Absolute Dating of the Systematic Excavation from 2019 of the Archaeological Site: Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii* (Alba County, Romania)

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In the memory of Nicolae Vlassa

Abstract: *The systematic research started in 2010 at Tărtăria continue to this day. To clarify the problem of the absolute chronology of the site we have researched on a checkered row (Carriage 25-32) from the SI surface (2019) and carried out sampling for this operation. On this occasion we obtained the evidence published in this article.*

Keywords*: Neolithic and Eneolithic, radiocarbon dating, Tărtăria-Gura Luncii, Romania.*

The surface SI has the dimensions of 16/8 m. It is included in a series of surfaces (the description of the site and structure of the excavations that affected it under our management[33] that have been drawn to investigate – from the north-west

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to the south-east – the south-east side of the site (the right side of the ditch which cut the settlement from west to east (it has been proven that this ditch is – in fact – Early Medieval, not Neolithic)[34] (Plan 1). You can also see the integration of Plan 1 and the surface SI between SIa and SV in a recent article[35], and the SIa surface can be seen in other articles as well[36]. The general map of systematic research is available in a recent published book[37].

The research was limited to studying Carriage 25-32 from a depth of -0,45 (depth reached after the 2010 and 2013 campaigns (to all metric data related to depths, please add 0,45 m. In this article we will add 0,45 m (in parenthesis) to all depths measurements of the year 2019)) to the archaeological sterile (Plan 2) (the -0,45 m depth was investigated in 2010 and 2013, on the entire SI surface[38]. At that time, the section from 1989, excavated under the aegis of I. Paul, was also outlined[39]. This research is marked on Plan 1, in the middle of it.

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[33] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, (Sibiu-Alba Iulia: Editura Muzeului Național Brukenthal - Editura *Altip*, 2016).

[34] Zeno Karl Pinter, Sabin Adrian Luca," Tărtăria-Gura Luncii. Die Frühmittelalterliche befestigung, die den prähistorihchen tell durchschneidet", în *ForVL* 61, 2018, Sibiu, p. 157-173; Zeno Karl Pinter, Sabin Adrian Luca," Tărtăria-Gura Luncii. Fortificația medievală timpurie care taie Tellul preistoric", în *Studii și articole de arheologie. In memoriam Ioan Andrițoiu*, Nicolae C. Rișcuța, Iosif V. Ferencz (eds.), (Cluj-Napoca: Editura Mega, 2018), p. 253-364.

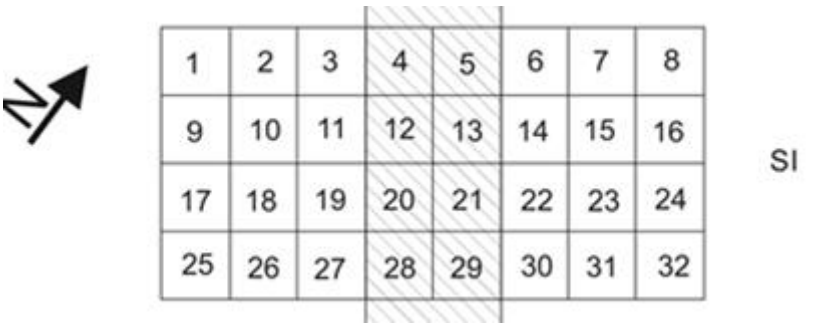
[35] Sabin Adrian Luca, A.-M. Păpureanu, C.I. Florescu," Possible musical instrument made from Fossil Valve belonging to the Family Ostreidae (Rafinesque, 1815) from Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (systematique research campaign 2018), Transylvania, Romania", în *BrukAM* 14, 2018, 1, p. 35-62, Plan 1, but also in: Sabin Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, p. 16, Photo 4.

[36] Sabin Adrian Luca, A.-M. Păpureanu, Gheorghe Natea, "Date despre o cataramă de curea realizată din Spondylus Gaederopulos Linnaeus, 1758, descoperită la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii – campania 2010", în *Apulum* 54, 2017, p. 107-136; Sabin Adrian Luca, A.-M. Păpureanu, Gheorghe Natea, "A Belt Bukle Made of Spondylus gaederopus Linnaeus, 1758, discovered at Tărtăria-Gura Luncii – the 2010 campaign", în *BrukAM* 12, 2017 1, p. 15-44; Florian Dumitrescu-Chioar, Sabin Adrian Luca, Cosmin I. Suciu, "Excavations from 2010 at Tărtăria-**Gura Luncii**, Alba County", în *Fifty Years of Tărtăria Excavations. Festschrift in Honor of Gheorghe Lazarovici*, J. Marler (ed.), (Sebastopol, 2014), p. 28-34.

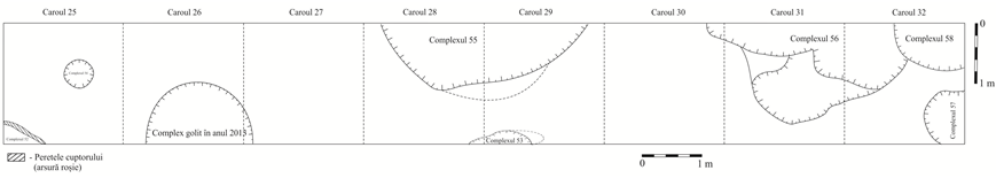
[37] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, 15, Photo 2.

[38] Florian Dumitrescu-Chioar, Sabin Adrian Luca, Cosmin I. Suciu," Excavations from 2010 at Tărtăria-**Gura Luncii.**

[39] Florian Dumitrescu-Chioar, Sabin Adrian Luca, Cosmin I. Suciu," Excavations from 2010 at Tărtăria-Gura Luncii", Fig. 2-5.



Plan 1. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*. General plan of SI surface.



Plan 2. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*. The plan of the archaeological features studied up to the archaeological sterile in 2019. SI (Carriage 25-32).

At Plan 2 we can observe the situation of the archaeological features investigated in the year 2019. The features start from different layers of deposit. We should note that the stratigraphy does not have the same size, in this part of the site, as around preventive research between 2014-2015[40]. As Photos 1 and 2 show us, the culture layer has -1,40 m, without the bottoms of the deepened features. We noticed that a large part of the original peak of the site, in this part of it, is affected by the works carried out in the Early Medieval period from the interior of the fortification[41].

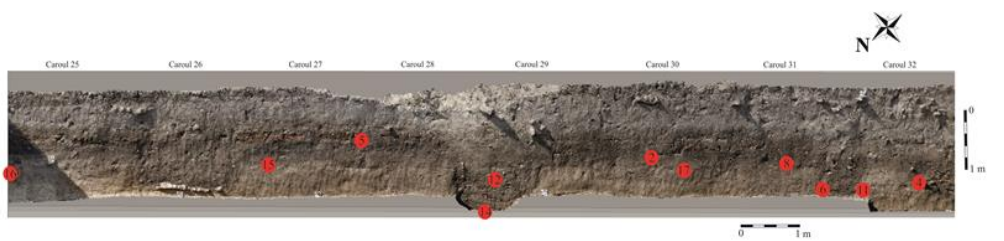


Photo 1. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Eastern profile.

