

ZWISCHEN BYZANZ UND DER STEPPE

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE UND HISTORISCHE STUDIEN
FESTSCHRIFT FÜR CSANÁD BÁLINT ZUM 70. GEBURTSTAG

BETWEEN BYZANTIUM AND THE STEPPE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES IN HONOUR OF
CSANÁD BÁLINT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY



INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE HUMANITIES
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Csanád Bálint in Istanbul, in front of the finds brought to light during the excavations preceding the underground construction (2013)

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Cover photo: Detail of an Early Byzantine mosaic floor, Kissufim, Israel
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THE CURRENT STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE AVAR PERIOD IN THE BANAT

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHANGES IN THE AVAR SETTLEMENT TERRITORY IN THIS REGION AND ON SOME EARLY MEDIEVAL CULTURAL-SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA¹

Erwin Gáll – Sándor Romát

The study offers an overview of the Avar-period settlement history of the Banat. The brief description of the geographical environment determining the lifestyle of the region's Avar-period communities is followed by the archaeological research history of the early, the middle and the late Avar period in the Banat region together with a look at the current state of archaeological research. Within this chronological periodisation, the development of cultural conditions as well as the evolution of complex sociological conditions are discussed, alongside the changes in the Avar settlement territory and the problem of roads and the communication channels.

Keywords: Avar period, Banat, settlements, cemeteries, burial customs, material culture, ethnicity

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE BANAT (FIG. 1)

The life of the populations settling in the Banat region (28,522 km²), whether temporarily or permanently, was deeply affected by the resources and the natural environment. This region, which forms the south-eastern margin of the Great Hungarian Plain (Hung. *Délvidék*, i.e. literally "Southern Territory"), is a transitional region in terms of its geographic characteristics. It shows a rich diversity and several smaller regions can be distinguished: the mountainous regions are interspersed with lower valleys and valley regions (e.g. the Pliocene foothill surfaces, the plains extending at the feet of the mountains, piedmonts, terraced river valleys etc.). According to Rezső Soó, the entire Banat region is part of the Carpathian biogeographical province.² The plains of the Banat are characterised by xerothermic, drought- and salt-tolerant plants and the vegetation of the floodplains is made up of distinctive plant associations. The area is covered with fluvial loess silt and loess-like deposits from the Pleistocene and the Holocene. The hills of the Banat are covered with forests. The meso- and micro-regions of the Banat are characterised by plains, which are highly relevant for our topic: these include not only the sandbars and dunes of the river banks, but also the flood-free terrains farther away from the rivers. As a result of the surface, the climate and the quality of rocks, a relatively dense water system with a unique layout evolved, whose main members are the Danube, the Theiss, the Mureş, the Bega,

¹ The authors would like to express their gratitude to Gergely Szenthe for his kind, friendly help.

² Soó 1964, 139–289.

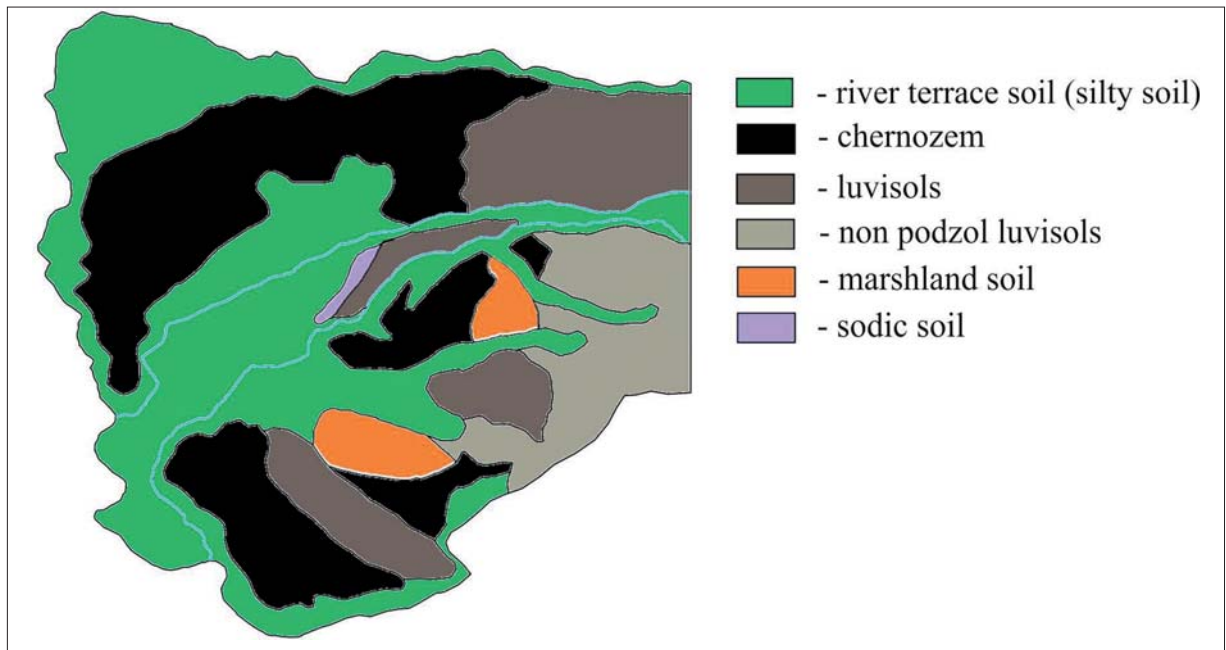


Fig. 1. Soil types in the Banat

the Timiș-Bârzava, the Nera, the Caraș and the Cerna (for the various forms of these geographical names, see Appendix 1). These rivers played an extremely important role in human occupation.³

CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH (FIGS 2–5)

The Avar period spans the time from the earlier seventh to the ninth century in the region, which is one of the areas in the Carpathian Basin that can be easily defined. This region, known as the Banat since the eighteenth century, differs significantly from the other regions of the Asian-style Khaganate⁴ regarding the extent to which it has been researched, i.e. the Danube-Theiss interfluve or the southern Balaton region.⁵

Although research was already begun in the nineteenth century, the archaeological study of the Avar period yielded but poor results in the past one hundred years in the Banat, which lies on the fringes of the Carpathian Basin. One of the best-known researchers is Gyula Kislégghi Nagy.⁶ Early excavations naturally focused mainly on cemeteries; the excavation of settlements was begun much later, virtually during the more recent past. While some cemeteries have been almost completely excavated, there are no completely excavated settlement sites. The archaeological documentation from the past three centuries is rather scanty, and therefore the assertions and conclusions published in the papers written to date, including this one, are rather uncertain.

Chronologically, the Avar period can be divided into three major sub-periods (early, middle and late Avar),⁷ a periodisation that is used in this study too. Still, it must be noted that due to the present state of research, these categories are relative because (1) we are dealing with a

³ KÓKAI 2010, 17–36.

⁴ POHL 2003, 571; VIDA 2009, 118.

⁵ For the catalogue of the Avar period sites in the Carpathian Basin, see SZENTPÉTERI 2002.

⁶ KISLÉGGHI 2010.

⁷ The chronology of the Avar period, broken down according to centuries, was last discussed by Miklós Takács. See TAKÁCS 2009, 225, Abb. 2.

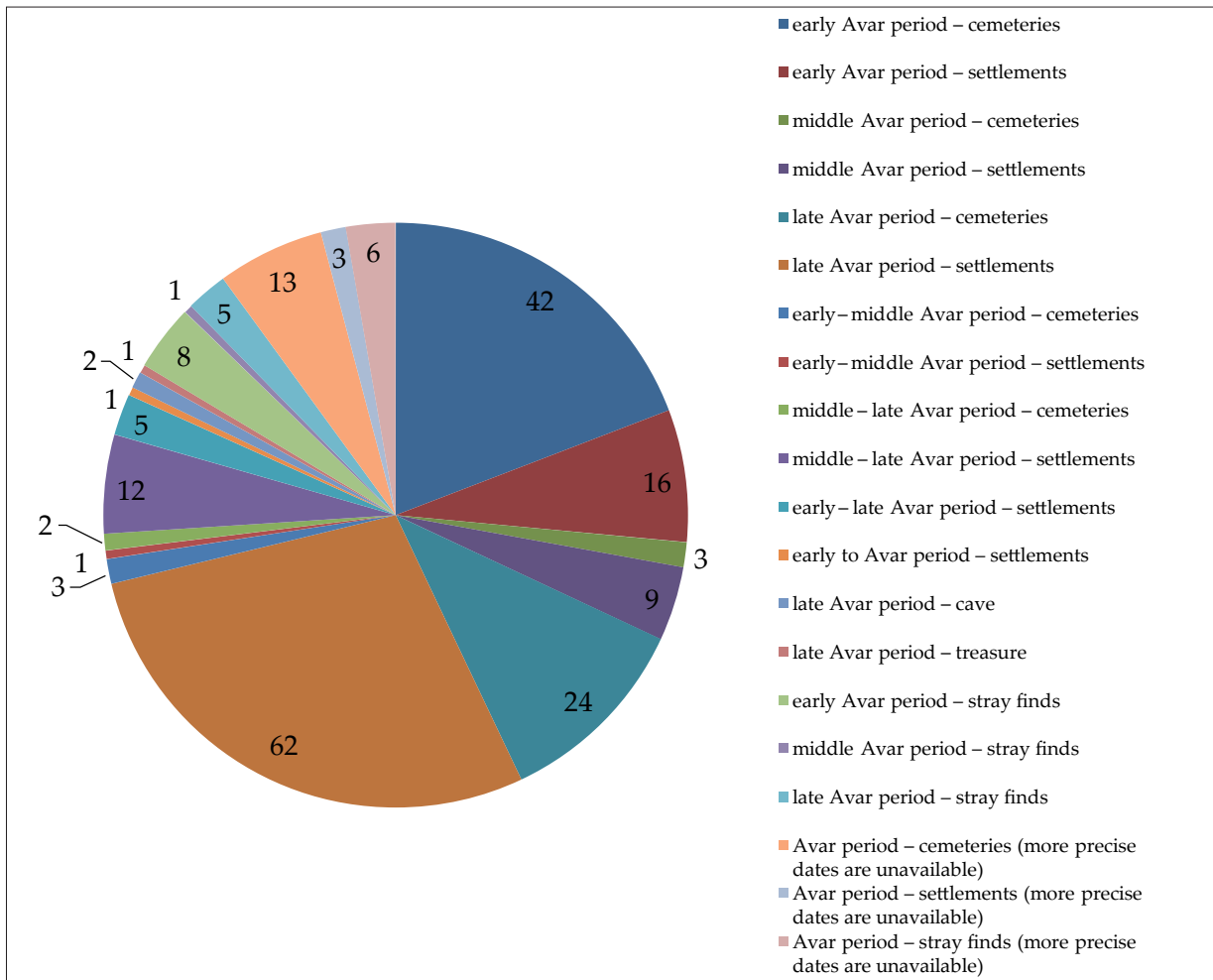


Fig. 2. The number of Avar period archaeological sites in the Banat in a chronological division

high number of unpublished sites, (2) the finds collected during field surveys are unsuitable for accurately dating a settlement, and (3) no settlement has been completely excavated so far, and even in the case of cemeteries, only a few burial grounds have been fully uncovered. Consequently, research on the Avar period in this region, which is presently divided between three countries, is in a quite poor state, as we shall see below, and in some cases, this has led to difficulties in interpreting the archaeological record.

216 sites were entered into our database, which we tried to analyse according to various aspects.⁸ It must here be noted that different lists of these sites can be found in the archaeological literature, and we tried to merge and complete them in this work (see Appendix 2).

Because of the systematising nature of our work, the main characteristics of the sites were established first, followed by a quantitative comparison. The finds were then analysed according to twenty different categories (Figs 2–5).

The cemeteries (88) and the settlements as well as the finds indicating settlements (107) were classified into chronological groups based on the literature. Based on the known data, we may say

⁸ In our statistics (see Appendix 2), 216 sites are included since an early and a middle Avar cemetery was registered separately in the case of the burial grounds at Deszk, Kumane and Novi Kneževac (22a/b, 108a/b, 206a/b), that were unassociated. A similar phenomenon is possible in the case of several other settlements too, but these questions cannot be resolved at the moment.

