

# EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIII

2013

**ROMANIAN ACADEMY**  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART CLUJ-NAPOCA

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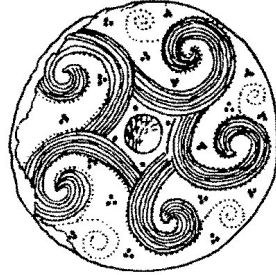
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EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE



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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES FROM PECICA BELONGING TO THE BODROGKERESZTÚR CULTURE

Cristian Virag<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** *The archeological research of Pecica-Sit no. 15 took place in 2011, as a rescue excavation preceding the building of the motorway Nadlac-Arad. As a result of the archaeological investigations, it was noticed that Site no. 15 represents a part of the Mureş river terrace, inhabited intensely since the prehistoric age and until the Middle Ages. Within the investigated area, traces of human habitation belonging to eight different historical periods were discovered: Eneolithic, period of transition to the Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Latène Period, Roman Age (Sarmatians), Migration Period, Early and Classic Middle Ages. The level of Eneolithic habitation is a consistent one. It belongs to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture and contains feature as houses, wells and storage or garbage pits. There is a possible connection between the Eneolithic settlement of Pecica – Site no. 15 and the tell of Pecica – Forgaci, located nearby. Of all the Eneolithic features, Cx. (feature) 206 can be distinguished. From the point of view of the function, it is well with ritual deposition of vessels, animal bones, bovine horns and a zoomorphic figurine made of stone. The subject of the paper is the analysis of the vessels and fragments of vessels discovered in the feature Cx. 206, from a multiple point of view: ceramic category, tempering techniques, burnishing techniques, firing techniques, pottery shapes, decoration techniques.*

**Key words:** *Eneolithic, Bodrogkeresztúr culture, ritual deposition, incised pottery*

The archaeological research on the Site no. 15 of Pecica was realized as preventive excavation in front of the building of the Nădlac-Arad motorway, Plot 2, km 28+600 – 29+100. The site is situated on a low plain in the meadow of the Mureş river at the eastern entrance in the town of Pecica, Arad county, on the left side of the Arad-Pecica road, at approximately one kilometer from the Bodrogkeresztúr site of Pecica-Forgaci (Pl. I/1, 2).

## **General presentation of the discoveries belonging to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture**

During the archaeological research were discovered 31 features belonging to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture. From the point of view of their function, there are eight houses, three wells and 20 storage or garbage pits (Fig. 1 and Pl. II/1).

*Houses* (Cx. 48; 55; 78; 182; 195/1; 200; 299; 328) are, from a typological point of view, of two types: pit houses (Cx. 78; 200; 299) and semi-subterranean houses (Cx. 48; 55; 182; 195/1; 328).

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*The subterranean houses* or pit houses are oval shaped with slightly irregular straight walls, and flat floor. The filling of the features is dark grey with daub pigments and sterile clay lentils. Cx. 200 (6.90 × 2.50 m, h: 1 m). In the centre of the house there are two circular post holes with a maximum depth of 70 cm from the floor and with diameters between 40 and 45 cm. In the northern area is a small alveolation 20 cm deep.

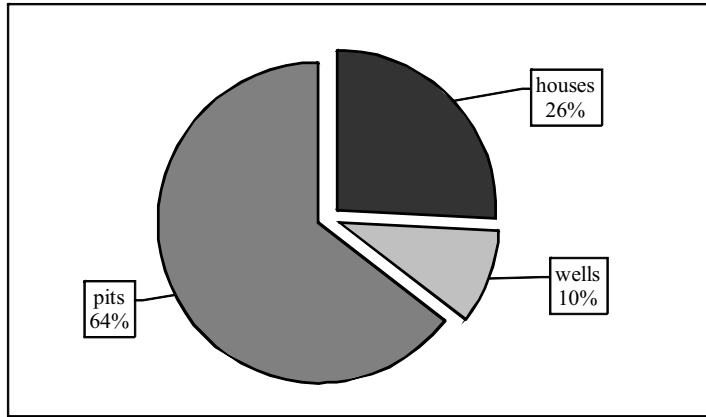


Fig. 1. Types of the features belonging to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture.

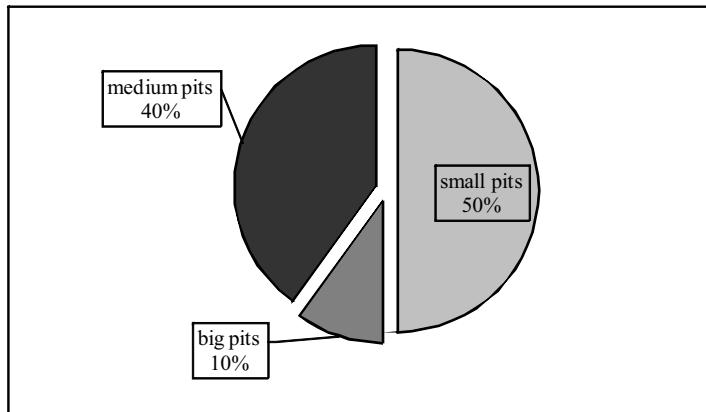


Fig. 2. Distribution of Bodrogkeresztúr pits according to dimensions.

*The semi-subterranean houses* are oval shaped, with slightly oblique walls, with or without alveolation in the central area. Some of them have large dimensions (Cx. 182 – 5 × 3.80 m; Cx. 328 – 5.50 × 4.40 m) and others are smaller (Cx. 48 – 2.85 × 2.70 m; Cx. 55 – 3.10 × 2.60 m; Cx. 195/1 – 2.70 × 2.50 m). The filling of the features is also dark grey with daub pigments and sterile clay lentils. As an example, Cx. 195/1 (2.70 × 2.50 m), partially superposed by Cx. 195 of Sarmatian Age, is oval shaped, with slightly concave walls and a flat floor.

*Wells.* Three wells belonging to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture were discovered at the Site no. 15. They are oval shaped (Cx 70/1 – 2.70 × 2.10 m; Cx 77 – 2.40 × 2.10 m; Cx 206/1 – 2.40 × 2 m) with straight or slightly concave walls and straight or slightly alveolated bottom. The filling of the features is dark grey with daub pigments and sterile clay lentils. Cx. 77 is an oval shaped well with straight walls, concave towards the bottom. The filling of the well is dark grey in color, with disseminated daub, ash pigment, sterile clay lentils. The feature deepens 1.76 m from the identification level without reaching its bottom due to ground water infiltration. In the inventory of the feature the right leg of an anthropomorphic figurine was remarked. The leg is preserved to the ankle and the toes are marked by incisions.

*Pits.* Typologically, there are three types of pits belonging to the Bodrogkeresztúr culture (Fig. 2). The filling of the features is dark grey with pigmentation of disseminated daub and sterile clay lentils. 1) pits of large dimensions, of irregular shape, excavated in steps (Cx. 39 – 8 × 8 m; Cx. 345 – 3.9 × 3.6 m). 2) pits of medium dimensions with straight bottom (or slightly deepened in the central area), circular or oval shaped, with diameters between 2 and 3 meters and depths between 0.5 and 1.5 meters (Cx. 36/1 – 2.90 × 2.40 m; Cx. 47/1 – 2.20 × 2 m; Cx. 80 – 2.46 × 2.05 m; Cx. 321 – 2.44 × 2.26 m). 3) pits of small dimensions, cylindrical or oval in shape, with diameters between 1 and 2 meters and depths between 0.5 and 1.5 meters (Cx. 45/1 diam 1.80 m; Cx. 62 diam. 2 m; Cx. 63 – 1.40 × 1.10 m; Cx. 65 diam. 1.50 m; Cx. 82 – 1.95 × 1.25 m; Cx. 96 – 1.76 × 1.30 m; Cx. 149 diam. 1.40 m; Cx. 238 diam. 1.60 m; Cx. 343 – 1.74 × 1.55 m).

For the pits from the first category the initial function was the exploitation of clay necessarily for the making of pottery, of hearths and the building of houses. Later, these pits were filled with garbage remains from the settlement. Therefore, the pits contain: pottery fragments, daub – often with post and wattle imprints, hearth fragments, ash, charcoal, animal bones, fragments of querns and polishing stones, knapped pieces of obsidian, flint and local rocks (blades, blade lets, tools, cores, debris). As for the medium and small pits, their function seem to have been that of storage pits, later transformed in some cases in garbage pits.

