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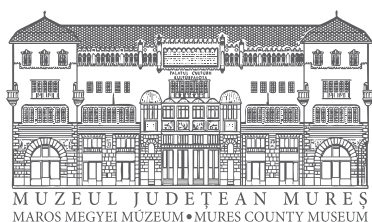
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CONTENTS

Zoltán CZAJLIK – Dávid BARTUS – László RUPNIK Aerial Archaeological Investigations in Transylvania. The Aerial Archaeological Archive of Transylvania at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest	7
Sándor BERECKI – Attila Nándor HÁGÓ A Neolithic Settlement from Târgu Mureş. II. The Courtyard of the University	19
Imola KELEMEN Neolithic Archaeozoology at Târgu Mureş	31
Hajnal SZÁSZ Early Bronze Age Burial Mounds in Southeast Transylvania	37
József PUSKÁS The Middle Bronze Age Cemetery at Țufalău / Cófalva–Alámenő I. (Covasna County, Romania)	51
Botond REZI Weapon in the Attic. A Late Bronze Age Sword Rediscovered	67
Szilárd Sándor GÁL Anthropological Analysis of Iron Age Cremation Burials from Transylvania	89
Cristian CRĂCIUN Die altägyptischen Artefakte des Kreismuseums Mureş, Rumänien	97
Constanze HÖPKEN – Manuel FIEDLER – Karl OBERHOFER Ausgrabungen im <i>vicus</i> von Călugăreni / Mikháza, Kreis Mureş (Rumänien)	101
Ildikó TALABÉR Roman Jewellery from Călugăreni / Mikháza on the Eastern <i>Limes</i> of Dacia	119
Katalin SIDÓ – Szilamér-Péter PÁNCZÉL Possible <i>Kernoï</i> Discovered in the <i>Principia</i> from Călugăreni / Mikháza	139
Orsolya SZILÁGYI The Contributions of András Lugosi Fodor to the Research of Roman Dacia	149
Zsolt VISY The Daco-Roman Continuity? Myth or Fact?	157

Beáta BARBOCZ	
Migration Period Pottery Made after Germanic Traditions at the Cemetery of Band	165
Zsolt NYÁRÁDI	
Investigating a Late Medieval Cemetery	177
Júlia BARA	
Patronajul ecleziastic al Klárei Károlyi la Sânpaul	219
Kisanna BARABÁS	
Information about the Scattering of Călugăreni's Franciscan Relics	243
ABBREVIATIONS	255

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IRON AGE CREMATION BURIALS FROM TRANSYLVANIA¹

Szilárd Sándor GÁL*

The bio-archaeological analysis of cremated bones is an interesting scientific challenge. The study is based on Scythian and Celtic cemeteries from Transylvania. In all cases significant parts of the skeleton are missing, especially at children (over 90% of the remains). During the research the analysis focused on the weight, fragmentation caused by the burning procedure, post mortem mutation and colour of the human remains. The morphologic investigation brought information about demography (gender distribution, child mortality, etc.), funerary practices and pathological changes in the Iron Age communities.

Keywords: cremation burials, Scythians, Celts, Transylvania, Iron Age

Cuvinte cheie: morminte de incinerare, sciți, celți, Transilvania, epoca fierului

This paper presents the results of the study on human bone remains collected from several archaeological sites, seeking to find data about gender distribution, lifestyle, diet and pathology of the Iron Age communities in Transylvania. From the methodological point of view, the osteological analysis of cremated human remains is a complex procedure, since in many cases the samples are poorly preserved and the anthropological representation is heterogeneous. The examination of these bones requires different techniques in comparison with the morpho-taxonomic methodology of the inhumation graves.

The study focuses on several burials unearthed in sites dated to the Transylvanian Late Hallstatt (Scythian) and Early and Middle La Tène horizons. Both horizons are characterized by the existence of bi-ritual cemeteries. For the Scythian horizon, cremated remains from the bi-ritual cemeteries in Mărișelu-Coasta Domneștilor (Bistrița-Năsăud County) and Sâncrai (Alba County) were examined.

The La Tène period is represented in this study by human remains from Fântânele-Dâmbul Popii, Fântânele-La Gâta / Dealul Iușului, Sălcuța-Coasta Oilor (all three cemeteries in Bistrița-Năsăud County) and Sâncrai (Alba County).