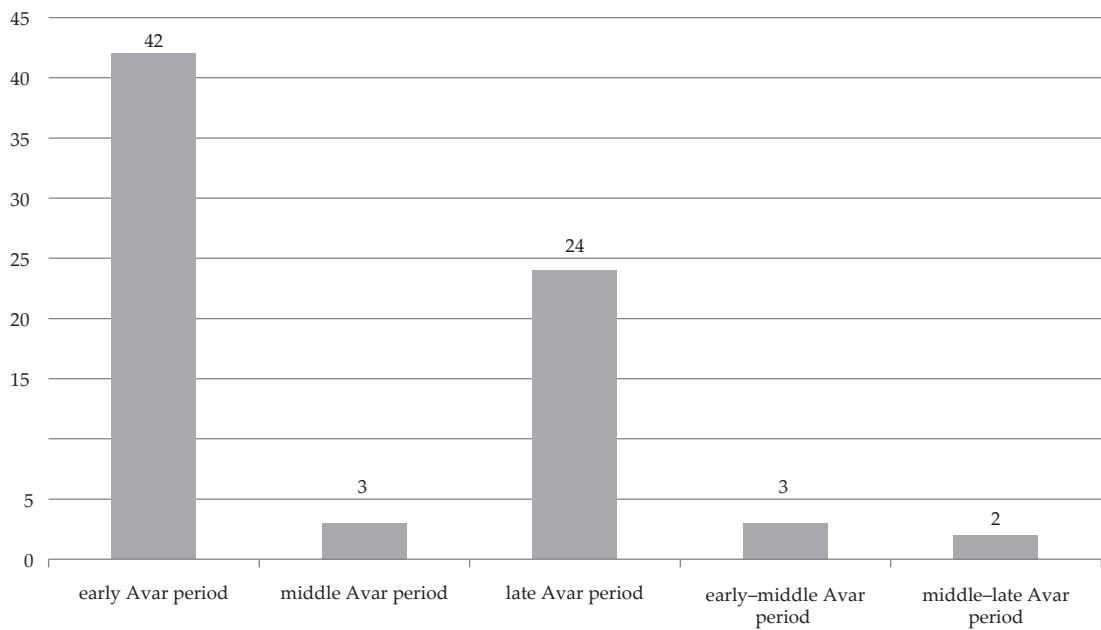


Fig. 3. Avar period cemeteries in the Banat in a chronological division

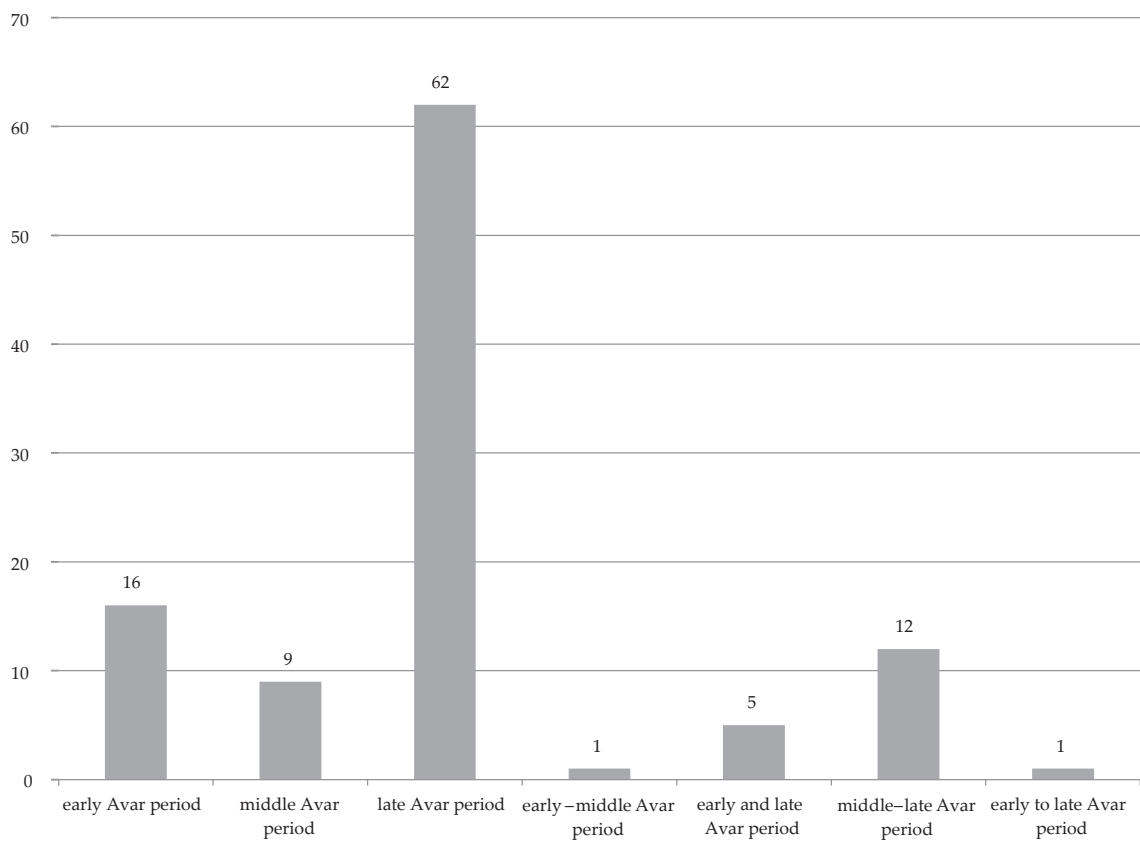


Fig. 4. Avar period settlements in the Banat in a chronological division

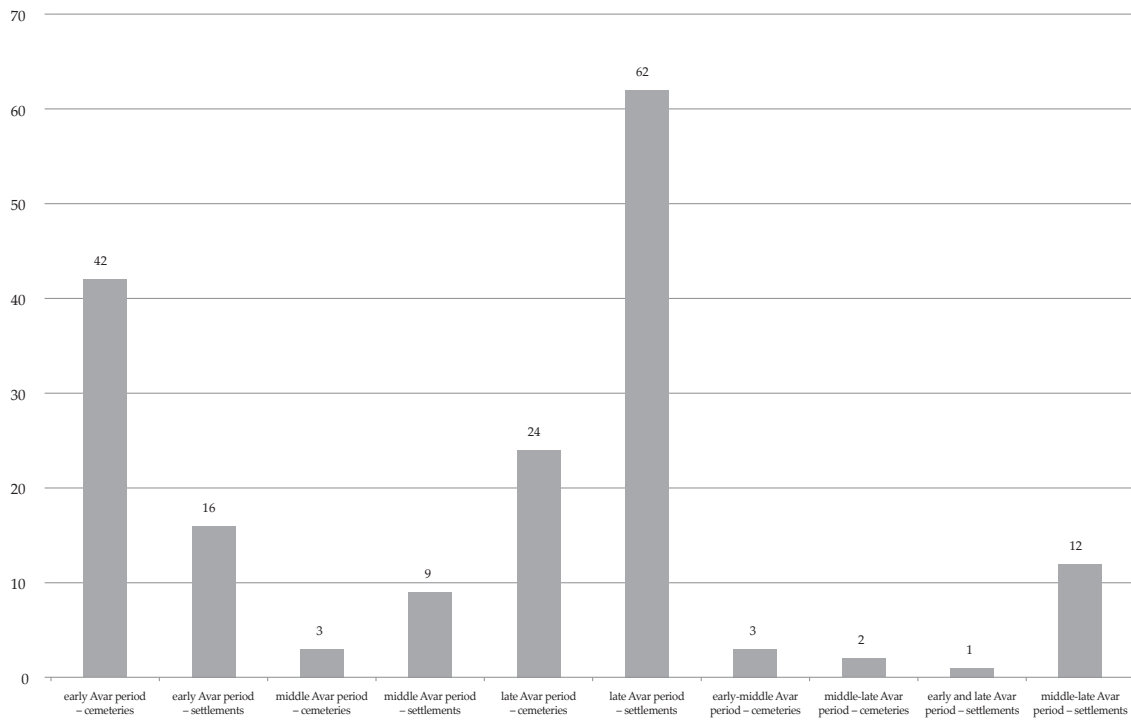


Fig. 5. Avar period cemeteries and settlements in the Banat in chronological division

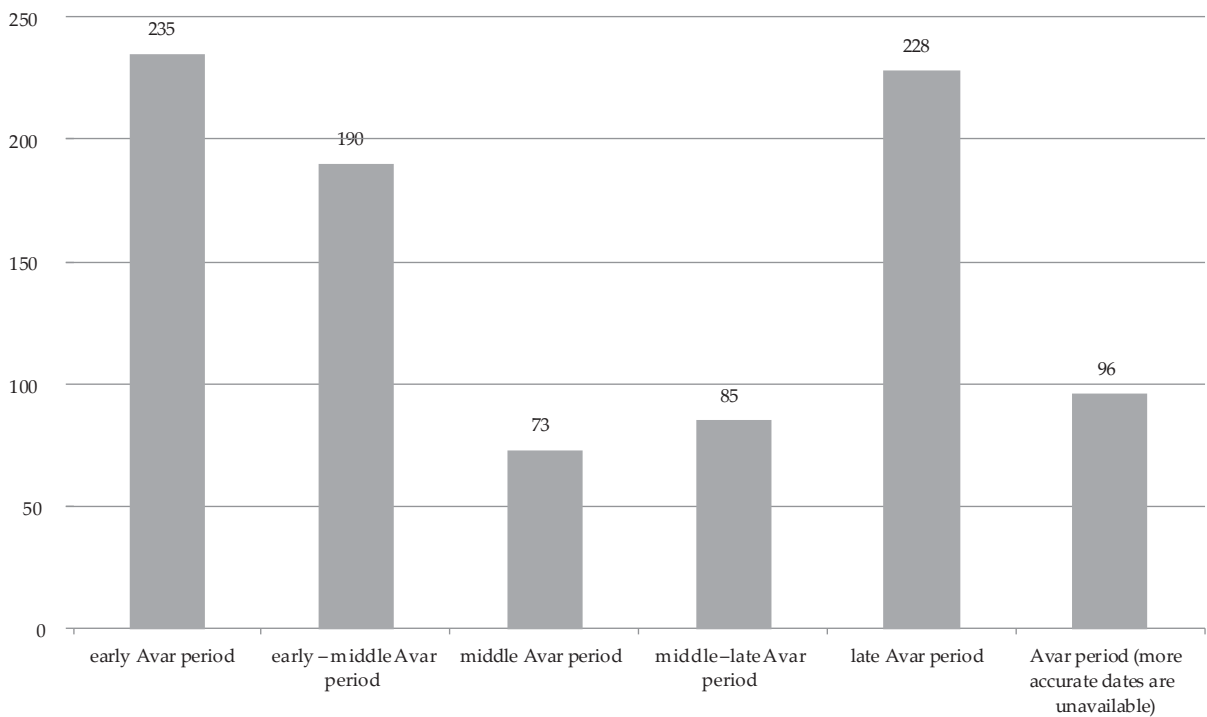


Fig. 6. The number of Avar period graves discovered in the Banat (based on the published data)

that considerably more cemeteries than settlements are known from the early Avar period, while the opposite is true in the case of the sites dated to the late Avar period, as the number of known settlements increases during this period.

Curiously enough, the dates for the sites specified in the literature suggest a break, a discontinuity between the early and the middle Avar period, and the middle and the late Avar period for most sites: for example, an early Avar cemetery was rarely used in the middle Avar period and the use of a cemetery opened in the middle Avar period rarely continued in the late Avar period. Moreover, the conspicuous increase in the number of late Avar settlements raises a methodological problem, namely that all the ceramic finds with a rough surface and vessel types ornamented with parallel lines and combed waves are generally dated to the late Avar period (Fig. 2).

A total of eighty-eight more or less well-known burial places could be registered (see Appendix 2): forty-two of these are early Avar cemeteries, three sites are from the early-middle Avar period, three cemeteries are dated to the middle Avar period (in two cases, the use of the middle Avar cemeteries extended into the late Avar period), and twenty-four cemeteries are dated to the late Avar period. Several questions can be raised in connection with this chronological attribution because this chronological picture, based on the published data, is very strange: how can we explain the breaks between the early and middle Avar period, and between the middle and late Avar period? It is possible that the dates specified in the literature are erroneous, especially since early Avar cemeteries are highly overrepresented compared to the number of cemeteries from the middle Avar period (42 vs. 3). One case in point is the cemetery at Mokrin-Vodoplav/Feldmann téglagyár, published in 2007, which was dated to before 632 by Aleksandar Ranisavljev;⁹ however, Vujadin Ivanišević and Ivan Bugarski convincingly demonstrated that the upper chronological boundary of the cemetery is the 670s/680s.¹⁰ The same seems to be the case for the grave uncovered at the Tesla Housing Estate (Naselje Tesla/Tesla lakótelep) in Pančevo, which was dated to the early Avar period, although a later date, perhaps in the middle Avar period, seems more likely in view of the stirrups with a flat foot plate found in the burial.¹¹

948 or 949 graves are known from the eighty-eight burial sites. However, a closer date within the Avar period cannot be specified in the case of ninety-five or ninety-six burials. Approximately 235 burials are known from the early Avar period,¹² 190 graves from the three cemeteries assigned to the early Avar-middle Avar period and seventy-three graves from the cemeteries dated to the middle Avar period (Čoka-Túzköveshalom, Kiszombor-Óbélai út, and Új Élet Tsz 50. telepe¹³). Two so-called middle-late Avar cemeteries are known in the Banat; however, the number of excavated graves is known only in Tizzasziget-Vedresháza-Hódi Erzsébet földje, where eighty-five graves were uncovered. 228 graves of the late Avar period are known from about twenty-three sites.¹⁴ Figure 6 presents the main statistics of these cemeteries.

The present state of research on settlements is much worse; however, this is not restricted exclusively to the Banat, but can be observed across the entire Carpathian Basin. No more than twenty-nine of the 107 sites where settlement finds or settlement features were identified have been excavated to some extent and the number of houses indicating the layout of the settlement

⁹ RANISAVLJEV 2007.

¹⁰ IVANIŠEVIĆ–BUGARSKI 2008, 50–51.

¹¹ PRIKIĆ 1975, 128–129.

¹² Graves 20–30 from Kumane, dated to the early and the late Avar period, could not be assigned to this category. For its literature, see SZENTPÉTERI 2002, 217. It remains unclear how many of the twelve graves found at Deszk-Site D can be dated to the early Avar and how many to the late Avar period. Therefore, they were not included among the graves of either period.

¹³ “During the inspection of the site, we were informed that three or four graves had been found in 1963, when a water pipeline had been laid. These graves lay some 30–50 metres from the graves published here.” LÓRINCZY–SZALONTAI 1998, 277.

¹⁴ As mentioned above, the number of graves in the Kumane cemetery cannot be included here, leaving twenty-three sites for analysis.

is known in sixteen cases only. However, in the case of thirteen sites, the number of excavated features, mainly houses, remains unknown because these archaeological sites have not been published. It must also be mentioned that the single well documented settlement is the late Avar settlement at Gornea. It is obvious from the above that the research of settlements lags behind that of the cemeteries in the Banat.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE SETTLEMENT TERRITORY IN THE EARLY, MIDDLE AND LATE AVAR PERIODS IN THE BANAT (MAPS 1–4)

If the number of settlements is broken down according to periods, the following can be said regarding the Avar settlement territory in the Banat (Map 1):

- (1) Cemeteries dated to the early Avar period are mainly found in the Szeged area, immediately beside the Theiss, and a few sites are known south of the Mureş. In contrast, settlements have mainly been found west of the Alibunar marshland and along the Danube. However, the settlement at Padej is an important caveat regarding the gaps in research concerning the so-called geographical “contrast” between cemeteries and settlements. We can see two possible explanations: (a) the incorrect dating of settlements due to the low number of finds; (b) two populations with different lifeways and burial customs (e.g. scattered cremation burials, which hardly leave a trace in the archaeological record) (Map 2).
- (2) Although the number of early Avar settlements is low compared to the number of cemeteries and burial places, this numerical balance tips the scale in favour of settlements regarding the sites dated to the early Avar period. In some cases, the use of the cemeteries opened in the early Avar period (e.g. Aradac, Mokrin) continued later too. However, the settlements covered a much larger area than in the previous period. Dating is more difficult and therefore more uncertain, as this period spans fifty years in absolute dating. Consequently, there are barely a dozen sites that can be dated to the early Avar period, and they are similarly doubtful (Map 3).
- (3) In the case of late Avar sites, the situation is somewhat different, as some cemeteries that can be accurately dated lie in areas that had been unoccupied during the early Avar period such as the area north of the Bega and in the Caraş and Bârzava valleys. At the same time, there are no settlements in the area around the Mureş-Theiss and on the left side of the Theiss. Two settlement clusters in areas that were unoccupied during the preceding early and middle Avar period, or were not outlined as clearly, can now be distinguished: one to the south-west of the Alibunar marshland and the area between the Caraş and Nera, the other to its south. Seventeen sites are known along the Danube and twenty-two between the Caraş and Nera. Except for the burial sites at Banatska Palanka and Brădişorul de Jos, these are all settlements (Map 4).

