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**Settlements of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture
in Banat**

Summary

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Settlements of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture in Banat

Keywords: Banat, Late Bronze Age, Cruceni-Belegiš culture, settlements, fortifications, pit-dwelling houses, storage pits, hearths, ovens, ceramic typology.

I. Introduction

I.1 Geographical landscape of the Banat

From a geographical point of view, Banat is delimited by the Mureş river in the north, by the Tisa in the west, by the Danube in the south, and by the western side of the Meridional Carpathians. From a geomorphological point of view, the relief is disposed in three levels from east to west: plain, hill, mountain.

Banat is situated on the axis of four important migration routes. One of them, following the Sava river, reaches the north of Italy. The second way, constituted by the Morava-Vardar corridor, that penetrates into the Balkanic area from north-west to south-east, makes the connection with the north of the Aegean Sea. The third way is the Danube course that is the link between the Pannonian Plain and the Low Danube Plain, and the fourth way is the Tisa that links the Danube area to the north-western Carpathians. These are lines from which several secondary routes that connect Transylvania appeared. But, the valley and the Bega are among the most important ones.

I.2 Paleoclimate and vegetation in the Bronze Age

According to the periods proposed by A. Blytt and R. Sernander (Blytt-Sernander periodization), the Holocene is divided in several climatic periods. The Bronze Age developed from the end of the Atlantic (5500-2250 BC) to the end of the Subboreal (2250-700 BC).

At the end of the Atlantic period, a gradual cooling occurs reaching minimum temperatures at the middle of the 3rd millennium B.C.¹, after which the temperature became stable. In Subboreal, the climate became drier. In the second half of the 2nd millennium B.C. a significant climatic deterioration took place. The causes of this deterioration are debatable, but the volcanic eruptions from Santorini (1628 BC) și Hekla 3 (1159 BC) are among the spreaded hypotheses beside the massive deforestation as a result of metallurgical activity. The climatic extremes determined changements both at the level of the ground-water layer, and in the hydrologic flow of rivers, that led to numerous floods of the low grounds².

The cultural landscape changes during from the second half of the Bronze Age changes. The ancient *tells* characteristic to the Middle Bronze in the south-east of Europe are abandoned³ and seasonal settlements with relatively circular pit-dwelling houses appear. It was ascertained new subsistence strategies based on breeding of domestic big animals (cattle), and the ovicaprines⁴, big grass consumers and, at the same time, even injurious in the process of regeneration of the young shoots.

The Subboreal climate became drier, but milder⁵.

II. History of investigations and terminology of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture

II.1. History of the archaeological investigations of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture

Among the early discoveries are those from Checea, Livezile (ex- Tolvădia), Timișoara-*Parcul Central*, Șag, Vatina, Jimbolia, Munar-*Bezdiner Weingärten/Wolfsberg*, Jaša Tomić (fostul Módos), Dubovac-*Kudelište*, Nerău-*Hunca Mare* etc.

In Srem, the most important archaeological investigations achieved in the second half of the 20th century-beginning of the 21st century were those from Belegiš-*Stojica Gumno*, Beograd-*Rospri Čuprija*, Beograd-*Karaburma*, Hrkovci-*Gomolava*, Jakovo-*Kaluđerske livade*, Surčin etc.

In the Serbian Banat, among the most important Cruceni-Belegiš sites, are those discovered at Ilandža-*Stojkova Zagrada*, Orešac-*Proletarska ulica*, Kovačica-*Vinogradi*, Vojlovica-*Rafineria nafte* (necropolis I-II), Opovo-*Beli Breg (Silos)* and *Beli Breg – Utva's yard*.

In the Romanian Banat, the archaeological investigations, especially the rescue excavations, pointed out the existence of several settlements and necropoles as for example those from Cruceni, Bobda, Timișoara-*Fratelia*, Voiteni-Ciacova, Peciu Nou-*În Irigat* and at *Bociar*, Hodoni-*Pustă*, Ticvanu Mare-*Ferma nr. 2*, Foeni-*Gomila Lupului II*, Giroc-*Mescal*.

In Bačka, among the important archaeological investigations in Cruceni-Belegiš sites, there are those from Mošorin-*Feudvar* and *Stubarlija Surduk/Dukatar Surduk, Kač-Popov Salaš* (sites no. 1 and 2).

In Oriental Slavonia (the north-east of Croatia), the most important are the archaeological excavations from Dalj-*Livadice*, Sarvaš-*Gradac*, Osijek (*Krčevine, Retfala, Turđa*) and Vinkovci (*Tržnica tell, Brodska imovna općina, Marica*).

In the superior valley of the Morava (Pomoravlje), the most relevant archaeological results for the expansion of Cruceni-Belegiš are those from Leskovac-*Hisar*.

II.2 Problems of terminology

Discoveries of Cruceni-Belegiš type were known in the archaeological literature under different forms: „urn fields”⁶, „protovillanova”⁷, or „pseudo-protovillanova”⁸.

Utilization of the names of „Vatina culture”, „Vršac culture” and „Gârla Mare culture”

Since the second half of the 20th century, it is generalized the assignment of the discoveries typical to the Cruceni-Belegiš I phase to a late phase of the Vatina culture⁹, successively names „Vattina III”¹⁰, „Vattina-Vršac”¹¹/Verseg-Vatina”¹² „Vatina-Vršac”¹³, „Vatin-Vršac”¹⁴, „Vršac-Ilandža”¹⁴, „Belegiš-Ilandža”¹⁵, Late Vršac („Spätvršac”)¹⁶, „Late Vatina (Belegiš I)”¹⁷, „Vatina-Belegiš” (of the Vatina culture in Srem and Slavonia)¹⁸, „Late Pecica-Vatina group”¹⁹ and even „Vatina-Dubovac/Gârla Mare complex”²⁰.

There were denominations defining other ethnical-cultural manifestations, but which are related to the Cruceni-Belegiš culture. The term of „Late Vîrșeț-Dubovaț”²¹ or even „the Gârla Mare culture” are an example in this sense²². Associated to the discoveries from Vršac, other denominations were those from „Vîrșeț-Cruceni”²³ and Versec-Kubin²⁴.

Utilization of the term of „Urnfield Culture”

Discoveries of „Late Vatina” or „Vatin-Vršac” types were included, initially, in the civilization of the urn fields from Hungary²⁵. N. Tasić, in a first stage, uses the term of „Urnfield Culture with flat surface”, term that was abandoned as a consequence of the confusion concerning utilization of the term of *Urnenfelderkultur/Urnfield Culture* for the ethnical-cultural manifestations from the central Europe²⁶. The term of „Urnfield Culture” seems to be edifying for M. Garašanin who names the second stage of the cremation necropolises from Belegiš, Ilandža and Cruceni using the term of „vojvodanska grupa prelaznog perioda” that would correspond to the beginning of the first Iron Age²⁷. But, the most often, the discoveries of the second stage of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture were associated with the term of „Urnfield Culture”²⁸.

Utilization of the term of „Tolvădia”

Analysis of the ceramic material from Livezile (ex- Tolvădia, Timiș county) made by A. Mozsolics determined her to use the term of ceramics of „Tolvădia” type²⁹, term that would be used, initially, also by other archaeologists³⁰.

Utilization of the term of „Belegiš group” or „Belegiš cultural group”

After abandoning the term of „Urnfield Culture with flat surface”, N. Tasić mentions the existence of the Belegiš I and Belegiš II groups³¹. As a result of the internal periodization of this culture³², the two major stages were used by certain specialists independently one by the other so that, beside the incorrect term of „Belegiš I group” and „Belegiš II group”³³ it was gotten to that of „the Belegiš I culture” and „the Belegiš II culture”³⁴.

Utilization of the term of „Belegiš” in association with other archaeological research stations

Wishing to define the discoveries that have similarities, in the archaeological research also penetrated the terms of „Surčin cultural group” or „Surčin-Belegiš”³⁵, „necropolises of Belegiš-Ilandža II type”³⁶, „the Versec-Belegiš I culture”³⁷, „the Pécska-(Pecica)-Belegiš culture”³⁸, „fluted ceramics of Surčin-Belegiš-Dubovac type”³⁹.

Utilization of term of „the Belegiš culture” and „the Cruceni-Belegiš culture”

N. Tasić’s incontestable merit is that of defining the discoveries assigned to the end of the Bronze Age from Srem and Banat with the term of „the Belegiš culture”⁴⁰, even if it is proper to mention the fact that Z. Benkovsky-Pivovarová is among the pioneers of utilization of this term⁴¹. The term of „Belegiš culture” will be gradually introduced in the archaeological Serbian literature⁴², being permanently promoted by N. Tasić in his subsequent studies⁴³.

Analysis of the inventory of the cremation graves from Cruceni, still partly published by nowadays, determined S. Morintz to consider that the term of „Cruceni-Belegiš culture” is more suitable for denomination of this ethnical-cultural manifestation⁴⁴. This term will be accepted by the Romanian archaeology⁴⁵ and it would be partly taken over by the foreign archaeological literature⁴⁶.

There were also tendencies of simplification of this denomination of Cruceni-Belegiš culture. In the same year with the publishing of S. Morintz’s monograph, M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița uses the term of

„Cruceni culture”⁴⁷, a term that was then taken over by D. Berciu⁴⁸, L. Mărghitan⁴⁹, N. Gudea and I. Moțu⁵⁰, A.S. Luca⁵¹.

The existing similarities in shape and fluted decoration of certain of the archaeological discoveries from Banat and from the regions in the close vicinity, determined the appearance of some denominations as „Belegiš-Bobda culture”⁵², „Bobda-Susani”⁵³, „Bobda II-Susani-Belegiš II complex”⁵⁴.

Utilization of the term of „Belegiš” in association with the Gáva culture

Starting from division of the first two stages of evolution of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture in two distinct ethnical-cultural manifestations, the term of „Belegiš II-Gáva”⁵⁵ and even of „Gáva cultural complex”⁵⁶ appeared in the archaeological literature. The term of „Belegiš II-Gáva” would be taken over by the archaeological literature from Serbia, among the archaeologists who would use this denomination being also N. Tasić⁵⁷.

