

## Peculiarities of the Funeral Treatment Applied to Children in the Province of Scythia Minor

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**Abstract.** *The article represents a contribution to the funerary archeology of the province of Scythia, outlining the picture related to the funerary practices addressed to children. It is emphasized that the burial rituals, most of the time, were different from those applied to adults in terms of the space within the necropolises, the position, the orientation, or the burial inventory.*

**Rezumat.** *Articolul reprezintă o contribuție asupra arheologiei funerare din provincia Scythia, conturând imaginea legată de practicile funerare abordate asupra copiilor. Se subliniază faptul că ritualurile funerare, de cele mai multe ori, erau diferite față de cele aplicate adulților în ceea ce privește spațiul în cadrul necropolelor, poziția, orientarea sau inventarul funerar.*

**Keywords:** *Infant burials, Scythia Minor, funerary archaeology.*

### Introduction

The topics related to practices and attitudes towards infant burials have begun to arouse interest, being increasingly addressed in the studies that have published in recent years, despite the fact that children's graves are rather poorly represented numerically within the necropolises of the province of Scythia.

Among Romans, the phenomenon of high mortality of children is known, so that approximately 40% of children died before the age of one year, from various causes such as: malnutrition, infections, diseases or the mother's too young age, thus, many of the graves of children were treated differently from those of the adults.

The concept that the community did not suffer for the death of a child was fueled by the ancient authors but also by the well-known cases of infanticide, provided even in the Law of the 12 Tables<sup>2</sup> where it called for the killing of children born deformed. Another practice was the abandonment of children in public places by parents who did not want them or could not afford to raise them. This custom was condemned by Christian authors, one of them being Gregory of Nyssa who dedicated his work *De infantibus praemature abreptis* to the subject<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> CICERO, *De Leg.*, II, 58.

<sup>3</sup> GREGORY OF NYSSA, *De infantibus praemature abreptis*.

From Plutarch we learn that Numa Pompilius restricted a part of the funeral rituals dedicated to children, prohibiting the period of mourning for children under one year old, considering that they were not fully members of society, the author himself comparing a newborn to a plant. In the case of the death of children older than one year, the period of mourning should not be longer than the age at which the child died<sup>4</sup>.

In a letter sent to his wife in response to be hearing the news of their daughter's death, Plutarch expressed his hope that the funeral would have been done in a simple manner that would not cause them suffering, bringing into question the psychological impact, in addition to the legislative one<sup>5</sup>.

In order to extract some general characteristics, we worked based of a sample consisting of 93 tombs distributed in the necropolis as follows: Histria (30 tombs), Ibida (29 tombs), Tomis (15 tombs), Callatis (11 tombs), Noviodunum (four tombs), Beroe (two tombs), Argamum (one tomb), Enisala (one tomb).

#### *Exceptions to the rule*

According to the Roman funeral rites, from the moment a member of the family died, that family became *familia funesta*, that is, it had the obligation to organize the funeral, being forbidden to practice activities such as offering sacrifices to the gods. Members were isolated from the community as they were considered impure, the house where the death occurred being marked at the entrance with cypress branches<sup>6</sup>. For children who died before reaching the age of three, these rituals were restricted, the family being forbidden to mourn formally, *lugetur* manifested in public, but they had to live their suffering away from the eyes of the community<sup>7</sup>.

In the Roman period, burials had to be carried out extra muros, a rule stipulated in the Law of the 12 Tables<sup>8</sup> and reconfirmed by the Senate in 260 BC<sup>9</sup>. Hadrian proposes, for violating the provisions of the law, a fine of 40 aurei, the confiscation of the place where the tomb was located and the transfer of the remains *extra urbem*<sup>10</sup>. Intramuros tombs were considered to create the risk of fires and poor hygiene. In the case of residents of rural areas, burials were prohibited at a distance of no more than 20 meters from a building<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> BALTUSSEN, 2009, 67-98.

<sup>5</sup> BALTUSSEN, 2009, 67-98.

<sup>6</sup> ERKER, 2011, 40-60.

<sup>7</sup> ERKER, 2011, 40-60.

<sup>8</sup> CICERO, *De Leg.*, II, 58.

<sup>9</sup> CUMONT, 1949, 82.

<sup>10</sup> DAGRON, 1977, 1-26.

<sup>11</sup> CICERO, *De Leg.*, II, 61.

The exception to this rule is the discovery of children's graves inside the walls of fortresses and the so-called *suggrundaria*<sup>12</sup>. *Grunda* was translated by *eaves* or *roof*, thus, these graves are found in the area of houses or even under their floor, this treatment being applied to childrens who died before reaching 40 days. In some necropolises, such as that of Callatis, a certain concentration of children's graves was observed in a certain area of the necropolis<sup>13</sup>.

Regarding the position in which the deceased were deposited, the crouched one predominates among the skeletons of children. Such examples are found in the case of tombs: M. 23<sup>14</sup> from Ibida, M. 2/2005<sup>15</sup> from Enisala, M. 40<sup>16</sup> from Noviodunum or the tomb discovered in 1968<sup>17</sup> at Argamum.

This mode of burial can be interpreted as considering the earth as a mother, the burial of the deaths mirroring the position of the infant in the mother's womb. Another theory is that this position corresponds to that of human sleep, representing the so-called "eternal sleep"<sup>18</sup>.

To explain the small number of discoveries of funerary monuments dedicated to children, we must also consider the problem of the costs imposed by their construction, as evidenced by the greater number of discoveries of this kind in urban environments compared to those in rural environments<sup>19</sup>.