ISSUES OF INTERPRETATION CONCERNING THE FUNERARY SITES IN THE BANAT (MAPS 1–4; PLS 1, 3)

The funerary customs of the early, middle and late Avar period in the Banat and the grave goods recovered from the burials resemble those found in other regions of the Carpathian Basin, although some distinctive traits unique to the Banat can also be noted. One unresolved issue concerns the chronological differences between burials with horses. In the early Avar cemeteries, burials with horses can be regarded as a common custom. Graves with partial or complete horse

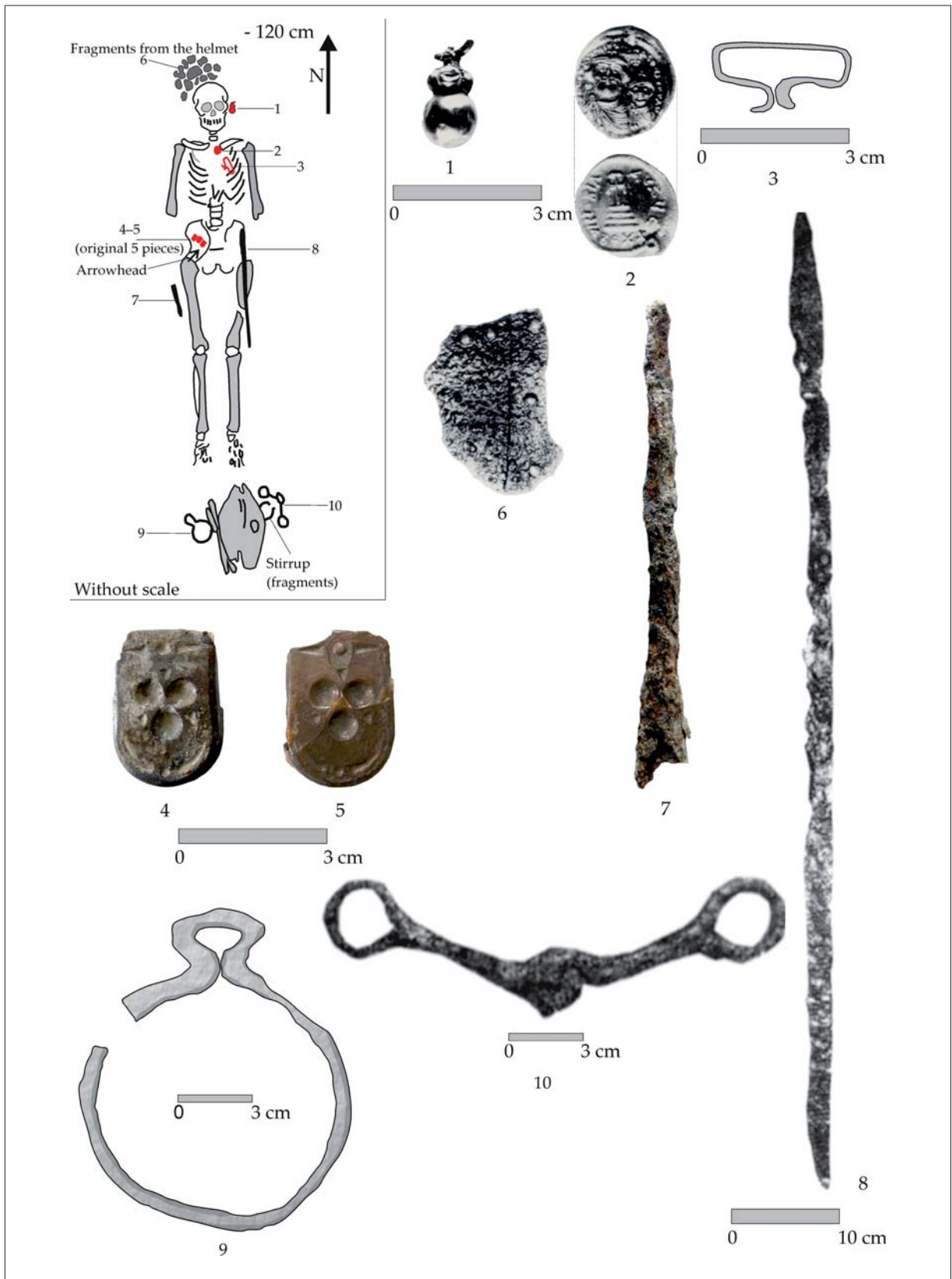


Plate 1. Sânpetru German/Németszentpéter-Magazin (after DÖRNER 1960, Figs 2–4; COSMA ET AL. 2013, Fig. 58; graphic: E. Gáll and D. Spânu)

burials (Pls 1, 3), separate horse burials or pyre finds were documented in most of the forty-five¹⁵ sites dated to the early Avar period: Aradac-Jamura la Humke, Aradac-Mečka, Bočar, Deszk-Sites D, G, H, O, R, T, Dudeștii Vechi-Pusta Bucova/Bukovapuszta Mound IX, Dudeștii Vechi-Mound V, Ferencszállás-Lajtár Gy.-Bárdos P. halma, Felnac-Malul Mureșului/Magaspart, Kiszombor-Sites E, O, Klárafalva-Sites B and G, Mokrin-Vodoplav/Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (Pl. 2), Mokrin-Humke Blizanice, Novi Kneževac-Budzsák-Tallyán B. birtok, Novi Kneževac-Szőnyeggyár, Sânpetru German-Magazin (Pl. 1), Sânpetru German-Goliat, Pančevo-Naselje Tesla/Tesla lakótelep (Tesla Housing Estate), Pančevo-Žarka Zrenjanina Street, Pančevo-Ney-Alsóvárosi téglagyár, Szőreg-Homokbánya, vasútállomás (railway station).

We tried to categorise the available data, mainly based on the study by M. Némethi and L. Klíma:¹⁶

<i>Type of horse burials</i>	<i>Archaeological sites</i>
Pyre finds (deposited in a separate, sacrificial pit)	Bočar; Sânpetru German-Goliat; Dudeștii Vechi-Pusta Bucova/Bukovapuszta Mound IX
Male and horse burial in the same grave pit	Banatsko Arandelovo; Deszk-Sites G, H, T; Felnac; Kiszombor-Site J; Mokrin-Humke Blizanice
Separate horse burial	Aradac-Mečka site; Szőreg-A, Iván téglagyár (brick factory)
Partial horse burial	Deszk-Sites D, O, Mokrin-Vodoplav/Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (brick factory); Sânpetru German-Magazin; Szőreg-Homokbánya, vasútállomás (railway station)
Horse burial above the human burial	Deszk-Site G; Szőreg-Homokbánya, vasútállomás (railway station); Pančevo-Nej Najeva ciglana/Ney (Alsóvárosi) téglagyár (Ney/Alsóvárosi brick factory)
Several horse burials in the same grave	Deszk-Site H

Table 1. Types of horse burials in the Banat region

Pyre finds, which are considered to be a hallmark of the “Avars” (not in the sense of an ethnic group¹⁷) have been found on three sites in the Banat: all three were found in the region’s north-western part.¹⁸

There are only few sites where burials with horses are unknown; in some cases, only a single grave was found, from which one cannot draw far-reaching conclusions (Deszk-Site S, Kiszombor-Site J, Klárafalva-C, Klárafalva-Hegyési földje, Sânnicolau Mare-eastern outskirts of the town, Srpski Krštur), some were partially destroyed cemeteries (Banatski Karlovac, Banatsko Arandelovo, Glogonj, Kumane, Kübekháza), and in some cases, no data are available on the site (Felnac-1 km north-west of the village, Lunga,¹⁹ Novi Kneževac-Opeka téglagyár/brick factory,

¹⁵ Aradac-Jamura la Humke, Mečka site, Banatski Karlovac, Banatsko Arandelovo, Bočar, Deszk-Sites D, G, H, L, P, O, R, S, T, Dudeștii Vechi-Bukovapuszta Mound IX, Dudeștii Vechi-Mound V, Ferencszállás-Lajtár Gy.-Bárdos P.’s mound, Felnac-Malul Mureșului/Magaspart, Felnac-north-west of the village, Felnac-1 km north-west of the village, Glogonj, Kiszombor-Sites B, E, J, O, Klárafalva-Sites B, C, G and Hegyesi földje (Hegyési’s plot), Kumane, Kübekháza, Lunga, Mokrin-Vodoplav/Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (brick factory), Mokrin-Humke Blizanice, Novi Kneževac-Budzsák-Tallyán B. birtok, Szőnyeggyár, Sânnicolau Mare-eastern outskirts of the town, Sânpetru German-Magazin, Sânpetru German-Goliat, Pančevo-Pančevo-Naselje Tesla/Tesla lakótelep (Tesla Housing Estate), Pančevo-Žarka Zrenjanina Street, Pančevo-Nej Najeva ciglana/Ney (Alsóvárosi) téglagyár (Ney/Alsóvárosi brick factory), Srpski Krštur, Szőreg-Homokbánya, vasútállomás, Tiszasziget-Vedresháza.

¹⁶ Mainly based on NÉMETHI-KLÍMA 1987–1989, Figs 1–5.

¹⁷ For the controversies in the concept of “archaeological cultures”, see BRATHER 2006, 23–25.

¹⁸ For the most recent analysis of pyre finds, see NÉMETHI-KLÍMA 1987–1989, 176–177, Fig. 1.

¹⁹ Daniela Tănase, an archaeologist working in Timișoara, kindly informed us that there is no registered early Avar (or in general Avar!) find from Lunga in the Banat Museum in Timișoara. However, it is possible that the finds from this site, mentioned by MEDELET-BUGILAN 1987, 136, have been lost.

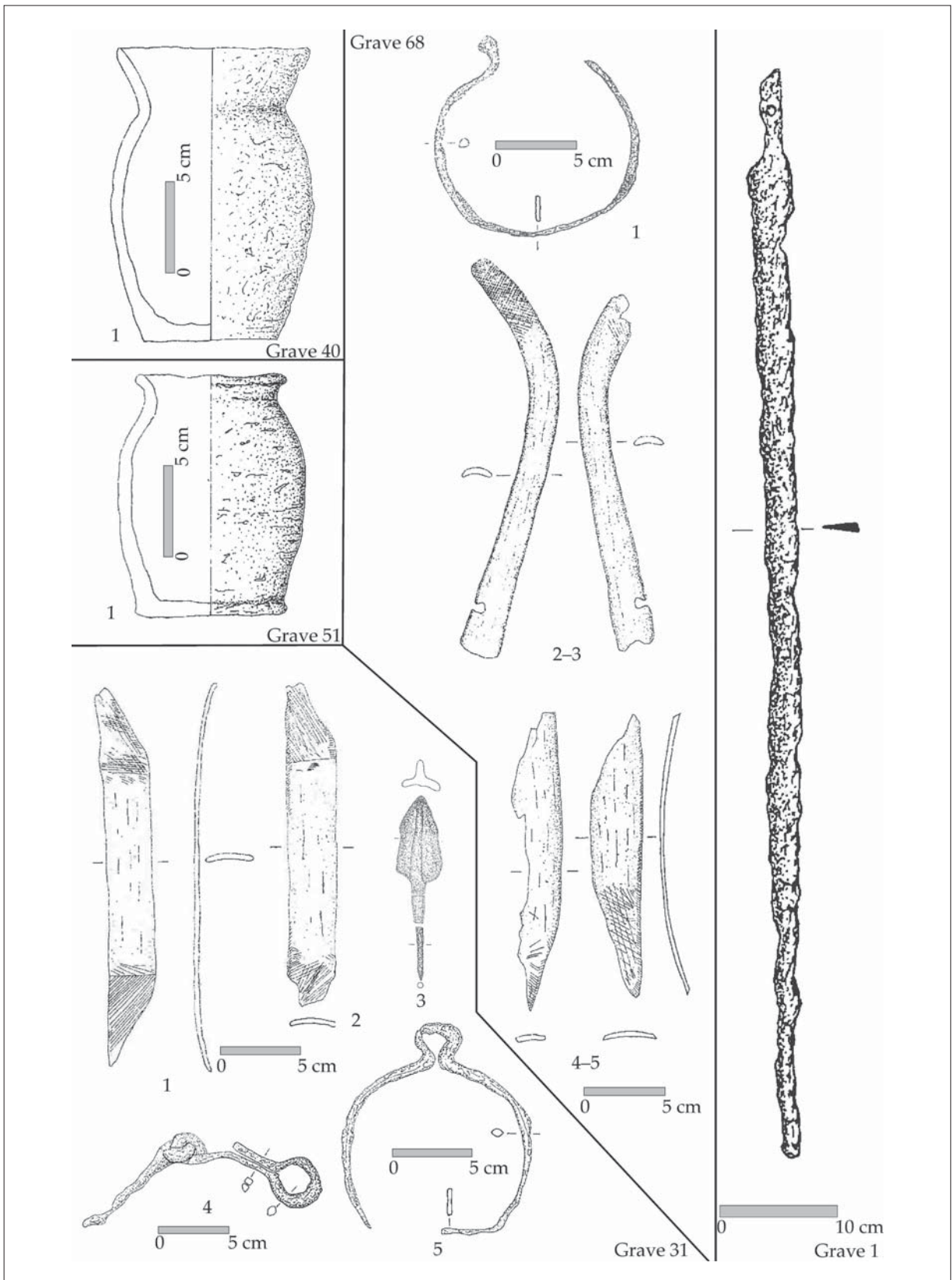


Plate 2. Mokrin/Homokrév-Vodoplav/Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (brick factory): Graves 1, 31, 40, 51, 68 (after RANISAVLJEV 2007, Pl. 3, 10.12, 11.1-2, 9-10, 14.1, 19.1, 33.1-3, 5-6; re-drawn by E. Gáll)

Tiszasziget-Vedresháza Site 2). To the best of our knowledge, the only exception is the early Avar burial ground at Kiszombor Site B, where none of the burials contained a horse. It is possible that the Kiszombor cemetery was used by a population (perhaps the conquered Gepids) with burial customs differing from those of the Avars, which is supported by the fact that some of the graves have been dated to the time before the Avar conquest.²⁰ Still, the question remains as to how to interpret the other partially excavated cemeteries where no graves with horses were found.

All orientations can be found in the early Avar period cemeteries of the Banat: E–W (e.g. Aradac-Mečka, Banatsko Arandelovo, Deszk-Sites D, G, H, O, T, Dudeștii Vechi-Mound V, Felnac-Malul Mureșului/Magaspart, Kiszombor-Sites B and C, Mokrin-Vodoplav/ Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (brick factory), Szőreg-Homokbánya, vasútállomás, Tiszasziget-Vedresháza Site 2), NE–SW (Aradac-Mečka, Banatsko Arandelovo-Podlukány, Imre-pusztá), SE–NW (e.g. Klárafalva-Site B), N–S (e.g. Klárafalva-Site B, Sânpetru German-Magazin [Pl. 1]), NW–SE (e.g. Klárafalva-Site B, Pančevo-Nej Najeva ciglana/Ney [Alsóvárosi] téglagyár [Ney/Alsóvárosi brick factory]), and W–E (e.g. Deszk-Site D). Based on the present data, the most common orientations were E–W and NE–SW.