Utilization of this improper terminology by Pr. Medović was also pointed out by Szabó G., who was emphasizing that, south to the Mureș-Aranca line, the Gáva culture was presented only through the influences of this culture⁵⁸.

III. Opinions concerning the Bronze Age chronological systems

III.1 Chronological systems of periodization of the Bronze Age

Within this subchapter, there were presented the main chronological systems used by the archaeological investigation. These systems were grouped by geographical regions taking into account that some earlier periodizations (ex. Montelius) continue to be used even today⁵⁹. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, it is still used the chronological system of P. Reinecke (1872-1958) for the south of Germany⁶⁰. This periodization will be modified by K. Willvonseder, F. Holste, W. Torbrügge and K. Rittershofer so that the correct term of the chronological system used today by the archaeological investigation is „Reinecke-Willvonseder-Holste-Torbrügge-Rittershofer”⁶¹.

Fl. Gogâltan uses the same tripartite system of division of the Bronze Age (Early, Middle and Late Bronze). The Late Bronze is subdivided in three phases: Late Bronze I, II and III. Late Bronze I is equivalent with Bz. B₂ and C stages of the central-European periodization. The beginning was placed before 1500 B.C. The Late Bronze II covers the Bz. D period, and the Late Bronze III comprises the Ha. A period, the end of this last stage being determined by the appearance and spreading of the Gáva-Holíhrady complex⁶².

On the basis of the concise, but comprehensible analysis of the elements of connection between the Aegean-Anatolian area and the south-East of Europe, Al. Vulpe considers that the beginning of the Late Bronze took place about in 1600/1500 B.C., the lower limit being placed about 1200/1150 B.C.⁶³. The tendency of placing the beginning of the Late Bronze at a much earlier date (1700/1500 B.C.) is proposed also by other specialists⁶⁴. On the base of the new data ¹⁴C from the pit-dwelling house L.2/2006 from Giroc-Mescal (1743–1531 calBC in 2 Sigma) and from the pit-dwelling house L. 13/2004 from Foeni-Gomila Lupului II (1687–1496 calBC in 2 Sigma), it can be considered a possible moment of beginning of the Late Bronze I an earlier date than Fl. Gogâltan anticipated, respectively the half of the 16th century B.C. or, the earliest, sometime in the first half of the 16th century B.C.. The moment coincides with the population movements in the Central Europe (*Hügelgräberkultur*) and in the South-Eastern Europe (the bearers of the north-Pannonian incrustated ceramics, communities of *Litzenkeramik* type) and with cooling of the climate in the second half of the 2nd millenium B.C., probably one of the factors that determined modification of the alimentary economy of the Middle Bronze cultures.

Chronologically, the Late Bronze II starts in Reinecke Bz. D (13th century B.C., maybe earlier), and the end of this period can be placed at the middle of the 12th century B.C., respectively at the middle of the Ha. A₁ stage.

The Late Bronze III represents the period of transition at the first Iron Age covering the interval between the second half of the Ha. A₁ stage and the end of the Ha. A₁ stage.

III.2 Data concerning absolute chronology of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture

The incipient stage, less systematic, of investigation of the settlements of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture reflects also in collecting radiocarbon proofs, necessary to an absolute chronological periodization.

Beside the sample from Gomolava, taken in 1972, other samples of burnt wood were collected from the Cruceni-Belegiš settlements from Foeni-Gomila Lupului II (campaigns 2000 and 2004)⁶⁵ and Giroc-Mescal (campaign 2006)⁶⁶, as well as from the structure of burnt wood of the wall of the Enclosure I (phase B) of the earthen fortification from Cornești-Iarcuri (campaign 2008)⁶⁷.

It is evident that this database (Fig. 1) is, for the moment, statistically insignificant, but it offers the first absolute chronological reference points for the archaeological complexes at the end of the Bronze Age in Banat.

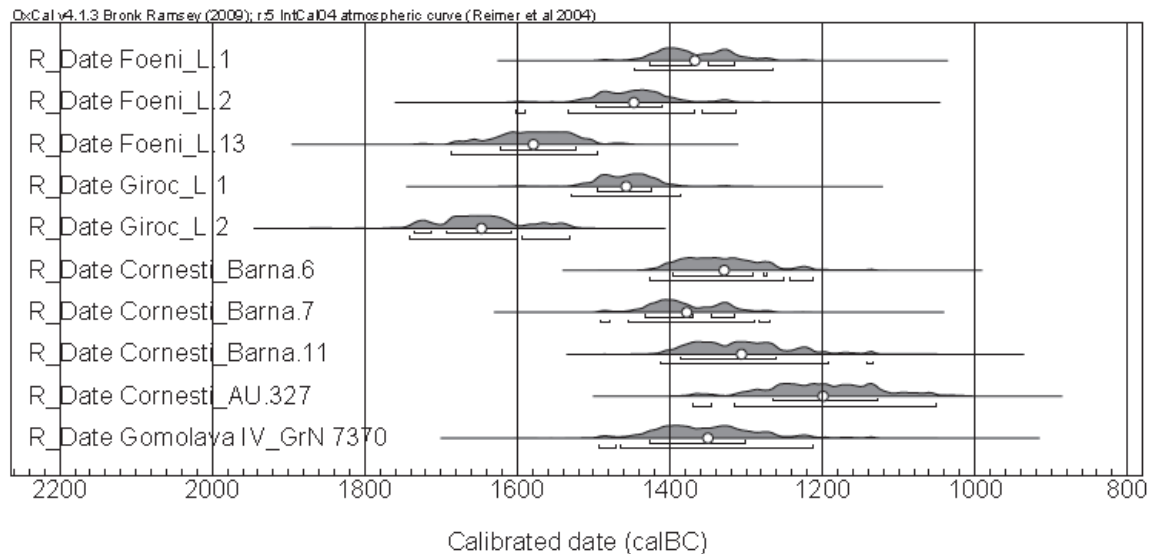


Fig.1: Table with the results of radiocarbon samples taken from Foeni, Giroc and Gomolava.

IV. Cruцени-Belegiř culture

IV.1. Genesis of the Cruцени-Belegiř culture

In the genesis of Cruцени-Belegiř culture the contribution of the incrustated Transdanubian pottery, was observed, as well as influences of the tumular graves culture from the Central Europe (*Hügelgräberkultur*) with which Cruцени-Belegiř culture was partially contemporaneous⁶⁸.

IV.2. Evolution of the Cruцени-Belegiř culture and internal periodization

On the base of the actual stage of investigation, it can be asserted that the beginning of the Cruцени-Belegiř culture marks the beginning of the Late Bronze period characterized by radical changes as concerning:

- type of habitation (the *tell* type habitation are abandoned for pit-dwelling settlements),
- type of alimentary economy (a certain option for the big herbivorous animals),
- spiritual life (adoption of cremation, generalization of the votive depositions of bronze objects).
- amplification of the economical-cultural contacts on large areas.
- development of the bronze metallurgy.

The Cruцени-Belegiř culture will developed in an area which, at large, controls part of the Middle Danube course (to Bačka region), as well as the communication junctions (Sava, Drava, Tisa and Morava).

The end of the Cruцени-Belegiř culture was assigned, for a while, in a cliché repetition, to the Csorva cultural group, considered the vanguard of the Gáva culture⁶⁹. Evolution of the Csorva group, in the south of Hungary, was placed between Bz. D and Ha. A₁, being followed then by the Gáva culture that appeared only in Ha. A₁. Here we have to mention here a new perspective in the Hungarian archaeology, respectively inclusion of the Gáva culture in the cultural complex from the south-east of Europe, different from the civilizations of Urnfield Culture from the Central Europe⁷⁰. In Szabó G.'s opinion, the Gáva culture would not cross the Mureř-Aranca, its presence being at level of influences⁷¹. This assertion corresponds also with the opinion of several Romanian specialists who consider that penetration of this culture took place through repeated infiltrations not earlier than Ha. A₂, the most probably in Ha. B₁⁷² (respectively, on the brink of 1000 B.C.).

A far off effect of the ethnical-cultural dynamics from Banat at the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the first Iron Age is the appearance of the Chiřinău-Corlăteni culture in the east-Carpathian region. The line covered by these communities is a subject still disputed⁷³.

IV.3 Internal periodization of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture

Within this subchapter, the main proposals of internal periodization of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture were reviewed.

K. Horedt divided the necropoles from Cruceni and Bobda in two major stages (Cruceni I-II and Bobda I-II)⁷⁴. Between the two necropoles, the ceramic analogies allowed to point out a chronological synchronism, Bobda I evolving in parallel or, more probable, just intersecting the Cruceni II stage. The Bobda II stage will develop along the whole Ha. A period, that M. Gumă determined to consider Bobda II as a distinct cultural group⁷⁵.

N. Tasić divided „Belegiș group” in two phases: Belegiș I-II. The Phase II was divided in the Belegiș IIa and IIb phases⁷⁶. In the subsequent periodizations, N. Tasić returns to the evolution of the „Belegiș culture”, that he divides in two major stages of evolution (Belegiș I and II), each of them, at its turn, being divided in three subphases (Belegiș-Cruceni Ia-c and Belegiș-Bobda IIa-c)⁷⁷. Within these periodizations, there were noticed mistakes that were at large discussed, emphasizing especially the synchronizations among subphases and the final moment of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, which culminates with the association of the Susani group with the Gava culture in the last periodization⁷⁸.

Lj. Bukvić opts for a new denomination of the Phase II of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, naming it „Gava complex of the fluted pottery”⁷⁹, divided in two main phases (I and II). In the actual stage of knowledge concerning the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, it can certainly assert that this ethnical-cultural manifestation is a unitary one. The care taken so not to derange the previous burials, as well as the long evolution of necropoles, in which the graves seem to have been disposed in clans, indicate a population with the cult ancestors. This population centred its existence around the sacred area constituted by the necropolis.