If in the preventive excavation[42] we could distinguish 5 Levels of deposit (some with sub-levels), now we have only 4 (three investigated in 2019) and one

[40] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, Photo 8. In central area of this site, the stratigraphy reach -3,50 m
[41] Zeno Karl Pinter, Sabin Adrian Luca," Tărtăria-Gura Luncii. Die Frühmittelalterliche befestigung"; Zeno Karl Pinter, Sabin Adrian Luca," Tărtăria-Gura Luncii. Fortificația medievală timpurie".
[42] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA.*

researched in 2010 and 2013. Moreover, a level with surface burned dwelling, discovered in the preventive excavation dated radiocarbon level III[43], which is not presented in this excavation. Here we have Levels II, IV-V, a new possible Level VI (Starčevo-Criș I) and another – all new – Mesolithic (VII).

Positioning in stratigraphy of the place of sampling

In Photo 1 you can see the eastern profile of the surface I, the part investigated in 2019, and in Photo 2, Carriages 30-31 from the western profile of the same surface (in the upper part of the profile you can observe the nylon protecting the bottom of the previous research).

Carriage 25

The feature from Carriage 25 – the southwest corner (Photo 3b) is a circular shaped oven, as can be seen from the emptied side, with the feeding mouth facing north. The feature was outlined on SI surface, Carriage 25 (its southern part), at a depth of -1,40 (-1,85) m and its bottom were identified at -0,40 m from the contour. The part surprised by us (the feature continues under the southern and western profile) has the dimensions of 0,40 m (the short side) and 0,70 m (the long side). The oven is made of burnt solder (wall thickness: 0,04-0,07 m), reddish. Its upper part (the ceiling) was identified inside it, being collapsed. The filling is represented by a black soil with a high content of ash, coal and red pigment. Also in the filling were identified 3 ceramic fragments. At the bottom of the feature was observed a very thin layer of burning, a sign that it has not been used for a long time, and under it a yellowish, sterile soil.

Likely, it can be fit into Mesolithic cultures.

Feature 53

Feature 53 (Photo 4; radiocarbon data's; 12, 14) is represented by a circular shaped pit (as far as we can see from the part we discovered, as the feature continues below the eastern profile) identified in Carriages 28-29. The feature was contoured at a depth of -1,40 (-1,85) m – place from which Sample 12 was taken – and the bottom was identified at -0,80 m from the contour, having an alveolate form. Its length is 1,10 m, and its width is 0,40 m. In the east there is an oven.

In its filling have been found rare archaeological materials, but much adobe and burns of black color, all in a blackish soil, loose. In the profile there can be noticed successive layers (yellow soil, adobes layer, black ash layer, black ash layer mixed with ash). This feature stops in the yellow, sterile layer. From its bottom Sample 14 was taken.

[43] Sabin Adrian Luca, Tiberiu B. Sava, Doru Păcești, Oana Gaza, Iulia Stanciu, G. Sava, Bianca Ștefan," Radiocarbon Data for Level III from Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (Preventive Researches from 2014-2015)", în *BrukAM* 11, 2016, 1, p. 11-16; Sabin Adrian Luca, Tiberiu B. Sava, Doru Păcești, Oana Gaza, Iulia Stanciu, G. Sava, Bianca Ștefan, "Date radiocarbon ale nivelului III de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (cercetările preventive ale anilor 2014-2015)", în *Apulum* 53 (2016), p. 27-34.

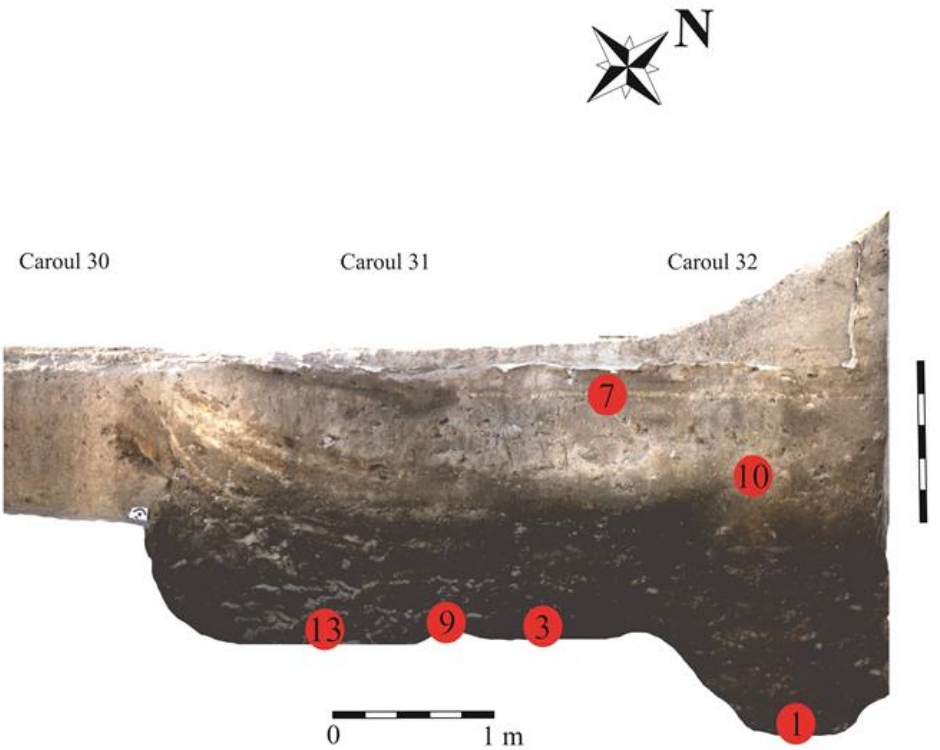


Photo 2. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Western profile.

Feature 56

Feature 56 (Photos 5-6, 10; radiocarbon data's: 9, 13) is represented by a hut with irregular shape, identified in carriage 30-31-32, at a depth of -1,60 (-2,05) m. Its length is 3,40 m, the width is 1,70 m and depth vary between -0,60-1,00 m (from the contour level), as it has three steps. First step is in the southeast part of the feature and has a depth of -0,60 m from the contour level. The second step is in the east, with a depth of -0,85 m and the third is in the central-western part and has a depth of -1,00 m. The filling of this feature is represented by a very
loose soil that did not allow us to make a profile according to the necessary criteria because at a simple touch, the filling began to fall. Returning to the filling, it has successive layers – burn layer, yellow solder layer, adobe drop layer. In this filling we have identified Vinča materials (very fine frills), maybe even Starčevo-Criș I (materials decorated with pinches and applications that render a" flower"), but also special materials such as spatulas and bone needles, fragments of weight of clay and a stone ax. The bottom of this feature was also identified in the yellow, sterile layer. This feature is cut by feature 58, on the east side.



a.

Photo 3 a-b. Carriage 25.Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 16. RoAMS 1386.75. 7502±112 BP, 6590 (89.8%) 6202, 6194 (0.8%) 6181, 6174 (4.4%) 6100 BC.



b.

