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Studies

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND REPORTS

PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS OF ALBA IULIA — REPUBLICII BLVD. NO. 3

Abstract: The rescue archaeological research was undertaken between March – May 2022 in Alba Iulia city, at Republicii Blvd. no. 3.

The research perimeter lay within the Olympic Pool area, both inside the former courtyard of the property, on the east and north sides related to the existing building, as well as outside the courtyard, on the same sides.

The land plot is situated in the northern side of the city, on a high terrace, at 3.2 km north-west the Mureș, respectively 2.1 km west stream Ampoi, within an area that yielded multiple archaeological finds.

The archaeological investigations identified a number of 216 features, entirely examined and excavated, dating to the Bronze and Iron II Ages, the Roman and post-Roman periods, respectively the Modern period.

The prehistoric remains are represented by three features and a series of potshards, similarly to those of the La Tène, of which feature Cx 143, a horse burial, stands out.

Roman date features are statistically most numerous, while amongst these, burial structures (graves or set-ups of the funeral space) overwhelmingly illustrate the nature of the finds from this chronological cultural sequence of the excavated site sector.

The Roman graves unearthed during the archaeological campaign performed in the spring of 2022 are widely similar in terms of the burial ritual with those previously investigated on adjacent land plots, the biritual specificity of the cemetery being noted in this sector as well. Synthetically, it is worth mention that inhumations numerically dominate to the detriment of the cremations, with 61 inhumations, respectively 39 cremations found.

Post-Roman date remains, few in number, are represented by habitat and burial structures, the latter being inhumations of the migrations period dated by late 5th – first two thirds of the 6th century AD.

Among Modern date finds counts a house, which according to the identified artefacts dates starting with the second half of the 18th century.

Keywords: *Apulum, Alba Iulia, graves, burial set-ups, La Tène, the Roman period, the Gepids.*

INTRODUCTION

The rescue archaeological research was conducted as a preliminary phase of the investment project „*Regenerarea urbană a zonei bazinului olimpic prin amenajarea de spații verzi și construirea unei baze sportive și de agrement*”/Urban regeneration of the Olympic pool area by implementing green areas and the construction of a sports and recreation base in Alba Iulia, the Republicii Blvd. no. 3, whose beneficiary was the Municipality of Alba Iulia. It

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was performed by the National Museum of the Union in Alba Iulia, acting as the organising institution, in partnership with Arheosib Consulting Ltd, a service performance contract owner, which ensured the scientific and logistical support necessary for the optimal development of the research¹.

RESEARCH LOCATION AND PERIMETER DESCRIPTION

The research perimeter, with an area of 7,552.13 m², lies within the Olympic Pool site in Alba Iulia (Pl. 1/1), both inside the former courtyard of the property, on the east and north sides related to the existing building, as well as outside this courtyard, on the same sides (Pl. 1/2).

The examined land plot is situated in the northern area of the city (Pl. 1/1), on a high terrace, at 3.2 km north-west the Mureş, respectively 2.1 km west stream Ampoi, within an area that yielded multiple archaeological finds.

Compared to other areas excavated in the area, the studied perimeter was partially disturbed by a series of contemporary interferences connected with the main building of the Olympic Pool Complex built in 1984. Thus, beside the proper building, adjacent to this complex lay a series of complementary facilities (underground heads and pump chambers, utilities' connecting pipes, concreted alleys etc.), to which adds the radical systematization of the land and entire main front (aligned to Republicii Blvd). Unaltered by contemporary interventions were, instead, the recently purchased areas attached to the discussed building, which we termed/conventionally illustrated during the research as perimeters 1 and 3 (Pl. 2), located east and north the fenced enclosure of the mentioned complex².

A FEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS

As known from the academic literature, numerous archaeological excavations have been conducted in the neighbouring area over time, yielding significant finds, the archaeological potential of the area being well-known among the specialists in the field.

As previously mentioned, the archaeological research area lay in the northern part of the Alba Iulia Municipality, by the limit of the archaeological site Apulum II³, at approximately 1200 m north the legionary fortress of XIII Gemina⁴.

From a proximity research historian's view, opposite to the area here, were unveiled a series of features dated to the Iron II period as well as graves ascribed to the Gepids, all these yielded by the rescue research conducted in 2006⁵. Furthermore, at ca. 400 m north, lies the well-known Neolithic settlement of Alba Iulia – *Lumea Nouă*. In 2000, at

50 m south were investigated by Mihai Blăjan features dated to several periods, like the Hallstatt, La Tène, Roman (including graves), post-Roman and early medieval⁶. Practically, all these remains lie on the same terrace also considered here. At approximately 170 m south the investigated perimeter lie the Roman and early medieval cemeteries (the 8th – 11th century) of *Stația de Salvare – Profi – OMV*, where nearly 2000 graves were excavated over a long period of time stretching between 1979-1985 and after 2000⁷. Also, north and north-east the investigated area presented here, between 2018 and 2021 were carried out rescue archaeological investigations prior to the construction of a housing complex.

The last-mentioned research (between 2018-2021), performed by a team of the National Museum of the Union in Alba Iulia⁸, led to the discovery and investigation of over 1560 archaeological features within an area of approximately 19.000 m². To these add a few hundreds of investigated structures within a surface of ca. 10.100 m² during another archaeological research project coordinated by the National Museum of Transylvanian History⁹. The investigations of the preceding years evidenced dense habitation on a spread area over a long-time span. All these aspects evidence that this area within the current territory of Alba Iulia Municipality has a major archaeological potential.

RESEARCH DESCRIPTION

The archaeological research was conducted starting with March 20, 2022 and was completed in the field on May 7, 2022. It consisted, as mentioned above, of two phases. The first (accomplished in 2021 after having secured the research permit), entailed the performance of non-invasive surveys that provided an image of a significant part of the perimeter. Among other, it could be noted that good part of the land plot suffered damages owing to recent anthropic interventions/depositions (rubble fillings).

The second phase entailed the complete investigation of the project area¹⁰.

Running the archaeological site¹¹ had to consider the management of the earth resulted from the excavation site since the contracting provisions contained no budget allotted to its removal from the enclosure. Thus, the perimeter was divided into four perimeters (Pl. 2/1) investigated in distinct

¹ The archaeological research of March-May 2022, was performed on the basis of the Rescue Archaeological Excavation Permit no. 641/15.11.2021 issued by the Ministry of Culture.

² The main goal of the rescue archaeological excavation in the considered perimeter was to identify, research, record, preserve and publicly harness the elements of archaeological heritage.

³ OTA 2012.

⁴ MOGA 1998.

⁵ See in this respect INEL/GLIGOR 2007, 60.

⁶ BLĂJAN 2001.

⁷ PROTASE 1959, 397-405; BLĂJAN/POPA 1983, 375-381; MOGA 1987, 157-169; BLĂJAN/BOTEZATU 2000, 453-470; INEL *et alii* 2002, 142-146; DRAGOTĂ *et alii* 2003, 35; DRAGOTĂ *et alii* 2004, 30-31; BOUNEGRU 2011, 79-87; BOUNEGRU 2017.

⁸ The research team was composed of Dr. Radu Ion Ota (scientific responsible), Dr. George Bounegru and Dr. Ilie Lascu.

⁹ The research team who completed the excavations consisted of Dr. George Cupcea (scientific responsible), Dr. Doru Bogdan, Dr. George Bounegru, Anca Bobină, Bogdan Bobină, Sebastian Manolescu.

¹⁰ For objective reasons, an area of 214 m² could not be investigated in the area conventionally termed perimeter 2, more specifically in the near vicinity of the southern neighbouring property. The presence on one hand of a walled enclosure, risking to collapse and on the other, the damage incurred by contemporary interventions (hence the lack of remains), led to the conclusion that respective perimeter should not be investigated.

¹¹ The research was carried out by a team composed of four archaeologists, one auxiliary and a drawer, respectively a number of ca. 15-20 unskilled workers. The topsoil was scraped and resulting earth was removed mechanically, with the aid of an excavator equipped with slope bucket, respectively backhoe loaders and trucks.

phases. In the perimeter where research was completed was later deposited the earth resulted from the removal, respectively scraping of the following research area.

The archaeological excavations presented here identified and entirely excavated a number of 216 archaeological structures (see Pl. 2/2) dated to the Bronze Age, Iron II, the Roman and post-Roman periods, respectively the Modern period. During the research development there were also identified several stratigraphic anomalies, which proved to result from rodent caused disturbances or by more recent anthropic factors.

In fact, especially in perimeters 2 and 4 located in the courtyard of the Olympic Pool (Pl. 2; 3/2; 4/2), the land was strongly affected by contemporary interferences which occurred in the 80's of the past century when this sports and recreational centre was developed. The area was practically levelled and covered with debris and topped by a vegetal layer in order to form grass.

Perimeters 1 and 3 lay outside the pool courtyard (Pl. 2; 3/1; 4/1), to the east and north, being recently acquired and not part of the original building of the Olympic Pool, as mentioned above. As such, they lie in the vicinity of a private property where the National Museum of the Union in Alba Iulia conducted rescue archaeological excavations in preceding years, as previously stated. In fact, the stratigraphy of these areas does not differ from that known to us and presented in the excavation reports formerly submitted and approved. Briefly, below the vegetal layer, 20-30 cm thick, followed a black earth layer thicker in the west/north-west area to the street front of street Alcalá de Henares, which considerably thinned slopewise on an easterly direction. The archaeologically sterile was brownish-yellow in the west and lighter in the east of the excavated perimeter. The discovered archaeological features were outlined at different depths, according to their nature and the existing deposition level.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

The pre- and proto-historical remains

The Bronze Age settlement investigated on the neighbouring areas lay to the north and east of the property discussed here. We know that the pits dated to the late phase of the Bronze Age were denser on the eastward slope becoming sporadic as they approached street Alcalá de Henares. In fact, the research confirmed the inhabitancy limit, with only three such features discovered: features Cx 9, Cx 30 (Pl. 14) and Cx 132. All are pits and their inventory consists of potshards and adobe. On the other hand, we also report the presence of Eneolithic potshards, without archaeological context, likely involved from site *Lumea Nouă* located not far from our point of interest.

Out of the few La Tène date remains we mention here feature Cx 143 (Pl. 32). It is a pit-oriented NE-SW, sized 1.75 x 0.47 m. The maximum depth of the pit is of 0.58 m from the outline level. A horse placed with legs pulled underneath the body (Pl. 32/1, 4) was discovered in the pit. In the head area, which lay to the NE, was discovered an iron bit with the mouthpieces composed of two smooth bars with round bent ends and hackamores in the form of two large rings by

the ends (Pl. 32/3, 5; 47/2). The section of the two bars is square. Such bits with large circular hackamores belong to type XIV, version A (*glattes Mundstück*) in W. M. Werner's classification¹² and type II 1 in that of M. Babeş¹³. Regarding bits with large circular hackamores¹⁴, it must be mentioned these would be extensively used on a spread area once with the La Tène¹⁵, being rather frequent in the Celtic contexts of the Carpathian Basin, but also by the Lower and Middle Danube¹⁶. Bits with large circular hackamores belonging to variant A mainly come from contexts of the chronological interval comprised between the late Early La Tène (B2) and Mid La Tène (C1-C2)¹⁷, yet also emerge in La Tène D features and contexts.

In Romania, exemplars from 2nd – 1st century BC contexts come from the Truşeşti hoard (Botoşani county)¹⁸ and the Dacian settlements of Sighişoara – Wietenberg (Mureş County)¹⁹, Craiva – “Piatra Craivii” (Alba County)²⁰ and Divici (Caraş-Severin County)²¹. Such an item is also reported as originating from the Dacian stronghold of Costeşti-Blidaru²². M. Babeş believed that chronologically, the bit of Truşeşti dated to the Late La Tène, as many other from the *oppida* in the Celtic area, yet also outside it²³. Concerning the item of Sighişoara – Wietenberg it was concluded it was likely fashionable during the Mid La Tène among the Celto-Dacian population of the area, remaining in use among the community members of the Sighişoara – Wietenberg settlement after its establishment, being dated during the 2nd century BC²⁴. Past its western origin (Celtic), it is worth mentioning that bits with large circular hackamores by the extremities were also used during the first centuries AD in both the Roman and Barbarian environments²⁵.

¹² WERNER 1988, 61-65, Pl. 28/208-212, 29/213-220.

¹³ BABEŞ 1993, 119.

¹⁴ Type XIV, variants A-D in W. E. Werner's classification.

¹⁵ WERNER 1988, 61-73, type XIV. For a series of finds on the territory of Romania see ZIRRA 1974, 143-147, Fig. 3/4, 4/1, 5/1-10; ZIRRA 1981, 135-143, Fig. 11-12; BABEŞ 1993, 119-120; ANDRIŢOIU/RUSTOIU 1997, 109, Fig. 116/8; RUSTOIU 2000, 180, 182-184, Fig. 1/2, RUSTOIU 2005, 56, Fig. 2/1; BĂRCĂ 2006a, 138-139; FERENCZ 2007, 133, Pl. XC/6; TELEAGA 2008, 136-137, 157, Pl. 11/15.10; SPĂNU 2022, 77, 81, Fig. 2.

¹⁶ WERNER 1988, Pl. 71.

¹⁷ WERNER 1988, 72-73, Fig. 8.

¹⁸ BABEŞ 1993, 119, Fig. 42/2; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIŢĂ 1998, 37-38, Fig. 1/11.

¹⁹ ANDRIŢOIU/RUSTOIU 1997, 109, Fig. 116/8.

²⁰ Novel item, without stratigraphic context, resulted from illegal detecting (PLANTOS 2016, 139-140, Pl. LVIII/9).

²¹ Novel item. We thank this way too our colleague Dr. habil. Aurel Rustoiu for kindly reporting us this find and for having allowed us to reference it here.

²² WERNER 1988, 64, no. 211, Pl. 28/211.

²³ BABEŞ 1993, 119-120.

²⁴ ANDRIŢOIU/RUSTOIU 1997, 109.

²⁵ For the finds in the Sarmatae milieu of the Pannonian Plain see ISTVÁNOVITS 1999, 181-182, Pl. XLII, 3; XLIII; KÖHEGYI/VÖRÖS 2011, 146, Pl. 108/1-3; KHRAPUNOV/ISHTVANOVICH/KUL'CHAR/STOYANOVA 2019, 19-20, Fig. 6/1-6, 7/1, while for those in the north-Pontic area SUBBOTIN/DZIGOVSKIJ 1990, 24, Fig. 22/9; MEDVEDEV 1990, Fig. 13/13, 31/17, 34/16, 35/11, 42/4, 46/9; KOSTENKO 1993, 41, Fig. 13/8; BĂRCĂ 2006, 216-217; MARČENKO/LIMBERIS 2008, 347, cat. no. 40, Pl. 69/4. Large circular hackamores are also present in the late Scythian environment of the Crimea (DASHEVSKAYA 1991, 40, Pl. 74/17-18; TRUFANOV 2005, Fig. 72/6-7, 9-10; PUZDROVSKIJ 2007, 141-142, Fig. 101/VI). For finds of bits with circular hackamores in the north-Pontic area of the first centuries AD see ANTIPENKO 2016.

Roman date remains

Roman date features are statistically the most numerous, while amongst these, burial structures (graves or funeral space set-ups) overwhelmingly illustrate the nature of the finds from this chronological cultural sequence yielded by this excavated site sector. There were identified and examined an approximate number of 100 graves to which may also add other few finds (features Cx 175, Cx 176, Cx 177 and Cx 213) which, according to pit shapes and location, even though lacking human bones inside, are likely infant gravepits. The missing human bones may be explained by taphonomic factors or looting.

The Roman graves yielded by the archaeological campaign conducted in the spring of 2022 are broadly similar from the point of view of their burial ritual with those previously investigated within the adjacent plots, the biritual nature of the cemetery being noted there as well. Synthetically, it is worth mentioning that inhumations numerically dominate to the detriment of cremations, with **61** inhumations, respectively **39** cremations being identified.

Divided upon age criteria, inhumations may be ascribed, at first field observation, to a number of 48 infants, while 13 securely belonged to adult subjects. As previously mentioned, other few pits were discovered without bone remains, yet given their shape and sizes, they very likely were designed for infant deceased. By analogy, similar cases were also noted during the excavations performed over the 2018-2021 campaigns on the land plots in the vicinity, where the grave goods identified in pits without looting traces either consisted or not sporadic bone remains of deceased in the *neonatus* category. Without available demographic information on birth rates, necessary to compute the percentage of infantile mortality, we note though the large number of infant graves.