Another proposal of periodization of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture was that of J. Šimić who proposes a periodization in three major stages:

1. Belegiș I – „Reinecke” Bz. B₁/B₂ and Bz. C₁.
2. Belegiș II –Reinecke Bz. C and Bz. D.
3. Belegiș III –Ha. A₁ and Ha. A₂/Ha. B₁.

In the end of this succinct presentation of the periodizations proposed for the evolution of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, it is proper to mention that the term of Belegiș III is not a new term. M. Girić divided the evolution of the Bronze Age necropolis from Idos-*Livade* (*Budžak*) in three stages. The third stage was „Urnfield of Belegiș III type” („aux champs d’urne du type Belegiș III”)⁸⁰.

As we have already mentioned some other times⁸¹, the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, in my opinion, can be divided in three major stages characterized not only by the technique in which the vessel ornaments are achieved, but also their shape:

1. **Cruceni-Belegiș I phase**, characterized by the ornaments achieved in the pseudo-corded and incision technique. The vertical or oblique wide groove on the belly of the small cups or of the vessels of *kantharos* type added to them. From the point of view of the chronological assignment, this stage places between „Reinecke” Bz. B₂ and Bz. C. In the absolute chronology, the Cruceni-Belegiș I phase can be surely placed at the middle of the 16th century B.C. maybe even in the first half of this century.
2. **Cruceni-Belegiș II phase**, characterized through generalization of groove and a certain preference for the bitronconical vessels. Nevertheless, there were encountered also amphora with globular trunkdecorated with oblique or vertical grooves. The Cruceni-Belegiș II phase is dated to the period between Reinecke Bz. D and the first half of the Ha. A₁ period. In the absolute chronology, the beginning of this stage is placed about in 1300 B.C. and its end is sometime at the middle of the 12th century B.C.
3. **Cruceni-Belegiș III phase**, characterized through generalization of the neckless bitronconical amphora with a low maximum diameter, decorated exclusively with circular or garland grooves on the neck or obliquely („turban motif”) on the occasionally rounded bottom of the maximum diameter. Bobda II/Bobda-Csorva, Ticvaniul Mare-Karaburma III, Moldova Nouă-Liborajdea și Hinova-Mala Vrbica transition groups can be assigned to this period. The Cruceni-Belegiș culture had an essential contribution to the genesis of them⁸². These transition groups represents, also in my opinion, regionalizations of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture, whose causes can be also the exterior pressures or influences⁸³. The Cruceni-Belegiș III phase can be placed starting from the second half of the Ha. A₁ period. The end of the culture took place at the end of the Ha. A₂ period (about in 1000 B.C.⁸⁴).

IV.4 Spreading of the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture

The boundaries of the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture are relatively well delimited. The bearers of this ethnical-cultural manifestation were spread on a large area that comprises, generally, Slavonia Orientală, Bačka, Srem and Banat (excepting the north-western corner), and then, during the 3rd stage, the Cruceeni-Belegiš communities go down along the Morava, to the south of the Balkanic Peninsula stopping close to the Vardar (in the repertory of discoveries with items typical to the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture were identified 295 sites). The next archaeological investigations will confirm whether this pressure exerted by the communities from Alföld are at the base of forming the manifestations of Bobda II, Susani, Ticvaniu Mare-Karaburma III, Moldova Nouă-Liborajdea, Hinova-Mala Vrbica types⁸⁵.

The interest of the Cruceeni-Belegiš I communities was not directed only towards the Aegean world, but also towards the central Europe as a discovery from Slovakia proves. Within the archaeological investigations from Mužla–Vilmakert, in pit no. 66, there was discovered a deposition of ceramic vessels decorated in the pseudo-corded technique (*Litzen*). The amphora with broken neck from ancient times has a perfect analogy in the necropolis from Peciu Nou.

The relations of the Cruceeni-Belegiš communities with those ones situated north to the Carpathian Basin is demonstrated by the vessels discovered in the south-west of Poland within the area of the Lausitzer culture⁸⁶.

V. Settlements of the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture

V.1. Types of settlements

A feature of the Cruceeni-Belegiš settlements is their location on a higher hill which should protect them against possible floods, as well as the presence of only one culture layer, most of them belonging to the second phase of this culture⁸⁷. An explanation for the Late Bronze settlements would be the seasonal character dictated by the new climatic realities (climate cooling) that determined a new type of alimentary economy in which breeding of high animals, providers of meat and milk, develops. This seasonal character is probably determined by the practised type of agriculture and by the importance of breeding of cattle and ovicaprines that were vegetation consumers. This fact determined a periodical change of habitation.

On the base of what we have already known by now, the settlements of the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture can be classified in *open settlements (A)* and *fortified settlements (B)*.

A. Open settlements are located on higher hills, protected against floods or on the margin of high terraces from the eastern part of Banat. From this point of view, the open settlements can be classified in:

A.1. – settlements on non-flooded hills (e.g. Cruceeni-*Módosi út*, Deta-*Dudărie*, Foeni-*Gomila Lupului II*, Peciu Nou-*Bociar*, Timișoara-*Fratelia*, Hodoni-*Pustă* etc.)

A.2.– settlements located on high terraces (e.g. Cornești-*Iarcuri* (Enclosure I), Pișchia-*dealul Cocor*, Vizma).

B. Fortified settlements can be classified in two types:

B.1.– Naturally fortified settlements, on the high terraces of the rivers (e.g. Belegiš-*Gradac*, Hrtkovci-*Gomolava*, Židovar, Moșorin-*Feudvar*, probably Giroc-*Mescal*).

B.2.– Fortified settlements with beaten clay walls (e.g. Cornești-*Iarcuri*).

V.2 Spatial arrangement of settlements and the rapport between settlement-necropolis

The settlements of Cruceeni-Belegiš type indicate a rural population of sedentary farmers and cattle and ovicaprines breeders, who also practised hunting⁸⁸. S. Forenbaher considers that these settlements were situated, generally, at about 10 km one by the other, maybe more⁸⁹, but the distance between them could have been also shorter.

V.3 The characteristic houses of Cruceeni-Belegiš culture

The pit-dwellings houses have relatively medium dimensions that indicate their utilization by a reduced number of people (very probably families with a reduced number of members). In the Cruceeni-Belegiš settlements from Foeni-*Gomila Lupului II* (e.g. pit-dwellings houses L.3/2004 and L.5/2004) and Timișoara-*Fratelia* (pit-dwellings house L.VIII/1977) there were found traces of pillar pits with diameter between 10 and 15 cm, that could have been the trace of some wooden poles driven to support not only the roof structure, but also the dwelling wall.

The roof of the pit-dwelling houses was built in several ways, which was proved by the presence of a central supporting pillar. Such a roof is suggested by the central pillar pit from the houses L.1/1997 and

L.2/1999 from Peciu Nou-*Bociar* and L.2/2000 from Deta-*Dudărie*. This pillar for supporting the roof could be placed also in the margin of the dwelling. This fact certainly affected the conical shape of the roof putting it out of centre. An example of such a pit-dwelling house is L.3/2002 from Peciu Nou-*Bociar*.

Their floor is covered by a carpet of ceramic fragments that probably had the role to fortify the sterile clay of which most of floors were made preventing water infiltration.

V.4 Pit-dwelling houses tipology

From a typological point of view, the pit-dwellings houses are divided, according to their shape, in:

- I. – **quadrilateral pit-dwelling houses with rounded corners** (*Vinkovci-Tržnica tell*, *Giroc-Mescal*, *Hodoni-Pustă*, *Jabuka-Leva obala Nadele*). According to the a pit-dwelling house bottom, this type can be divided in:
 - **variant Ia** – a pit-dwelling houses with flat bottom *Vinkovci-Tržnica tell*, *Hodoni-Pustă*, *Jabuka-Leva obala Nadele*.
 - **variant Ib** – a pit-dwelling houses with deepened bottom in one side (*Giroc-Mescal*).
- II. – **ellipsoidal pit-dwelling houses**, more or less regular (*Deta-Dudărie*, *Foeni-Gomila Lupului II*, *Peciu Nou-Bociar*, *Timișoara-Fratelia*, *Belegiș-Gradac*, *Beograd-Karaburma* etc.). This type can also be divided according to the dwelling bottom.
 - **variant IIa** – a pit-dwelling houses with flat bottom (e.g. *Foeni-Gomila Lupului II*, *Timișoara-Fratelia*, *Giroc-Mescal* (L.1/2006), *Deta-Dudărie*).
 - **variant IIb** – pit-dwelling houses with deepened bottom in one side (e.g. dwellings L.1 and L.2/2000 from *Foeni-Gomila Lupului II*, dwelling L.3/2002 from *Peciu Nou-Bociar*, dwellings L.II, L.III și L.VII/1977 from *Timișoara-Fratelia*, dwelling”complex 1a” from *Kuzmin-Bregovi-Atovac*).

A possible explanation of this deepening in one side of the dwelling bottom could be that of hydroimprovement where the cell had the role to collect humidity.

V.5. Ovens and fireplaces

The most numerous pit-dwelling houses did not have fireplaces inside, probably as a result of minimum precaution. The lack of such fireplaces suggests the fact that the warming up would be done also with help of vessels filled with embers. Nevertheless, some fragments of plasters with applied spiral motifs at *Hodoni-Pustă* and *Timișoara-Fratelia* (L.II/1977) suggests the existence of some ovens with walls built of clay rough cast.

The presence of the fireplaces of large dimensions arranged among the pit-dwelling houses (e.g. *Timișoara-Fratelia*, *Hodoni-Pustă*, *Perlez-Batka*) could suggest that food was cooked in common. The absence of systematic investigations done on large areas does not allow to be verified these hypotheses. Thus, this objective constitutes a purpose of the future archaeological investigations.

On the other side, fireplaces of large dimensions were discovered also inside of some pit-dwelling houses (e.g. *Timișoara-Fratelia*, dwelling L.VIII/1977). This fact raises the problem of interpretation of these archaeological complexes.

