragments, animal bones, human skull (LELTÁR no. 565–571).
7. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Alsó rét. Copper axes (LELTÁR no. 685, 1469–1472).
8. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Nagy- és Középhegy. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 642–643, 1737–1739).
9. Ottomány / Otomani – Várhegy. Fragmented vessel, pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 75, 146–147).
10. Szalacs / Sălăcea-Vida domb. Vessels, pottery fragments, obsidian and stone flints, loom weight, stone axe (LELTÁR no. 1016–1017, 1021–1028, 1054–1058, 1063–1066, 1090–1112).
11. Szalacs / Sălăcea – Péntekes halom. Fragmented stone axe, pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1754–1760).
12. Vasad / Vășad – Agyaggyerő gödör (Cigánytelep közelében). Vessels (LELTÁR no. 1553–1556, 1843–1851).

Bronze Age

1. Bere / Berea – Sós-kás, Nyúlvár, Sós-kás, Szőlődomb. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 2089–2107).
2. Csomaköz / Ciumești – Tökös. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 2183–2185).
3. Éradony / Adoni – Vár. Pottery fragments. Fatianovo type bronze axe (LELTÁR no. 694–698, 712).
4. Éradony / Adoni – Szillasy-féle szőlő. Incineration burial, spiral bracalet, bronze axe, bronze bracalet (LELTÁR no. 713).
5. Érdengeleg / Dindești – Vár domb. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1880–1881, 1594–1598).
6. Érendréd / Andrid – Bika domb. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1314–1316, 1453–1456, 1740–1754).
7. Érkeserű / Cheșereu-Püspök domb. Pottery fragments, socketed axe head (LELTÁR no. 777–778, 748).
8. Érkörtvélyes / Curtuiușeni – Égető hegy. Vessels, bronze axe, pottery fragments, portable oven, bronze hoard (LELTÁR no. 542, 543, 557–558, 1395–1408, 1410–1412, 1414–1424, 1426–1428, 1432–1436, 1915–1929, 1898, 542, 844–845, 1392–1412, 1414–1828, 1579, 1589, 2809–2810).

9. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Forráskút utca 58*. Pottery fragments, bronze ring, antlers (LELTÁR no. 231–239, 336–347).
10. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Árpád út.4. Incineration burials. Pottery fragments, bronze tools fragments (LELTÁR no. 285–298, 190–192, 293–294, 295–298, 233–236).
11. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Mester utca. Bronze tools (LELTÁR no. 315–318).
12. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Dienes*. Bronze chisel (LELTÁR no. 321).
13. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Krizsán telek*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 400–403).
14. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Új sárgaföldes gödör. Loom weight (LELTÁR no. 421–424, 454, 456, 458–469, 1664, 1975–1977, 2176–2204, 2203–2211, 2243–2244, 2478–2481, 2492–2499, 3458–3461).
15. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – unknow localizations. Bronze axes, bronze knife, spear fragment (LELTÁR no. 284, 315–319).
16. Érsemjén / Şimian – *Sárgaföldes gödör*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 578–591, 606–616).
17. Érsemjén / Şimian – Kerthely. Pottery fragments (Leltár no. 578–591).
18. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Középhegy. Pottery fragments, bone tools (LELTÁR no. 652–563).
19. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Kovács Gábor tanyája. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1718–1719).
20. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Bogdányi Lajos földje. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 2796–2798).
21. *Gálospetri / Galošpetreu – Dienes féle szőlő*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 972–977).
22. *Micske / Mişca*. Bronze bracalet (LELTÁR no.1301–1302).
23. *Nagykároly / Carei – Bobáld*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1447–1456).
24. *Ottomány / Otomani – Földvár*. Vessels, Stone axe, pottery fragments, animal bones, antlers (LELTÁR no. 1–33).
25. *Ottomány / Otomani – Várhegy*. Pottery fragments, animal bones (LELTÁR no. 34–71, 97–145, 148–165, 190–222, 230–270, 520–524, 526, 2434).
26. *Penészlek (Hungary) – Földhordó gödör*. Bronze hoard and a bronze spear (LELTÁR no. 1252–1268, 229).
27. *Szalacs / Sălacea – Vida domb*. Pottery fragments, vessels, loom weights, antlers, animal bones, askos sheped vessel, bone tools, bronz dagger. (LELTÁR no. 1010–1011, 1018–1027, 1030–1036, 1049–1053, 1063–1064, 1067–1071, 1049, 1074, 1084, 1113–1184).
28. *Szaniszló / Sanislău – Cserepes*. Pottery fragments (Leltár no. 2155–2169, 2171).
29. *Székelyhid / Săcueni – Penkert szőlő*. Gold pendants.
30. *Szilágypér / Pir – Vár*. Fragmented vessels, pottery fragments, stone and bone tools, bone amulett, bronze finds (LELTÁR no. 1484–1491, 1501–1505, 1767–71, 1866, 1808–12, 1772, 1774–1785, 1786–1790, 1791, 1795–1799, 1822).

Hallstatt

1. Érdengeleg / Dindeşti – Református templom és parókia környéke. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1594–1598).
2. Érkörtvélyes / Curtuiuşeni – Égető hegy. Shell and pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1413, 1747–1751, 2811–2812).
3. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Forráskút utca 56*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 278–281, 348).
4. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Derék utcai szőlő*. Pottery fragments, stone amulet (LELTÁR no. 299–303, 1881–1883).
5. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Recsege szőlő. Bronze knife (LELTÁR no. 319).
6. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Árpád tér 4*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 324–327).

7. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Krizsán telek*. Pottery fragments, clay finds (LELTÁR no. 359–363, 392–399, 407–417, 419, 517, 1009).
8. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Új sárgaföldes gödör. (LELTÁR no. 430–442, 448, 457, 1636–1638, 1640–1661, 1753, 1836, 1835, 1853, 1860–1876, 1897, 1978–1980, 2241–43, 2262, 3434–3444).
9. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Régi sárgaföldes gödör*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 2186–2214).
10. Ésemjén / Şimian – Új sárgaföldes gödör (LELTÁR r no. 606–616).
11. Gálospetri / Galošpetreu – *Kis tag*. Pottery, iron tools. (LELTÁR no. 2272–2322).
12. *Vasad / Văşad – Agyaggyerő gödör / Sárgaföldes gödör (Cigánytelep közelében)*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 848–850, 852–859, 861, 1519–1521, 1524–1527, 1540–1544, 1548–1562, 1567–1574).

La Tène

1. Érdengeleg / Dindeşti – Református templom és parókia környéke. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1600).
2. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Krizsán telek*. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 404–406, 418, 420).
3. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – Új sárgaföldes gödör. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 453, 1655–1657, 2244, 2257–2261).
4. Érmihályfalva / Valea lui Mihai – *Goróve-tanya*. Incineration burial. Pottery finds, bronze footring, bronze fibula (LELTÁR no. 470–475).
5. Érkörtvélyes / Curtuiuşeni – Égetőhegy. Pottery fragments, iron tools, glass bracalet (LELTÁR no. 544–562, 1438–1440, 2231–2235).
6. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Fráter Béla szőlője. Vessel, pottery fragment with stamp ornament (LELTÁR no. 640–643, 1729–1732).
7. Értarcsa / Tarcea – Kovács Gábor tanyája. Pottery fragments (LELTÁR no. 1720–1722)
8. Szaniszló / Sanislău – Cserepes. Vessel (LELTÁR no. 2170–2172).
9. *Vasad / Văşad – Agyaggyerő gödör / Sárgaföldes gödör (Cigánytelep közelében)*. Pottery fragment (LELTÁR no. 1576).