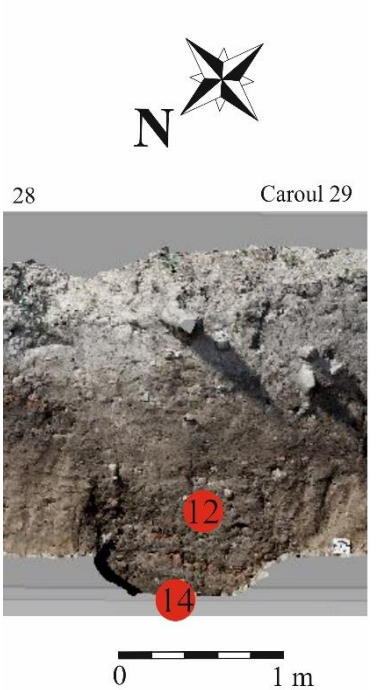


Photo 4. Feature 53. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019, SI.
12. RoAMS 1385.75. 6162±43 BP, 5224 (95.4%) 4989 BC;
14. RoAMS 1381.75. 6329±66 BP, 5475 (93.3%) 5207, 5161 (0.5%) 5152, 5146 (0.5%) 5138, 5128 (0.4%) 5121, 5094 (0.7%) 5081 BC.



Photo 5. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Features 56 and 58.



Photo 6. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Features 56 and 58.

Feature 58

Feature 58 (Photo 6, 10; radiocarbon data: 3) is represented by a circular pit (as we could see, because it continues in the east and north profile), identified in Carriage 32. The length of the pit is 1,30 m, width is 0,80 m and the depth is -3,05 m from the current level of the arable layer.

Regarding the filling, we must mention that it is represented by a brownish-blackish earth with red pigment and a lot of coal. Also, in the filling we identified ceramic and osteological material but not in very large quantities. It is possible that this feature will cut off Feature 56.

Feature 57



Photo 7. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019, SI. Feature 57.

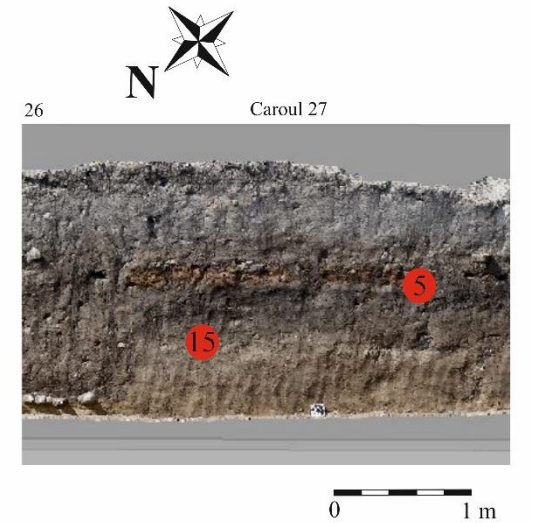


Photo 8. Carriage 27. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI.
5. RoAMS 1387.75. 6029±40 BP, 5082 (94.1%) 4878, 4815 (1.3%) 4805 BC;
15. RoAMS 1392.75. 7007±38 BP, 5981 (95.4%) 5798 BC.

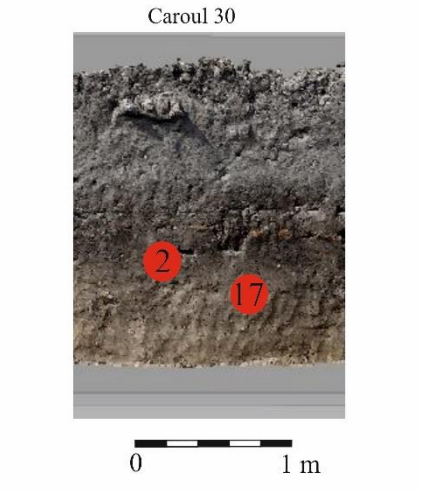


Photo 9. Carriage 30. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI.
2. RoAMS 1378.75. 5714±120 BP, 4831 (0.9%) 4813, 4808 (94.5%) 4341 BC;
17. RoAMS 1380.75. 7633±96 BP, 6655 (91.3%) 6337, 6315 (4.1%) 6256 BC.

Carriage 27 (Photo 8; radiocarbon data's: 5, 15), western profile.
Sample 5. The sample from radiocarbon data 5 was collected from the base of the level with number II (Petrești culture) but belongs to the lower Vinča level. It is thin (0,20 m on average) and full of gravel. It is, at his turn, overlapped with another level – also of Petrești, with scraps of adobes – which seems to be the number I.
Sample 15. The sample 15 was harvested collected from the base of the Neolithic level, where we can see a very old layer, without humus and with a thickness of maximum 0,10 m. To our surprise we found that is a very thin layer that can be dated to Starčevo-Criș IB (the situation is very similar to the stratigraphy from Cristian I, where outside the groups of features was no place or very thin layer of culture: Luca 2015).

Carriage 30 (Photo 9; radiocarbon data's: 2, 17)
Sample 2 was taken from a pillar pit of the Petrești level, towards its bottom.
Sample 17 was collected from the base of the Neolithic deposit layer and demonstrates the Mesolithic use of the site.

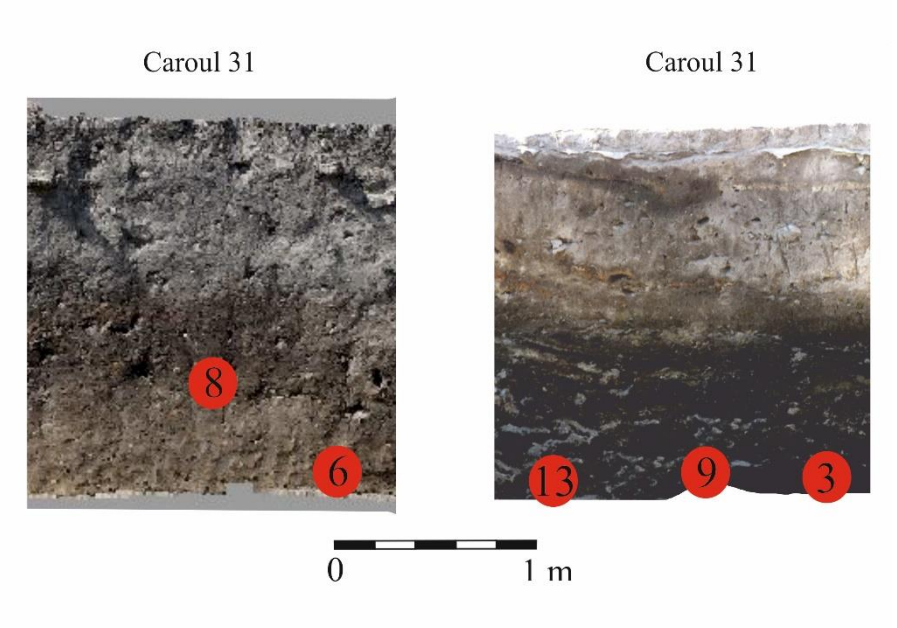


Photo 10. Carriage 31. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI.
3. RoAMS 1379.75. 5716±43 BP, 4684 (14.8%) 4630, 4624 (80,6%) 4461 BC;
6. RoAMS 1388.75. 6040±38 BP, 5040 (95.4%) 4838 BC;
8. RoAMS 1382.75. 6120±41 BP, 5209 (95.4%) 4951 BC;
F9. RoAMS 1393.75. 6129±34 BP, 5211 (95.4%) 4981 BC;
13. RoAMS 1377.75. 6168±94 BP, 5321 (93.9%) 4881, 4871 (1.5%) 4848 BC.