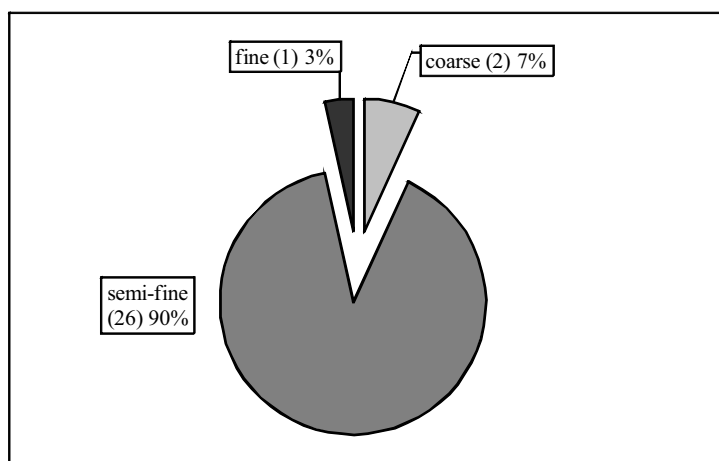
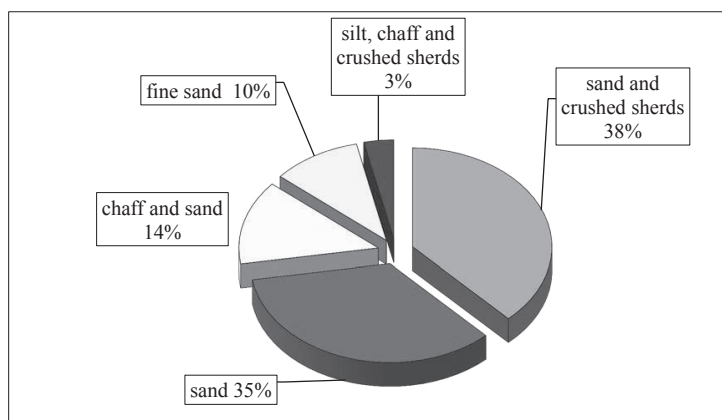


Fig. 3. Cx. 206-1: ceramic categories.

Fig. 4. Cx. 206-1: ceramic, tempering techniques.



## The inventory of the features

These contains an impressive quantity of pottery, but a reduced quantity of ground stones (quern, hard hammer), animal bones (at the first sight unworked), and shells. The ceramic materials, thought their shapes, appearance, and the presence of perforated beak-like knobs are of Tiszapolgár tradition. However, the lack of impressed decoration, the presence of “milk jug” shapes, and of incised materials encrusted in white, determine the attribution of the materials discovered to the early phase of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture.

A feature with special characteristics is Cx. 206–1, functionally a well, but with ritual depositions of vessels and animal bones (Pl. II/2). Was superposed by Cx. 206, a feature of Sarmatian age. The feature, initially oval shaped, when deepening is receiving a rectangular shape, with the dimension of 1 square meter. In the upper part of the feature, a deposition of five vessels was discovered, three half pots being deposited near the south profile, at a 0.30 cm depth from the level of identification of the feature. In the central area was placed a storage pot of big dimensions, superposed by another one (Pl. III/1). The storage pot, centrally positioned in the feature, was placed upside down. Under the pot, in the central area, was discovered a zoomorphic figurine made of stone (Pls. VII/5 and VIII/6a-b) and a deposition of animal horns and bones (Pls. IV/1 and VIII/7–8).

The figurine represents schematically an animal, traces of knapping and polishing being visible in the area where the piece was hanged on (Fig. 8/6a-b). The bones belong to bovine, ovicaprids and cattle. Under the deposition of bones there is a new deposition layer with fragmented vessels in the central area and four half vessels, corresponding to those from the first deposition layer, being placed on the corners of the feature (Pl. IV/2).

The distribution of the ceramic material by ceramic categories is as follows: semi-fine pottery (90%), coarse pottery (7%) and fine pottery (3%) (Fig. 3).

*Tempering techniques* (Fig. 4 and 5). As regards the composition of the ceramic paste, it is generally tempered with more or less fine sand, sometimes in combination with other tempers like chaff, silt, crushed sherds. As can be seen in the adjacent graph, the mixture of sand and crushed sherds dominates as tempering material (39%), followed by sand (34%), chaff and sand (14%), fine sand (10%), silt, chaff and crushed sherds (3%). The coarse pottery is tempered with sand and crushed sherds while the fine pottery is tempered only with fine sand.

*Burnishing techniques* (Fig. 6 and 7). The burnishing of the surface of the vessels is very good, the slip being dominant, in the majority of cases being partially preserved on the surface of pottery. Some of the pots preserve remains of a very fine polished slip and there are also some polished sherds, a technique which can be a decorative one as is applied to the space between incisions. As can be observed in the adjacent graphs, the burnishing through the application of a slip accounts for 93% off the ceramic material, the polished slip for 7% and the polished ceramic material accounts for 3%.

*Firing techniques* (Fig. 8). As regards the firing conditions, the analysis shows a percentage of 100% for reducing atmosphere conditions (good quality reduction firing for 93% and low quality reduction firing for 7% of the pottery sherds). The colors of the pottery sherds are dark grey, grey, dark brown, brown.

*Pottery shapes*<sup>2</sup>. The analysis of the pottery shapes show that in the feature Cx. 206–1 the “milk jugs” are dominant (66%), the undeterminable shapes account for a 28%, while shapes like storage jars and cups account for a 3% each (Fig. 9). Storage jar (Pl. 7/1) – profiled elongated body, flat base, everted rim, brick-like colored, having the slip partially fallen, grey colored in the interior portion of the wall, with finger impressions on the rim, with five perforated handles under

<sup>2</sup> The basis of used typology of forms was made by Zoia Maxim (MAXIM 1999, 125) and reached by Cristian Roman and Cristian Virag.

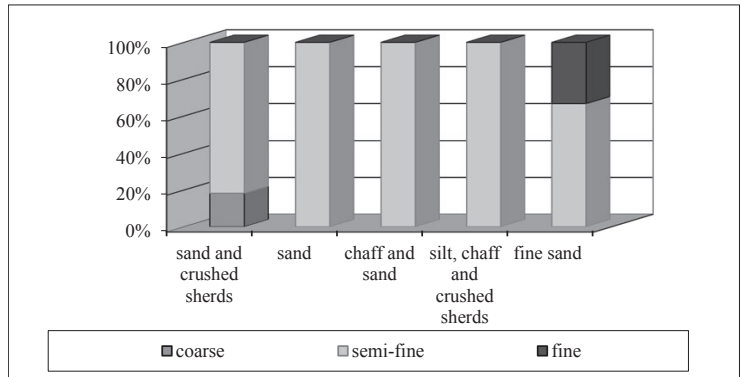


Fig. 5. Cx. 206-1: tempering techniques by ceramic categories.

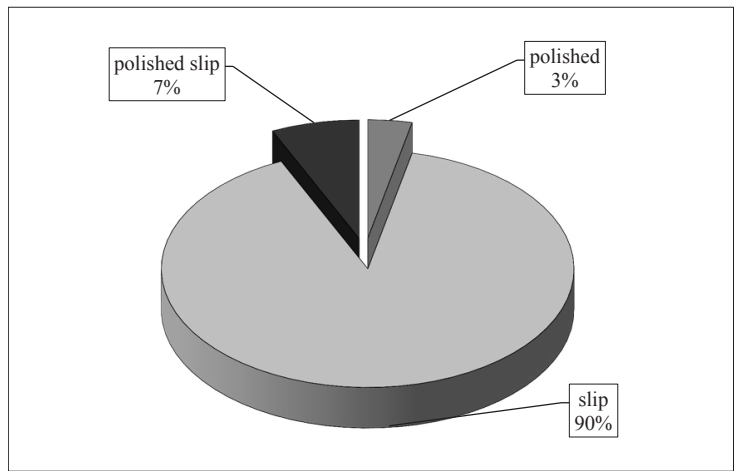


Fig. 6. Cx. 206-1: burnishing techniques.

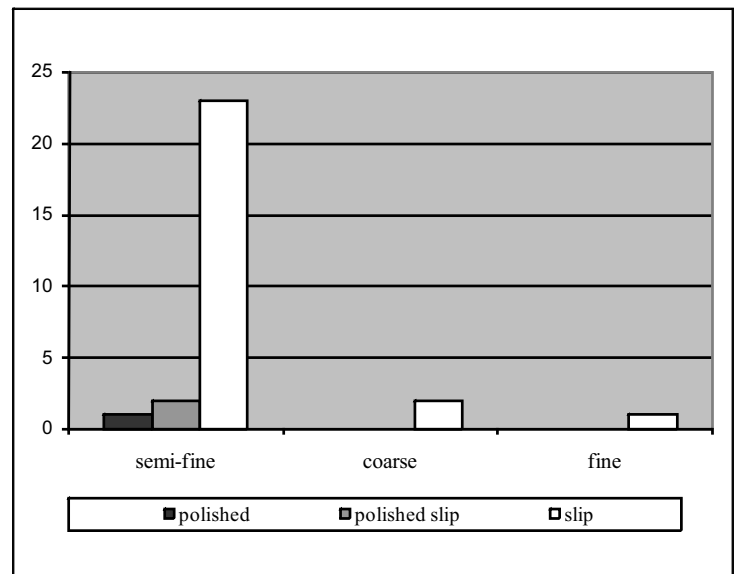


Fig. 7. Cx. 206-1: burnishing techniques by ceramic category.

