

MIGRATION PERIOD GRAVES RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN SÂNPAIL (JUD. CLUJ / RO)

During the archaeological investigation of the future A3 Transylvania Motorway, on the sector 3 A2 Nădășelu-Topa Mică, close to the modern village of Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), a multi-layer site was identified (Site 9), covering approx. 3.9ha. The National Museum of Transylvanian History (MNIT) in Cluj-Napoca conducted the rescue excavations on all 15 sites identified in this particular motorway sector. Site 9 – conventionally called – was one of the most complex¹. In this extensive area, 403 archaeological features were found, dating to a wide time frame – from Prehistory (Bronze Age) to Roman and Migration periods (fig. 1, b1). From the Migration period, three graves were excavated, grouped in the north-western section of the site (fig. 1, b2), an area with many prehistoric features (dwellings and pits).

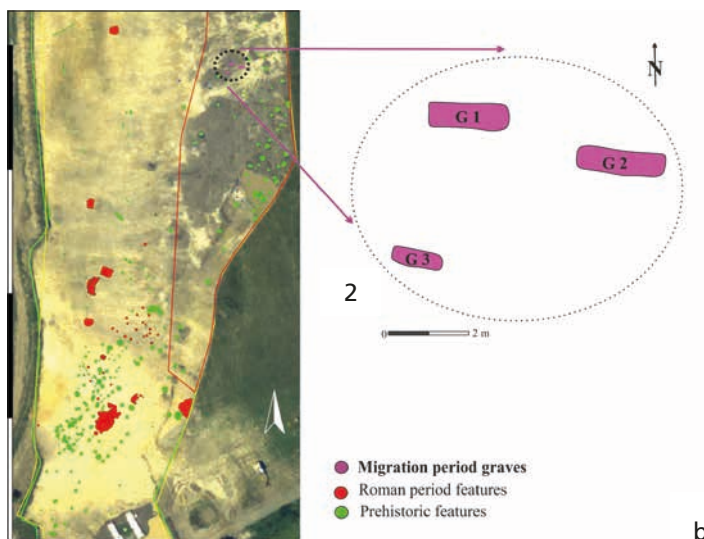
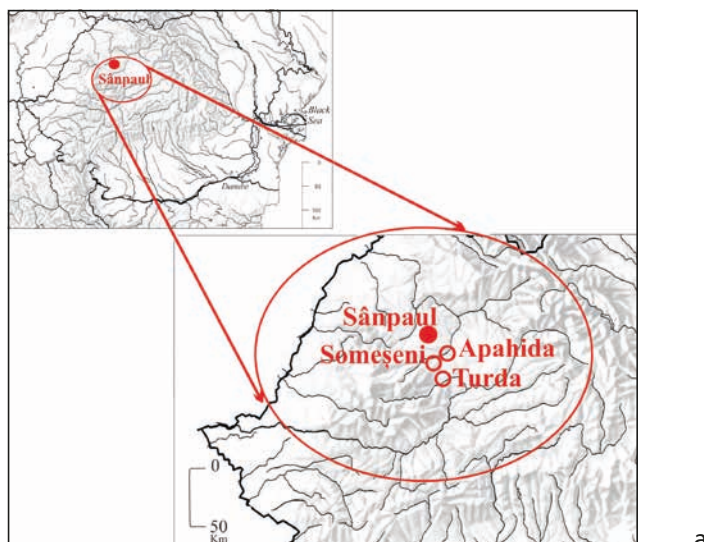


Fig. 1 a location of Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO) and other sites mentioned in the text from Transylvania. – b Sânpaul-Site 9: **1** map of the excavated area; **2** position of the graves. – (Maps and drawings L. Grumeza / I. Petiș; fig. 1, a © EDK 2002).

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES AND INVENTORY

Grave 1 / G 1 (Cx 215)

Measurements: 2.08 m × 0.60 m × 0.60 m.

Inhumation grave; orientation: west-east; the total length of the skeleton was 1.60 m; adult; the deceased was placed stretched out on the back with the upper limbs along the body; the skull was slightly bent towards the right; the bones were poorly preserved, partially disturbed in the thorax area (the brooches were not *in situ* and moved one above the other; **fig. 2**).

Funerary inventory:

1. In the upper chest area, on the left: one large brooch made of a silver sheet with a semi-circular head plate, trapezoidal foot and double spring; total length: 16.6 cm (the trapezoidal foot was partially preserved in the lower area); diameter of the semi-circular head plate: 6 cm; the head plate had (on the exterior on both sides) two additional rectangular glided plates decorated in chip-carving technique, two pyramidal silver buttons (on the top), four silver buttons (on the side) and probably a similar one in the middle; the brooch was also decorated with two gold appliqués (cast with rivets) partially preserved on the head plate and the upper part of the foot; the needle was also partially preserved (**fig. 3, 1-2**).
2. In the upper chest area, under the right humerus: one large brooch made of a silver sheet with a semi-circular head plate, trapezoidal foot and double spring; total length: 19.5 cm; diameter of the semi-circular head plate: 7 cm; the head plate is damaged in the upper part, has three rivets (at the base), two rectangular glided plates (on the exterior on both sides), decorated in chip-carving technique, and one pyramidal silver button (on the top); other buttons were not preserved; the foot is slightly arched on the median line (where two rivets are present); the needle and the closing system have not been preserved (**fig. 3, 3-4**); both of the brooches were found in atypical positions²: horizontally, one over the other, with the semi-circular head plate on the outside left and right next to the shoulder (**fig. 2, 3-4**).
3. Near the left clavicle: one bead made of blue glass, decorated with red and green dots, $D^3 = 2.1$ cm, $H = 1.5$ cm; $D_{\text{perforation}} = 0.8$ cm (**figs 2, 4; 3, 5**).
4. Under the skull: 15 globular beads made of red glass (two were connected – the so-called sandwich type), $D = 0.3-0.45$ cm, $H = 0.2-0.4$ cm; five globular beads made of green glass (two were connected – the so-called sandwich type), $D = 0.3-0.4$ cm, $H = 0.2-0.34$ cm; 13 cylindrical beads made of red glass, $D = 0.23-0.3$ cm, $H = 0.6-0.66$ cm; five cylindrical beads made of green glass, $D = 0.2-0.3$ cm, $H = 0.3-0.7$ cm; four cylindrical beads made of translucent yellow-green glass, $D = 0.3-0.35$ cm, $H = 1-1.1$ cm; two globular coral beads, $H = 0.6$ cm, $D = 0.7$ cm; one globular bead made of yellow-green glass (connected – the so-called sandwich type), $D = 0.3$ cm, $H = 0.5$ cm; 34 globular beads (and other fragments) made of blue dark glass, $D = 0.3-0.4$ cm, $H = 0.2-0.3$ cm; five cylindrical beads (and other fragments) made of dark blue glass, $D = 0.2-0.3$ cm, $H = 0.5-0.9$ cm (**fig. 6, 12-13**).
5. Poorly preserved wooden fragments from the coffin (**fig. 2, 4**).