Another major problem of interpretation concerning the early Avar period is the origin of the period's communities, given that it has since long been obvious that the population of the early Khaganate was a colourful ethnic mix of multiple origins.²¹ According to Gábor Lőrinczy, a steppean population of Eastern European origin settled in the north-western corner of the Banat (too), whose burials are characterised by partial animal burials (including partial horse burials) and an E–W

²⁰ SZENTPÉTERI 2002, 201.

²¹ "The region occupied by the Slavs/Dulebs in the sixth–seventh centuries can be roughly outlined, proceeding from west to east, in the region of the Zala and Mura rivers; the heartland of the population of the Keszthely culture rooted in antique culture lay at the western end of Lake Balaton; the communities of the commoners of Inner Asian ancestry occupied the north-eastern third of Transdanubia ... while their leaders settled in the Danube-Tisza interfluvium; the settlement territory of the Germanic peoples/Gepids during the early Avar period lay along the right bank of the Danube, or, to put it otherwise, in eastern Transdanubia, and in the central regions of Transylvania; as well as the settlement territory of the steppean population of Eastern European origins in the Tiszántúl region. ... In sum, we may say that one population group of Bayan's empire had been transplanted to the Carpathian Basin from the Eastern European steppe." LŐRINCZY 1998, 343, 354. In our opinion, Lőrinczy's theory concerning the Transylvanian Basin should be reconsidered completely. Although he cites István Bóna's 1978 paper, this was interpreted quite differently by Bóna himself in the first volume of *The History of Transylvania*, published in 1998. Analysing the finds and the funerary customs in the Transylvanian Basin, which Lőrinczy assumed to have been the settlement territory of the Germanic/Gepidic population, we were able to roughly determine the area where finds from the classical early Avar period could be found, namely along the middle reaches of the Mureș. No matter how poorly researched this area is, these finds clearly show that the central region of the Transylvanian Basin was occupied by an "Avar" population with diverse customs reflecting heterogeneous cultural backgrounds and traditions in the early Avar period. This would suggest that under the Khaganate, the central area of the Transylvanian Basin was occupied by a mixed population whose different groups of diverse cultural origins had been transplanted to the region by the Avars, and that the political-military structure appearing in the Carpathian Basin had similarly been of heterogeneous origin. Although classical Germanic finds can certainly be documented, this does not imply that the central region of the Transylvanian Basin was exclusively occupied by Germanic population. Finds indicating the presence of a Germanic/post-Gepidic period population are much more frequent south-east, east, north-east and north of the central Mureș region. In this region, the number of finds interpreted as "Avar" (such as cremation burials, which are generally regarded as "Avar", although we are aware of the uncertainty of this term) show a decreasing tendency, suggesting that neither acculturation, nor assimilation had been too deep – both appear to have been rather superficial, more of a fashion, which was perhaps inspired by the similar customs of these peoples such as burials with horses. Some of the finds brought to light farther from this area merely reflect some "Avar influence" or fashion such as the stray find from Corund. Some cemeteries are only known in the central-northern part of the basin (for example, Fântânele). In these cemeteries, the archaeological traces of the Avar population are scanty, belying any concrete connection to the elite conquering the basin's central region. Although the horse remains found in burials are generally regarded as a sign of "Avar" influence, it must here be noted that the graves with horse remains do not contain harness finds and neither did the graves with horses or the horse graves yield any weapons ("pike"). For a detailed discussion, see GÁLL 2013, 301–307.

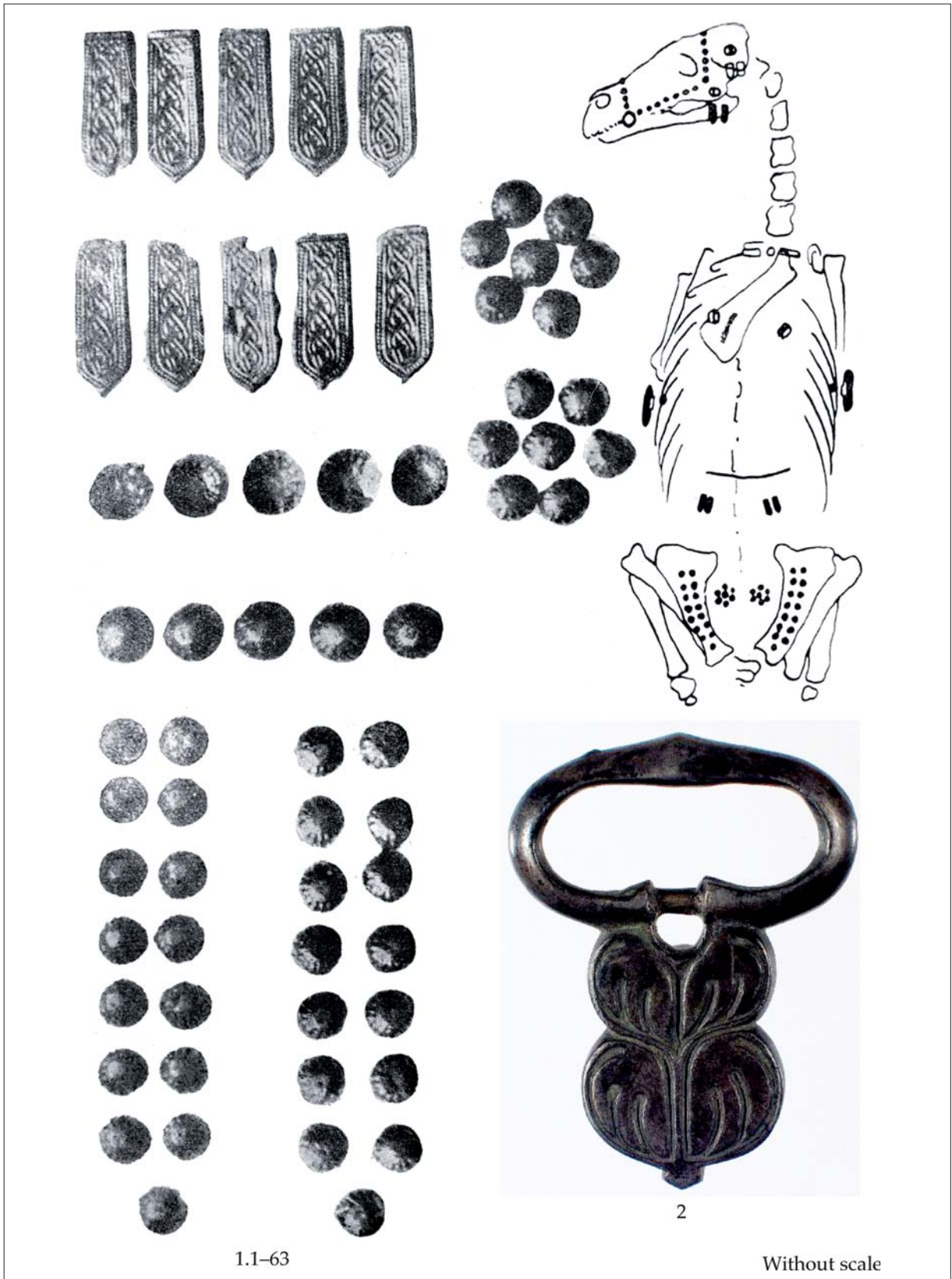


Plate 3. 1. 1-63: Čoka/Csóka-Tűzköveshalom (after IVANIŠEVIĆ-BUGARSKI 2008, Fig. 11);
2. Orțișoara/Orczyfalva (unpublished) (photo: D. Tănase)

orientation.²² Lőrinczy's theory would assume a settlement belt between the Aranca and the areas to its south and south-east in the early Avar period. His observations can be complemented, although not only in relation to the Banat region (see our remarks on the Transylvanian Basin in Note 20), because some burial customs in the area mentioned by Lőrinczy cannot be associated with the steppean population of Eastern European origin (e.g. the well-known Bočar burial, located south-south-east of this region, and the pyre assemblage found at Sânpetru German-Goliat). Following this train of thought, one might reasonably ask whether the pyre find from Dudeștii Vechi can be considered the archaeological legacy of a steppean population of Eastern European origin. The other side of the issue is, for example, a burial with partial horse found at Sânpetru German-Magazin, which is generally regarded as one of the hallmarks of the steppean population,²³ even though this region was not settled by the population mentioned by Lőrinczy. Therefore, we may say that this inflexible, static concept preferring quantity²⁴ does not reckon with the mobility of smaller or larger communities, or with social motives such as marriage, mingling, the different decisions affecting these communities made by the elite of the Khaganate, and the like.

If several burial customs and large groups with differing material cultures can be distinguished during the early Avar period, based on the funerary customs and grave goods (among them various population groups with eastern and Germanic origins) in connection with the cemeteries lacking burials with horses, the question arises as to how to interpret this difference in customs. Although the funerary display and burial rituals of each population differ in the cemeteries, but due to the political-military structure – in this case, the power structure of the Khaganate – elements reflecting a larger group identity/possible regional funerary customs appear such as the extensive geographical, cultural and social distribution of burials with horses.²⁵ While it remains unclear why horse burials are lacking from the Kiszombor cemetery, the many possible interpretations include social explanations or different cultural origins, and a temporary economic situation can also be invoked. In the lack of anthropological (and other) analyses, nothing more can be said, but it is highly probable that the Avar period cemetery section with eight graves is the continuation of the Gepidic cemetery with 426 graves.

The (almost) complete lack of burials with horses in the late Avar period in the Banat remains enigmatic. Graves with horse burials are lacking in the overwhelming majority of the cemeteries in the Banat during the late Avar period (Banatska Palanka, Bavanište, Beba Veche, Brădișorul de Jos, Deszk-Oil Rig I, Grebenac, Ilandža, Kiszombor-Sites A and G, Klárafalva-Site F, Klárafalva-Vasút utca/street, homokbánya, Kumane, Novi Bečej, Orțișoara, Periam, Perlez, Sânanđrei [Plate 5. 1–8], Szőreg B, Tiszasziget-Vedresháza-Hódi Erzsébet földje, Vrbica²⁶); among the late Avar burial grounds, this custom has been documented at Kiszombor-Site M, Dudeștii Vechi-Pusta Bucova/Bukovapuszta Mound V, Szőreg-Belsőúgar, Pančevo-Bivša ciglana Bachman/Bachmann (Felsővárosi) téglagyár (uncertain), Timișoara-Modoș/Módos Bridge, Graves 1 and 2 (Pl. 4). As we can see, although the custom does appear in some cemeteries during the late Avar period, burials with horses are virtually unknown in the middle and eastern parts of the Banat during the late

²² "Their settlement territory can be clearly outlined and can be described as relatively closed." LŐRINCZY 1987–1989, 165.

²³ The grave can be dated to the earlier seventh century by a light-weight *solidus* of twenty *siliquae* minted under Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. MIB, III, 217, No. 65, dating: 616–ca. 625. The grave was earlier dated, incorrectly, to 650–670, and more recently also by COSMA ET AL. 2013, 83. However, the correct dating was given by István Bóna. BÓNA 1988, 167.

²⁴ Lőrinczy's theory reflects a quantitative approach. His theory is based on the number of occurrences of certain features characteristic of a region, namely on the plainland east of the Theiss (such as niche graves and the E–W orientation), which occur more frequently there compared to other regions. However, this raises the question of how to interpret the niche graves and the E–W orientation found in other regions of the Carpathian Basin.

²⁵ However, burials with horses are not exclusively characteristic of the Avars; for its intercontinental occurrence (from Asia to Great Britain) and the literature on it, see STEUER 2003, 50–96.

²⁶ After DULEA 1999–2000, 209–244; MARE 2004; SZENTPÉTERI 2002, Vol. 1.

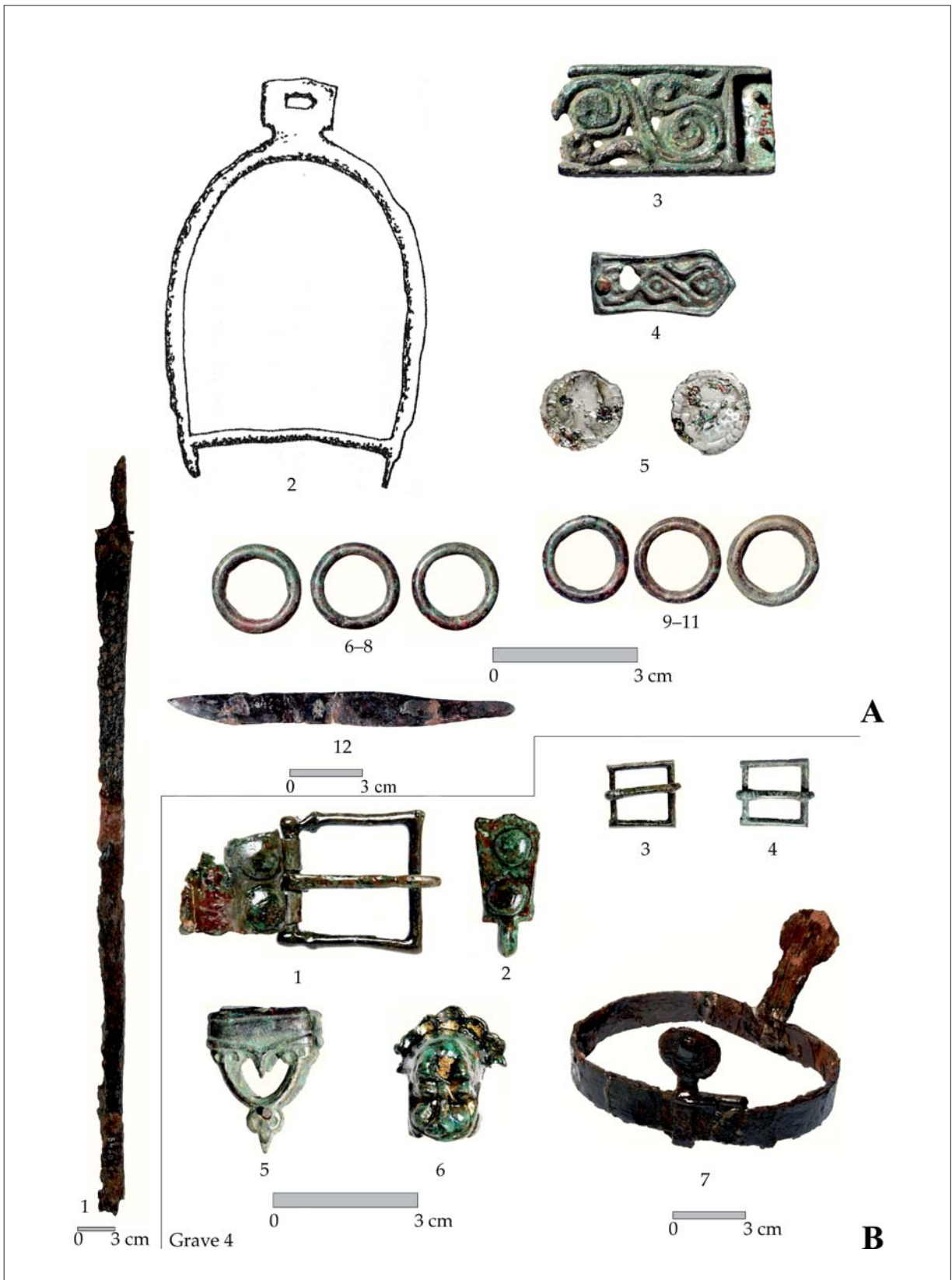


Plate 4. Timișoara/Temesvár-Podul Mодоș/Módoș híd: A. selection of grave goods from Graves 1–2; B. Grave 4 (after COSMA ET AL. 2013, Figs 63–64; MARE 2004, Fig. 48.20; graphic: E. Gáll)

Avar period. Given that this custom is known to have been continuously practiced in the cemeteries along the Theiss, the question of how to interpret this east-west contrast needs to be addressed. Can it be explained by assuming the remnants of a population with different traditions, by a change in funerary customs, or by economic reasons?²⁷ Or should it be interpreted as evidence of the acculturation of the non-Avar population, which lasted until the late seventh century, who adopted elements of the material culture, which was becoming homogeneous, except for the (Avar) funerary customs, which were only adopted partly, if at all? Any advances in this field can only be expected from anthropology and other disciplines. It is possible that there were multiple reasons.