V.6. Storage pits

In the *Cruceni-Belegiș* settlements, there were identified several types of storage pits. Their dimensions are, very probably, dictated by the necessities of stocking food. The storage pits can be classified in:

I – deep storage pits (over 1 m in depth).

II – less deep storage pits (under 1 m in depth).

According to the pit shape in profile, the storage pits can be divided in:

- a. cylindrical pits (*Foeni-Gomila Lupului II*, *Hodoni-Pustă*, *Deta-Dudărie*)
- b. Tronconical/bell shaped pits (*Timișoara-Fratelia*, *Deta-Dudărie*)
- c. Globular shaped pits (*Timișoara-Fratelia*, *Deta-Dudărie*).
- d. Ellipsoidally dug inside and alveolate bottom (*Foeni-Gomila Lupului II*, *Deta-Dudărie*).

VI. Archaeological investigations in the Cruceni-Belegiș settlements from the Romanian Banat

VI.1 Archaeological investigations at Cornești-Iarcuri (Enclosure I)

The archaeological investigations, started in autumn of 2007 and continued in 2008, pointed out the existence of a fortification of plastered clay in rectangular compartments obtained by fastening the resistance structure with branches or trunks of young trees. The Enclosure I had two phases and two defending ditches (in the 2nd phase, the closest ditch to the wall was rapidly filled).

Following just the inferior limit of the absolute data ^{14}C , calibrated in 2 Sigma, with the biggest probability (Fig. 31), it can be noticed that the chronological moment where the fortification setting on fire can be placed does not go low under the 12th century B.C., a chronological level which would correspond to the end of the Bronze Age. Construction of this fortification is placed, certainly, at the beginning of the second half of the 2nd millennium B.C., the most probably at the end of the Bz. C period – beginning of the Bz. D period of P. Reinecke's modified system (Late Bronze II)

VI.2 Archaeological investigations from Cruceni-Módosi út

On the elongated hill, situated south-west to the necropolis, there were done two archaeological sondaje without being discovered any archaeological complex. The ashy layer of culture with Cruceni-Belegiș ceramic fragments indicates the existence of a setting on fire that could be associated also with prehistorical clearings.

VI.3 Archaeological investigations salvare from Deta-Dudărie.

The prehistorical discoveries in the park of Deta have been known for a long time in the archaeological literature⁹⁰. By occasion of the rescue investigations, there was discovered a Cruceni-Belegiș I-II settlement. The materials indicate the transition to the 2nd stage. The numerous Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare imports were found.

VI.4 Archaeological investigations from Foeni-Gomila Lupului II

On the hill situated at about 2.2 km north to the Foeni-Gomila Lupului II locality, there took place two archaeological campaigns (2000 and 2004). They pointed out the existence of a Cruceni-Belegiș I-II settlement, that superposed a settlement from the Cernavodă III-Boleráz horizon. There were discovered bronze objects and some ceramic fragments of Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare type.

VI.5 Archaeological investigations from Giroc-Mescal

The site was investigated in summer of 1992, 1993 and 2006. The Cruceni-Belegiș settlement is dated to the phases I and II of its evolution. The prehistorical settlement is superposed by a thin layer of Gornea-Kalakača type, as well as by few graves from the 18th-19th centuries. There were discovered several pit-dwelling houses from which two were dated to the 16th-15th centuries B.C.

VI.7. Archaeological investigations from Peciu Nou-Bociar

The archaeological station is situated at 1.7 km west to the commune of Peciu Nou and at about 0.7 km south-west to the necropolis Cruceni-Belegiș⁹¹. The archaeological investigations in 1997, 1999 and 2002 uncovered three Cruceni-Belegiș II pit-dwelling houses and few provisions pits.

VI.8 Archaeological investigations from Timișoara-Fratelia

The archaeological site from Timișoara-Fratelia, situated in the yard of the Prefab Factory and of the TCMT Store, was investigated along several campaigns of rescue investigations that took place between 1976-1978. they uncovered a cremation necropolis and 20 pit-dwelling houses belonging to the Cruceni-Belegiș culture. Within this area, there were found also the vestiges of an eneolithic settlement. These archaeological complexes date to the phases I and II of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture.

VI.9 Archaeological investigations from Voiteni-Ciacova – Groapa cu vulpi

The cremation necropolis belonging to the bearers of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture is situated at 4.5 km north-west to the railway station of the Voiteni locality, in the site known by natives under the name of *Groapa cu vulpi* (*The pit with foxes*), where even nowadays clay is exploited for household workings. The Cruceni-Belegiș settlement is situated in the close vicinity of the necropolis, west to it. In the culture layer, there were found archaeological materials belonging to the phase I of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture.

VII. Analysis of the archaeological material discovered in the Cruceni-Belegiș settlements

VII.1 Ceramics of the Cruceni-Belegiș culture

Within the characteristic shapes, several categories of vessels could be distinguished. Among them, we mention globular and bitronconical *amphorae*⁹² (one of the most characteristic vessel shapes of this culture), *dishes*, *bowls with straight and inward rim*, *cups* of different dimensions, *sack-vessels*, double

vessels – *salt cellars* and *pyraunoi-vessels*. This uniformity within the ceramics discovered in settlements and necropolises seem to indicate the existence of some centres of potters who served several rural communities.

Paste and burning technique

The analysis of the ceramics indicates several types of paste and burning. The experiments done by the prehistorical potters were also evident. The decoration typical to the phase I of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture (incision, pseudo-cord and the broad groove) is gradually replaced with the oblique groove on the belly and horizontal and in garland groove on the neck.

Problems concerning typologies established for the ceramics of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture

Within the typologies established for the vessels discovered in several necropolises of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture, the main argument was the decoration technique. The exception is made by the S. Forenbaher's typology for the „pseudoprotovillanova” urns⁹³. Even if it refers more to the amphorae of the phase II of the Cruceni-Belegiš, it is unfortunately much more summary in comparison with the existent variety in the necropolises investigated by now.

In consideration of the relatively large number of entire vessels published, we considered opportune elaboration of a typology which have at its base only morphological criteria of ordering artefacts.

Method and objective of the vessels typology from the sites of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture.

Analysis of entire or getting entire artefacts discovered in the sites of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture, had at its base the vessel shape leaving any type of decoration aside.

Typology has at its base a pyramidal structure in which the vessels were grouped in ceramic categories (defined through a letter), their division being in types (defined through a Roman figure), **subtypes** (defined through an Arab figure), **variants** (defined through a small letter), **subvariants** (defined through a small letter with a dot between it and that one defining the variant) and **sub-subvariants** (defined through an Arab figure). Where it is possible and necessary, the subvariants were divided in **groups** (defined also through a small letter).

It is obvious that the character of unique items that the hand made vessels hold, the manufacturing accidents or typological “experiments” made by the potter, as well as the inherent subjectivism to a far-reaching analysis, permits correction/completion of this typology.

VII.2 Metal objects

In the incipient stage in which there is the investigation of the Cruceni-Belegiš settlements, it can be noticed a certain abundance of metal.

Statistical analysis of the discoveries of metal objects in the settlements of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture points out the large number of jewelry, and a certain preference for macehead jewelry decorated with fine incisions shaped like „a fir tree” (*Keulenkopfnadeln*)

VII.3 Bone objects

The bone objects are extremely few, probably as a result of the incipient stage of the investigation of the Cruceni-Belegiš settlements.

VII.4 Stone objects

In the context of the outburst of the bronze metallurgy in the second half of the 2nd millennium B.C., the stone tools continue to be used but on a small scale.

VIII. Contacts of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture

VIII.1 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture to the Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture

Vicinity between the Cruceni-Belegiš and Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare cultures determined achievement of cultural contacts. This fact was emphasized by the imports discovered within the spreading areas of the two cultural manifestations. These contacts were encountered in several necropolises and settlements from Banat and from the region of the Middle Danube (in Srem and Bačka).

On the basis of the archaeological discoveries done both in the area held by the bearers of the incriminated pottery of Szeremle-Bijelo Brdo type and Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare type, and within the area of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture, can be formulated few conclusions concerning the relationship between the two ethnical-cultural manifestations:

- Communities of Szeremle-Bijelo Brdo type participate to the formation of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture.

- Within the area of the Cruceni-Belegiš and Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare cultures there are common ceramic shapes (*kantharos*-vessel and amphorae).
- Archaeological discoveries in the south-eastern area of Banat (Dubovac-*Kudelište*, Vatin-*Bele Vode*, Vršac-*At* and Vršac-*Ludoš*, Liubcova-*Țiglarie*) suggest the existence, in the Cruceni-Belegiš I phase, of an interference zone with the Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture, area that will be subsequently occupied during the Cruceni-Belegiš II phase.
- Cultural contacts between the Cruceni-Belegiš and Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare cultures are pointed out also by the appearance of the Bistret-Ișalnița group formed on the Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare background, on which the influences of Cruceni-Belegiš type were grafted.

VIII.2 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Tumulus Culture (*Hügelgräberkultur*)

Certain ceramic shapes, as for example the amphora, suggest influences from the area of the Tumulus Culture (*Hügelgräberkultur*)⁹⁴.

Relations between the Cruceni-Belegiš culture and the tumular culture was not unidirectional. The artefacts assigned to the Cruceni-Belegiš culture were discovered within the area controlled by the tumular communities (Mužla-*Vilmakert*, Battonya-*Vadaszán-tanya*, Tápé).

VIII.3 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Urnfield Culture (*Urnenfelderkultur*)

Manifestations of Cruceni-Belegiš type get ahead of those conventionally denominated *Urnenfelderkultur* from the region of the central Europe and the superior area of the Middle Danube.

VIII.4 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Virovitica cultural group

In the actual stage of investigation, there are not known direct contacts, but contemporaneousness and long evolution of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture within this area suggest the existence of peaceful relations whose traces will be noticed, very probably, in the future archaeological investigations.