The term "monument" comes from the Latin *monere* which translates as "to remember". It was not only to mark the place where someone was buried, but also to keep the memory of the deceased alive. Funerary texts illustrated a person's existence on earth by recalling their virtues, often in the form of specific epithets, in addition to mentioning the deceased's name, date of death or number of years lived<sup>20</sup>.

Due to the fact that Roman sacred and civil law were not clearly demarcated, there were certain problems with some funerary practices that were interpretable. For the Romans, the term tomb implied two concepts: *sepulchrum*, which referred to the place where the deceased or cremated remains were deposited, and *monumentum*, which corresponded to the monument erected in memory of the deceased<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> RUBEL, SOFICARU, 2012, 169-182.

<sup>13</sup> RADU et. al., 2016, 193-207.

<sup>14</sup> IACOB et. al. 2003, 297.

<sup>15</sup> STĂNICĂ et. al. 2010, 203-222.

<sup>16</sup> STĂNICĂ et. al. 2010, p. 203-222.

<sup>17</sup> COJA 1971, 179-190.

<sup>18</sup> COMȘA, 1982, 92.

<sup>19</sup> RUBEL, SOFICARU, 2012, 169-182.

<sup>20</sup> VAN DER HORST, 1991, 40.

<sup>21</sup> L. MUREȘAN, I. MUREȘAN, 2016, 119-133.

Stonemason's workshops existed in greater numbers in developed communities that could afford these services, as the cost of making gravestones could be quite high for ordinary citizens<sup>22</sup>.

#### The typology of the tombs

The typology of the tombs was discussed based on the five types proposed by Andrei Soficaru<sup>23</sup>, each has related subtypes.

The most widespread type of grave is the one in a simple pit, rectangular with rounded corners, in most cases and with variable dimensions. In the case of Greek cities, the early practice of inhumation is attributed to the Greek heritage, while, for the other regions, it considering the influence of the penetration of Roman civilization. The typology is known throughout the period of the province of Scythia<sup>24</sup>.

In the statistics dedicated to children's graves, we have 38 graves included in this typology. A subtype is that of burials in ceramic vessels, representing a particularity in the case of children's skeletons. This type of burial was used exclusively for the burial of children, out of the parents' desire to protect their bodies even after death. The practice of burial in ceramic vessels is also found in the Greek period on the northern and western coast of the Black Sea, but also in various Roman or romanized populations of the Roman Empire, such as those in Africa or Dalmatia<sup>25</sup>.

Most examples are found in the Histria necropolis where five such tombs were discovered: the first was discovered during the excavations of 1960-1963<sup>26</sup> being followed by M. 8/1966, M. 11/1966, M. 17/1966<sup>27</sup> and M. 20/2010<sup>28</sup>.

M. 39 SV/2004 from Callatis contained an amphora covered with a small limestone slab. Inside it were very small osteological fragments belonging to an infant<sup>29</sup>.

At Ibida necropolis, in the foundation of one of the walls of the fortress, was discovered M. 23 (figure 4) a child's grave deposited in an amphora-oriented NE-SW. The bottom of the amphora had been broken so that the body could be placed on its right side. A coin from the time of Commodus was discovered on the stone that had been placed over the amphora, dating the tomb to the 4th century<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> SALLER, SHAW, 1984, 124-156.

<sup>23</sup> SOFICARU, 2007, 297-312.

<sup>24</sup> SOFICARU, 2007, 297-312.

<sup>25</sup> SONOC, 2006, 73-113.

<sup>26</sup> CONDURACHI, 1970, 177-224.

<sup>27</sup> SUCEVEANU, 1982, 36.

<sup>28</sup> ANGELESCU et. al., 2009, 33.

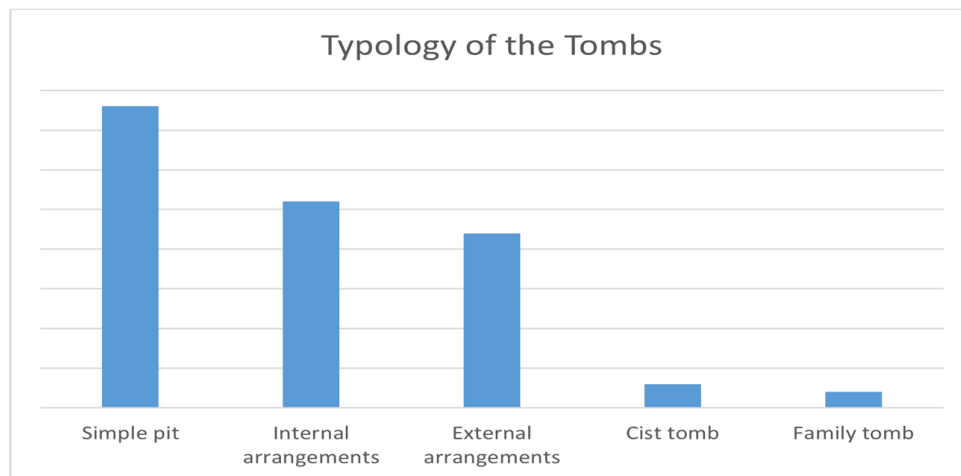
<sup>29</sup> UNGUREANU, RADU, 2006, 259-278.

<sup>30</sup> IACOB et al. 2003, 297.

The tombs in a simple pit are followed by those with internal arrangements, the large number of them being due to the tombs with an access chamber and a niche which, in most cases, was blocked with tegulae. This type is mainly found in the Tomitan necropolis and is considered to have appeared with the evolution of simple pit graves, the initially dug pit being transformed into an access room to which, at one end or on one of the sides, a niche is added in which enter the coffin<sup>31</sup>.