The cremated human bones are poorly preserved; still, in many cases, cranial fragments, roots of teeth and epiphysis ends could be found among the bones. The major issue in the morphological analysis is the small number of human remains. In order to obtain significant results regarding several aspects of the cremation process, the archaeological evidence – number, depth, orientation of the graves – or information about burial practices – funerary offerings, structure of graves, etc. – should be also taken into consideration. The archaeological background can reveal direct and indirect evidence for the stages of the cremation process: the preparation of the body, the construction of the pyre, the burning of the body, the sorting, selection and treatment of the ashes, the burial

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Mays 1998			Shipman et al. 1984	
° C		Colour	° C	Colour
Phase I	185° C	red, orange	under 285° C	white or yellow
Phase II	285° C	dark brown, black	285–525° C	red-brown, red-yellow, dark grey-brown or grey black, blue or red-yellow
Phase III	360° C	black	525–645° C	
Phase IV	440° C	grey-brown	645–940° C	white, light grey or light blue-grey
Phase V	525° C	grey, brown (lighter than that observed at 440° C)		
Phase VI	625–1200° C	white, some pale yellow	940° C	white, some grey or red-yellow

Table 1. Colours observed after heating fresh goat bone.²

of the cremated remains and the above-ground arrangement of the grave, etc.³

The relevance of the anthropological analysis is also influenced by the accuracy of the field survey. It is well known, for example, that for several prehistoric communities the placing of the skull alone in the grave is documented. For such conclusions it is important to know if during the archaeological excavation the entire or only a part of the bones were recovered. Both anthropological and archaeological field researches should involve new methods, for example, it is recommended to apply CT scan before opening a funerary urn.⁴ Also, it is useful to use a bolter to verify minutely the excavated soil, especially in the case of simple piles of cremated bones without urns.⁵

The present study focuses on sex and age determination,⁶ the health and nutrition data of the community, together with the pathological cases⁷ and dental analysis.⁸ Both during the late phase of the Early Iron Age and the La Tène period the osteological remains were collected from an open-air pyre; where the human

skeletons burnt very fast. In the morphological analysis of cremated bones the study of the combustion was the first to be approached (Tab. 1).⁹ The burning process study was followed by measuring the human bone's weight (Tab. 2)¹⁰ after which the classification of the bone samples based on their colour¹¹ was carried out. The bones are not destroyed by firing, but their structure and composition will change. During combustion, the moistness drastically decreases and the organic component (chiefly collagen) is burned, leaving only the mineral composition.¹² The fragmentation and distortion suffered by the bone during cremation are probably due to rapid water loss. In low cremation temperature environment linear grooves appear on the surface of the bones, while at high temperatures the fractures on the bone become U-shaped.¹³ The shrinkage may be associated with the structural changes which affect the bone's mineral composition (Hydroxyapatite). The cremated bones from archaeological discoveries have a fairly high mechanical resistance and are not so much affected by decomposition in the soil.

² SHIPMAN ET AL. 1984; MAYS 1998.

³ MCKINLEY 1994.

⁴ PAJA ET AL. 2014.

⁵ WILLIAMS 2015, 262.

⁶ ÉRY ET AL. 1963; DOKLÁDAL 1970; MEINDL–LOVEJOY 1985; MASSET 1989; KEY ET AL. 1994.

⁷ ORTNER 2003.

⁸ LOVEJOY 1985; SIMPSON ET AL. 1990a; 1990b.

⁹ SHIPMAN ET AL. 1984.

¹⁰ TROTTER–HIXON 1974. In the paper only in a half part of the graves the weight of bones could be evaluated.

¹¹ SHIPMAN ET AL. 1984; MAYS 1998.

¹² MAYS 1998.

¹³ PAJA ET AL. 2014.