VIII.5 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Zagreb group

One of the earliest cremation grave belonging to this group was discovered at Nemetin-*Kučka*⁹⁵. The vessel with globular trunk (slightly ellipsoidal in profile), cylindrical neck and flared rim is characteristic to the Baierdorf-Velatice cultural area, the urn from Nemetin having analogies even in the eponymous station⁹⁶. Within the area of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture (phase II), at Erdut-*Veliki Varod* there were found vessels whose analogies are found also in the Baierdorf-Velatice area.

Another cremation grave was discovered at Dalj-*Studenac* in whose inventory there was found also a bronze needle with lens-shaped ending. The urn has analogies in the necropolis from Zagre-*Vrapče* and Novigrad-*Podravski*. In the grave from Dalj-*Studenac* there was discovered a bronze needle with lens-shaped ending.

Discoveries assigned to the Zagreb group (Nemetin-*Kučka*, Erdut-*Veliki Varod*, Dalj-*Studenac*) within the area of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture are isolated and singular discoveries (imports from the area of *Urnenfelderkultur*)⁹⁷.

VIII.6 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Csorva cultural group

The bearers of this ethnical-cultural manifestation were considered, by recent time, the vanguard of the movement towards the south of those communities of the Gáva culture who determined later the appearance of the settlement from Remetea Mare-*Gomila lui Pituț* (Ha.B1). M. Gumă considers that these communities, mixed with those of Bobda I type, will be those ones that will determine the appearance of the Bobda group (Bobda II), specific to the transition period towards the first Iron Age.

VIII. 7 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Gáva culture

In the actual stage of investigation, without excluding the hypothesis of massive movements of populations from the Pannonian Plain, it is possible that many impulses that generated changes in the contact area between the urn field cultures from Central Europe and those from the Middle Danube area would have started from the area of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture, because it allowed influences. The appearance of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture and of the grooved pottery of Cruceni-Belegiš type, excludes any influence or presence in Banat of this culture earlier than the end of the Ha. A₂ period– beginning of the Ha B₁ period.

VIII.8 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Brnjica cultural group

Recent archaeological investigations at Leskovac-*Hisar* Niš-*Mediana*, Pirot-*Madjilka*, Končulj-*Gradište*, Čitluk-*Konopljara*, Krševica-*Kale* etc., indicate not only an evident influence of „Belegiš II-Gáva” type, come from the north, but also the effective presence of some communities from the phase III of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture close to Macedonia.

VIII.9 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Paračin culture

The connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Paračin culture are relatively less known. Within the Cruceni-Belegiš necropolis from Beograd–*Rospi Čuprija*, the amphora used as an urn in the grave G.13 is similar to the urn of grave 2/1962 belonging to the phase II of the Paračin „group”.⁹⁸

VIII.10 Connections of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture with the Balta Sărată cultura group

Archeological investigations from the Timiș valley–*Rovină*, and the cave from Românești pointed out the existence of some archaeological materials that denoted cultural contacts, even the spreading to the east of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture in the Late Bronze II II („Reinecke” Bz. D stage– beginning of Ha. A₁).

IX. Conclusions

The Cruceni-Belegiš culture was formed on the base of a mixture of elements of Gumtransdorf-Drassburg type (*Litzenkeramik*) and incusted pottery of Szeremle type, grafted on the Vatina local background that remains the determining element in the formation of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture.

The causes of these movements of populations in the period of the Middle Bronze are not completely known. Beside the pression of the bearers of the tumulartombs culture from the central Europe, certain causes of climatic order are not excluded when the effects of droughts or climate cooling over the communities of farmers were known. A series of interdisciplinary researches pointed out that climatic changes took place during the 16th century B.C.. they could have been caused also by the eruption of the Thera volcanoes (VEI 6,9) and the so-called Avellino eruption (VEI 6). They should have had a devastating effect on the climate. Hot gases emanated in the atmosphere and enormous quantities of sulphuric acid particles freed in the stratosphere created a shield which reflected solar radiations along many years. Lowering of temperatures affected crops and obliged the populations to search new types of alimentary economy, to which are ranged the way of life and habitation. This could be one of explanations.

In some specialists' opinion, the climatic changes could have been determined also by the massive clearings as a direct result of development of mining and metallurgical activities. We can add to these breeding of certain species of animals (e.g. ovicaprines), which even if they assured a certain independence towards the time caprices, they destroyed young vegetation on long term affecting the cycle of regeneration of woods.

No matter of the explanation, what we certainly know is the fact that the ancient civilization of *tell-s* from the Bronze Age disappears without any traces of violence or of massive and sudden migrations. These populations should be found somewhere at some time. In the Sirmio-Slavon area of the Middle Danube, we find them under the form of a new culture in which its communities adopted a new way of habitation different from the early houses (seasonal pit-dwelling houses), a new type of alimentary economy (preponderantly, high animals breeding), a new funerary rite and ritual (cremation), as well as new ceramic types (bitronconical amphorae) and ornaments (pseudo-cord). All these elements define terminologically a new culture, respectively the Cruceni-Belegiš culture. The area of spreading of this ethnical-cultural manifestation comprises the north-east of Croatia (probably, the origin place of this culture), the Sirmio-Slavon corridor, Bačka and Banat. In the same time with this culture started also the beginning of the Late Bronze.

From a chronological point of view, the most of specialists accept the Bz. B₂ period of P. Reinecke's modified system as the beginning moment. On the base of the data ¹⁴C, this chronological system is permanently subjected to slight rectifications. Synchronizations and dendrochronological gradings convincingly plead for establishing the moment of beginning of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture in the 16th century B.C. This absolute date is in correlation also with the archaeological discoveries on whose base, in the relative chronology, the first communities of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture are certainly archaeologically attested in Banat before 1500 B.C., maybe even at the middle of this century.

Historical evolution of this culture develops on a long time period. The end is marked by the important transformations from the end of the 2nd millenium B.C. (Ha. A₂) that culminate with the huge migrations toward the south. Taken over from the local background or from Anatolia, cremation will characterize the populations of the Bronze Age from this area at the middle of the 2nd millenium B.C., moment when central Europe was dominated by the tumular tombs culture.

Considered farmers and animal breeders, the Cruceni-Belegiš populations seem to prefer the seasonal settlements which, at a more attentive analysis, indicate also another economical perspective, respectively a strategical control of the main cruxes of prehistory. These commercial channels that followed the bassins of the main rivers of Europe linked the centre of Europe by the Aegean world always looking for copper, tin and horses. Despite the sequential habitation, the necropoles remain *axis mundi* of the man of the Bronze Age. These archaeological stations illustrated surprisingly long evolutions (e.g. Beograd-Karaburma).

Undoubtedly, beside copper, tin, amber (e.g. bronze hoard from Zăgujeni II⁹⁹), salt played a role in establishing relations with Transylvania.

Even if these cultural-economical contacts are archaeologically attested on long distances, I consider that the cliché interpretation of appearance of the grooved motif as an influence come from the west, they can represent at most an interpretation tributary to an investigation stage somehow surpassed. I do not exclude that some types of grooved decoration should be the result of some contacts with the world of the Urnfield Culture, but their importance and the role played by the communities of the Urnfield Culture (*Urnenfelderkultur*) remain to be established in the future.

The typology elaborated is just an instrument that I intended to use in parallel with a future typology of the ornamental motifs. Associated with the types of vessels, I am sure that the result of these statistics will point out not only the centres of pottery manufacture that served more communities (that explains also the relative uniformity of the Cruceni-Belegiš vessels), but also the commercial directions that those centres had.

The end of the Cruceni-belegiš culture marks also the end of the Bronze Age, a chronological moment in which the iron metallurgy, announced by the slag from Susani and the piece of jewelry from Bobda, gets generalized, and the old ceramic traditions would be found also in the artefacts of the new Gornea-Kalakača cultural group that developed in the old area of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture.

Note

¹ Gyulai F., 1993, 16-17, the author advances the date of about 2600 BC.

² Gyulai F., 1993, 18.

³ Gogâltan Fl., 1999, 209; Gogâltan Fl., 2005, 98; O'Shea J.M., Barker A.W., Sherwood S., Szentmiklosi Al., 2005, 87.

⁴ El Susi G., 2006, 341-353.

⁵ Gyulai F., 1993, 18-19.

⁶ Milleker B., 1905, 34-35; Milleker F. (Mileker B.), 1938, 166; Pârvan V., 1982, 176-177.

⁷ Patek E., 1961, 66-65, nota 91.

⁸ Foltiny S., 1968, 333-339; Foltiny S., 1970, 5.

⁹ Horedt K., 1967a, 17-20; Horedt, K., 1967b, 147-149; Foltiny, St., 1967, 49-71; Hänsel, B., 1968, vol. I, 133-134 și notele 6-7; Radu O., 1973, 506-507; Kiss, V., 1998, 172.

¹⁰ Zotović M., 1985, 55.

¹¹ Todorović J., 1956, 60; Garašanin, D., Vinski-Gasparini, K., 1971, 308.

¹² Foltiny St., 1955, 125.

¹³ Krstić D., 1962, 90-91.

¹⁴ Grbić M., 1957, 148-149.

¹⁵ Garašanin, M., 1973, vol. I, 324, 328-329; vol. II, 403; Garašanin, M., 1983, 506.

¹⁶ Foltiny St., 1985ab, 264.

¹⁷ Garašanin M., 1973, 328-329; Forenbaher, S., 1988, 24, 26, 32; Forenbaher, S., 1994, 58.

¹⁸ Simić, J., 1987, 22-23; Majnarić-Pandžić, N., 1984, 88-89; Ložnjak, D., 2001, 43; Dizdar M., 1999, 26-27, 31-32; Marković, Z., 2003, 134.

¹⁹ Foltiny St., 1968, 348-353; Kemenczei T., 1971, 53; László A., 1973, 596-597, 604-605.

²⁰ Alexander J., 1972, 82.

²¹ Balaguri E.A., 1990, 122.