Burials of *infans* subjects occurred, similarly to those adults, in rectangular pits with rounded or oval corners. From the investigation here, a number of five infant graves are part of tile-made cist-graves category (see Pl. 15; 16; 39). Similarly to adult graves, several procedures for their making were noted.

Thus, a first construction manner consists of making perimeter rows composed of three to five brick layers interwoven to form, on the four pit sides, a “box” where the deceased body was placed. Compared to pit sizes (upon outline) the box was smaller, the area where it began being an internal step of the pit, and in some cases, the pit bottom was paved with tile material (Pl. 39).

Another burial structure entailed the making of an internal threshold, of an interior step, on which a brick layer was set. The step was made either on the long sides of the pits or on its all sides. Thus, the deceased’s body was placed in the resulted pit, likely covered by a plank top, which, over the course of time decayed, their documenting at the time of discovery being no longer possible.

Another cist version entailed the making of brick walls, with bricks set on the edge, on top of which a flat roof was placed, made still of tile material like in features Cx 22 (Pl. 12), Cx 37 (Pl. 15), Cx 42 (Pl. 16), Cx 53 (Pl. 19), Cx 82

(Pl. 24) or Cx 133 (Pl. 30). In feature Cx 82, the bricks set on the edge composing the burial pit wall displayed the stamp *LEG XIII G*. These are to date, the single stamped bricks known to be located in burial cists.

To the three funeral structure types, valid for both infant and adult graves, add inhumations in simple pit. The latter, encountered during the field surveys, entailed firstly the making of a pit which in the lower part is smaller compared to the excavation level (or outline, in the case here) by the making of steps excavated in the yellow/sterile soil either on the long sides or on all sides (Pl. 13; 17; 18; 21). Thus, the pit was limited to a minimum necessary to accommodate the deceased’s body. Like in the case of cist-graves, this step was likely also designed to support a wooden cover.

The second type of simple pit grave set-up, which we noted, consists of pits with same sizes both upon outline and by the lower base (Pl. 11; 25; 28). In these cases, the deceased lay in a coffin made of wooden planks of which only the nails survived. These were iron made and exhibit functional wear, from striking. In the event these are missing, one may assume that the deceased was likely buried without a coffin, only wrapped in a textile material.

Regarding the excavation depth of the burial pits, it may argue that it was not influenced by the graves’ spatial layout. More specifically, gravepits with higher depth differences, yet belonging to a contemporary or close chronological horizon, were identified adjoining.

The cremation rite is documented, as mentioned above, by a number of 39 finds. Stratigraphically, in the studied sector grave pits were outlined in the contact layer between the black vegetal soil and that yellow sterile. In a few cases, the upper part of the grave pit was damaged by farming works, the cremation remains being scattered just beneath the topsoil. In fact, the number of the identified features does not necessarily represent the number of cremations existing during the Antiquity there. In some inhumations, the grave pit filling contained charred human bone fragments, which made us hypothesise that a series of cremations were destroyed at a later date, when grave pits afferent to inhumations were being excavated. The same conclusion may be valid for the cremation remains sporadically found in archaeological features dated to the Migrations period, which from the point of view of space occupation succeed those of Roman date.

Typologically, cremations identified in the excavated area belong to the two consecrated classes: the *bustum* type and the *ustrinum* combustion type.

Bustum graves are rare, being supposed based on the strongly burned grave pit on the interior and considerably larger sizes. The draft pit had its walls and bottom well burnt, in an orange-red colour.

Graves with *ustrinum* combustion are divided at their turn into two classes:

- With ritual burnt grave pit.
- With deposition of remains in simple pit.

Graves with burnt grave pit are well known in the provincial Roman world. D. Srejšević and M. V. Garašanin

ascribed these to the Illyrians, due to their frequency in the former provinces of Dalmatia, Moesia superior, yet also Pannonia and Dacia²⁶. All are diffused in the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula and the Middle Danube area. For instance, we mention the finds from Dalmatia (Duklja-*Docleae* and *Domavia*), Moesia superior (Mala Kopasnika, Zuto-Brdo etc.) and Pannonia (Szombathely-*Savaria* and Rusovce)²⁷. In Roman Dacia, Mircea Babeş ascribes cemetery 1 at Bratei to the Illyrians owing precisely to this type of graves, present in a majority proportion in the research discussed here²⁸.

In the cemetery from point “Hop” at Roşia Montană, a number of eighty-seven cremations with ritually burnt gravepit²⁹ were identified. Examples from former Roman Dacia may continue with the finds from the cemeteries at Obreja (nine graves)³⁰, Moreşti (eleven graves)³¹, Romula (northern cemetery, with sixty-one graves)³², Micia (nine graves)³³, Fărcaşele and Porolissum (twenty-nine graves)³⁴. Above parallels and the presence of this grave type in Dacia’s mining area, where Dalmatian colonists were brought, which is well-known, could be indicative of their ascribing to mentioned populace³⁵. Evidently, these cannot be attributed exclusively to the Illyrians, as the ritual could be used/adopted by cultural contamination by other communities as well, with which they were in contact and which adopted the funeral behaviour. In a study authored by Snezana Golubovič, the Serbian scholar tries to explain the ethnic origin of those buried in this pit type³⁶. Accordingly, the diffusion area of this grave type was rather vast, being present in both Dalmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Pannonia, as shown above and the western provinces like Germania and Gallia³⁷. As a clue, in Pannonia, graves of the type are found in cemeteries related to towns like Aquincum, Brigetio, Intercissa and Poetovio, where heterogeneous populations were buried³⁸. Furthermore, the author does not exclude the thesis of a Daco-Moesian origin of this grave type³⁹. Previously, M. Garašanin had termed these burials as of Mala Kopašnica-Sase type⁴⁰.

Related to the typologies established by the above-mentioned authors, the graves investigated at Apulum are part of type I Garašanin, respectively type IIIa Golubovič, chronologically framed between mid 1st century AD (early 2nd century AD for Apulum) and mid 3rd century AD⁴¹. Such graves are also documented within the town’s territory, being present in several points⁴².

²⁶ SREJOVIĆ 1965, 78; GARAŠANIN 1968, 27-34.

²⁷ BABEŞ 1970, 197.

²⁸ BABEŞ 1970, 198.

²⁹ MOGA/INEL/GLIGOR/DRAGOTĂ 2003, 191-251.

³⁰ PROTASE 1971, 96-97.

³¹ PROTASE 1966, 38-40.

³² BABEŞ 1970, 167-206.

³³ ANDRIŢOIU 2006, 80.

³⁴ GUDEA 1989, 142-156, 222-223.

³⁵ GARAŠANIN 1968, 34, NEMETI/NEMETI 2003, 421.

³⁶ GOLUBOVIČ 1998, 247-260.

³⁷ GOLUBOVIČ 1998, 252, Fig. 5.

³⁸ GOLUBOVIČ 1998, 252.

³⁹ GOLUBOVIČ 1998, 252-253.

⁴⁰ GARAŠANIN 1968, 27-34.

⁴¹ GARAŠANIN 1968, 27-34, GOLUBOVIČ 1998, 248.

⁴² MACREA/PROTASE 1959, 433-452; PROTASE 1960, 397-405; PROTASE 1961, 407-410; PROTASE 1974, 134-159; CIOBANU 2004, 26; MOGA *et alii* 2008, 30; OTA 2009 33.

In the northern cemetery of the Roman town of Apulum, to which the area investigated in the year presented here is also part, have been previously outlined five graves with a ritually burnt grave pit, as resulting from Dumitru Protase’s research and ca. twenty-one graves yielded by the archaeological investigations of 1981-1985⁴³. On the adjacent property, out of the 433 graves examined during 2018-2020, a number of 52 had ritually burnt gravepits. They differentiated from *busta* type graves by the burning degree and pit size. Furthermore, the bone and charcoal quantity as well as their distribution within the grave pit are clues that corroborated differentiate the ritually burnt grave pits from the on-the-spot burnt graves. Regarding the shape of the ritually burnt pits, it is both rectangular, with rounded corners, as well as oval-elongated.

Graves with cremation remains placed in simple pit were identified on the basis of the pigments different in the soil where grave pits were excavated. The composition of pit fillings included ash and charcoal remains mixed with cremation remains. Furthermore, there were cases when the charred bones were placed on the pit bottom so to be covered with the ash collected from the funeral pyres, and, ultimately, the pit was filled with earth.

The research here evidenced for the first time in the northern cemetery of Apulum cremations with remains placed in urns (features Cx 25 and Cx 200), the cremation remains, selected at the *ustrinum*, being deposited in buried vessels.

Delimiting burial spaces and structures is another peculiarity noted also during the 2022 archaeological campaign, worth mention here. More specifically, some of the graves within the cemetery lay within funeral set-ups, which conspicuously made them stand out (Pl. 27; 31).

These set-ups, identified in the form of “V” or “U” profile shaped ditches were also discovered in nearby areas, investigated in previous years. During the campaign subject of this presentation, a number of thirteen such features were outlined and documented, which geometrically, are flat or circular burial set-ups. In three cases, the plan of such features, of large sizes, seems incomplete (features Cx 207, Cx 214 and Cx 212), while their usefulness as burial set-ups are, at least in the current state of analysis, hypothetical. For the other ten, given their shape and relation with a series of graves, may be undoubtedly included in this class, of burial enclosure type set-ups.

Interesting is the situation illustrated subsequent to the research of feature Cx 140, a large ditch, whose flat shape is that of a perfect circle (Pl. 31/1-2). Midway lay a cremation (feature Cx 98), while on the southern side are positioned a series of inhumations (features Cx 103, Cx 107, Cx 108, Cx 124). We do not exclude the possibility that a series of graves (features Cx 17, Cx 22, Cx 23, Cx 24), noted to group semi-circularly, had been located within the inner space of a ditched burial set-up, whose limits did not survive.

The burial set-ups we discovered have good parallels in Pannonia at Nemesböd, where an investigated Roman

⁴³ PROTASE 1960, 400-404. BOUNEGRU 2017, 92.

biritual cemetery included, beside graves placed injudiciously, three adjoining burial enclosures⁴⁴. The three enclosures, two flat rectangular and one circular, appeared in the form of “V” or “U” profile shaped ditch⁴⁵. Graves associated to these enclosures were either central or set precisely on the delimiting ditch⁴⁶, a case identical with that we documented in the northern cemetery of Apulum. Also, these were positioned with a southerly opening, somewhat towards the remaining graves in the cemetery and a road running through this burial space⁴⁷.

The graves goods yielded by the investigated graves are, overall, rather poor, which is overwhelmingly due to their high looting degree. Looting occurred in the period just after the burial or when the vigilance of those intended to guard the place decreased or when the family no longer had any successors to care for the graves of their predecessors. The looting interference marks are visible even from the pits’ outline level when it becomes obvious that at least one of edges has an irregular shape, which is indicative of later disturbance of the pit. In the event that looting occurred at a smaller time gap from the time of burial (in inhumations), the pit had regular edges, an indication that the looters disturbed a visible perimeter, clearly delimited on the surface and did not need to search and/or excavate in order to identify the grave pit.

Regardless, not all graves fell prey to ancient looting actions. For instance, in two of the graves, which we conventionally termed Cx 166 (Pl. 38) and Cx 172 (Pl. 39), were discovered including golden objects (Pl. 46/1-3).

The first item, which we discuss here, is a ring discovered in a cremation (Cx 166) (Pl. 46/1). It did not exhibit fire traces and was found in the earth, ash and bones mixture, evidence it was deposited later, together with the coin.

The second example is illustrated by the golden earring pear with pendants (Pl. 46/2-3), discovered in an infant grave in brick cist (Cx 172) (Pl. 39). Typologically, these have a bent end in the form a hook and the other bent as a loop wound on the body.

From the pendant survived only the golden rod on which hung decoration elements made of wood, later decayed, or glass, lost sometimes during use. The same grave goods included a *bulla* type pendant (Pl. 46/4). The same pendant type was also found in another grave (Cx 174) beside six beads.

⁴⁴ GABOR 2015, vii-viii, Fig. 3.

⁴⁵ MÁRTON/FÜLÖP 2015, 17-19; MÁRTON/FÜLÖP/RADICS 2015, 47, 48, 62, Fig. 3, 21/12-13, 25/2, 54/1, 55/2-5.

⁴⁶ MÁRTON/FÜLÖP 2015, 17-19; MÁRTON/FÜLÖP/RADICS 2015, 47, 48, 62, Fig. 3, 21/12-13, 25/2, 54/1, 55/2-5.

⁴⁷ The burial set-ups with differently shaped flat ditched with or without graves inside discovered underneath single standing Sarmatian barrows or within barrow or flat cemeteries (according to some scholars) are rather frequent in the Sarmatae environment in both the north-Pontic area as well as the Pannonian Plain (see in this respect with complete bibliography SIMONENKO 1991; KULCSÁR 1998, 35-40, 95-96, 111; BÂRCĂ/SYMONENKO 2009, 107-108, 215-218; BÂRCĂ/COCIŞ 2013; BÂRCĂ/GRUMEZA 2014; BÂRCĂ 2015; BÂRCĂ 2020; BÂRCĂ *et alii* 2022, 515, 517, Fig. 3/2; 4; BÂRCĂ/FLORESCU 2023, 225, Pl. III/2; IV).

The discovered *bulla* type pendants are similar to those found at Apulum, of which six originate from burial contexts⁴⁸. On the territory of Roman Dacia such pendants were discovered at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa⁴⁹, Potaissa⁵⁰, Gilău⁵¹, Porolissum⁵², Tibiscum⁵³, Napoca⁵⁴ or Micia⁵⁵, yet none from burial contexts. The single mention of exemplars originating from graves comes from Romula⁵⁶.

From feature Cx 144 (infant inhumation) comes the bronze bell in a biconical shape provided with an attachment lug. Based on body shape and attachment lug cast together with the rest of the body it may be framed into type C (Kegelförmige Glocken) in Wojciech Nowakowski’s classification⁵⁷. Bells of the type from Europe⁵⁸ date to the chronological interval comprised between the Tiberius-Claudius periods until the 4th century AD.

Returning to the golden items, these finds amount to seven the number of earrings made of this precious material discovered in the northern cemetery of the town, however one must underline that it is for the first time when they are discovered in pair, the other five finds consisting of a single piece.

Among other metal items discovered during this research also stand out the belt appliques identified in a grave conventionally termed Cx 84 (Pl. 25). The deceased had two sword-belt appliques (Pl. 42) on the right side of the head and below the right elbow. The one from the facial area also preserved the buckle. The dating, based on typological criteria, corroborated with the coin struck under Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar, is framed to the aftermath of the Marcommanic Wars, more specifically, once with the last quarter of the 2nd century AD.

Among the finds counts an enamelled zoomorphic brooch made of bronze discovered in the outline layer of feature Cx 203. The body of this item renders a running bull (Pl. 46/5). Zoomorphic brooches with and without decoration were diffused throughout the entire Roman world, as well as in the Barbarian environment⁵⁹. Enamelled items are represented in a very large number in the western provinces of the Roman empire, while those without enamelled body elements dominate in the provinces of Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia and Dacia⁶⁰. In the latter, the number and variety is very high, most items being discovered

⁴⁸ BOLOG/BOUNEGRU 2012, 225-231.

⁴⁹ ALICU/COCIŞ 1988, 230-232, Pl. I/1-3. DAICOVICIU *et alii* 1993, Pl. 8/3.

⁵⁰ ALICU/COCIŞ 1988, 232.

⁵¹ DIACONESCU/OPREANU 1987, 27, Fig. 4/26.

⁵² TAMBA 2008, Fig. VI.5.21.

⁵³ BENEÀ 2003, 141.

⁵⁴ ALICU *et alii* 1994, 52.

⁵⁵ Half a pendant with wax inside (BOUNEGRU 2017, nota 401).

⁵⁶ PÂSLARU/BÂRBULESCU 2003, 27, note 89.

⁵⁷ NOWAKOWSKI 1988, 78-80.