Age groups	Average weight of bones (gram)	
0–6 months	54	
6 months–3 years	185	
3–13 years	661	
13–25 years	2191	
Adult	Male	Female
	1919 (1530–3600)	1550 (952–2278)

Table 2. Weight of the human skeleton.¹⁴

LATE HALLSTATT (SCYTHIAN) PERIOD

1. Mărișelu–Coasta Domneștilor

The site from Mărișelu–Coasta Domneștilor is a partially excavated bi-ritual cemetery. During a field survey G. Marinescu discovered eight graves.¹⁶ Osteological analysis could be carried out on one incineration and six inhumation graves. The human remains from the cremated burial are poorly preserved, 95% of the skeleton is missing; the bones belong to an adult person. Sex and more precise age determination was not possible, the stature could not be calculated, pathological or epigenetic traits could not be observed.

2. Fântânele – Dealul Iușului / La Gâța

The cemetery from Fântânele–Dealul Iușului/ La Gâța was discovered in a sand quarry east of the village. Starting from 1999 systematic excavations took place; so far 60 graves were identified.¹⁷ From the Scythian horizon two incineration graves were examined: grave no. 45 and 47 (Table 3).

Grave no.	Sex	Age
45	male	> 30 years, Adult
47	?	Adult

Table 3. Scythian cremation graves at Fântânele–Dealul Iușului/ La Gâța.

The demographic study¹⁵ of the communities is not feasible. The anthropological representation is reduced and in several cases most part of the human remains are missing.

For a comprehensive examination of cremation burials all cemeteries were analysed according to their chronological and regional background and also the funerary rite.

3. Sâncrai

Lying along the Sebeș–Turda railway, so far only a part of the cemetery in Sâncrai was examined, since a significant part of the necropolis extends east and west from the highway. The Scythian necropolis consisted of 93 archaeological features: 77 inhumation graves, 2 double burials, 6 incineration graves, 7 pits without human osteological remains (cenotaph?) and 1 pit with an inhumation horse grave.¹⁸

The bi-ritual cemetery has two chronological horizons, one from the end of the Early Iron Age and one from the LT C2 period, both periods with inhumation as well as incineration graves. Most of the burials belonged to the Scythian horizon, when inhumation was predominant. During the anthropological analysis seven incineration graves (Tab. 4) were identified. All of the remains belonged to adult individuals.

Grave no.	Sex	Age
M97	?	Adult
M114	F	20–30 years, Adult
M107	?	Adult
M78	?	Possible Adult
M93	F?	Adult
M106	F?	Adult
M90	?	Adult

Table 4. Scythian cremation graves at Sâncrai.

¹⁴ TROTTER–HIXON 1974.

¹⁵ BERNERT 2005; 2008; GÁL 2016.

¹⁶ MARINESCU 1984, 56–57.

¹⁷ BERECKI 2015, 125, with further bibliography.

¹⁸ <http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=sancrai-municipiul-aiud-alba-situl-arheologic-de-la-sancrai-sit-arheologic-nr.-9-km-38+470---38+870-de-pe-tronsonul-autostrazii-sebes-turda-lot-2-cod-sit-ran-1311.02>

EARLY AND MIDDLE LA TÈNE PERIOD

1. Fântânele–Dâmbu Popii, LT B–C cemetery

The necropolis located in the upper valley of the Meleş creek, on the territory of the village was investigated through several archaeological campaigns, between 1961 and 1974.¹⁹ With its 94 graves the site is one of the largest Celtic cemeteries known in Transylvania. Osteological analyses could be carried out in the case of 57 graves out of which 5 were inhumation and 52 were cremation burials (see Fig. 1 and Tab. 5). Although the cremated bones were relatively poorly preserved, in several cases epiphysis ends, dental roots, skull fragments with suture section etc. could be examined. Generally, in the case of the cremation graves the major challenge of the morphological examination was the sex

determination and age estimation. The gender distribution is not balanced (9 females and 6 males), infant mortality is high, 17 individuals died before the age of 14. It should be noted that for a significant part of the graves (over 30 cases) the sex determination based on osteological analyses was not possible; in these cases only information regarding their ages could be obtained. Two double burials were also identified: graves no. 42/42A (a female and a child) and graves no. 69/69A (a male and a female). Because of the poor preservation or owing to the incompleteness of the skeletons in the case of the cremated bones only periodontal diseases (caries and dental plaque) could be identified.²⁰ There is no data to help determine the stature