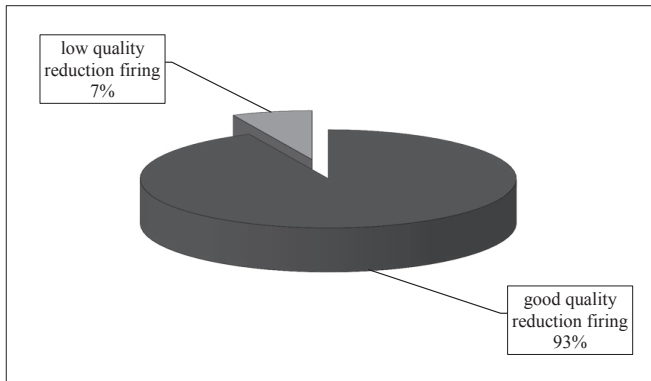


Fig. 8. Cx. 206-1: firing techniques.

the maximum diameter of the pot and another four on the shoulder above the area of the maximum bulging (shape GG), with analogies at Tiszavalk-*Tets*<sup>3</sup>, Magyarhomoro-Konyadomb<sup>4</sup>, Fenyesslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>5</sup>, Cămin-Podul Crasnei<sup>6</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>7</sup>.

Cup (Pl. 5/5–6) – dark grey in color with a handle attached to the rim, bulging body, funnel shaped neck, preserved in a fragmentary stage. A similar shape is found at Pecica–Forgaci<sup>8</sup> as well as at Fenyesslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>9</sup>.

Analyzing the vessels of “milk jug” type, their distribution by sub-types is as follows: sub-type KD 16%, sub-type KP 16%, sub-type KV 16%, sub-type KQ 5%, sub-type KAA 5%, sub-type KG 5%, and 37% represents unidentified sub-types due to the fragmentary stage of the pottery.

*Sub-type KD* (Pl. 5/3) – “milk jug” with a long neck, rounded body, flat base, and two handles placed on the mouth of the vessel. It has analogies at Tiszavalk-Kenderfol<sup>10</sup>, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb<sup>11</sup>, Fenyesslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>12</sup>, Cenad-Belo Brdo<sup>13</sup>, Cămin-Podul Crasnei<sup>14</sup>, Beba Veche<sup>15</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>16</sup>.

*Sub-type KP* (Pl. 5/2 and 6/3) – “milk jug” with a long neck, biconic, slightly everted rim, prominent body, flat base, two perforated handles on the vessel’s rim, with analogies at Tiszavalk-Kenderfol<sup>17</sup>, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb<sup>18</sup>,

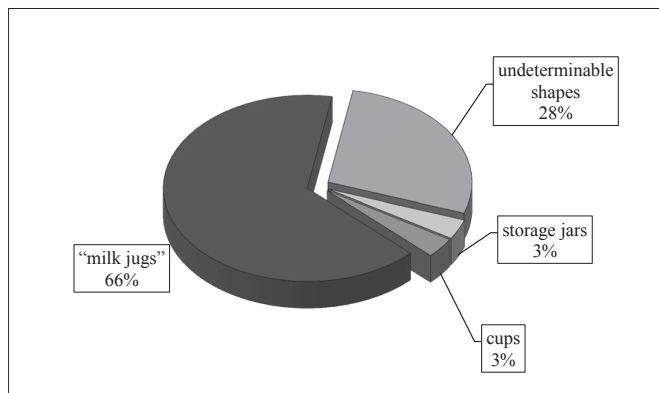


Fig. 9. Cx. 206-1: pottery shapes.

<sup>3</sup> PATAY 1978, Figs. 3/6, M 3; 3/10, M 2; 11/13, M 11; 37/13, M 24.

<sup>4</sup> PATAY 1976, Pls. IV/4, M XXI and IX/1, M XLVI.

<sup>5</sup> PATAY 1969, Pls. IV/4, M 19; IX/4, M 53; IX/11, M 54; X/2, M 55; X/11, M 58.

<sup>6</sup> NÉMETHI 1988, Fig. 11/2, M6; LUCA 1999, Fig. 22/2.

<sup>7</sup> VIRAG 2004, 41–76, M 14, M 18; VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, M 33, M 37 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>8</sup> LUCA 1993, Fig. 5/5; LUCA 1999, Fig. 10/5.

<sup>9</sup> PATAY 1969, photo 25.

<sup>10</sup> PATAY 1978, Pls. VI/11, M 26 and X/5, M 31.

<sup>11</sup> PATAY 1976, Pls. II/10, M IX; X/8–9, M L; VIII/1, M MXLI; and III/11, M XXVII

<sup>12</sup> PATAY 1969, Pls. II/7, M 12; II/10, M 13; V/9, M 30; V/11, M 32; VIII/1, M 48; I/16, M 8; photos 27, M 34; 28, M 34; 31, M 36; 53, M 56; 56, M 57.

<sup>13</sup> LUCA 1999, Fig. 3/6.

<sup>14</sup> NÉMETHI 1988, Fig. 8/5, M1; LUCA 1999, Fig. 21/5.

<sup>15</sup> LUCA 1999, Fig. 19/2.

<sup>16</sup> VIRAG 2004, 41–76, M 12, M 16; VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, M 23, M 29, M 33, M 34, M 37, M 38, M 39, C10 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>17</sup> PATAY 1978, Pls. X/7, M 32; XI/12, M 41; XVI/4, M 53; XVII/1, M 55.

<sup>18</sup> PATAY 1976, Pls. XIII/10, M. LXXVIII; XIII/3, M LXXIV.

Fenyéslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>19</sup>, Sânpetru German-Fântâna Vacilor<sup>20</sup>, Băile Herculane-Peștera Hoților<sup>21</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>22</sup>.

*Sub-type KQ* (Pl. 6/1) – “milk jug”, brown in color, pear-like shaped, with a short neck, massive body, flat base, two handles under the rim, having analogies at Tiszavalk-Kenderfold<sup>23</sup>, Sânpetru German-Fântâna Vacilor<sup>24</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>25</sup>.

*Sub-type KV* (Pl. 5/4 and 9) – “milk jug” with a long neck, elongated profiled body, flat base, two perforated handles under vessel’s rim, with analogies at Tiszavalk-Kenderfold<sup>26</sup>, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb<sup>27</sup>, Fenyéslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>28</sup>, Ostrovul Corbului-Botul Cliuciului<sup>29</sup>.

*Sub-type KAA* (Pl. 7/3) – “milk jug”, brown colored with flecks, biconic with short body and high neck, profiled shoulder, bulging body, with analogies at Tiszavalk-Kenderfold<sup>30</sup>, Pecica<sup>31</sup>.

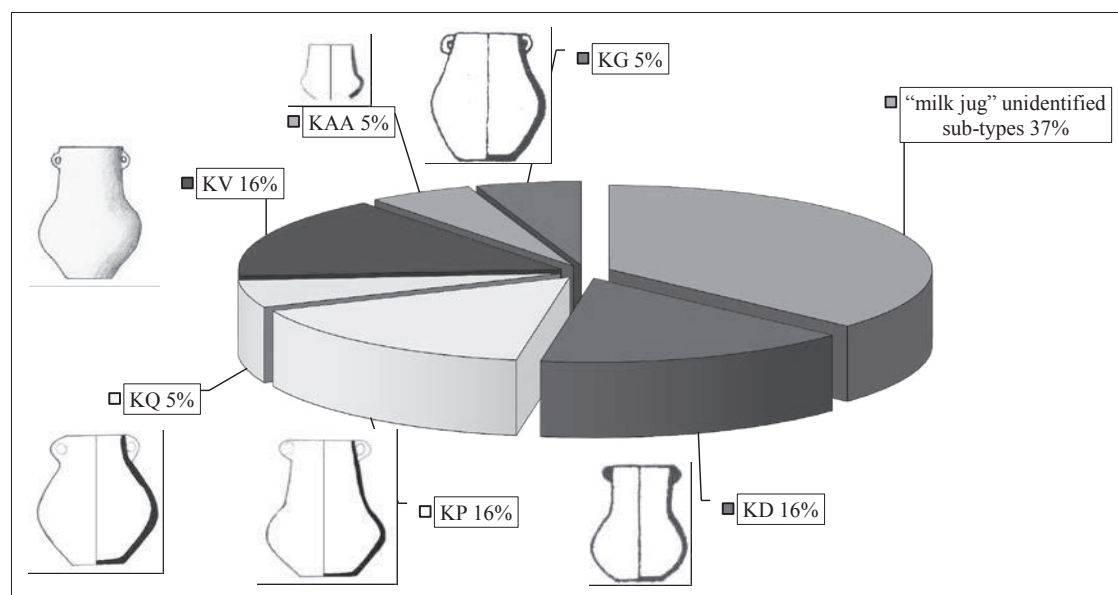


Fig. 10. Distribution by sub-types of “milk jug” type vessels.