⁵⁸ During the first centuries AD, bells were widely diffused in both the Roman and the Barbarian environments, where they started to be used as the result of Roman empire influences (NOWAKOWSKI 1988, 133). One bell identical with that from feature Cx 144 originates from a 3rd century AD Sarmatae grave (Gr. 15) from Hunedoara Timișană (Arad County) (BÂRCĂ 2014, 106, 159, Pl. 37/3, 79/3, Fig. 22/13).

⁵⁹ See COCIŞ 2004, 118-119 with complete bibliography. For zoomorphic brooches from the north-Pontic area see KROPOTOV 2010, 306-308, Fig. 89, forms 17-30, 92/1, 4-5, 9.

⁶⁰ COCIŞ 2004, 118.

in Dacia superior⁶¹. On the territory of the province of Dacia, enamelled zoomorphic brooches were used throughout the 2nd century AD, while some types of zoomorphic brooches without enamelled decoration remained fashionable during the first decades of the 3rd century AD⁶² as well.

Last but not least, we mention among the metal artefacts the iron lancehead (Pl. 48) discovered in the lower part of feature Cx 138, which is a large pit (4 x 2.5 m) whose northern side was attached to the circular burial set-up Cx 116 (Pl. 27). The feature's upper part filling contained a few fragmentary materials of Roman date.

The discovered pottery material is fragmentary and does not stand out of common patterns, being represented by depositions of jars, drinking wares and dishes for solid food. Special mention is worth the case encountered in feature Cx 14 (Pl. 9), where the grave goods consisted of three plates, three lamps, a handled cup, a beaker and a fragmentary jug (Pl. 43/1-2; 44/2a-b). In fact, the number of the discovered lamps during the research here is not large, to the above three adding exemplars from other graves (graves Cx 35, Cx 94, Cx 152, Cx 200, Cx 219).

On a fragmentary lamp discovered in feature Cx 219 the stamp of *CASSI(VS)'s officinal* was imprinted. Interestingly, when restored, it was noted that some fragments preserved the reddish coating engobe, while other fragments are strongly burnt and brittle. This evidences it was used at the time of cremation and that it was broken on the occasion. Then, the shards were brought to the pit and placed together with the cremation remains. However, during this operation a few fragments of the reservoir were lost and never recovered. The mark is frequently found at Apulum, mainly in the finds yielded by the civil area. In the cemetery on Dealul Furcilor/ Furcilor Hill, recent excavations identified three lamps bearing the stamp of this artisan⁶³. Other two items with above artisan's mark surfaced during the excavations conducted by mid last century in the same cemetery⁶⁴.

We also mention here the presence in Cx 103 (inhumation) and Cx 140 of glass fragmentary *unguentaria*. The exemplar identified in Cx 103 preserved only the less wider bell-shaped body with flattened shoulder and vertical concave base (Pl. 45/1), while from the exemplar in feature Cx 140 survived part of the cylindrical neck with everted rim. According to C. Isings's typology, the vessel in feature Cx 103 belongs to shape 82A1 *bell-shaped body unguentarium*⁶⁵. This *unguentaria* form has cylindrical neck and a narrowing by the base, which was noted based on the surviving fragments in the specimen here as well. The narrower portion by the neck base is an element which points to a date to the 1st – 2nd century AD, yet this is not a mandatory component since it also emerges on 3rd – 4th century AD exemplars. The dating and typological framing of Isings 82A1 type recipients are rather elastic, while their find covers a considerable geographical area. The contexts and features

in which such *unguentaria* were found evidence they are specific mainly to the 2nd century AD, although emerging during the 1st century AD and being fashionable also during the 3rd century AD. Containers with a body almost similar to the specimen in feature Cx 103 are known among the finds at Tomis dated to 2nd – 3rd century AD contexts⁶⁶. We also mention the presence of *unguentarium* with identical body in the collection of the Samsun Museum⁶⁷ and other few in that of Corning Museum, dated to late 1st century – 3rd century AD⁶⁸.

Last but not least, we wish to mention that among some of the grave goods survived the coin deposited as Charon's obol⁶⁹. These are Roman bronze coins issued during the reigning years of emperors Trajan (two specimens – graves Cx 115, Cx 137), Hadrian (one specimen – grave Cx 2), Antoninus Pius (Faustina I – one specimen – grave Cx 166; Marcus Aurelius Caesar – one specimen – grave Cx 84 (Pl. 49/4)), Marcus Aurelius (two specimens – graves Cx 42 (Pl. 49/3)), Cx 149), Septimius Severus (one specimen – grave Cx 37 (Pl. 49/2)), Elagabal (one specimen – grave Cx 124 (Pl. 49/1)).

Among the conclusions related to the Roman burial remains that may be drawn upon the investigation of this cemetery sector is that the wider burial area located in the northern part of the Roman conurbation of Apulum consisted of several nuclei, and that among these, there existed an area with sporadic burials. The main nucleus obviously lay on either side of the road connecting Apulum to Ampelum and the auriferous area of the Apuseni Mountains. The research synthetically presented here confirms these burials rarefied westwards, in the street Alcalá de Henares and the former courtyard of the Olympic Pool areas, so that in the eastern extremity of the investigation here, yet also the previously examined private property, burials were denser. The graves' dating throughout the Roman administration period makes us exclude the horizontal development of the cemetery, starting from west to east.

Post-Roman remains

During this rescue excavation a series of finds framed to the Migrations period also surfaced, being noted both habitat and burial structures. The first case is a storage pit, with flat circular mouth conically dug and sharp lower part. These are filled with one-two levels of ash and earth and contain animal bones as well and tile fragments originating in Roman date structures, like the case of feature Cx 125, inside which were found Roman building materials (Pl. 29). On the basis of parallels identified in a series of nearby archaeological structures, investigated on other occasions, this feature may be dated to the Migrations period (the 4th – 5th century AD).

⁶¹ COCIȘ 2004, 115-119, Pl. C-CIII, cat. no. 1398-1455.

⁶² COCIȘ 2004, 118-119.

⁶³ BOLOG 2017, 240

⁶⁴ NECROPOLELE 2003, 42, 43.

⁶⁵ ISINGS 1957, 97-98.

⁶⁶ BUCOVALĂ 1968, 110-112, no. 222-223, 227.

⁶⁷ TEMÜR/OZBILGIN 2023, 167, 175, no. 30, 181, Pic. 30.

⁶⁸ WHITEHOUSE 1997, 147-148, 150-151, cat.nos. 249, 253-255.

⁶⁹ The coins were determined by dr. habil. Cristian Găzdac, whom we thank this way for promptitude, amicability and support in the accurate determination of the coins.

Burial structures are represented by two adult inhumations (graves Cx 11, Cx 192). They are part of the Gepid cemetery investigated in the area during the last decades. The gravepits are elongated, excavated very deep and mostly looted, like the case of grave Cx 11 (Pl. 8). In the case here, one of the two graves (Cx 192) was found unlooted (Pl. 40). The grave, oriented on the W-E axis, had the deceased placed in a dorsal decubitus position, with hands set alongside the body (Pl. 40/2-3, 5). The oval-shaped pit was sized 1.9 x 0.65 m and topped a complex of Roman trenches (Cx 170), which it cut. The grave goods consisted of a bilateral bone comb, surviving fragmentarily (Pl. 47/1), discovered in the right shoulder area and an oval link buckle made of iron located near the right knee (Pl. 40/2, 4-5). The presence of such buckles⁷⁰ is customary in Gepid graves⁷¹.

The comb is of double-toothed type, composed of three parts (the central plate and the two handle plates). The middle handle plates are attached with four bronze rivets. One of the plates, in good condition, is decorated with two rows of double incised lines (in the shape of successive dots), parallel and horizontal (one on the edge and one midway) and an additional double zig-zag line on the other plate edge. Out of the four plate corners start obliquely other rows of double incised lines. Its decoration is notable by fine workmanship (Pl. 47/1).

Combs of the type emerge by mid 4th century AD, being documented to a greatest extent among the finds only from late the mentioned century⁷². Their use became general only after mid 5th century AD, yet were extensively used also in the 6th century AD (mainly the first two thirds of the 6th century AD)⁷³. In connection with the finds from Moesia superior, S. Petković noted that bilateral combs with plain ends (type I), as the item here, date to the first half of the 4th century AD until the 6th century AD⁷⁴, while those with profiling ends (type II, variant 1-3), native to the same territories, date mainly to the last third of the 4th century AD – first half of the 5th century AD⁷⁵.

Regarding the dotted decoration (successive indentations), as emerging on the presented item, it must be mentioned it is frequent on combs yielded by the Gepid graves⁷⁶.

Since it was a Gepid grave oriented W-E and given the dating and use of the bone combs, with enough decoration

parallels in the Gepid cemeteries and settlements, we believe that a dating to the late 5th century – first two thirds of the 6th century AD of feature Cx 192 is more likely.

Modern remains

Among the modern finds we mention here feature Cx 148 (Pl. 33). It is a house outlined in the sterile in the form of a rectangular pit sized 4.1 x 3.2m. At -0.26 m deep from the outline level were partially identified segments of the battered clay floor, the largest part being damaged by numerous rodent holes. The house had a fireplace identified in the middle area nearby the northern side (Pl. 33/3-4). The archaeological material discovered within the house surface is composed of potshards with green glazing, glass objects fragments and a bronze coin (Kreutzer) issued in 1746⁷⁷, which also provides the *postquem* dating. The pottery fragments and coin date the complex starting with the second half of the 18th century.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigation presented in this preliminary study was conducted within a perimeter partially affected by anthropic disturbances occurring during the last two decades of the 20th century, when the Olympic Pool of Alba Iulia was built, as fully and immediately confirmed by the archaeological excavation, when numerous structures and contemporary interventions were noted (platforms, discontinued foundations, active utilities networks, including the average voltage electricity network) that had damaged part of this sector of the above mentioned site. Instead, the recently acquired land plot, which completes the property, in the east and north part of the swimming complex, remained unaffected by major anthropic interventions, therefore the image of the site's internal dynamics was unaltered. Thus, despite a number of portions damaged by contemporary disturbances, it could be noted what it was theoretically assumed and as it resulted from the investigation of the adjacent areas, namely, that the finds/depositions in the northern cemetery of the Roman town of Apulum, as well as the pre and proto-remains and those of the Migrations period, became increasingly rare.

The excavations yielded a number of 216 archaeological features, while most stratigraphic anomalies noted during the development of the investigation proved to result from disturbances caused by rodents or more recent anthropic factors. Chronologically, the finds align on a wide chronological level, the oldest dating to the end phase of the Bronze Age, the few Eneolithic potshards, being likely pulled into the studied perimeter at a later date. Most finds date, as expected, to the Roman period (spaced during the 2nd – 3rd century AD), the picture being completed by a few Migrations date finds (4th – 6th century AD), to which also adds an unusual find of a modern house (the second half of the 18th century).

⁷⁰ Buckles of the type emerge in the 4th century AD in the east-Germanic environment (KOVÁCS 1912, 264).

⁷¹ BONA/NAGY 2002, 103-104; see also GINDELE 2020, 24-25, 28, 30, Fig. 6.

⁷² See in this respect OPREANU 1992; OPREANU 2003, 130-136; BÍRÓ 2000, 172; BÍRÓ 2009, 74-75; OTTOMÁNYI 2001, 59-50; OTTOMÁNYI 2008, 147-153; IVANIŠEVIĆ/KAZANSKI/MASTYKOVA 2006,

³⁵⁻³⁶ Fig. 18/1-9, 43/1; STANCIU 2011, 53.

⁷³ KELLER 1971, 112-113; CSEH 1990, 31, 55, List 18, Map XVIII; CSEH 1993, Fig. 15; PETKOVIĆ 1995, 21-23, 57-63, types I-II, Pl. I-VII; BÍRÓ 2000, 178; BÍRÓ 2002, 60, 67; PINTYE 2009, 175-176; STANCIU 2011, 52-53; TÓTH 1994 289-290; TÓTH 2006, 74-76; BONA/NAGY 2002, 95-98; OPREANU 2003, 130-136; FERENCZ/NAGY/LÁZÁRESCU 2009, 429-430, 452, Pl. XVI/1, XVIII/4; MASEK 2016; GINDELE 2020, 22-24, 28, Fig. 5, Pl. 34/3. For more recent finds in Gepid graves discovered at Alba Iulia see POPA *et alii* 2004, 209, 210.

⁷⁴ PETKOVIĆ 1995, 21-23, 119, 128-129, Tab. 13a, Pl. I-III.

⁷⁵ PETKOVIĆ 1995, 23-24, 119, 128-129, Tab. 13a, Pl. IV-VII.

⁷⁶ BÍRÓ 2002, 43; for a more recent analysis of the decoration on such combs see MASEK 2016.

⁷⁷ MARIA THERESIA, Vienna, 1746, Copper, 1 Kreutzer; *Obverse*: M THERESIA D G R I H B R A AUST Bust of Maria Theresa, right; *Reverse*: EIN//KREUTZER//1746//W. (Determined by dr. habil. Cristian Găzduc).

The overwhelming majority of the finds are funerary in nature, yet, as mentioned above, yet other feature types were also found (pits, houses, drainage ditches etc.).

In terms of the recovered grave goods, most are potshards, of various types, to which add various metal objects in iron, bronze and gold (dress and adornment items, harness items, weapons), out of which the three golden earrings stand out.

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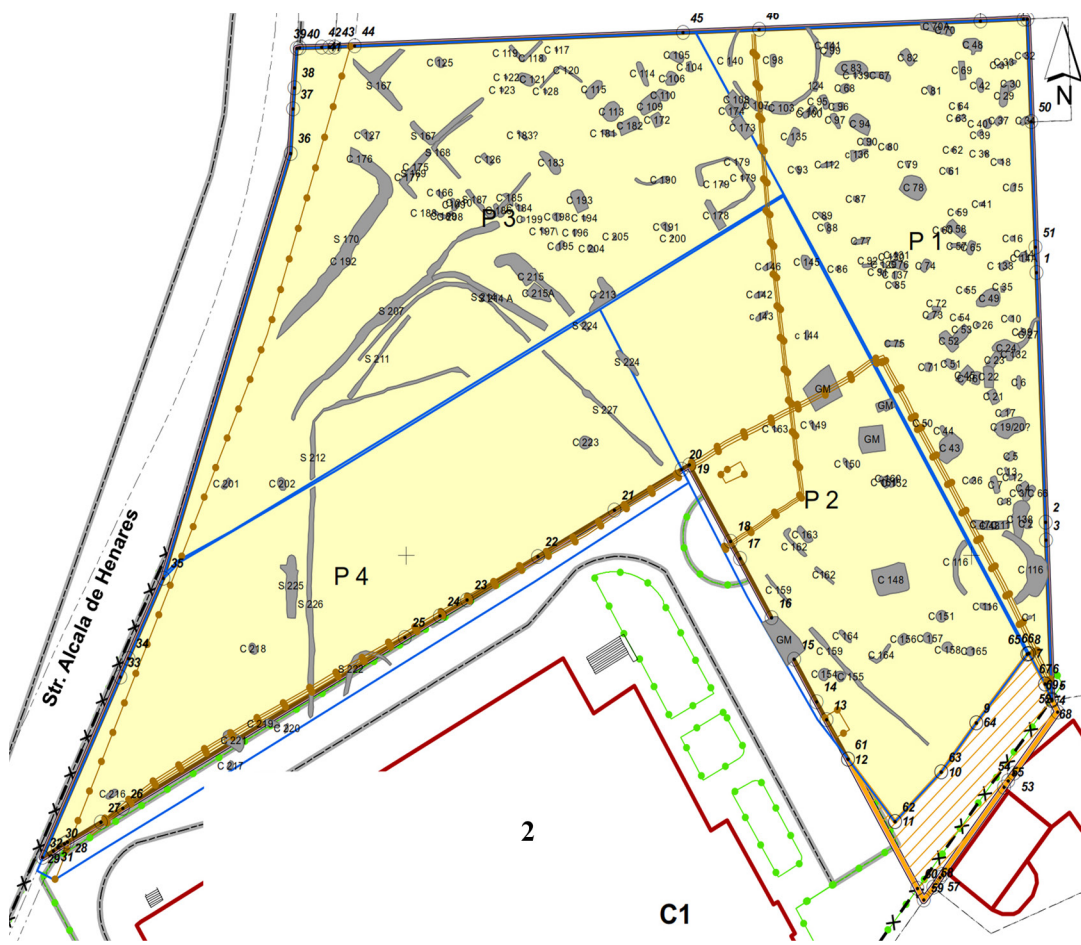
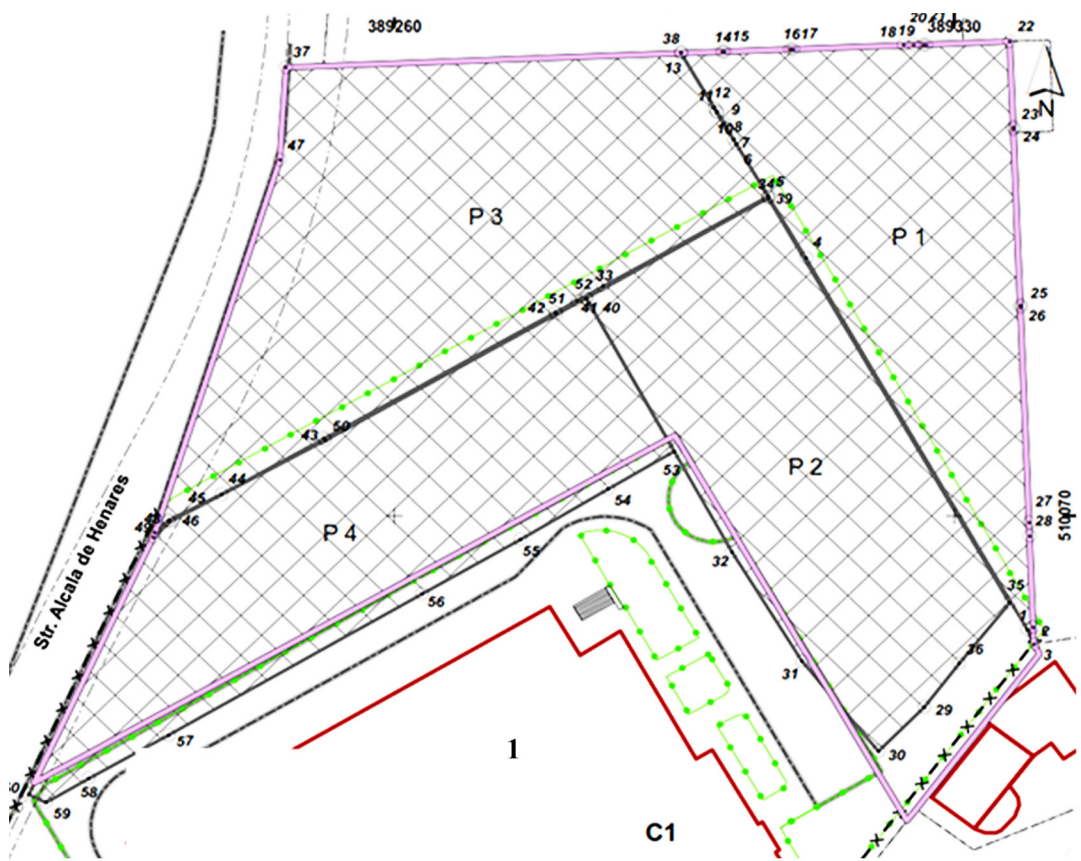