Grave 2 / G 2 (Cx 214)

Measurements: 2.50 m × 0.56 m × 0.32 m.

Inhumation grave; orientation: west-east; adult; the deceased was placed stretched out on the back with the upper limbs along the body; the bones were poorly preserved; the lower part of the mandible was not *in situ* and moved to the collarbone area; the legs were disturbed in the knee area (**fig. 4**).

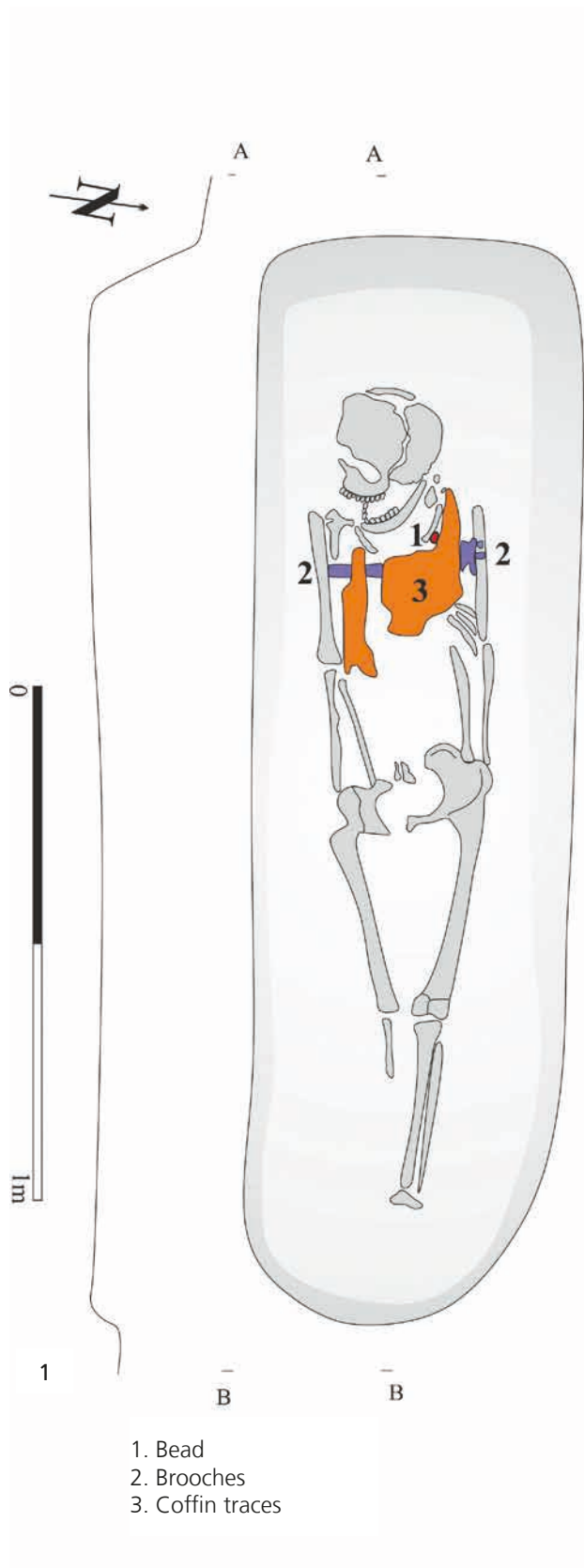


Fig. 2 Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), Grave 1: **1** drawing. – **2** detail of the grave. – **3** detail of the brooches. – **4** detail of the coffin and the large bead. – (1 drawing L. Grumeza; 2-4 photos B. Ursu).