Another related issue concerns the belt sets in the late Avar period. In contrast to the early Avar period, belt sets were found in at least one grave among the eighteen cemeteries of the twenty-four burial grounds opened in the late Avar period and in the two middle-late Avar cemeteries (Bavanište-Mesna ciglana/Téglagyár, Čoka, Denta, Ilandža, Kiszombor-Sites A, G, M, Klárafalva-Sites F, Vasút utca/street, Novi Bečej-Matejski Brod, Opovo, Pančevo-Bivša ciglana Bachman/Bachmann (Felsővárosi) téglagyár, Sânandrei, Szőreg-Belső ugar, Timișoara-Modoș/Módos Bridge, Tiszasziget-Vedresháza-Hódi Erzsébet földje, Vrbica). It is also interesting that these sites are located to the west of the so-called Csörsz Dyke, perhaps constructed during the Migration period (see Map 4). In connection with the above, two points need to be highlighted:

(1) There is but a single cemetery east of the Csörsz Dyke from the late Avar (or, in general, from the Avar) period (Brădișorul de Jos, unpublished),

(2) This raises another question: in the lack of cemeteries, the products of late Avar metalworking are not known from this region, so it would be too hasty to draw the conclusion that there are no belt sets east of the Csörsz Dyke. However, it remains a mystery why there are no cemeteries from the early, middle and late Avar period.

In the Banat, the burial orientations of the late Avar cemeteries differ greatly from those of the early Avar period. Almost all orientations occur in this period too, but their frequencies differ. Based on the available data, the following have been documented: E–W (e.g. Bavanište-Mesna Ciglana-/Téglagyár), NE–SW (e.g. Klárafalva-Vasút Street), S–N (e.g. Szőreg-Belső ugar), N–S (e.g. Klárafalva-Site F, -Vasút Street, Szőreg-Belső ugar), W–E (e.g. Dudeștii Vechi-Pusta Bucova/Bukovapuszta Mound V, Timișoara-Modoș/Módos Bridge), SW–NE (e.g. Sânandrei) and NW–SE (e.g. Szőreg-Belső ugar, Vrbica). The N–S orientation of the deceased became dominant, which raises several questions. Is it possible that attitudes to the otherworld changed so profoundly within the span of a few generations as reflected by the orientation of the graves?

The grave ceramics found in the burials of the early Avar period are small, hand-thrown, coarse vessels fired in an oxidising atmosphere that can be assigned to the so-called Prague-type ceramics. The pottery appearing in the early and late Avar periods represents local types or Byzantine imports (jugs, pots).

According to the published descriptions, the ceramics from the cemeteries of the late Avar period are elongated, roughly similar wheel-turned vessels with a rough surface made on a slow wheel, or hand-thrown vessels resembling them.²⁸

SETTLEMENTS (MAPS 1–4; PL. 5.B.1–4, 6)

The finds from the settlements in the Banat region are relatively humbled: finds other than ceramics, such as ear-rings, arrowheads, scissors, scythes and knives, are only known from a few sites (e.g. Gornea). However, the pottery found on settlements shows a much more complex picture

²⁷ The 50–55-year-old man with an ornamented belt, but without a horse, in Grave 1 at Sânandrei was identified as belonging to the Pamir anthropological type. MUNTEAN–MUNTEAN 2001, 265–279.

²⁸ VIDA 1999.

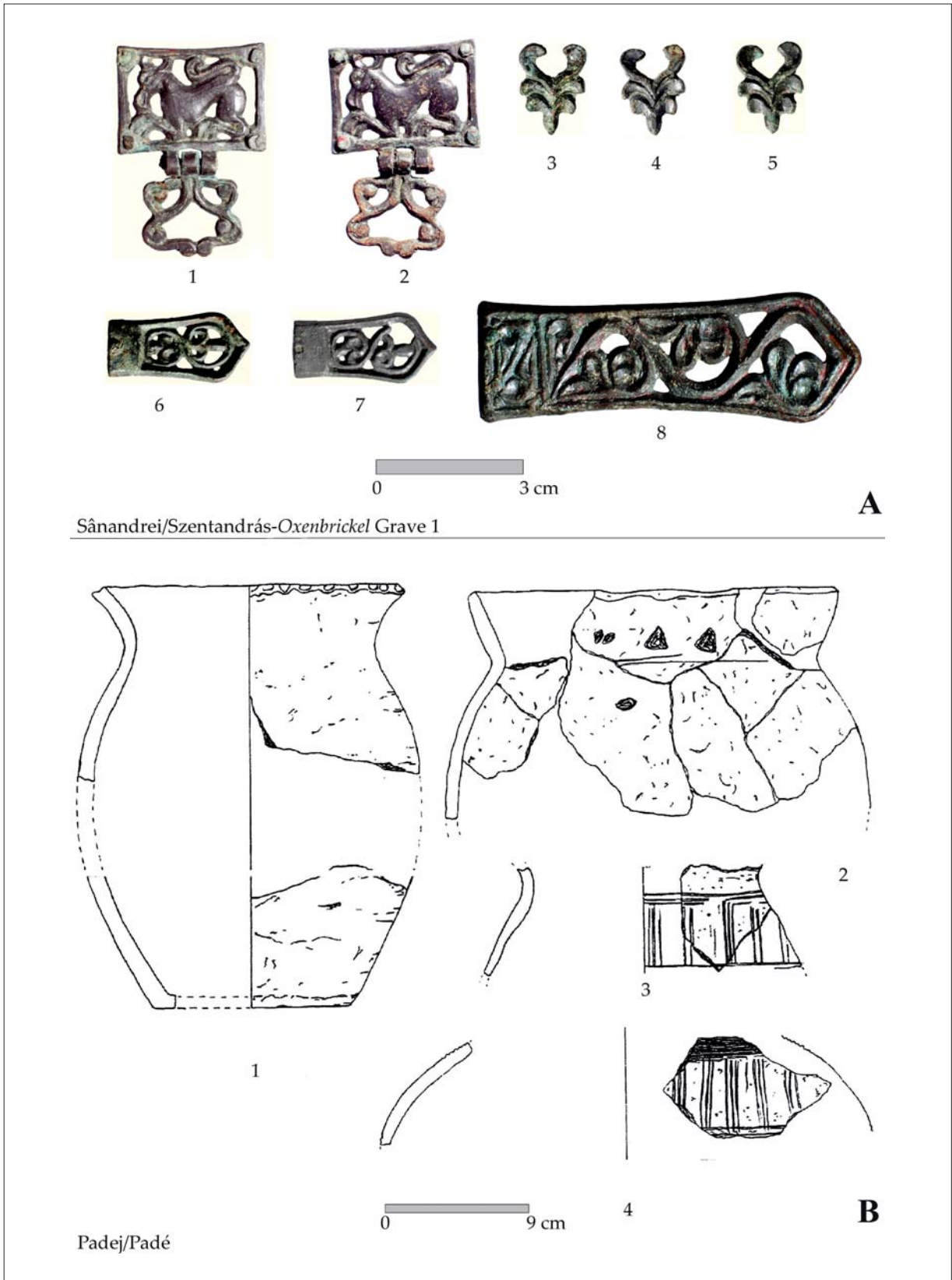


Plate 5. Sânanndrei/Szentandrás-Oxenbrickel, Grave 1: 1–8; Padej/Padé: 1–4
(re-drawn after COSMA ET AL. 2013, Fig. 56; IVANIŠEVIĆ–BUGARSKI 2008, Fig. 12; graphic: E. Gáll)

than that of the cemeteries. Only few settlement sections have been excavated in this region; most of these have not been analysed and have been dated on the strength of the grave pottery from burials, often rather intuitively. In other words, there is no established typological sequence for the ceramics and the pottery found in the 1970s and 1980s still needs to be analysed.

Two settlements of the early Avar period must be mentioned, namely Padej²⁹ (Pl 5.1–4) and Unip.³⁰ Padej was regarded as a Slav settlement in the Serbian literature owing to the presence of Prague-type pots. Vujadin Ivanišević and Ivan Bugarski also contributed to the discussion, with the final conclusion that although the question remains open, the site can probably be dated to the early Avar period.³¹ The same seems to hold true for the Unip settlement, which has recently been published, although our Romanian colleagues write about the Prague culture and Slavs. Although the presence of a Slavic-speaking population in the Banat region cannot be excluded, we have to note that,

- (1) In contrast to the Transylvanian Basin, for example, there is a complete lack of cremation burials in this region,
- (2) In the Avar Khaganate, the so-called Prague-type vessels recovered from graves have been identified as the grave pottery of Merovingian-culture cemeteries in eastern Transdanubia.³² The excavations have confirmed and partly complemented István Bóna's claim that pottery resembling the Prague type could also be found in non-Slavic areas.³³

THE ISSUE OF ROADS AND COMMUNICATION CHANNELS³⁴ (MAPS 1–4)

An attempt to reconstruct the period's communication channels is highly relevant to our theme. Given that these roads do not appear in the archaeological record, any reconstructions remains no more than a hypothesis. However, there can be no doubt that during the first phase of the Avar conquest, major routes lead along the rivers, as shown by the sites strung along the Theiss in a north to south direction, whose number diminishes southward. The ancient Roman roads were probably also used in the eastern Banat, as shown by the topographical location of the sites dated to the late Avar period.

Burials with horses can be traced along the Theiss as far as Pančevo and they can be exactly dated. It must here be noted that the provenance of the finds allegedly discovered at Orșova, mentioned in the volume *History of Transylvania* (and in the subsequent literature), is quite doubtful.³⁵

Judging from the location of the late Avar cemeteries, there was probably a road leading northward from Palánk, east of the Alibunar marshland. It must here be noted that the course of this road roughly coincided with the line of the Csörsz Dyke, suggesting that the zone between the marshland and the mountains may have been an economic divide that also marked the boundary between different lifeways. A similar observation can be made in connection with the tenth–eleventh century sites. However, this divide does not necessarily imply an ethnic one, as differences in lifeways and in the economy do not necessarily correlate with different ethnic groups.

²⁹ TRIFUNOVIĆ 1997, 120, Tabl. VI, VII.

³⁰ MĂRUIA–BOLCU–HORAK 2013, 304, 306–307.

³¹ "Based on the finds depicted, the Višnjevača settlement should be attributed to the Early Avar Period, while the possibility that it was populated by Slavs is still open." IVANIŠEVIĆ–BUGARSKI 2008, 52.

³² VIDA 1999, 151.

³³ BÓNA 1968, 35–45; BÓNA 1979, 393–404.

³⁴ The hypothetical road assumed by Vujadin Ivanišević and Ivan Bugarski can be rejected because of the extensive marshland in the central region of the Banat. IVANIŠEVIĆ–BUGARSKI 2008, Fig. 9.

³⁵ BÓNA 1988, 166.