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Pl. 1. Area layout plan (1) and aerial photo of the excavated perimeter (2).



Pl. 2. Site plan of the excavated perimeter with the investigated areas/perimeters (1) and layout of features (2).



1



2

Pl. 3. Aerial photo of area 1 (1) and area 2 (2)



1



2

Pl. 4. Aerial photo of area 3 (1) and area 4 (2).

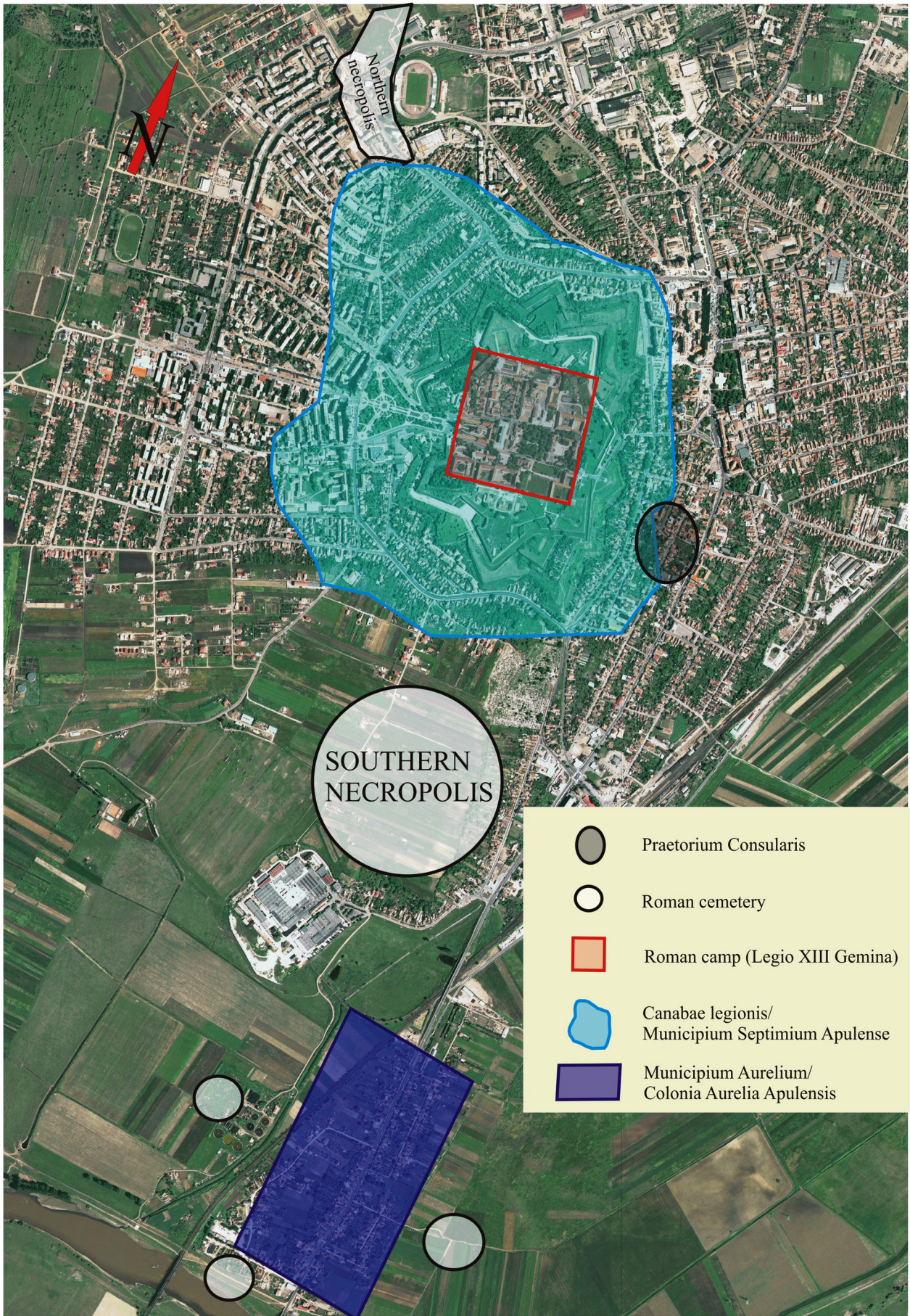


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2

Pl. 5. Aerial photo of excavated perimeter by the completion of the archaeological investigations.



Pl. 6. Location of the northern cemetery in relation with the remaining sites of Apulum.



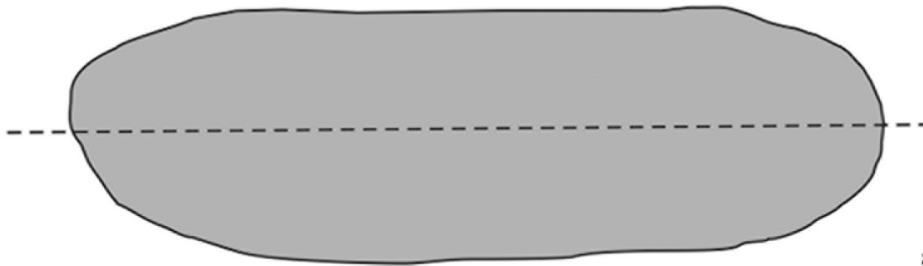
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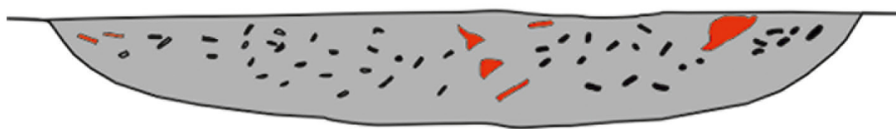
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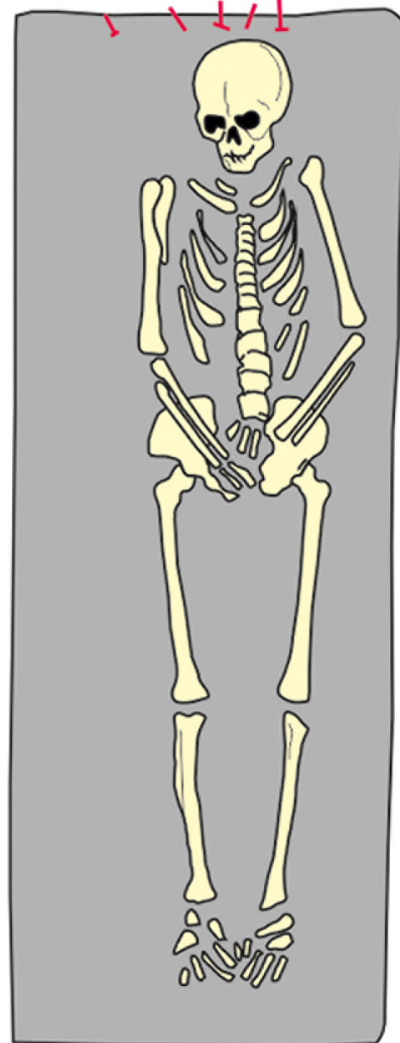


Pl. 7. Feature 6.

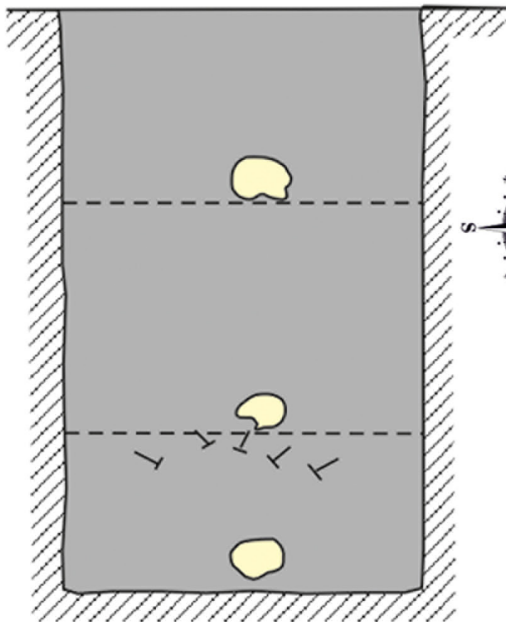


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Pl. 8. Feature 11.



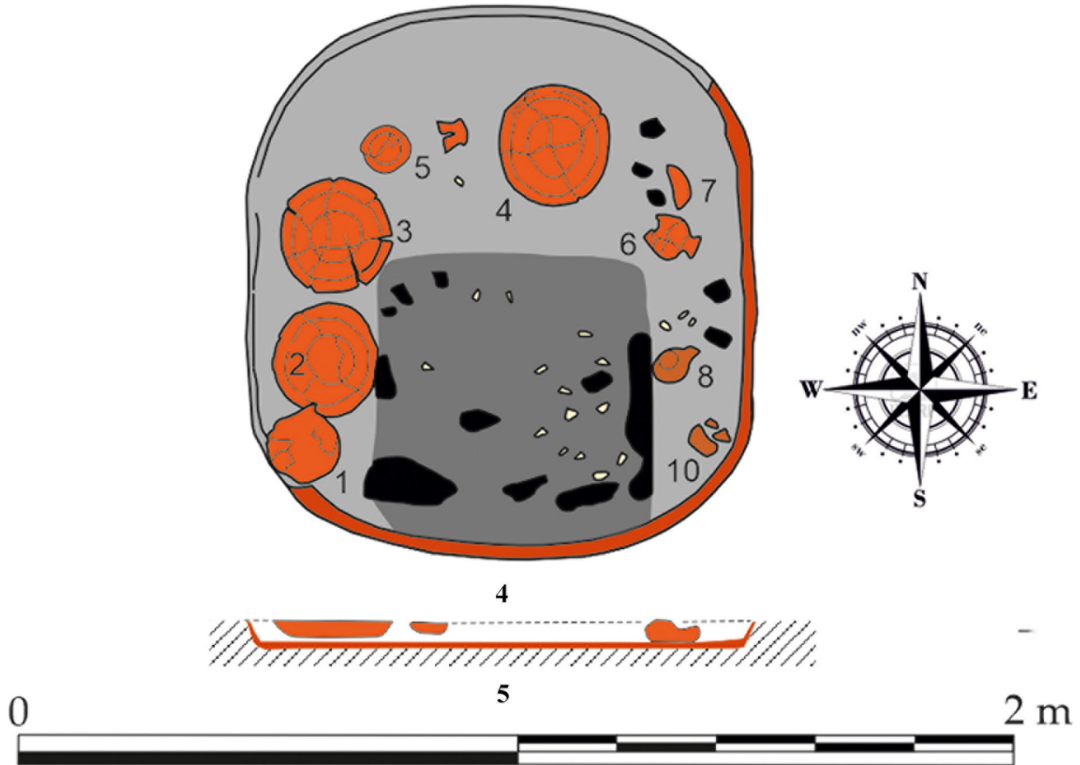
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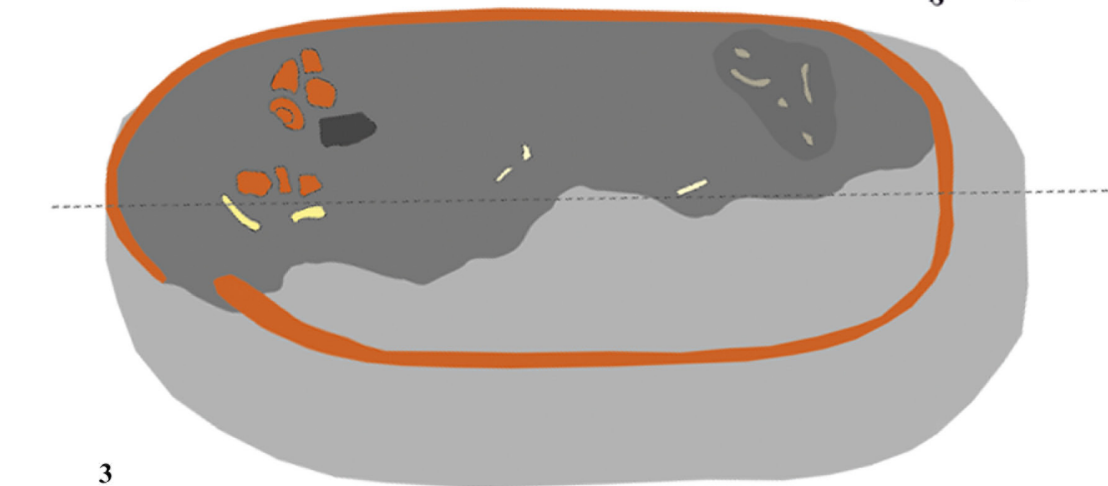
Pl. 9. Feature 14.



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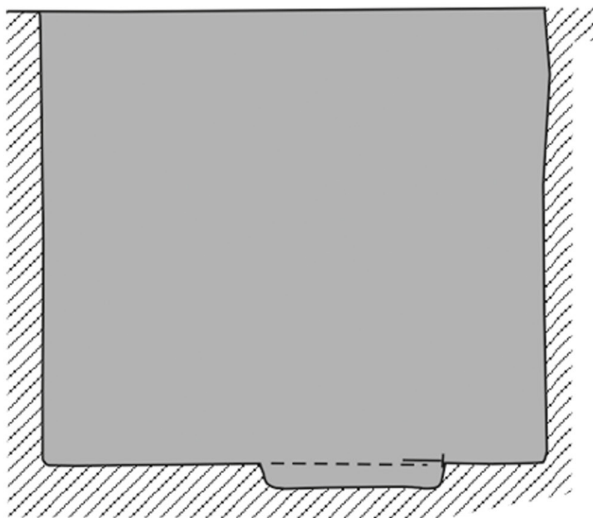
Pl. 10. Feature 17.