Grave no.	Sex	Age
1	female	> 20 years, Adult
4	?	3–7 years, Infans I
6	female	Adult
7	?	> 25 years, Adult
8	?	> 20 years, Adult
10	male	> 30 years, Adult
11	?	7–14 years, Infans II
13	?	Infans I
14	?	Adult
15	?	-
16	?	-
17	male	Adult
18	?	Adult
19	?	-
20	?	Adult
21	male	Adult
22	?	Iuvenis
23	?	Adult
26	?	Adult
34	?	Infans I
35	female	> 25 years, Adult
36	?	Infans I
39	?	Infans I
40	?	Adult
42	female (?)	25–40 years, Adult
42A	?	7–9 years, Infans II
43	?	Adult

Grave no.	Sex	Age
44	?	Adult
45	?	Adult
46	?	Infans I
48	female	> 25 years, Adult
49	female	Adult
50	?	Adult
51	female	Adult
54	?	5–7 years, Infans I
57	?	Infans I
58	male	23–30 years, Adult
59	?	Infans I
60	?	> 20 years, Adult
61	?	25–40 years, Adult
64	?	Infans I
65	?	14–17 years, Iuvenis
69	male	> 25 years, Adult
69A	female	14–19 years, Iuvenis
71	?	7–14 years, Infans II
72	?	Infans I
73	-	-
80	male	> 25 years, Adult
81	female	> 25 years, Adult
83	?	> 30 years, Adult
84	?	-

Table 5. Fântânele–Dâmbu Popii. Anthropological data of Late Iron Age cremation graves.

¹⁹ BERECKI 2015, 119, with further bibliography.

²⁰ ORTNER 2003, 590–593.

of the buried persons and no pathological or epigenetic traits could be observed. The presence of periodontal diseases and dental calculus suggest malnutrition of the community.²¹

2. Sălcuța–Coasta Oilor, LT B–C cemetery

After several incidental discoveries in 2014, the bi-ritual cemetery was first researched in 2016, when eight graves from the Celtic period were identified.²² Six of the eight graves were cremations out of which five could be anthropologically examined. In grave 3 and 7 there were adult individuals, while grave 8, 9 and 10 belonged to children (*Infans* I). None of the cremated graves yielded relevant data for sex determination.

3. Fântânele–Dealul Iușului / La Gâța, LT B–C cemetery

The necropolis from the Celtic horizon is a bi-ritual cemetery.²³ A number of nine inhumation and 18 incineration graves could be anthropologically analysed. The state of preservation of the osteological material from the cremation graves is rather poor, and in several cases 90% of the skeleton is missing. Two double graves were documented: grave no. 27/27A and grave no. 46/46A. All examined adult individuals died over the age of 30 (Fig. 2). Sex determination was possible only for two male graves. Pathological cases could not be observed.

4. Sâncrai, LT C2 cemetery

The number of the graves belonging to the La Tène horizon from Sâncrai (Tab. 7) is considerably smaller than the Scythian ones: only one bi-ritual double grave (grave no. 1/1A, an adult and a child) and 3 other single graves (two adults and one *Infans* II) were found. Because of the poor condition of preservation of the

human remains, no observation regarding sex determination or pathology could be made.

Grave no.	Sex	Age
3	male?	Adult
20	?	Adult
56	?	Adult
59	?	14–17 years, Iuvenis
19	?	Iuvenis
16	?	12–15 years, Infans II
29	?	Adult
48	-	-
21	?	> 25 years, Adult
52	?	Infans I
24	?	Infans I
17	?	4–6 years, Infans I
25	?	2–4 years, Infans I
26	-	-
27	?	-
27A	Male?	Adult
46	Male	Adult
46A	?	-

Table 6. Fântânele–Dealul Iușului / La Gâța. Anthropological data of the cremated Late Iron Age graves.

Grave no.	Sex	Age
1 (incineration grave)	?	Adultus
1A (inhuma- tion grave)	?	0–6 months, Infans I
3	?	Adultus
5	male	23–39 years, Adultus
31	female	7–14 years, Infans II

Table 7. Sâncrai. Anthropological data of the Late Iron Age cremated graves.

The morphological analysis of the human remains contributed to the recovery of several information regarding the paleodemography of

Scythian and Celtic communities. In the Scythian horizon, the gender distribution is balanced in all cemeteries and the infant mortality is low;

²¹ LOVEJOY 1985; SIMPSON ET AL. 1990a; 1990b.