Feature 57 (Photo 7) is represented by a pit of approximately circular shape, identified in Carriage 32, about 0,50 m east from feature 56. It was contoured at a depth of -1,60 (-2,05) m. The length of the feature is 0,90 m, width is 0,70 m and the depth is -0,50 m from the contour level. The bottom of the feature is straight.

The filling of the feature has a dark brown color with a little reddish pigment. As for the archaeological material, it is found in very small quantities (half bag).

At the outline, feature was covered of red burn, under which was a little ash and black burn.

Carriage 31 (Photo 10; radiocarbon data's: 3, 6, 8-9, 13)
Sample 3 (Photo 10 – right photo). The sample was collected from the bottom of a Petrești culture deep pit. The upper part is very well dried, and the lower part – being dug much more freshly – has not been able to dry so well.
Sample 6 (Photo 10 – left photo). The sample was taken from the bottom of a feature belonging to the gray/whitish layer above the black layer of the Sample 8.
Sample 8 (Photo 10 – left photo). The sample was taken from the base of the black layer.

Sample 9 (Photo 10 – right photo) and **Sample 13** (Photo 10 – right photo) were taken from the bottom of the feature 56 and are very close in time. This shows a rebuilding or reuse of the pit at a short distance.
Sample 1 (Photo 11 – right). This was taken from the bottom of a deep pit of Petrești culture, from its bottom (Carriage 32, on the north-western side of the carriage). It can be seen that the pit leaves the arable layer. Part of the pit was overlapped by the work done during the Early Middle Ages (thin strip of sand and ash on the profile).

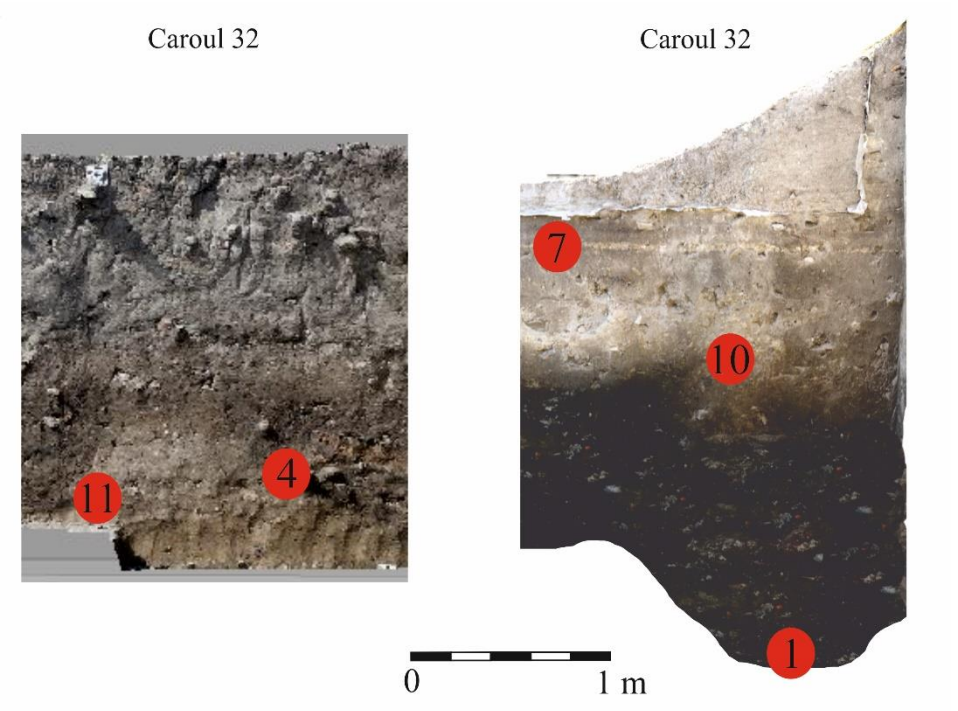


Photo 11. Carriage 32. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI.
1. RoAMS 1383.75. 5564±45 BP, 4608 (95.4%) 4369 BC.
4. RoAMS 1384.75. 5891±64 BP, 4936 (95,4%) 4600 BC.
7. RoAMS 1389.75. 6076±38 BP, 5203 (4,2%) 5172, 5073 (91,2%) 4848 BC.
10. RoAMS 1390.75. 6140±36 BP, 5212 (95.4%) 4995 BC.
11. RoAMS 1391.75. 6142±36 BP, 5212 (95.4%) 4997 BC.

Sample 4 (Photo 11 – left). The sample was taken from the south-west profile of Carriage 32 and comes from the bottom of a Vinča pit.
Sample 7 (Photo 11 – right). The sample was taken under the thin band of sand and ash from the north-west profile of Carriage 32. It is obvious that in the early Middle Ages were made arrangements that disturbed the Petrești layer, at times, but also the Vinča layer. The sample was taken from *in situ* position.
Sample 10 (Photo 11 – right). This sample (north-west profile of Carriage 32) shows us a basis for the level of ironing and links to Sample 11.

Sample 11 (Photo 11 – left). The sample was taken from the side of a pit starting from the layer from which Sample 10 was extracted.

Table I. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. List of radiocarbon data obtained from systematic research, with rigorous details.

S – surface
□ – carriage
C – feature
▼ – depth

Sample code, plan	BP dating	BC dating	Archaeological culture	Sample material	Stratigraphic Data
RoAMS 1383.75 Plan 2/1	5564±45	2σ (95,4%): 4608 (95.4%) 4369	Classical/Late Petrești	Coal	SI, □32, C_{58}, ▼1,90 (2,35) m
RoAMS 1378.75 Plan ½	5714±120	2σ (95,4%): 4831 (0.9%) 4813 4808 (94.5%) 4341	Early Petrești	Coal	SI, □30, ▼1,35 (1,80) m
RoAMS 1379.75 Plan 2/3	5716±43	2σ (95,4%): 4684 (14.8%) 4630 4624 (80,6%) 4461	Early Petrești	Coal	SI, □31, C_{56}
RoAMS 1384.75 Plan 1 /4	5891±64	2σ (95,4%): 4936 (95,4%) 4600	Vinča, phase D	Coal	SI, □32, ▼1,70 (2,15) m
RoAMS 1387.75 Plan 1/5	6029±40	2σ (95,4%): 5082 (94.1%) 4878 4815 (1.3%) 4805	Vinča, phase C	Coal	SI, □27-28, from under the adobes; ▼0,90 (1,35) m
RoAMS	6040±38	2σ (95,4%): 5040 (95.4%) 4838	Vinča, phase C	Animal bone	SI, □31, ▼1,70 (2,15) m