<sup>19</sup> PATAY 1969, Pls. XIII/2, M 31; VIII/6, M 49; and IX/10, M 54.

<sup>20</sup> LUCA 1999, Fig. 25/5.

<sup>21</sup> ROMAN 1971, Fig. 19/8.

<sup>22</sup> VIRAG 2004, 41–76, M 10; VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, M 26, M 32 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>23</sup> PATAY 1978, Pls. IV/2, M 16; IV/10, M 20; III/4, M 7; III/3, M 8; XIII/5, M 43.

<sup>24</sup> LUCA 1999, Fig. 25/6.

<sup>25</sup> VIRAG 2004, 41–76, M 4, 14; VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, M 27 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>26</sup> PATAY 1978, Pls. I/4, M 3 and X/1, M 27.

<sup>27</sup> PATAY 1976, Pls. I/4, M IV; I/12, M V; V/13, M XXXVII.

<sup>28</sup> PATAY 1969, Pls. II/1, M 11; V/1, M 25; III/13, M 27; VIII/4, M 49; VIII/13, M 52; XII/11, M 70; photo 69, M 65.

<sup>29</sup> ROMAN/DODD-OPRIȚESCU 1989, 11–38; LUCA 1999, Fig. 23/4, M 22; ROMAN/DODD-OPRIȚESCU 2008, Fig. 31/2, M 22.

<sup>30</sup> PATAY 1978, Pls. III/2, M 6; IV/4, M 17.

<sup>31</sup> ROMAN 1971, Fig. 36/13.

*Sub-type KG* (Pl. 6/2) – “milk jug”, dark grey in color, with a pear-like appearance, with two perforated handles under the rim, with analogies at Tiszavalk-Tetes<sup>32</sup>, Tiszavalk-Kenderföld<sup>33</sup>, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb<sup>34</sup>, Fenyéslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>35</sup>, Cămin-Podul Crasnei<sup>36</sup>, Pecica-Forgaci<sup>37</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>38</sup>.

*Decoration techniques* (Fig. 11). As regards the decoration techniques, the percentage of the undecorated ceramic material is 69%, while decoration by incision accounts for 21%, by incision and encrustation with a white substance 7%, and by finger impressions 3%. Finger impressions on the vessel’s rim (Pl. VII/1) are used especially on big ceramic shapes, namely on storage jars, but it is a motif which is not present normally on pottery discovered in Bodrogkeresztúr funerary contexts. Such motifs have analogies in discoveries from settlements as Pecica-Forgaci<sup>39</sup>. “Milk jug” (Pls. V/4 and IX), carefully shaped, with harmonious proportions, with decoration on registers. A first register is placed on the belly of the pot. The decoration consists of segments of meanders made of wide cross-hatched bands, associated with incised cross-hatched triangles placed with the tip down. The decorated register stops in the lower part of the vessel being marked by two incised lines. In the upper part, the decorated register stops on the shoulder being separated by the registers from the vessel’s neck through three incised lines. On the neck are placed four registers with two decoration types intercalated and separated by two vertical incised lines. The decorated registers near the handles have as motifs meander ends made of narrow cross-hatched bands associated with cross-hatched incised triangles with the long side placed horizontally. As for the other two registers it is used a meander motif made of bands containing three incised parallel lines. The intersection of bands forms rectangular shapes with three or four inscribed rectangles. This motif is also found at Tiszavalk-Tetes<sup>40</sup>.

The decoration by meanders made of cross-hatched bands has analogies at Fenyéslitke-Agyagbanya<sup>41</sup>, Târgu Mureş<sup>42</sup>, Ostrovul Corbului-Botul Cliucului<sup>43</sup>, Pecica-Forgaci<sup>44</sup>, Tiszavalk-Tetes<sup>45</sup>, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb<sup>46</sup>, Urziceni-Vamă<sup>47</sup>.

Another incised motif is formed by wide cross-hatched meanders with the empty narrow spaces left being polished (Pl. VIII/1, 3, 4). This motif has analogies at Pecica-Forgaci<sup>48</sup>.

“Milk jug” (Pl. V/3) with motifs on two registers. A first register is placed on the belly of the vessel. The decoration consists of segments of meanders made of incised lines with superposed ends marked by frequent small circular impressions. The area between incisions is well polished and the incisions are encrusted with a white substance. The register ends in the lower part of the vessel, being marked by an incised line. On the upper part of the pot,

<sup>32</sup> PATAY 1978, Figs. 32/6, M 20; 32/10, M 21; 37/1, M 22.

<sup>33</sup> PATAY 1978, Pl. XV/5, M 51 and XV/8, M 51.

<sup>34</sup> PATAY 1976, Pls. I/1, M I; XII/8, M LXI; XII/7, M LXVIII; X/7, M XLIX.

<sup>35</sup> PATAY 1969, photo 65, M 63.

<sup>36</sup> NÉMETI 1988, Fig. 9/8, M 4; LUCA 1999, Fig. 20/7.

<sup>37</sup> LUCA 1993, Fig. 5/11; LUCA 1999, Fig. 10/11.

<sup>38</sup> VIRAG 2004, 41–76, M18 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>39</sup> LUCA 1993, Fig. 10/3; 15/31 and LUCA 1999, Figs. 12/30; 13/3.

<sup>40</sup> PATAY 1978, Fig. 16/6, M 10.

<sup>41</sup> PATAY 1969, Pl. XIII/2, M 31.

<sup>42</sup> LUCA 1999, Fig. 26/4.

<sup>43</sup> ROMAN/DODD-OPRIȚESCU 1989, 11–38; LUCA 1999, Fig. 23/4, M 22; ROMAN/DODD-OPRIȚESCU 2008, Fig. 31/2, M 22.

<sup>44</sup> LUCA 1993, Figs. 1/13; 3/4; 7/3; LUCA 1999, Figs. 7/13; 11/4; 14/3.

<sup>45</sup> PATAY 1978, Fig. 3/4, M 2.

<sup>46</sup> PATAY 1976, Pl. II/1, M VI.

<sup>47</sup> VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, C 10 (unpublished material under processing).

<sup>48</sup> LUCA 1993, Figs. 1/4; 3/5; 4/19 and LUCA 1999, Figs. 7/4; 11/5; 8/18.

the register stops on the vessel's shoulder, being separated by the register from the vessel's neck through a deep incised line. The register on the vessel's neck repeats the motifs from the belly and is marked under the pot's rim by five horizontal parallel lines. Similar motifs are found at Pecica-Forgaci, but the small circular impressions are lacking<sup>49</sup>, and the ends of the incised lines do not overlap<sup>50</sup>. Another motif incised and encrusted with a white substance (Pl. VIII/2, 5) is the hatched band forming meanders made of two parallel lines fulfilled with registers of incised lines placed perpendicular or parallel. This motif has analogies at Urziceni-Vamă<sup>51</sup>.

As regards the distribution of decoration motifs on ceramic types, the analysis shows that finger impressions are used on coarse ceramic shapes, in this case storage jars, while incision and incision plus encrustation are used on semi-fine ceramic types, mainly on "milk jugs".

Analogies for the decoration motifs from Fenyestitke-Agyagbanya, Târgu Mureş, Ostrovul Corbului-Botul Cliuciului, Pecica-Forgaci, Tiszavalk-Tetes, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb, Urziceni-Vamă, show that they were utilized on ceramic types as "milk jugs", bowls, and hollow-pedestalled vessels.

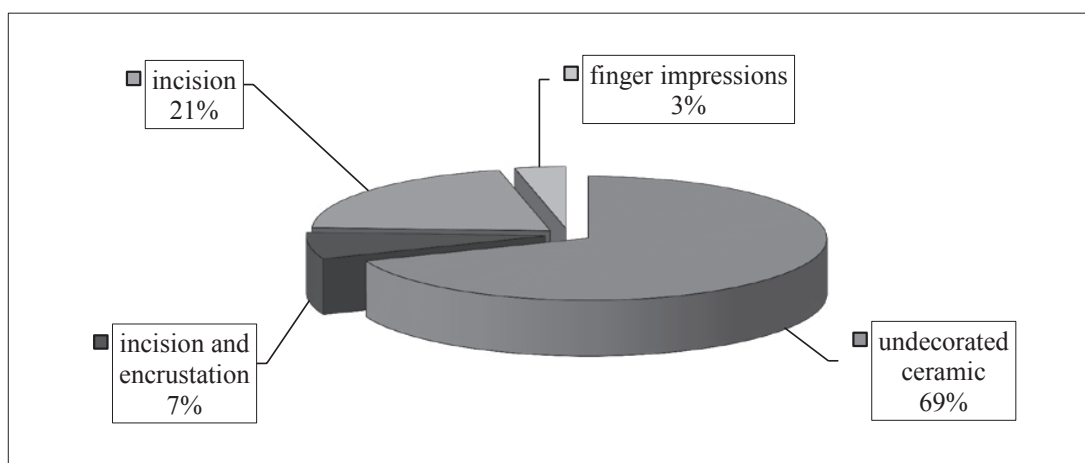


Fig. 11. Cx. 206-1: decoration techniques.

