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XXXIII

Arheologie



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Peter Anreiter, Eszter Bánffy, László Bartosiewicz, Wolfgang Meid, Carola Metzner-Nebelsick (eds),
*Archaeological, Cultural and Linguistic Heritage. Festschrift for Erzsébet Jerem in Honour of her 70th
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(by **Sándor BERECKI**) 317

ABBREVIATIONS

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FAMILY FUNERARY MONUMENTS IN ROMAN DACIA

ÁGOTA FERENCZ-MÁTÉFI

Keywords: Roman, grave, rite, tumulus, ring, graveyard

Cuvinte cheie: roman, mormânt, rit, tumul, ring, clădire funerară

Kulcsszavak: római, sír, rítus, tumulusz, kőgyűrű, temetkezési épület

The family funerary monuments in Roman Dacia know a wide variety. In the actual phase of the research, more than 805 graveyards, tumuli, rings and stone groundworks have been published in the archeological literature. In this paper stands a morphological analysis, a study of their rite, and the quest of the Mala-Kopašnica-Sase type graves. The main question is, whether these structures were really the cenotaph of an entire family, or there are some sepulcher types, that were individually used. By the statistics one trend seems to excel: never appeared more than four grave in a family funerary monument, only in graveyards, but if it did, it can be considered to be extremely rare.

The curiosity about family funerary monuments was awakened when the first structures were found, and despite there were some who tried to give a summary, today a revise is required. New questions must be answered on the basis of new view-points. Generally said with every published family funerary monument a different view-point system appears as default. In this paper stands the result of a detailed morphological analysis, a study of rite, and the quest of the Mala-Kopašnica-Sase type graves. We believe it is important to have a better understanding of family funerary monuments, to propose a view-point system, that covers all the existent structures and at the same time to have an easier way to find analogies in the future.

At the basis of this research stand all the publications about family funerary monuments in Roman Dacia, an investigation that at the end can provide us quantified data. With the method of creating statistics, some particularities will be shown, some trends will excel. In morphological point of view family funerary monuments covers more forms. This paper tries to present all the present forms in Roman Dacia. The forms covered by the term family funerary monuments are: graveyards, rings, and *tumuli*, some stone groundwork can be also related to family funerary monuments. In Dacia at 20 settlements 29 sites more than 805 family funerary monuments have been identified. For more than half of it we don't have enough information to compare, whether they were robbed or not yet excavated, or discovered

with other methods. For example at *Ampelum*,¹ *Cașolț*² and *Calbor*³ the soil-heap above the tumuli was so well preserved, that these were easily identified, even the linear structure of the cemetery, while only a few were researched with archaeological methods. At *Alburnus Maior-Tăul Secuilor* four graveyards and five rings were discovered with the help of geophysics.⁴ Another five graveyards are known from inscriptions.⁵ These, the unpublished- and the still not discovered structures can change the results concluded in this stage of the research.

The background of the research

The first tumuli and family funerary monuments were registered in the late 19th century by Béla Lukács and Gábor Téglás. From the earlier period other traveller's descriptions are also available, but G. Téglás and B. Lukács were the first, who made archeological research in the field. They registered first the roman cemeteries at *Ampelum* (*Zlatna-Poduri/Boteș*), made the first archeological excavations and registered several previously

¹ Floca 1941a; Floca 1941b; Lukács 1879a; Lukács 1879b; Pescaru et al. 2004; Téglás 1890.

² Floca 1941a; Macrea 1957; Macrea 1959; Macrea-Berciu 1955; Macrea et al. 1959; Protase 1971.

³ Macrea 1957; Macrea et al. 1959.

⁴ Scurtu 2004.

⁵ Diaconescu 2003, 288–292.

robbed graves.⁶ Today at *Ampelum* two cemeteries are known, 60 family funerary monuments, from which 15 are tumular structures, 6 with rings, and two graveyards were found, but the most of them have not yet been researched.⁷

The second wave of interest for this kind of burials can be observed in the interwar period. Octavian Floca was the first, who tried to give a summary of family funerary monuments in Dacia.⁸ Marius Moga, Constantin Daicoviciu and Octavian Floca excavated in Roman cemeteries, for instance their team uncovered the so called 'Aurelius' Mausoleum' at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa-La Cireș*. At this site lies the Eastern cemetery of the ancient city, where three family funerary monuments have been identified: two graveyards and the 'Aurelius' Mausoleum', which is a ring of carved stone blocks and a *tumulus* inside.⁹ In the Western cemetery of *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa-Valea Drașcovului* two graveyards are known.¹⁰ Four presumed graveyards are known from inscriptions.¹¹