1388.75					
RoAMS 1389.75 Plan 2/7	6076±38	2σ (95,4%): 5203 (4,2%) 5172 5073 (91,2%) 4848	Vinča, phase C	Animal bone	SI, □32, ▼1, 20 (1, 65) m
RoAMS 1382.75 Plan 1/8	6120±41	2σ (95,4%): 5209 (95.4%) 4951	Vinča, phase B	Coal	SI, □31, ▼1, 40 (1,85) m
RoAMS 1393.75 Plan 2/9	6129±34	2σ (95,4%): 5211 (95.4%) 4981	Vinča, phase B	Animal bone	SI, □31, C_{56}, from the bottom of the feature
RoAMS 1390.75 Plan 2/10	6140±36	2σ (95,4%): 5212 (95.4%) 4995	Vinča, phase B	Animal bone	SI, □32, ▼1, 20 (1,65) m
RoAMS 1391.75 Plan 1/11	6142±36	2σ (95,4%): 5212 (95.4%) 4997	Vinča, phase B	Animal bone	SI, □32, ▼1, 70 (2, 15) m
RoAMS 1385.75 Plan 1/12	6162±43	2σ (95,4%): 5224 (95.4%) 4989	Vinča, phase B	Coal	SI, □28-29, C_{53}, ▼1,40 (1,85) m
RoAMS 1377.75	6168±94	2σ (95,4%): 5321 (93.9%) 4881 4871 (1.5%) 4848	Vinča, phase B	Coal	SI, □31, C_{56}, from the bottom of the feature

Plan 2/13					
RoA MS 1381. 75 Plan 1/14	6329± 66	2σ (95,4%): 5475 (93.3%) 5207 5161 (0.5%) 5152 5146 (0.5%) 5138 5128 (0.4%) 5121 5094 (0.7%) 5081	Vinča, phase A_{2-3}	Coal	SI, □28-29, C_{53}, ▼1,40 (1,85) m
RoA MS 1392. 75 Plan 1/15	7007± 38	2σ (95,4%): 5981 (95.4%) 5798	Starčevo-Criș, phase IB	Animal bone	SI, □27, ▼1,40 (1,85) m
RoA MS 1386. 75 Plan 1/16	7502± 112	2σ (95,4%): 6590 (89.8%) 6202 6194 (0.8%) 6181 6174 (4.4%) 6100	Mesolithic	Coal	SI, □25, ▼1,40 (1,85) m
RoA MS 1380. 75 Plan 1/17	7633± 96	2σ (95,4%): 6655 (91.3%) 6337 6315 (4.1%) 6256	Mesolithic	Coal	SI, □30, ▼1,50 (1,95) m

Discussions

As shown in the data from 5800 BP to 5550 BP you can talk about the Petrești culture. In sites such as Turdaș, Tărtăria or Daia Română the Petrești culture is evident to all those who have published closed and dated archaeological features as such[44].

In Turdaș site, the two dates seem to position the Petrești culture from here in the Classical phase (II) of this culture.

In Tărtăria[45], the two Petrești horizons – at least – are part of Phase I and II (III?) of the culture.

[44] Paul 1991; Luca 2001, 46-47, 71-77, 143-146; Fig. 34/11, 14, 16; 42/6, 9-10-11; 43; 44/3-6; Luca 2018, 27-31, 51-59, 69-78, 84-91; Fig. 52/1-3, 9-11; 71-111/1-5

[45] Petrești pieces published by us: Sabin Adrian Luca, Florentina Marțiș, *Album. Evoluția picturii în situl neolitic și eneolitic de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (I)*, (Sibiu: Editura Muzeului Național Brukenthal, 2018), LV-LVI, LXIII, LXXVIII-XC, XCII Drawings 32-60, 63-85, 87-88, 90-92 (forms and paintings); Sabin Adrian Luca, Ioan Al. Aldea, *Album. Evoluția picturii în situl neolitic și eneolitic de*

The Orăștie site is – undoubtedly – an example of the departure of Turdaș from Turdaș-*Luncă* with the middle of the third phase of the culture. Thus, some new settlements are born, through colonization, like this one[46]. Moreover, to the north-east the Turdaș, in migration, are hit by Petrești communities, ready to be formed. So strong – at least cultural – relationships are born. The bearers of the Turdaș culture will create a synthesis Phase (III/IV) that will reach the Herpály culture environment (to the north-west of Romania), Tisa (in the west of Romania) and the late Vinča (in the south-west of Romania).

At Pianul de Jos in the new preventive archaeological excavations, extremely relevant radiocarbon data were collected: 5670±35, 5725±35, 5775±35 and 5810±35 BP[47]. These show, once again, the time of the Turdaș III migration and/or the birth of the Petrești culture in this area near the eponymous settlement of the Transylvanian culture.

In Hunedoara there is a resort that is also formed by this action of colonization and – in a second phase – it is flooded by Petrești elements (not Foeni as the author of the quoted article states)[48].

Lumea Nouă is an archaeological site that changes its stratigraphy and internal chronology now, through approximate observations[49]. We think – for example – of the ceramic species specifically to Petrești culture illustrated in the volume, but called" Foeni", since we cannot cite Foeni archaeological features described and published according to the minimum rules, printed somewhere in the world[50]. Moreover, a book is published on the cover of the book, which can also be found inside it[51]. At some distance plates we also find an unfolded register of the vessel, with the constituent ceramic fragments[52]. Further we discover an *in-situ* photograph in which are 3 ceramic fragments, two of which seem to be part of this vessel, but which are on the ground as if they had been – already – taken previously[53].

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la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (*II*), (Sibiu: Editura Muzeului Național Brukenthal, 2019), VI-VIII, X-XIII, XVI-XX, XXII, XXIV, XXVI-XXVII, XXIX-XXX, XXXII, XXXIV, XL, Drawings 4-99, Photos 21-45 (forms and paintigs).

[46] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Așezări neolitice pe valea Mureșului (I). Habitatul turdășean de la Orăștie-Dealul Pemilor (punct X2)*, (Alba Iulia: Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis, 1997).

[47] Cătălin Bem, *Sistemul de fortificare al stațiunii eneolitice de la Pianu de Jos Podei (Alba, România). Între simbolism și rațiuni defensive*, (Târgoviște: Editura Cetatea de Scaun, 2015), 107.

[48] Sorin Tincu, "Cercetările arheologice preventive de la Hunedoara. Considerații privind încadrarea culturală și cronologică a descoperirilor". In : *AB (SN)*, 23 (2015), 63-87.

[49] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă în lumina noilor cercetări*, (Cluj-Napoca: Editura Mega, 2009).

[50] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, plates with mixed archaeological material (Vinča A, B and C, Turdaș and Petrești, named "Foeni", even though in Transylvania is a monograph describing the characteristics of the culture – Iuliu Paul, *Cultura Petrești*, (București: Editura Museion, 1992), Pl. CLXXVII.

[51] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. CLIX.

[52] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. CLXIII – dozens of ceramic fragments.

[53] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. CCXI/5.

In this case we no longer wonder about the very careful impregnation and" drawing and painting" identical with the idea of the restaurateur or archaeologist. Moreover, at Pl. XLIX/7 shows us a laborious analysis of the vessel so important. Seeing the exemplified part as the analyzed one (photo of the belly), we see on Pl. CLXIII (the part with the belly declared as original) that on this – the last – the number of parallel lines is higher on certain registers, some parts are missing. Should the gypsum be analyzed?