One of the theories regarding the origin of this typology is that according to which it finds its root in the oriental area. Thanks to the sandy soil in the East, it was possible to practice this type of burial, which also led to the appearance of several underground rooms<sup>32</sup>. In the case of the discussed children's graves, there are 28 graves with internal arrangements.

There are 23 graves whose pits were indicated by stones, tegulae or ceramic fragments. Three children's skeletons were discovered in cist graves, and in the case of two vaults they were discovered together with other skeletons adult.



### The funeral inventory

Archaeological discoveries have shown that graves can provide important information related to the social status of the deceased, revealing data regarding occupation, marital status, or religious beliefs. It is obvious that those who did not pass through some important stages of life, benefit from different specific forms of burial including the inventory discovered in the graves. This category can include children, women who died during childbirth, unmarried people or those who suffered violent deaths<sup>33</sup>.

Considering the high mortality of children, parents tried to protect them with the help of objects with apotropaic value, which were assigned magico-religious valences used to

<sup>31</sup> LUNGU, 2000, 42.

<sup>32</sup> BARBU, 1977, 203-214.

<sup>33</sup> PEARCE et. al., 2001, 63.

protect the bearer in everyday life but also after death<sup>34</sup>, protecting them against disease, natural calamities, or other dangers.

The first mention of the term *amuletum* is found in Plinius Secundus, who speaks of practices to prevent the evil eye in which amulets were used<sup>35</sup>. Also called *crepundia*, these objects, which were often miniatures, were kept in small boxes called *cistellae*, not to be confused with jewelry boxes. Canon 36 instituted within the Council of Laodicea forbade the manufacture of amulets and the practice of magic or astrology<sup>36</sup>.

Some of the most famous amulets given by parents to newborns were the *lunula* for girls and the *bullula* for boys.

The *lunula* is considered to be one of the oldest amulets, the earliest discovery being made in Mesopotamia and dating back to the fourth millennium BC. It was often worn as a pendant to give to newborns, especially baby girls, a life safe from danger, also offering protection to mothers. Through her, children and mothers were placed under the protection of the goddess Artemis Selene who controlled procreation and growth.

As an amulet, the crescent moon was always worn upside down. Eastern civilizations correlate it, among others, with the moon god Baal of Emesa, a fact that brought this amulet into the masculine and royal sphere, explaining its wearing by boys as well, although it predominates among girls<sup>37</sup>.

Such pendants were discovered in graves B. 102 (figure 1), A. 225, C. 17, B. 117 and C. 42 (figure 2) in the Beroe necropolis<sup>38</sup>.

Among the boys, the equivalent of this talisman was represented by *bullula* pendants that had apotropaic attributes during life and retained this functionality for the deceased as well. At the age of nine, boys received a *bullula*-type object that they wore, as a pendant or as a bracelet, until they put on the toga and became roman citizens, being also a defining criterion of social status, its wearing being the prerogative of children free and, the metal from which it was made, a criterion of wealth.

Initially, only the children of the patricians wore *bullula* made of gold. Later, during the Second Punic War, this right was also guaranteed for the children of senators, knights and freeborn. Children who could not afford to wear gold or other metal accessories wore a leather cord with a knot as an amulet<sup>39</sup>. During the period of the Republic, the *bullula* had a role as a military decoration, being worn around the neck by the victorious generals as well<sup>40</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> GAVRILĂ, 1984, 75-86.

<sup>35</sup> PLINIUS, *Nat. Hist.*, II, 3-7.

<sup>36</sup> BOLLOK, 2013, 227-241.

<sup>37</sup> PINCKERNELLE, 2007, 47.

<sup>38</sup> PETRE, 1987, 5-27.

<sup>39</sup> PINCKERNELLE, 2007, 45.

<sup>40</sup> BOLOG, BOUNEGRU, 2011, 135-145.

Even coins were used as amulets, their apotropaic power being given by the representation of the deity on them. These were pierced and worn as a pendant or, deposited in the grave as an obol of Charon<sup>41</sup>.

On the coins issued by the emperors Trajan and Commodus appears the image of the daughter of Asclepius, the goddess Hygieia. She is depicted sitting on a rock surrounded by water and feeding a snake. A similar iconography appears on the coins issued by Heliogabalus, next to the goddess and Asclepius. It is believed that the image of the snake had protective powers, protecting, in particular, against diseases those whose amulet was represented<sup>42</sup>.

The accessory and adornments of the deceased had particular significance in the case of those who died unmarried, one of these symbols being a single earring discovered in the burial inventories of children.

According to a study carried out by Mario Ivanov, the ritual of burying women with a single earring was a common one in cemeteries in the Balkan area, especially in Greece and south of the Danube, during the 1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>43</sup> He analyzed 87 graves in which a single earring was part of the burial inventory, from Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia and Serbia, and, following anthropological analyses, he concluded that all were women, most of them dying before the age of adolescence.

Ivanov concluded that this custom is related to the wedding of a woman. In Roman society, the legal age for girls to marry was 12, and engagement could take place around the age of seven, or even much earlier. The inability of girls to reach marriageable age or married woman status due to premature death was a cause of deep sadness for their families. In the graves of the province of Scythia, were discovered a large number of deceased people who had a single earring as their burial inventory. This phenomenon leads us to believe that the ritual symbolizes the failure to achieve a marital status.<sup>44</sup>

Among the graves that had a single earring as a funerary inventory, there is grave C. 42 (fig. 4) discovered in the necropolis of Beroe, which housed a child skeleton in a poor state of preservation, under the skeleton, on the left side, three tegulae were placed. His burial inventory included, in addition to a gold earring, a silver medallion, a fragment of a pendant in the shape of a miniature bowl, a *lunula* pendant, seven shells and two beads from a medallion. Other graves from Beroe in which a single earring was discovered are A. 326, C. 36, E. 153, B. 30, B. 76, B. 42, E. 123 (figure 3), E. 57, B. 133<sup>45</sup>.