After the Second World War the excavations at *Cașolț-Dealul Bradului* took place, where Mihail Macrea and his colleagues uncovered 76 tumuli of more than 300 existent tumuli in that cemetery.¹² Very similar to it seems to be the cemetery at *Calbor-Făgetul Calborului*, where the same collective excavated 8 tumuli of 50.¹³ At *Cinciș-La Țelina*, a very special burial rite was registered, where inside the graveyard three rings were found, one of them was a tumular structure. Around the graveyard, in rows appear 8 more rings, five of them with a soil-heap in the middle. At *Porolissum-Dealul Ursoieș* the first family funerary monuments were excavated, today a total of 7 are known of them here. Three graveyards and four rings, one of them possibly was tumular.¹⁴

In the 1970's ethnical questions became more accentuated. At the beginning of this period, in 1968 Miliutin Garașanin publishes his theory about the Mala-Kopašnica-Sase type burials, which was expounded by Mircea Babeș for the Romanian researchers.¹⁵ By this theory, the shape of the burial pits can indicate the ethnical origin of the dead.

The burials at *Ighiu-Dealul Butuci* were discovered in this period, where 22 tumular graves were researched.¹⁶ At *Micia (Vețel)* a portion of a ring with two graves was registered.¹⁷ At *Romula (Reșca)* in two cemeteries 11 tumuli were identified.¹⁸ At *Streisângeorgiu-Terasa 1* a stone groundwork was excavated, probably the fundament of an *aedicula*, and later an inscription of a presumed graveyard were discovered in the wall of the local church.¹⁹ At *Muncelu-La Petrenești* a rectangular graveyard was excavated; there was one cremational grave inside.²⁰ More than 30 tumular graves were found at *Iaz-Dâmb*.²¹

In the 1990's only short reports appeared in the archeological repertory of Brașov and of Harghita county. One statement is known that at *Porumbenii Mici-Marginea Cetății* a tumular grave was found, dated to the Roman period,²² and another tumular grave on *Viscri*.²³

A new wave of interest borne with Paul Damian's excavations in *Alburnus Maior* (Roșia Montana), where five cemeteries and two burial zones were identified, in total 287 rings and family funerary monuments were published in his and his colleagues' reports.²⁴ At *Roșia Montană-Țarina/Kapolna* 7 graveyards and six rings were registered. At *Roșia Montană-Jig/Piciorag* five rings were researched; one of them was a tumular structure. At *Roșia Montană-Tăul Cornei* very special burials were found, one graveyard, which hosted two rings and two stone groundworks inside, 78 rings, from which only one had a visible tumular shape, but 32 of them were covered with a stone layer, and 20 other stone settings. At *Roșia Montană-Hop/Găuri* four

⁶ Lukács 1879a, 17–18; Lukács 1879b, 350–355; Téglás 1890, 20–36.

⁷ Floca 1941a, 55–109; Floca 1941b, 160–173; Pescaru et al. 2004.

⁸ Floca 1941a, 55–109.

⁹ Floca – Daicoviciu 1937, 1–23; Floca 1941a, 55–60; Diaconescu 2003, 302; Piso et al. 2002; Marcu et al. 2003; Marcu et al. 2004; Marcu et al. 2005; Piso et al. 2006; Băeștean et al. 2007; Piso et al. 2008; Piso et al. 2009.

¹⁰ Daicoviciu et al. 1974–1975, 229–231; Diaconescu 2003, 285.

¹¹ Diaconescu 2003, 288–291; IDR III–2, 369, 370, 371, 379, 411.

¹² Macrea – Berciu 1955, 581–626; Macrea 1957, 119–154; Macrea 1959, 407–443; Macrea et al. 1959, 403–417.

¹³ Macrea 1957, 141–143; Macrea et al. 1959, 414.

¹⁴ Floca – Valea 1965, 173–182; Rusu 1974–1975, 351–352.

¹⁵ Moga 1950, 131–135; Macrea et al. 1961, 361–390; Gudea 1989, 152; Alföldy-Găzdac et al. 2007, 10; Bajusz 2008.

¹⁶ Babeș 1970b, 727–730.

¹⁷ Protase 1971, 92–94.

¹⁸ Floca 1968, 121–123; Andrițoiu 2006, 70, 76, 96–97.

¹⁹ Babeș 1970a, 168–169; Leahu 1975, 192–207; Sămărghitan 2003, 177–178.

²⁰ Eskenasy 1977, 603–609; Diaconescu 2003, 291–292.

²¹ Rusu 1983, 291–294.

²² Medeleț – Bughilan 1987, 137; Luca 2004, 82; Luca 2010, 141.

²³ Kavruk 2000, 164.

²⁴ Costea 1996, 145.

simple graveyards and nine rings were discovered, one of them a large, carved stone monument was set with *tumulus* too. At Roşia Montană–Valea Nanului two *tumuli* were found; one of them had a ring. Roşia Montană–Carpeni site may also hide a large Roman cemetery, but yet it is a small burial zone. Four rings were excavated here, but possibly some more tumular structures are in the area. The largest necropolis of family funerary monuments of *Alburnus Maior* lies at Roşia Montană–Tăul Secuilor. 139 rings were uncovered here, some of them had a tumular structure, and rarely these were covered with pebbles and cobbles. Three *tumuli* were found as well; these were covered with stones, but had no rings around them.