Moreover, I recently published a closed Petrești culture feature with my colleague H. Ciugudean[54]. In this closed feature is an entire vessel that has been in the public showcase of the museum in Alba Iulia for decades[55]. The archaeological feature is – by its structure – characteristic of the Petrești culture! If someone else had published it, was Foeni?

Another „characteristic" vessel for the Foeni from Lumea Nouă is the one from Pl. LXXV/1 and CLX[56]. Interestingly and beautifully, the vessel belongs – according to the criteria of our colleague – to the culture from Banat that was not defined as such (with that eponym) even in Banat. What we do is that in Tărtăria is a fragment of a vessel[57], made in the same way, as a technology of manufacture, shape, and ornamentation, but – unfortunately for your theory – in a clear, Petrești culture context.

We conclude this brief analysis with another observation related to stratigraphy, how it is reproduced. Maybe why the stratigraphy boards from Pl. XXII-XXIII[58] do not correspond as a style of approach, drawing and explanation with those of the following drawings[59]. It is precisely this small detail that the research has reached extremely small areas, and the first two plates reflect from a more southern area dug by another group, much more meticulous (I. Paul, I. A. Aldea and M. Ciută).

Tărtăria reflects – through radiocarbon data – an interesting reality. After the Petrești moment it seems to be the peak moment of a Vinča habitation – which starts at least now A_2 of the culture. This shows us both radiocarbon data and stratigraphic contexts. From the data obtained in Rome[60], to the ones obtained in Bucharest

[54] Sabin Adrian Luca, Horia Ciugudean," O depunere ritualică aparținând culturii Petrești descoperită la Uioara de Jos", în *Apulum* 55, 2018, p. 9-22.
[55] Sabin Adrian Luca, Horia Ciugudean," O depunere ritualică, 12, Fig. 2, Pl. I/2
[56] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă.*
[57] Sabin Adrian Luca, Florentina Marțiș, *Album. Evoluția picturii în situl neolitic și eneolitic de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (I),* 188, XCI.
[58] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. XXII-XXIII – without page.
[59] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. XXIV-XXXIII.
[60] Dusan Borić," The End of the Vinča World: Modelling the Neolithic to Cooper Age Transition and the Notion of the Archaeological Culture", în, *Neolithic and Cooper Age Between the Carpathians and Aegean Sea. Chronologies and Technologies from the 6th to 4th Millenia BCE*, Sven Hansen, Pal Raczky, B. Anders, A. Reingruber, Archäologie in Eurasien, 31 (Verlag Marie Leidorf, 2015), p. 157-

(RoAMS), the same thing is found – the site from here begins its vincian evolution *at least at the time of this culture A_2 Phase*. Here we also push the observations from Miercurea Sibiului – column 2 of the table III and Limba – column 3 of the table II.

Table II. BP data. Reporting to the site from Vinča of sites belonging to the Vinča culture (Tărtăria, Miercurea Sibiului, Limba) or to the Turdaș culture (Turdaș, Orăștie, Hunedoara, Daia Română) from Transylvania[61].

Tărtăria [62]	**Miercurea Sibiului**[63]	**Limba**	**Turdaș**[64]	**Hunedoara**[65]	**Orăștie**[66]	**Daia Română**[67]	**Vinča site/ Depth/ phase at Vinča**[68]
5891±64			5885±33	5.828±35	5825±60	5835±100	5845±160 ▼3.48, V D2 5855±27 ▼4.1, V D1
			5901±28 5903±29 5917±36 5932±29				

217, , 215, R-1630: 6200±65 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5311-4996 calBC; R-1655: 6215±65 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5315-5004 calBC; R-1631: 6310±65 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5469-5077 calBC

[61] Cornelia Magda Lazarovici, *Relative and Absolute Chronology of the Romanian Neolithic.* In: *AB(SN)* 7-8 (1999-2000), p. 75-105, Table 1-3, 5, 10-13, 15-17, 19-20, , 21-42, 44-52, 55-58, 60, 62-63, 66, 70-71, 75

[62] S.A. Luca, T.B. Sava, D. Păceșilă, O. Gaza, I. Stanciu, G. Sava, B. Ștefan, *Date radiocarbon ale nivelului III de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (cercetările preventive ale anilor 2014-2015).*In : *Apulum* 53 (2016), 27-34

[63] unpublished: Hd-28578, 5210-5033 BC (the very new data time); Paulo Biagi, S. Shenman, Michaela Spataro, "Rapid rivers and slow seas? New data for the radiocarbon chronology of the Balkan Peninsula". In: *Prehistoric Archaeology & Anthropological Theory and Education, RPRP* 6-7 (2005), p. 41-50.

[64] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Un oraș preistoric din Europa. Turdaș-Luncă. Sector B. II.1;* S.A. Luca, T.B. Sava, D. Păceșilă, O. Gaza, I. Stanciu, G. Sava, B. Ștefan, *Date radiocarbon din situl arheologic de la Turdaș-Luncă (cercetările preventive ale anilor 2011) (I)*. In: *Apulum* 54 (2017), 107-127; S.A. Luca, T.B. Sava, D. Păceșilă, O. Gaza, I. Stanciu, G. Sava, B. Ștefan, *Date radiocarbon din situl arheologic de la Turdaș-Luncă (cercetările preventive ale anilor 2011) (III)*. In: *Apulum* 56 (2019), 1-16.

[65] Sorin Tincu, "Cercetările arheologice preventive de la Hunedoara.

[66] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Așezări neolitice pe valea Mureșului (II). Noi cercetări arheologice la Turdaș-Luncă. I. Campniile anilor 1992-1995.*

[67] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, last three positions in table.

[68] D. Borić, "The End of the Vinča World", 216-217.

5996±32			5947±35 5938±35 5975±31 5985±30 5987±31 5990±36			5900±100	
6023±32 6029±40 6023±33 6040±38 6063±33 6076±38 6082±33			6027±30 6094±34				6051±34 ▼6.9, V B 6081±68 ▼6.4, V C
6112±33 6120±41 6129±34 6142±36			6100±31 6116±35 6120±40 6124±33				6145±34 ▼7.1, V B 6149±63 ▼7.8, V B
6162±43 6168±94	6155±21 6160±50 6180±40						6180±40 ▼7.8, B 6190±60 ▼8, V A 6198±51 ▼7.8, V B
6200±65 6215±65	6200±60						6249±31 ▼9.3, A 6259±47 ▼6.9, V B

		6290 ±50	6233± 42				6264±22 ▼8.5, V A 6273±49 ▼8.4, V A 6293±79 ▼7, V B
6310± 65 6329± 66	6350±130						6353±66 ▼ 8.7, V A
	6475±40						

An early dating has also the discoveries from Tărtăria reported by O.C. Rogozea[69]. He notes that in north of the site is a Vinča A_2-A_3 dwelling, as we also found in 2015 between his reign and the Neolithic tell[70].