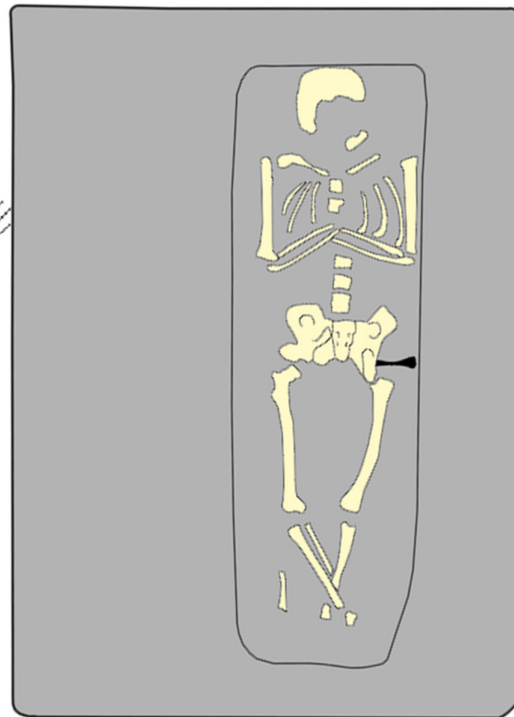
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Pl. 11. Feature 21.



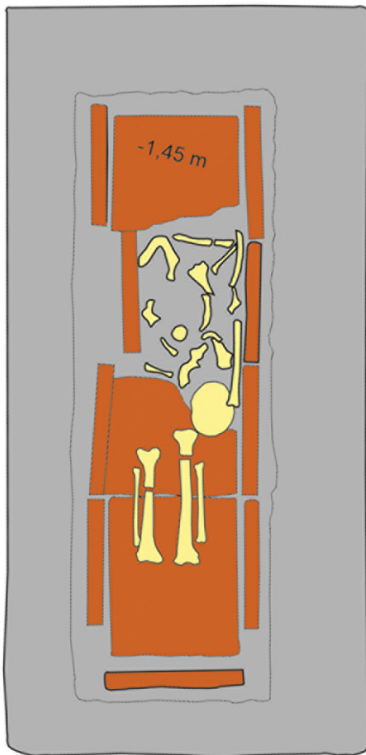
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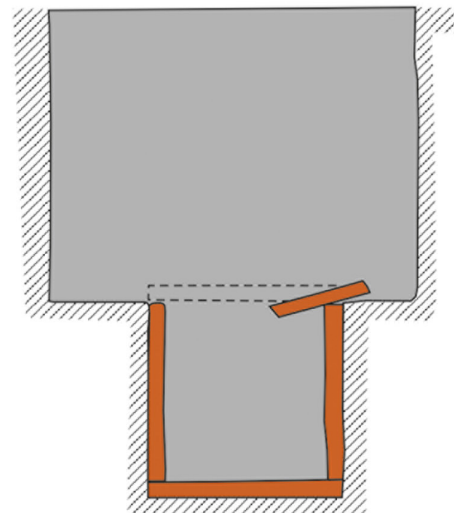
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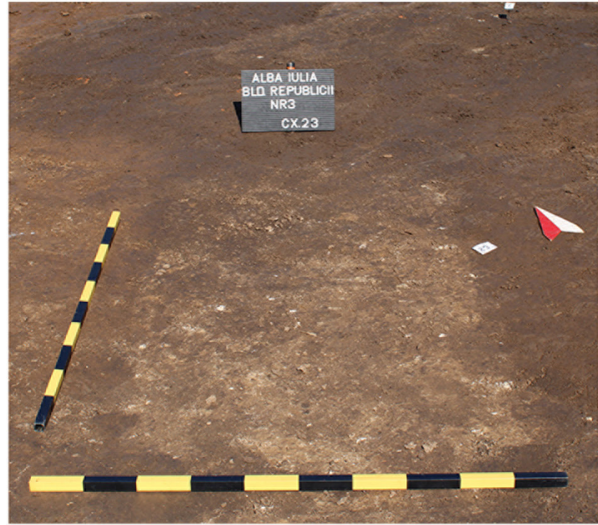
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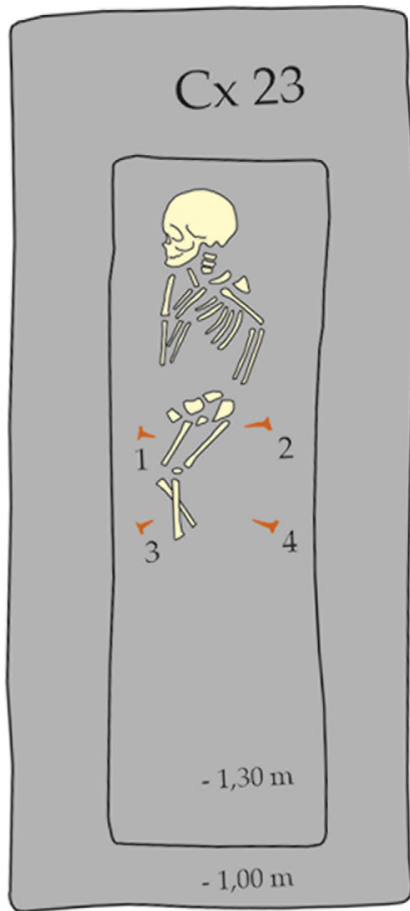
Pl. 12. Feature 22.



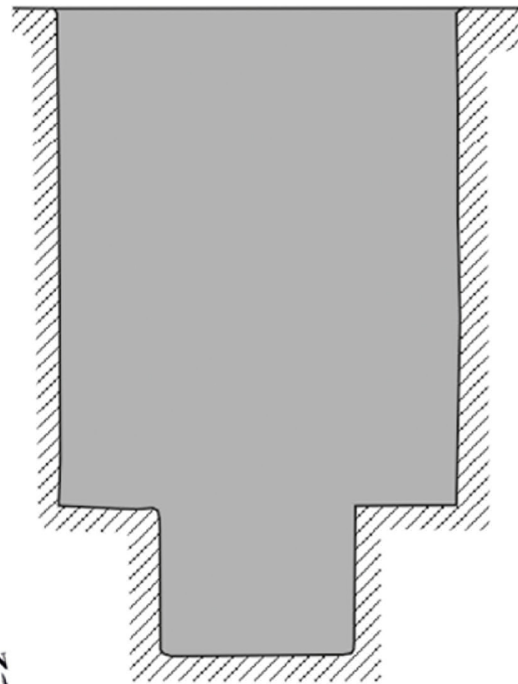
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Pl. 13. Feature 23.



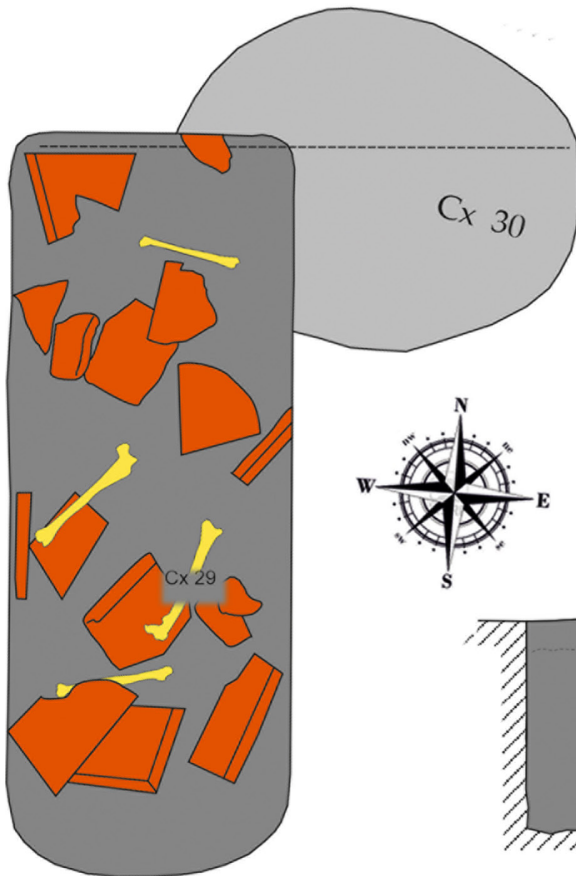
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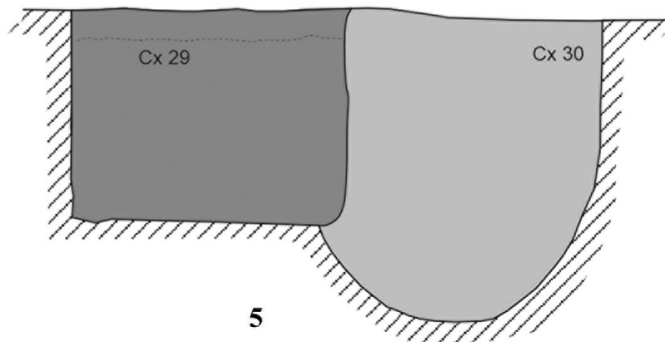
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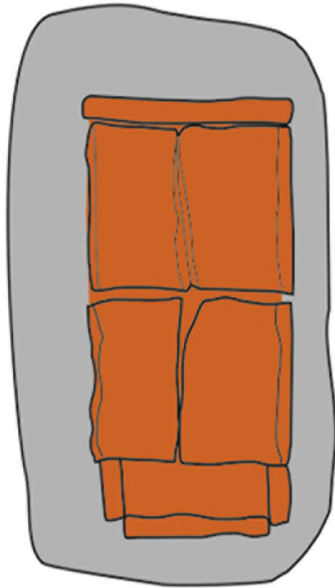
Pl. 14. Features 29-30.



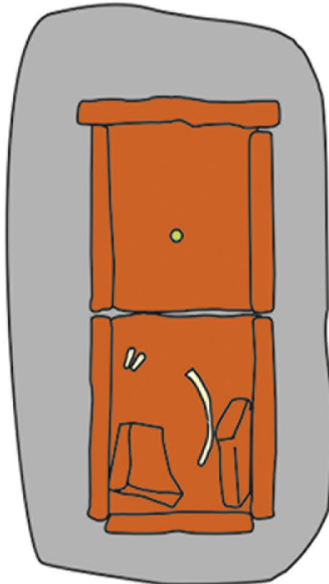
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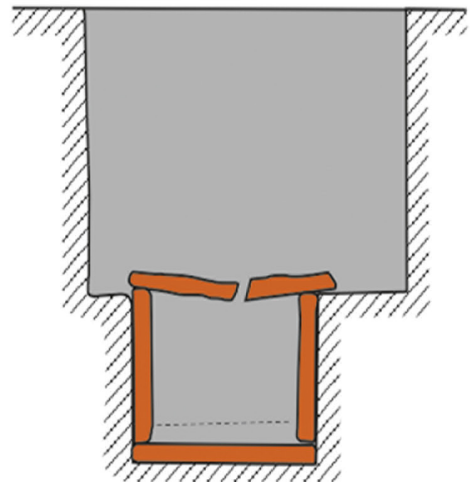
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Pl. 15. Feature 37.



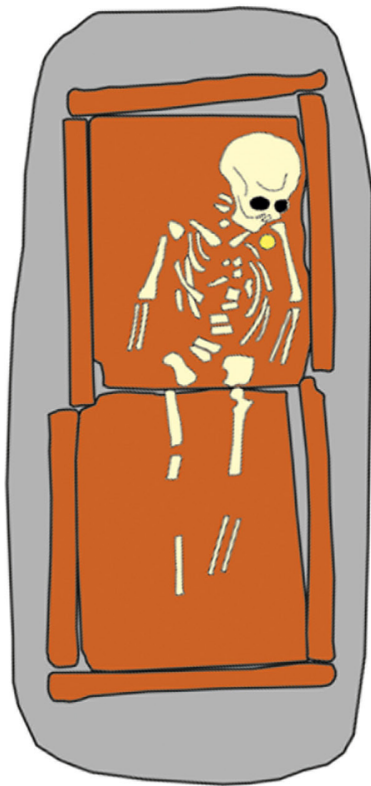
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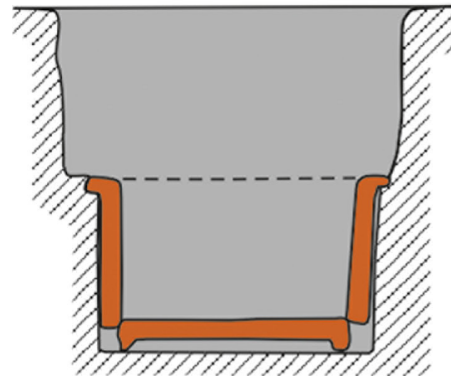
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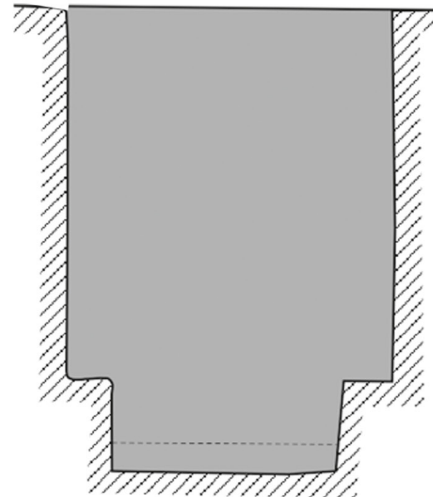
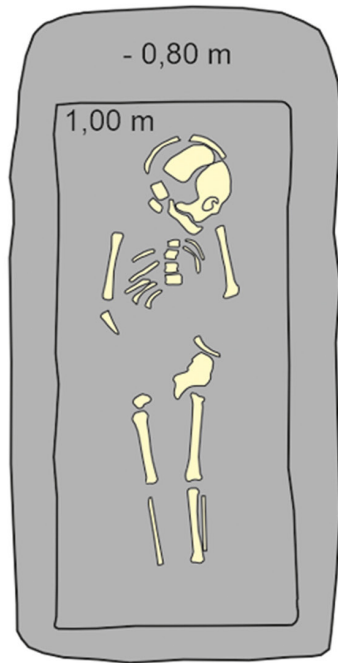


Pl. 16. Feature 42.



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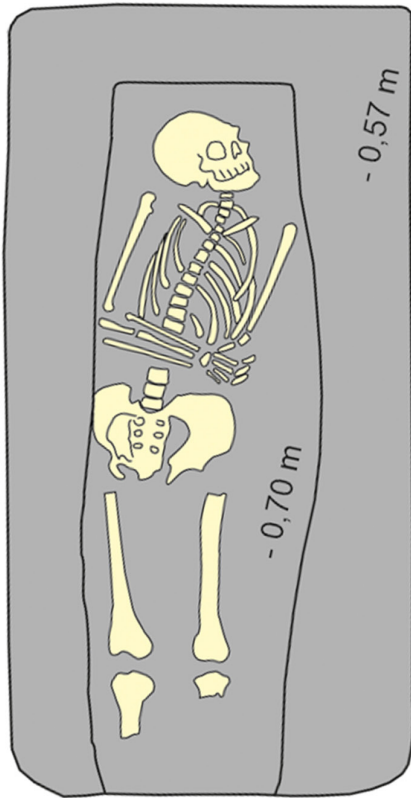
Pl. 17. Feature 46.



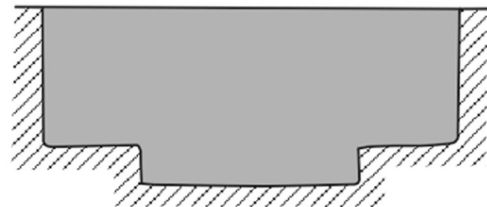
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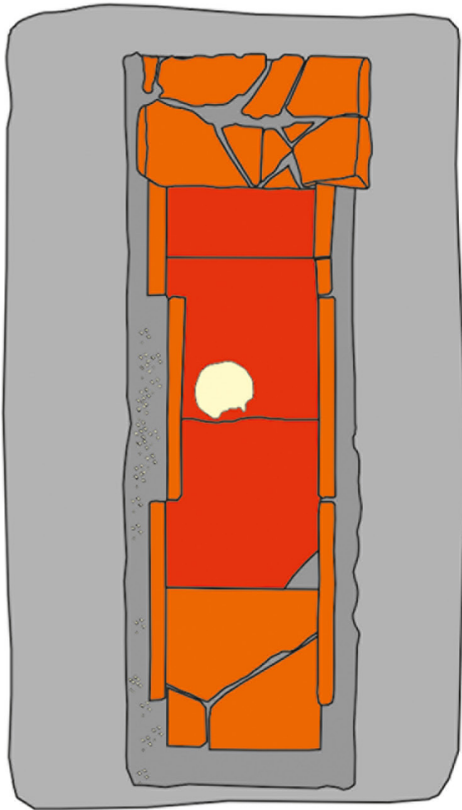
Pl. 18. Feature 47.