At other sites rings and family funerary monuments have been also uncovered: Abrud, Bocşa, Brădeni, Ticvanu Mic and Ciocadia. At Abrud–Valea Seliştei three *tumuli* were found, two of them not yet excavated. The third had a diameter of 470 cm and four cremational graves. Its mound was covered with a stone layer.²⁵ At Bocşa–Valea Moraviţei tumular structures are mentioned. At Brădeni–Dealul Bradului a tumular Roman cemetery was discovered.²⁶ We don't know much about the tumular structure from Ticvanu Mic–Budoviţa, just the location of it (RAN code: 54341.01). At Ciocadia–Codrişoare a ring was discovered north from a *villa rustica*. It was built of river stones, and it hosted one cremational grave.²⁷

The numbers: definitions and statistics

In the comparison of graveyards, rings and *tumuli* only 491 entries can be calculated in lack of information (Fig. 1). The most numerous group is the rings' with 265 entries, followed by the group of *tumuli*, 170 objects, and finally the graveyards with 31 structures. A stone groundwork generally is a 10-20 cm thick stone layer, which can be the foundation of a larger tombstone or *aedicula*, or the mound of a flattened out *tumulus*. It is frequently present with rings, in five cases with *tumulus*, but 25 independent cases are also known.

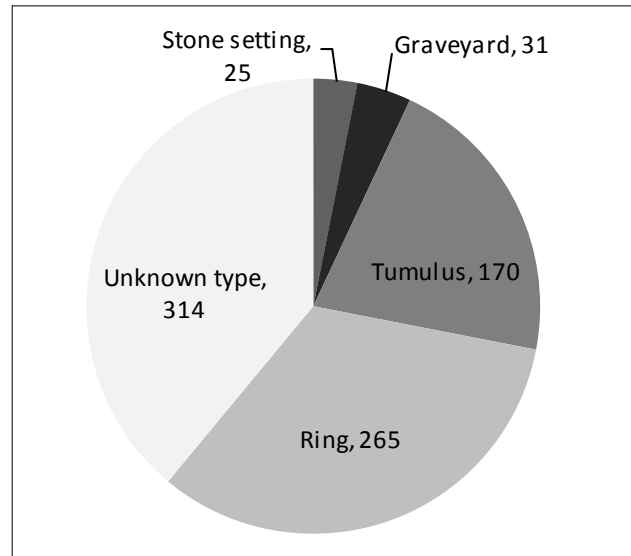


Fig. 1. Ratio of the different family funerary monument types

The graveyard is a low walled building with one or more chambers, with or without an entrance. In some cases the wall was built on a foundation, and covered with clay or mortar. Inside the graveyard one or more graves were buried. Sometimes they could have been in use for a longer period. For example at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* two building phases of a graveyard can be observed, with two platforms, one of them for an *aedicula*, and with three graves inside.²⁸ This is one of the most spectacular graveyards in Dacia, the most graveyards are more poorly worked, for sure not higher than the last layer of stones found, these are sometimes worked stone blocks, but usually the wall above or the whole wall was built of simple river stones, without mortar.

We have no proof of the existence of mausoleums in Dacia, which would be a funerary building covered with roof.

Rings can be round or rectangular of carved stones or of river-stones in one or more layers, sometimes with foundation, occasionally with platform for statue or inscription. In many cases it appears together with a mound, which can be covered with pebbles and cobbles, but sometimes the mound is not perceptible, only the stone layer. A rare version is, when more concentric rings are present, and the narrowest ring hosts one urn. All of the variants of this type can be found at the above mentioned cemeteries at *Alburnus Maior*.

The *tumulus* is a soil-heap above maximum three graves, only one case is known, where four graves are present, the fourth subsequently

²⁵ Crăciun 2001; Crăciun et al. 2002b; Damian 2002; Damian et al. 2003a; Damian et al. 2003b; Damian et al. 2004a; Damian et al. 2004b; Damian et al. 2005a; Damian et al. 2005b; Damian et al. 2006a; Damian et al. 2006b; Damian et al. 2007; Moga et al. 2002; Roman et al. 2002; Scurtu 2004; Simion et al. 2003; Simion et al. 2004.

²⁶ Crăciun et al. 2002a.

²⁷ Luca 2010, 43.

²⁸ Luca – Pinter 2003, 67–68.