At the early Vinča horizon, from the chronological beginning of the discoveries from Tărtăria, the fragments painted by the Lumea Nouă-Zau type appear, specific to a Vinča A_2-B chronological and cultural horizon. At Tărtăria, they appear for the first time on the horizon of Vinča A – feature 56 (Photo 12-17; painted fragment: Photo 17). Analogies for the painting Lumea Nouă-Zau are found in the analyzed site – Tărtăria[71], and in the Lumea Nouă[72]– is this to be" Foeni?") (we will exemplify from the same work of M. Gligor, even though most of the ceramic fragments illustrated do not belong to the excavations of his reign but are older or newer achievements of some predecessors). Consequently, we will never know the

[69] O.C. Rogozea," Discoveries Attributed to the Early Vinča Phase in Tărtăria "Gura Luncii" (Alba County). The 214 Preventive Archaeological Research Performed on "Site 10B", în *Ziridava* 31, 2017, p. 7-28.

[70] Sabina Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, 209-221.

[71] Sabina Adrian Luca, *Tărtăria REDIVIVA*, Fig. 7/3 (Vinča B), 42/3 (Vinča A), 46/3 (Vinča A), 57/1(Vinča A), 61/4-5 (Vinča A), 69 (Vinča A), 137/1 (Vinča B), 149/1-5 (Vinča B), 158-159 (Vinča A_3- B_1); for better reproduction of the pictural register: Sabin Adrian Luca, Florentina Marțiș, *Album. Evoluția picturii în situl neolitic și eneolitic de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (I),* LXXIV-LXXVI – Vinča B, LXXVII – Vinča A; Drawings 3-4, 6-17, 19-21; Photos 2-3 – Vinča A; Sabin Adrian Luca, Ioan Al. Aldea, *Album. Evoluția picturii în situl neolitic și eneolitic de la Tărtăria-Gura Luncii (II)*, Photos 1-2, 5-11, 13-17, 19-20 – right (excavations from 1989: I. Paul, I.Al. Aldea, 46 - the painted fragment also published in this article – Vinča A; Drawings 2-3; XXX

[72] We must state that the materials of the Lumea Nouă-Zau type are mixed with Petrești materials on Pl. CLVIII/1-15, CLIX-CLXIII, CLXVIII/1 and others

stratigraphic conditions realistically[73]. Those from Limba[74], Zau[75] or Miercurea Sibiului[76], no!

Also, some of the discoveries from Șoimuș-*La Avicola, Ferma 2* are also included. Unfortunately, the interesting discoveries to define the beginning of the settlement are only published in the XI plate[77]. Not knowing the Vinča archaeological materials, the authors consider that the archaeological materials from this plate are Turdaș[78], not Vinča A_{2-3}, as they are. Towards the Lumea Nouă-Zau (Vinča A_2-B_1) also takes the ceramic fragment from Pl. XI/2. Its analogies are evident in Tărtăria, Lumea Nouă, Limba, Zau or Miercurea Sibiului (see the quotations above). The authors' expression: "the painted pottery of the type Lumea Nouă-Tăualaș type"[79] is at least bizarre (but we are not surprised when it is taken from authors who do not know the cultural realities of southwestern Transylvania). The chronological distance between the two types of painting exists and the painting of the Lumea Nouă-Zau type is painted species of the Vinča culture, and the Tăualaș type painting belongs to Phase I/II and II of the Turdaș culture. The time differences between the two pictorial motifs are visible in the tables of this work.

Even though in the monograph published by M. Gligor it is stated that the eponymous site does not start its Vinča existence before the chronological and cultural horizon Vinča B[80] (because in a work on the phase C of the Vinča culture, observations were made – on several occasions – about the whole chronology of the above mentioned culture (in fact, this observation remained – as the quoted one states – in the" research history", really). There are – and have even been published – archaeological materials Vinča A_3/B_1[81]. Moreover, these observations come from a excavation made in 1995, used in the illustration of M. Gligor's book[82], but completely misunderstood. The oldest date for Vinča culture is in Feature 53, 14, and the contents of the pit – with a ritual character – are shown in Photo 18.

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[73] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. CLVIII, CLXI, CLXIV-CLXXVII; XXX 2007, 46, Photo 27.

[74] Marius Ciută, "Noi precizări cu privire la succesiunea depunerilor neolitice de la Limba-Oarda de Jos (jud. Alba)", în *Apulum* 52, 2017, p. 47-84., 54, Fig. 21 – Vinča A_3-B_1; p. 56, Fig. 32 – Vinča B_1; XXX 2007, p. 47-49, Photos 28-30

[75] Gheorghe Lazarovici, *Evolution, absolute and relative chronology of the Zau Culture*, *SAM* 11, (Bratislava: Panta Rhei 2010), p. 115-128; Gheorghe Lazarovici, "Cronologia absolută, relativă şi evoluția culturii Zau", în *AcaMP* 34, 2012, p. 57-71; D. Borić, *The End of the Vinča World*, 209.

[76] D. Borić, *The End of the Vinča World*, 210, GrA-26606: 6180±40 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5286-5002 calBC; GrA-30500: 6200±60 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5295-5045 calBC; GrN-29053: 6350±130 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5556-5001 calBC; GrA-33127: 6475±40 BP, 2σ (95,4%): 5516-5357 calBC

[77] S.E. Ștefan, Radu Petcu, "Reprezentări antropomorfe din așezarea neolitică de la Loimuș-La Avicola (Ferma 2), jud. Hunedoara", în *StudPre* 10, 2013, p. 49-66, 65.

[78] S.E. Ștefan, Radu Petcu, "Reprezentări antropomorfe", 52-53.

[79] S.E. Ștefan, Radu Petcu, "Reprezentări antropomorfe", 52.

[80] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, 136.

[81] Marius Ciută, *Despre un complex inedit descoperit la Alba Iulia Lumea Nouă (jud. Alba)*, în *TS* 4, 2012, p. 65-85.

[82] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. XXII-XXIII.

Regarding the Turdaș culture it is seen that it begins – at the earliest – contemporary with Vinča B_1, *but it is not a vincian culture, but independent*, but – more certainly – at the border between phases B_1 and B_2 of this culture. The settlements from Hunedoara, Orăștie and Daia Română (?) shows similarities – at their beginnings with the Turdaș III, during which the great Turdaș migration mentioned above begins, as explained in table II.

Also now we notice a contemporaneity with Vinča D in Banat, at Foeni: 5835±40 and 5855±85 BP[83]. In the third row of the table, from top to the bottom, one can enter once from Orăștie: 6070±70 BP[84], but this is obtained from a human bone – even if it is Turdaș I, in its end phase – it must be avoided (after others).

In fact, in a recently published article[85] we see that in one site it is contemporary at least with the first phase of the Turdaș culture, in Șoimuș-*La Avicola*. Thus, the human bones from C_{182} are dated: 6233±39 BP (5307 (95,4%)-5197 BC) (RoAMS 317.53) (Turdaș culture, phase Ia) and those from C_{270}: 6020±41 BP 5016 (95,4%)-4799) (RoAMS 318.53 – Turdaș culture, phase Ib). These last two data confirm tha fact that the remains of the human skull head from Orăștie belong – as I had stated – to the Turdaș culture, phase Ib (today). All the other speculations advanced by some" colleagues" are related to pride, not to the historical – archaeological realities of the Turdaș era.