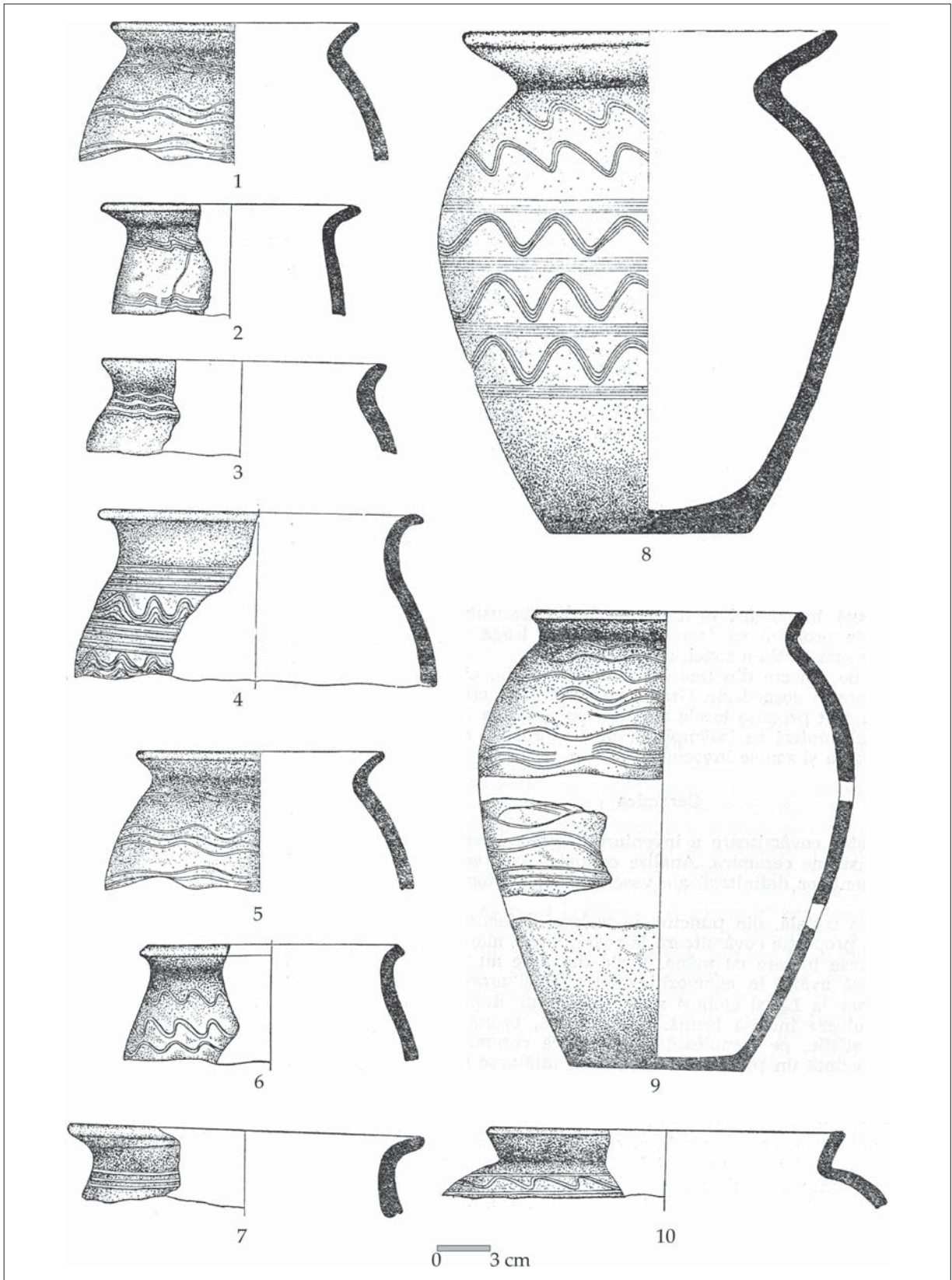
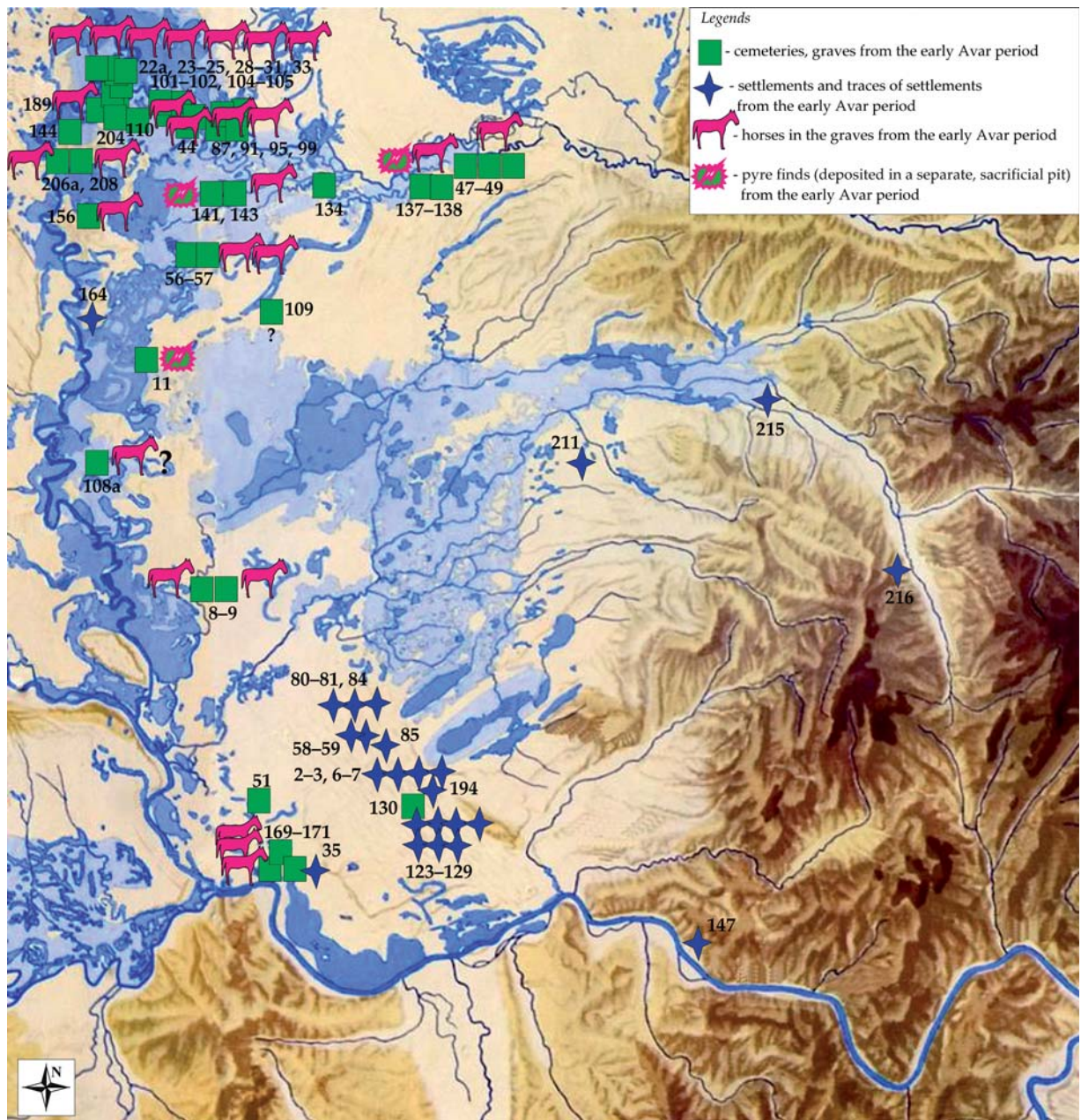


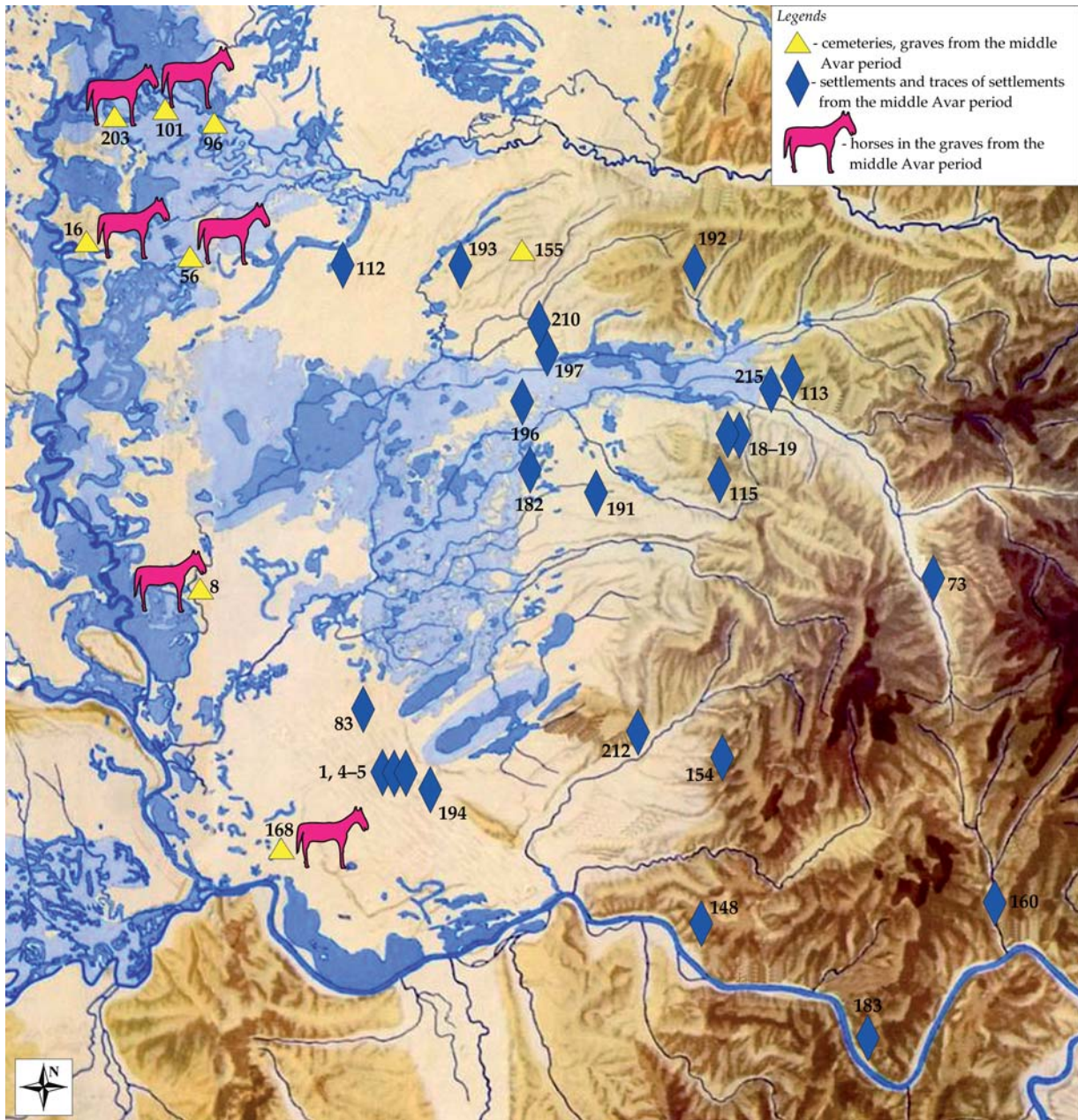
Plate 6. Gornea de Sus/Felsőlupkó-Căunița de Sus
 (after ȚICU-LAZAROVICI 1996, Figs 14.1-6, 15.1, 3, 16.1; graphic: E. Gáll)



Map 2. Cemeteries and settlements of the early Avar period

as suggested by the finds in the broader area of these sites dating from the late Avar period (see Appendix 2), which raises the following questions: (1) how and whence did these communities come here, and (2) were these communities engaged in iron ore mining? These questions can only be answered after a comparative material analysis. Unfortunately, the analyses conducted a few years ago, from which Adrian Bejan concluded that there was a clear technological continuity between the fifth and the twelfth centuries in the entire Carpathian-Danubian-Pontus region,³⁷

³⁷ „Prezența migratorilor pe teritoriul Banatului și forța politico-militară pe care ei au reprezentat-o nu a împiedicat evoluția comunităților locale, organizarea lor continuă în cadrul procesului de etnogeneză românească (sec. IV–VII)” “Procedeeul metalurgic de reducere-zgurificare și de obținere a fierului metalic a rămas neschimbat din antichitate până în secolul al XII-lea, reflectând continuitatea practicilor metalurgice în spațiul carpato-danubiano-pontic.” “The presence of immigrant

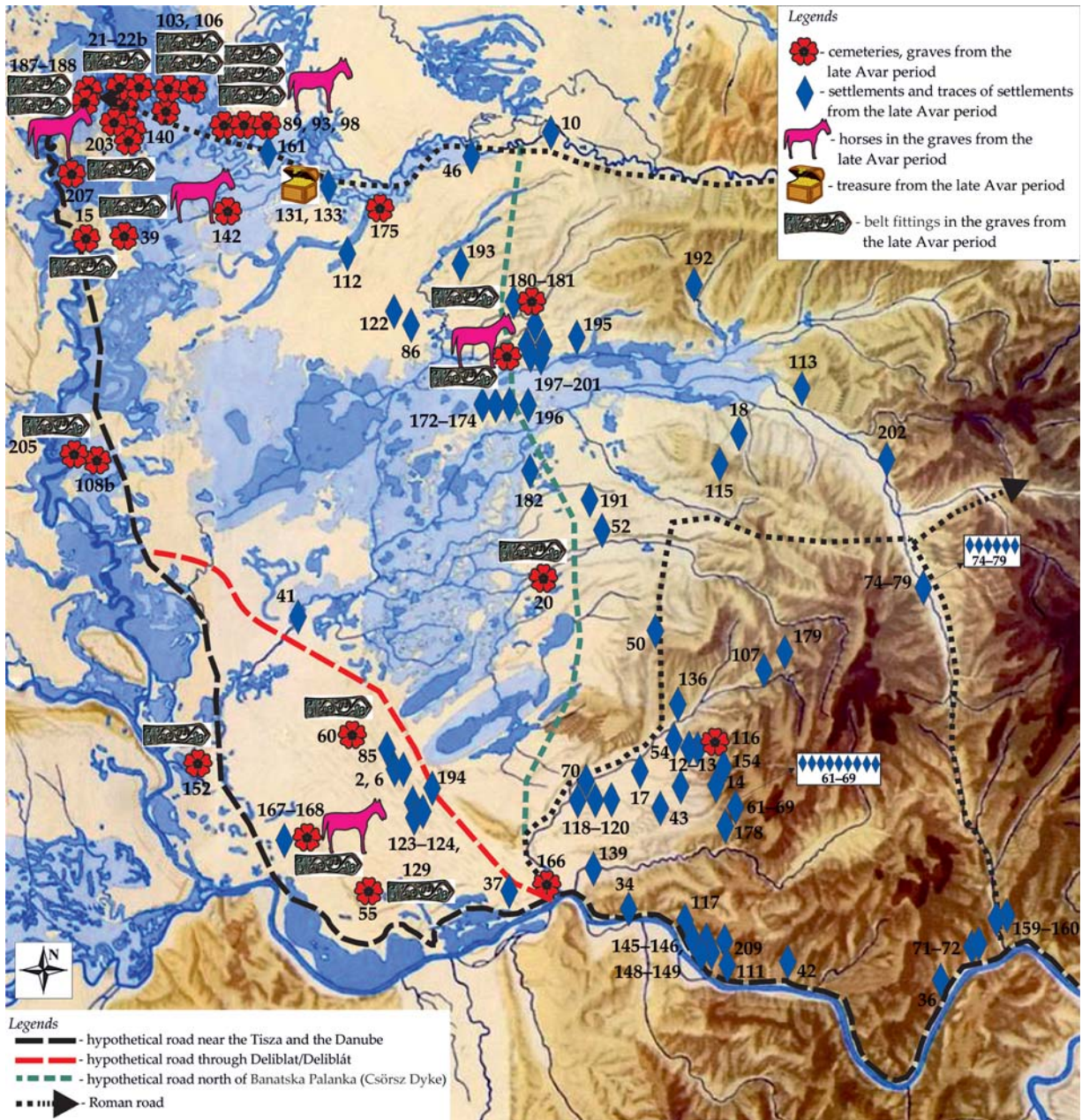


Map 3. Cemeteries and settlements of the middle Avar period

are tainted by its political motivations, and therefore this issue, in our opinion, remains open to debate.

On the testimony of the current evidence, the Banat was far from homogeneous in terms of lifeways and economy, and that this need not necessarily be ascribed to political factors – it may equally well have been an indirect consequence of the region's various topographic features.

groups in the Banat and the political-military power they represented did not constrain the existence of local communities and their development as part of the process of Romanian ethnogenesis (fourth to seventh centuries). ... Metalworking, iron smelting and the production of iron remained unchanged from antiquity until the twelfth century, reflecting a continuity in metallurgical practices in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic region." BEJAN 2005, 265, 278.