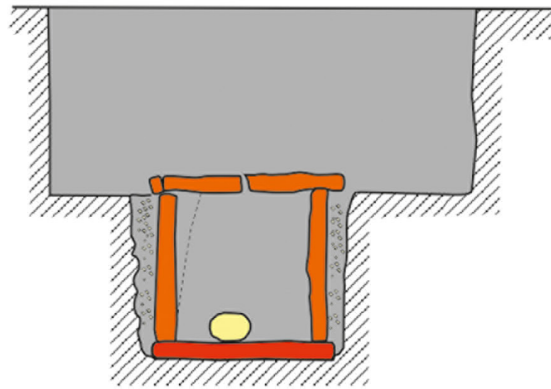
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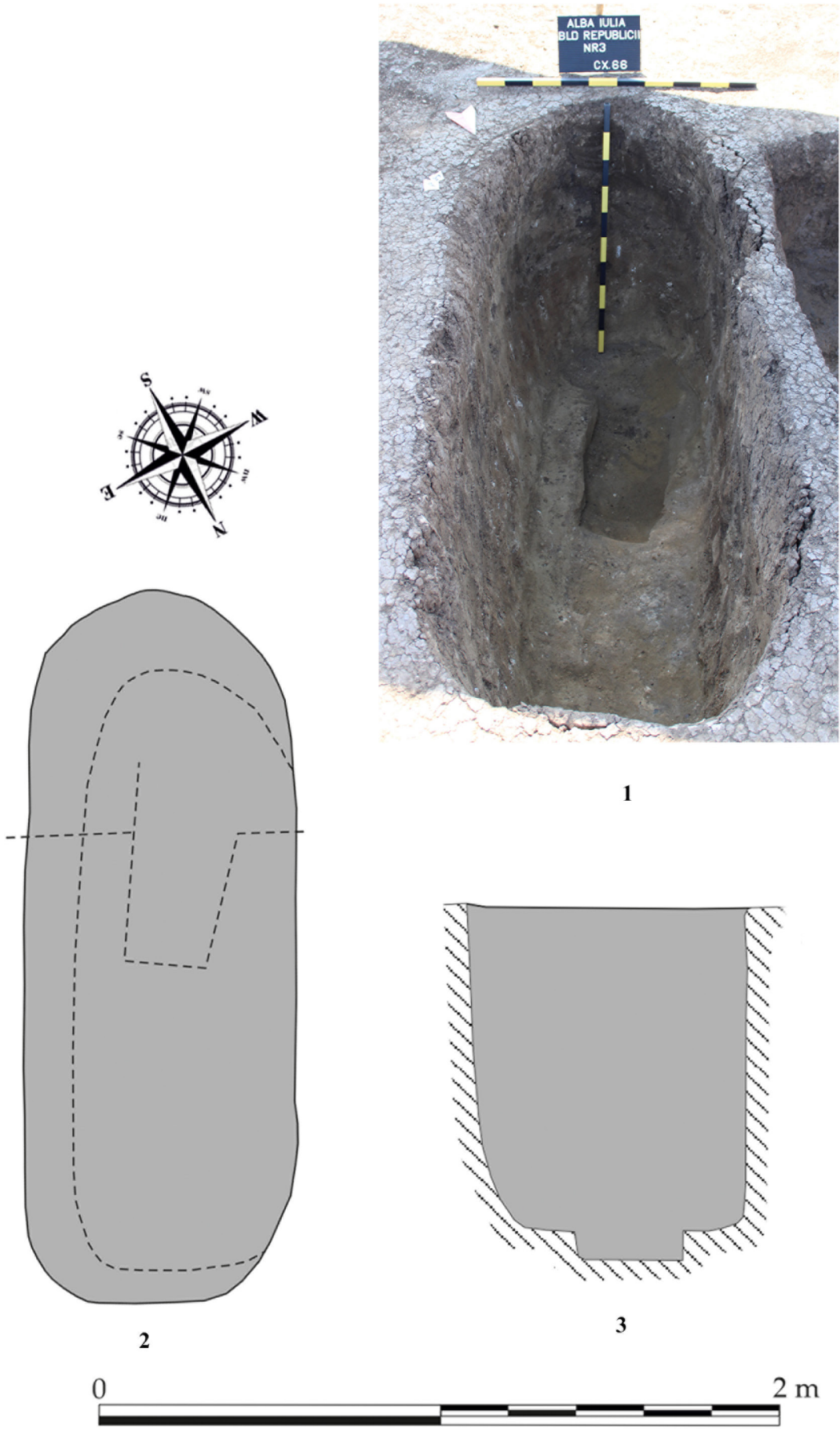
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Pl. 19 Feature 53.



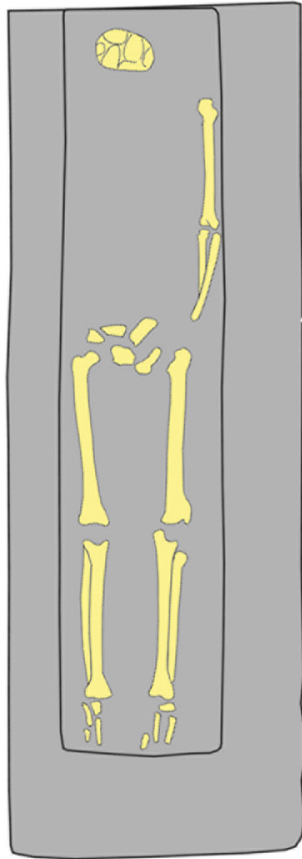
Pl. 20. Feature 66.



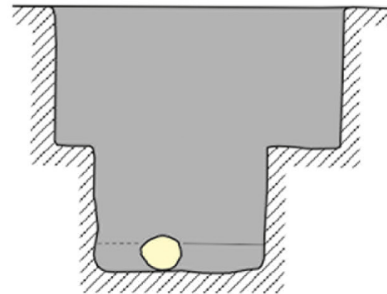
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Pl. 21. Feature 69.



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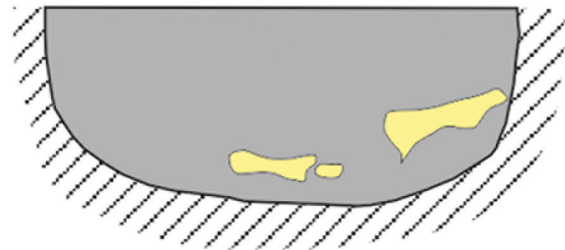
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Pl. 22. Feature 71.



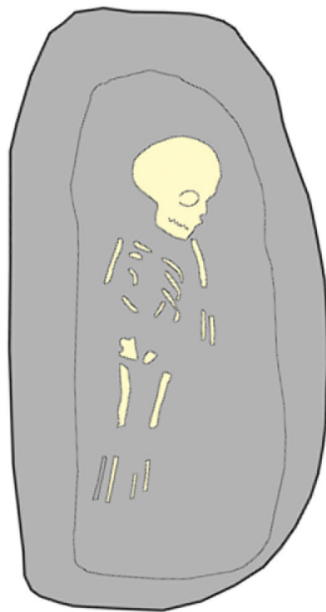
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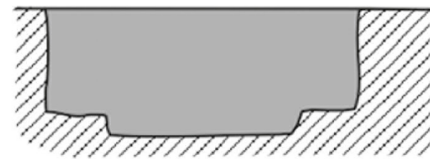
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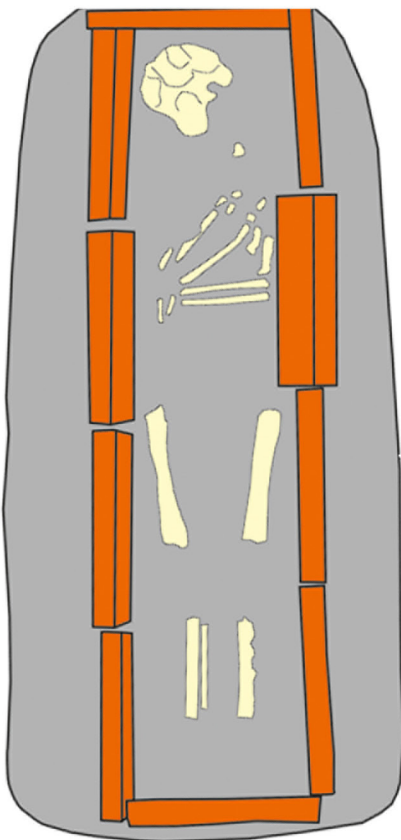
Pl. 23. Feature 81.



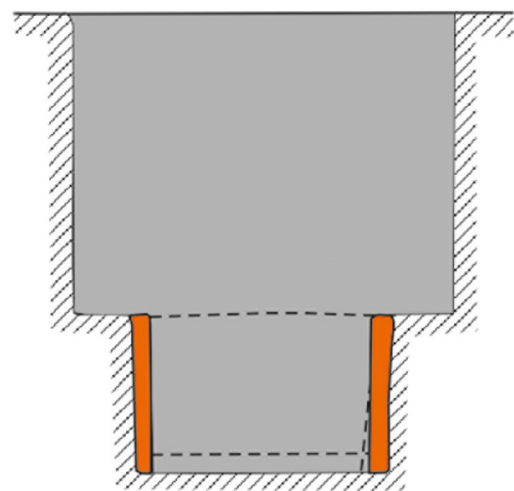
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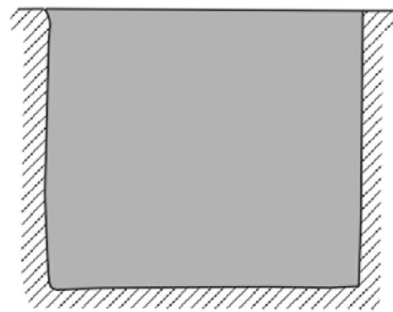
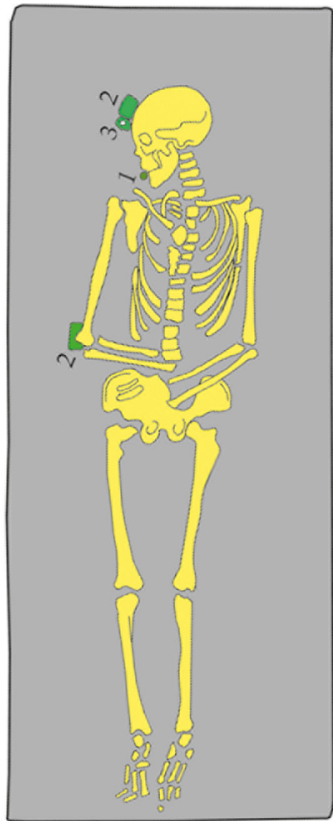
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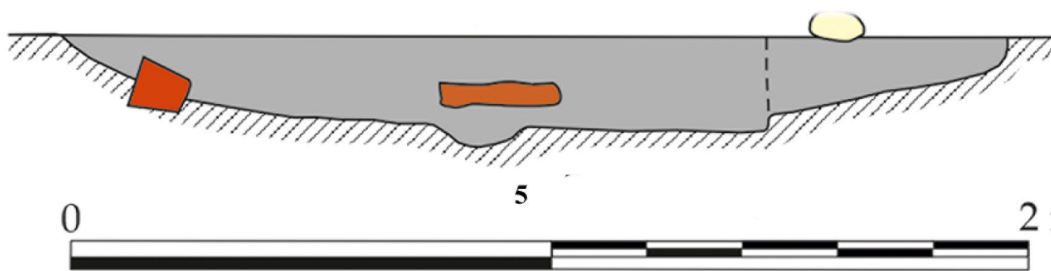
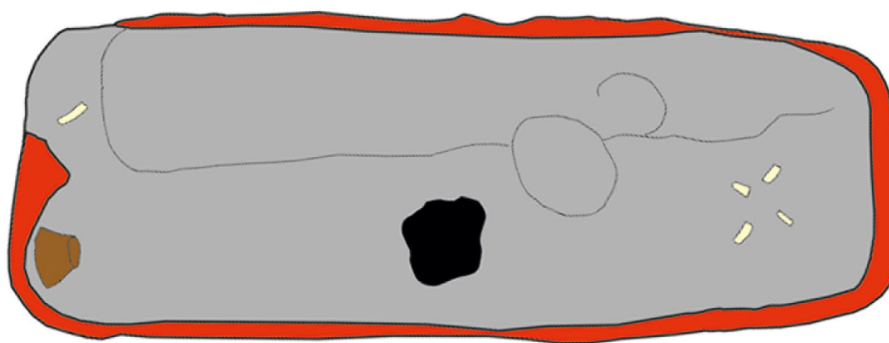
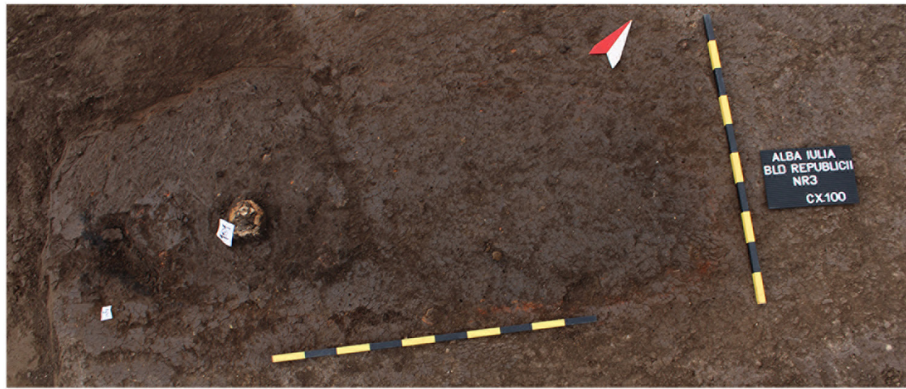
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Pl. 24. Feature 82.