²² Nestor I., 1960, 109, 125; Hänsel B., 1976, 62.

²³ Vulpe, Al., 1974, 253.

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- ²⁴ Bóna I., 1975a, 190-191.
- ²⁵ Childe V. G., 1929, 268, 287-290; ²⁵ Todorović J., 1956, 60-61.
- ²⁶ Tasić, N., 1962a, 127.
- ²⁷ Garašanin M., 1973, 409, 407; Garašanin M., 1983b, 668-669.
- ²⁸ Garašanin D., 1972, 33; Zotović M., 1985, 55; Anđelić, D., 1995b, 80-81; Medeleț Fl., 1995, 289, 302; Medeleț, Fl., 1996, 231, 244; Furmánek V., 1996, 129; Falkenstein F., 1997, 553, 554-555; Simion G., 2002, 71, 73-74, 76.
- ²⁹ Mozsolics A., 1942, 48-50; Mozsolics A., 1943, 40.
- ³⁰ Garašanin, M., 1959, 79, 82; Foltiny, St., 1983, 172; Lőrinczi G., Torgmayer O., 1995, 61; ³⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić N., 1990, 50, 54 .
- ³¹ Tasić N., 1968, 23; Tasić N., 1971b, 33.
- ³² Tasić N., 1974, 462-464; Tasić N., 1984a, 33-44.
- ³³ Vinski-Gasparini K., 1983a, 555; Forenbaher S., 1988, 29, 33-34; Forenbaher S., 1990, 65-66; Levički O., 1994, 58, 83, 90, 93, 99, 103, 152-153; Anđelić D., 1995, 14; Gačić Đ., 1995, 54-55; Falkenstein F., 1997, 553.
- ³⁴ Petrović J., 1986, 32-34; Levički O., 1994, 82-83, 153; Tasić N., 1995, 203; Boroffka N., 1997, 570, nr. 8; Jacanović D., 2000, 50-51; Iskra-Janošić I., 2001, 31, 34; P. Fischl Kl., Kiss V., Kulcsár G., 2001, 86-87; Potrebnica H., Dizdar M., 2002, 91; Uzelac J., 2002b, 50-52, 56; Przybyła M.S., 2005, 231-232.
- ³⁵ Vinski-Gasparini, K., 1973, 198-200.
- ³⁶ Garašanin M., 1983, 671-682; Medović Pr., 1988, 423-424.
- ³⁷ Trogmayer, O., 1992, 353-354.
- ³⁸ Kemenczei T., 1984, 31.
- ³⁹ Smirnova G.I., 1990, 80.
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 - **1997** - curs de specializare "Bazele muzeografiei", București.
 - **1998** - am fost admis la doctorat Universitatea "Babeș-Bolyai" din Cluj-Napoca cu subiectul *Așezările culturii Cruceni-Belegiș în Banat* (sub îndrumarea Prof. Univ. Dr. Iuliu Paul).

PREMII / BURSE:

- 1993** – Locul I la Simpozionul Național de Comunicări Științifice Studentești "Unitate și continuitate în istoria poporului român" (dedicată Zilei Naționale a României la aniversarea a 75 ani de la Marea Unire din 1918).
- 2001** – Diploma Consiliului Județean Timiș *Pro Juventute* pentru profesorii care au obținut performanțe deosebite cu elevii participanți la concursurile și olimpiadele școlare în anul 2001 (locul IV la Istoria Artei - faza națională).
- 2003** – Bursa doctorală DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst / German Academic Exchange Service) la Universitatea Julius Maximilians din Würzburg (Germania).
- 2007** – Bursa doctorală DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst / German Academic Exchange Service) la Freie Universität din Berlin (Germania).

ACTIVITATE DIDACTICĂ:

- 1990 – 1991** – profesor suplinitor la Școala Generală Giarmata (jud. Timiș).
- 1997 – 2000** – Universitatea de Vest Timișoara, Facultatea de Litere, Filosofie și Istorie, seminariile de Preistorie și Bazele Arheologiei.
- 2000 – 2002** – profesor de Istoria Artelor (cumul de ore) la Liceul de Arte Plastice Timișoara (diploma *ProJuventute 2001* pentru activitatea didactică).
- Din **2009** – Universitatea de Vest Timișoara, Facultatea de Litere, Istorie și Teologie, Masterat *Arheologie Interdisciplinară* (cursul de Arheometalurgie).

ACTIVITATE ȘTIINȚIFICĂ:

- 1986 – 1991** - în perioada liceului am participat la șantierele arheologice conduse de Dr. Ion Horațiu Crișan, Florin Medelet, Alexandru Rădulescu, Petru Rogozea (Timișoara-*Strada Lunii*, Remetea Mare-*Gomila lui Gabor*, Peciu Nou – *Bociar*, Cugir-*Cetate*).
- 1991 – 1996** – în facultate am participat la șantierele de la Foeni-*Cimitirul Ortodox*, Sânandrei (Dr. Florin Drașovean), Parța (Dr. Gheorghe Lazarovici, Dr. Florin Drașovean), Făget-*Cetate* (Alexandru Rădulescu), Divici-*Grad* (Dr. Marian Gumă). Între 1992-1994 am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Hódmezővásárhely-Gorzsa și Parcul Național Ópusztaszer (Ungaria), cu Dr. Horváth Ferenc, Dr. Vály Katalin.
- 1996** – în ultimul an de facultate am fost angajat în calitate de colaborator extern la Muzeul Banatului din Timișoara iar după absolvire, muzeograf-prestări servicii.
- 1996** – după absolvire, am fost invitat de Universitatea Foscari din Veneția pe șantierul arheologic de la Grotta dell Edera – Aurisina (condus de Dr. Paolo Biagi - Veneția și Dr. Barbara Voytec - Berkeley University).
- 1997** – din luna ianuarie, prin concurs, am devenit titular pe postul muzeograf-arheolog epoca bronzului al Muzeului Banatului, secția de istorie-arheologie.
- 1997** – am participat în Italia (Padova, Vicenza) la un curs intensiv de arheologie subacvatică subvenționat de firma Metamauco-Padova (cercetarea arheologică efectuată în situl arheologic de la Laghetto del Frassine), în vederea realizării proiectului internațional de cercetare a necropolei de epoca bronzului de la Liubcova-*Țiglărie* (jud. Caraș-Severin). În cadrul acestei specializări, am efectuat cercetări arheologice subacvatice la Laghetto del Frassine (Mantova, Italia).
- 1997 – 1998** – am făcut parte din colectivul de cercetare a necropolei Liubcova-*Țiglărie* (jud. Caraș-Severin), în colaborare cu Caius Săcărin - responsabil de șantier, Walter Signorelli.
- 1997 – 2001** – am început cercetarea așezărilor culturii Cruceni-Belegiș de la Cruceni-*Módos ut*, Peciu Nou-*"Bociar"*, Foeni-*Gomila Lupului*, Deta-*Dudărie*.
- 1998** – am participat, în calitate de membru al colectivului de cercetare, la săpăturile arheologice de la Voiteni (în colaborare cu Florin Medelet, responsabilul de șantier, Petru Rogozea, Nicoleta Toma Demian, Daniela Tănase)
- 1999** – am participat la cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Deta-*Dudărie* (în colectiv cu Petru Rogozea).
- 2000** - am început cercetările arheologice în așezarea de tip Cruceni Belegiș de la Foeni – *Gomila Lupului II* și am participat, în cadrul colectivului de cercetare, la săpăturile arheologice de la Susani-*Deluț* (în colectiv cu Petru Rogozea, Răzvan Pinca).
- 1999-2002** și **2004-2007** – am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Uivar (jud. Timiș), efectuate de Muzeul Banatului și Universitatea Julius Maximilian din Würzburg (Dr. Wolfram Schier, Dr. Florin Drașovean).

2003 - am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Bartholomäberg (Schruns-Tschaguns, Austria) și din valea Gafluna (Silbertal, Austria).

2004 – am participat în cadrul colectivului româno-maghiar la prospecțiunile interdisciplinare de la Sânnicolau Mare-*str. Comorii nr.19* (în colaborare cu Dr. Csanád Balint, Dr. Mircea Mare).

2005 – 2009 – am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Pecica (jud. Arad) efectuate de către Muzeul Banatului și University of Michigan.

2005 - am realizat în colaborare cu Christopher Papalas (Arizona University) un proiect de cercetare și prospectare a principalelor zăcăminte de cupru din Munții Banatului și Zărandului, în vederea coroborării amprentelor metalografice și spectrografice dintre posibilele surse de cupru în preistorie și cele rezultate în urma analizei zgurii descoperite în așezările culturii Mureș, din perioada Bronzului Mijlociu.

2006 – am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Giroc-*Mescal* (în colectiv cu Dr. Florin Gogâltan, Valentin Cedică) și am coordonat cercetările arheologice de salvare din sectorul *str. 9 Mai – V. Alecsandri*, în cadrul săpăturilor arheologice de salvare din Timișoara-*Piața Libertății* (Dr. Florin Drașovean – *responsabil, Daniela Tănase, Alexandru Flutur, în colectiv*).

2007-2009 – am participat la cercetările arheologice de la Cornești-*Iarcuri* (în colectiv cu Dr. Rüdiger Krause, Dr. Florin Gogâltan, Bernhard Heeb, Julia Wiecken).

2008 – am participa la cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Lugoș – *varianta ocolitoare II* (Dr. Fl. Drașovean – responsabil, colectivul MBT).

PROIECTE DE CERCETARE INTERNAȚIONALE

Uivar – Gomilă (Muzeul Banatului Timișoara, Freie Universität Berlin-Germania, membru în colectivul de cercetare).

Liubcova – Țiglarie (Muzeul Banatului Timișoara, Muzeul Banatului Montan Reșița, Metamauco Padova-Italia, membru în colectivul de cercetare).

Sânnicolau Mare – str. Comorii nr.19 (Muzeul Banatului Timișoara, Institutul de Arheologie al Academiei Maghiare-Ungaria, membru în colectivul de cercetare).