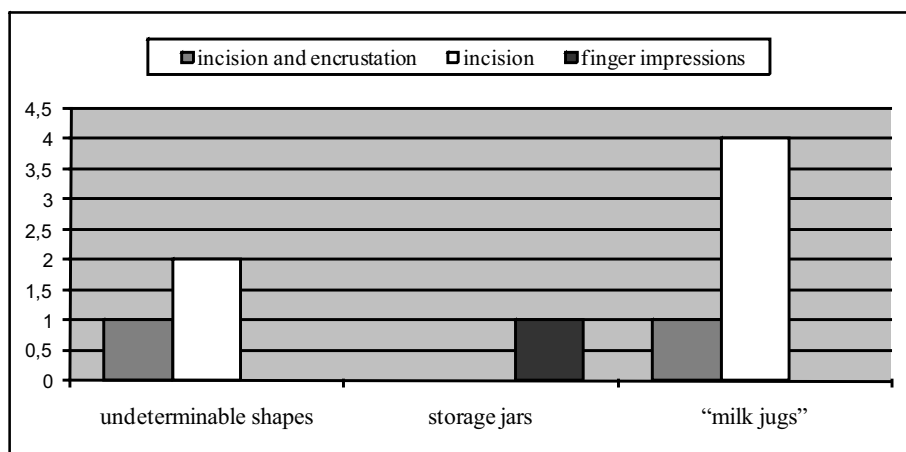


Fig. 12. Cx. 206-1: distribution of decoration techniques by pottery shapes.

<sup>49</sup> LUCA 1993, Fig. 4/15; LUCA 1999, Fig. 8/15.

<sup>50</sup> LUCA 1993, Fig. 7/11; LUCA 1999, Fig. 14/11.

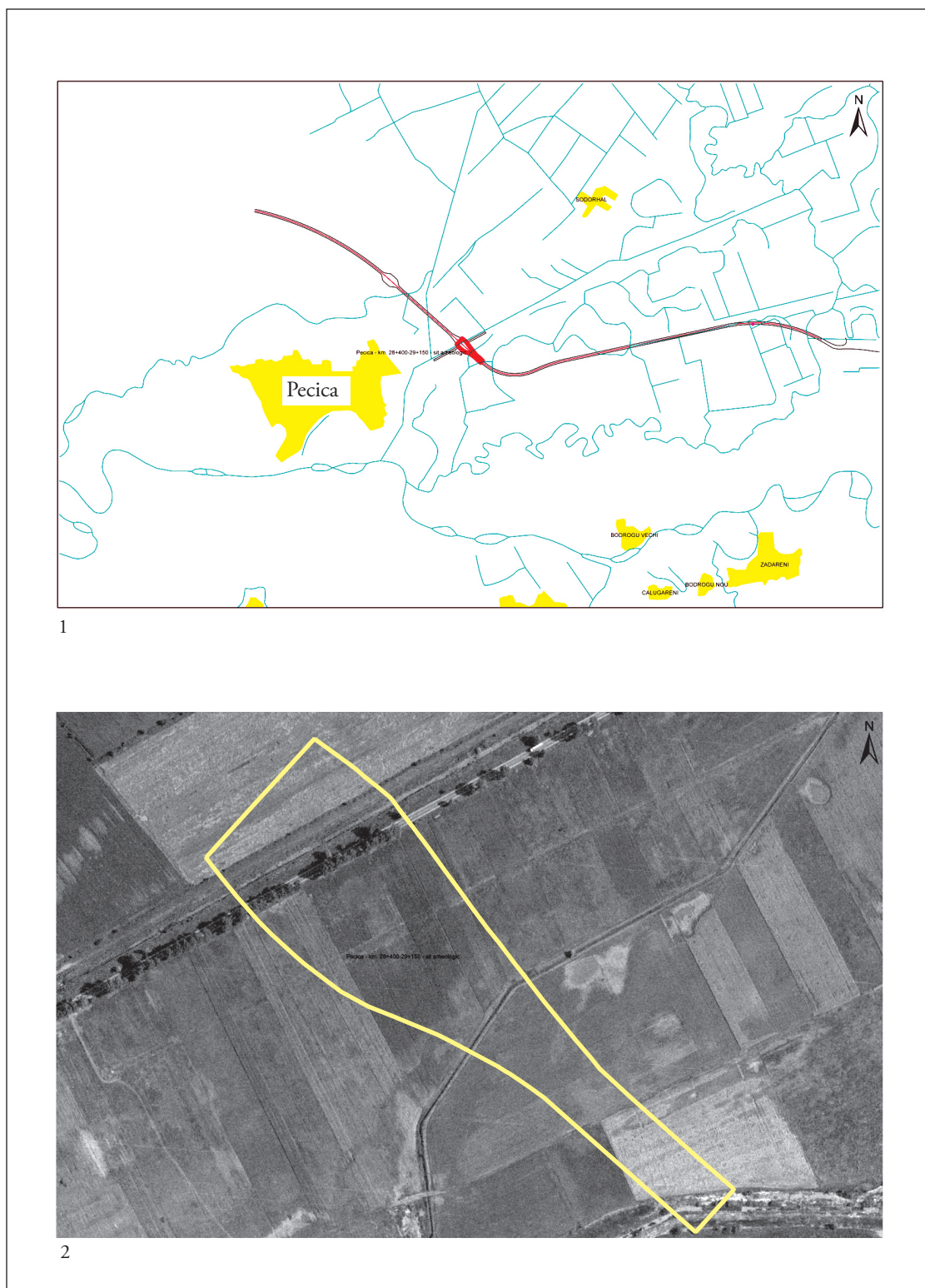
<sup>51</sup> VIRAG/MARTA/HAGO 2006, 383–386, M 27 (unpublished material under processing).

The settlement belonging to the *Eneolithic Bodrogkeresztúr culture* is a rich one, being discovered houses and annexes of them, as well as ritual depositions. The Bodrogkeresztúr settlement of Pecica – Site no. 15 has the closest analogies in the settlement of Pecica-Forgaci (first level of habitation). The settlement of *Forgaci* is situated at ca. 15 km east of Pecica and has two habitation layers, one earlier, similar to the habitation from Site no. 15 and one later, belonging to the classical phase of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture<sup>52</sup>. Other analogies for the ceramic materials from Cx. 206/1 are found at Fenyéslitke-Agyagbanya, Târgu Mureş, Ostrovul Corbului-Botul Cliuciului, Pecica-Forgaci, Tiszavalk-Tetes, Magyarhomorog-Konyadomb, Urziceni-Vamă, Cămin-Podul Crasnei.