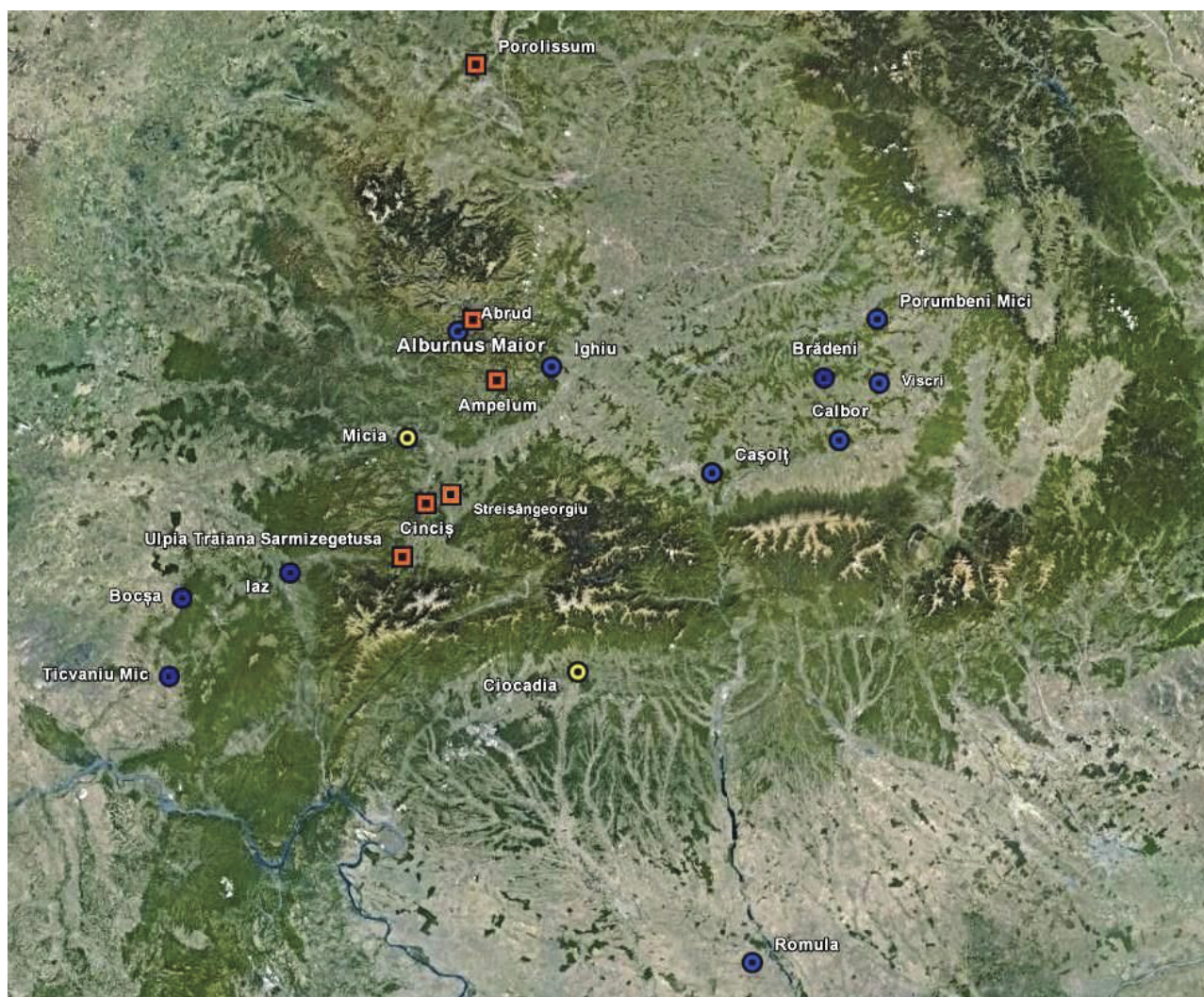


Fig. 2. Sites with different family funerary monument types.
(orange: mixed cemeteries; blue: tumular cemeteries; yellow: graves with rings)

added.²⁹ *Tumuli* in some cemeteries are well organized in rows, some researchers see the 'family character' of the graves in it, or as the sign of social organization of a society. Rarely a stone layer covers the mound, only five examples of this kind of burial can be found in Dacia.

We cannot ignore these cemeteries' placements on the map (Fig. 2). A roughly North-South oriented line is showing the track of the mixed cemeteries, with a concentration of them at the gold exploitation area, namely at *Alburnus Maior*. The largest tumular cemeteries can be found along the Southern limit of *Dacia Superior*. Despite there are more rings, than *tumuli*, the *tumuli* are better spread. It is also clear, that graveyards tend to appear in the neighborhood of rings (*Alburnus Maior*, *Ampelum*, *Cinciș*, *Porolissum*, *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*). Two individual graves with rings are the exceptions at *Ciocadia* and at *Micia*. At *Streisângeorgiu* the

existence of a graveyard is uncertain. At *Alburnus Maior* and at *Cinciș* two special graveyards were excavated. Here rings were found inside the graveyard.³⁰

Very few *tumuli* were found in a mixed cemetery: at *Alburnus Maior* only three, at *Ampelum* 13 more. This means, that in mixed cemeteries, for the most part graveyards, rings and stone groundworks can be found, and that *tumuli* tend to appear in homogenous tumular cemeteries. Inscription, tombstone, or even a fundament is very rare to be found attached to *tumuli*, 2 times only. Another particularity is that in five *busti* from *Cașolț* the deceased was laid in a crumpled position on the pyre. This phenomenon usually does not appear in Roman cemeteries, and in none of the family funerary monuments from Dacia, others, than the five mentioned above.³¹

²⁹ Marinoiu – Hortopan 2007.