At Callatis, in M. 2/2003, a child's skeleton was discovered in a poor state of preservation, oriented E-W, over its grave four stone slabs were placed. His grave inventory

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<sup>41</sup> BENȚA, 1999, 85-116.

<sup>42</sup> CARVALHEIRO PORTO, 2020, 492-502.

<sup>43</sup> IVANOV, 2008, 287-299.

<sup>44</sup> APARASCHIVEI et. al. 2012, 169-182

<sup>45</sup> PETRE, 1987, 54-55.

includes a bronze earring, a silver crucifix found around the neck, a fibula with a silver pin and a bronze ring<sup>46</sup>.

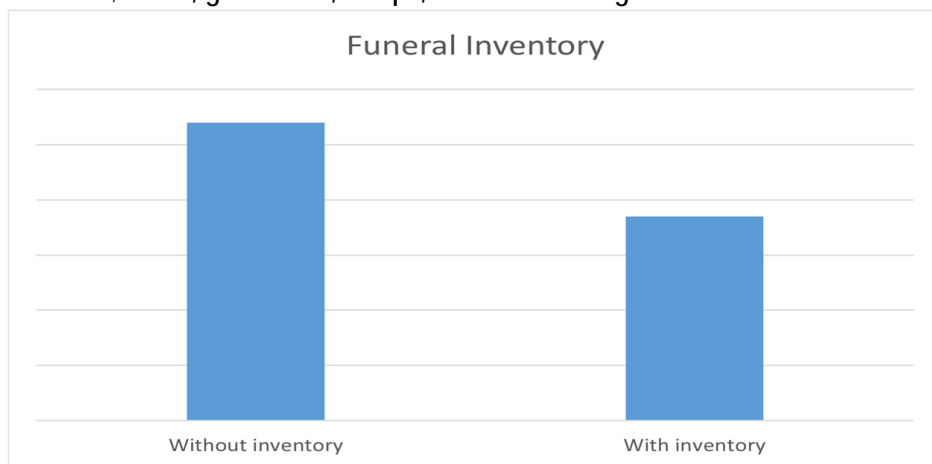
In addition to the mentioned tomb, there are also: M. 5/2000 (S2 tronson 1), M. 4/2000 (S3 tronson 3), M. 7/2000 (S4 tronson 1)<sup>47</sup>, M. 139, M. 4, M. 59, M. 218, M. 71<sup>48</sup>, M. 2/1968<sup>49</sup>.

Such examples also come from the tomitan necropolis. A very poorly preserved child skeleton was discovered in M. 38/2009. It was placed supine and oriented W-E. The tomb was arranged by a row of stones placed on the south side. The grave inventory includes two bronze bracelets, an earring, a bronze chain, and glass beads.<sup>50</sup>

M. 17/2016 (Avram Iancu) is a tomb with a longitudinal groove blocked with tiles. Disparate bones from two E-W oriented children were found. Their grave goods included a zoomorphic fibula, two glass vessels, a gold earring and glass beads. The nails from the coffin were discovered<sup>51</sup>.

### Conclusions

In most of the graves no burial inventory was discovered, a quite common phenomenon for children's graves. From this statistic we must also consider the fact that, in the case of multiple graves, some of the inventory items could belong to another deceased. Also, for antiquity, the phenomenon of robbing tombs is well known, so it is possible that some of those without a burial inventory may have had them initially before the looting. Among the inventory items, the most common are jewelry items: beads, bracelets, rings, earrings, pendants; clothing accessories: fibules, appliques, pins, belt ends, cufflinks; toiletries: combs, hairpins; ceramics; coins, glassware, lamps, animal offerings.



<sup>46</sup> PAPUC et. al., 2003, 110.

<sup>47</sup> IONESCU et. al., 2002-2003, 225-277.

<sup>48</sup> PREDA, 1980, 47.

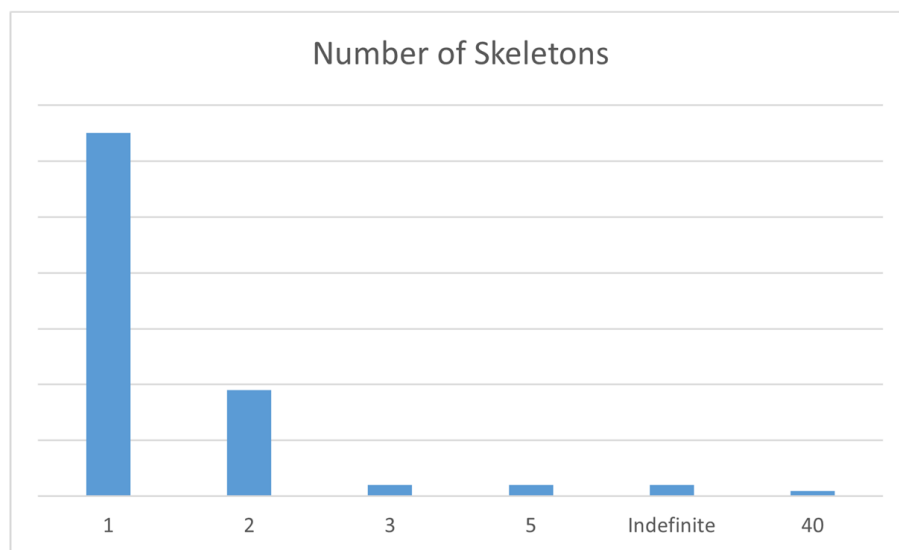
<sup>49</sup> ICONOMU, 1969, 81-110.