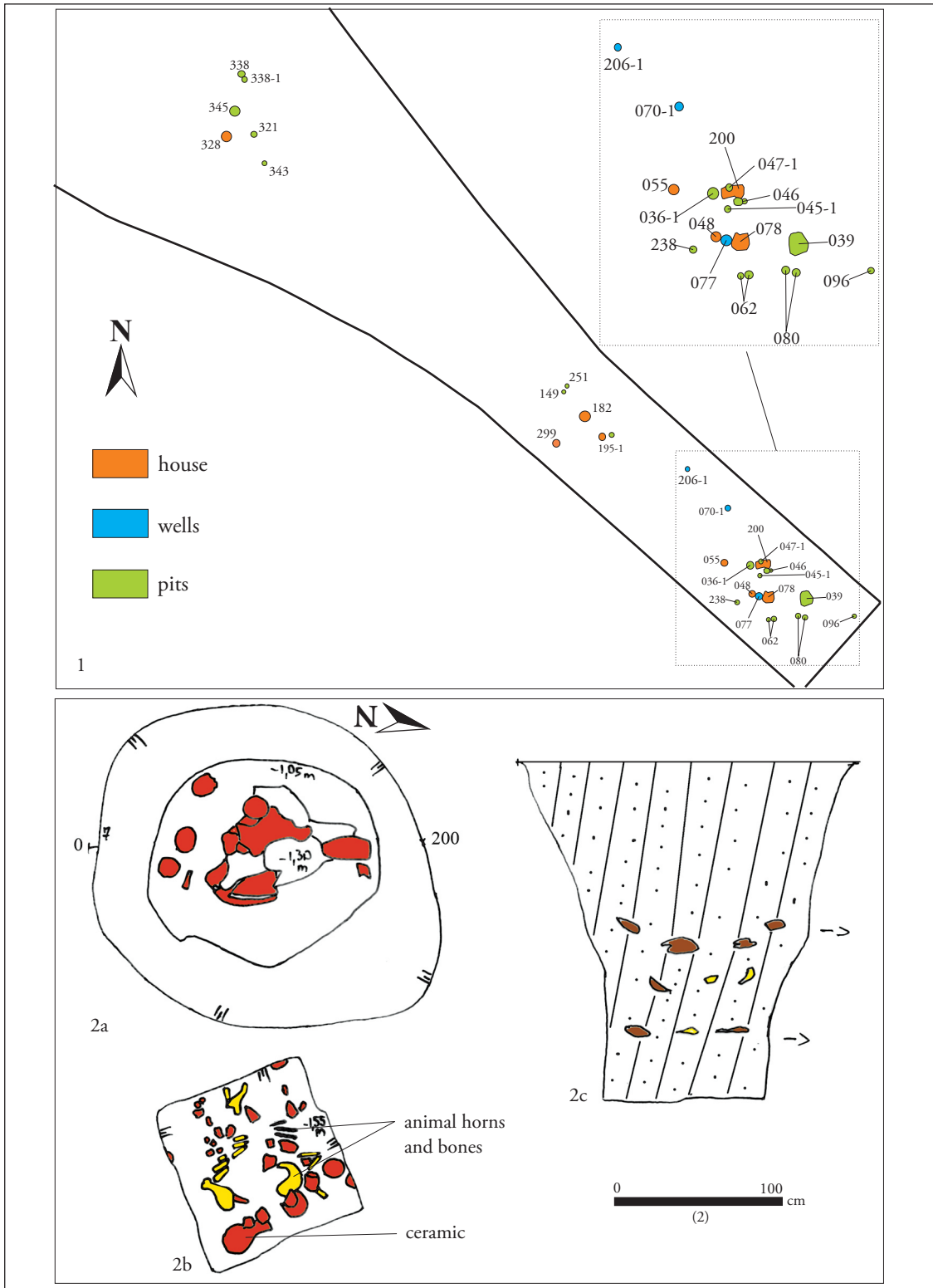
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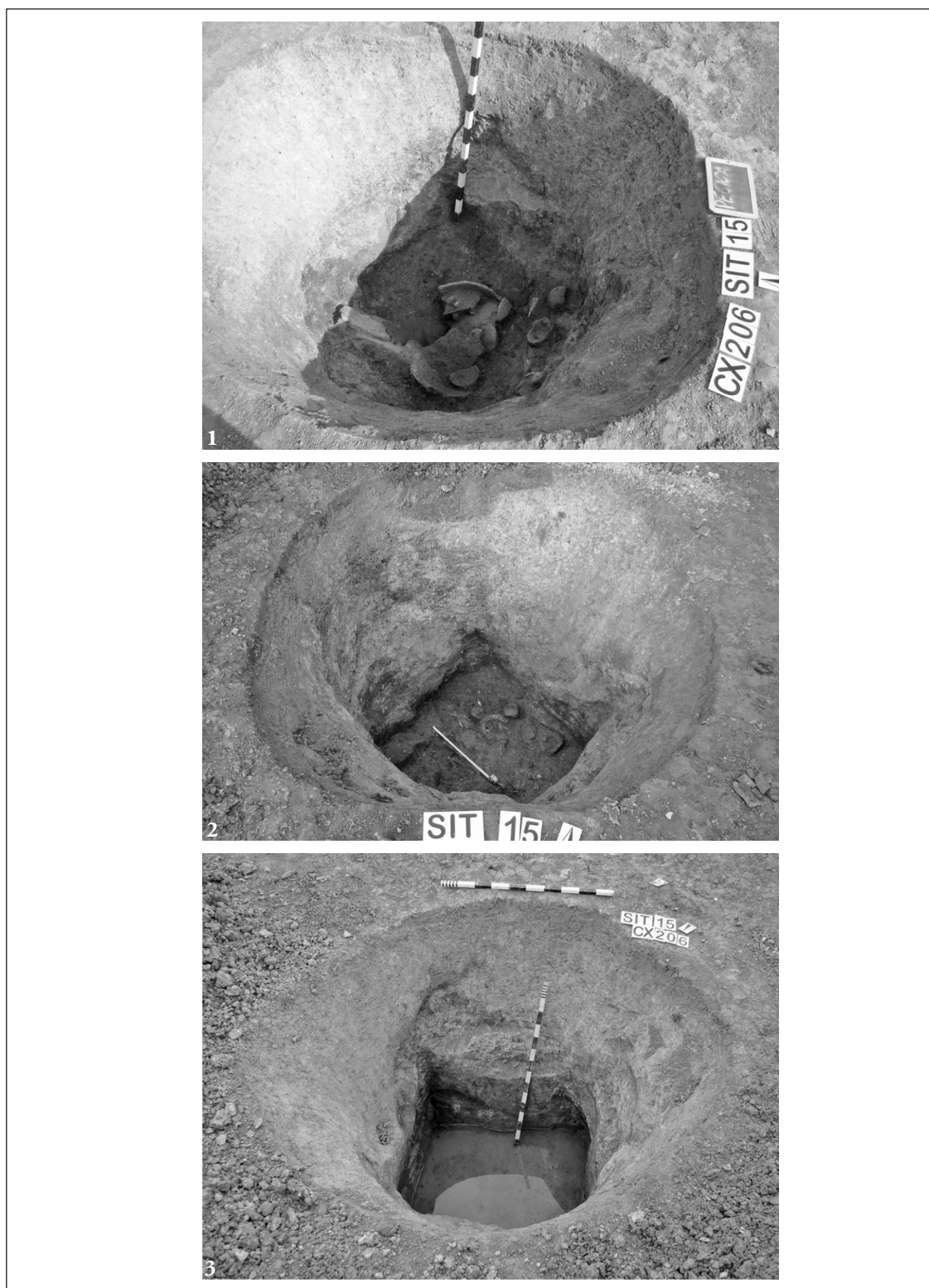
<sup>52</sup> LUCA 1993, 49–84; LUCA 1999.



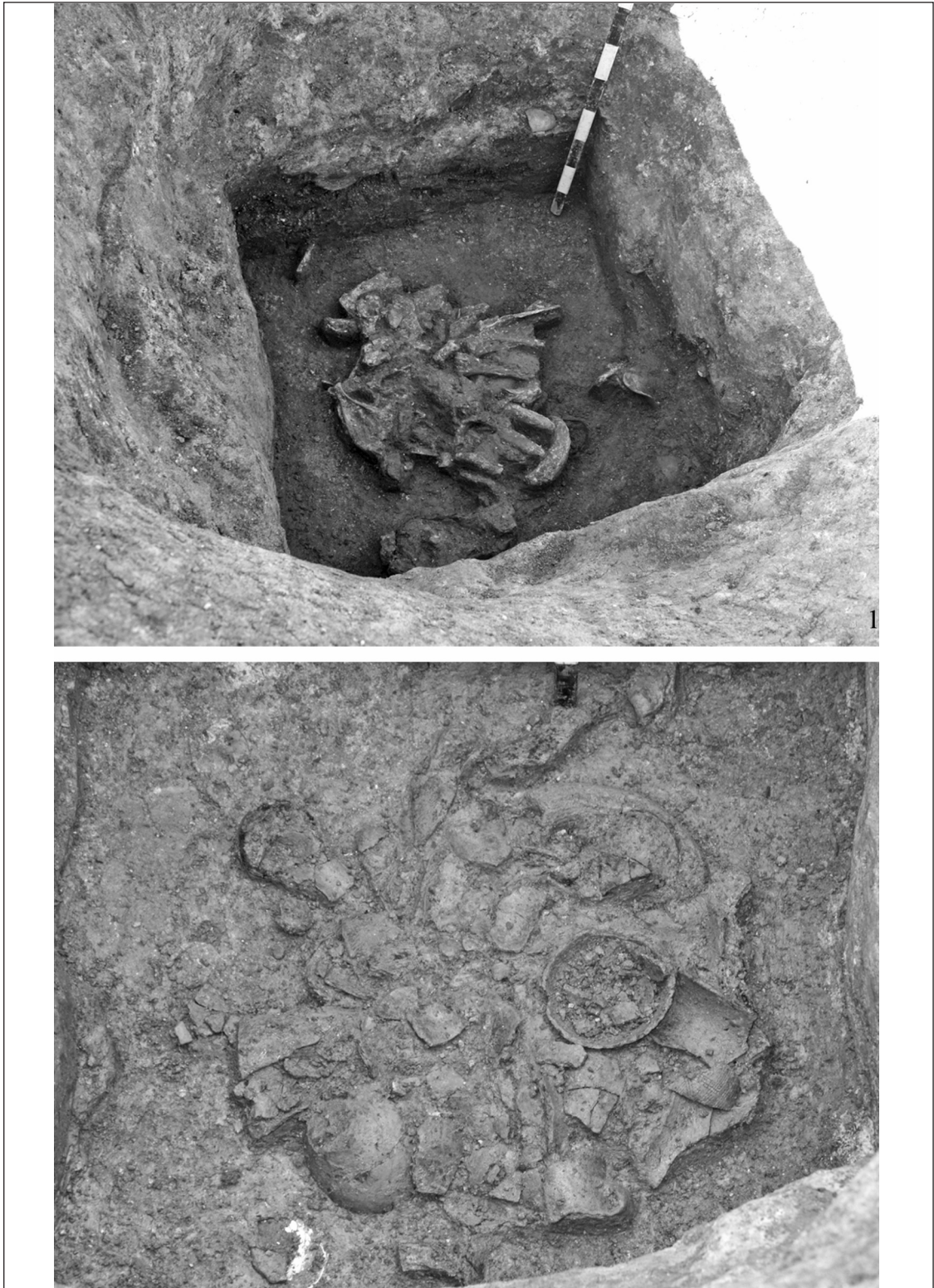
Pl. I. The motorway Nădlac – Arad, sit no. 15, km 28+400—29+150. 1 – plan of the area. 2 – orthophotomap.