From the above analysis it follows that during the period analyzed the Foeni group or culture (not defined as such in Banat[86]) does not exist. The discoveries assigned to this cultural phenomenon belong to Petrești culture, as it was defined by I. Paul.

Turdaș culture is in the evolution phase III/IV (migration to the west, north and north-west). Its characteristics are deeply diluted. In the eponymous site Turdaș culture ceases its existence. This period is related to phase D of the Vinča culture.

Discussions

Table II is necessary to try to start a radiocarbon ordering for Transylvania, in relation with the existing stratigraphy and relative chronology data. The lack of strong observations – but also the" interpretation" of some of the clear data, already existing – has, in some cases, created mixtures of ideas that are difficult to understand for the reader outside this cultural area (for the Neolithic and Eneolithic eras).

Conclusions

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[83] Mihai Gligor, *Așezarea neolitică și eneolitică de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă*, Pl. CLXXXII – upper table.

[84] Sabin Adrian Luca, *Așezări neolitice pe valea Mureșului (II). Noi cercetări arheologice la Turdaș-Luncă. I. Campaniile anilor 1992-1995*, în *BMA* 17, (București: Editura Economică, 2001), Pl. 9.

[85] S. E. Ștefan, "Miniature vessels from Șoimuș – La Avicola (Ferma 2), Hunedoara County. A case study", *Dacia*, NS, 61, 2017, p. 71-102.

[86] Sabin Adrian Luca, Cosmin Urian, "Neue archäologische Funde im Kreis Temesch / Timiș sowie einige Fragen zur Einordnung der Kulturgruppe Foeni-Mintia in Siebenbürgen", *ForVL*, 55, 2012, p. 7-32.

This period refers to Phases A, B, C and D (beginning) of the Vinča culture. Parallels with what is happening in west of the Apuseni Mountains have been defined in a clear synthesis (Yerkes *et al* 2009).

This culture has a particular evolution in Transylvania. Phase A is approximately the same, typological-stylistic, with the contemporary moments in the Serbian-South Hungarian area (Jakucs *et al* 2016), and with the end of phase A_2 (Limba) also receiving local influences, through a painted material related to the polychrome one, Starčevo-Criș, called here Lumea Nouă-Zau.

Phase B of the Vinča culture is short in time. At the beginning of it is born the Turdaș culture (Phase I), which evolves in Phase I/II towards the end of Vinča B and C in Turdaș phase II. And Turdaș phase II/III is also parallel to phase C of this culture.

As for Turdaș culture, it is totally different from the one called Vinča and has – in Phases I-III a living area with the most remote sites from the eponymous site about 60 km to the west, south and east. The site mother has from its very beginning the characteristics of a city (for that time) and is located in the northern most part of the residential area of Turdaș culture.

Two things are worth remembering. The first is related to the" stopper" created by Turdaș between Banat and Transylvania in the communication of the Vinča culture from the two regions. Therefore, the characteristics of Vinča culture are different from those in Banat. The second important moment is related to the reopening of this dialogue with the end of Turdaș phase III, when the city of Turdaș is left and a Turdaș" diaspora" starts to the west, north and north-west (Turdaș III final and IV). Now, cultural exchanges are often made between the western communities of Apuseni and Banat with the late Turdaș and Petrești culture.

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llustration list

Plans

Plan 1. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*. General plan of the SI surface.
Plan 2. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*. The plan of the archaeological features studied up to the archaeological sterile in 2019 (carriage 25-32).

Photos

Photo 1. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Eastern profile.
Photo 2. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Western profile.
Photo 3. Carriage 25.Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 16. RoAMS 1386.75. 167502±112 BP, 6590 (89.8%) 6202; 6194 (0.8%) 6181; 6174 (4.4%) 6100 BC.
Photo 4. Feature 53. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019, SI. 12. RoAMS 1385.75. 6162±43 BP, 5224 (95.4%) 4989 BC; 14. RoAMS 1381.75. 6329±66 BP, 5475 (93.3%) 5207; 5161 (0.5%) 5152; 5146 (0.5%) 5138; 5128 (0.4%) 5121; 5094 (0.7%) 5081 BC.
Photo 5. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Features 56 and 58.
Photo 6. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. Features 56 and 58.
Photo 7. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019, SI. Feature 57.
Photo 8. Carriage 27. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 5. RoAMS 1387.75. 6029±40 BP, 5082 (94.1%) 4878; 4815 (1.3%) 4805 BC; 15. RoAMS 1392.75. 7007±38 BP, 5981 (95.4%) 5798 BC.
Photo 9. Carriage 30. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 2. RoAMS 1378.75. 5714±120 BP, 4831 (0.9%) 4813; 4808 (94.5%) 4341 BC; 17. RoAMS 1380.75. 7633±96 BP, 6655 (91.3%) 6337; 6315 (4.1%) 6256 BC.
Photo 10. Carriage 31. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 3. RoAMS 1379.75. 5716±43 BP, 4684 (14.8%) 4630; 4624 (80,6%) 4461 BC; 6. RoAMS 1388.75. 6040±38 BP, 5040 (95.4%) 4838 BC; 8. RoAMS 1382.75. 6120±41 BP, 5209 (95.4%) 4951 BC; 9. RoAMS 1393.75. 6129±34 BP, 5211 (95.4%) 4981 BC; 13. RoAMS 1377.75. 6168±94 BP, 5321 (93.9%) 4881; 4871 (1.5%) 4848 BC.
Photo 11. Carriage 32. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. 1. RoAMS 1383.75. 5564±45 BP, 4608 (95.4%) 4369 BC; 4. RoAMS 1384.75. 5891±64 BP, 4936 (95,4%) 4600 BC; 7. RoAMS 1389.75. 6076±38 BP, 5203 (4,2%) 5172; 5073 (91,2%) 4848 BC; 10. RoAMS 1390.75. 6140±36 BP, 5212 (95.4%) 4995 BC; 11. RoAMS 1391.75. 6142±36 BP, 5212 (95.4%) 4997 BC.
Photo 12. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.
Photo 13. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.
Photo 14. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.

Photo 15. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.
Photo 16. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Bitronconic vessel with wide grooves, parallel to the bottom. Vinča A.
Photo 17. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Ornamented vessel with brown paint/white painted background (Lumea Nouă-Zau). Vinča A.
Photo 18. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 53. Cult pieces. Vinča A.
Photo 19. Miercurea Sibiului-*Petriș*.

Tables

Table I. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI. List of radiocarbon data obtained from systematic research, with rigorous details.
Table II. BP data. Reporting to the site from Vinča of sites belonging to the Vinča culture (Tărtăria, Miercurea Sibiului, Limba) or to the Turdaș culture (Turdaș, Orăștie, Hunedoara, Daia Română) from Transylvania.



Photo 12. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.



Photo 13. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.



Photo 14. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.



Photo 15. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Pottery. Vinča A.



Photo 16. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Bitronconic vessel with wide grooves, parallel to the bottom. Vinča A.



Photo 17. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 56. Ornamented vessel with brown paint/white painted background (Lumea Nouă-Zau). Vinča A.



Photo 18. Tărtăria-*Gura Luncii*, 2019. SI, Feature 53. Cult pieces. Vinča A.





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Photo 19. Miercurea Sibiului-*Petriş*.