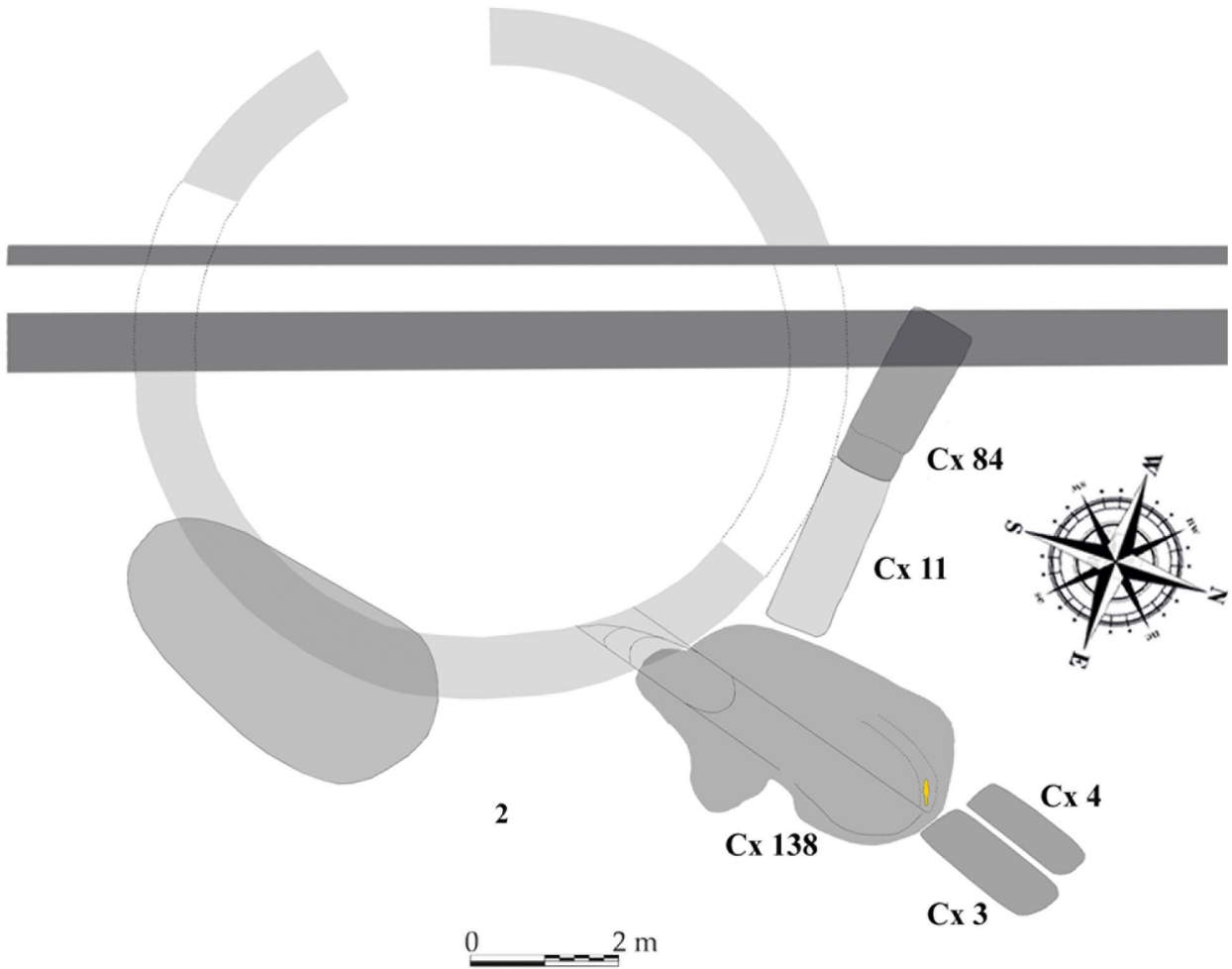
Pl. 25. Feature 84.



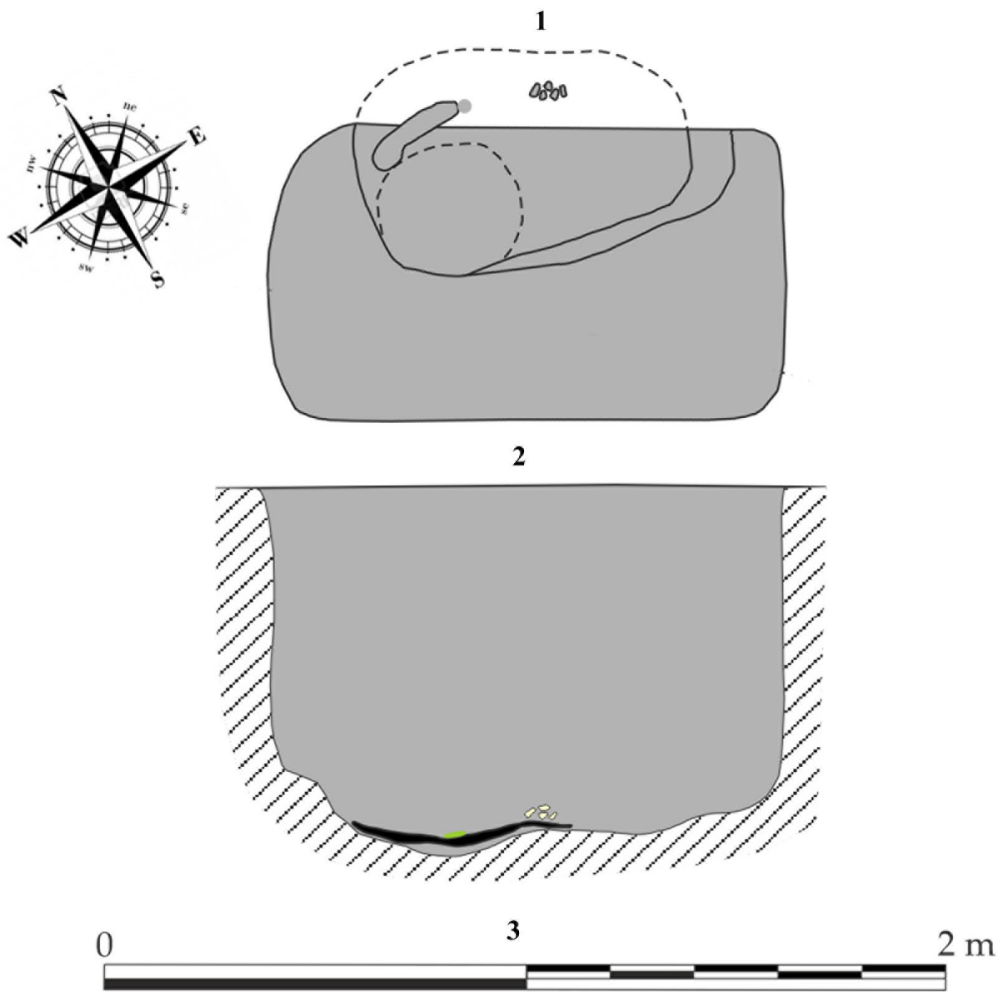
Pl. 26. Feature 100.



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Pl. 27. Feature 116.



Pl. 28. Feature 124.



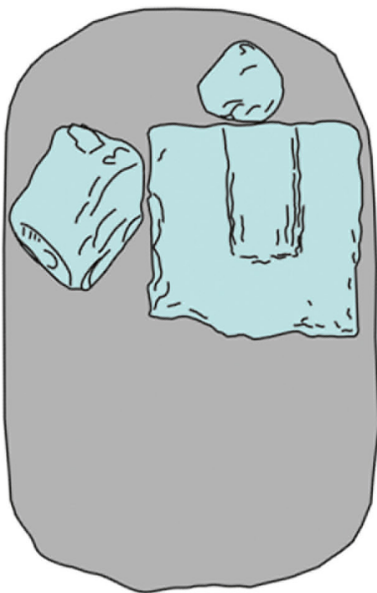
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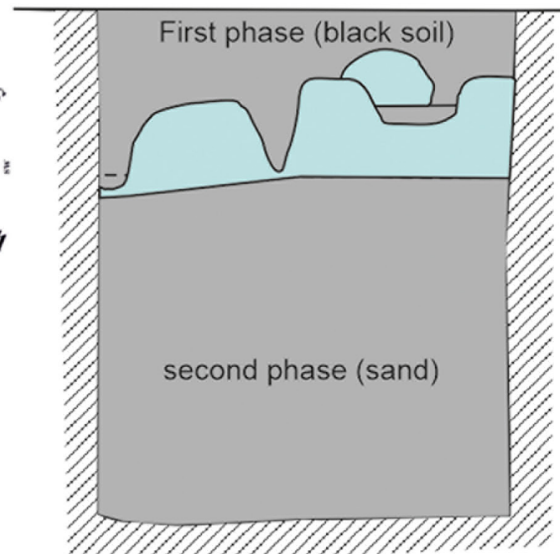
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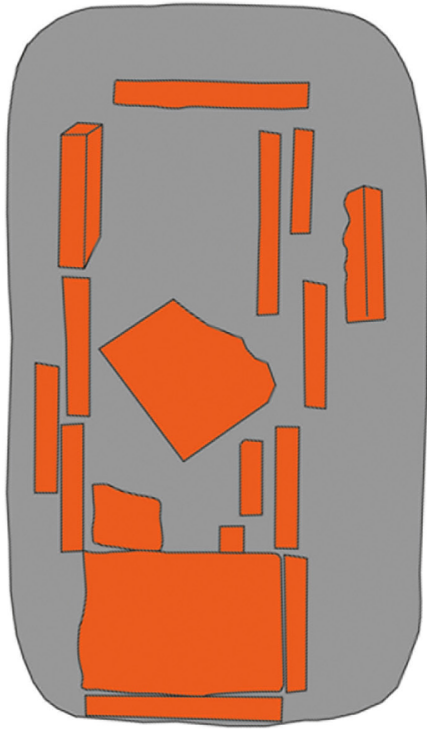


Pl. 29. Feature 125.

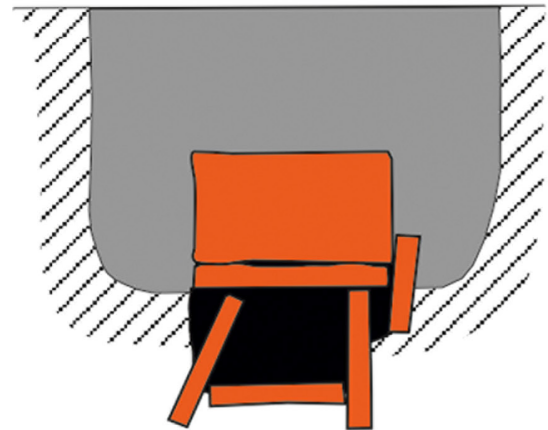


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Pl. 30. Feature 133.



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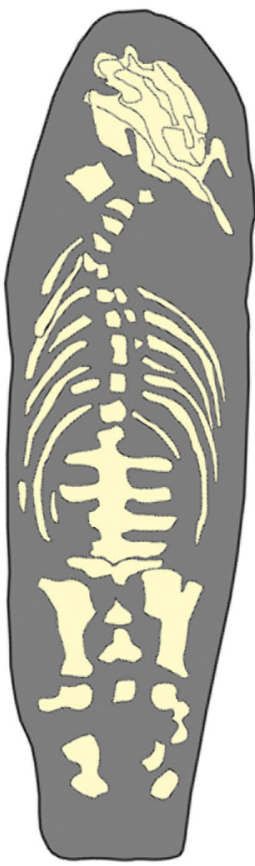
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Pl. 31. Feature 140.

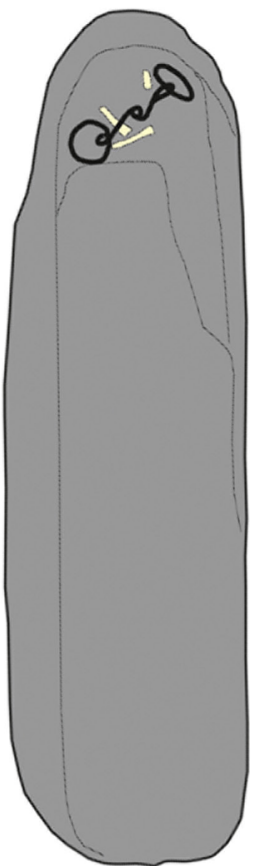


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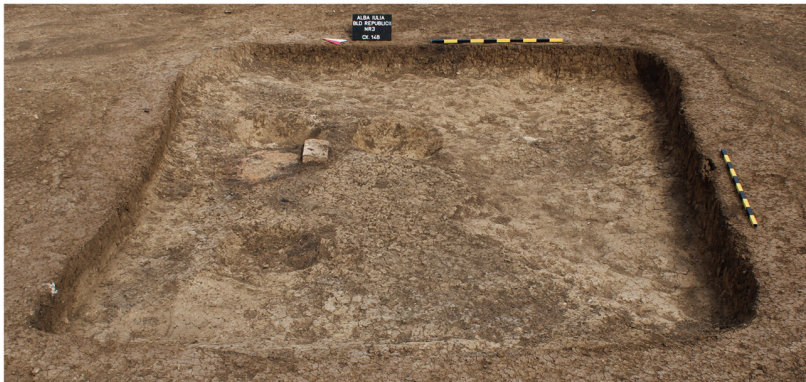
Pl. 32. Feature 143.



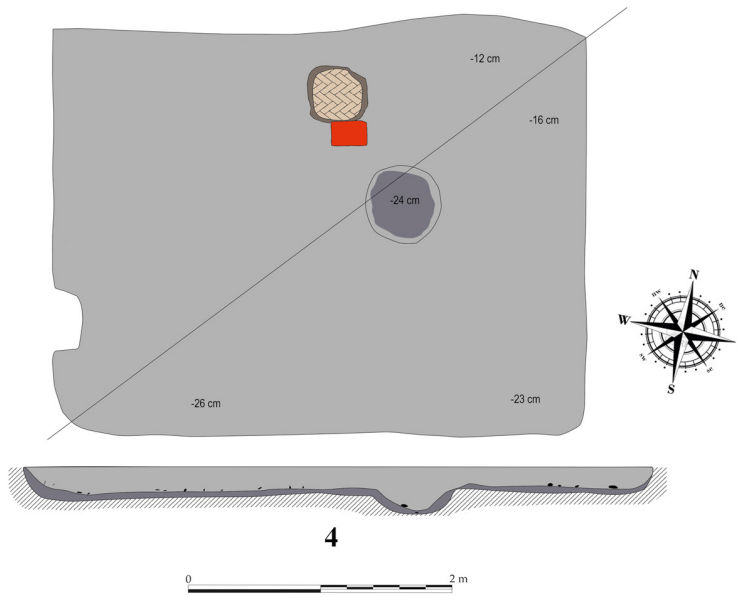
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Pl. 33. Feature 148.



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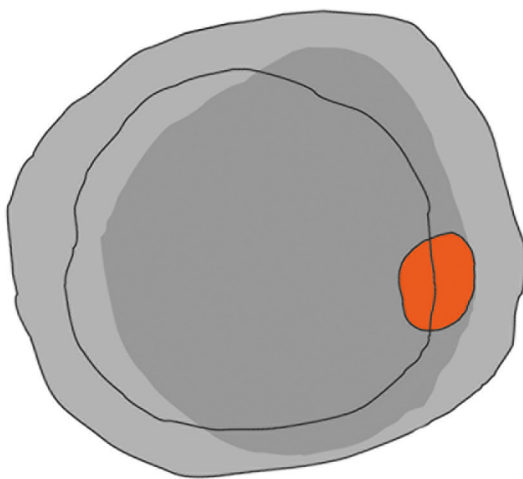
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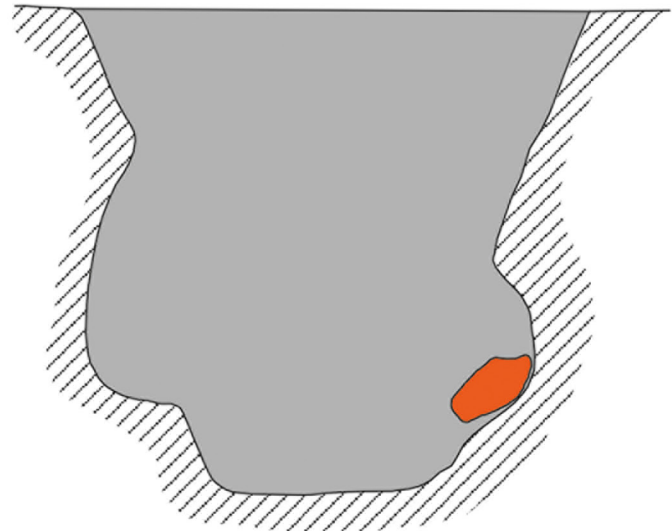
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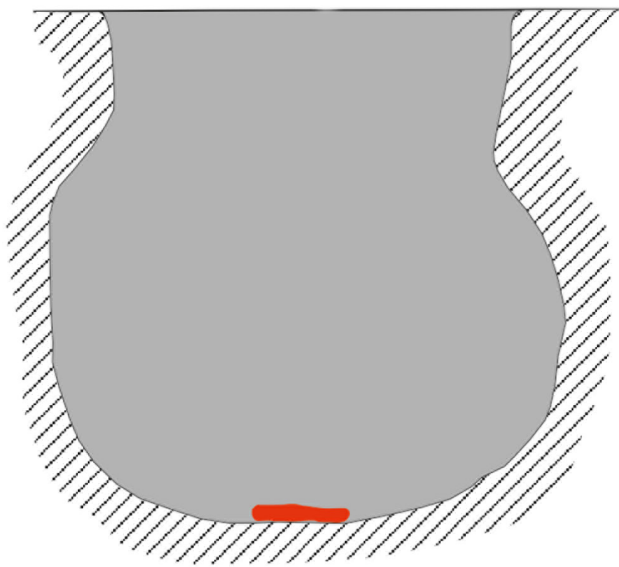
Pl. 34. Feature 154.