³⁰ Daicoviciu et al. 1974–1975, 229–231.

³¹ Crăciun et al. 2002a.

Graves in quest

In the 491 family funerary monuments there must be at least 547 graves. If no information is given, at least one unknown grave was counted. Even like this the quest of the additional graves is clear. Only in graveyards were found more graves, than one grave per monument, in 31 identified graveyards 88 graves are counted (Fig. 3). The most graveyards contain 2, 3, sometimes 4 graves, but rarely more. At *Porolisum* for example a graveyard had 11 graves,³² but the most graves in a graveyard were found at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*. Here a portion of a large, good quality funerary monument was discovered, with 20 graves, with platform for a large tombstone, or inscription, and possibly this graveyard was completed with wooden fence or hedged in.³³

In rings generally one grave was found, in the 265 monuments there are only three exceptions: the ring from *Micia* and two rings from *Alburnus Maior*. One of them got a diameter of 7 m, and three staired graves of *bustum* type.³⁴ The other one is 9 m in diameter, and comprises two *busti*, both staired graves.³⁵ The ring at *Micia* is approximately 5–6 m in diameter, and two sepulchres were found inside.³⁶

It seems that in tumular monuments likewise only one person was buried. There are two exceptions. At *Caşolţ* in one of the *tumuli* two *busti* were found, seems that it was the grave of mother and child.³⁷ At *Romula* in the largest *tumulus* of the cemetery (18 m x 15,5 m) at least three graves were found, in brick *sarcophagus* a *bustum*, an inhumation and another grave was buried. No additional information was provided about this last one.³⁸

At many graves only the fact of cremation was mentioned, but fortunately some graves were identified as *bustum* or *ustrinum*. This means that 85% of the graves in the family funerary monuments of Dacia follow the cremational rite, while 7% of the graves follow the rite of inhumation (Fig. 4.).

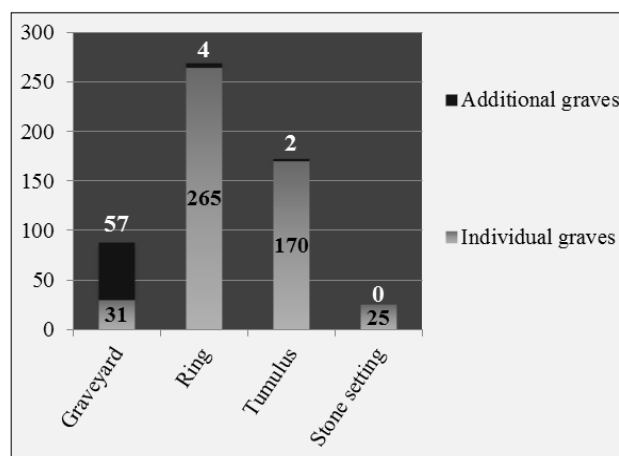


Fig. 3. Additional graves in the different types of monuments

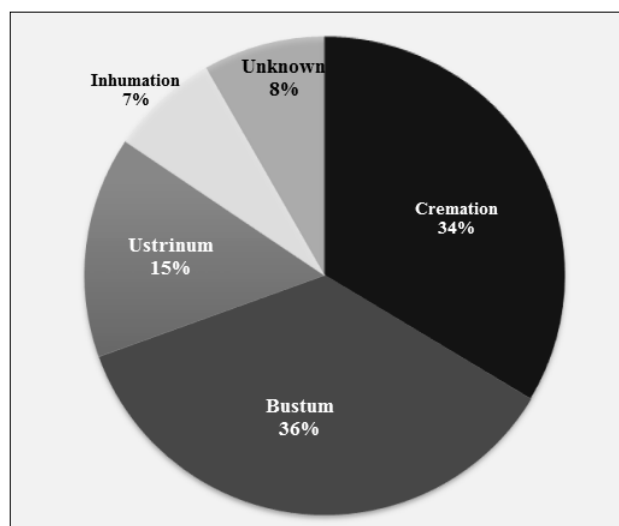


Fig. 4. Grave rite in family funerary monuments (all)

The quest of the Mala-Kopašnica-Sase type burials is also interesting. By this theory the graves by their shape can belong to type A, B, C or D.³⁹ Examples will be discussed above.