Map 4. Cemeteries and settlements of the late Avar period

SUMMARY: SETTLEMENTS, CEMETERIES AND POPULATIONS

The Avar Khaganate in the Carpathian Basin emerged in the wake of power conflicts, and represented an essentially non-European power.³⁸ The Avar expansion was driven by their well-organised political and military network, and the graves and cemeteries of mounted warrior groups are its indirect archaeological reflections. The appearance of this power in Central Europe should not be underestimated from a historical viewpoint: within a few decades, they integrated the communities in the Carpathian Basin, and within a century, they created a power that fused

³⁸ POHL 2003, 571.

the various micro-regions of the Carpathian Basin into a single structure for the first time in history;³⁹ at the same time, the influx of gold from Byzantium to the Khaganate contributed to the co-existence/integration of the various nomadic, Germanic, Slavic and Mediterranean population groups, principally of their elites. Therefore, the history of early Avar power (obviously from the perspective of the Asian conquerors) is the success story of a political a structure capable of integrating,⁴⁰ acculturising⁴¹ and assimilating, leading to the emergence of “Avaria”, the European Avar entity. In the first phase, the integrating capacity of the Khaganate was perhaps the most important. The goal of the integrating process is not (necessarily) assimilation, but the organisation of the (political and structural) interactions of the community/communities. This also meant that the communities integrated into the Khaganate by the Avars (principally by their elites) were allowed to retain their self-organisations – perhaps some of the local elites were left in place in exchange for their integration into the Khaganate.

The Banat, the region discussed here, was not part of the classic Great Plain owing to its geomorphological features, and as we have seen, this region can also be divided into several micro-regions: in addition to the lush floodplains along the rivers, the huge marshland located almost in the centre was also significant (as it virtually precluded human settlement), while the mountain

³⁹ VIDA 2009, 118.

⁴⁰ The goal of integration is not (necessarily) assimilation, but the organisation of the interaction between communities, in accordance with the principle of adjusting to one another. However, as a result, cultural groups sometimes change the degree of integration to the extent that only the third generation will be able to adapt to the entire system. In our opinion, integration also involves a need as well as an ability to adapt, which in turn modifies the cultural traits of a particular group, accompanying acculturation. Taking into consideration the written sources and the archaeological finds, this definition can be applied to the relationship between the Avar political-military structure and the Germanic communities in the late sixth–early seventh century. AEKK 2010, 182. We believe that the concept of integration can be applied to the first phase of the relationship between the Avar structure and the (local) Germanic communities. This relationship can be interpreted as an asymmetric dependence, which is mainly characterised by defencelessness, which cannot be downplayed by the weaker party (or its elite) in the unbalanced power structure. One characteristic of asymmetric dependence is a threat situation and results in obedience, but this clearly has a negative effect on the community’s self-perception and self-esteem. However, as was emphasized by Herbert C. Kellman, asymmetric relations have no solid foundations, and they can undergo radical changes depending on political, military, economic and cultural contexts. Therefore, the interest of the group with the upper hand in such asymmetric situations is that the subjugated group should change the context of the situation they imagine themselves to be in and instead of an enforced obedience, they should feel that they are taking orders voluntarily, eliminating thereby the burden of a negative self-assessment, leading to self-justification in the subjugated and the forging of an ideology of resignation. In these cases, we witness a transformation: an asymmetric situation is cloaked with signs of symmetry without actually changing its real characteristic. KELLMAN 1958, 51–60; MILGRAM 1965, 57–76.

⁴¹ Acculturation, a change of culture (whose basic level is adaptation), is a mixture of cultural relationships which occurs when two or more traditions meet, become similar or blend. According to Milton Gordon, acculturation is the first step towards assimilation; he interprets assimilation as a process of integrative phenomena with different stages. The first step, acculturation, involves a person or a group adopting the system of norms and values, attitudes, and linguistic and material culture (e.g. clothing and its accessories) of another society. The smoothness of the process depends on the degree to which the new elements adopted from the other culture can be integrated into the original culture. It is also important to note that acculturation does not necessarily end in assimilation. For this period, we find the term “acculturation level” introduced by Gyöngyi Bindorffer as highly appropriate for describing the process, with its highest level or outcome being cultural assimilation. Based on the characteristic features of the period’s burial customs (or rather, what we can reconstruct from the archaeological record), this was probably a one-way process, meaning that the burial customs of the conquerors were not affected by the burial customs of the “Germans” (at least, there is no archaeological evidence of it) – the question to be answered is why this was the case. If it can be proven by anthropological and DNA analyses that the Germanic (micro)communities included eastern, mongoloid anthropological elements too, then an interaction (acculturation through intermarriage, etc.) can be taken into consideration. The Avars arriving to the Carpathian Basin were most likely influenced by various cultural effects besides the geographical circumstances. Moreover, these impacts affected micro-communities and individuals to different degrees. AEKK 2010, 21–22; GORDON 1964; BINDORFFER 2001, 141.

ranges on the eastern fringes of the Banat most likely called for different lifeways and farming systems.

In our opinion, the early Avar power maintained the eastern Banat as a buffer region, this being one of the reasons that hardly any settlements, let alone cemeteries, are known from the early Avar period, assuming that the sites have been accurately dated.⁴² This is why the research on the settlement territory of the late Avar period is interesting, because compared to the early Avar period, we may speak about an explosion in settlements. Countless sites are known from the late Avar period (thirty-nine sites, of which thirty-seven were perhaps settlements on the testimony of the finds) near Timișoara, between the Caraș and the Nera rivers and to their south, with a concentration along the Danube, which raises the following questions:

- (1) How can the complete lack of early Avar sites in this area be explained?
- (2) Can this statistical “explosion” in the number of settlements be explained by demographic growth or is it the result of a yet undetected migration? Is it the result of the political-economic changes in the late period of the Khaganate? In order to better understand the situation, a deeper analysis of the archaeological sites excavated on the southern bank of the Danube is necessary to determine whether we can assume a migration from the south in the eighth century. It must also be noted that the ceramics from these settlements differ little from the pottery found on late Avar sites in other regions. The question remains open in this respect. It would appear that we are dealing with an archaeological horizon unknown so far (unfortunately, almost without cemeteries) in the south-eastern Banat.

The finds from the Avar period in the Great Plain cannot be archaeologically dated later than the second third of the ninth century, and thus according to the archaeological record, the Great Plain was depopulated at around this time.⁴³ Scholars rejecting this claim generally argue that the problem is essentially one of chronology and dating.

One possible answer to this problem perhaps lies in the salt deposits in Transylvania. We know that the Avars settling on the Great Plain, including the groups in the northern and western Banat, were engaged in stockbreeding and had huge herds. Ruminants such as cattle, sheep and goat need salt to perform their biological functions. Salt allows the animals to digest large quantities of fodder, and mitigates or ends disturbances in digestion.⁴⁴ In the Carpathian Basin, the Transylvanian Basin is the single region where salt can be found. Considering the geographical features, it seems likely that salt was transported to the communities in the Great Plain along the Mureș.

There is a consensus in East Central European archaeological scholarship that in the ninth century, the Bulgar Khaganate conquered some parts of the Transylvanian Basin, where considerable salt deposits can be found.⁴⁵ This conquest more or less coincided with the last phase of the cemeteries in the western and eastern Banat and the abandonment of these cemeteries can be logically connected to this event – following the loss of control over the salt mines in Transylvania, the livestock-breeding population may have decided to leave and move to other regions of the Carpathian Basin, suggesting that this can be explained by a desperate economic situation.

Given that the mountain ranges of the Banat were not so closely connected to the Transylvanian Basin (but rather to the southern bank of the Danube), the appearance of the great southern power did not cause such a break. However, in order to resolve this problem, we need well-excavated and accurately dated sites in the southern and south-eastern areas of the Banat.

⁴² We know of four settlements: Jabăr, Jupa, Moldova Veche, and Unip. See Appendix 2, nos 147, 211, 215, 216.

⁴³ MADARAS 1993, 26–27.

⁴⁴ http://www.lib.szie.hu/sites/default/files/docs/1883_9005.pdf

⁴⁵ BRANA 1967; BRANA–AVRAMESCU–CĂLUGĂRU 1986; HAHN 2004, 1; BÓNA 1988, 189–194.

APPENDIX 1

Transylvanian Basin (Ger. Siebenbürgisches Becken; Hung. Erdélyi-medence; Rom. Bazinul Transilvaniei)

Banat (Ger. Banat; Hung. Bánság, Temesköz; Rom. Banat; Serb. Banat)

Bârzava (Ger. Bersau; Hung. Berzava; Serb. Brzava)

Bega (Ger. Bega; Hung. Béga; Serb. Begej)

Caraș (Hung. Karas, Krassó; Serb. Karaš)

Danube (Ger. Donau; Hung. Duna; Rom. Dunărea; Serb. Dunav)

Nera (Hung. Néra; Serb. Nera)

Mureș (Ger. Mieresch, Marosch; Hung. Maros)

Theiss (Ger. Theiß; Hung. Tisza; Rom. Tisa; Serb. Tisa; Slov. Tisa; Ukr. Tisa)

Timiș (Ger. Temesch; Hung. Temes; Serb. Tamiš)

Ger. – German

Hung. – Hungarian

Rom. – Romanian

Serb. – Serbian

Slov. – Slovakian

Ukr. – Ukrainian

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE AVAR PERIOD IN THE BANAT⁴⁶

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/country	Date
1	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	-	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
2	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	FO 27	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
3	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	FO 28	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
4	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	FO 29	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
5	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	FO 30	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
6	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)	FO 32	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
7	Alibunar (Hung. Alibunár)		stray find	-	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
8	Aradac (Hung. Alsóaradi, Aradka)	Mečka site	cemetery	98 graves	Srb, Central Banat d.	early Avar period, middle Avar period (6 th –7 th , 7 th –8 th centuries)
9	Aradac (Hung. Alsóaradi, Aradka)	Jamura la Humke	cemetery	? graves	Srb, Central Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)

⁴⁶ This list of archaeological sites is based on the following publications: IVANIŠEVIĆ–BUGARSKI 2008, 48–58; LŐRINCZY 1987–1989, 161–171; MARE 2004; MÁRGHITAN 1985; DULEA 1999–2000, 209–244; RANISAVLJEV 2007; SZENTPÉTERI 2002. The main goal was to create a gazetteer of all the currently known archaeological sites known from the Avar period in the Banat.