Cornești-Iarcuri (Muzeul Banatului Timișoara, Johan Wolfgang Goethe Universität-Germania, Dickinson College-USA, co-director din 2007).

Pecica – Șanțul Mare (Muzeul Banatului Timișoara, Michigan University-USA, membru în colectivul de cercetare între 2005-2008 și co-director începând din 2009).

ARTICOLE PUBLICATE:

1. *Celul de tip transilvanean în Banat*, în *Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești*, I, Alba Iulia, 1995, pp. 83-86.
2. *The Itinerant craftsman Beyond the Ethnic. (Some Hypotheses Concerning the Social Status of the Metallurgical Craftsman in Prehistory)*, în *Arhe. Buletin de studii și cercetări studențești de istorie veche, arheologie și epigrafie*, Timișoara, 1995, pp. 18-22.
3. *Trei celturi inedite din Banat (Three Unpublished Socketed-Axes from Banat)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., V, Timișoara, 1997, pp. 21-25.
4. *Foeni, jud. Timiș*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice – campania 1996*, București, 1997, pp. 17-18, (în colaborare cu Fl. Drașovean și D.L. Ciobotaru).
5. *Câteva morminte plane de incinerare de la sfârșitul epocii bronzului din hotarul comunei Voiteni (jud. Timiș) (Some flat cremation graves from the end of Bronze Age unearthed within the Voiteni commune boundaries, Timiș County)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., VI, Timișoara, 1998, pp.197-207.
6. *Un inel de tâmplă din aur de la Foeni (sec. XI-XII) (A Golden "S"-Shaped Earring from Foeni, Timiș County, XIth-XIIth centuries)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., VII-VIII, Timișoara, 2001, pp. 577-787.
7. *Sur la localisation du soi-disant "dépôt de bronzes de Șandra" (com. Biled, dép. de Timiș)*, în *Thraco-Dacica*, XX, 2001, (în colaborare cu Florin Medeleț și Petru Rogoza).
8. *Un topor eneolitic de cupru găsit la Semeac (jud. Arad) (Une hache énéolithique en cuivre découvert à Semeac, dép. de Arad)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., IX, 2001, pp. 95-107.
9. *An Eneolithic Copper Axe from Semeac (Arad County)*, în *Apulum*, , 2002, pp. 59-71.
10. *A Second Flange-hilted Cutting Sword from Moșnița Veche*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., IX, 2001, pp. 109-122, în colaborare cu Raoul Șeptilici.
11. *"Dubovac – o necropolă preistorică din Banat" – Expoziție internațională itinerantă*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., IX, 2001, pp. 761-763 (în colaborare cu J. Uzelac și V. Cedică).
12. *Cercetări arheologice în hotarul satelor Susani și Jupani (com. Sudriaș, jud. Timiș) (Archaeological Excavations in the Area Between Susani and Jupani (Timis County))*, în *Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă*, III, București, 2002, în colaborare cu P. Rogoza și R. Pinca.
13. *Peciu Nou, com. Peciu Nou, jud. Timiș. Punct: Bociar*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice – campania 2002*, București, 2003, p. 227-228 (în colaborare cu Fl. Medeleț.).

14. *Un mormânt de incinerare aparținând culturii Cruceni-Belegiș descoperit la Șag (jud. Timiș) (A Cremation Grave Belonging to Cruceni-Belegiș Culture Discovered at Șag (Timiș County))*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., X-XI, 2003-2004 (2004), pp. 81-92.
15. *Câmpurile de urne funerare din Banat. Cronica expoziției permanente*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., X-XI, 2003-2004, pp. 555-568.
16. *New Archaeological Investigations at Pecica-Șanțul Mare (Noi cercetări arheologice la Pecica-Șanțul Mare)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 81-109, în colaborare cu J. M. O'Shea, Al. W. Barker, S. Sherwood.
17. *Materiale aparținând culturii Cruceni-Belegiș descoperite în hotarul localității Dragsina (jud. Timiș) (Materials belonging to the Culture Cruceni-Belegiș discovered in the Boundaries of the Locality of Dragsina, Timiș County)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 111-125.
18. *Arta prelucrării bronzului în Banat (mileniul al II-lea î.Chr.). Expoziție internațională itinerantă*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 611-614.
19. *Cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Deta-Dudărie. Expoziție temporară*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 615-616.
20. *Cercetările arheologice de salvare din anul 2005 de la Deta-Dudărie. Raport preliminar de săpătură (Rescue Archaeological Excavations at Deta-Dudărie. Preliminary Report of Excavation)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 637-656.
21. *Cercetările arheologice de la Foeni-Seliște (jud. Timiș). Raport preliminar (Die Archäologische Ausgrabungen von Foeni, Ort Seliște)*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XII-XIII, 2004-2005, pp. 657-673, în colaborare cu C. Timoc.
22. *Die ersten archäologische Ausgrabungen von Foeni, Ort „Seliște”*, în *Banatica*, 17, 2005, pp. 59-73 (în colaborare cu C. Timoc).
23. *Materials belonging to the Culture Cruceni-Belegiș discovered in the Boundaries of the Locality of Dragsina (Timiș County)*, în *Banatica*, 17, 2005, pp. 75-88.
24. *Arta prelucrării bronzului în Banat (mileniul al II-lea î.Chr.). Expoziție internațională itinerantă*, în *Banatica*, 17, 2005, pp. 615-616.
25. *Archaeological investigations at Pecica-„Șanțul Mare”: the 2006 Campaign*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XIV/1, 2006, pp. 211-227 (în colaborare cu J. M. O'Shea, Al. W. Barker, A. Nicodemus, S. Sherwood).
26. *The Relations of the Cruceni-Belegiș Culture with Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare Culture*, în *Analele Banatului*, S.N., XIV/1, 2006, pp. 229-269.
27. *Giroc, com. Giroc, jud. Timiș, Punct: Mescal*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice – campania 2006*, București, 2006, p. 163-165 (în colaborare cu Florin Gogâltan și Valentin Cedică)
28. *Pecica, com. Pecica, jud. Arad*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2007. A XLII-a Sesiune Națională de Rapoarte Arheologice*, București 2007, pp. 129-134.
29. *Cornești, comuna Orțișoara, jud. Timiș*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2007. A XLII-a Sesiune Națională de Rapoarte Arheologice, Iași, 14-17 Mai 2008* București 2008, pp. 114-115 (în colaborare cu Fl. Gogâltan, B. Heeb, J.M. Wiecken).
30. *Pecica, com. Pecica, jud. Arad*, în *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2007. A XLII-a Sesiune Națională de Rapoarte Arheologice, Iași, 14-17 Mai 2008*, București 2008, pp. 222-224.
31. *Zu den Wallringen von Cornești-Iarcuri, Jud. Timiș, Rumänien – Forschungsgeschichte und neueste Untersuchungen*, în *Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, 83/2, 2008, pp. 179-188 (în colaborare cu B. Heeb, J.M. Wiecken).
32. *Câteva date despre ceramica descoperită la Foeni-Seliște (jud. Timiș) (Ceramics from Foeni-Seliște)*, în *AnB*, S.N., XVI, 2008, pp. 101-134, (în colaborare cu C. Timoc).

CĂRȚI / PUBLICAȚII ISBN

1. *Săpăturile arheologice preventive de la Dumbrăvița (jud. Timiș). DN6 – varianta ocolitoare Timișoara, km. 549+076 – DN 69, km. 6+430. The rescue excavation from Dumbrăvița (Timiș County)(Summary)*, Ed. Waldpress, Timișoara, 2004, 220 ISBN 973-8453-89-5 (în colaborare cu Fl. Drașovean, D. Benea, M. Mare, M. Muntean, D. Tănase, M. Crânguș, Fl. Chiu, D. Micle, S. Regep-Vlasici, A. Ștefănescu, C. Timoc).
2. *Arta prelucrării bronzului în Banat (mileniul al II-lea î.Chr.). The art of bronzeworking in Bnaat (IInd millenium BC)*, Ed. Solness, Timișoara, 2004, 133 p., ISBN 973-729-017-8 (în colaborare cu Fl. Drașovean).
3. *Umetnost obrade bronce u Banatu. Drugi milenijum pre Hrista*, Gradski Musej Vršac, 2004 ISBN 86-83911-15-2 (în colaborare cu Fl. Drașovean).
4. *Timișoara în amurgul Evului Mediu. Rezultatele cercetărilor arheologice preventive din centrul istoric*, Ed. Mirton, Timișoara, 2007, 368 p. și 15 planșe (în colaborare cu Fl. Drașovean, C. Feneșan, Al. Flutur, G. El Susi, Zs. Kopeczny, H. M-Kiss, R. Șepilici, N. Dinu, I. Popa)

COMUNICĂRI LA SESIUNI ȘTIINȚIFICE:

- *Câteva considerații privind caracterul și cauzele ascunderii depozitelor de bronzuri de la sfârșitul epocii bronzului și începutul epocii fierului*, Sesiunea științifică anuală a Muzeului Banatului, în colaborare cu Direcția Județeană a Arhivelor Naționale și Biblioteca Județeană Timiș, ediția a VI-a, Timișoara, 28 noiembrie 1996.
- *Descoperiri fortuite în hotarul comunei Voiteni*, “Permanențe Istorice”, simpozion dedicat Zilei Naționale a României, Reșița, 25-26 noiembrie 1996.
- *Comerțul cu metale în epoca bronzului*, Sesiunea anuală de comunicări științifice a Universității de Vest din Timișoara, 14 decembrie 1996.
- *Câteva morminte de incinerare de la sfârșitul epocii bronzului de la Voiteni*, Sesiunea de comunicări științifice la 125 de ani de la înființarea Muzeului Banatului din Timișoara, 24-26 septembrie 1997.
- *Tehnici de prelucrare și ornamentare a bronzului la începutul primei epoci a fierului*, Sesiunea de comunicări științifice dedicată aniversării a 60 de ani de la înființarea Direcției Regionale Banat a Arhivelor Statului, Timișoara, 8-10 octombrie, 1997.
- *Un inel de tâmplă cu capătul terminat în formă de “S”, din aur, găsit la Foeni (jud. Timiș)*, Sesiunea anuală de comunicări științifice a Universității de Vest, Timișoara, 12 octombrie, 1997.
- *O podoabă din Evul Mediu timpuriu, descoperită la Foeni (jud. Timiș)*, Simpozionul “In Memoriam Constantini et Hadrian Daicoviciu”, Caransebeș, 31 octombrie-1 noiembrie 1998.
- *Un topor de cupru eneolitic găsit la Semlac (jud. Arad)*, Sesiunea științifică dedicată Zilei Naționale a României, Marea Unire, idealul secular al tuturor românilor – ediția a VIII-a, Timișoara, 19 noiembrie 1998.
- *Gesta Hungarorum*, Simpozionul “Societate și civilizație în Banatul istoric”. “Zilele Academice Timișene”, Timișoara, 28 mai 1999.
- *Despre localizarea depozitului de bronzuri de la Șandra (jud. Timiș)*, Simpozionul “In Memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu, Hadriani Daicoviciu et Marian Gumă”, Caransebeș, 25-26 octombrie 1999.
- *Cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Deta – “Dudărie”, (jud. Timiș). Campania 1999*, Simpozionul “Marea Unire – Idealul secular al tuturor românilor”, Timișoara, 19 noiembrie 1999.
- *Așezările preistorice de la Deta – Dudărie, (jud. Timiș)*, Simpozionul aniversar al Muzeului Banatului Montan, 1959 – 1999, Reșița, 9-10 decembrie 1999.
- *Cercetările arheologice de la Peciu Nou, jud. Timiș (campaniile 1997-1999)*, A XXXIV sesiune anuală de rapoarte arheologice. Campania 1999, Deva, 24-28 mai 2000.
- *A fényi (Foeni) S-végű aranyi hajjkarika (XI-XII.sz.)*, Temes és Csongrad megyei régió fiatal történések találkozója (Întâlnirea tinerilor istorici din județele Timiș și Csongrad), Szeged (Ungaria), 9-11 iunie 2000.
- *Cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Deta – “Dudărie”. Campania 2000*, Simpozionul *Societate și civilizație în Banatul istoric*. Sesiunea anuală de comunicări științifice a Universității de Vest din Timișoara, Facultatea de Litere, Filosofie și Istorie, secția Istorie (ediția a V-a), Timișoara, 11 noiembrie 2000. (în colaborare cu P. Rogozea de la Institutul Român de Tracologie, filiala Banat).
- *Contribuții privind cunoașterea metalurgiei cuprului din eneolitic în Banat*, Simpozionul “Societate și civilizație în Banatul istoric. Zilele Academice Timișene” organizat de Facultatea de Litere, Filosofie și Istorie din cadrul Universității de Vest, Muzeul Banatului și Arhivele Naționale-Direcția jud. Timiș, Timișoara, 24-25 mai 2001.
- *Discuții privind localizarea chorografică a localității medievale timpurii Fuen (Fövény, Fény, Foeni – jud Timiș)*, Sesiunea științifică de comunicări *Satul românesc și Marea Unire*, organizată de Consiliul Județean Arad și Complexul Muzeal Arad, Arad, 9-10 noiembrie 2001.
- *O spadă de bronz de tip Reutlingen descoperită la Mosnița Veche (jud. Timiș)*, (în colaborare cu Raoul-M. Șeptilici), Simpozionul Internațional “In Memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu, Hadriani Daicoviciu et Marian Gumă, Caransebeș, 16-17 noiembrie 2001.
- *Descoperiri izolate aparținând epocii bronzului în aria comunei Peciu Nou (jud. Timiș)*, Simpozionul *Permanență și continuitate în zona Lugoj – Făget*, Lugoj, 24-25 noiembrie 2001.
- *Trăsături caracteristice ale culturii Cruceni-Belegis în Banat* (Timișoara, 28 noiembrie 2001, simpozion dedicat Zilei Naționale a României, în organizarea Bibliotecii Județene Timiș, Muzeul Banatului Timișoara și Arhivele Naționale Timiș).
- *Cercetările arheologice din așezarea de tip Cruceni-Belegis de la Peciu Nou (jud. Timiș)* (Simpozionul științific *Permanență și continuitate în spațiul cultural hunedorean*, Hunedoara, 19 octombrie 2002,)
- *Elemente definitorii ale culturii Cruceni-Belegis* (Sesiunea științifică anuală dedicată Zilei Naționale a României, Ediția a XII-a, Timișoara, 28 nov. 2002).
- *Contribuții la cunoașterea spadelor din bronz cu limbă la mâner în Banat (Simpozionul Permanență și continuitate în zona Lugoj-Făget, Lugoj, 7-8 decembrie 2002).*
- *Așezarea de tip Cruceni-Belegis de la Peciu Nou, jud. Timiș (simpozionul științific Zilele Academice Timișene, ediția a VIII-a, Timișoara, 22-23 mai 2003).*
- *Considerații privind topoarele de cupru cu brațele în cruce de tip Jászladányi* (Sesiunea științifică anuală dedicată Zilei Naționale a României 1 Decembrie, Ediția a XIII-a, Timișoara, 28 Noiembrie 2003).
- *Cercetările arheologice de la Foeni-Gomila Lupului II. Campania 2004* (Simpozionul științific *Permanență și continuitate în spațiul cultural hunedorean*, Hunedoara, 16 octombrie 2004).

- *Așezarea de secol III-IV de la Foeni-Seliște* (Simpozionul internațional Constantin Daicoviciu, Hadrian Daicoviciu, Marian Gumă – In Memoriam, Muzeul Județean de Etnografie și al Regimentului de Graniță, Caransebeș, 12-14 noiembrie 2004).
- *Răspândirea culturii Cruceni-Belegiș în sud-estul Europei* (Zilele academice timișene, Ediția a IX-a, Timișoara, 26-27 mai 2005).
- Săpăturile arheologice de salvare de la Deta-Dudărie 2005 (Simpozionul Internațional *Cercetările arheologice din Banat*, Pančevo, 9-11 noiembrie 2006).
- *The Cruceni-Belegiș Culture in Romanian Banat* (Doktorand(inn)enkolloquium, Freie Universität Berlin, 2 februarie 2007).
- *Sistemul de fortificație și organizare internă a tellului neolitic de la Uivar* (în colaborare cu W.Schier, Fl. Drașovean, D.Diaconescu, și Fl. Martiș, comunicare la *Conferința științifică Arheologia Banatului. The Banat Archaeology. Scientifique conference*, Băile Herculane, 10-12 octombrie 2007).
- *Cercetările arheologice din așezarea de epoca bronzului de la Giroc-Mescal. Campaniile 1992-1993 și 2006* (în colaborare cu Fl. Gogâltan și V. Cedică, comunicare la *Conferința științifică Arheologia Banatului. The Banat Archaeology. Scientifique conference*, Băile Herculane, 10-12 octombrie 2007).
- *Cercetările arheologice preliminare în așezarea de epoca bronzului de la Giroc-Mescal. Analiza materialului ceramic din campania 2006* (Simpozionul *Arheologia în Oltenia, Al IX-lea Colocviu, 2-3 noiembrie 2007*, Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta Turnu-Severin).
- *Sondajul arheologic din așezarea fortificată de la Cornești, jud. Timiș* (Unitate, continuitate și independență în istoria poporului român, 23-24 noiembrie 2007, Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia).
- *Raport preliminar privind cercetarea sistemului de fortificare a Incintei I de la Cornești-Iarcuri* (Simpozionul științific *Permanență și continuitate în spațiul cultural hunedorean*, Hunedoara, octombrie 2008).

EXPOZIȚII

- Expoziția temporară *Eclipsa de soare*, 1999 (Sala de Marmură, Muzeul Banatului), în colaborare cu Radio Analog (redactor Viorel Screciu).
- Expoziția temporară *Inter arma silent Musae, Expoziție de arme și carte veche*, 2000 (Sala de Marmură, Muzeul Banatului).
- Expoziția internațională itinerantă *Dubovac – o necropolă preistorică din Banat*, (noiembrie, 2001- iulie 2002), expoziție de vase ceramice funerare aflate în colecțiile Muzeului Banatului din Timișoara și cele ale Muzeului Național Vršac (Iugoslavia), 2001, vernisată la Vrsac (2001), Timișoara, Reșița și Drobeta Turnu-Severin (2002)
- Expoziția permanentă *Câmpurile de urne funerare din Banat (cultura Cruceni- Belegiș)*, Etajul I, Muzeul Banatului Timișoara (2003).
- Expoziția internațională itinerantă *Arta prelucrării bronzului în Banat, în a II-a jumătate a mileniului II a.Chr.*, în colaborare cu Prof. Dr. Fl. Drașovean.
- Expoziția temporară *Cercetările arheologice de salvare de la Deta-„Dudărie” – 2005*, vernisată în 14 septembrie 2005, cu ocazia inaugurării corpului social și a noii hale de încărcare din incinta fabricii Eybl Textile, Deta.

PLIANTE DE EXPOZIȚIE

1. Alexandru Szentmiklosi, *Dubovac – o necropolă preistorică din Banat/Dubovac – a Prehistoric Necropolis from Banat*, pliant expoziție temporară, în colaborare cu Jovan Uzelac, 31ian-28 febr. 2002, Timișoara.
2. Alexandru Szentmiklosi, *Câmpurile de urne funerare din Banat/Urn Fields Culture in Banat*, pliant expoziție permanentă, Timișoara, 2003.
3. Alexandru Szentmiklosi, *Arta prelucrării bronzului în Banat (mileniului al II-lea în.Chr.)*, Timișoara, 2004.

ALTE ACTIVITĂȚI:

Membru al colectivului de redacție de la *Analele Banatului*, S.N. (începând cu numărul X-XI/2002-2003, ISSN1221-678X) până în 2008.