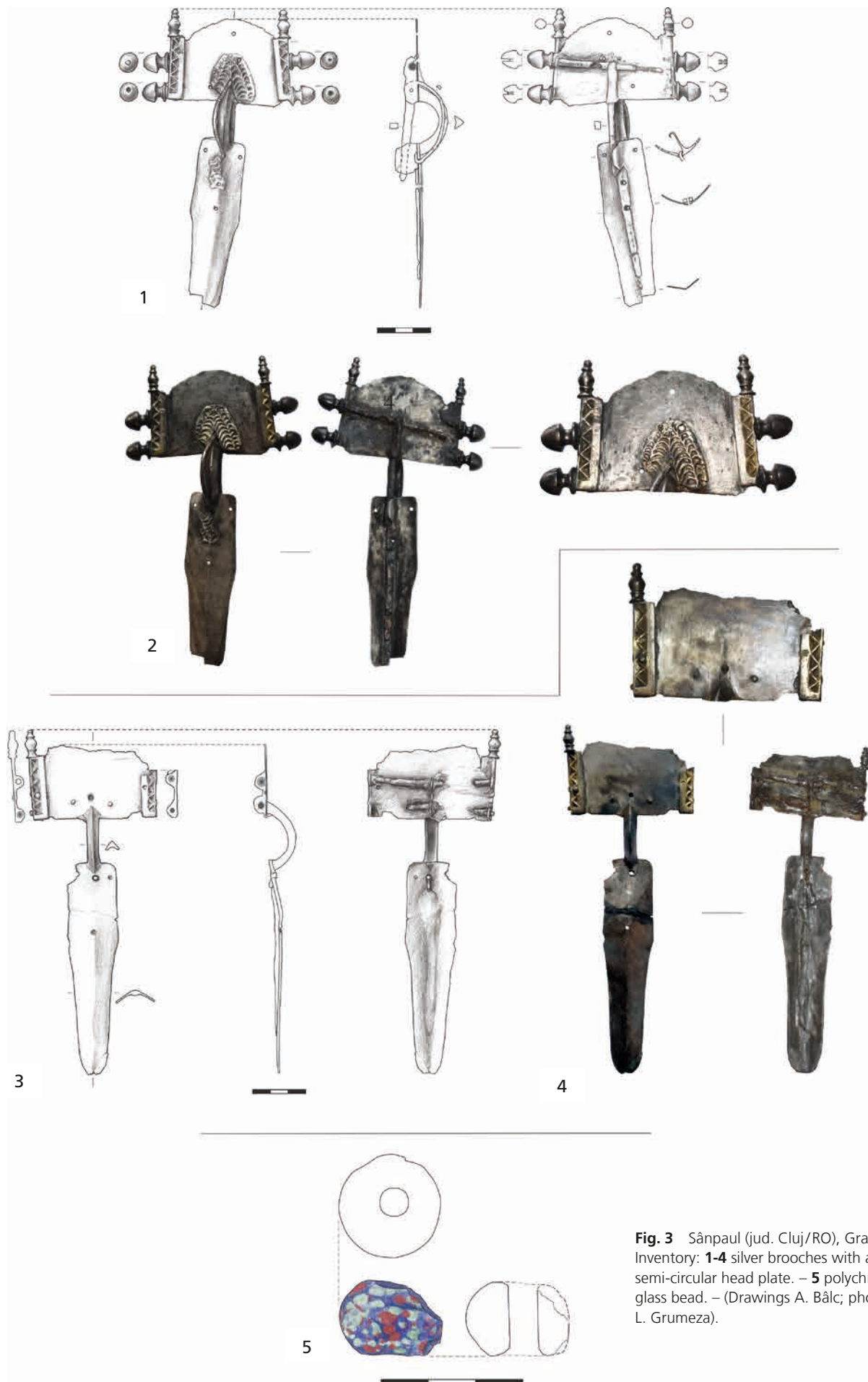
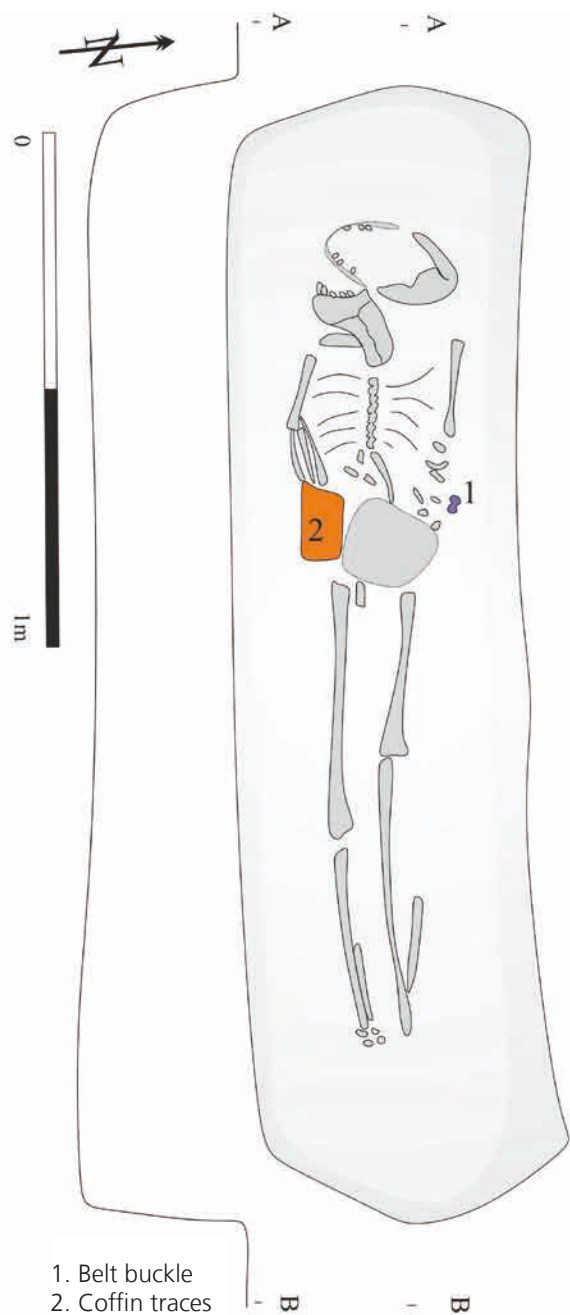
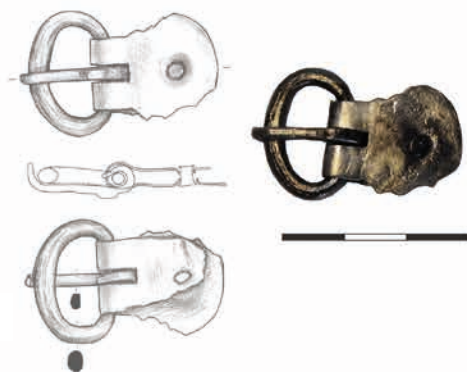


Fig. 3 Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), Grave 1. Inventory: **1-4** silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate. – **5** polychrome glass bead. – (Drawings A. Bâlc; photos L. Grumeza).



- 1. Belt buckle
- 2. Coffin traces

1



5



Fig. 4 Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), Grave 2: **1** drawing. – **2** detail of the grave. – **3** detail of the belt buckle and coffin traces. – **4** detail of the disturbed skull. – **5** silver buckle. – (1 drawing L. Grumeza; 2-5 photos B. Ursu / L. Grumeza; 5 drawing A. Bălç).

Funerary inventory:

1. On the left side of the skeleton, in the upper area of the pelvis: a silver buckle with a »D«-shaped frame and a rectangular silver plate folded in half and caught with one rivet; total length: 3.1 cm; D = 1.6 cm (fig. 4, 5).
2. On the right side, above the pelvis: fragments of wood (poorly preserved) from the coffin (fig. 4, 3).

Grave 3 / G 3 (Cx 229)

Measurements: 1.25 m × 0.40 m × 0.10 m.

Inhumation grave; orientation: west-east; the deceased (probably a young female) was placed stretched out on the back with the upper limbs along the body; the bones were poorly preserved and disturbed in the thorax area (fig. 5).