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
10	Arad-Aradu Nou (Hung. Arad-Újarad)	Castanilor' street	settlement	/	Rom, Arad c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
11	Bočar (Hung. Bocvár)	northern part	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, Central Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
12	Broșteni (Hung. Brostyán)	Micleni	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
13	Broșteni (Hung. Brostyán)	Coastă	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
14	Ciclova Română (Hung. Csiklófalu)	Săliște/Vraniul Mare	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
15	Čoka (Hung. Csóka)	Szőke major	cemetery	?	Srb, North Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
16	Čoka (Hung. Csóka)	Tűzköveshalom	cemetery	70 graves	Srb, North Banat d.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
17	Ciortea (Hung. Csorda)	village centre	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
18	Darova (Hung. Daruvár)	SSE of the town	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
19	Darova (Hung. Daruvár)	Cinca	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
20	Denta (Hung. Denta)	village boundary	cemetery	?	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
21	Deszk	Oil Rig I	cemetery	5 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
22a	Deszk	D, Kukutyin, Deszk-Simonné földje	cemetery	12 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
22b	Deszk	D, Kukutyin, Deszk-Simonné földje	cemetery	12 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
23	Deszk	G, Klárafalva-Kukutyin, Klárafalva-Faragó	cemetery	58 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
24	Deszk	H	cemetery	22 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
25	Deszk	L-Klárafalva-Kukutyin	cemetery	13 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
26	Deszk	M, Czuczi I, Ferencszállás	cemetery	5 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
27	Deszk	N, Czuczi II	cemetery	9 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
28	Deszk	O, Czuczi III, Ferencszállás	cemetery	8 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
29	Deszk	P, Klárafalva-Kukutyin	cemetery	6 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
30	Deszk	R	cemetery	5 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
31	Deszk	S	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
32	Deszk	Sz, Deszk-Ambrus, Klárafalva-Kukutyin	cemetery	32 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
33	Deszk	T, Deszk-Ördögh	cemetery	71 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
34	Divici (Hung. Divécs)	Magiarske Groble	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
35	Dolovo (Hung. Dolova)	Ciglana	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
36	Dubova (Hung. Dubova)		settlement	/	Rom, Mehedinți c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
37	Dubovac (Hung. Dunadombó)	Kosicev breg	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
38	Dubovac (Hung. Dunadombó)	Kenderáztató	stray find		Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
39	Vrbica (Hung. Egyházaskér)	Erdélyi M. tanyája	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, North Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
40	Banatski Despotovac (Hung. Ernőháza, Ernesztháza)		stray find		Srb, Central Banat d.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
41	Banatski Despotovac (Hung. Ernőháza, Ernesztháza)	Doboki Potoc	settlement	/	Srb, Central Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
42	Gornea (Hung. Felsőlupkó)	Căunița de Sus	settlement	11 houses	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
43	Vrăniuț (Hung. Felsővárány)	Livezi	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
44	Ferencszállás	Lajtár Gy.–Bárdos P. halma	cemetery	8 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
45	Folea (Hung. Főlya)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
46	Felnac (Hung. Főnlak)	1 km NW of the village	settlement	1 house	Rom, Arad c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
47	Felnac (Hung. Főnlak)	Malul Mureșului/ Magaspart	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
48	Felnac (Hung. Főnlak)	1 km NW of the village	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
49	Felnac (Hung. Főnlak)	1.5 km NW of the village	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
50	Forotic (Hung. Forotik)	Cernovăț valley	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
51	Glogonj (Hung. Galagonyás)	Glogonjski rit	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
52	Gătaia (Hung. Gátalja)	Begul valley	settlement	3 houses	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
53	Grebenac (Hung. Gerebenc)	Homok/Pesak	stray find		Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
54	Greoni (Hung. Gerőc)	village area	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
55	Bavanište (Hung. Homokbálványos)	Mesna ciglana/ Téglagyár (brick- factory)	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
56	Mokrin (Hung. Homokrév)	Vodoplav/ Dobrosavljeva ciglana/Feldmann téglagyár (brick factory)	cemetery	75 graves	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period, middle Avar period (6 th –7 th , 7 th –8 th centuries)
57	Mokrin (Hung. Homokrév)	Humke Blizanice	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
58	Ilandža (Hung. Ilonc)	Site no. 11	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
59	Ilandža (Hung. Ilonc)	Site no. 12	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
60	Ilandža (Hung. Ilonc)		cemetery	1 grave	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
61	Ildia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Săliște/Lunca Vicinicului	settlement	?	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
62	Ildia (Hung. Ilyéd)	La funii	settlement	1 house	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
63	Ildia (Hung. Ilyéd)	village centre, backyard of property no. 47	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
64	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Garden of property no. 314.	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
65	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Valea Măşcăşeniului	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
66	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Point 1	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
67	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Point 2	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
68	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Point 3	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
69	Ilidia (Hung. Ilyéd)	Point 4	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
70	Iam (Hung. Jám)	Sat Bătrân-La Castel	settlement	?	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
71	Ieşelniţa (Hung. Jeselnica)	SW of the village/ Mala valley	settlement	5 houses	Rom, Mehedinţi c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
72	Ieşelniţa (Hung. Jeselnica)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Mehedinţi c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
73	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	Câmpul lui Corneanu	stray find	1 pit	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
74	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	Carbonifera Veche	settlement	?	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
75	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	meadow of Poşta	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
76	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	hill of Zlăgăniţa	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
77	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	Sat Bătrân	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
78	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	Romans' street	settlement	1 house	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
79	Caransebeş (Hung. Karánsebes)	Valea Potocului	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
80	Dobrica (Hung. Kevedobra)	FO 1	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
81	Dobrica (Hung. Kevedobra)	FO 2	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
82	Dobrica (Hung. Kevedobra)	FO 4	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
83	Dobrica (Hung. Kevedobra)	FO 5	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
84	Dobrica (Hung. Kevedobra)	south of the FO 3	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
85	Seleuş (Hung. Keviszölös)	Site no. 18	settlement	/	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
86	Ilecea Mică (Hung. Kiszécsa)	500 m of the probe no. 30	settlement	/	Rom, Timiş c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
87	Kiszombor	E, Kiss J. tanya (J. Kiss farm)	cemetery	13 graves	Hun, Csongrád m.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
88	Kiszombor	F, Nyilas-dűlő, Lőrincz J. halma (J. Lőrincz's Mound)	cemetery	27 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
89	Kiszombor	G, Hosszúhát, F. Rónay I. földje (F. Rónay's plot)	cemetery	59 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
90	Kiszombor	I, Óvári föld, Gacsiba halom (Gacsiba Mound)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/ county	Date
91	Kiszombor	J, Jakos (Jakus) M. halma (M. Jakos's Mound)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
92	Kiszombor	Kisladány	cemetery	1+8 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
93	Kiszombor	M, Rónay I. birtoka (Rónay's property)	cemetery	37 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
94	Kiszombor	Nagyladány	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
95	Kiszombor	O, Rónay-szántóföld	cemetery	7 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
96	Kiszombor	Óbébai út, Új Élet Tsz 50. telepe	cemetery	6 or 7 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
97	Kiszombor	P, Lajcsi major	cemetery	? graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
98	Kiszombor	A, Óbébai út, Téglagyár, Agyagbánya	cemetery	13 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
99	Kiszombor	B. Blaskovich Ferencné földje	cemetery	8 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
100	Kiszombor	Téglagyár, Agyagbánya	cemetery	3 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
101	Kláralfalva	B	cemetery	17 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period, middle Avar period (6 th –7 th , 7 th –8 th centuries)
102	Kláralfalva	C, Tóth M. udvara (M. Tóth's garden)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
103	Kláralfalva	F, Kossuth u. 157., Molnár J. kertje	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
104	Kláralfalva	G, Vasút u. 64	cemetery	6 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
105	Kláralfalva	Hegyesi földje (Hegyesi's plot)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
106	Kláralfalva	Vasút utca/street, Homokbánya	cemetery	13 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
107	labalcea (Hung. Krassóalmás)		cave	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
108a	Kumane (Hung. Kumán)		cemetery	20–30 graves	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
108b	Kumane (Hung. Kumán)		cemetery	20–30 graves	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
109	Lunga (Hung. Kunszóllós)	one of the gardens in the town	cemetery	? graves	Rom, Timiş c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
110	Kübekháza	Kisbéb	cemetery	1 (?) grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
111	Coronini (Hung. Lászlóvára)	Culă/southeastern part of the plateau	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
112	Lovrin (Hung. Lovrin)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Timiş c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
113	Lugoj (Hung. Lugos)	Ştiuca Veche	settlement	? houses ⁴⁷	Rom, Timiş c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
114	Maidan (Hung. Magyarajdány)		stray find		Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
115	Sacoşu Mare (Hung. Magyarszákos)	Burău	settlement	4 houses	Rom, Timiş c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
116	Brădişorul de Jos (Hung. Majdán)	village boundary	cemetery	?	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
117	Măceşti (Hung. Mátyásmező)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
118	Milcoveni (Hung. Mirkóc)	Prâsleaua/ Moara din Vale	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
119	Milcoveni (Hung. Mirkóc)	Grădinile din Deal	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
120	Milcoveni (Hung. Mirkóc)	Bileat, Canton	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
121	Veliki Gaj (Hung. Nagygyáj)		stray find		Srb, South Banat d.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
122	Ilecea Mare (Hung. Nagyjécsa)	end of the village/ electric poles no. 12	settlement	/	Rom, Timiş c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
123	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	1	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
124	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	2	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
125	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	3	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
126	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	4	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
127	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	5	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
128	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	6	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
129	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	F036	settlement	?	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period, late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
130	Banatski Karlovac (Hung. Nagykárolyfalva)	Kalvarja	cemetery	5+ graves	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
131	Sănnicolau Mare (Hung. Nagyszentmiklós)	Comorii' street no. 19	treasure		Rom, Timiş c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
132	Sănnicolau Mare (Hung. Nagyszentmiklós)		stray find		Rom, Timiş c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
133	Sănnicolau Mare (Hung. Nagyszentmiklós)	Selişte	settlement	2 houses	Rom, Timiş c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
134	Sănnicolau Mare (Hung. Nagyszentmiklós)	Saravale	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Timiş c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
135	Sănnicolau Mare (Hung. Nagyszentmiklós)	Jara	stray find	1 house, 2 stoves	Rom, Timiş c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
136	Ticvanu Mare (Hung. Nagytikvány)	Pomicolă farm no. 2	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
137	Sânpetru German (Hung. Németszentpéter)	Goliat, Borsos E. földje (E. Borsos' plot)	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
138	Sânpetru German (Hung. Németszentpéter)	Magazin	cemetery	1 graves	Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
139	Socol (Hung. Nerasolymos)	Krugliţa de Mijloc	settlement	/	Rom, Caraş-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
140	Beba Veche (Hung. Óbéba)	village boundary	cemetery	? graves	Rom, Timiş c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
141	Dudeştii Vechi (Hung. Óbesenyő)	Pusta Bucova/ Bukovapuszta- Mound IX	cemetery	1 graves	Rom, Timiş c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)

⁴⁷ Traces of a group of houses.

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/ county	Date
142	Dudeștii Vechi (Hung. Óbesenyő)	Pusta Bucova/ Bukovapuszta- Mound V	cemetery	2 graves	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
143	Dudeștii Vechi (Hung. Óbesenyő)	Mound V	cemetery	2 graves	Rom, Timiș c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
144	Srpski Krstur (Hung. Ókeresztúr, Szerbkeresztúr)		cemetery	2 graves	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
145	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)	Spitz	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
146	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)	Vinograda/Vlașkicrai	settlement	1 houses	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
147	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)	Canalul Morii/ Malomárók	settlement	7 houses	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
148	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)		settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
149	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)		settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
150	Moldova Veche (Hung. Ómoldova)		stray find		Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
151	Opovo (Hung. Ópáva)	bank of Timiș river	stray find		Srb, South Banat d.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
152	Opovo (Hung. Ópáva)	Beli Bat	cemetery	? graves	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
153	Oravița (Hung. Oravicabánya)		stray find		Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
154	Oravița (Hung. Oravicabánya)	Sere	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
155	Orțișoara (Hung. Orczyfalva)	village boundary	cemetery	? graves	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
156	Banatsko Arandelovo (Hung. Oroszlámos)	Podlukány, Imre- puszta	cemetery	3 graves	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
157	Orșova (Hung. Orsova)		stray find		Rom, Mehedinți c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
158	Orșova (Hung. Orsova)	În vii/ Szőlőtelep	stray find		Rom, Mehedinți c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
159	Orșova (Hung. Orsova)	Castrum of Zernes- Dierna	stray find		Rom, Mehedinți c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
160	Orșova (Hung. Orsova)	town boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Mehedinți c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
161	Cenad (Hung. Ócsanád)	town centre	settlement	1 stove	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
162	Cenad (Hung. Ócsanád)	Țiglarie/Téglagyár (brickyard)	cemetery	? graves	Rom, Timiș c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
163	Cenad (Hung. Ócsanád)	Gat/Gát	stray find		Rom, Timiș c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
164	Padej (Hung. Padé)		settlement	? houses	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
165	Banatska Palanka (Hung. Palánk)		stray find		Srb, South Banat d.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
166	Banatska Palanka (Hung. Palánk)	Sapaja, Donauuffer	cemetery	3 graves	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
167	Pančevo (Hung. Pancsova)	Ney (Alsóvárosi téglagyár)/ Najeva ciglana	settlement	3 houses	Srb, South Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
168	Pančevo (Hung. Pancsova)	Bivša ciglana Bachmann/ Bachmann (Felsővárosi) téglagyár (Felsővárosi brick factory)	cemetery	? graves	Srb, South Banat d.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
169	Pančevo (Hung. Pancsova)	Nej Najeva ciglana/ Ney (Alsóvárosi) téglagyár (Ney/ Alsóvárosi brick factory)	cemetery	2 graves	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
170	Pančevo (Hung. Pancsova)	Naselje Tesla/Tesla lakótelep (Tesla Housing Estate)	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
171	Pančevo (Hung. Pancsova)	Žarka Zrenjanina street	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, South Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
172	Parța (Hung. Parác)	Tell I	settlement	4 houses	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
173	Parța (Hung. Parác)	Surcobara/Surface A	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
174	Parța (Hung. Parác)	Podul Turcului/ Surface B	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
175	Periam (Hung. Perjámos)	Sánc-halom	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Arad c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
176	Perlez (Hung. Perlasz)	Batka	stray find		Srb, Central Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
177	Rábé (Hung. Rábé)	Anka island	stray find		Srb, North Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
178	Socolari (Hung. Szakalár)	Lunca Socolarului	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
179	Secu (Hung. Székul, Szék)	Gaura Pârșului cave	cave	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
180	Sânandrei (Hung. Szentandrás)		settlement	1 house	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
181	Sânandrei (Hung. Szentandrás)	2 km west of the village	cemetery	1+ graves	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
182	Jebel (Hung. Széphely)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
183	Svinița (Hung. Szinice)	Livadița	settlement	? houses ⁴⁸	Rom, Mehedinți c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
184	Szőreg	Podlukány dűlő	stray find		Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
185	Szőreg	A, Iván téglagyár (brick factory)	cemetery	? graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
186	Szőreg	A, Iván téglagyár (brick factory)	settlement	? houses	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)
187	Szőreg	B, községi homokbánya	cemetery	58 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
188	Szőreg	Belső ugar	cemetery	14 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
189	Szőreg	Homokbánya, vasútállomás (railway station)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
190	Szőreg	Kiss-tanya (Kiss farm)	cemetery	1 grave	Hun, Csongrád c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)

⁴⁸ “O grupare de locuință” (“a group of houses”): MĂRGHITAN 1985, 128.

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/country	Date
191	Cerna (Hung. Temescserna)	village territory	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
192	Hodoș (Hung. Temeshódos)	north-west of the village	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
193	Satchinez (Hung. Temeskenéz)	village boundary	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
194	Nikolinci (Hung. Temesmiklós)		settlement	? houses	Srb, South Banat d.	early, middle and late Avar period (6 th –7 th , 7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
195	Remetea Mare (Hung. Temesremete/ Oláhremete)	Gomila lui Pituț	settlement	5 houses	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
196	Șag (Hung. Temesság)	village territory	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
197	Timișoara (Hung. Temesvár)	Freidorf/Hladik	settlement		Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
198	Timișoara (Hung. Temesvár)	Fratelia	settlement	? houses ⁴⁹	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
199	Timișoara (Hung. Temesvár)	Mehala IV	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
200	Timișoara (Hung. Temesvár)	Modoș/Módos Bridge	cemetery	4 graves	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
201	Timișoara (Hung. Temesvár)	Pădurea Cioreni/ Csóka erdő	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
202	Tincova (Hung. Tinkova)	Râpa Mare	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
203	Tiszasziget-Vedresháza	Hódi Erzsébet földje (Erzsébet Hódi's plot) (Site 1)	cemetery	85 graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	middle Avar period, late Avar period (7 th –8 th , 8 th –9 th centuries)
204	Tiszasziget-Vedresháza	Site 2	cemetery	? graves	Hun, Csongrád c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
205	Novi Bečej (Hung. Törökbecse)	Matejski Brod	cemetery	? graves	Srb, Central Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
206a	Novi Kneževac (Hung. Törökkanizsa)	Budzsák-Tallyán B. birtok (property)	cemetery	3+ graves	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
206b	Novi Kneževac (Hung. Törökkanizsa)	Budzsák-Tallyán B. birtok (property)	stray find	? graves	Srb, North Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
207	Novi Kneževac (Hung. Törökkanizsa)	Opeka téglagyár/ brick factory	cemetery	2+ graves	Srb, North Banat d.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
208	Novi Kneževac (Hung. Törökkanizsa)	Szőnyegyvár, Tallyán castle	cemetery	1 grave	Srb, North Banat d.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
209	Moldova Nouă (Hung. Új Moldova)	New city-Măcești	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	late Avar period (8 th –9 th centuries)
210	Dumbrăvița (Hung. Újszentes)	Roman fieldwork/ Surface 1	settlement	/	Rom, Timiș c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
211	Unip (Hung. Unip)	Dealul Cetățuica	settlement	1 house	Rom, Timiș c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
212	Vărădia (Hung. Varadia)		settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	middle Avar period (7 th –8 th centuries)
213	Vizejdia (Hung. Vizezsd)	H tábla	cemetery	1 grave	Rom, Timiș c.	Avar period (6 th –9 th centuries)

⁴⁹ “[...] Așezarea se compunea din locuințe semiadâncite [...]” (“[...] the settlement consisted of sunken houses [...]”): MĂRGHITAN 1985, 137.

Site number (also used on the maps)	Location	Name of site	Site type	Number of graves/features	Country/region/county	Date
214	Zádăreni (Hung. Zádorlak)		stray find		Rom, Arad c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)
215	Jabăr (Hung. Zsábár)	Cotun	settlement	15 houses, iron machining workshop with stove	Rom, Timiș c.	early Avar period, middle Avar period (6 th –7 th , 7 th –8 th centuries)
216	Jupa (Hung. Zsupa)	Zidină/Castrul Tibiscum	settlement	/	Rom, Caraș-Severin c.	early Avar period (6 th –7 th centuries)

ABBREVIATIONS

Hun:	Hungary
Hung.:	Hungarian
Rom:	Romania
Srb:	Serbia
c.:	county
d.:	district
stray find:	archaeological artefacts that were unassociated with an archaeological site, but could be dated to this period (early, middle or late Avar period)
settlement:	excavated settlement or archaeological finds indicating a settlement
cemetery:	cemetery, group of graves, burial ground/place
cave:	natural hollow space in the ground, in a hill or mountain
/:	the number of archaeological artefacts is not known, but an occupation level has been identified and recorded
?:	the number of archaeological features (house, pit, etc.) or burials is not known

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