<sup>50</sup> BĂJENARU et. al., 2010, 64.

<sup>51</sup> BĂJENARU et. al., 2016.

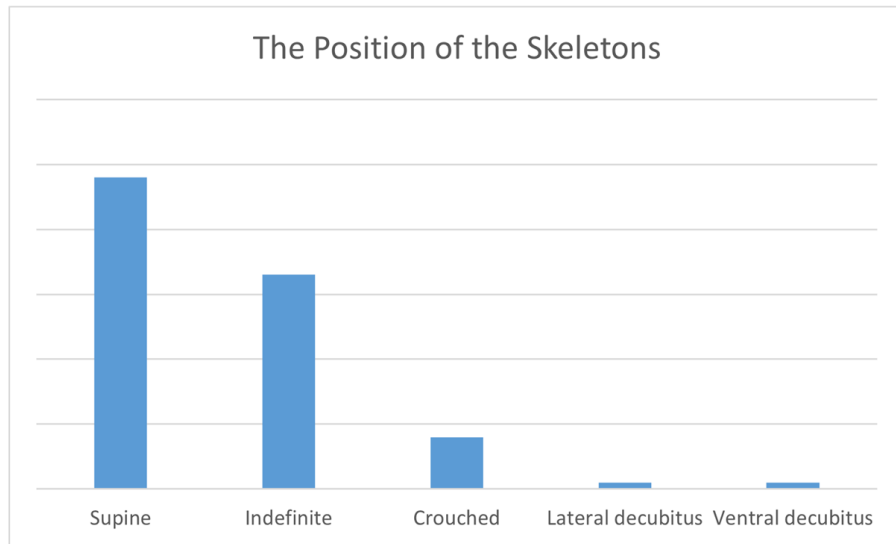


Regarding the number of skeletons discovered in a grave, those with a single skeleton predominate, followed by 21 double graves in which, in most cases, one skeleton of a child and one of an adult was discovered. In the case of two graves each, it is a child skeleton buried together with the skeletons of more than two adults. In the vault discovered at Ibida, of the 39 skeletons, half were of children<sup>52</sup>. For the skeletons that were not in anatomical connection, had a poor state of preservation and did not benefit from anthropological studies, the number of the individuals could not be established.

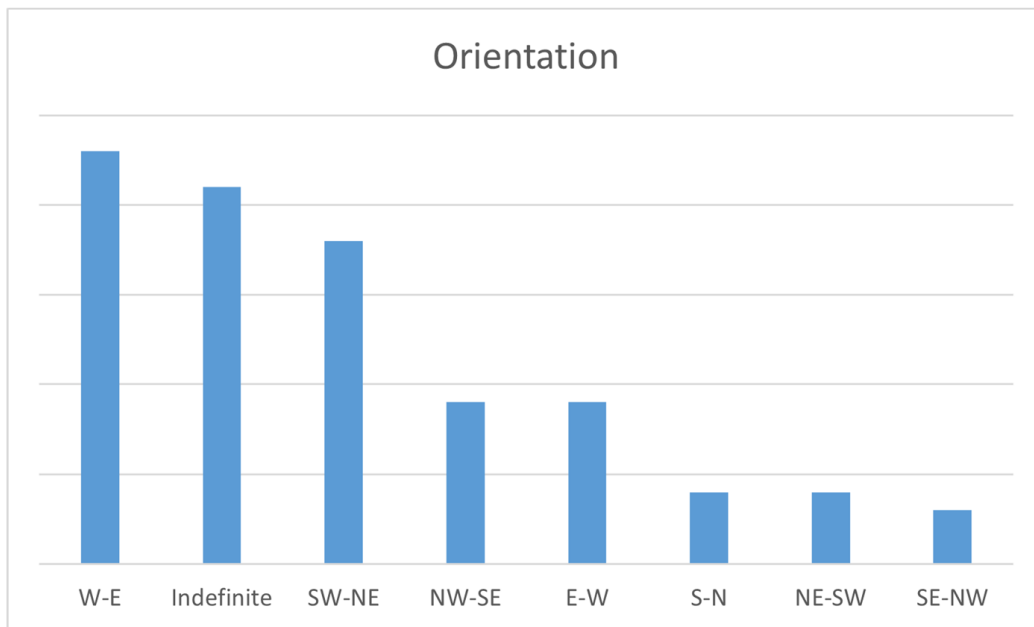


The predominant position in which the deceased were deposited is supine. For many of the skeletons the position in which they were deposited could not be determined due to the fragility of the child's bones resulting in a poor state of preservation. In the case of eight graves among those included in the database, skeletons were discovered in a crouched position, and two were deposited lying on their sides.

<sup>52</sup> MIRIȚOIU, SOFICARU, 2003, 511-530.



The most common orientation is W-E, with some variations depending on the season in which they were buried, which makes us believe that Christian graves predominate. For many of the skeletons the orientation could not be established because they were not in anatomical connection or presented a poor state of preservation.



### Catalog of the tombs <sup>53</sup>

<sup>53</sup> The tombs are presented according to the following model: the necropolis where they were discovered, the number of the grave, the number of skeletons discovered in the grave, the position of the skeleton, the orientation of the skeleton, the burial inventory, bibliography.