Funerary inventory:

1. Near the head, on the right: a grey, hand-made vessel, in the form of a small pot, poorly preserved (fig. 5, 4).
2. In the thorax area: a lead pendant with rhomboidal form and two side-buttons, with a broken loop, decorated on the outside with lines, joining in a symmetric network, H = 2.2 cm, W = 1.9 cm, Th = 0.15 cm (figs 5, 7; 8, 2); a *lunula*-shaped lead pendant, decorated on the outside with a central »X« surrounded by lines, joining in a network and small dots, H = 2 cm, W = 1.9 cm, Th = 0.16 cm (figs 5, 5; 8, 1); a lead-shaped pendant in a fish form (?), perforated in the eye area, decorated on the front with diagonal lines, joining in the central area; the pendant has a manufacturing defect, L = 1.9 cm, W = 1 cm, Th = 0.11 cm (figs 5, 6; 8, 3); all the pendants have been cast in one piece.
3. At the left upper limb: a bilateral antler comb in a very poor state of preservation (impossible to be restored); approx. length 12 cm.
4. In the thorax area: one circular-flatted bead made of blue glass, H = 1.2 cm, D = 1 cm; one »pear«-shaped bead made of black glass, H = 1.6 cm, D = 1.7 cm, $D_{\text{perforation}} = 0.6$ cm; one globular bead made of translucent green glass, H = 0.6 cm, D = 1.4 cm; one circular-flatted bead made of yellow glass, H = 1.1 cm, D = 1 cm; one circular bead made of blue glass, H = 0.58 cm, D = 1 cm; one circular bead made of blue glass (slightly deformed), H = 1.6 cm, D = 0.8 cm; one globular bead made of blue-dark glass with white and blue dots, H = 1.1 cm, D = 1.5 cm; one globular bead made of black glass with white and red dots, H = 1.2 cm, D = 1.6 cm; one fragmentary globular bead made of black glass with white and red dots, H = 1.5 cm, D = 2.5 cm (fig. 6, 1-9).
5. In the pelvis area: an oval silver buckle, D = 1.7 cm × 1.3 cm, Th = 0.4 cm (fig. 5, 8).

DISCUSSION

The graves recently discovered at Sânpaul-Site 9 are part of a very small cemetery, thus they belong to the so-called funerary phenomenon of »small grave groups and single burial«. Both the single burial and the small grave groups are often interpreted as funeral rituals of the Germanic aristocracy, who expresses their social rank also by the position of the burials: in areas isolated from the rest of the community⁴. These graves also display prestigious, socially significant parts of dress accessories, such as large silver brooches, belts, and other spectacular parts of clothing⁵.

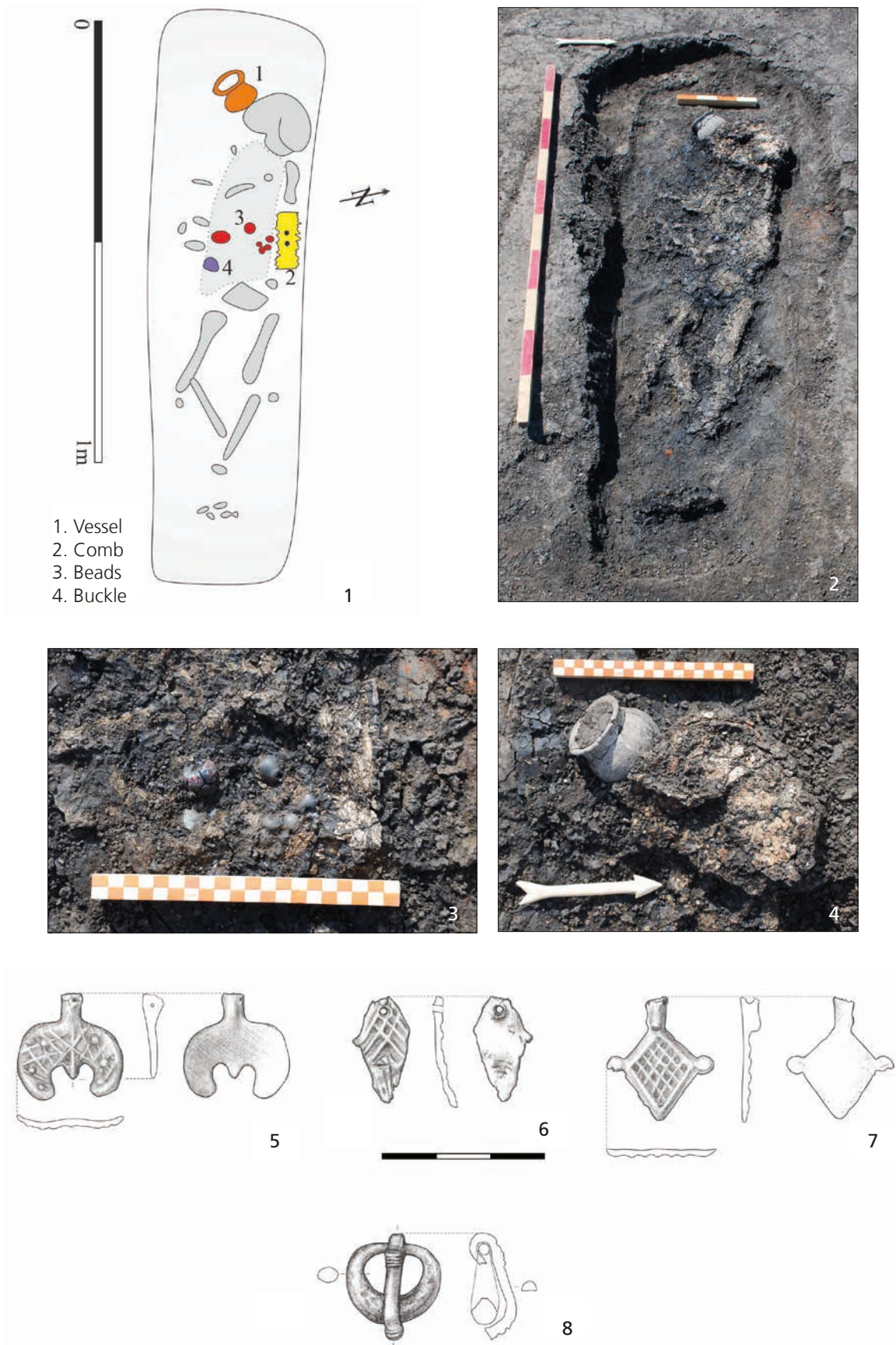


Fig. 5 Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), Grave 3: **1** drawing. – **2** detail of the grave. – **3** detail of the beads. – **4** detail of the vessel. – **5-7** lead pendants. – **8** silver buckle. – (1. 5-8 drawings L. Grumeza / A. Bâlc; 2-4 photos B. Ursu).

