

**ABOUT THE FUNERAL PRACTICES FROM THE GETTIC CEMETERY
FROM STRAHOTIN-DĂNGENI, BOTOÇANI COUNTY**

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The Gettic necropolis from the place named "Ponoare" was fortuitously discovered in the spring of 1981. It is situated on a rest of the plateau of Strahotin Hill, at the altitude of 160 m above the sea level. Strahotin Hill is placed on the right bank of Jijia River, in the vicinity of Strahotin village at the distance of about 1.5 km southwards from the bed of this steppe-river.

During 1981 - 1988 rescue excavations were made in this spot. As a result, 29 tombs were found, 27 out of them being considered as Gettic, approximately framed in the period of 1st - 4th centuries BC. Only one tomb (M.14 - of inhumation) was assigned with some probability to the Gettic-Dacian civilization, being subsequently put into disorder.

The tombs of incineration (26) belong to the type of flat simple ones, prevalently using as urns bell-shaped vases, sometimes bowls. The function of the lid was taken in most cases by dishes with the aperture downwards, and sometimes slabs of sandstone. In certain cases there was no lid.

The burnt bones were crashed and laid in most cases in urns and in some almost singular cases were put on the bottom of the pit, on the soil. Among the human crashed bones there were found three-edged arrow-heads made of bronze, iron small knives, glass-beads, bronze or stone pendants.

Some tombs had one or two jugs as offering, laid besides the urns.

The whole ceramics material was hand-made, belonging to the common-use pottery.

The most tombs are individual, only one of them (M.6) is collective, having four urns with cinerary remains.

The simplicity of the tombs discovered at Strahotin proves that they belonged to ordinary people.