Necropolis	Tomb	Typology of the tombs	Number of skeletons	Position	Orientation	Funeral Inventory	Bibliography
Callatis	M. 1/1968	Simple pit	3	Indefinite	E-W	A pitcher	ICONOMU, 1969, 81-110
Callatis	M. 4/1968	Simple pit	2	Indefinite	E-W	Glass beads	ICONOMU, 1969, 81-110
Callatis	M. 8/1968	Family tomb	5	Supine	E-W	A bronze buckle, a glass bowl and a ceramic bowl.	PREDA, 1980, 100.
Callatis	M. 1/2000 (S4 tronson 1)	Internal arrangements	2	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IONESCU et.al., 2002-2003, 225-277.
Callatis	M. 2/2000 (S3 tronson 1)	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IONESCU et.al., 2002-2003, 225-277.
Callatis	M. 3/2000 (S5 tronson 1)	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	E-W	A glass bead	IONESCU et.al., 2002-2003, 225-277.
Callatis	M. 2/2003	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	E-W	A bronze earring, a silver crucifix, a silver pin buckle and a bronze ring.	COLESNIUC et. al. CCA 2003.
Callatis	M. 39 SV/2004	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	UNGUREANU et. al., 2006, 259-278.
Callatis	M. 1/2006	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	RADU et. al., 2014, 221-232.
Callatis	M. 131	External arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	PREDA, 1980, 103.
Callatis	M. 167	Simple pit	5	Indefinite	W-E	Bronze coin.	PREDA, 1980, 123.
Histria	M. 11/1955	Simple pit	1	Supine	WSW-ENE	Bone comb.	CONDURACHI et.al., 1957, 9.
Histria	M. 1/1956	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	W-E	Glass beads, bronze coin.	PIPPIDI, 1956, 294.
Histria	M. 4/1956	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	PIPPIDI, 1956, 294.
Histria	M. 5/1956	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	PIPPIDI, 1956, 294.

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Histria	M/1959	External arrangements	2	Indefinite	W-E	Bronze applique, bronze buckle.	CONDURACHI et. al., 1962, 383-438
Histria	Trei morminte 1960-1963	External arrangements	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	CONDURACHI et. al., 1970, 177-224.
Histria	M. 5/1961	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	SW-NE	Without inventory	HAMPARȚUMIAN 1971, 151.
Histria	M. 10/1961	External arrangements	1	Supine	SW-NE	Four coins, a knife.	HAMPARȚUMIAN 1971, 151.
Histria	M. 18/1961	Internal arrangements	3	Supine	W-E	Iron bracelet, bronze ring fragment, bronze coin, a bead.	HAMPARȚUMIAN 1971, 200.
Histria	M. 19/1961	Simple pit	1	Crouched	SW-NE	Without inventory	HAMPARȚUMIAN 1971, 202.
Histria	M. 28/1961	Simple pit	1	Crouched	S-N	Animal offerings, three perforated shells.	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 153.
Histria	M. 29/1961	External arrangements	2	Supine	S-N	A ceramic bowl.	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 153.
Histria	M. 33/1961	Cist tomb	1	Supine	SW-NE	A comb, beads, an exagium.	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 155.
Histria	M. 35/1961	Simple pit	1	Supine	NW-SE	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 153.
Histria	M. 36/1961	External arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 153.
Histria	M. 38/1961	Cist tomb	2	Supine	SW-NE	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 156.
Histria	M. 30/1962	Cist tomb	1	Supine	SW-NE	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 153.
Histria	M. 51/1962	Internal arrangements	1	Lateral decubitus	W-E	An iron object.	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 154.
Histria	M. 55/1964	Simple pit	2	Supine	E-W	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 154.
Histria	M. 57/1964	Simple pit	2	Supine	NW-SE	Iron buckle.	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 154.
Histria	M. 67/1964	Simple pit	1	Supine	E-W	Without inventory	CREȚU et. al., 2020, 155.
Histria	M. 73/1964	Simple pit	2	Supine	NW-SE	A pair of earrings, a bone bracelet.	HAMPARȚUMIAN, 1971, 207.

Histria	M. 8/1966	Simple pit amforă	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	SUCEVEANU, 1982, 36.
Histria	M. 11/1966	Simple pit amforă	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	SUCEVEANU, 1982, 36.
Histria	M. 11/2009	External arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Animal offerings.	ANGELESCU et. al., CCA, 2009, 33.
Histria	M. 20/2010	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	ANGELESCU et. al., CCA, 2009, 33.
Histria	M. 9/2012	External arrangements	1	Supine	NW-SE	Without inventory	DABÎCĂ, 2014, 137.
Histria	M. 12/2013	External arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	DABÎCĂ, 2014, 137..
Ibida	Vault	Family tomb	40	Indefinite	Indefinite	Lamps, two buckles, two coins dated to the 4th and 5th centuries, bone combs and beads.	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; MIRIȚOIU, SOFICARU, 2003, 511-530.
Ibida	M. 3	Simple pit	2	Supine	W-E	A lamp	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 10	Internal arrangements	1	Crouched	SW-NE	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 13	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	NE-SW	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 14	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	W-E	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 16	Simple pit	2	Supine	S-N	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., CCA 2003, 297.
Ibida	M. 17	Simple pit	2	Supine	NW-SE	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.