Type A is a long-shaped pit with rounded corners, or with oval ending, many times burnt out. Some believe it got an Illyrian provenience. Type B is the staired grave type, sometimes pitched with stones, and occasionally in Dacia in its inner pit brick *sarcophagus* was found. Babeş says it is an originally Greek burial form, which gets to Dacia by the hand of Trachians.⁴⁰ Type C can be rounded or oval, every size and depth. This is the most discussable form, but it is frequently present in the neighbourhood of the previous two types.⁴¹ Type D is a pit paved with flat stones or in many cases a stone-box without a pit.

³² Damian et al. 2003a, 61; Floca – Valea 1965, 173.

³³ Macrea 1957, 124, 127–129; Macrea 1959, 407–409, 413–415.

³⁴ Macrea et al. 1961, 361–390.

³⁵ Piso et al. 2002; Marcu et al. 2003; Marcu et al. 2004; Marcu et al. 2005; Piso et al. 2006; Băeştean et al. 2007; Piso et al. 2008; Piso et al. 2009.

³⁶ Damian et al. 2004a.

³⁷ Simion et al. 2003, 105–106; Simion et al. 2004.

³⁸ Floca 1968, 121–123; Andriţoiu 2006, 96–97.

³⁹ Macrea 1959, 413–415.

⁴⁰ Leahu 1975, 200–207.

⁴¹ Babeş 1970b, 727–730.

It is attributed to Celtic people, represented in Dacia for example by the cemetery at Cașolț, but here in the type D graves no Celtic pottery was found, roman pottery appears instead.⁴² We would like to add the group of *sarcophagus*, built of bricks, or carved out of stone blocks, noted as type E in the table below.

In this table the number of graves is shown by shape and rite. No inhumation or *bustum* can occur in an urn, and the unknown rite with unknown shape does not allow any new information. The total number of graves refers to the number of individual graves, that we have some information about, like at least the shape or the rite of them. Unfortunately the largest numbers in the table appear in the unknown shaped cremational graves, in most of the cases the publications does not allow us enough information about these features; in the future these can change the actual standings in the other categories.

There are very few inhumations, but the majority of them were laid to rest in a *sarcophagus*. Inhumations were found at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*,⁴³ *Porolissum*⁴⁴ and at *Romula*,⁴⁵ but *sarcophagi* were discovered only at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* and *Romula*. The inhumations from *Porolissum* and from *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* occurred in graveyards, with one exception, which was found in the so called 'Aurelius' Mausoleum'. This is a ring, but unique in Dacia, built with maximum effort and care, even the grave's lid was carved of marble. In the *sarcophagi* from *Romula* one *bustum*, two inhumation and three unknown grave were registered, all of them in *tumuli*. This means that in the actual phase of the research, here lies the only tumular cemetery in which inhumation or *sarcophagus* was found.

Likewise it is not surprising, that the existent four graves in urn follows the *ustrinum* rite.

But quite interesting is the low number of them, and the fact, that all these urns were found in the same cemetery at *Alburnus Maior–Tăul Cornei*.⁴⁶

The shape and rite sometimes fall short of the expectations, for example Babeș believes, that the burnt marks on the edge of the type A pits are the results of a ritual purification.⁴⁷ This theory cannot be confirmed squarely by the fact, that *ustrinum* type graves are present in the largest number in type A pits, because we have no information if these graves had burnt marks or not. Burnt marks can be also caused by *in-situ* cremation of the dead, in type A 78 *busti* were identified.

The rite of *busti* appeared at almost every pit type. In type B almost all the graves followed this rite, and in type D exclusively this rite appears. Type D can be associated exclusively with *tumuli* at the moment; those 25 graves were discovered at Cașolț⁴⁸ and Ighiu.⁴⁹

B type graves were discovered at *Alburnus Maior*, and at *Ampelum*. At *Ampelum* one grave was found, which represents the combination of staired grave with *tumulus*, no other B type grave was found in a *tumulus*.⁵⁰ The only *ustrinum* in a staired grave was found under a stone ground-work at *Alburnus Maior–Tăul Cornei*.⁵¹ The only graveyard, in which type B pits were found, is at *Alburnus Maior–Tăul Secuilor*, with three staired graves inside.⁵² This cemetery hosts the most graves of type B, 10 graves were identified. Generally staired graves in Dacia occurred most of the time in a simple ring built of river stones. Possibly there are more of these simple constructed forms in combination with this grave type in the *Alburnus Maior–Tăul Secuilor* cemetery, up to 127 graves more. These can be either type A or type B, unfortunately not precised.⁵³ There is a link between type B pits and *sarcophagi*, while in two

	A	B	C	D	E	urn	unknown	total
cremation	7		12		2		164	185
<i>bustum</i>	78	25	15	25	1		52	196
<i>ustrinum</i>	47	1	15		1	4	14	82
inhumation	1		2		5		1	9
unknown	5		1		3			9
total	138	26	45	25	12	4	231	481

⁴⁶ Gudea 1989; Macrea et al. 1961.

⁴⁷ Leahu 1975.