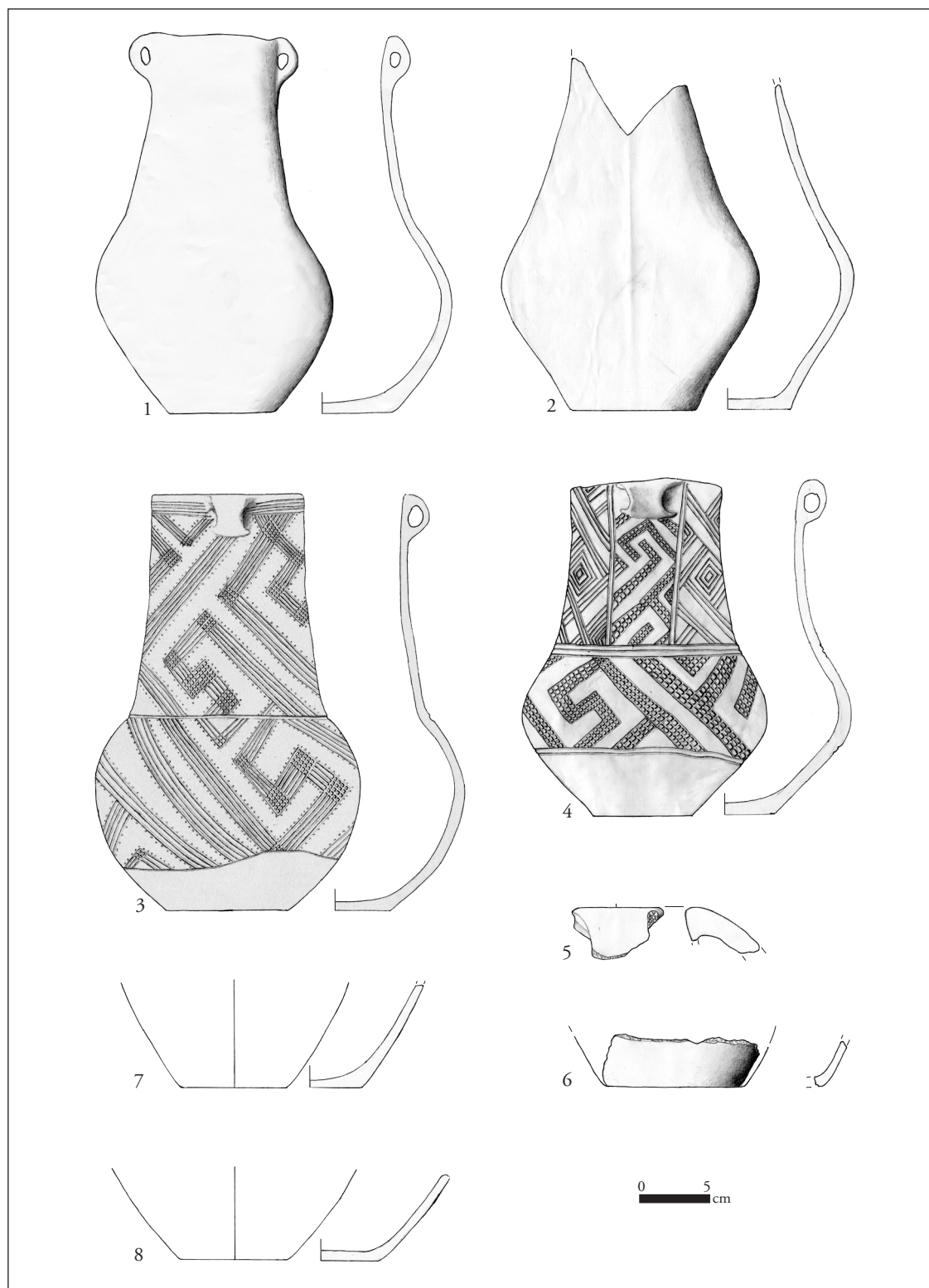
Pl. II. 1 – the motorway Nădlac – Arad, sit no. 15, km 28+400—29+150, general plan, Eneolithic features. 2 – sit. no. 15 (Pecica), Cx. 206-1.



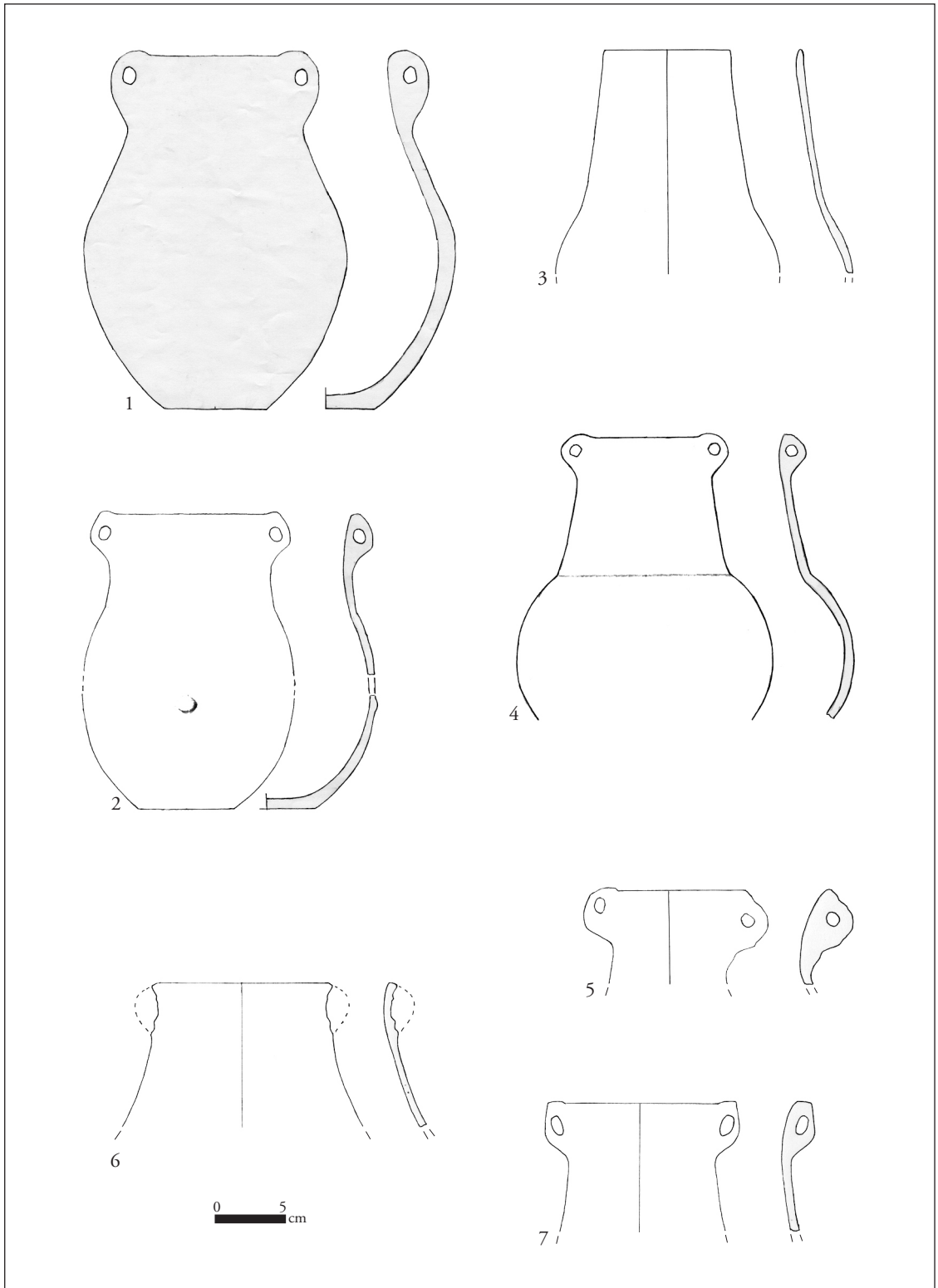
Pl. III. Pecica, sit no. 15: Cx. 206-1.