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Ibida	M. 18	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	A ceramic bowl.	IACOB et. al., CCA 2003, 297.
Ibida	M. 20	External arrangements	1	Supine	SW-NE	A string of beads.	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 23	Simple pit	1	Crouched	NE-SW	A coin.	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 25	Internal arrangements	2	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 29	Simple pit	2	Supine	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 30	Simple pit	2	Supine	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 329-332.
Ibida	M. 31	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	NW-SE	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 361.
Ibida	M. 33	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., CCA 2003, 297.
Ibida	M. 36	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Beads and a bronze object.	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 361.
Ibida	M. 40	Internal arrangements	1	Crouched	W-E	A coin.	IACOB et. al., CCA 2003, 297.
Ibida	M. 69	Simple pit	1	Supine	WSW-ENE	A bronze bracelet, an iron bracelet and a bronze earring.	IACOB et.al., 2003, 297; SOFICARU et. al., 2004, 361.
Ibida	M. 93	External arrangements	1	Supine	SSW-NNE	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2006, 332.
Ibida	M. 96	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	Iron buckle.	IACOB et. al., 2006, 332.
Ibida	M. 98	External arrangements	1	Supine	ESE-WNW	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2006, 332.

Ibida	M. 101	External arrangements	1	Supine	VSW-ENE	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2006, 332.
Ibida	M. 112	External arrangements	1	Ventral decubitus	SW-NE	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2007, 336-340.
Ibida	M. 117	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2007, 336-340.
Ibida	M. 119	Simple pit	2	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et.al., 2007, 336-340.
Ibida	M. 159	Simple pit	1	Supine	SW-NE	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2014, 133.
Ibida	M. 162	Simple pit	1	Supine	SW-NE	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2015, 85-86.
Ibida	M. 166	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	SW-NE	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., 2015, 85-86.
Ibida	M. 180	External arrangements	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	IACOB et. al., CCA, 2018.
Tomis	M.22/1983	Internal arrangements	Incert	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	CHERA et. al., 1984, 175-199.
Tomis	M. 26/2009	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	BĂJENARU et. al., CCA, 2009.
Tomis	M. 37/2009	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Without inventory	BĂJENARU et. al., CCA, 2009.
Tomis	M. 38/2009	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	W-E	Two bronze bracelets, one earring, one bronze chain and glass beads.	BĂJENARU et. al., CCA, 2009.
Tomis	M. 2/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	ENE-WSW	Glass bowl, unguentarium.	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=Constanta-or-Constanta-Str-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=Constanta-or-Constanta-Str-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.

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Tomis	M. 4/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrange ments	2	Supine	WNW-ESE	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 5/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrange ments	1	Supine	E-W	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 6/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrange ments	2	Supine	ESE-WNW	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 8/2016 Avram Iancu	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	NW-SE	Glass bowl, unguentarium.	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 13/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrange ments	1	Indefinite	E-W	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 14/2016	Internal arrange ments	1	Indefinite	NE-SW	Glass bowl, unguentarium.	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C</a>



	Avram Iancu						<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">onstanta-or-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 17/2016 Avram Iancu	Internal arrangements	2	Indefinite	ESE-WNW	A fibula, two glass vases, a gold earring, glass beads.	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 9/2017 Avram Iancu	Internal arrangements	1	Indefinite	W-E	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 10/2017 Avram Iancu	Internal arrangements	1	Indefinite	WSW-ENE	Without inventory	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Tomis	M. 14/2017 Avram Iancu	Internal arrangements	1	Indefinite	WSW-ENE	Glass vessel.	<a href="http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016">http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5806&amp;d=C-Constanta-Constanta-Str-Avram-Iancu-2016</a> , accesat la 24. 03.2022.
Noviodunum	M. 16-17	Simple pit	2	Supine	S-N	Without inventory	STĂNICĂ et. al., 2010, 203-222.
Noviodunum	M. 18	Simple pit	1	Supine	W-E	Ceramic bowl.	STĂNICĂ et. al., 2010, 203-222.

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Noviodunum	M. 33	Simple pit	1	Indefinite	Indefinite	Without inventory	STĂNICĂ et. al., 2010, 203-222.
Noviodunum	M. 40	Internal arrangements	1	Crouched	W-E	A coin.	STĂNICĂ et. al., 2010, 203-222.
Beroe	C. 42	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	Indefinite	A gold earring, a silver locket, a fragment of a pendant in the shape of a miniature bowl, a lunula pendant, seven shells and two pearls from a locket of which only a fragment was discovered.	PETRE, 1987, 27.
Beroe	C. 73	Internal arrangements	1	Supine	Indefinite	Three beads.	PETRE, 1987, 27.
Argamu	M. 1968	Simple pit	1	Crouched	Indefinite	Without inventory	COJA, 1971, 179-190.
Enisala	M. 2/2005	Internal arrangements	1	Crouched	NW-SE	Without inventory	STĂNICĂ et. al., 2005-2006, 317 – 330.