²² VAIDA 2017, 237–238.

²³ BERECKI–VAIDA 2017, 14.

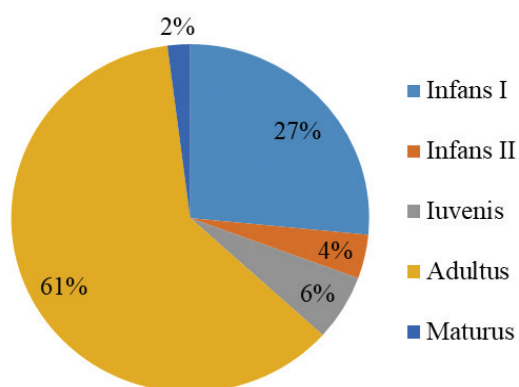


Fig. 1. Fântânele-Dâmbu Popii. Age distribution of Celtic graves (inhumation and cremation burials).

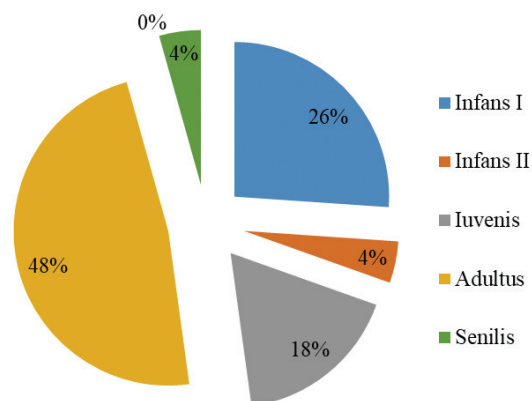


Fig. 2. Fântânele-Dealul Iușului / La Gâța. Age distribution of the examined cremation graves.

in small burial grounds no children graves could be observed, while at Sâncrai and Fântânele-La Gâța / Dealul Iușului they were documented only in a few cases. However, in the case of the Fântânele-La Gâța / Dealul Iușului cemetery it should also be taken into consideration that the cemetery is not entirely researched. Most of the females died between 25 and 35 years (probably birth complications or chronic diseases), while the males between 25 and 50 years. Senile, old persons of both sexes were identified.

The bio-archaeological analysis of the cremated bones is the sensitive part of the entire research (study of inhumation and cremation burials from Transylvania in the Iron Age). In all cases, especially from children graves, a significant part of the cremated skeleton is missing (over 90% of the human remains). In children graves, in most cases, only the skull was recovered from the pit (cranial vault and a few fragments from the facial bones), therefore it is possible that only a part of the skeleton was collected from the pyre. As such, in many situations, the weight of the human remains is not relevant.

The brown, black, yellow colour and in many cases the straight furrows on the bones show a lower firing temperature (520–650 °C), while the white, white-grey and white-blue colour and fractured bones in U-shape indicate higher

temperatures (Fig. 1). Often, the cremated human bones were collected together with carbon. Both in the Early and Late Iron Age horizons the greatest part of the cremated skeletons are missing.

In the Celtic horizon the child mortality is higher, especially at Fântânele-Dâmbul Popii cemetery, where some of the inhumation graves also belonged to children. The gender distribution is generally balanced, with a little higher percentage of females in Fântânele-Dâmbul Popii. Double graves could be observed in several cemeteries from the Celtic horizon: Sâncrai, Fântânele-Dâmbul Popii and Fântânele-La Gâța / Dealul Iușului.²⁴ The only paleo-pathological cases which could be identified on the examined cremated bones were the periodontal diseases (caries, dental plaque)²⁵.

In conclusion it can be stated that in both horizons the communities had nutrition deficiency starting from childhood and several periodontal diseases could be observed in Late Hallstatt and Early and Middle La Tène cemeteries too. For future research, more accurate processing of the osteological material (CT analysis, etc) could be very useful and also a meticulous collection of human remains during archaeological excavations is highly recommended to get as much data as possible from this type of archaeological discoveries.

²⁴ For the discussion regarding double burials in the Carpathian Basin see: BERECKI-VAIDA 2017.

²⁵ ORTNER 2003, 590–593.