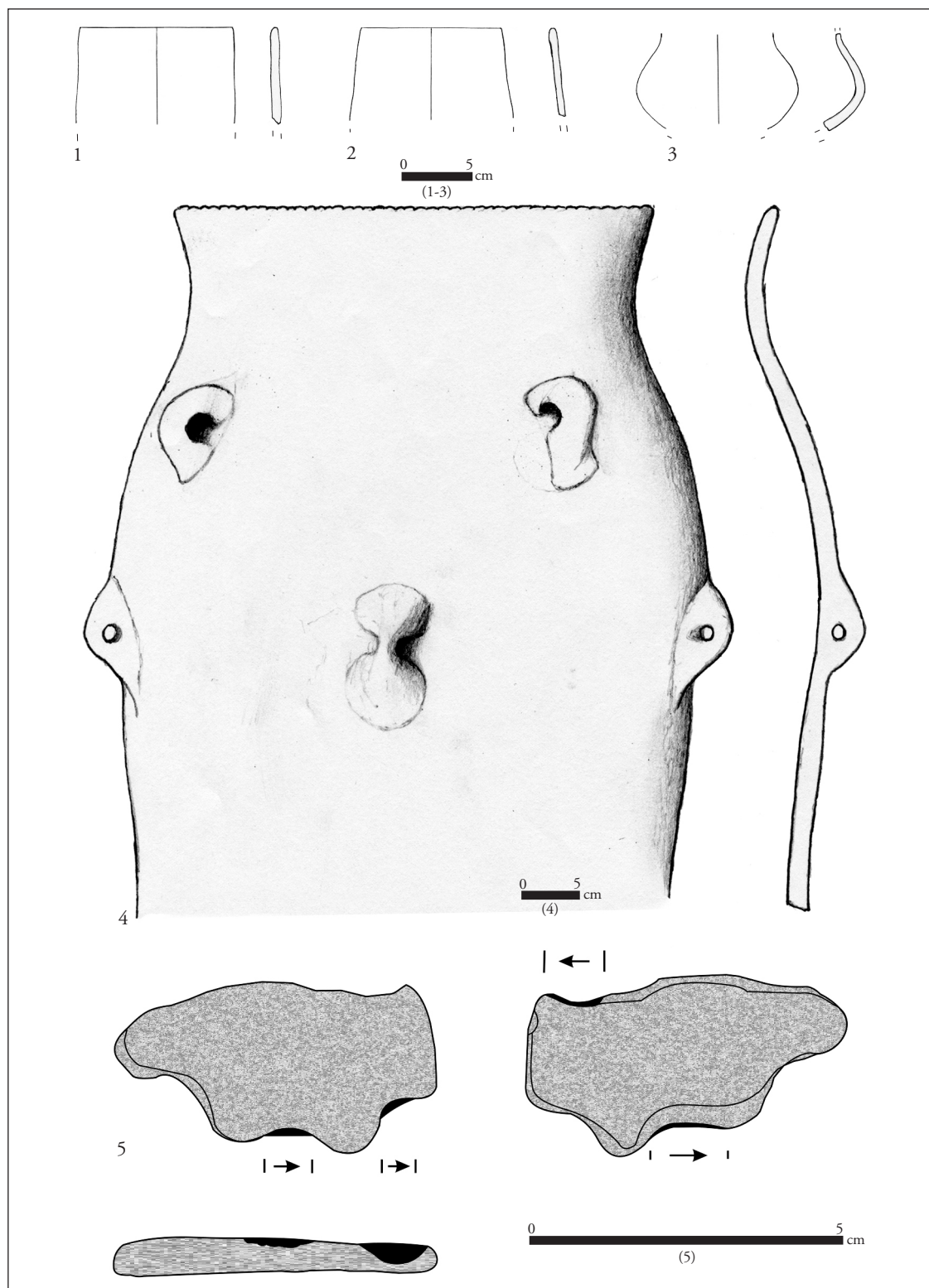
Pl. IV. Pecica, sit no. 15: Cx. 206-1.



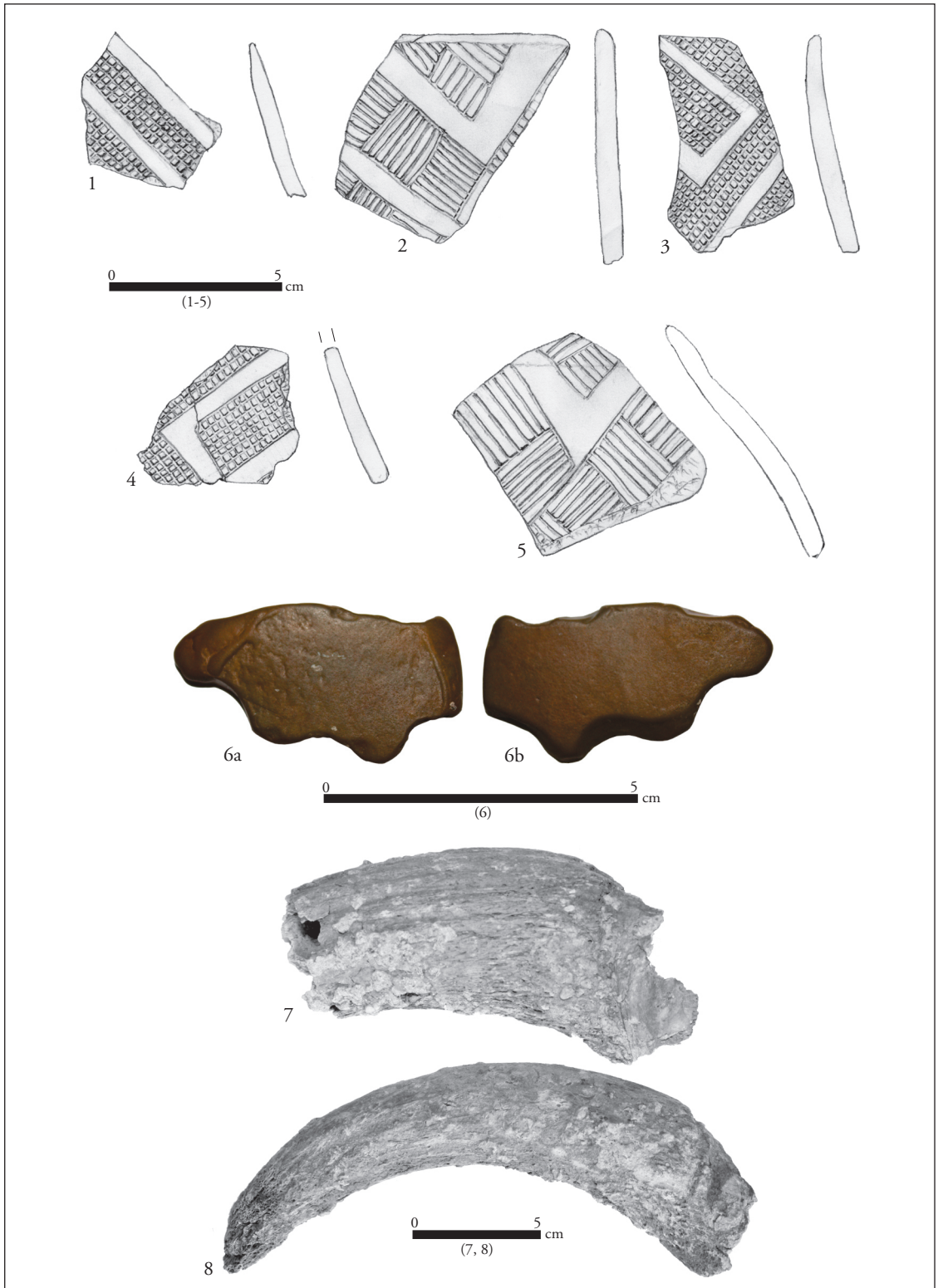
Pl. V. Pecica, sit no. 15, Cx. 206-1. 1, 2 – “milk jug” type vessels. 3, 4 – decorated “milk jug”. 5-8 – fragmented vessels.



Pl. VI. Pecica, sit no. 15, Cx. 206-1: "milk jug" type vessels.



Pl. VII. Pecica, sit no. 15, Cx. 206-1. 1-3 – fragments of "milk jug" type vessels. 4 – storage jar. 5 – zoomorphic figurine made of stone.



Pl. VIII. Pecica, sit no. 15, Cx. 206-1. 1-5 – decorated pottery fragments. 6 – zoomorphic figurine made of stone (see Pl. 7/5). 7, 8 – bovine horns.



Pl. IX. Pecica, sit no. 15, Cx. 206-1: “milk jug” type vessels with incised decoration.