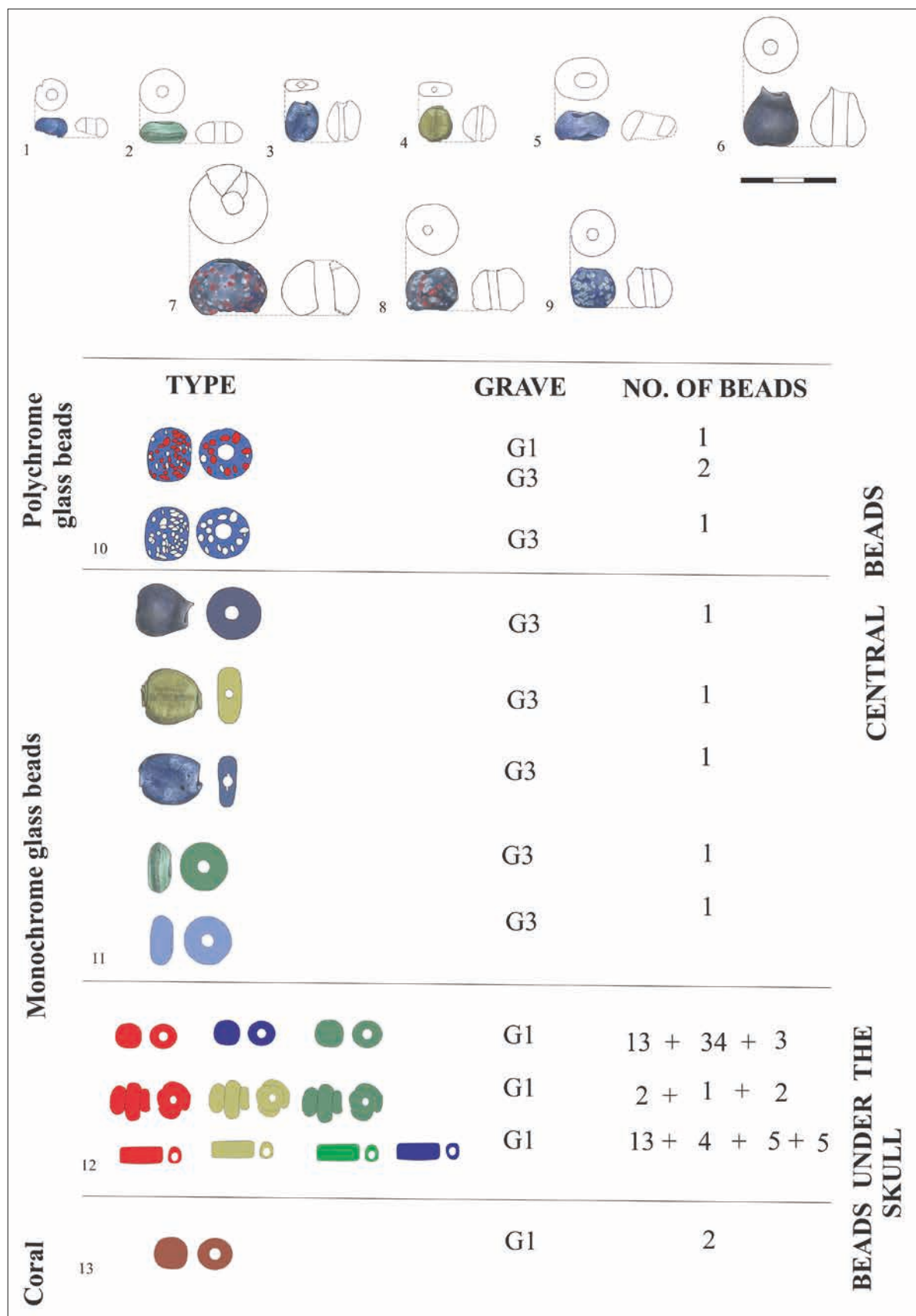


Fig. 6 Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO), beads: **1-9** glass beads discovered in Grave 3. – **10** types of polychrome glass beads. – **11-12** types of monochrome glass beads. – **13** type of coral bead. – (Illustration L. Grumeza / A. Bâlc). – Different scales.

The deceased in Sânpaul were inhumated in wooden coffins, in simple flat graves, oriented west-east, a phenomenon widely distributed in the Carpathian Basin and the Great Hungarian Plain during the 5th century. Also, all the graves in the discussion were disturbed or can be connected to a later (ritual?) reopening. Without further genetic and physical analyses, it is impossible to state (at this time) if the three deceased were a family, part of the local elite. However, one can notice that the adult female grave (G 1) is the richest, containing two large silver brooches very popular in the female aristocratic costume of the period.

The silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate (broadly dated to the 4th-6th centuries) have a wide typological variety⁶. In this study, we shall briefly refer only to specimens similar to those found in Grave 1⁷, more precisely to the large silver brooches decorated with golden appliqué and plated (on the edge of the head plate) with rectangular slabs (decorated in the so-called *Kerbschnitt* technique). There are no identical brooches with the ones discovered in Sânpaul, as far as we know (fig. 7). The closest analogies are found in the »princely«⁸ grave at Turda (jud. Cluj/RO). These 25 cm long brooches differ in the parts applied on the head plates and the foot (fig. 7, 9). However, they resemble both morphologically and in regard to the intentional scratches made in antiquity on the head plate. Other similar brooches were found in Periam (jud. Timiș/RO) (in a simpler version)⁹, at Gyulavári (Kom. Békés/H) (where one notices the twisted thread on the head)¹⁰, at Tiszalök (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg/H) and Kosino/UA (where we find side plates and similar gold applied sheets)¹¹. Therefore, these variants of large silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate are mainly concentrated in the Middle Danube area and the Carpathian Basin and are part of the local elite costume¹².