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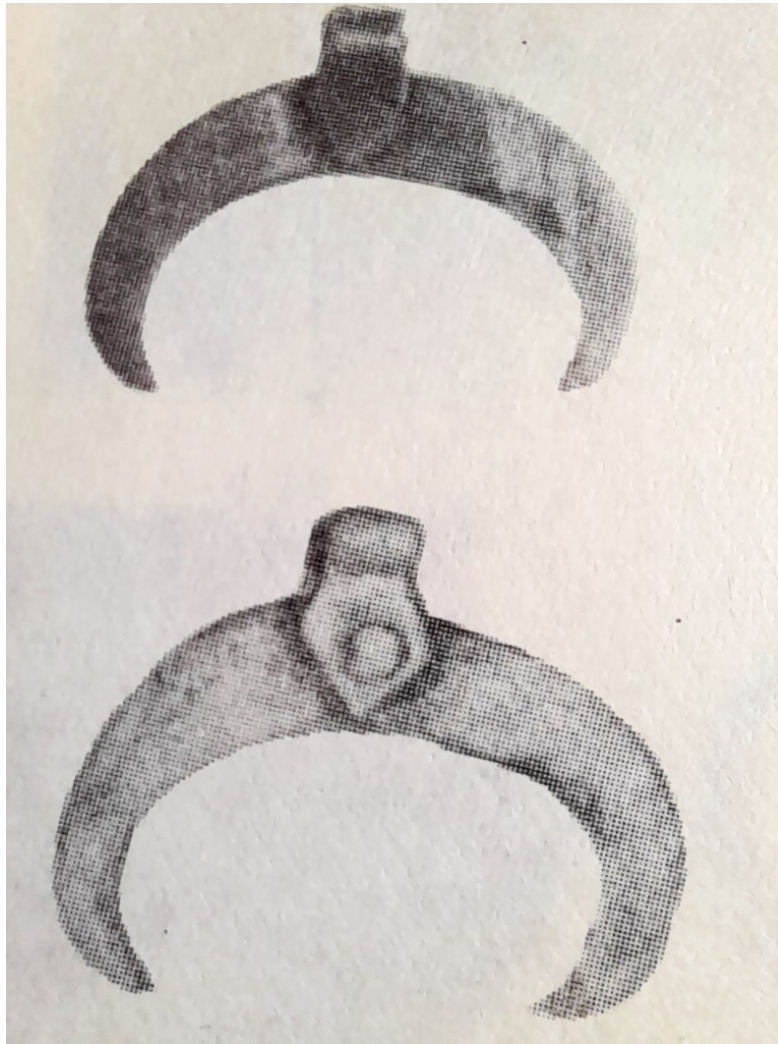


Figure 1 - B. 102 Beroe (Petre, 1987, 27.)

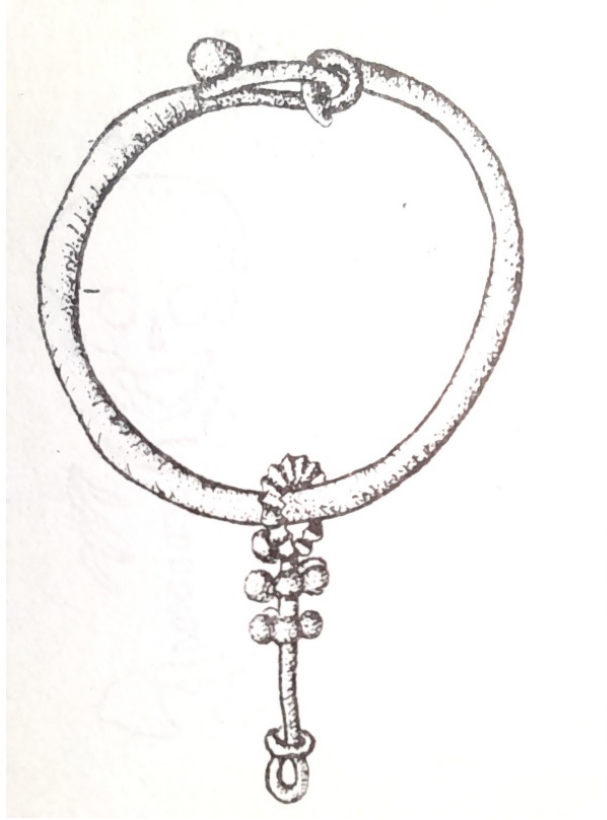


Figure 2 - C. 42 Beroe (Petre, 1987, 30.)

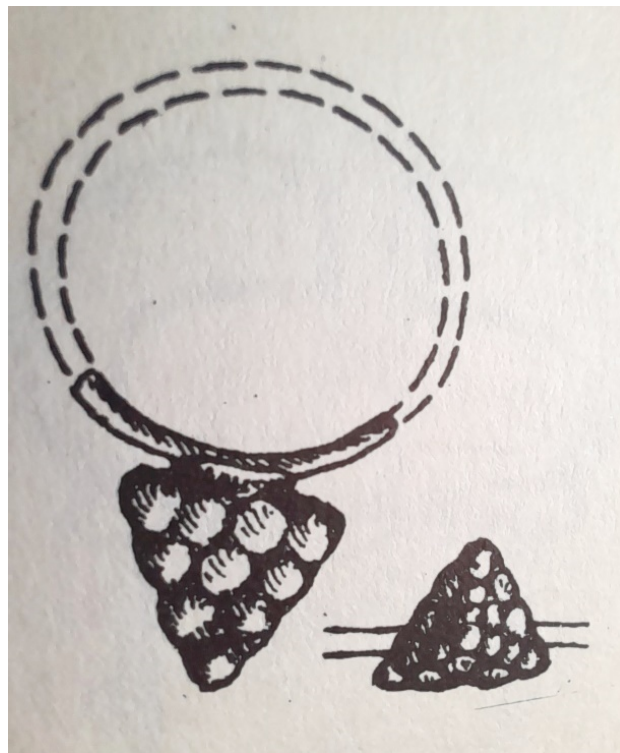


Figure 3 - E. 123 Beroe (Petre, 1987, 38.)



Figure 4 - M. 23 Ibida (APARASCHIVEI et. al., 2012, 169-182.)



Figure 5- M. 31 Ibida (RUBEL, SOFICARU 2012, 169-182.)





Figure 6 - M. 1/2006 Callatis (IONESCU et. al., 2014, 229.)



Figure 7 – M. 51/1962 (CREȚU et. al., 2020, 154.)



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