Fig. 3. Fântânele–Dâmbu Popii, grave no. 44. Cremated human bones.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AARGNews</i>	Aerial Archaeology Research Group Newsletter
<i>Acta</i>	Acta. Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaMB</i>	Bruckenthal. Acta Musei, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMoldMer</i>	Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis. Anuarul Muzeului Județean Vaslui
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaMT</i>	Acta Materialia Transylvanica. Technical Sciences Department of the Transylvanian Museum Society, Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár
<i>ActaPraehistA</i>	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica
<i>ActaSic</i>	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
<i>AISC</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice Cluj
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta. Studii și cercetări
<i>AmJPhysAnthropol</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>AnatRec</i>	Anatomical Record. American Association of Anatomists
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>AnMuzOlt</i>	Anuarul Muzeului Olteniei
<i>AnnForRes</i>	Annals of Forest Research
<i>AnnHN</i>	Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
<i>ANsachs</i>	Archäologie in Niedersachsen
<i>AnthrK</i>	Anthropológiai Közlemények, Budapest
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAust</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHist</i>	Archaeologia Historica, Brno
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchPol</i>	Archaeologia Polona,
<i>Areopolisz</i>	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis. Studii și comunicări, Pitești
<i>ASz</i>	Agrártörténeti Szemle
<i>AusgrFuWestf</i>	Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe

<i>AVes</i>	Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
<i>BÁMÉ</i>	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
<i>BAR (I.S./B.S.)</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BMI</i>	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
<i>BMJT (S.A.)</i>	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman (Seria Arheologie), Alexandria
<i>BuletinCIVA</i>	Buletinul Cercului de Istorie Veche și Arheologie „Vladimir Dumitrescu”, Sibiu
<i>BulletinPeabody</i>	Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Cumania</i>	Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kecskemét
<i>CurrSweda</i>	Current Swedish Archaeology
<i>CsSzMÉ</i>	Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Csíkszereda
<i>Dacia (N. S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne, București
<i>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
<i>DolgKolozsvar (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
<i>Drobeta</i>	
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FI</i>	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
<i>FolAnt</i>	Folia Anthropologica, Szombathely
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
<i>Gallia</i>	Gallia. Fouilles et monuments archéologiques en France métropolitaine
<i>Georeview</i>	Georeview. Scientific Annals of Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Geography Series
<i>Germania</i>	Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
<i>Hierasus</i>	Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>HTRTE</i>	A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve, Déva
<i>HZ</i>	Historische Zeitschrift
<i>IJOsteo</i>	International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
<i>Istros</i>	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JASc</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science
<i>JAT</i>	Journal of Ancient Topography – Rivista di Topografia Antica
<i>JbAS</i>	Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
<i>JCerEnvD</i>	Journal of Ceramics and Environmental Design
<i>JHumEvol</i>	Journal of Human Evolution
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
<i>JOM</i>	JOM. The Journal of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>JRomPotSt</i>	Journal of Roman Pottery Studies
<i>JSchrVgHalle</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte Halle (Saale)
<i>KJb</i>	Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>KM</i>	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
<i>KRRMK</i>	A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Levant</i>	Levant. Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History
<i>MacActaA</i>	Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica, Prilep
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium, Târgu Mureș
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MFME</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
<i>MMMK</i>	A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei
<i>MTAK (II)</i>	A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Társadalmi-Történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei (1950–1966), A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Filozófiai és Történettudományi Osztályának Közleményei (1966–1981)
<i>NMMÉ</i>	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Salgótarján
<i>OxfJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
<i>ProblemeKfsNsg</i>	Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet
<i>ProcPrehistSoc</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>PZ</i>	Praehistorische Zeitschrift
<i>RCRFA</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta, Tongeren
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia (S.N.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>SCA</i>	Studii și Cercetări Antropologice
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
<i>SMMK</i>	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>StAntArch</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd

<i>StCercNum</i>	Studii și cercetări de numismatică, București
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StComVrancea</i>	Vrancea. Studii și comunicări, Focșani
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>SUBB-Historia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Századok</i>	Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóírata, Budapest
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeș
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” Centrul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia. The National Museum of History of Moldova, Chișinău
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>VMMK</i>	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
<i>WMMÉ</i>	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>ZBf</i>	Zeitschrift für Balkanforschung