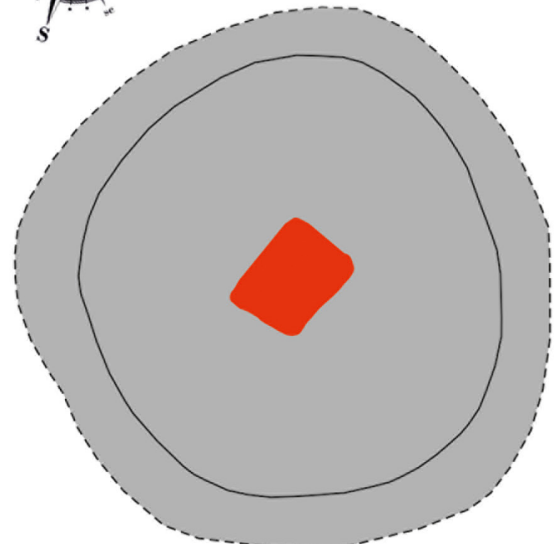
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Pl. 35. Feature 155.



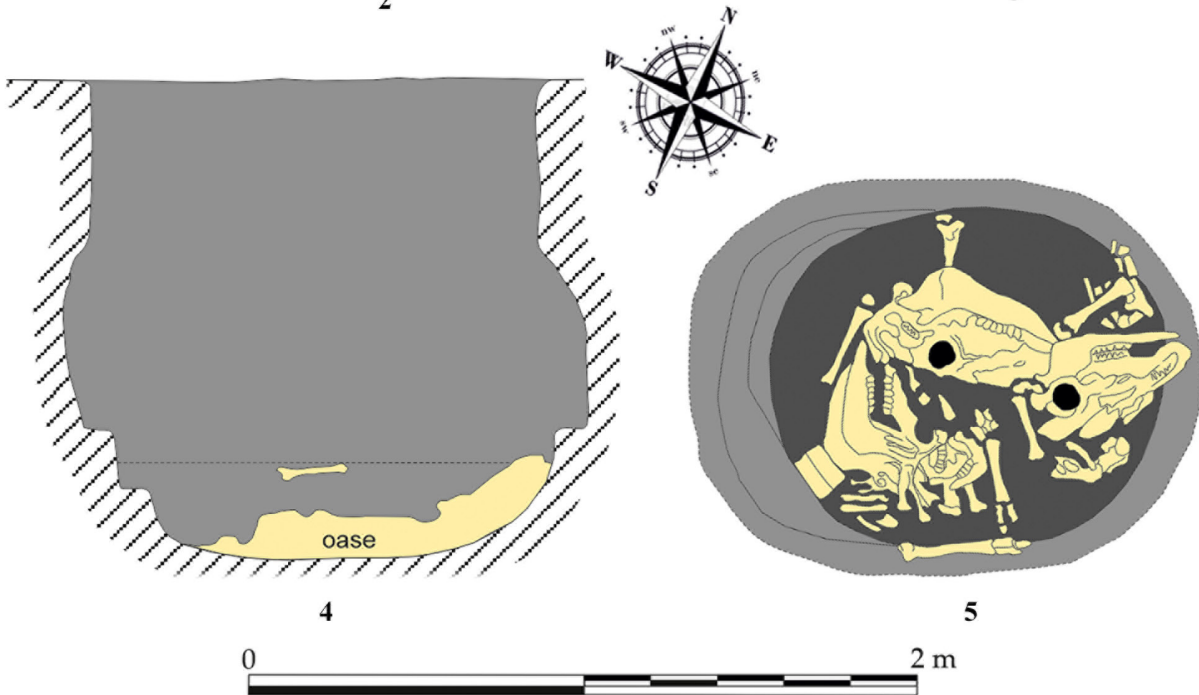
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Pl. 36. Feature 156.



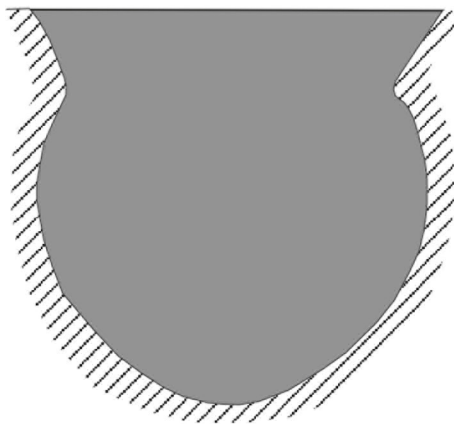
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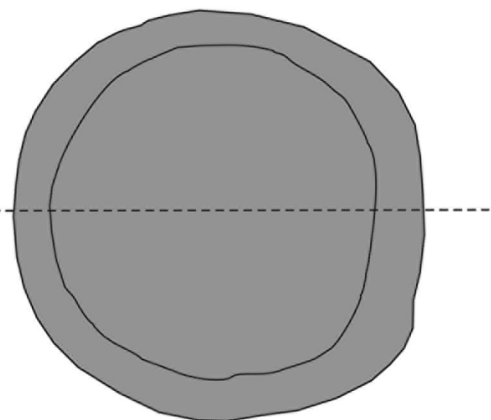
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Pl. 37. Feature 158.



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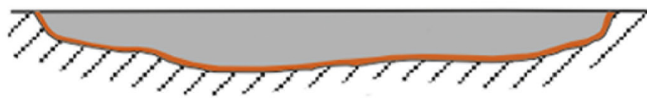
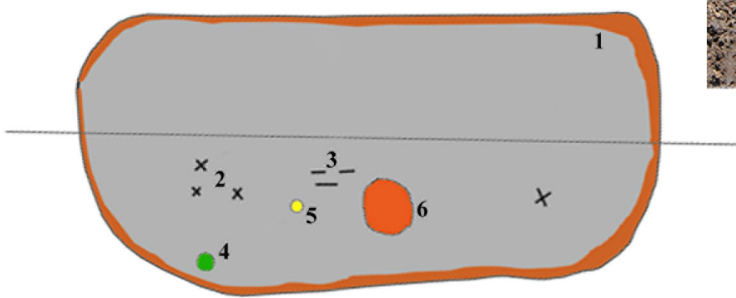
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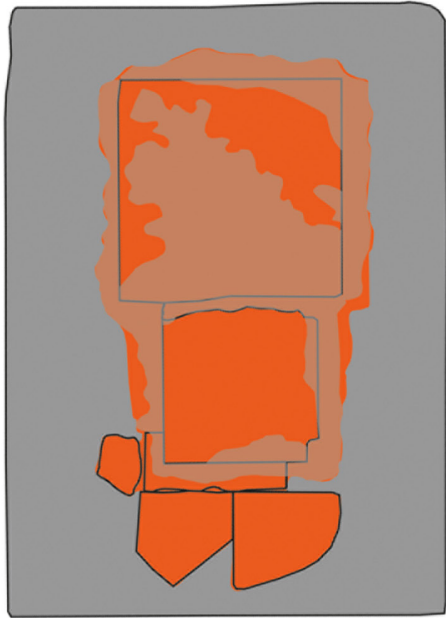
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Pl. 38. Feature 166.



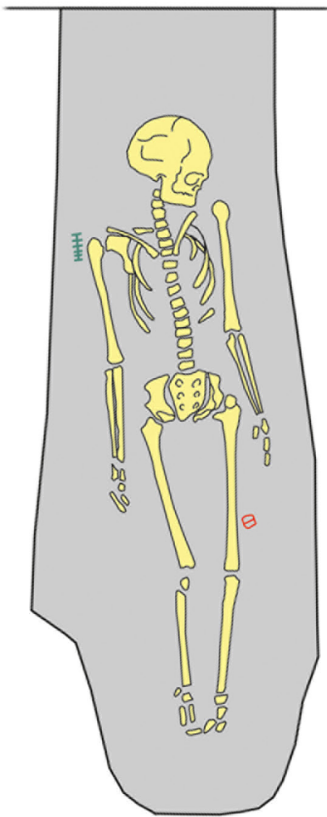
Pl. 39. Feature 172.



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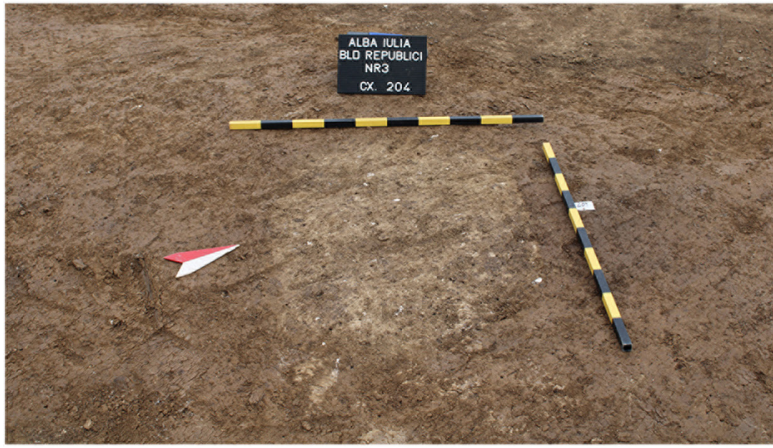


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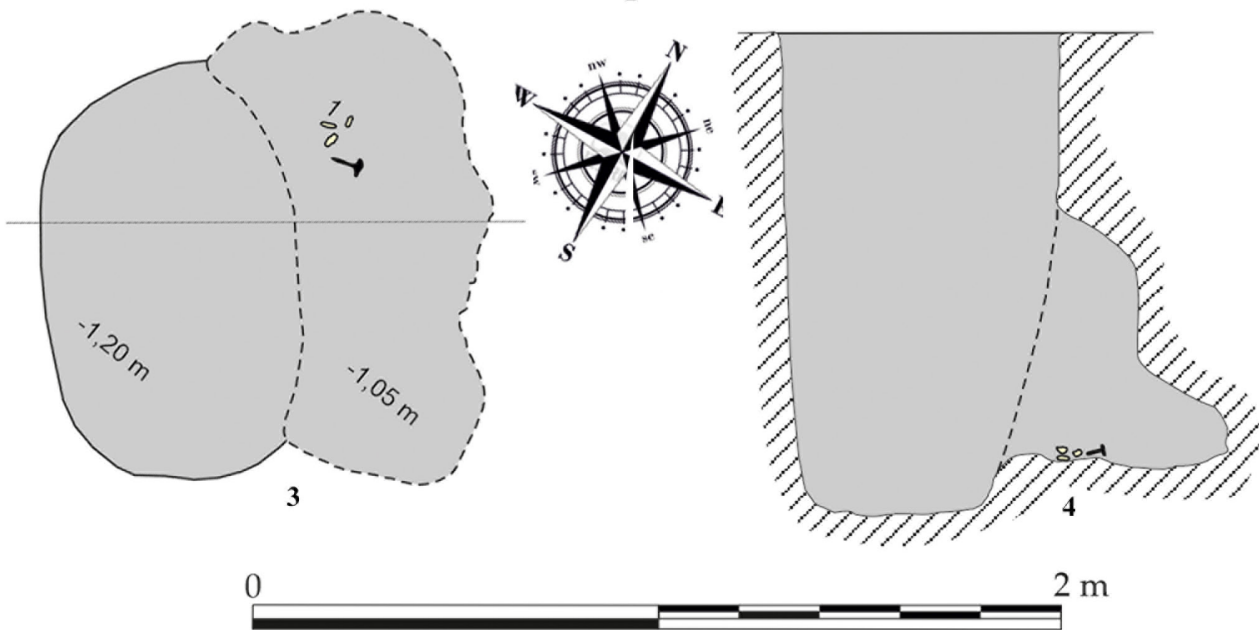
Pl. 40. Feature 192.



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Pl. 41. Feature 204.



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Pl. 42. Military equipment items from feature 84.



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Pl. 43. Plate (1) and lamp (2) from feature 14.



Pl. 44. Cup (1) and beaker (2). 1 - Feature 69; 2 - Feature 14.



Pl. 45. Glass fragmentary *unguentarium* (1) and cup (2). 1 - Feature 103; 2 - Feature 8.



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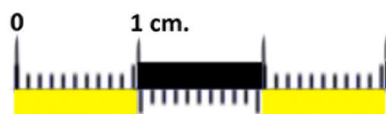
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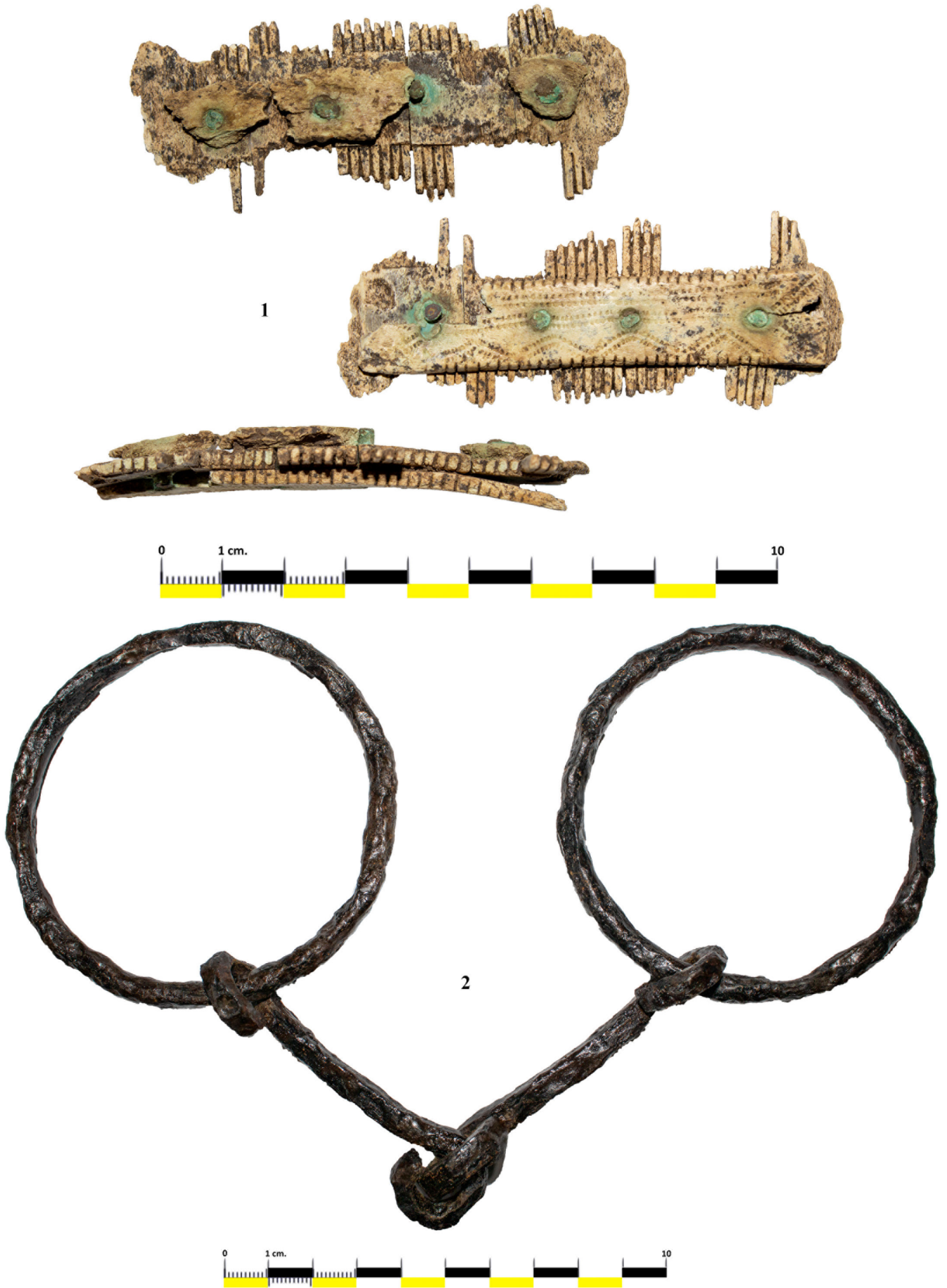
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Pl. 46. Golden earrings (1-3), bronze *bulla* pendant types (4) and bronze zoomorphic brooch (5). 1 – Feature 166; 2-4 – Feature 172; 5– Feature 203.



Pl. 47. Bone comb (1) and iron bits (2). 1 - Feature 192; 2 - Feature 143.



Pl. 48. Iron spearhead from feature 138.



Pl. 49. Roman coins from features 124 (1), 37 (2), 42 (3) and 84 (4).