⁴⁸ Damian 2003a.

⁴⁹ Babeș 1970a, 195–197.

⁵⁰ Macrea 1957; Macrea 1959; Macrea et al. 1959.

⁵¹ Protase 1971.

⁵² Pescaru et al. 2004.

⁵³ Damian et al. 2003a.

⁴² Babeș 1970a, 196.

⁴³ Garašanin 1968, 28–30.

⁴⁴ Nemeti – Nemeti 2003, 411–435.

⁴⁵ Marcu et al. 2003; Piso et al. 2008.

cases the grave's inner pit was in fact a *sarcophagus* built of bricks, covered by an andesite lid. These two graves were found in a large tumular ring, which is the closest analogy for the 'Aurelius' Mausoleum, but not only their rite is different but their size too, this one is 9 meter in diameter, while the 'Aurelius' Mausoleum is 21 meter in diameter.⁵⁴

Unfortunately the source-works does not always make us known the findings, but one thing is sure: pottery is the most common material in family funerary monuments. Most of them were storing vessels, or lamps. An interesting habit was noted at Cașolț,⁵⁵ Calbor⁵⁶ and *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*⁵⁷: in a large storing vessel a small one was placed, most of them were *Dreifußschalen*.

Glass objects are also mentioned, green and blue melon-beads and white or green *unguentaria* mostly. Many of them are visibly burnt.

The mentioned worked bone objects are: dice, comb, fragment of a disc, needle, and two hairpins.

Between metal objects iron is the most common, approximately 90%. These are nails, probably used at the pyre, frequently with burnt marks on them. A few articles of clothing were identified: there were four silver and 27 bronze fibulas among them. They were dated to the beginning of the 2nd century until the end of the 3rd century. Iron weapons and tools were found too. The very few gold objects are jewels: rings and earrings. Bracelet, pendant, *tutulus*, two mirrors and hairpins were also found, all of bronze. Seven iron combs were mentioned, with burnt marks on them exclusively from Cașolț.⁵⁸ 56 coins were found, these can be dated from the end of the 1st century, but most of them come from the 2nd century.

Afterword

The aim of this paper is to provide a better understanding of family funerary monuments of Roman Dacia by comparing their structures. It was also important to find the main forms, their general characteristics, than to present all of their particularities and differences too. We can pick

up on specific combination of elements, such as the rate of occurrence of *busti* in *tumuli*; the rate of occurrence of inhumations in graveyards; the trend of rings to have a tumular completion, or the trend of graveyards to have a *sarcophagus* and a tombstone.

The term of 'family funerary monument' in the light of the number of the graves refers mainly to graveyards, but considering the particularities in other forms, shows us that ancient societies strongly connected to their rites and traditions.

There is so much more to study regarding to family funerary monuments, as we are still at the beginning of the research. It is very likely that some data will be precised by new discoveries, but hopefully this will provide us a just picture and a more polished view-point system.

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⁵⁴ Damian et al. 2006b; Damian et al. 2007.

⁵⁵ Damian et al. 2005; Damian et al. 2006b; Damian et al. 2007.

⁵⁶ Simion et al. 2003, 105–106; Simion et al. 2004.

⁵⁷ Floca 1941a; Macrea 1957; Macrea 1959; Macrea – Berciu 1955; Macrea et al. 1959; Protase 1971.

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Rezumat

În literatura arheologică a Daciei romane au fost identificate și publicate până acum peste 805 de unități funerare: incinte funerare, tumuli, ringuri sau clădiri funerare. Articolul de față propune analiza lor comparativă din punct de vedere morfologic și al ritului funerar, referindu-se în același timp la problematica mormintelor de tip Mala-Kopašnica-Sase. Datele statistice înlesnesc formularea răspunsului la întrebarea dacă aceste clădiri erau construite pentru o întreagă familie, ori pentru o singură persoană. Doar în categoria incintelor funerare se pot evidenția un număr de peste patru morminte. La tumuli și ringuri foarte rar găsim mai mult decât un singur mormânt.

Kivonat

A római Daciából eddig több mint 805 sírkertet, tumuluszt, kőgyűrűt és kő felépítményt ismerünk. Jelen tanulmány a morfológiai értékelésük mellett, a temetkezési rítus szempontjából vizsgálja ezeket, illetve a Mala-Kopašnica-Sase-típusú sírok kérdését is tárgyalja. Vajon ezek a sír építmények valóban egy egész család nyugalóhelyéül szolgáltak, vagy vannak olyan típusok, amelyeket egyetlen személy számára készítettek? A statisztikai adatok tanúsága szerint négynél több sírral csupán a sírkertek kategóriájában számolhatunk, a többi típus esetében csak elvétve bukkan fel egynél több sír.