In the Carpathian Basin, these series of silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate appear in the first half of the 5th century and in its second half they become rarer¹³. The exemplars from Turda date back to the middle and the second half of the 5th century¹⁴, similar to those of Dindești (jud. Satu Mare/RO)¹⁵, and M. Barbuțescu has the opinion that the Turda grave is dated to the last third of the 5th century, if not the very beginning of the 6th century¹⁶. North of the Black Sea, the appearance of this female costume with two large silver brooches (category II, according to V. Bierbrauer) is connected with the arrival of the Germanic elite (allied with the Huns) in the middle of the 5th century, precisely after the battle of Nedao (454/455)¹⁷. We believe that the brooches discovered in Sânpaul can be correlated with the late typology of the large brooches with a semi-circular head plate. This dating is confirmed by the large length of the items and the *Kerbschnitt* type decoration. Based on these characteristics, the brooches can be classified in stage D2b or, possibly, D2/D3 (broadly in the middle of the 5th century). The two silver belt buckles discovered in Grave 3 (with an oval-simple form) and Grave 2 (with a »D«-shaped frame and a rectangular plate) are also typical for this time frame¹⁸.

From the young female grave (G 3) come three lead pendants that were probably worn on the neck (in the form of a necklace)¹⁹ along with nine beads. We do not know identical specimens in contemporary graves. The closest analogies for the decoration and techniques (cast-lead) are found in the latter cemeteries at Noșlac (jud. Alba/RO), grave 60 (fig. 8, 4), in a female grave, dated to the end of the 8th-beginning of the 9th century²⁰; at Zalakomár (Kom. Zala/H), grave 54 (fig. 8, 5), dated to the 8th-middle of the 9th century²¹, at Tiszafüred (Kom. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok/H), grave 1049 (fig. 8, 6), dated to the beginning of the 9th century²²; and at Orosháza-Bónum (Kom. Békés/H), grave 88 (fig. 8, 4), in a funerary feature of a young girl²³. However, all these items are simpler, more stylized and are dated to a later period.

While T. Vida considers these pendants to be used as amulets²⁴, A. Dobos believes that the Noșlac pendants – found in a secondary position within the grave – have been turned into decorative elements and were part of a belt worn on the left side of the body²⁵. We suggest that the pendants discovered in Sânpaul had the function of amulets, due to their position within the graves, and especially due to their particular shapes: *lunula*, fish and rhomb. We would like to add that the *lunulae* pendants – quite often in the Late

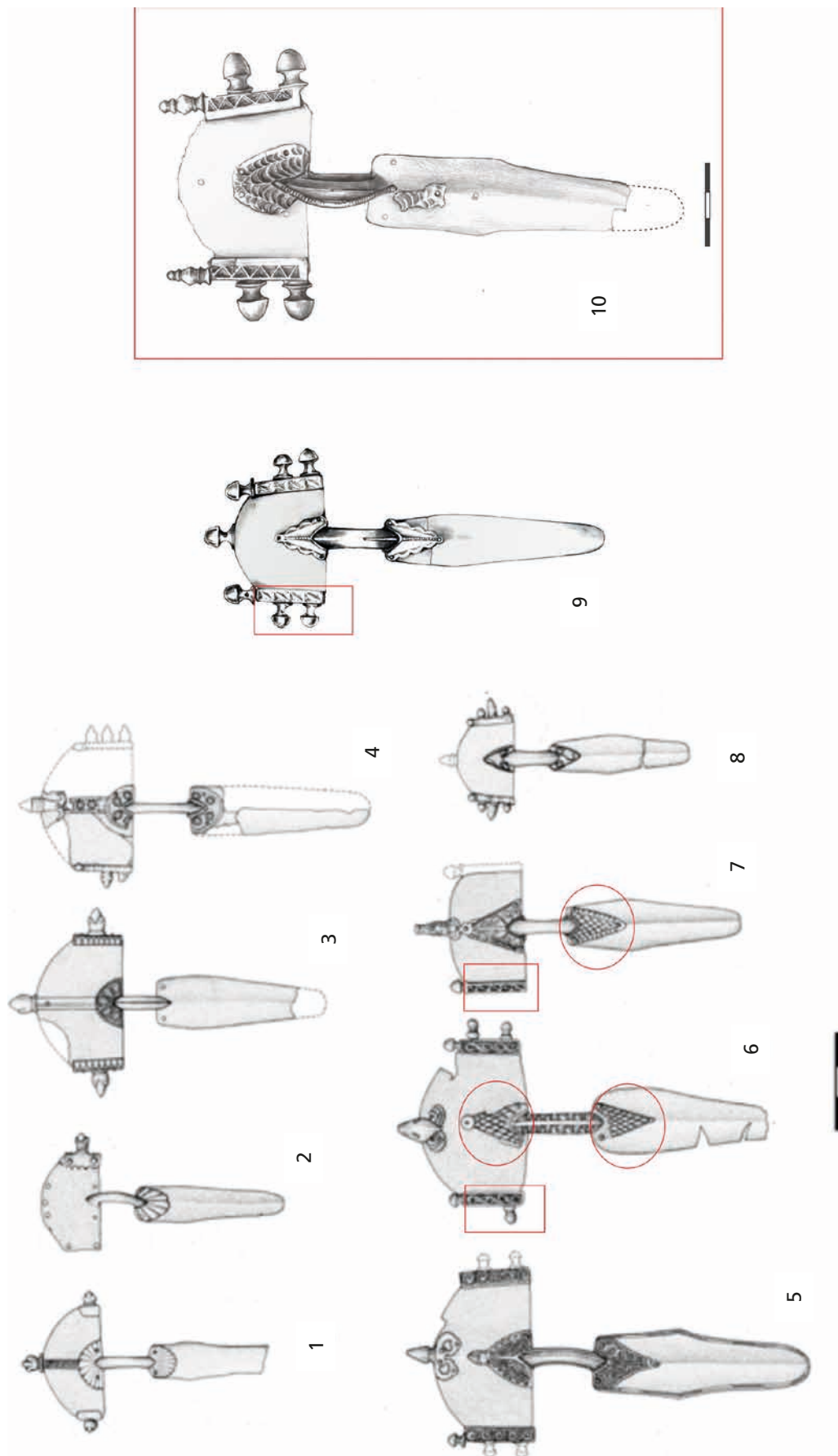


Fig. 7 Large silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate: **1-2** Esztergom. – **3** Bakodpuszta, G 3. – **4** Balsa. – **5** Gyulavári. – **6** Tiszalök. – **7** Kosino. – **8** Periam/Perjámos. – **9** Turda. – **10** Sânpaul. – (1-8 after Kazanski/Quiroga/Périn 2017, 73 fig. 2; Bierbrauer 1991, figs 5-6. 11-12; 9 after Bărbulescu 2008, pl. XVII, 1; 10 drawing A. Bălç). – Different scales.

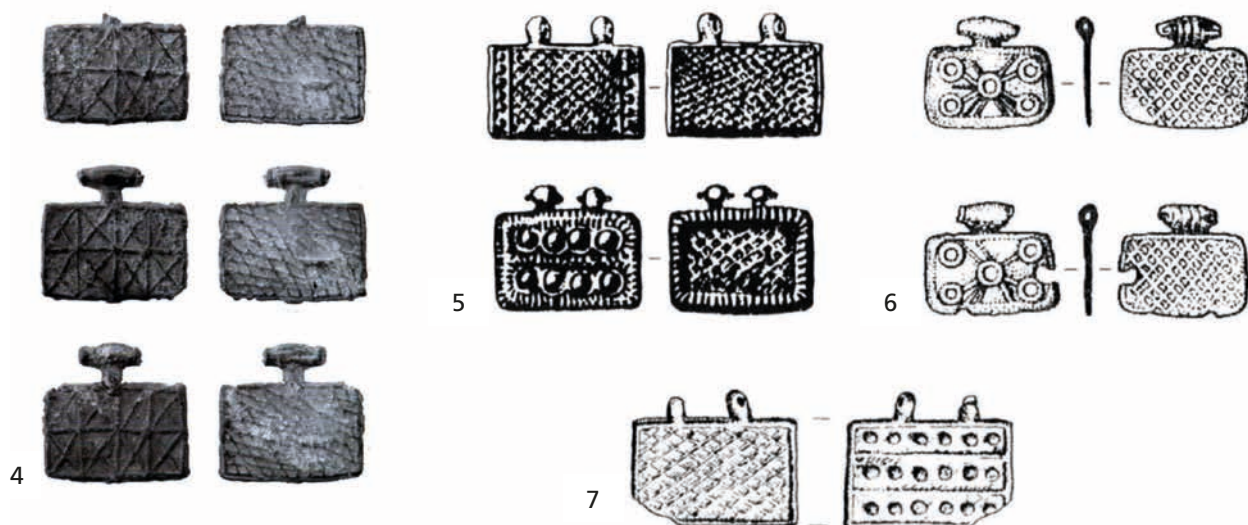


Fig. 8 Lead pendants: **1-3** Sânpaul, Grave 3. – **4** Noşlac, grave 60. – **5** Zalacomár, grave 225. – **6** Tiszafüred, grave 1049. – Bone pendant: **7** Orosháza-Bónum, grave 88. – (1-3 photos L. Grumeza; 4 after Dobos 2010, fig. 2; 5 after Szóke 1992, 928 pl. 4; 6 after Garam 1995, pl. 143, 1049.6-7; 7 after Juhász 1995, 27-28, pl. VII, 88.3). – Different scales.

Roman period (especially in the Sântana de Mureş-Cerneachov environment)²⁶ – are rarely attested in the Gepidic period. For example, this type was documented in a grave at Cluj-Cordoş (jud. Cluj/RO), dated to the second half of the 5th century²⁷ or at Mukhino-2 (Lipetsk Region/RUS) – a »princely« grave with a similar dating (430-450)²⁸.

The lead pendants were found together with nine beads in the form of a necklace, three made of polychrome opaque glass (blue with red and white dots and blue with white dots) and six of opaque and translucent monochrome glass (fig. 6, 1-11). Another large polychrome opaque glass bead was discovered in Grave 1 in the neck area (fig. 3, 5). This deceased also had under the skull at least 82 small monochrome beads (opaque and translucent), probably part of a small veil or hair ornament (fig. 6, 12-13). We do not know analogies for such a piece of jewellery. However, we have perfect analogies for the large polychrome beads (found in G 1 and G 3) in a female burial discovered at Mukhino-2 (fig. 9, 1), mentioned above. Here these types of beads were discovered together with a *lunula* pendant (fig. 9, 2), as in the case of Grave 3 from Sânpaul. This grave of the so-called princess at Mukhino belonged to the elites of the first half of the 5th century and the »Untersiebenbrunn horizon«²⁹.



Fig. 9 1 polychrome beads found in Mukhino-2. – 2 *lunula* pendent found in Mukhino-2. – (1 after Kazanski/Mastykova 2014, 96 fig. 10; 2 after Kazanski/Mastykova 2014, 95 fig. 9). – Different scales.

To conclude, we would like to add the fact that M. Barbulescu considers that the Turda »princely« grave belongs to either the barbarian kingdom with the centre at Apahida-Someşeni (jud. Cluj/RO) or even to a political entity with the centre at Turda³⁰, thus the grave would have belonged »undoubtedly to an Eastern Germanic aristocrat [...] probably with a Gepid origin«³¹. On the other hand, other scholars such as M. Kazansky or J. Tejral consider that it is difficult to ethnically attribute such princely and multicultural groups³² spread on large geographical areas, even if they had same symbols of status and similar ranks³³.

The three graves recently discovered in Sânpaul have »mandatory categories«³⁴ that define the »Danubian fashion«, an international fashion, difficult to assign ethnically, characterized by pairs of brooches, buckles, combs, beads, etc. The deceased buried at Sânpaul belonged to the aristocratic class of the middle/beginning of the 5th century, elites very well represented in the Carpathian Basin and Transylvania.

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Notes

- 1) The excavations were undertaken between May and July 2017 by G. Cupcea (head of the excavation), I. Petiș, C. Onofrei, V. Rusu-Bolindeț, M. Rotea, L. Grumeza, M. Gui (specialists), O. Botiș, C. Cordoș, L. Kucinski, B. Ursu, S. Danciu, S. Drob, A. Drob, M. Răchită, D. Matei, G. Rus and A. Balaș (students/graduates).
- 2) These types of brooches were usually worn with their semi-circular head plate downwards and the rhombic foot upwards.
- 3) The following abbreviations were used: D = diameter; H = height, L = length, W = width, Th = thickness.
- 4) See more recently Kiss 2017, 37.
- 5) Tejral 2013, 384.
- 6) For further discussions see: Bierbrauer 1991; Bărbulescu 2008, 37-44; Gauß 2009; Kazanski/Quiroga/Périn 2017 (selective bibliography).
- 7) Unfortunately, the decoration of one of the brooches has not been preserved. As they often were worn in similar pairs, we assume that both brooches were approximately identical.
- 8) Denomination after Bărbulescu 2008.
- 9) Bierbrauer 1991, 549 fig. 6, 3-3a.
- 10) Ibidem fig. 12, 1.
- 11) Ibidem fig. 11, 3.
- 12) See further in Kazanski/Quiroga/Périn 2017, 62.
- 13) Bierbrauer 1991, 545 fig. 4. – Harhoiu 1998, 98.
- 14) Bărbulescu 2008, 95.
- 15) Harhoiu 1998, 99.
- 16) Bărbulescu 2008, 97.
- 17) Kazanski/Quiroga/Périn 2017, 65.
- 18) See further analogies in Bierbrauer 1991, fig. 6, 6 or fig. 13, 2, 7 (where this type of belt buckles is found in graves together with large silver brooches with a semi-circular head plate and trapezoidal foot) and Bemann 2010, especially 50-53 figs 3, 3-4; 4, 2-14.
- 19) These ornaments have been found in a secondary position, in the inferior part of the chest area.
- 20) Dobos 2010, 15.
- 21) Szóke 1992, pl. 2, 54.
- 22) Garam 1995, 123. 386 pl. 143, 1049.6-7.
- 23) Juhász 1995, 27-28 pl. VII, 88.3.
- 24) Vida 2002, 181.
- 25) Dobos 2010, 15.
- 26) See, for example, the golden *lunulae* discovered at Dănceni (Moldova) or Grušivci/Gruševica (Ukraine) – more recently: Ioniță/Mamalaucă/Vornic 2009, 19-29.
- 27) Hica/Ferenczi 2006, fig. 1, 1-2.
- 28) Mastykova/Zemtsov 2016, 132 fig. 2, 1.
- 29) Ibidem.
- 30) Bărbulescu 2008, 98. The distance between Apahida I and Apahida II (graves) = approx. 500m; Apahida II and Cluj-Someșeni (hoard) = approx. 4.5km; Turda and Apahida (graves) = approx. 50 km; Turda and Sânpaul (graves) = approx. 50 km (fig. 1, a); see further discussions in Opreanu 2018.
- 31) Bărbulescu 2008, 99. After M. Kazanski the »Hunnish Empire« had a »chiefdom«/»chefferie« pyramidal social organisation, and the concentration of aristocratic graves at its periphery illustrates the existence of barbarian satellite states (like the Gepids one) that gravitated around the empire. Such a »royaumes barbares satellites des Huns« would have been in Transylvania (Kazanski 1998, 227-228).
- 32) Kazanski 2017. – Tejral 2013.
- 33) In this regard see also D. Quast's observation: »The members of the different elites, at any rate employing comparable status symbols, would have regarded each other as equal-ranked, and expressed this by exchanges of gifts and by marriages amongst each other. The burials of the elites offer proof of comparable systems of values, which, in contrast to trade, reflect intellectual exchange and which eventually established a supra-regional ideology of power. There is no need for direct contact amongst all participants, as regions of communication could be created through chain communication (i.e. neighbour-to-neighbour contact)« (Quast 2009, 7).
- 34) Expression after Bărbulescu 2008, 96 (see also the tables at p. 96-97).

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Zusammenfassung / Summary / Résumé / Rezumat

Neu entdeckte Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit in Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO)

Bei den Notgrabungen auf der künftigen Autobahn A3-Siebenbürgen wurden drei Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit gefunden. Unter den Beigaben waren prestigeträchtige Objekte, die für die »Donaumode« charakteristisch sind – eine internationale Mode, die ethnisch schwer zuzuordnen und durch das Tragen von Paaren großer Silberfibeln (mit halbkreisförmiger Platte), Schnallen, Kämmen, Perlen usw. gekennzeichnet ist. Die in Sânpaul in der Mitte bis zum Anfang der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jahrhunderts beigesetzten Personen gehörten dem Adel an. Diese Eliten waren im Karpatenbecken und in Siebenbürgen sehr gut vertreten.

Migration Period Graves Recently Discovered in Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO)

During rescue excavations along the future A3 Transylvania Motorway three graves from the Migration period were found. The graves have within their inventories prestigious items that define the »Danubian fashion« – an international fashion, difficult to assign ethnically, characterized by pairs of large silver brooches (with a semi-circular head plate), buckles, combs, beads, etc. The deceased buried at Sânpaul belonged to the aristocratic class of the middle or beginning of the second half of the 5th century, elites very well represented in the Carpathian Basin and Transylvania.

Tombs de l'époque des Grandes Migrations récemment découvertes à Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO)

Lors des fouilles de sauvetage sur la future autoroute A3-Transylvanie, trois tombes de l'époque des Grandes Migrations ont été découvertes. Le mobilier de ces tombes compte des objets de prestige qui caractérisent la »mode danubienne«, une mode internationale, difficile à attribuer ethniquement, caractérisée par des paires de grandes fibules en argent

(avec une plaque semi-circulaire, portées par paire), des boucles, des peignes, des perles, etc. Les défunts enterrés à Sânpaul appartenaient à la classe aristocratique du milieu ou du début de la seconde moitié du 5^e siècle, élites très bien représentées dans le bassin des Carpates et en Transylvanie.

Morminte din perioada migrațiilor descoperite recent în Sânpaul (jud. Cluj/RO)

În timpul săpăturilor de salvare de pe viitoarea autostradă A3-Transilvania au fost găsite trei morminte datate în perioada migrațiilor. Mormintele au ca inventar obiecte de prestigiu caracteristice »modei danubiene« – o modă internațională, greu de atribuit etnic, caracterizată prin purtarea de fibule mari din argint cu placă semicirculară (purtate în perechi), cataramă, piepteni, mărgelă etc. Defuncții înhumați la Sânpaul aparțineau clasei aristocratice de la mijlocul/începutul celei de-a doua jumătăți a secolului al V-lea, elite foarte bine reprezentate în Bazinul Carpatic și în Transilvania.

Schlüsselwörter / Keywords / Mots clés / Cuvinte cheie

Siebenbürgen / Völkerwanderungszeit / Gepiden / Rettungsgrabung / Gräber / Schmuck

Transylvania / Migration period / Gepids / rescue excavation / graves / jewellery

Transylvanie / période des Grandes Migrations / Gépides / fouille de sauvetage / tombes / bijoux

Transilvania / perioada migrațiilor / gepizi / săpătură de salvare / morminte / podoabe

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