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
AB	Archaeologia Baltica, Klaipėda
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaEa	Acta Eurasistica, Wrocław
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
ActaSic	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
ActaTS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
AE	L'Année Epigraphique, Paris
AHG	Annals of Human Genetics, New York
AI	Archaeologia Iugoslavica, Beograd
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj
AKorrBl	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
AnB	Analele Banatului, Timișoara
AncCivScytSib	Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Leiden
AnnMedCEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest
Antaeus	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Apulum	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
ArchAustr	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchKözl	Archaeologiai Közlemények, Budapest
ARozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
Areopolisz	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
ArhKiev	Archeologija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Institut archeologii, Kyjiv
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei, București
ArhSof	Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej pri Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite, Sofija
ARegia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
ArsHung	Ars Hungarica. Bulletin of the Institute of Art History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
AT	Antik tanulmányok. Studia antiqua, Budapest
Banatica	Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, Oxford
BAVA	Beiträge zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie, München
BayVgBl	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
BerBayDenkmPfl	Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege, Bonn
BerDenkmPflNs	Berichte zur Denkmalpflege in Niedersachsen, Hameln
BerRGK	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Berlin
BiMÉ	A Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve, Berettyóújfalu
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei, Budapest

CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
CercArh	Cercetări arheologice, București
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest
CSIR	Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani, Berlin–Mainz
Dacia	Dacia. Revue d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Ancienne, Bucarest
DissArch	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
DME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve, Debrecen
Dolg	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
DolgSzeged	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
EJA	Estonian Journal of Archaeology, Tallinn
EMÉ	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve, Eger
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
EMúz	Erdélyi Múzeum, Kolozsvár
ETF	Erdélyi Tudományos Füzetek, Kolozsvár
FI	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
FVL	Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
GCBi	Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka Ispitivanja, Sarajevo
Gymnasium	Gymnasium Zeitschrift für Kultur der Antike und humanistische Bildung, Heidelberg
HK	Hadtörténelmi Közlemények, Budapest
IPH	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, Budapest
IstorZapiski	Istoricheskiye Zapiski, Novorossiysk
Istros	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
IzvSamara	Izvestiya Samarskogo Nauchnogo Centra Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Samara
JAA	Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, New York
JbRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
JRS	The Journal of Roman Studies, London
KM	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
Korall	Korall. Társadalomtörténeti Folyóirat, Budapest
KSIA	Kratkie Soobščeniya Instituta Arheologii AN SSSR, Moskva
MAK	Materialy po arheologii Kavkaza, Moskva
MAR	Materialy po arheologii Rossii, Sankt Petersburg
LexMA	Lexikon des Mittelalters, München–Zürich
Marisia	Marisia (V-). Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
Marmatia	Marmatia, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș, Baia Mare
MatCercArh	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
MatWczesnośred	Materialy Wczesnośredniowieczne, Wrocław
MemAnt	Memoria antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Piatra Neamț
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
MFMÉ – StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica, Szeged
MH	Műveltség és Hagyomány, Debrecen
MHVK	Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz, Aarau
MIA	Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arheologii SSSR, Moskva

MNMAK	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Adattárának Közleményei, Budapest
MünchBeitrVFG	Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, München
MPK	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Wien
NK	Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
OH	Opuscula Hungarica, Budapest
PBF	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
PIR	Prosopographia Imperii Romani, Berlin
PrzA	Przegląd Archeologiczny (Archaeological Review), Poznań–Wrocław
RBK	Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst, Stuttgart
RE	Realencyclopädie: Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est-Européennes, Bucarest
RevBist	Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
RossArh	Rossijskaja Arheologija, Moskva
RRHA	Revue Roumaine d'Histoire de l'Art, Bucarest
SAI	Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov, Moskva
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
Savaria	Savaria, Szombathely
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
SF	Südostforschungen, München
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
SlovNum	Slovenská Numizmatika, Bratislava
SMMK	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva
SHP	Starohrvatska prosvjeta, Zagreb
SpNov	Specimina nova. Dissertationem ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Iano Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
SSz	Soproni Szemle, Sopron
StAntArch	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd, Beograd
Stratum	Stratum plus. Archaeology&Anthropology, Chișinău
StTH	Studia Turco-Hungarica, Budapest
Światowit	Światowit. Annual of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of
Warsaw, Warsaw	
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata, Budapest
Thraco-Dacica	Thraco-Dacica, București
UAV	Ufimskij Arheologičeskij Vestnik, Ufa
UPA	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
VAU	Voprosy Arheologii Urala, Sverdlovsk
Vestnik MGOU	Vestnik Moskovskij Gosudarstvennyj Oblastnoj Universitet. Istoriâ I Političeskie Nauki = Bulletin of the Moscow State Regional University. History and political science, Moscow
VDI	Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
VjesDal	Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Povijest Dalmatinsku, Split
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
VMS	Viking and Medieval Scandinavia, Turnhout
VTT	Veszprémi Történelmi Társaság, Veszprém
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Megyei Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
ZGy	Zalai Gyűjtemény, Zalaegerszeg
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn