MEMBRA DISIECTA. ROMAN LITHIC FRAGMENTS IN HAŢEG (Part II)[1]

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Keywords: Haţeg Land, Ostrov, Roman funerary architecture, medieval architecture, enclosure, spolia, migration of Roman lithic material.
Abstract: *Membra disiecta (part II)* continues the analysis of lithic material incorporated in medieval monuments of Haţeg Land (Ţara Haţegului). The subject of this research is a unique, exceptional monument, the precinct enclosure of the medieval church in Ostrov, made mostly of fragments of funerary or commemorative monuments of architectural character taken from the necropolis of the capital of Roman Dacia, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. Following a brief account of both the phenomenon of migration of lithic material in Transylvania and the dramatic present state of epigraphic monuments originating in the enclosure and previously published, the study presents the inventory, the exhaustive survey, the catalogue and the analysis of the fragments. These steps inform reconstructions of varied types of funerary monuments, expressing top features of Imperial Roman art. Moreover, based on metrological analysis and on principles of tracing, the study shows that the precinct has been designed and traced on the ground simultaneously with the tracing of the first phase of the medieval church.

Cuvinte cheie: Ţara Haţegului, Ostrov, arhitectură funerară romană, arhitectură medievală, împrejmuire, spolii, migrare a materialului litic roman.
Rezumat: *Membra disiecta (part II)* continuă analiza materialului litic roman încorporat în monumente medievale din zona Haţegului. Este studiat un monument unicat, excepţional, împrejmuirea bisericii medievale din Ostrov, formată preponderent din fragmente de monumente funerare sau comemorative cu caracter arhitectural extrase din necropola capitalei Daciei Romane, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. După o prezentare succintă a fenomenului migrării materialului litic roman din Transilvania şi a situaţiei actuale dramatice a monumentelor epigrafice provenite din împrejmuire şi publicate anterior, este prezentat rezultatul inventarierii, relevării cu caracter exhaustiv, catalogării şi analizei fragmentelor. Pe baza acestora s-au realizat reconstituirea unor diverse tipuri de monumente funerare, exprimând caracteristici de vârf ale artei imperiale romane. În plus, s-a arătat – pe baza studiului metrologic şi a principiilor de trasare pe teren – că împrejmuirea a fost gândită şi trasată pe teren simultan cu trasarea primei faze a bisericii medievale.

Ostrov (Municipality of Râu de Mori). The enclosure of the Church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit

1. The result of one of the most spectacular forms of migration of Roman lithic material in the vicinity of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa[2] is, undoubtedly, the precinct of the church in Ostrov. This encloses the

[1] The first part of this work has been presented in Dacia NS, 48-49, 2004-2005, p. 173-248 (further referred to as *Membra disiecta* I). Translation from Romanian of the present paper by Ştefan Bâlici. We wish to express our thanks to Cristina Georgescu, for drawing plates nos. I-XI; XIII-XX.

[2] As we noted in the first part of this study as well, the *migration* of lithic material in the surroundings of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa can be traced back to the 16th century, mostly due to the interest raised by epigraphs. Over the centuries, collectors, antiquarians and epigraphists, wandering the area in search of epigraphic material, have transmitted precious information on the peculiarities of this phenomenon – the migration of Roman antiques – in Ţara Haţegului (Haţeg Land). Mainly the *inscription-bearing blocks* were transported from the place of their discovery to the noblemen's courts – from the Princes' Palace in Alba Iulia, to the manors spread in many villages of the area (Bretea Română, Fărcădin, Densuş, Mintia, Nălaţvad, Ostrov, Sântămărie-Orlea, Zam), or to other private collections (in Deva or Breazova). The breadth of this phenomenon is suggestively described by

1750 sqm surface of the cemetery, with the worship edifice in its centre. One might say that the enclosure delimitates „the nucleus of sacred radiance" of the church, within the settlement which it serves, just as the precinct of a *temenos* used to delimitate, under different auspices and in a much farther temporary sequence, the sacred area belonging to a temple.[3] Through the surprisingly dignified appearance of its concrete presence, the precinct from Ostrov has drawn – voluntarily or not – with an unequivocal clarity, a firm and original line of caesura between the profane space of the village and the sacred space of the church and its necropolis.

The destiny of the precinct is tied – naturally – to that of the church. But how old the edifice is remains, however, a problem far from being entirely clarified and it is not the purpose of the present analysis to tackle this subject. Nevertheless, the history of this important medieval monument[4] makes the background for the projection of its complementary monument, „the Cyclopean fence"[5] conceived as a truly monumental stone barrier. This enclosure, made by a clustering of Roman stones, is exceptional not just because of the great number of monuments it comprises and their quality as expressions of Roman imperial history or art, but rather due to its originality as an outcome – under continuous elaboration until recently – of histories and mentalities of utmost interest, but the details of which still remain, unfortunately, mostly obscure.

The enclosure on the whole – although an exceptional monument, that still awes today – has never been the object of applied research. Beyond brief accounts that bring out its original presence or simply

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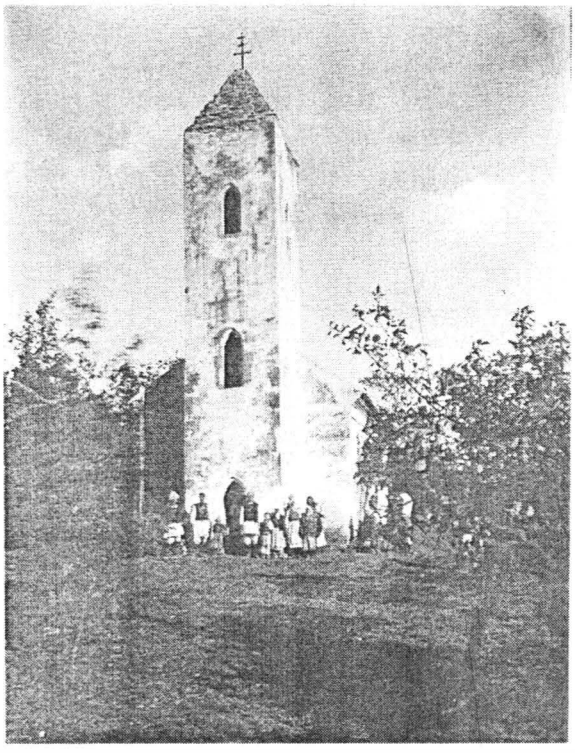
M. J. Ackner, who offers valuable information in a time when, driven by romanticism, the interest for antiques is restored to exceptional vigour. In his report regarding the epigraphic *periegesis* of 1847, Ackner notes that with time "*many pieces lie hidden, reburied purposely by the inhabitants – serfs – of the premises, in order not to be forced to transport them on sleds or wagons either to the manors of the feudal noblemen from the neighbouring villages, or to the river Mureş in view of their shipping to Vienna at the imperial court*" (translated from Romanian). M. J. Ackner, *Die römischen Altertümer und deutschen Burgen in Siebenbürgen*, 1856, p. 8 (*apud* IDR III, 2, p. 18). On the phenomenon of migration of such pieces, in general, see the historical account of epigraphic discoveries and research, presented by I. I. Russu in IDR III, 2, p. 10-24.

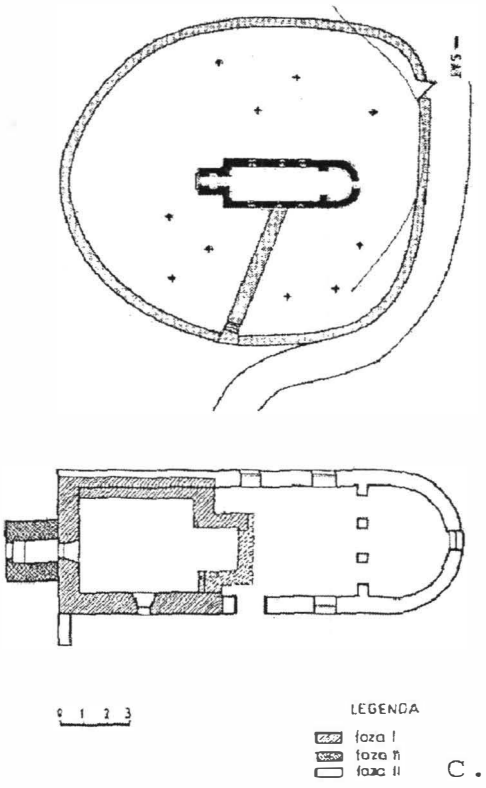
[3] We do not refer here to the Greek or Roman *temenos* or *peribolon* alone, but to the enclosures of Dacian worship edifices as well. The rows of stone posts – currently named "pillars" – which surround both the so-called *rectangular sanctuaries* and the *circular* ones raised in the great Dacian sanctuary of Sarmizegetusa Regia must have stood for sacred *enclosures* of *temenos* (defining the sacred area proper to each temple).

[4] The most important attestation of the village of Ostrov (*Oztro*) goes back to the second half of the 14th century (in the year 1360, when the presence of the clergyman who served as archpriest of Haţeg Land is mentioned); later it is referred to under the name *Ostro* (attested in 1723) or *Nagy-Osztro* (in 1873). The dating of the church founding relies both on the document of 1360 and on another one which attests the existence in Ostrov, in year 1402, of one of the principalities of Haţeg Land – the principality of *Dionisius of Oztro* (Daneş of Ostrov). R. Popa, *Ţara Haţegului*, Bucureşti, 1988, p. 108, p. 241-243; F. Marsili, *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus, observationibus geographicis, astronomicis, physicis perlustratus ab Aloysio Ferd. com. Marsili.* Hagae-Amstelodami, I, 1726; (*apud* IDR III, 2, p. 177); Th. Mommsen, CIL, III, Berlin, 1873-1902 (*apud* IDR III, 2, p. 235). On dating possibilities, especially based on the murals (see the dedicatory icon, depicting the Virgin Mary with Jesus Child, set in the niche of the west tower, added up later), in chronologic sequences set between mid 14th century and mid 15th, cf. V. Vătăşianu, *Istoria artei feudale în Ţările Române*, I, 1959, p. 402-403; V. Drăguţ, *Pictura murală din Transilvania*, Bucureşti, 1970, p. 47-48; I. D. Ştefănescu, *La peinture religieuse en Valachie et en Transylanie depuis les origines jusqu'au XIX^e siècle*, Paris, 1932, p. 259; M. Porumb, *Pictura românească din Transilvania (sec. XIV - XVII)*, vol. I, Cluj-Napoca, 1981, p. 15; *idem*, *Dicţionar de pictură veche românească din Transilvania*, Bucureşti, 1998, p. 278. See also M. Păcurariu, *Biserica din Ostrovul Mare*, Mitropolia Ardealului, IV, 1-2, 1959, p. 123-124. We remind here that the first attempt of an exhaustive description of the church is due to priest Ştefan Moldovan (in the 19th century) who dates the church between the 9th and the 14th centuries (A. A. Rusu, *Ctitori şi biserici din Ţara Haţegului până la 1700*, Satu Mare, 1997, p. 237). More recent research hasn't brought anything new. The equivocality of interpretations is very well evidenced by the way A. A. Rusu argues his dating of the church: "*Even without some conclusive elements provided by the archaeological research, a few clarifications on chronology are possible. Based on the information attesting Petru of Ostrov, archpriest of Romanians of Haţeg, we must already imagine the presence of the church.*" Or: "*Without having the means or the subjectivity of art historians, it seems to me that the dating of the murals might better fit the 15th century.*" (translated from Romanian).

[5] As I. I. Russu calls it (IDR III. 2, no. 473. p. 403).



a.



c.

b.

Fig. 1. *a* The Church in Ostrov; *b*: detail with the enclosure - block no. inv. 27 (photograph taken in 1933, The Archives of The National Institute of Historic Monuments, File DMI); *c*: The plan of the church and of the enclosure cf. A. A. Rusu, *Ctitori și biserici din Țara Hațegului până la 1700*, Satu Mare, 1997, fig. 32, 34, p. 238, 240).

place it among examples – more or less worthy of scientific interest[6] – of migration of Roman archaeological lithic material, the monument has never been (and it is not) even protected. Along most of its contour, the enclosure – which one might qualify as "*Roman-Medieval*" – is invaded by weeds, by vegetal leftovers from funerals that took place in the cemetery, and the lithic material is continuously degrading under the action of exterior agents. The mouldings are, in most of the cases, eroded beyond recognition and numerous blocks have become almost inform. The monuments that bear inscriptions did not have a better fortune themselves. Once the interest for the epigraphic message of some of the altars or pedestals included in the enclosure exhausted with publishing and then with the removing of some to the custody of museums, the monuments fell into neglect and now only a few can be recovered. The enclosure of Ostrov has been a true treasure of antiques, out of which some pieces have been probably removed, with time, by collectors – with or without the accept of local people. For such changes of destination bears witness the story of the dramatic destiny of the six blocks removed by Ariosti from Ostrov in 1723, with the intention of transporting them to Vienna[7]. The only pieces that have been investigated, thanks to the same exclusively epigraphic interest, make a group of 20 monuments with inscriptions, studied and republished by I. I. Russu (see Annexes 1, 2). The source of only seven items among these is recorded as being the enclosure of the cemetery. However, in the autumn of 2005 we could only retrace within the enclosure two of these blocks (inv.no.108 and inv.no.168).[8] Some of the others, unidentified *in situ* at present, are probably still part of the enclosure but deteriorated to such an extent that they lost any trace of epigraph and, in some cases, they are probably broken and scattered, unrecognizable today. (see Annexes 1-3)

Based on epigraphic grounds, I. I. Russu considered as one of the sources for the monuments bearing inscriptions (funerary monuments) the eastern necropolis of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.[9] Indeed, the large majority of lithic fragments in the enclosure may represent funerary architecture in a highly varied range of architectural suggestions, as we will try to convey with our reconstruction sketches of the types which can be taken into consideration, due to the nature of the fragments analysed at Ostrov. Among these there are monuments with prestige and architectural authority. Of course, the origin of funerary monuments, and mainly of the monumental ones, in the necropolis of Ulpia Traiana may be hardly doubted. If this so clearly circumscribed source place can be valid for most of the monuments of funerary character, we might as well expect other types of blocks from the enclosure to come, at least in part[10], from the same treasure of ruins that was for centuries the capital of Roman Dacia, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.

The purpose of this analysis is to present an exhaustive account of the "Roman-Medieval" enclosure, in its plan and elevation, together with the detailed recording of the blocks – those still bearing traces of mouldings or those that, despite the poor state of preservation, still show their original function. The rest of the blocks, making the large majority, will be presented in their broad outlines. We'll offer thus not only an inventory of Roman lithic pieces that make the enclosure in Ostrov, but also some suggestion regarding the monuments that some of these come from, with the hope that this original monument, represented by the enclosure, will not be condemned to disappear[11]. If all the blocks lost their

[6] I. I. Russu considered the enclosure a mere improvisation (IDR III, 2, p. 395-396).

[7] The Italian Josephus Ariosti, present in Alba Iulia on the occasion of the edification of the fortress on the ruins of ancient Apulum, gathered epigraphic monuments from Abrud, Zlatna, Turda and the neighbourhood of Ulpia Traiana. On transporting them on a ship on rivers Mureş, Tisa and then Danube, a group of pieces have been lost in a shipwreck, at Szeged. The pieces which reached their destination have been laid in the walls of the festive hall of the *Nationalbibliothek* in Vienna (IDR III, 2, p. 15). Although the village of Ostrov is attested as source place for some blocks, where exactly were they removed from remains unclear. It is however supposable that at least some of them had belonged to the enclosure. (See Annex 1).

[8] With much reserve, we refer to one more block (inv. no. 164), which we could not properly survey (thus we are not sure it bore no inscription); we could only estimate two of its dimensions, as it lays tipped over, behind an outhouse.

[9] IDR III, 2, no. 374, p. 314-315. The author considered that these might have been brought to Ostrov during the 15th-16th centuries.

[10] Theoretically one cannot exclude, for some fragments, a different source, given the short distance to yet other ancient settlements. (See also *Membra disiecta* I, p. 175, especially footnotes 22, 24).

[11] We have marked the inventory number on each piece of the enclosure, with the hope that no uncontrolled removal of any fragment out of it should happen again and also for a better control of the position of each and every

individual expressivity because of erosion and exfoliation – which is already the case with most of them – the wealth of information waiting to be uncovered would be lost. Unfortunately, despite the intentions, this inventory cannot be exhaustive. During the recording and drawing up of surveys we came to find that besides the blocks visible today[12] there are others which are now out of reach, completely buried, out of various reasons. We cannot even estimate the number of these. Many blocks are only partly buried. This situation is largely the result of the raising with time of the ground level all around the necropolis, but also of an uncontrolled raising in the area immediately adjacent to the enclosure.[13] Retrieving its complete image and bringing to light the relation between the enclosure and the construction strata of the church should involve specific archaeological excavations and research, an undertaking which went well beyond our possibilities[14].

We recorded 188 blocks that belong to the enclosure[15]. On approx. 21% among them the mounting traces or mouldings could still be perceived.[16] We added 7 more blocks to the series of recorded items – one used as a tombstone, one laid loose in the cemetery, the others incorporated in the actual sidewalk of the church – because of their presumable belonging, at some point, to the enclosure.[17]

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item. This action will not have the expected consequences unless it raises an "official" interest, and the index numbers do not fade in time.

We mention here the participation of Mr. Ionuţ Oprea, architecture student at the time, who marked the fragments as well as that of Miss Claudia Muşter (Apostol), architecture student herself at the time, who took part in the surveying of the blocks.

[12] The enclosure is better preserved in the more "visible" section, toward the street (to south and east). Along the rest of its contour it is invaded by weeds, some blocks tipped over, fragments of extreme value hardly accessible because of improvised constructions which flank them (an outhouse, a wooden shed, a recent concrete and wire mesh fence – which overlaps the outline of the ancient stone enclosure).

[13] Solving this archaeological problem might provide precious hints on the history of the enclosure and its developing. Due to their specific structure, some blocks must have been "embedded" into the ground at the moment of their adding to the enclosure. We must note, however, that in some cases the embedment was the result of modern indifference. Such is the case of the transformations operated on the premises of a building (the school) located in close vicinity to the enclosure (west of the main gate of the church precinct), which did not taken into consideration the monument and a significant part of it ended up suffocated with earth, or debris. It is here the place to note that the street level, adjacent to the precinct along its south and east sectors, is approx. 60 cm lower than the corresponding level in the cemetery, as shown in plates XVI-XVII.

[14] We remind here that we have set to record and survey the Roman pieces on the occasion of the architecture research we have conducted at the church in Densuş (not far away from Ostrov). The inventory and the survey of the enclosure from Ostrov are – just as it happened with the monuments presented in the first part of this study – the exclusive outcome of our own initiative. (see *Membra disiecta I*).

It is the place to mention the special support we have received during this undertaking – both while marking the index numbers on the pieces of the enclosure, and during surveying the items and the ensemble – from the parish priest, Mr. Ovidiu Bora.

[15] A. A. Rusu's testimony regarding the number of pieces that used to be found in the enclosure is of importance. Before 1997 A. A. Rusu has had the chance to count 208 blocks, just as many as Şt. Moldovan had counted in 1855!

A. A Rusu, *Ctitori şi biserici din Ţara Haţegului, până la 1700* Satu Mare, 1997, p. 244; Şt. Moldovan, *Informaţiune despre statul parohiilor, numărul locuitorilor, starea preoţilor, porţiunilor canonice, a bisericilor, cimitirelor şi a şcolilor din vicariatul Haţegului, carele sunt de a dreptul îngrijirii vicariatului ocârmuitoare încredinţate după cum se află acelea în 6/18 a lunii noiembrie din anul 1855*, manuscript from 1855 published by Gh. Naghi in *Un manuscris inedit a lui Ştefan Moldovan privitor la Ţara Haţegului la mijlocul secolului al XIX-lea*, Sargetia, XX, 1986-1987, p. 306-326 (reference to the number of pieces at p. 323).

Hence a problem we cannot solve: what caused the disappearance of the 20 blocks we couldn't track in 2004 – 2005? Did they vanish being removed from the enclosure in unknown circumstances, because of being buried as a result of the rising of ground level, or their "missing" must be explained otherwise?

Whatever the answer to this question, it is clear that the monument demands prompt protection.

[16] Traces of mouldings or mounting grooves may still subsist on other recorded blocks as well, but concealed on surfaces out of reach now.

[17] The Roman fragments abundantly used in the walls of the church are not the object of the present analysis. It is regrettable that the opportunity to analyse the Roman lithic material incorporated in the walls, offered by the last restoration of the church, has not been taken. The blocks from the socle or the corner reinforcements, left unplastered, are the only *spolia* to be seen today. The blocks embedded in the sidewalks adjoining the church (inv. no. 60, 191-193, 195-196) have not stirred any attention either and are but partly accessible now. If they are part of the group of "stones" fetched in one of the construction phases of the church, to be used in the walls, or they belonged to the enclosure and have been removed from it at a later time, one cannot know.

The composition of the enclosure is not homogeneous. This aspect is not entirely the consequence of variation of form among the multitude of blocks making it, but is rather the result of varied density of agglomerates of lithic fragments along the enclosure line. The highest density in the clustering of the blocks can be recorded on the southern and south-eastern parts of the contour, adjoining the street (between access gates A and B of the cemetery). High density distinguishes a short tract of the south-west section, too (west of main gate A), as well as another stretch, north of gate B (plate XXV). The rest of the track is less tightly set. The cause of this apparently uneven layout may of course be the "quarrying" of blocks[18], in modern times, out of the backyard tract, behind the church – where, in the north-eastern sector, a short stretch is left without blocks – maybe by locals themselves (giving them various uses[19]), but rather by collectors. One might expect the outline to have shown a less agglomerate and more orderly layout, given the type of "laid" disposition of numerous oblong blocks, as it can be seen up to this day, especially on the north-western and northern tracts and here and there in other sectors.

All in all, a generally lower density along the entire enclosure line in the early years of its existence is plausible. Considering the present distribution of fragments, it appears that the predilect locations for adding new elements, in time – after the entrance of the church was moved to its south side, consecutive to its rebuilding on a larger layout – might have been, probably, those with greater "visibility" toward the access areas to the cemetery and the church, namely the southern and south-eastern tracts.

The enclosure being complementary to the church, its moment of birth cannot be determined but by circumstantial arguments, associated to the worship edifice.[20] If seen as an *independent monument*, drawing plausible "chronologic" hypotheses for the birth of the enclosure depends on the possibility to fix the moment of the first massive migrations of Roman blocks to be incorporated in the walls of medieval churches of Haţeg. For now, an argument of exceptional value in search of a *terminus ante quem* for the dating of the enclosure is owed to Ferdinand Marsigli, who made a drawing of a block with inscription, incorporated in the enclosure (an altar) in year 1690.[21] Regardless of its starting point, the enclosure of Ostrov was supposedly programmed to be composed, as a whole, with ancient stones, probably granted by the villagers and the local nobleman with the significance of *authority* and *piety*, as well.[22] It is also probable that, over time – especially in moments of revival of antiques migration – new fragments were brought in, to add, maybe, to the more loose sections[23], but at the same time, as previously shown, some pieces were removed from the enclosure and transported to private collections. Given the lack of direct documentary or archaeological evidence, one must consider two hypotheses: either the precinct was "programmed" simultaneously to the first phase of the worship edifice, or it was the *exclusive* outcome of the phenomenon of antiques migration.[24] Following the first conjecture, at the origins of this monument must have been more than just a mentality acquired by transfer of influence.[25]

[18] There are hints that some fragments did not maintain their original location in the enclosure. It is a question of small, easy to move fragments. Some have been purposely broken; others have been deteriorated with time. This explains why we found fragments belonging to the same monument, scattered around.

[19] see *Membra Disiecta I, passim.*

[20] In fact there was no question of a systematic approach to the subject. The assemblage of Roman stones along the perimeter of the cemetery is sometimes used to stress the considerable age of the church, sometimes, on the contrary, the old age of the church serves as an argument for dating the enclosure (see M. Porumb, *Pictura românească din Transilvania, I, (sec. XIV-XVI)*, Cluj-Napoca, 1981, p. 15).

[21] IDR III, 2, no. 428, p. 363, fig. 340. Roman epigraphic fragments are attested in Ostrov starting with 1553, when A. Verantius copies for the first time the text of an epigraph. Where exactly had he seen the block, remains, unfortunately, unknown. *Ibidem*, no. 272, p. 238.

[22] According to tradition (?), the peasants of Ostrov still believe that the church together with the surrounding cemetery are located in a place with ancient sacred significance, constituted in Dacian times. The blocks which make the enclosure of the cemetery are referred to as "*the Dacian and Roman stones*". (In the same way one regards, after all, the Roman *spolia* built in the walls of the church in Densuş). Even though, special research missing, the heuristic value of this oral tradition is for now doubtful, it is however worth mentioning it.

[23] There are at least two records of pieces transported form Ulpia Traiana to Ostrov, of which one refers directly to a piece from the enclosure. In question are the two altars with inscriptions studied by Marsigli at Ostrov in 1690, previously recorded, between 1560-1570, in Ulpia Traiana. (IDR III, 2, nr. 202, p. 177).

[24] A. A. Rusu opines that the enclosure does not represent just "*a simple piling, on functional purpose, but a deliberate collection*" gathered by the local nobleman, out of "*cultural appetite*". (A. A. Rusu, *op. cit.*, p. 244).

[25] The result of which might have been the "*cultural appetite*" of the nobleman, as well (*Ibidem, loc.cit.*).

As we shall illustrate further, it is not far-fetched to consider the idea to delimitate the sacred area of the worship edifice by means of suggestion conveyed by the stones – "signs" for the authority of the past – an idea not unfamiliar to those who would have directed the construction of the church contemporaneously with its enclosure.

2. *The outline of the precinct dependent on the first phase of the church* (Pl. XXV, XXIX). An element intrinsic to the monument, namely its detailed plan, advocates the hypothesis of a unitary conception of the ensemble church – enclosure. The fact that its outline has been conceived with a regular, circular, configuration shows that the enclosure has been planned and put up as such from the very beginning and it is not resulted out of a random lining up in time of Roman stones, nor is it put up exclusively as a "collection" of antiques[26]. Moreover, the congruity of the centre of the circle that defines the outline of the enclosure with the centre of the naos of the older church can hardly be interpreted as a simple coincidence (Pl. XXIX). *The geometric centre of the plan of the naos represents an essential point for the tracing of the whole plan on the ground*, being at the intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle formed by the walls of the naos. Thus the diagonals involved in the tracing on the ground of the plan of the church are at the same time, implicitly, the guidelines of the circular plan of the enclosure: the outline of the enclosure follows a circumference the centre of which lies at the intersection of these diagonals, its radius 23.694m long. Summing up, the features of the general plan suggest that the enclosure and the church, in its first phase, have been planned and traced on the ground at once, as a unitary ensemble.

On looking to the plan of the ensemble and to its appearance in elevation (Pl. XXV; XXVI-XXVIII), one may find a few faults from the circular tracing (between blocks nos. 163-171 to west, between blocks nos. 105-118 to north-east and between blocks 7-35 to south and south-west). The cause of this "inconsistency" may be found by following the distribution of the blocks in the respective areas. This is mostly determined by the sliding (not always casual[27]) of blocks out of their place (situation better evidenced between blocks nos. 105-118) or by the construction of some shacks (in the cases of blocks nos. 133-136 and of nos. 163-171, unfortunate enough to be in the way of building an outhouse). In the case of the sector placed along both sides of the access gate – recently put up – comprising blocks 4 to 7 and 135, the causes of the displacements are obvious, as well. Part of the blocks were moved because of the implantation of the gate (undoubtedly those directly adjacent to east and blocks 4-7 to west); others, sliding, tilting or even tipping over from their previous positions[28], were either reset behind the neighbouring parts of the enclosure, or simply "pushed" inwards and, where needed, propped with large cobblestones or even larger stones, laid street side. This is how the image of random pile, on some tracts of the outline, took shape (for instance the "heap" made by blocks no. 66, 68, 69, 70, 71). Then, behind the blocks of this sector there are some other fragments, scattered rather that laid, which have resulted from the crumbled blocks or have been brought in this position rather recently. The absence of blocks along a stretch of the south-west tract, between blocks no. 189 and no. 187 or between no. 183 and no. 182 is due, at least partly, to their being completely covered with earth[29] and, on the other hand, to their removal from the enclosure on the occasion of transformations of the adjoining area.

In spite of all these faults or absences, the circular outline of the enclosure has been traced and obeyed to with a surprising precision, given the fact that this outline was not to guide the building of a proper wall, but of an inevitably inhomogeneous cluster, made of lithic fragments with diverse structures.

The hypothesis of the correlation of the plan of the church and the circle of the enclosure is further supported by a very particular metrological relation between the tracing radius of the enclosure (R=23.694m) and the (semi-)diagonal of the naos[30](r=3.381m). The diagonal of the naos rectangle is

[26] The local nobleman (*cneaz*) must have had a decisive role in bringing the pieces together (A. A. Rusu, *op.cit., loc.cit.)* and in the conception that generated the whole ensemble of the enclosure, as well.

[27] The construction of the new fence, with concrete posts and wire mesh, impacted the medieval enclosure in various points along its contour.

[28] One of the reasons might be even the overcrowding of tombs, which weakened the terrain adjacent to the enclosure. (see the area between no. 24 and 47) (pl. XXV).

[29] In this area we could notice the presence of blocks completely buried in the ground.

[30] We note the semi-diagonal of the naos "r", as it can be expressed geometrically as radius of the circle circumscribed to the rectangle of the naos.

comprised 14 times in the diameter of the enclosure circle (or, the radius of the enclosure equals 7 times the semi-diagonal of the naos): 23.694 m/3.381 m=7.008! (Fig. XXIX).

I. FUNERARY ALTARS AND PEDESTALS FOR COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS (?)

All altars still identifiable are of rectangular monolith type, with or without capital and base. By shape and dimensions they are analogous either to column or pilaster socles, or to pedestals for commemorative or worship monuments. The element which renders them distinct from these latter architectural elements is, first of all, the treatment of the upper surface. In the case of socles or pedestals, the upper surface is a bedding surface, provided – in order to support columns or statues – with specific mounting grooves. In the other cases the upper surface, become *plateau for the offering table* of the altars, is generally recognizable by the presence of a concavity (*focus*), usually seconded by a canal (trough) for removing the leftovers (ashes etc.) from performing the ritual.

I.1. *Altar* (Inv. no. 100 a, b) (Fig. 2, Pl. I)
Location: included in the east tract of the enclosure (adjacent to gate B);
Material: limestone;
Dimensions[31]: L_{cap}=80.5 cm; L_c=66.5 cm; w_{cap}=~64 cm; w_c=51.4 cm; H > 105 cm; H_c>75 cm; H_{cap}=~26 cm; h > 70 cm;

Rectangular altar, with capital and (probably) base, preserved in two fragments resulted from the cleavage of one piece (100b) from the façade. The base and part of the shaft are buried into the ground. The capital projects out above the shaft with a sequence of mouldings, comprising a cavetto, a *cyma reversa* and a round listel, with the plateau of the altar table rising above them. The central panel of the shaft is delimited by a flat frame, bordered inwards by a moulding resembling an overturned talon. The *cyma reversa* moulding fits in a rectangle with the ratio ls/hs=0.66. The talon(?) of the central frame fits in a rectangle with the ratio lt/ht=0.303. The hollowing of the altar table follows a rectangular perimeter and reaches a depth of 4 cm in its central area. The border is largely deteriorated and no trace of the trough can be perceived. Remarkable the incisive carving of details, with firm shadows, generated by the presence of notches (minute slant planes) along the moulding edges.

The back surface of the altar was not meant to be visible. It is roughly treated, indicating its disposition relatively adjacent to the surface of another monument.

The sacred character of the monument is expressed by the geometric support underlying its design. The sacred number 10 is included in the distribution of compositional elements[32], allowing, simultaneously, the internal cohesion with the unit of measurement. Thus, the circle with 10 digits radius generates, by a sequence of polygons (square – pentagon) the rectangle of the altar table surface and, by double succession *ad quadratum* and octagon directly determines the length of the capital. In this manner, the correlation to the width of the hollowed area is secured, set by the edge of the hexagon inscribed in the circle drawn around the plan. (Fig. 2)

[31] Abbreviations: length of capital=L_{cap}; height of capital=H_{cap}; length of base=L_b; length of shaft=L_c; width of capital=w_{cap}; depth of base=d_b; depth of shaft=d_c; total height=H; height of shaft=H_c; height of capital=H_{cap}; height of central panel=h; length of central panel=l_p; length of the rectangle comprising the *cyma reversa*=l_s; height of the rectangle comprising the *cyma reversa*=h_s; length of the rectangle comprising the talon=l_t; height of the rectangle comprising the talon=h_t; * = preserved dimension; ° = reconstructed dimension.

[32] Number 10 was considered *perfect* by Greeks and Romans alike. For Pythagoreans it represented the divine force that gave cohesion to cosmos, symbol of knowledge and faith, its presence in nature generalised and not dependent on man's will. (Fr. Lasserre, *The Birth of Mathematics*, London, 1964, p. 52 sqq.; M-W. Jones, *Principles of Roman Architecture*, New York, 2004; D. M. Pippidi, *Filosofia greacă până la Platon*, II, 2, Bucureşti, 1984, p. 77, 123-124. For examples in Greek and Roman architecture cf. G. Gruben, *Griechische Tempel und Heiligtümer*, München, 2001, p. 350-351, p. 419; M. Mărgineanu Cârstoiu, *Architecture grecque et romaine. Membra disiecta*, Histria XII, Bucarest, 2006, p. 20-23 and 386, fig. 106; *idem*, *În legătură cu tezaurul siphnienilor din Delphi. Geometrie şi metrologie*, RMI), 1-2, 2000, p. 166-188 (*passim*); *idem*, *The Evolution of Ionic Capital from the Hellenistic Age to the Roman Age. A Standstill in Geometry?*, Dacia, NS, 46-47, 2002-2003, p. 53-112 (*passim*).

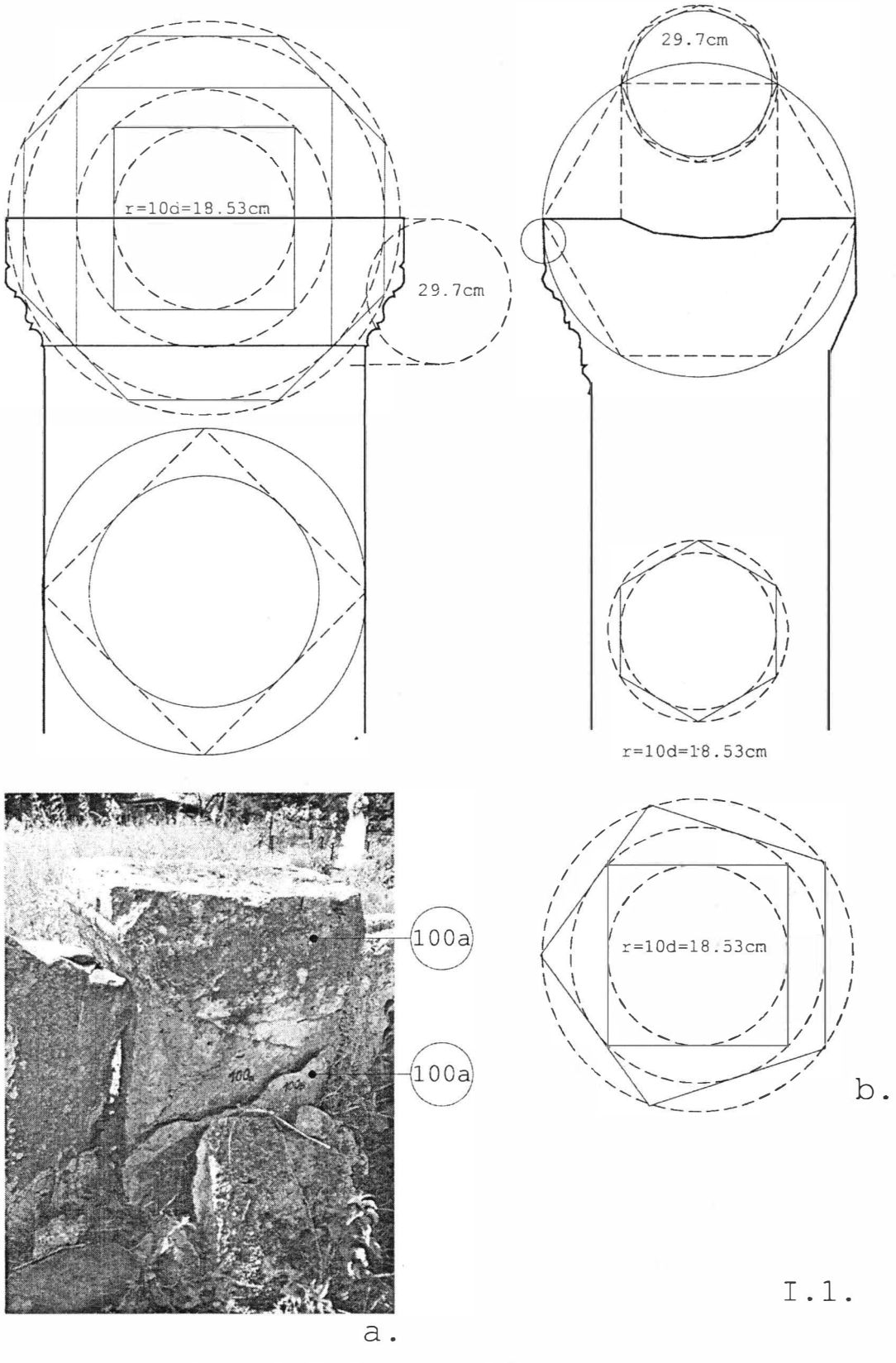


Fig. 2. *a* Altar I.1. (inv. no. 100a, b); *b* geometric support.

Table 1: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 2b)
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm; L*=diameter of the circle resulted through the succession square-square-octagon (from the circle with R=10d); l*=diameter of the circle of the plan (resulted through the succession square-pentagon from the circle with R=10d)

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ Correlations	Control cm	Diff. cm
L_{cap}	80.5	43.5 L*	80.60 80.22	0.10 0.27
L_c	66.5	36	66.70	0.20
l_{cap}	~64	34.5 l*	63.92 64.7	0.08 0.7
l_c	51.4	28	51.88	0.48
H_{cap}	26	14	25.94	0.06

I.2. *Altar* (inv. no. 11) (Fig. 3, Pl. II)
Location: included in the enclosure of the cemetery, in the south sector, close to gate A;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L_{cap}=86 cm; L_c=70 cm; l_{cap}=65 cm; l_c=47.5 cm; H>117cm; H_c>75 cm; H_{cap}=28.5 cm; h>70cm; lp=~49 cm

Rectangular altar with capital (and base). The base and part of the shaft are buried in the ground. The plateau of the votive table is surrounded by a "barrier" (rim) 12-13cm wide, 15cm high, interrupted in the median axis of the façade by a trough 17cm long, not as deep as the offering table. The inner faces of the rim are slant. The mouldings of the façades are completely eroded and cannot be read but on one face: it shows a *cyma reversa* (with the convex part much diminished) – with a ratio ls/hs=0.472 – followed by a round listel and, at the lower part, by a cavetto (the aspect of the other mouldings, reconstructed in Pl. II, is unsure). The opposite face is completely destroyed.

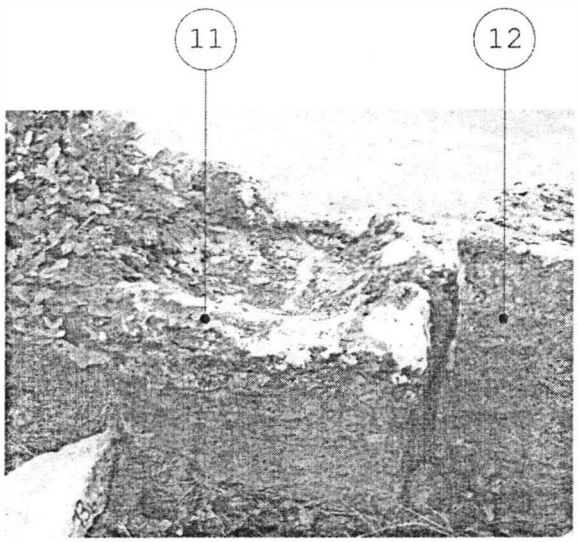
Table 2: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 3c)
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm; 1C=1.5F=44.49cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
L_{cap}	86	46.5 $2L_c\omega_1$	86.16 86.5	0.16 0.5
L_c	70	38/	70.41	0.41
lp	~49	26.5 $Lc/\sqrt{2}$	49.1 49.5	0.1 0.5
l_{cap}	65	35	64.85	-0.15
l_c	47.5	25.5	47.25	- 0.25
H_u	28.5	15.5 $L_c(\sqrt{2}-1)=L_8$	28.72 28.98	0.22 0.48

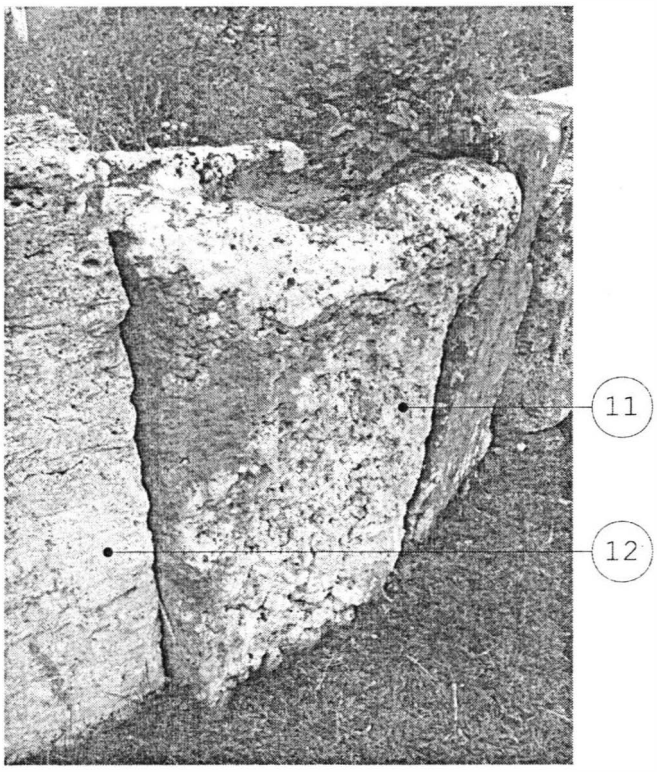
The plan of the plateau of the offering table is governed by the decagon inscribed in the circle comprising its fundamental rectangle; the length of the shaft is correlated, by the pentagon, to the length of the central panel, etc.

I.3. *Altar-shaped funerary monument with inscription* (Inv. no. 108), with traces of secondary use (Fig. 4, Pl. III)
IDR, III, 2, pp. 297-298; described by Şt. Moldovan in 1853; it contained a text, partly hammered (*damnatio memoriae*)[33]

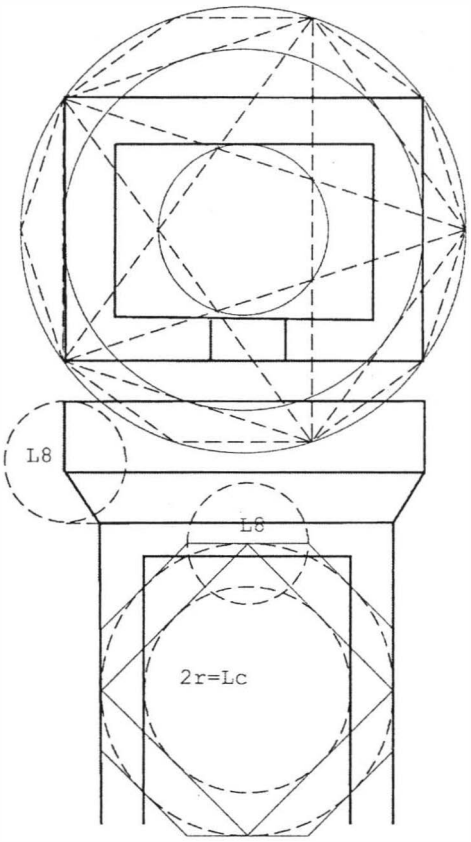
[33] Inscription text:
[– – – – – – –]Aug (usto sive ae}
[prosalute et] incol(umitate)
[imp(eratoris) caes(aris) M(arci) A]urel(ii)
[[Antonini Commodi?]]
5. [Pii fel(icis) Aug(usti)?]
[– – – – –]co(n)s(uli) [VI]
[– – trib. Pot.] XV (sive XV[I])
– – – – – – – – – A – – – –
– – – – – – – – – – – – – – –

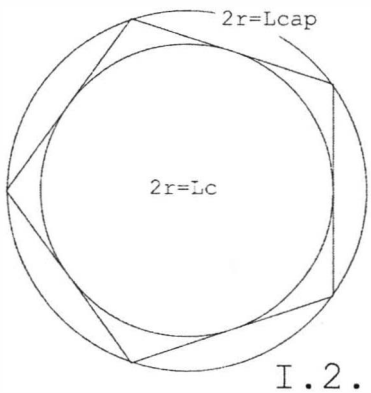


b.



a.





I.2.

c.

Fig. 3. *a* Altar **I.2.** (inv. no. 11); *b*: cavity detail *c*: geometric support.

Location: included in the north-east sector of the enclosure, adjacent to gate B
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L_{cap}^{*} = 78.9; L_{cap}^{c} = 87.3cm; L_c = 71.2cm; l_{cap} = 27.5cm; lp=51.3; H > 112cm; H_c > 82cm: H_{cap} = 29.6cm;

A block representing an altar or a commemorative monument, with capital. The lower part of the shaft and the base are buried in the ground. The bedding surface is badly damaged, preventing any remark on the nature of the long, flat clamp-shaped groove. Thus, it is not possible to decide whether this groove is the result of a secondary use of an altar, or it has been destined to fasten a commemorative or votive sculpture. The edges of the upper part of the capital are obliquely cut, giving the suggestion of a flatted truncated pyramid, with the regular flat register unfolding beneath. The moulding, coming from a *cyma reversa* (ls/hs=0.604), underwent o formal deviation through the hypertrophying of the concave part; an oblique (45°) listel and a small cavetto connect it to the shaft. The central panel is flanked by a talon (lt/ht=0.396), followed by the usual flat "ribbon". The side face (right) is broken. The block bears traces of secondary use. Before its adding to the enclosure, it had been cut off after a plane parallel to the façade. This action may be the result of a secondary use[34]. Nevertheless, the hypothesis of its sectioning by those who brought the block to the enclosure cannot be excluded.

Table 3: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 4c)
1d=1F/16=29.44cm/16=1.84cm; a10=apothem of the decagon inscribed in the circle of the length of the reconstructed capital; a6=apothem of the hexagon inscribed in the circle of the unit of measurement

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
L_{cap}^{*}	87.8	47	86.48	0.12
L_c	71.2	38.5 2a10	70.84 71.031	0.36 0.16
l_{cap}°	27.5	15	27.6	0.1
lp	51.3	28 2a6	51.52 51.37	0.23 0.07
H_{cap}	29.6	16 1F	29.44	0.06

The height of the capital is set by the unit of measurement; the circle of the unit of measurement (r=29.66cm) generates, through the inscribed hexagon, the length of the central panel; this is correlated to the length of the capital by the succession square-pentagon; the length of the capital is correlated to the length of the shaft by the decagon.

I.4. *Funerary altar with inscription* (Inv. no. 168)(Fig. 5, Pl. IV)
IDR, III, 2, no. 459, pp. 395-396 (seen by Hochenhausen in the precinct of the church, in the 18th century)[35]
Location: included in the west sector of the enclosure, close to gate C;
Material: travertine
Dimensions[36]: L = 88cm; l = 73cm; l_i = 57.2; $l_{side\ panel}$ = 43.3; H=~ 151.7cm; H_i = 120.7cm;

[34] It might have been used as a threshold (the face with inscription down), as the traces of erosion – concave – on the cutting surface may suggest.

[35] Inscription text:
D(is) M(anibus)
C(aius) Venetius
Privatus
Aug(ustalis) col(oniae)
5. Sarmiz[egetusae]
Me[t]ropo-
Lisvixit a-
Nnis L Ulpia
Patricia
10. coniux

[36] Further notations: l_i=length of inscription panel; h_i=height of inscription panel.

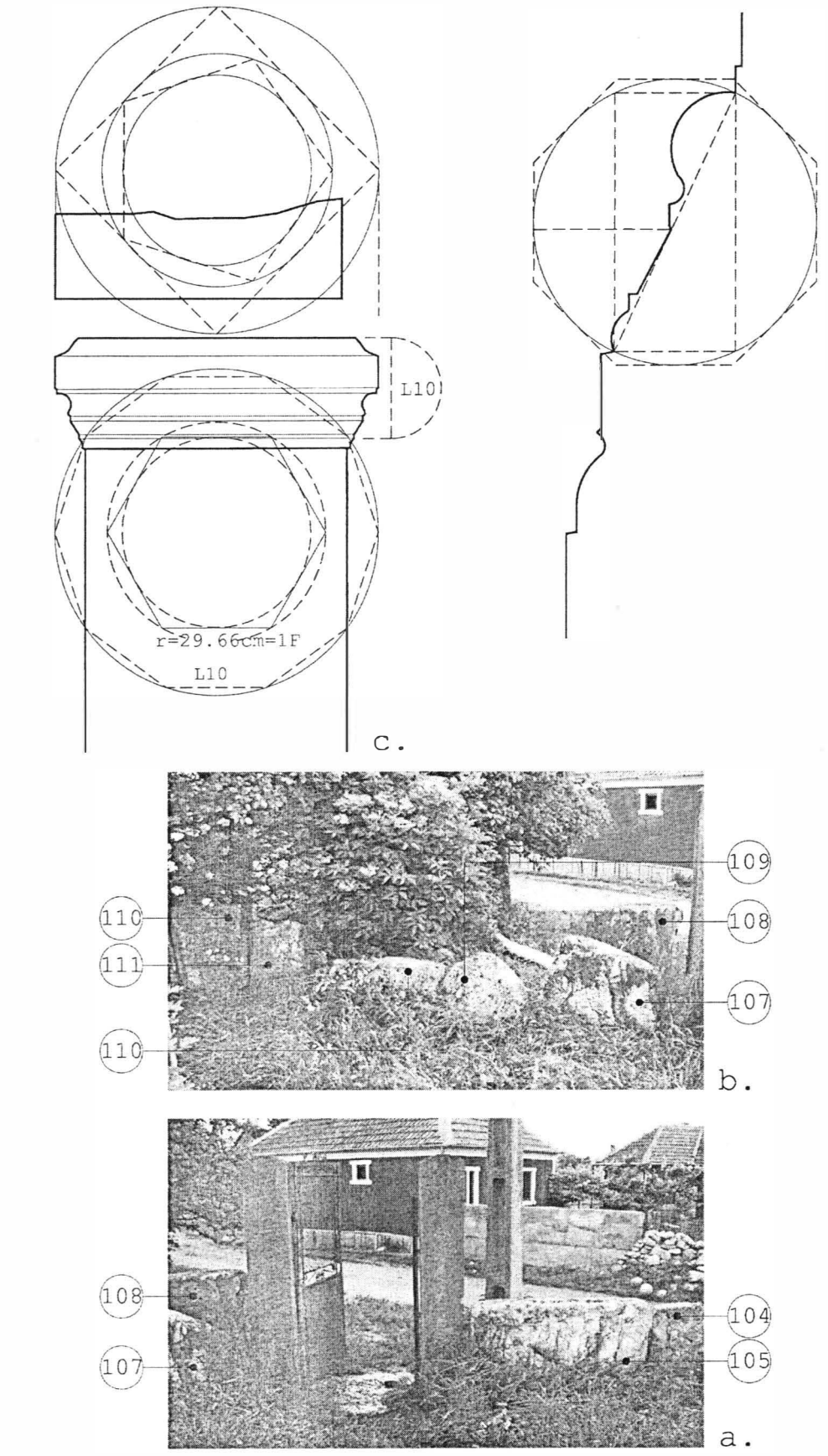


Fig. 4. *a*, *b* Altar **I.3.** (inv. no. 108); *c* geometric support.

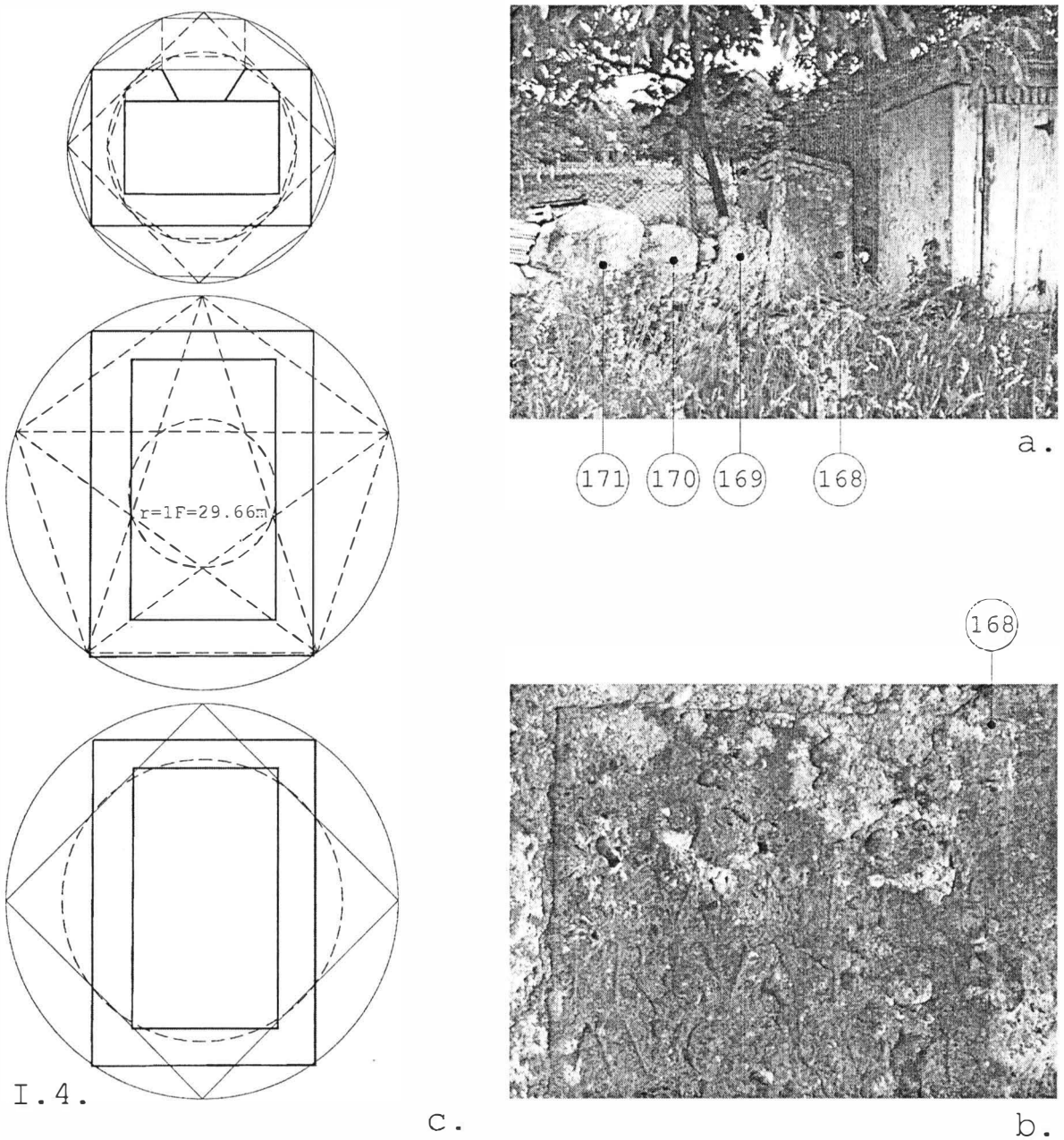


Fig. 5. *a*: Altar **I.4.** (inv. no.168); *b*: inscription detail; *c*: geometric support.

Rectangular altar without capital. A small fraction of its lower part is buried in the ground. The votive table is strongly carved out, to a maximum depth of 16cm; the perimetric frame – partly broken – provided for an opening (trough), approx. 27cm long, opening onto the rear face. On the faces of the shaft the central panels are conserved, surrounded by an overturned talon and a flat "ribbon" along the edges. The curving of the talon is distinct from all others found at monuments of this type in Ostrov (lt/ht=0.871). The side faces have their perimeter frame, in their lower third, approx. 57cm in height, hewn and unfinished. The rear face is treated in a rougher manner, proving that this face was not meant to be seen. The mouldings, unfinished on the sides, suggest the possible existence of access steps to a "platform" adjacent to the rear side. The altar table – because of its height from the base – would have been inaccessible for the performing of rituals in absence of these steps. According to this conjecture, the height of the rear platform – i.e. of the altar in its functional area – is 94cm.

This monument gives very important evidence to the history of the enclosure. This was already put up in the 18th century, when it was seen by Major Hochenhausen who, given his interest in epigraphic pieces, copied its inscription.[37] On the other hand, due to the interest arisen by the inscription, this monument became a witness to the velocity of the dramatic wearing out of the fragments that make up this highly original ensemble: during the interval between I. I. Russu's documentary trips of 1967, 1972 and 1977 and the moment of our field research, in 2004 – 2005, the erosion of the inscription was so intense as to efface part of the letters so clearly visible in the photograph published in IDR.

Table 4: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 5c)
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm; 1C=1.5F=44.49cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
L	88	47.5	88.01	0.01
H	151.7	82	151.946	0.14
l	73	39.5	73.19	0.19
l_i	57.2	31	57.53	0.33
l_p	43.3	23.5	43.54	0.24
H_i	120.7	65	120.44	0.26
H_u	13	7	12.97	-0.03

The plan of the altar table plateau is generated by the decagon inscribed in the comprising circle (Fig. 5c). The unit of measurement is inscribed in the interior of the stellar pentagon; the panel is correlated by square with this rectangle of the plan.

I.5. *Altar-shaped rectangular monument, without capital* (Inv. no. 14) (Fig. 6, Pl. V)
Location: included in the enclosure of the cemetery, in its south sector, close to gate A; tipped over, facing the street;
Material: limestone
Dimensions: (the block considered upright): length L=76.7cm; l=52cm; total height H=132cm; hp=93cm; lp=17.2

The side faces (possibly the bedding and resting surfaces in the original position) are inaccessible. On the visible surface, exposed to the street, there are traces of extremely eroded mouldings, illegible now. The opposite face is largely buried in the ground, the visible part completely eroded. The side face (become upper surface, in the actual position) is hammered and shows two grooves for Π-shaped clamps. One is better preserved, laid perpendicularly to the façade line; the other one is destroyed, laid perpendicularly to the opposite, short line. Length of groove=10.5cm; width of rod=2cm; depth of rod=3cm; height of leg=6cm.

The impossibility to observe the entire block makes it difficult to identify the original function. One first hypothesis would suggest that the clamp grooves are the result of secondary use. Given the fact that the moulding of the panel frame has been evidently begun but never finished, one might believe that the block was initially conceived as an altar (or pedestal) but abandoned during execution and used as a corner block in a wall, as the position of the clamps would indicate.

[37] IDR III, 2, p. 395-396; see also annex 2, 459, in this paper.

The fact that there is a geometric and compositional cohesion between the elements of the monument seems to support this hypothesis. (Table 5, Fig. 6-7)

Tabel 5: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 6b)
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm; 1C=1.5F=44.49cm; d=façade diagonal=152.7 cm; 16=d/2=76.35cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
L	76.7	41.5 L6	76.89 76.35	0.19 0.35
l	52	**28** lp√2	51.88 52.6	0.12 0.6
H	132	71	131.56	0.44
h	93	50 H√2	92.65 93.35	0.35 0.35
lp	37.2	**20**	37.06	0.14

The rectangle initially supposed to make a façade of the monument is composed with its short side equal to the side of the hexagon inscribed in the comprising circle; between the depth of the block and the width of the panel there is a relation based on a succession *ad quadratum* (in an arithmetic expression approximated with whole numbers 28d/20d or 14/10 or 7/5).

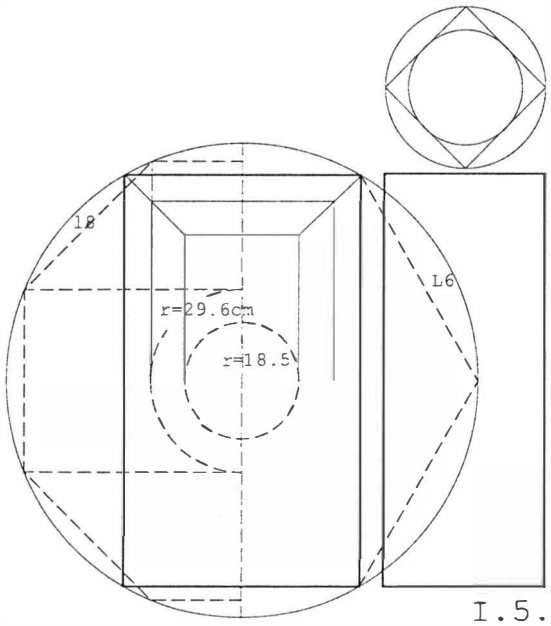
I.6. *Pedestal* (for column or commemorative monument) (Inv. no. 27) (Fig. 1, Pl. VI, XXVIII)
Location: included in the south sector of the enclosure, close to gate A;
Material: porous limestone;
Dimensions: L_{cap}=72.8cm; L_c=49.2cm; l_{cap}=52.5 cm; l_c=47.5cm; l=36.8cm; H>125cm; H_c°=107.3 cm; H_{cap}=25.5 cm; h = 85.4 cm;

The base and part of the shaft are buried in the ground. The rear face is treated as an adjoining surface. The side faces preserve the traces of adjoining parapets, approx. 30cm wide; along their height the parapets preserved the division in the main registers: capital, shaft and, probably, base. The capital is made of a plateau, 12.2cm high, followed by a *cyma reversa* (ls/hs=0.549) and a *cavetto*, separated by a flat listel. The façade is treated in a regular fashion, with a frame made of a talon (lt/ht=0.417) bordered outwards by a flat ribbon. The registers and mouldings of the façade extend approx. 12cm from the façade into the side faces, stopping in line with the adjoining surfaces of the parapets. The rear face, as well as the block on the whole, is highly eroded, making the reading of any working detail impossible. On the bedding surface, in its centre, there is a dowel groove (6.5cm deep), with a trough ("V" shaped, approx. 1 cm deep).

I.7. *Pedestal* (for column or commemorative monument) (Inv. no. 132) (Fig. 7; Pl. VII)
Location: included in the north sector of the enclosure;
Material: marble
Dimensions: L_{cap} =61.1cm; Length of upper plateau=56.3cm; L_c=46.3cm; l_{cap}*=44cm; l_c*=39cm; H>105cm; H_c>76cm; $H_{cap\text{- platou}}$=29cm; H_{cap}=24.3

The base is inaccessible. The capital is basket-shaped, with *cyma reversa* (ls/hs=0.44), a „collar" in *cavetto* at the lower part and a straight „abacus". Above it grows an additional, straight register, 7.6cm high and 2.4cm inset from the sides of the abacus. On its bedding surface there is a dowel groove with trough. The rear face (?) is flat, unfinished, with hammering traces; the opposite face (the main façade) is largely destroyed, preserving traces of mouldings (the frame of the shaft) in its lower part.

I.8. *Pedestal* (Inv. no. 44) (Fig. 8; Pl. VIII)
Location: included in the south sector of the enclosure, midway between gates A and B;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L_{cap}=91.5cm; L_c=72.5cm; l_{cap} = 75.2cm; l_c=58cm; l =min. 51.5 cm; H>160cm; H_c=121 cm; H_{cap} = 29.7 cm; h = 94 cm;



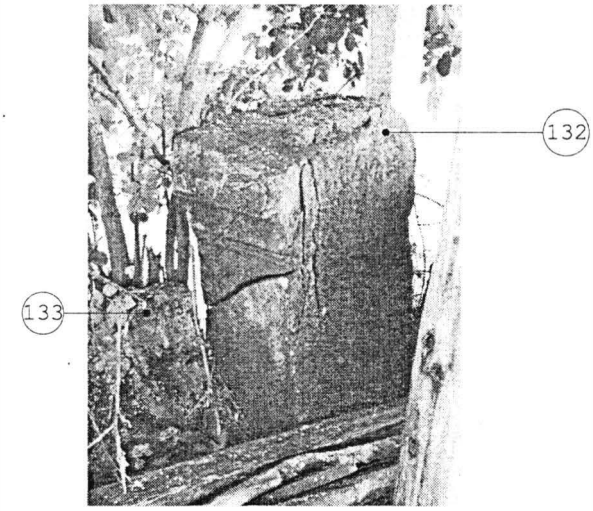


Fig. 6-7. Altar **I.5.** (inv. no.14); geometric support.
Pedestal (funerary monument) **I.7.** (inv. no.132).

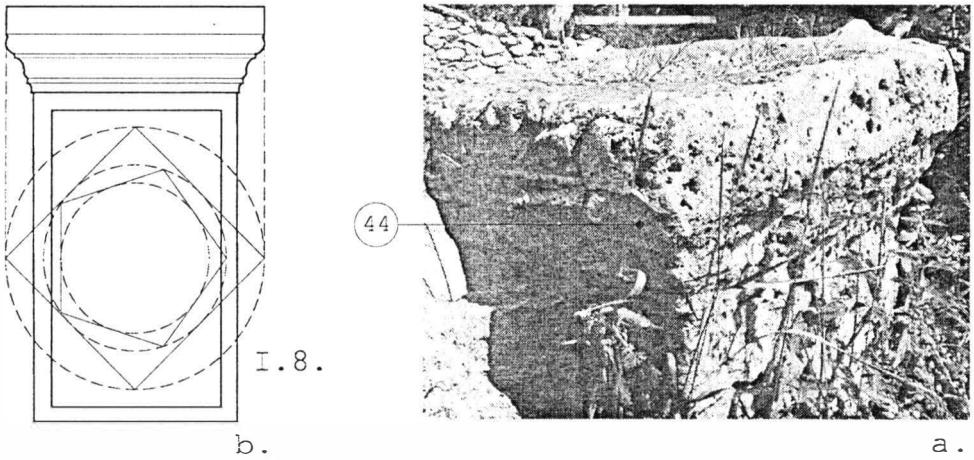


Fig. 8. *a*: Pedestal (funerary monument) **I.8.** (inv.no. 44); *b*: geometric support.

The base buried in the ground. The capital is comprised of a flat plateau, 9.6cm high and a round listel followed by a *cyma reversa* with less decided outlines (ratio ls/hs=0.725); the shaft is surrounded by an overturned talon (lt/ht=0.472). The rear face is unfinished, indicating the position of the pedestal against a wall.

It represents either a monumental architectural pedestal or an altar.

Tabel 6: *Unit of measurement and geometric support* (Fig. 8b)
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
L_{cap}	91.5	49.5	91.72	0.22
L_c	72.5	39	72.26	0.24
l_{cap}	75.2	40.5	75.04	0.16
l_c	58	/ $1\sqrt{5}/2$	58.135	0.13
l	51.5	28	51.88	0.38
H_{cap}	29.7	14.5	26.86	0.36
h	94	51	94. 5	0. 5

Between the length of the capital, the width of the central panel and the width of the shaft – considered without the flat border – the dimensional cohesion is ensured through a succession governed by pentagon and square.

II. FUNERARY MONUMENTS

II.1. *Pediment of funerary monument* (Inv. no. 2) (Fig. 9, Pl. IX)
Location: in the south sector, close to gate A, to the west;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L > 154.4cm; l = 35.3cm; H ≤80cm; H° =118.7 cm; L° =min 434.7 cm

Fragment from the pediment of a funerary monument, decorated with *kantharos* and grapevines. Covered in great extent with earth and vegetal debris. The *kantharos* is decorated with seven vertical flutes, with rounded ends and two rope-like strings at the rim. The panel is delimited along its lower edge by a flat border, 8.7cm wide. A fragment of the lower side of the pediment triangle and a short tract of a raking crowning (left) are conserved, as well as the extremity of a vine with an incomplete grape leaf and the traces of two more leaves toward the tip of the vine; a bunch of grapes, with very large, elongated berries, with pointed tips. The ornament is carved in flat relief, very accurately, with incisive, firm outlines.

It represents the pediment of a temple-shaped funerary monument (Fig. 9c; Pl. XXIII)

II.2. *Funerary stele* (Inv. no. 13 a, b, c; 16). (Fig. 10; Pl. X)
Location: in the south sector, in proximity of the alley which leads from gate (A) to the church; the fragments are dismembered[38];
Material: sandstone;
Dimensions: L= 92.5cm; l = 15cm; H > 102cm;

Fragment, recomposed out of four pieces. In the axis of the panel, sculpted in bas-relief, there is the image of a standing male figure, with a toga draped down his left shoulder (?); the contours of the right arm and hand are vaguely visible. The figure is flanked by two small columns, with ribbons (?) wound around them in opposite directions. The columns are rendered in an architectural manner, with capital and base. In spite of the details being mostly destroyed, one can still perceive that the type of capital seems to follow the outlines of a pseudo-Corinthian capital, with the leaves disposed along the diagonals[39] and with

[38] We found the fragments dispersed (their inventory numbers reflect this situation).

[39] This type of capital is widely spread in the Pontic and South-Danubian space. It is known at Ulpia Traiana as well (see, for instance, I. Mladenova, Izkustvo, 29, 1979, p. 45-47 ; A. Buiskih, *Arhitektura spadscina Ucraini,* 2, 1995, p. 11-20 ; E. Bota, *Capitele corintice din Dacia intracarpatică,* Ph.D. thesis, Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, 2004; M. Mărgineanu Cârstoiu, Dacia, NS, 32, 1-2, 1988, p. 37-52; *idem*, *Architecture grecque et romaine. Membra disiecta*, Histria XII, Bucarest, 2006, p.253, fig. 88; pl. LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, CI; for representations on 2nd – 3rd century funerary monuments see M. Alexandrescu Vianu, Dacia NS, 29, 1985, p. 60, 64, figs.1/2 and 9/30 ; Al. Suceveanu *et al.*, *Halmyris*, I, Cluj Napoca, p. 122, fig. 55.

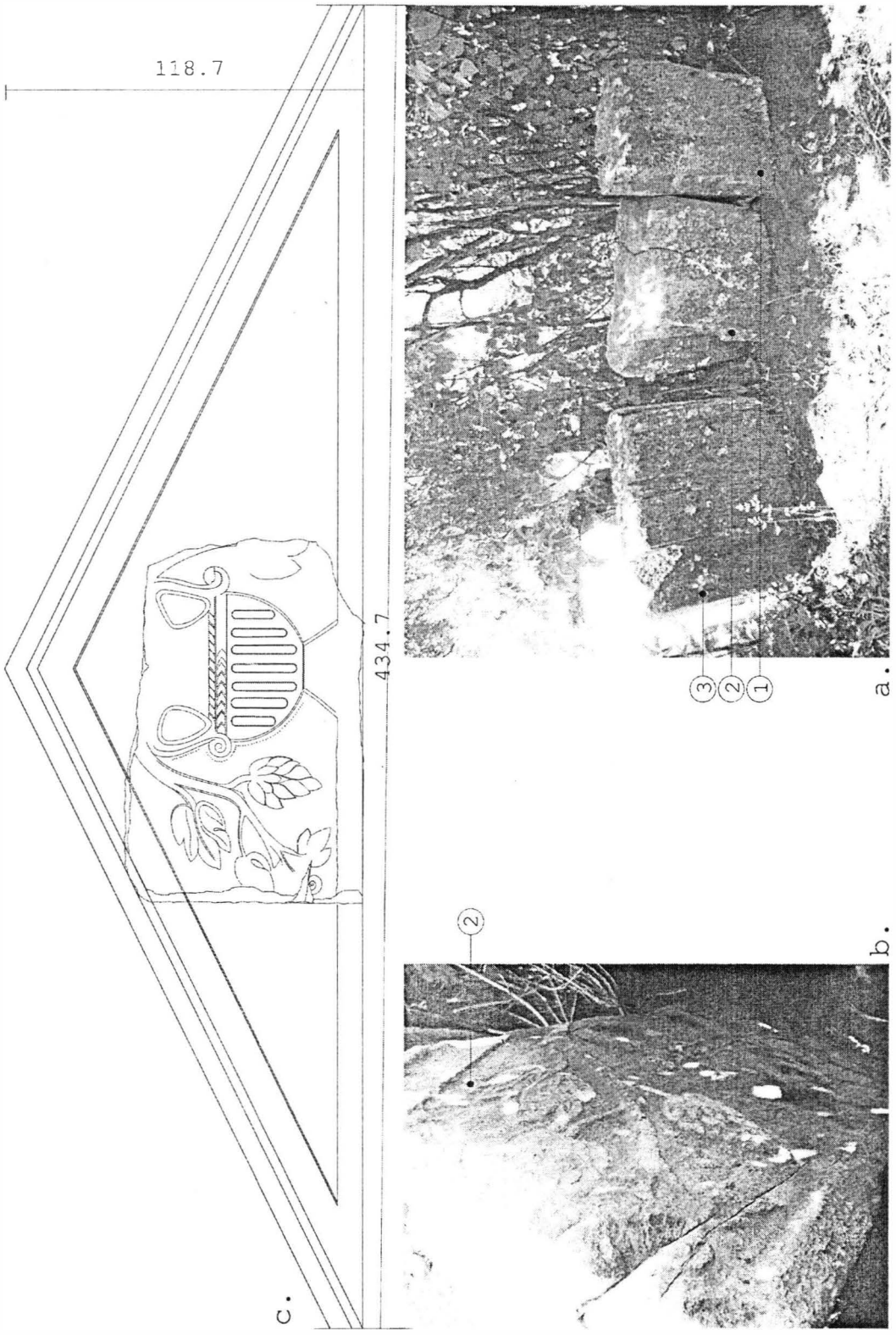


Fig. 9. *a, b*: Funerary monument pediment **II.1.** (inv. no.2); *c*: reconstruction (hypothesis).

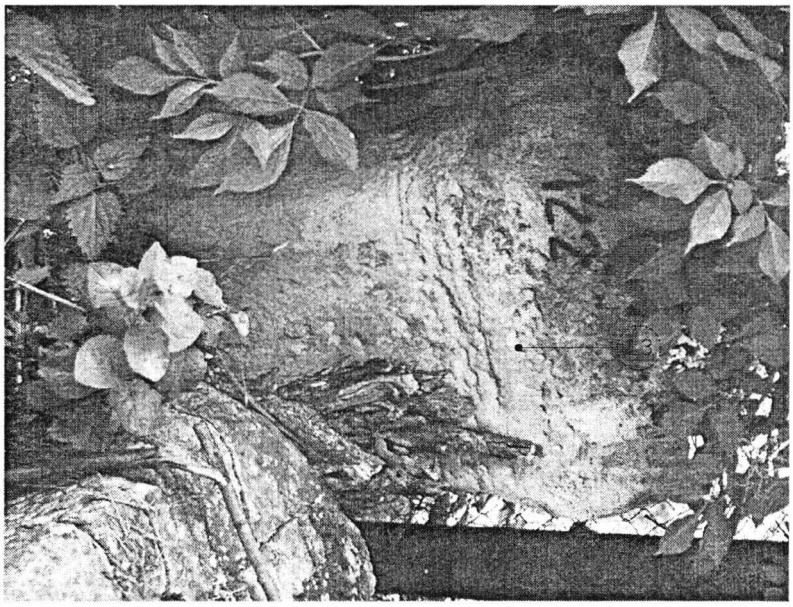


Fig. 10. Funerary stele **II.2.** (inv. no. 13 a, b, c).

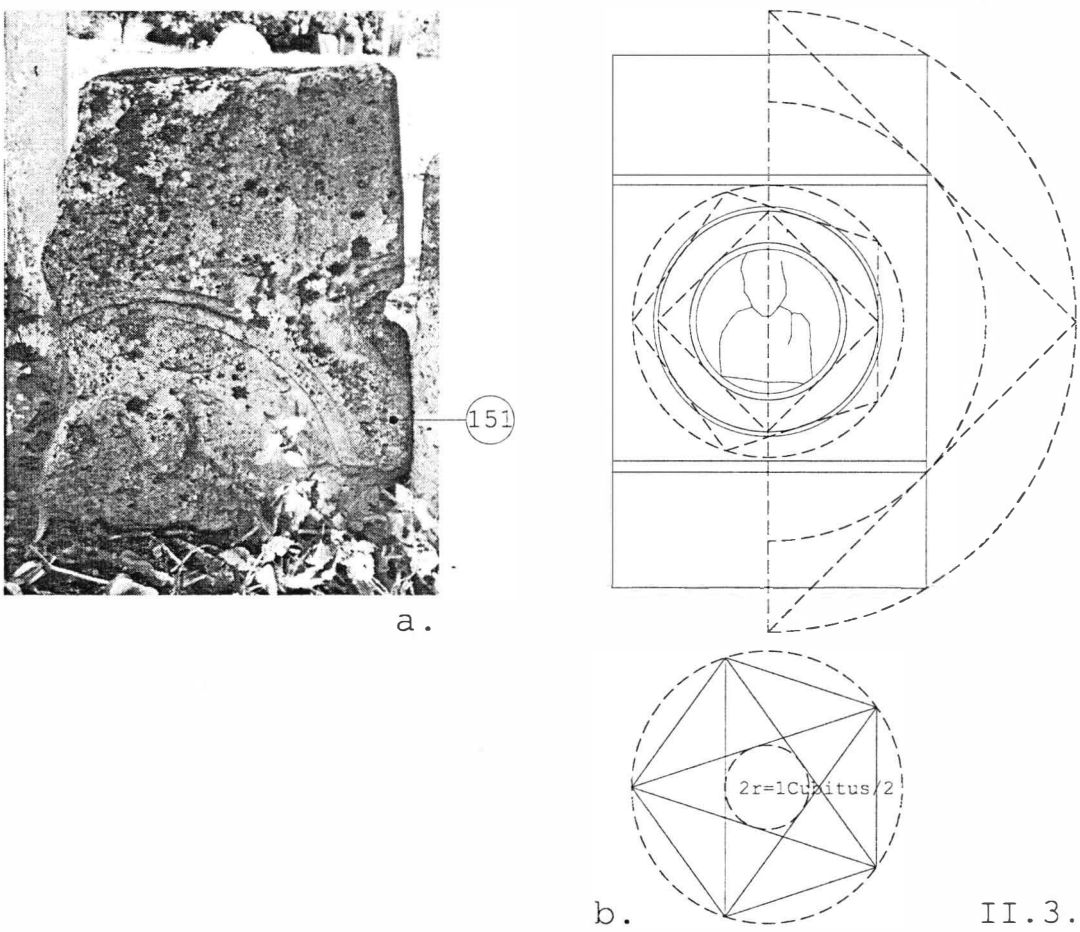


Fig. 11. *a* Funerary stele with medallion **II.3.** (inv. no. 151); *b* geometric support.

a massive abacus. One of the columns (left) conserves traces of the base, sketched as a rectangular plinth. The horizontal limits are not preserved, but their existence and nature are pointed out by the base of the left column and by the capital of the other. The pediment (or arch?) which concluded the niche above the columns is not preserved.

II.3. *Funerary stele with medallion* (Inv. no. 151) (Fig. 11, Pl. XI)
Location: included in the north-east sector of the enclosure;
Material: sandstone;
Dimensions: $L_{(rec.)}$ = 84.2cm; L*=70.5cm; l = 19cm; H ≥ 108cm; $H_{reconstructed}$= ≥141 cm; H* = 108cm; $H_{upper\ register}$=32cm; $R_{medallion}$ = 29.7cm;

The lower part buried in the ground. Advanced state of decay. The panel, rectangular, is divided in three sections, separated by horizontal listels(?), highly eroded. The median section is taken by a medallion, encircled by a crown (its outer radius of 29.7cm), doubled outwards by a talon moulding. The crown encloses a concave disk, with the bust of the dedicant carved inside it (*imago clipeata*). The details of the crown are lost, but two thin ribbons and a few very ample, sharp-tipped leaves can be perceived. The bust is carved in underplayed relief. The trace of a toga (?), draped down the left shoulder is preserved. The high section unfolding above the medallion bears the traces of an ornament (probably with garlands) of unclear decorative content.

The geometric setup of the design (Fig. 11b): In spite of its poor state of preservation, one might suppose a very neat workmanship. The clarity of the geometric setup which informed the design supports this hypothesis. Thus, one could learn how, in a monument of limited breadth, the internal cohesion of the ornamental components was achieved: the circle of the unity of measurement sets the circumference of the crown and determines, by *ad quadratum* succession, the diameter of the concave inner disk; the circumscribed pentagon determines the outer boundary of the medallion and, respectively, the outer perimeter of the talon moulding. The total height of the panel must have been considerable. A stele with medallion of similar dimensions, from Ulpia Traiana, was 390cm high.[40]

II.4. *Funerary monument with medallion (?)* (Inv. no. 115) (Pl. XIIb)
Location: south-east sector of the enclosure;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L=54 cm; H*=125 cm; $H^*_{medallion}$=~ 42cm

Advanced state of deterioration; the façade is completely broken; the traces of a ditch (secondary use) running along the pedestal and up the lower third of the medallion (?) are clearly visible. Another rectangular cutout (from a secondary intervention as well) has been cut into one of the side faces (right). The rear face is even, cut along a slant plane, to allow for a larger support surface at the base. A small trace is preserved of what can be interpreted as the lower part of the concavity of the inner disk of the medallion, along with a fragment (illegible) from the interior figure. The shape of the upper volume, eroded as it is, suggests the flanking of the medallion by decorative elements. On a side face (right), vague outlines can be seen from the moulding of the pedestal capital (a *cavetto* at the lower limit)

It belonged to a monument high enough to necessitate a fairly large supporting surface. It is probably a fragment of a monument with bust portrait encircled by a medallion (Fig. 12b), incorporated in the enclosure – more or less monumental – of a funerary sector belonging to a family, set around a stele, an altar or an aedicule.[41]

II.5. *Pedestal for a votive monument or funerary stele (?)* (Inv. no. 12) (Pl. XIII)
Location: south sector, close to gate A;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=116.5cm; l°=57.5cm; H=31.5cm; inner width[42]=52cm;

[40] IDR III, 2, nr. 407, p. 346.
[41] See H. von Hesberg, *Römische Grabbauten,* Darmstadt, 1992, p. 65-67, fig. 22; p. 203, fig. 134.
[42] Corresponding to the width of the slab that was to be inserted in the hole.

"U"-shaped block, preserved fragmentarily; mostly buried in the ground. The width, reconstructed through symmetry, reaches approx. 141cm.

II.6. *Pedestal for a stele* (Inv. no. 29a, b) (Fig. 13; Pl. XIII)
Location: south sector, east of gate A;
Material: sandstone;
Dimensions: $L_{(rec.)}$ = 96cm; l > 37cm; H = 27cm;

Fragment reconstructed out of two pieces. The same type as **II.4.** from which it differs in size and material. It is superficially buried in the ground, inside the precinct, where the soil level is higher. The edges are rounded with erosion.

II.7. *Base for a stele (?)* (Inv. no. 92) (Pl. XIII)
Location: east sector, close to gate B;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L*=78cm; l* = 68cm; H = 55.7cm;

Stele pedestal with 11cm wide border.

II.8. *Base for a stele (?)* (Inv. no. 93) (Pl. XIII)
Location: east sector, close to gate B;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L* = 76cm; l* = 36.2cm; H = 55.7cm;

Stele pedestal with 11cm wide border. Analogous with **II.7.** They may have belonged to the same monument.

II.9. *Pedestal for a funerary stele* (Inv. no. 189) (Fig. 14; Pl. XX)
Location: south-west sector
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L=144 cm; l*=46 cm; H*=22 cm, Length of stele groove=50 cm;

Mostly buried.

III. FRAGMENTS OF PEDESTALS (WALL SOCLES OR ISOLATED MONUMENTS)

III.1. *Socle block* (Inv. no. 20) (Pl. XIV)
Location: south sector, east of gate A;
Material: marble;
Dimensions[43]: L*=126cm; l=42 cm; H=25.2 cm; lp=~28 cm;

Partly buried in the ground. It represents a socle of a simple type, with oblique projection – with the peculiarity of not intersecting the upper register along a sharp edge, but rather along a curved connection. We are not sure to what extent this detail could be the result of erosion. The bedding surface conserves a dowel groove. Sporadic traces of fine pick.

III.2. *Corner block* (Inv. no. 152) (Fig. 15; Pl. XIV)
Location: north-west sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L= ~84 cm; l*=100 cm; H=29.7 cm;

Analogue type to **III.1.** On the bedding surface it conserves the trace of a clamp groove. On the resting surface it has *anathyrosis* with a 10-12 cm wide frame.

[43] Notations: L=length; l=width (depth); H=height; lp=depth of resting surface.

Fig.12. Altar or Socle (inv.no.122) (see table 9).

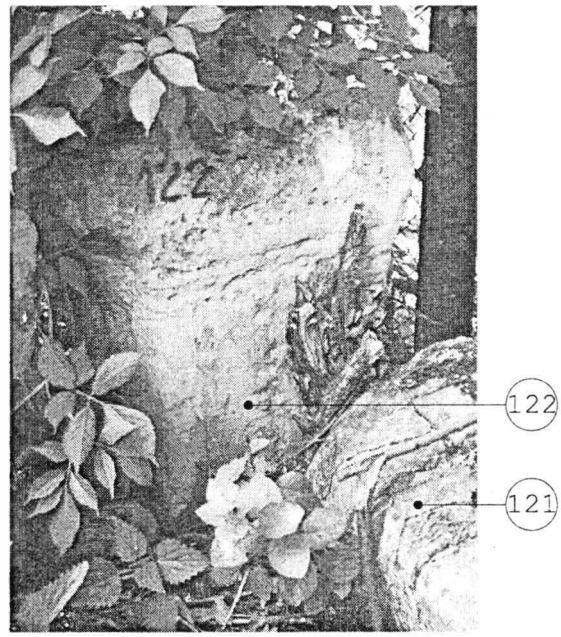


Fig.13. Stele pedestal (?) **II.6.** (inv. no. 29a, b).

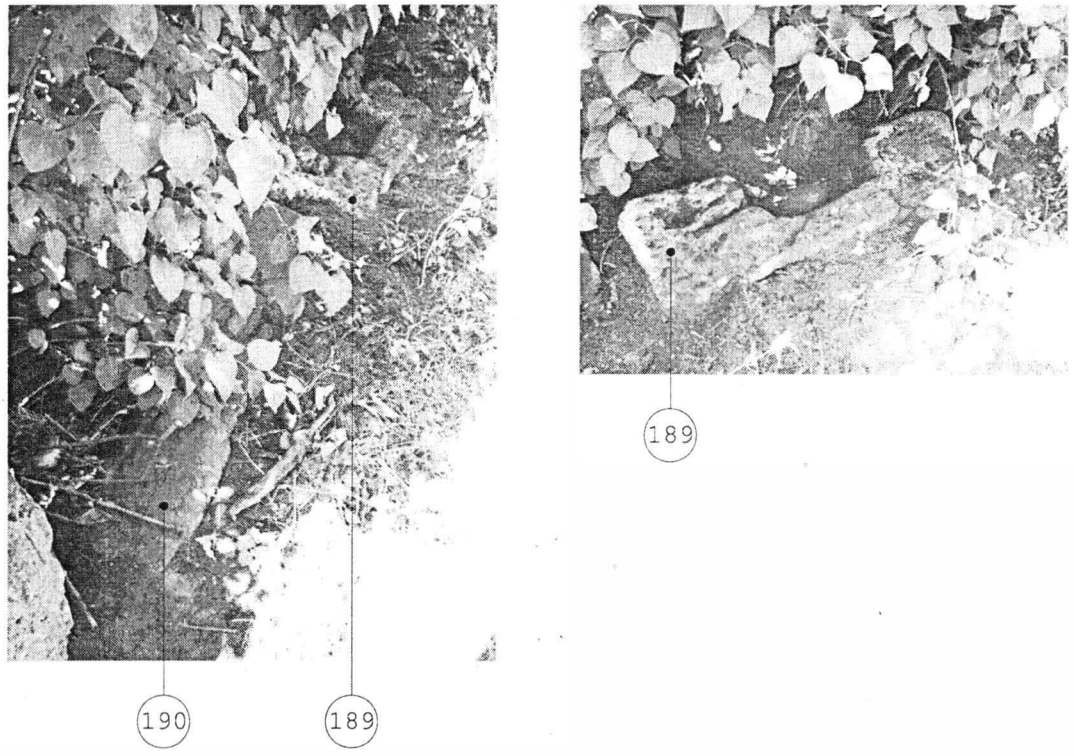


Fig. 14. Stele pedestal **II.9.** (inv. no. 189).

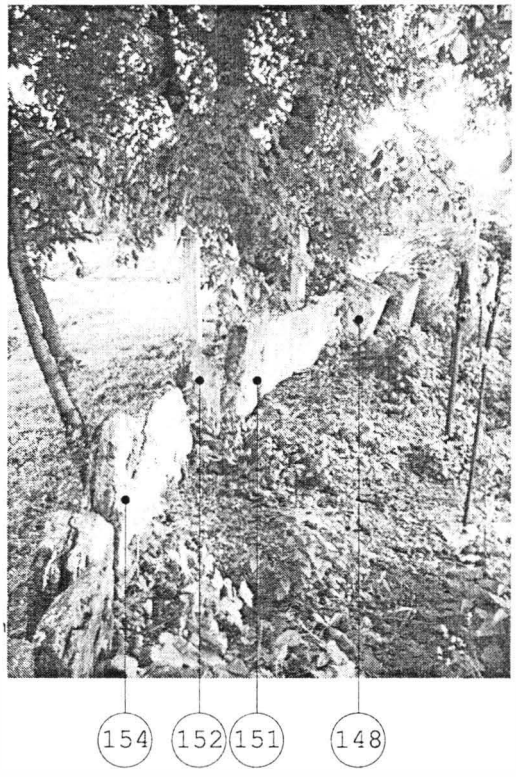


Fig. 15. Corner block **III.2.** (inv. no. 152).

Fig. 16. Moulded base **III.4.** (inv. no. 149).

III.3. *Corner block* (Inv. No. 112) (Fig. 4; Pl. XIV)
Location: north-east sector
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L=112.5; l=76 cm; H=29.6 cm;

It belonged to the same pedestal with fragment **III.2.** One of the side faces preserves traces of *anathyrosis* with 10-12 cm wide frame.

III.4. *Moulded base* (or cornice?)[44] (Inv. no. 149) (Fig. 16; Pl. XIII)
Location: north-west sector;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L*=95; H=28.9; l*=61;

The moulding is derived from a doucine, with very pronounced curves, and a *cavetto*. The profile is similar to an overturned cornice (type **IV.5.**).

IV. HORIZONTAL CORNICES (socle crownings?)

The mouldings of some cornices can be analogous to those of socle blocks. The main argument for their differentiation is the presence of clamp grooves, which can only indicate bedding surfaces.

IV.1. *Horizontal cornice* (Inv. no. 42) (Pl. XV)
Location: south-east sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=75.6cm; l*= 93cm; H= (28) 28.1cm;

The upper profile is destroyed. The moulding is comprised of a *cyma reversa* with pronounced curves (ls/hs=0.62), set above a flat listel, tilted at ~45° and a *cavetto.* All these are separated by straight, narrow listels. It still shows traces of fine pick.

IV.2. *Corner horizontal cornice* (Inv. no. 65) (Pl. XVI)
Location: south-east sector;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L*=88.8 cm; Lp*=79 cm; l*>80 m; lp=64 cm; H=38.6 cm; $H_{cornice}$=22.3cm;

The piece represents a corner block. Its moulding is analogous to that of fragment **IV.1.** with the difference of the absence of the intermediate listel separating the *sima* and the vertical flat register of the cornice. The side, joint faces are broken. Under the *sima* (in *cyma reversa* with a ratio ls/hs=1), obliquely cut (under a 45° angle), follows a concave moulding. Above the cornice proper, the volume recedes approx. 27.9cm; the height of this section is approx. 12.5cm. Such types of cornices are adequate as crownings of funerary altars[45] (Pl. XXIIb) or mausolea[46] (Pl. XXIIa).

Table 7: *Unit of measurement*
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm; 1C=1.5F=44.49cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
H	38.6	21	38.91	0.31
$H_{cornice}$	22.3	12 1Cubitus/2	22.236	0.06

[44] The proportions of the doucine make its identification as base possible. (see. Annex 1).

[45] Sometimes the plate that heightens the crowning is cut separately; in this case it is cut into the same block as the cornice. Of course, one cannot exclude the possibility for this type of cornice to belong to the crowning of a monumental gate.

[46] See P. Gros, *L'Architecure romaine* II, Paris, 2001, p. 393, fig. 449; p. 394, fig. 452; H. von Hesberg, *op.cit.*, p. 172 sqq., p. 180-181, figs. 112-114 (including the altar - cenotaph from Adamclisi).

IV.3. *Horizontal cornice* (Inv. no. 66) (Pl. XVI; XXVIII)
Location: included in the south-east sector of the enclosure;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L*=59.5cm; l*=87cm; lp≈73cm; H=38.6cm; $H_{cornice}$=22.3cm ;

Part of the same cornice as **IV.2.** The side faces are broken, the mouldings eroded. The rear face – „L"-shaped in section – preserves a small part of the rest place of a beam, or of an adjoining with another block (Pl. XXII).

IV.4. *Corner cornice* (Inv. no. 68) (Pl. XV)
Location: south-east sector of the enclosure;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L*=63cm; Lp > 46cm; l*=52.5cm; lp>35.7cm; H=40.5cm; $H_{cornice}$=27.5 cm; $H_{forhead}$ = 12.5 cm;

Analogous in type with **IV.2-3.** The only difference is the proportion of the *cyma reversa* (ls/hs=0.707), close to that of piece **IV.1.**

IV.5. *Horizontal cornice* (Inv. no. 76) (Fig. 17, Pl. XVI)
Location: east sector of the enclosure;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=64; l*=~55 cm; lp=57.2; H=44 cm;

One of the side faces is preserved. The moulding is comprised of *cyma reversa* and a *cavetto* separated by a narrow, flat listel; the vertical upper register is very pronounced, taking approx. 2/3 of the height of the *cyma*.

IV.6. *Horizontal cornice* (Inv. no. 76a) (Pl. XV)
Location: east sector of the enclosure;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=71 cm; lp*=48.5; H= 33.5cm;

The same type with **IV.5.**, from which the height of the upper register and, vaguely, the proportions of the *cyma reversa* (ls/hs=0.744) differ. One of the side faces relatively intact. The bedding surface conserves the groove of a clamp.

IV.7. *Cornice* (Inv. no. 142) (Pl. XVII)
Location: north-west sector of the enclosure;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=71 cm; lp=41 cm; H=26.2 cm;

One of the side faces is visible. The moulding is analogous to those of previous cornices, with the difference of the special succession of two oblique (45° angle) listels. The proportion of the *cyma reversa* according to the ratio ls/hs=0.757. The bedding surface preserves a clamp groove.

Table 8: *Unit of measurement*
1d=1F/16=29.66cm/16=1.853cm

	Dimensions cm	Dimensions 1d/ correlations	Control cm	Difference cm
H	26.2	14	25.924	0.25
l	41	22	40.766	0.23

IV.8. *Cornice* (Inv. no. 155)
Location: north-west sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=71 cm; l = 48.5 cm; H=32.5;

Analogous type with **IV.5-6.**; a dowel groove on the bedding surface (4 cm/5 cm/6 cm).

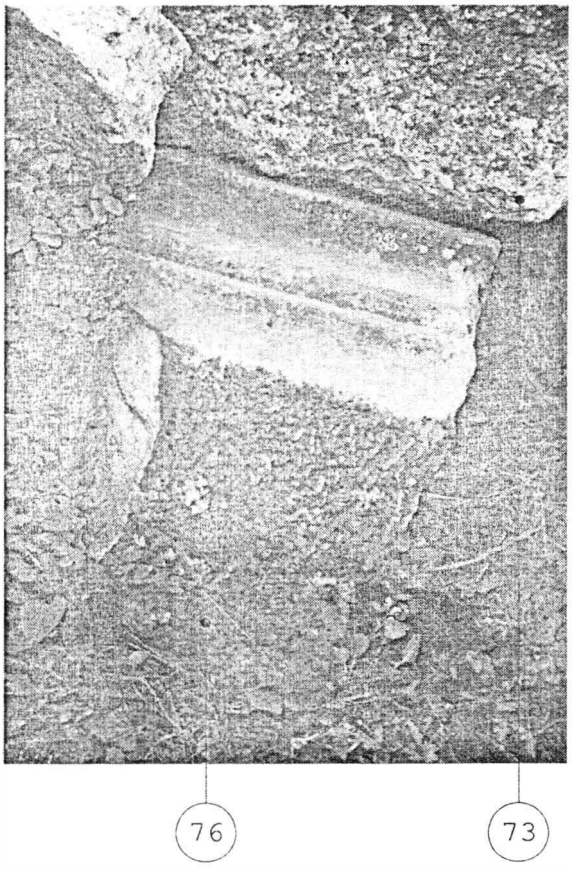


Fig. 17. Horizontal cornice **IV.5.** (inv.no.76).

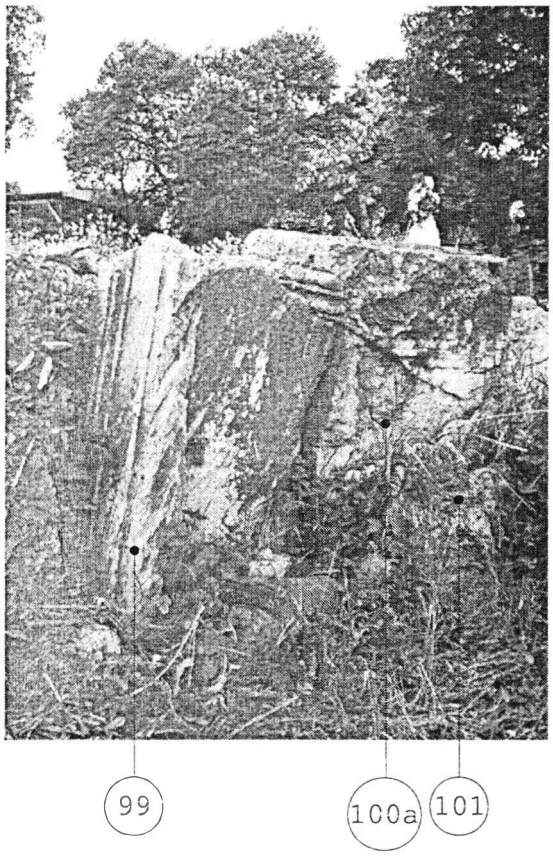


Fig. 18. Block with architraved decoration **V.1.** (inv. no. 99).

Fig. 19. Architrave **V.2.** (inv. no. 196).

IV.9. *Cornice* (Inv. no. 128) (Pl. XIV)
Location: north-east sector;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L=179 cm; l=82.5; H=28.7 (29) cm;

Simple cornice, with slant profile and flat upper register. On the bedding surface, there are two clamp grooves corresponding to the side faces.

IV.10. *Cornice* (Inv. no. 131) (Pl. XX)
Location: north sector, behind the shed
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L=63.5 cm; l*=102 cm; H=24 cm;

Analogous type with **IV.9.**

V. ARCHITRAVES OR BLOCKS WITH ARCHITRAVE DÉCOR

V.1. *Block with architrave decor* (Inv. no. 99) (Fig. 18, Pl. XVII)
Location: north-east sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=107 cm; l*=73.2 cm; H=28.3 cm;

Broken at both ends. It reproduces a type of ionic bipartite architrave; its crowning comes from a *cyma reversa* with hypertrophied concavity and with the ratio ls/hs=0.411; above this moulding lie two flat registers, consecutively projected. The resting surface is surrounded by a border, 11.5cm wide and 5-6cm high; close to it, on the same surface, there is a mounting groove (7.5cm/?/6.5cm). The aspect of the crowning, and especially that of the lower surface is not compatible with a proper architrave, but it may be suited for a funerary monument – crowning of an altar table or of a table-tomb (*tombeau-table*)[47] (Pl. XXIII a, b).

V.2. *Architrave* (Inv. no. 196) (Fig. 19, Pl. XVII)
Location: embedded in the gutter adjacent to the church, west of the entrance; it may have belonged to the enclosure;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions[48]: L*=31; l= 107.7; lp*=101.55; cm; H*=~73.6; H1=>1.1 cm; H2= 15.8 cm; H3=21.2 cm' Hc= 25.8cm;

The large height of the block suggests its belonging to a monument which allows formal "distortions". It was probably part of a monumental, temple-shaped funerary monument.

VI. OTHER PIECES

VI.1. *Block with clamp grooves* (Inv. no. 153) (Pl. XVII)
Location: north-west sector;
Material: travertine;
Dimensions: L=93.5 cm; l=155 cm; H*=14 cm;

On the bedding surface a clamp groove corresponds to each side face (lengths 9.5cm and 13cm).

VI.2. *Block with laurel leaves* (Inv. no. 177) (Fig. 20; Pl. XVIII)
Location: west sector, next to gate C;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: (notations and description according to the present position): L=57.7 cm; l=29.2 cm; lp=36.5 cm; H*=127 cm;

[47] See the types of early funerary altars from Barcelona, Rome / Via Appia and the type – more rare – represented by the *table-tomb* of Valeria (Gros, *op.cit.*, p. 395, fig. 454, p. 398-399. fig. 459).

[48] Further notations: H1=height of lower fascia; H2=height of median fascia ; H3=height of upper fascia ; Hc=height of crowning (the slant planes connecting the fascias not considered).

Fig. 20. Block with laurel leaves **VI.2.** (inv. no. 177).

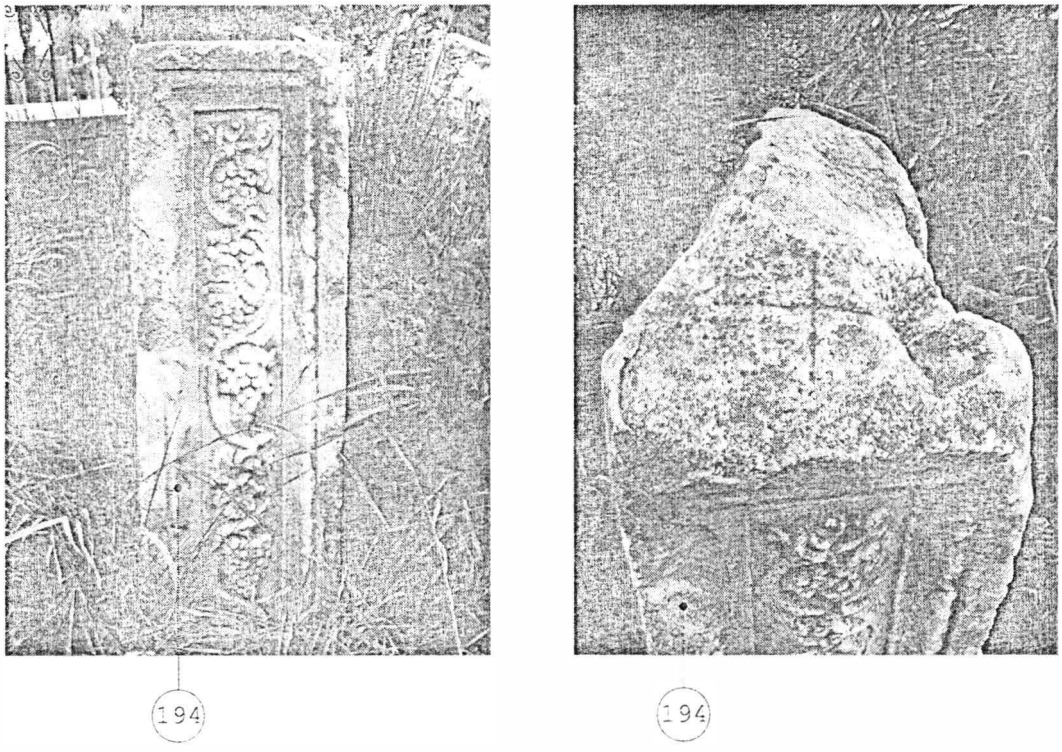


Fig. 21. Decorated block **VI.3.** (inv. no. 194).

Block with "L" section and clamp groove on the bedding surface. The rear face and the side ones bear traces of rough finish. It is largely buried. If these were original features and not the result of secondary use, the block should be considered in a reversed position as to its actual one, with the garland horizontal. In this case the decorated façade represents a decorative frieze of a (funerary) monument. In the less probable hypothesis of a secondary use as the source of both the mounting groove and the rough aspect of the side faces, the block might be considered, standing vertically, as the decorative pilaster of the funerary monument (see Pl. XXIII)

The straight garland with side buttons, making the decoration of the façade, is very carefully worked, in flat relief. The sculpting technique and the style perfectly match those observed at the ornament of the pediment (**II.1.**). Probably they belonged to the same monument (Pl. XXI).

VI.3. *Decorated block* (Inv. no. 194) (Fig. 21; Pl. XIX)[49]
Location: used as funerary pillar in the cemetery; it may have been removed from the enclosure:
Material: marble;
Dimensions (according to the present position): L=28.2; l=55.7; H*=91;

The central panel, surrounded by an overturned talon moulding, is decorated with a *rinceau* of grapevines and bunches of grapes alternately set. The rear face is partly broken. On the present upper surface – partly destroyed – one can see the traces of a finish reminiscent of *anathyrosis*; inside the surface there is a cross-shaped sign (carved when the block was reused as a gravestone).

The bedding surface bears, in its rear, deteriorated part, the vague traces of a dowel groove. It belongs probably to one of the decorative pilasters of a monumental funerary altar (Pl. XXIc) or of a pilaster monument.[50]

VI.4. *Block with cutout* (Inv. no. 139) (Pl. XIX)
Location: north-west sector;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L=75 cm; l=26cm; H*= 34 cm;

On the upper surface there is a trough, 7(8)cm wide, 7 cm deep, cut along the median axis.

VI.5. *Block with traces of moulding* (Inv. no. 173)
Location: west sector, close to gate C;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L*=76 cm; l=48; H*=113;

The rear side is treated as an adjoining surface; badly damaged: vague traces of a moulded frame are barely visible on the sides; it may represent a monument of type **I.**

VI.6. *Slab-block with recess* (Inv. no. 134) (Pl. XX)
Location: south-east sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L=91.5 cm; l*=68cm; H=32 cm;

Fissured; one of the surfaces shows a 30cm long recess, 8.5 cm deep (connection to an adjacent block)

VI.7. *Block with recess* (Inv. no. 114) (Pl. XIX)
Location: north-east sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L*=93 cm; l*=64; H=29.7 cm;

VI.8. (nr. inv. 180) (Pl. XX)
Loction : west sector;
Material: travertine;
Dmensions: L*=136 cm; l=102 cm; H=26.5 cm;

Traces of a mounting groove obliquely set at one side.

[49] We are not sure of the Roman origin of this block.
[50] H. von Hesberg, *op.cit.*, p. 156-158, figs. 97-98.

VI.9. *Block with clamp* (Inv. no. 77) (Pl. XX)
Location: south sector;
Material: marble;
Dimensions: L=72 cm; l= 44.1cm; H*=59 cm;

Clamp groove with trapeziform leg.

VI. 10. *Block with clamp* (Inv. no. 81) (Pl. XX)
Location: south-west sector;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L=62 cm; l*=70 cm; H*=26 cm;

Clamp groove with square leg.

VI.11. *Block with recess* (Inv. no. 90) (Pl. XX)
Location: south sector;
Material: limestone;
Dimensions: L*=64 cm; l*=51.5 cm; H=31.5 cm;

Table 9: *Blocks without moulding or with lost moulding*[51]

block no.	Category	Material	Dimensions cm			Location / Observations
			L	l	H	
1.	block	marble	54.5	25	70*	south sector / hammering and fine pick traces
3.	block	marble	102	30	141*	south sector / hammering traces
4.	block	marble	136	26	123	south sector / fine pick traces
5.	pedestal type III.1 or cornice type IV.10.	marble	≤7	≤3.3	≤2	south sector / traces of hammering and fine pick; bedding surface damaged; may be recomposed with inv.no.15
6.	block	marble	≤2	≤20	≤1	south sector / fine pick traces
7.	prismatic block	sandstone	130	51*	68.5*	south sector /
8.	block	limestone	≤4	≤8	114*	south sector / working traces at one corner(?)
9.	block	limestone	≤2	28	114*	
10.	prismatic block	limestone	46	28	124*	south sector /
15.	pedestal type III.1 or cornice type IV.10.	marble	118	57.5	-	south sector / fragment; may be recomposed with inv.no.5.
17.	block	sandstone	134	27	81*	south sector / eroded
18	block	marble	57.5	29	61	south sector / eroded; traces of indented chiselling
19.	block	sandstone	82	25	56	south sector / might have been transformed into funerary cross

[51] Due to the several particularities of degradation of the lithic material, the indications regarding the nature of the material are to be considered with reserves.

21.	block	marble	66	14	≤0	south sector / fragment
22.	block	marble	82	15	52	south sector / fragment – probably belongs to the same block as inv.no.21
23.	block	marble	75	12	103*	south sector / eroded and broken corners
24.	block	travertine	48	42	44	south sector / eroded
25.	prismatic block	marble	31	20*	56*	south sector / fine pick traces
26.	funerary monument (?)	limestone	88	≤2	92*	south sector / badly eroded fragment; vague traces of decoration (winged character?)
28.	sarcophagus lid	sandstone	?	?	?	south sector / inaccessible
30a.	slab	travertine	30	17.5	44	south sector / fragments;
30b.			29	10*	17	the dimensions represent maximum values;
30c.			83	19	82	reconstructed values L=140; l = 82
30d.			26	17*	5	
30e.			21	15	24	
30f.			42	17	46.5	
30g.			26	13*	37	
30h.			57*	13*	15*	
31.	slab	limestone	57	20	51	eroded
32.	block	limestone	42	8*	32	south sector / eroded
33.	prismatic block	limestone	92	≤2	44	south sector / eroded; traces of fine pick
34.	block	travertine	67	21*	28*	south sector / eroded
35.	block	travertine	80	35*	59*	south sector / traces of fine pick
36.	block	marble	63	31	70*	south sector / traces of fine pick
37.	slab block	limestone	89	25	76*	south sector / eroded
38.	prismatic block	limestone	92	32	60*	south sector /
39.	prismatic block	sandstone	81	43	53*	south sector / traces of fine pick
40.	prismatic block	limestone	74	34	101*	south sector / traces of fine pick
41.	prismatic block	marble	≤7	≤0.7	88*	south sector / traces of fine pick
43.	inform block	marble	56	50	52*	south-east sector / badly damaged, inform
45.	prismatic block	limestone	85	28	124*	south-east sector / traces of fine pick
46.	prismatic block	limestone	105	38	70.5	south-east sector / traces of fine pick
47.	prismatic block	marble	96.5	31*	50.5*	south-east sector / traces of indented chiselling and hammering

48a.	block	limestone	42	32	39	south-east sector / exfoliated into two fragments; reconstructed dimensions: L=48; l=44; H=39
48b.			27	13	18*	
49.	prismatic block	limestone	58	74	38	south-east sector /
50.	prismatic block	marble	74	63	52*	south-east sector / traces of indented chiselling and hammering
51.	prismatic block	limestone	80	*55	28	south-east sector /
52.	prismatic block	sandstone	*120	*35	34*	south-east sector / traces of fine pick
53.	prismatic block	limestone	129	42	24*	south sector / traces of fine pick
54.	slab block	limestone	91	27	45*	south-east sector /
55.	block (?)	limestone	≤1	≤1	≤7	east sector / badly damaged, inform
56.	prismatic block	limestone	73	85	26	east sector /
57.	prismatic block	limestone	153	35	60	east sector
58.	block	sandstone	166	*62	*43	east sector / rounded by erosion
59.	slab block	limestone	80	29	*72	east sector / eroded; working traces
60.	block –	limestone	*58	*55	*32	buried in the church gutter/ eroded
61.	block	sandstone	84	53	*103	east sector / rounded by erosion
62.	slab block	limestone	93.5	21.3	*117	east sector / working traces
63.	slab block	limestone	143.6	≤7.8	*101	east sector / working traces
64.	prismatic block	limestone	50	*31	39	east sector
67	slab block (?) cornice	marble	*90	*12	*11	east sector / fine pick traces
69	cornice	travertine	◦30	◦51	23	east sector / fragment of *cyma reversa*
70	cornice type **IV.3**	travertine	*55	*40	◦22	east sector / fragment of lower moulding
71.	slab	marble	73.5	31	120*	east sector / traces of hammering and fine pick
72.	slab block	limestone	53	22	40*	east sector / fragment (?)
73.	prismatic block	limestone	99	41	≤6	east sector
74.	prismatic block	limestone	58	27	78*	east sector / fine pick traces
75.	prismatic block	limestone	68	43	143*	east sector / fine pick traces
78.	prismatic block	limestone	82	41	51*	east sector / fine pick traces
79.	slab	limestone	90	30	114*	east sector / hammering and fine pick traces
80.	block	limestone	20	26	28	east sector / badly eroded

81.	prismatic block	limestone	70	26*	62	cast sector / mounting groove
82.	prismatic block	limestone	44	40*	16	cast sector / clamp groove
83.	slab	sandstone	72	42	12	cast sector
84.	prismatic block	limestone	51	23	31	cast sector
85	pedestal (type **III.1**)	marble	94	58	15.2	cast sector
86.	block	limestone	26	33	43	cast sector / badly damaged, inform
87.	slab block		61	4	53*	east sector / fine pick traces
88	cornice type **IV.5**	limestone	◦47	◦42	◦25	east sector
89a.	funerary slab (?)	marble	130	23	71*	east sector / exfoliated into several fragments
89b.			97	9	40*	
89c.			98*	16	64*	
91.	slab	marble	35	8	*40	east sector
94.	fragment	limestone	29	13	34	east sector / badly damaged, inform
95.	fragment	limestone	16.5	18	22	east sector / badly damaged, inform
96.	fragment	limestone	29	12	26	south sector / badly damaged, inform
97.	fragment	limestone	24	9.5	37	east sector / badly damaged, inform
98.	fragment	limestone	24	13	23	east sector / badly damaged, inform
101.	slab block	limestone	61	18	*63	north-east sector
102.	slab block	travertine	62	19	*82	north-east sector / indented chiselling traces
103.	block	marble	24	20	*87	north-east sector
104	cornice (type **IV.5.**)	travertine	78	52	?	north-east sector / badly damaged
105.	slab block	limestone	134.5	25.5	*69	north-east sector
106.	slab	marble	91	*2	105	reused as threshold at the east gate of the graveyard
107.	slab block	marble	84	26	*62	north-east sector / fine pick traces
109.	slab block	limestone	68	28	71	north-east sector / clamp groove
110.	block	limestone	112	*26	*50	north sector /hardly accessible
111.	block	limestone	59	32	*72	north sector
113.	slab block	limestone	88	24	*75*	north sector
116	threshold (?)	marble	76	15	*100	north sector / traces of a circular mounting groove
117	block	marble	85	28	*17	north sector
118	block	limestone	147	40	*30	north sector
119	block	limestone	53	29	*39	north sector
120	block	marble	◦65	◦35.5	*56	north sector

121	slab block	marble	◦84	30	*79	north sector
122	altar or socle	sandstone	?	51	*102	north sector / badly damaged; vague traces of moulding on three faces; hardly accessible (buried in vegetation)
123	block	marble	60	◦14.5	*48	north sector
125	prismatic block	limestone	88.2	28.4	*80	north sector / good state of preservation
126	prismatic block	travertine	◦91.5	30	88	north sector
127	block	sandstone	42	28	*66	north sector
129	block	marble	43.8	30	*78.5	north sector
130	prismatic block	travertine	85	35	*77	north sector
133	slab block	marble	157	27	*60	north sector
135	prismatic block	sandstone	203	~27	*75	north sector
136	prismatic block	marble	86	~28.1	*70	north sector
137	corner pedestal type **III.4.**	limestone	~75	*80	~25	north sector / buried in debris
138	block	sandstone	◦56	23	?	north sector / eroded
140	slab block	travertine	56	20.5	*51	north sector
141	slab block	marble	◦75	◦24	*59	north sector
143	slab block	sandstone	90	21	*91	north sector / eroded surfaces
144	block (possibly cornice)	marble	◦66	◦33	*38	east sector / badly damaged
145	block	travertine	◦70.5	◦56	*20	north sector /mostly buried / badly damaged
146	block	travertine	91.2	◦53	*103	north sector / a *saillie* on a side face
147	block	marble	30.7	*107	59	north sector / traces of a clamp leg
148	prismatic socle (?)	travertine	◦58.2	55.3	*127	north sector / badly eroded; traces of moulding on one of the faces
150	slab block	travertine	101.3	◦41	*86	north-west sector / exfoliated into two fragments
154	pedestal type **III.4**	travertine				north-west sector
156	pedestal? (possibly type **III.4.**)	marble	58	◦30	*82	north-west sector / the side faces and the facade well preserved; traces of indented chiselling
157	block	marble	◦59	*100	~40	north-west sector / broken in two
158	block	travertine	◦90.5	40.5	*108	west sector / badly eroded
159	block	travertine	◦81	◦26	◦90	west sector / one side face preserved; traces of indented chiselling
160	block	marble	◦49	◦31	*69	west sector / exfoliated in four fragments

161	fragm. A fragm. B.	marble	28.5 45	28 30 ◦	*106 *123	west sector / two faces partially preserved; cleaved in two fragments (a, b)
162	block	sandstone	88	31.5	*98	west sector / vague traces of a flat clamp
163	block	limestone	88	28	*51	north-west sector
164	block	limestone	◦89	?	*35	west sector / hardly accessible
165	block	marble	88	33	*65	west sector / crowbar traces from the original mounting
166	block	limestone	?	?	?	west sector / inaccessible (covered in brash)
167	cornice ?	travertine	*95	61	30.2	west sector / badly damaged
169	block	travertine	◦51.5	?	◦84	west sector / badly damaged
170	block	travertine	◦65	◦37	*134	west sector / damaged faces
171	slab block	travertine	◦73	◦40	◦160	west sector / damaged faces
172	block	limestone ?	◦67	◦62	◦39	west sector (in the vicinity of gate C) / irregular shape
174	block	limestone	◦23	25	15	west sector (reused in gate C structures) buried in cement
175	broken block	limestone	◦29	41	29	west sector (reused in gate C structures) buried in cement
176	block	limestone	38	32	12	west sector (reused in gate C structures)
178	block	marble	89	63	*150	south-west sector / traces of rough mounting from a secondary usage
179 (a, b)	slab	sandstone	89	~11	*123	south-west sector / broken in two fragments; vague traces of a border
181	block	marble	◦63	◦ ≥65	120	south-west sector / badly damaged (broken)
182	funerary monument?	sandstone	◦84	120	*78.5	south-west sector / badly damaged; vague traces of a frame
183	block	sandstone	*62	≥30	*56	south-west sector / badly damaged
184	broken block	sandstone	*40	◦37	*60	south-west sector / badly damaged; traces of moulding (talon?)
185	broken block	limestone	*47	*20	~50	south-west sector / damaged (inform)
186	broken block	limestone	52	>20	60	south-west sector / damaged (inform)
187	funerary monument (altar?)	sandstone	◦79	53	*78	south-west sector / badly damaged; one face preserved with traces of a talon(?)
188	inform block	limestone	*67		*~7	south-west sector / mostly buried
190	block	marble	153	17	*32	south-west sector / mostly buried
191	block	marble	60	*27	90	in the cemetery
192	block	limestone	95	*35	68	church gutter

193	block ÷	limestone	63	*32	56	church gutter (belongs to the same block as inv.no.192)
195	block ÷	limestone	159	*16	57	west façade of the church/ flat clamp traces

(◦) preserved dimension; (*) visible dimension above ground level; (?) inaccessible dimension; (-) blocks embedded in the gutter adjoining the church, supposedly belonging to the enclosure.

Table 10: Values of the rectangles in which the *cyma reversa (ls/hs)* and *talon (lt/ht*) mouldings are inscribed (Pl. XXIV); *c=cyma reversa; t=talon ; d=derived from the doucine* (for comparison, in Pl. XXIV the mouldings are scaled according to the height of the fundamental rectangle of the moulding; the moulding of base no. inv. 149 is represented reversed)

no. inv.	ls/hs lt/ht	tracing of rectangles ls/hs şi lt/ht	category
149	1.28 (d)	depending on the division of the diagonal in 5	base
76	0.7 (c)	"simple diagonalising" ($\sqrt{2}$)	cornice
76a	0.744 (c)	depending on the division of the hight *hs* in 4	cornice
142	0.757 (c)	depending on the division of the height *hs* in 4	cornice
68	0.707 (c)	simple diagonalising ($\sqrt{2}$)	cornice
42	0.62 (c)	mean and extreme ratio (υ_1 =0.618)	cornice
66-65	1 (c)	square (ls=lt)	cornice
44	0.725 (c) 0.472	–depending on the division of the diagonal in 8 –depending on the division of the diagonal in 3	altar
132	0.44 (c)	simple diagonalising ($\sqrt{5}/5$)	altar
27	0.539 (c) 0.417(t)	–mean and extreme ratio (υ/3=1.618/3) – harmonic ratio ($\sqrt{2}$-1)	altar
108	0.604 (c)/ 0.396 (t)	– depending on the division of the height *hs* in 5 – depending on the division of the height *hs* in 10	altar
99	0.411	– harmonic ratio ($\sqrt{2}$-1)	altar
100	0.66 (c) 0.303 (d)	– depending on the division of the height *hs* in 3 – mean and extreme ratio (υ_1)	altar
99	0.411 (c)	– harmonic ratio ($\sqrt{2}$-1)	block with architraved moulding
11	0.472 (c)	depending on the division of the diagonal in 3	altar
168	0.871 (d)	depending on the division of the height *hs* in 8	altar

The values in the table above show that the methods of tracing the fundamental rectangles follow the same principles: the even division of the diagonal of the rectangle, the even division of the height of the rectangle and basic geometric constructions attainable by "simple diagonalising" ($\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{2}$-1, $\sqrt{5}$, φ).

In general, the values for ls/hs range between min. 0.62 and max. 0.757 in case of cornices; between 0.411 and 0.871 in case of altars. At the same time, the ratio lt/ht varies between 0.303 and 0.417 in the case of the only blocks showing both mouldings (altars). Cornices no. 76 and 76a are excepted, their ls/hs value reaching a peak (=1). In the case of base no. 169, the doucine moulding reaches the highest value (1.28).

NOTES REGARDING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOME FUNERARY MONUMENTS (Pl. XIIb, XXI-XXIII)

The following reconstructions are intended to draw an image of the *quality of funerary architecture* as conveyed by the analysed fragments of the enclosure. These can only be suggestive images, given the variety of forms and types of Roman funerary monuments. Further clues missing on the plan and elevation of the monuments presented here, the restitution of their dimensions and of their stylistic architectural character on the whole is not possible, except for the monument with pediment, the aspect and dimensions of which are mostly explicit.

1. *Temple-shaped funerary monument* (blocks **VI.2** and **II.1)** (Fig. 9c; Pl. XXIIIa)

This monument is reconstructed starting from the possibility to evaluate the actual dimension of the pediment triangle (cf. block II.1., Fig. 9c). A pediment of roughly 141cm in height may fit the reconstruction of the tympanum comprising the block with *kantharos* (approx. 118cm). We assumed the existence of a horizontal cornice and of the raking sima, of average heights (according to dimensional characters of analogous cornices existent in the enclosure, with the possibility of their belonging to the monument in view). The total length of the pediment must be considered of approx. 525cm (measured under the horizontal cornice). Consequently, the length of the façade (or that of the architrave) would reach around 470-474 cm. The height of the façade, below the pediment, may be considered as starting with a minimal value of approx. 355cm, the socle excluded – its height, probably considerable, not identified. The façade of such a monument might have been provided (Pl. XXIa, XXIb) or not (Pl. XXIIIa*) with columns or decorative (or structural) pilasters.

If we consider block **VI.2.** as belonging to this monument, a few possibilities of placing it follow, of which we present two. The first hypothesis takes into consideration the aspect of mounting grooves in a natural position, on the bedding surface. Thus, the block must have been set horizontally. It is then a fragment of the decorated frieze[52] of the monument. Given the aspect of the resting surface of the block, devoid of any traces (of mounting, imprints etc.), we cannot know whether the columns or side pilasters, if existent, were exclusively decorative (slightly detached from the wall surface), or functional, too.[53]

Following another conjecture, block **VI.2.** is set upright, making decorative pilasters. (Pl. XXIIIb) In this case one must either accept that the clamp groove is resulted out of secondary use, or consider it as belonging to the original monument, but used atypically. Such an utilisation can be accepted if the block necessitated repairs, maybe even during the construction of the monument, the clamp tying, vertically, two fissured or even broken fragments.

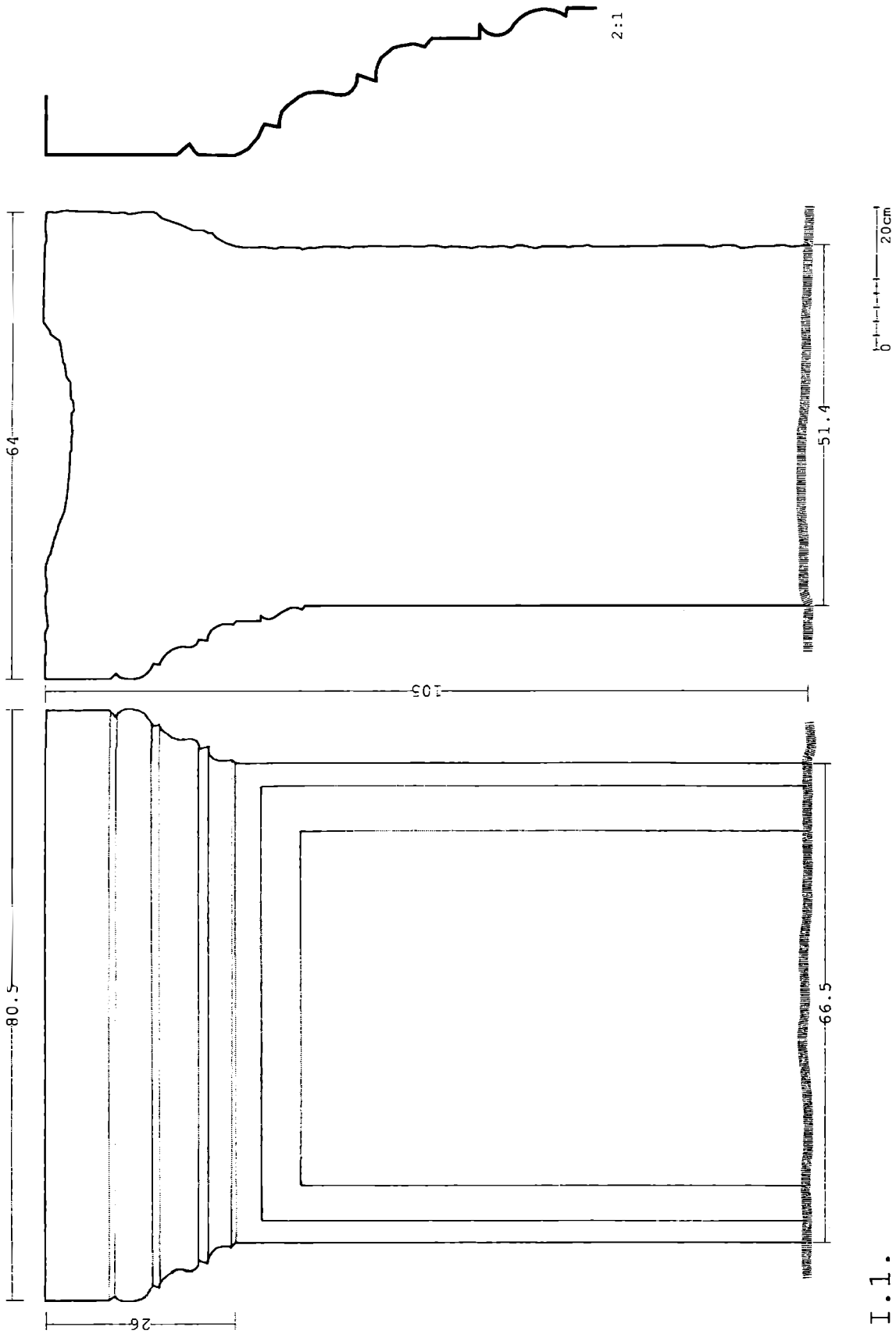
Therefore, it is beyond doubt that a temple-shaped funerary monument with decorated pediment – resulted out of a particularly thorough transposing of ornamental syntax in the precious volumes of marble – is attested by the worn out fragments comprised in the church enclosure.

2. *Other funerary monuments.* Unlike the previous monument, the funerary monuments – either altars, or mausolea – presented in Pl. XXI-XXII and mentioned in the catalogue, bring on just hypotheses regarding acceptable positions for certain lithic fragments, within some elementary types of funerary monuments. The dimensional and structural criteria offered by the fragments in question open the possibility to comment on the breadth and extent of their original monuments, remarkable even if they reproduced current forms of Imperial Roman funerary architecture[54]. Excepting the monument with medallion – probably set within a necropolis enclosure of its own (Pl. XII) – the simple structure of which allowed for a dimensional appreciation of its minimal height (> 220cm), in all cases the extent of the monuments presented is but relative.

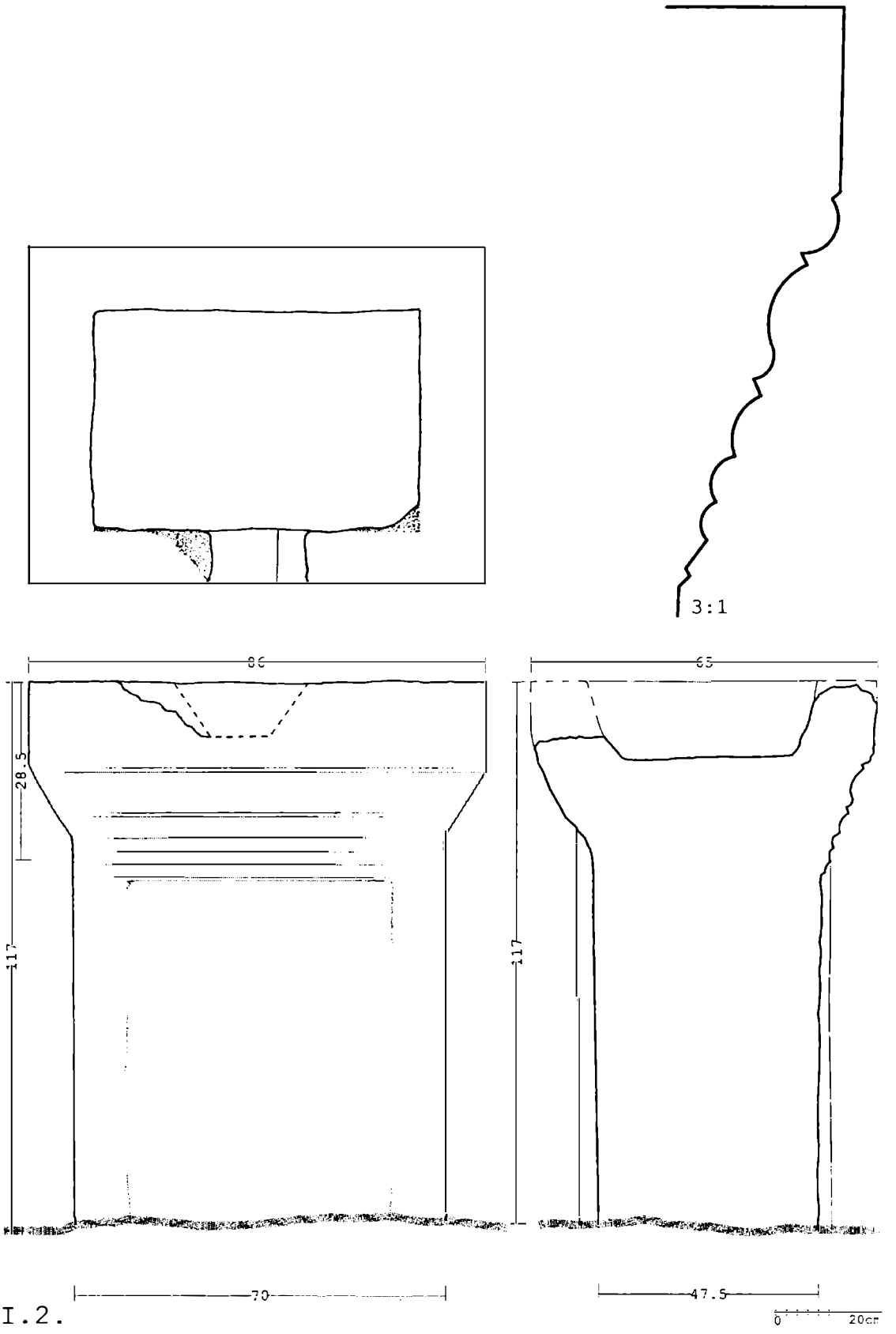
[52] A trait not common to civil architecture: the block of the architrave-frieze connects at its extremities with the block of the side façade in such a manner as to leave the end of this latter visible in the main façade.

[53] The block is broken and we cannot appreciate the real depth of the lower surface. If the traces of the rougher working of the lower surface are not the result of depreciation in time, it follows that the block had no *sofitto*, leaning against the wall and not on columns or pilasters. These could be, however, purely decorative, playing their part in the structure of the wall.

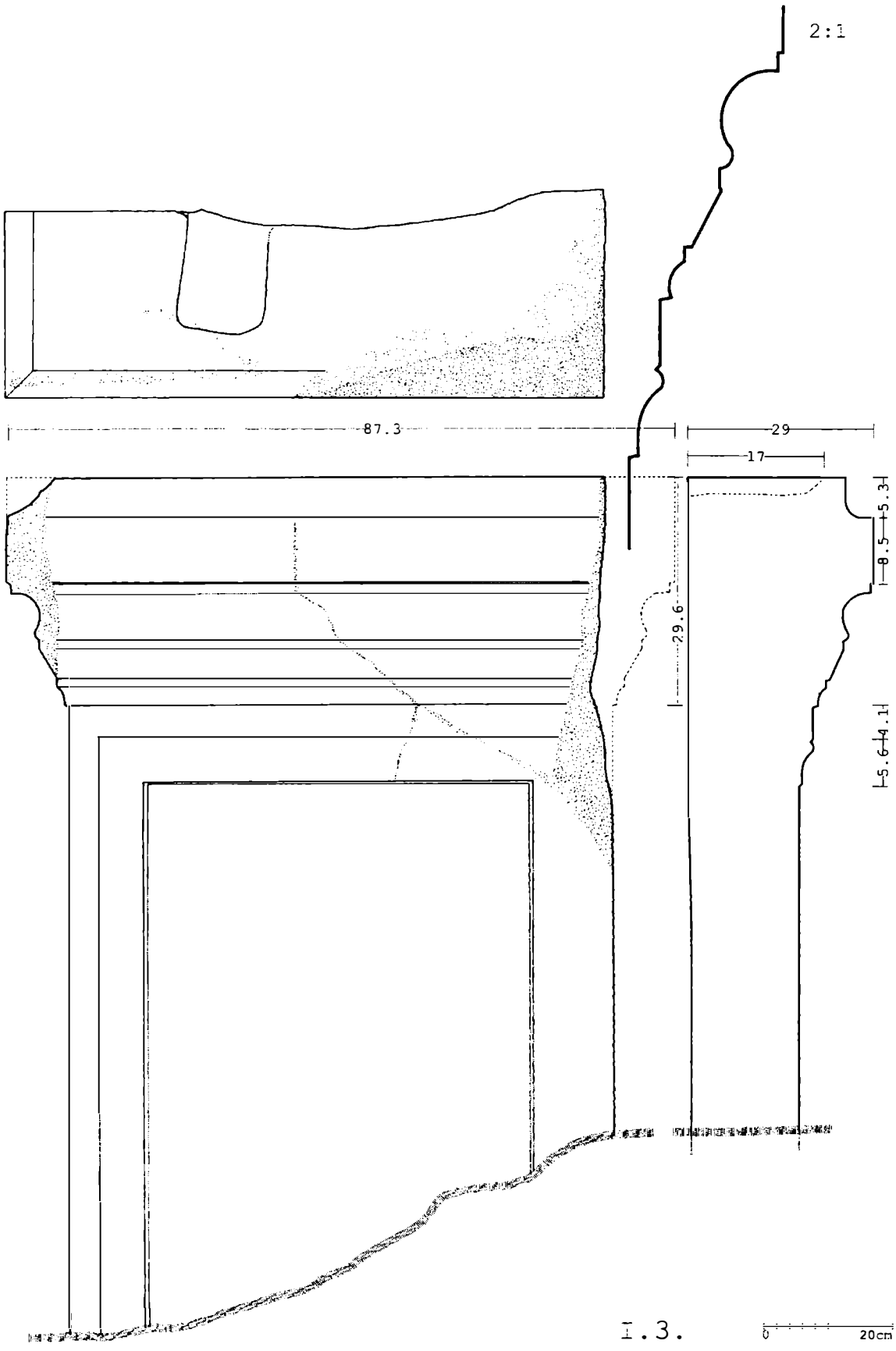
[54] Cf. H. von Hesberg, *op.cit., passim*; P. Gros, *op.cit.*, p. 392 sqq.



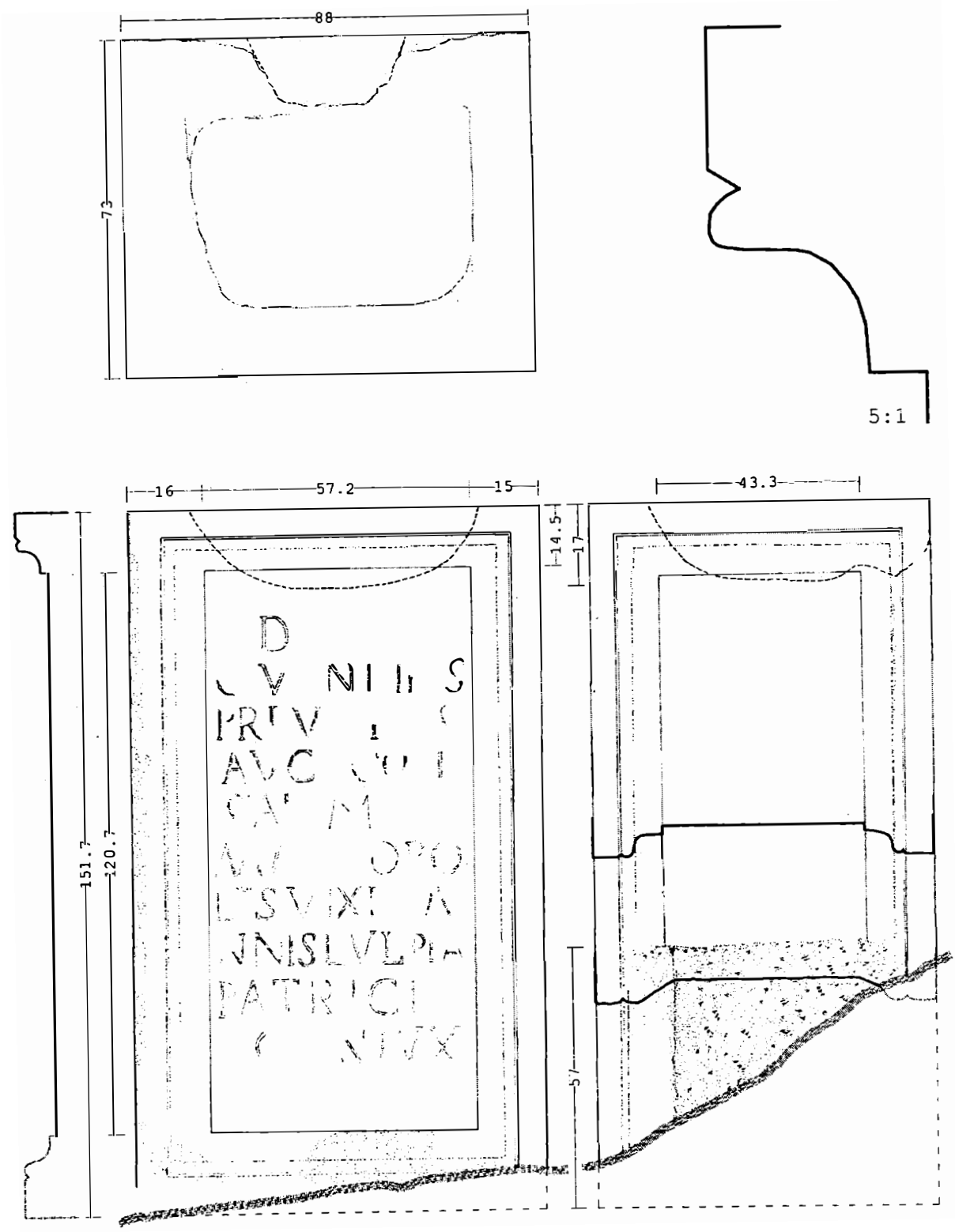
Pl. I. Funcrary altar I.1. (inv.no.100a, b).



Pl. II. Funerary altar I.2. (inv.no.11).

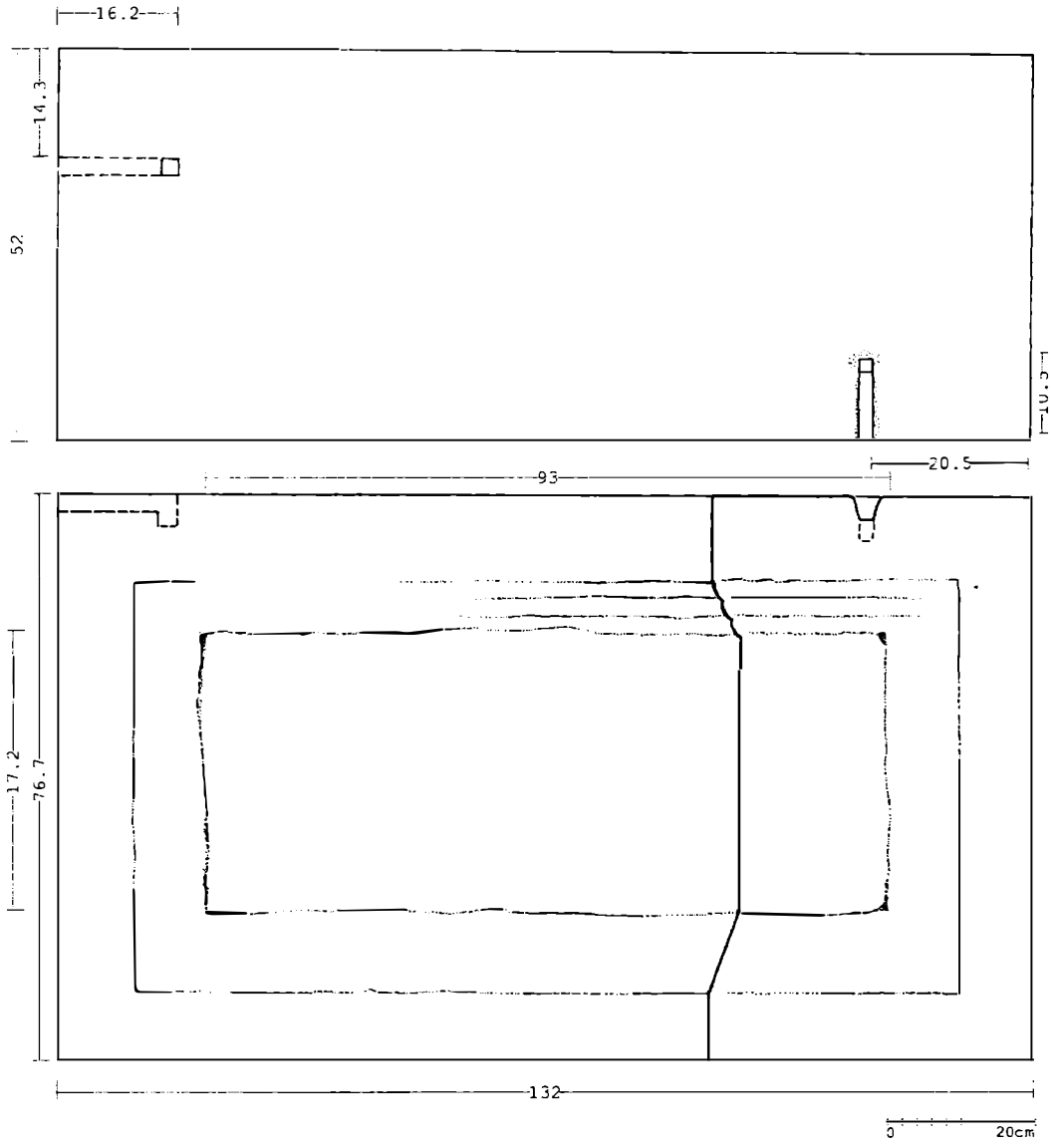


Pl. III. Funerary altar I.3. (inv.no.108).



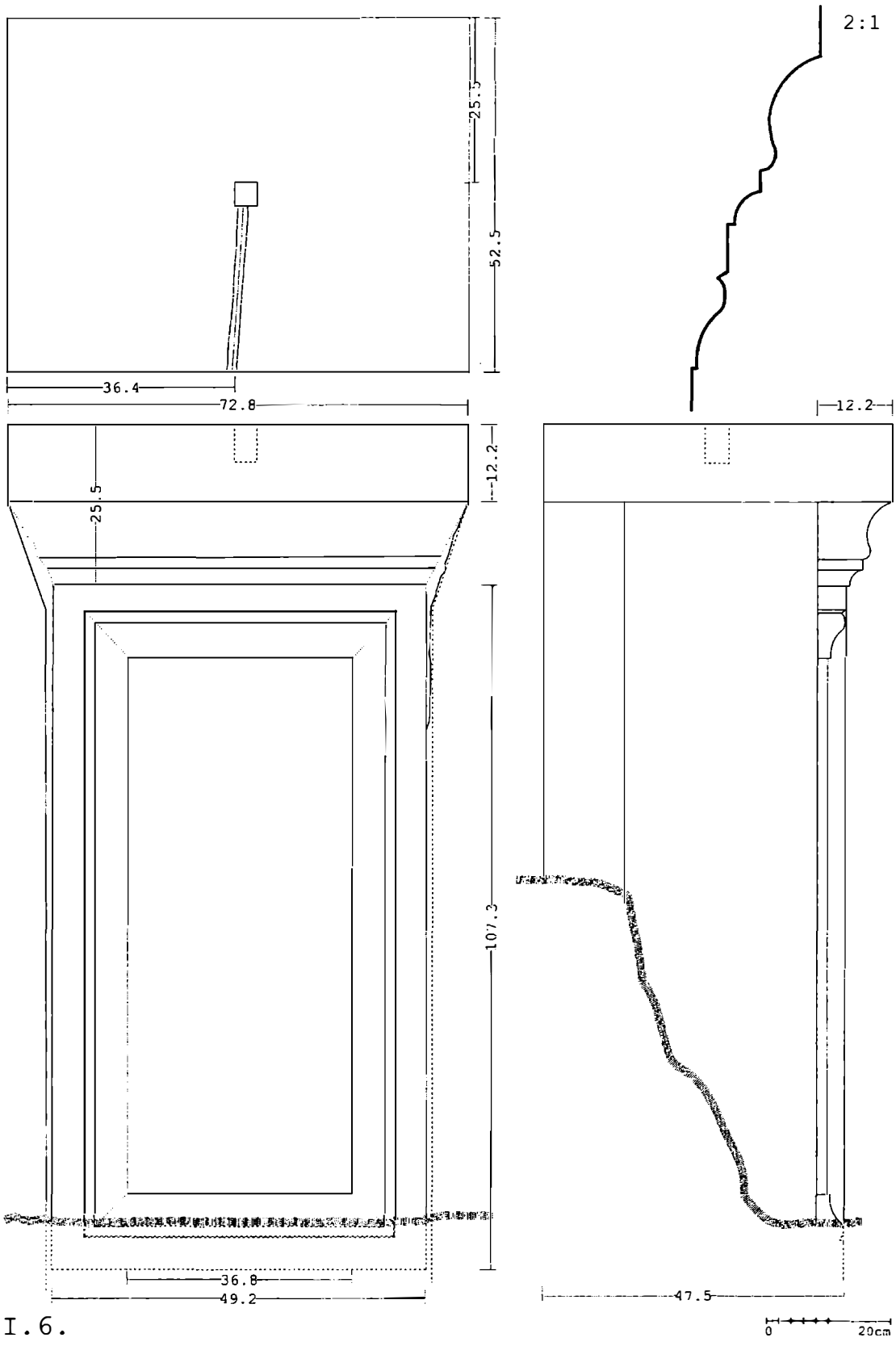
I.4.

Pl. IV. Funerary altar I.4. (inv.no.168).

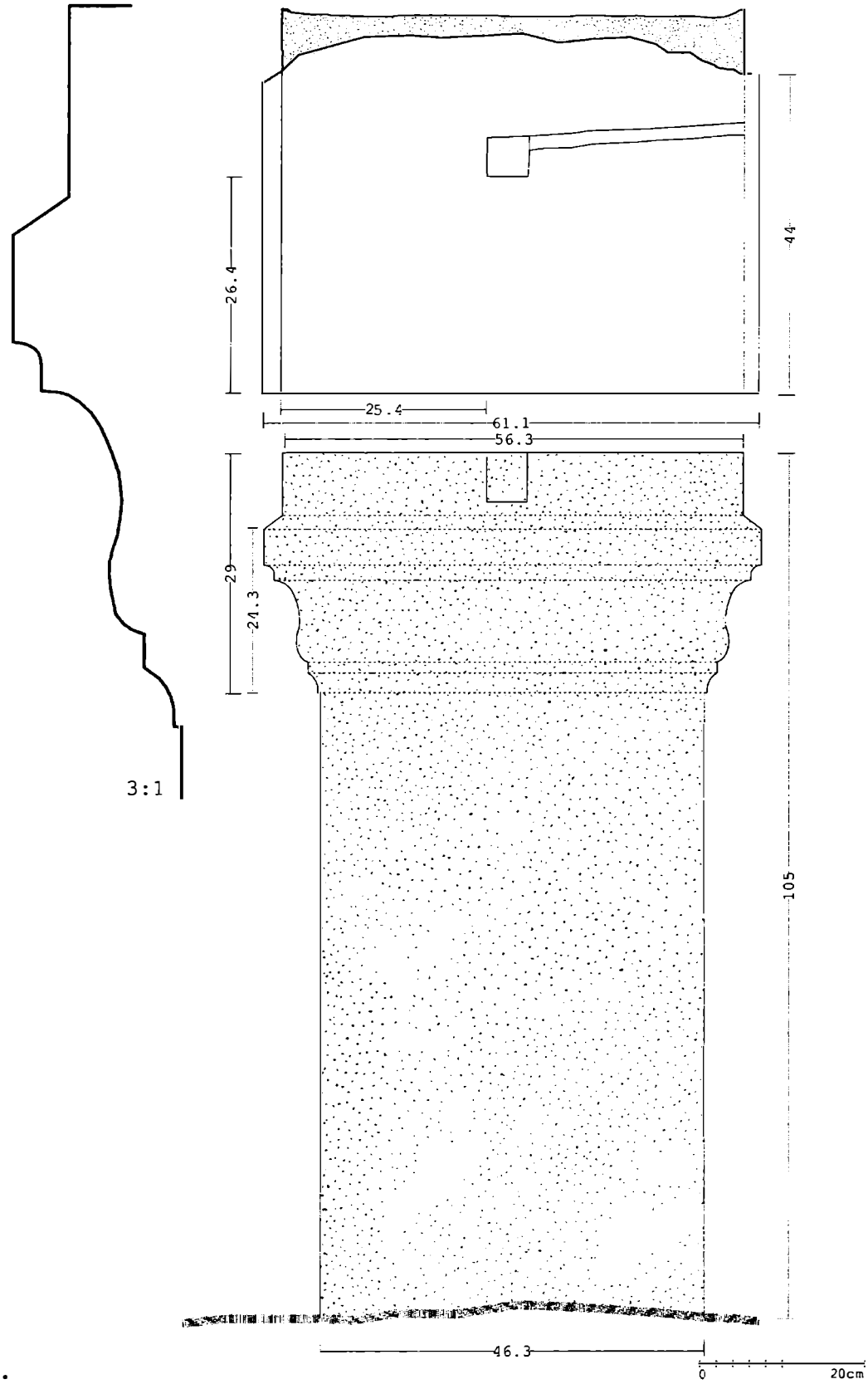


I.5.

Pl. V. Commemorative slab I.5. (nv.no.14).

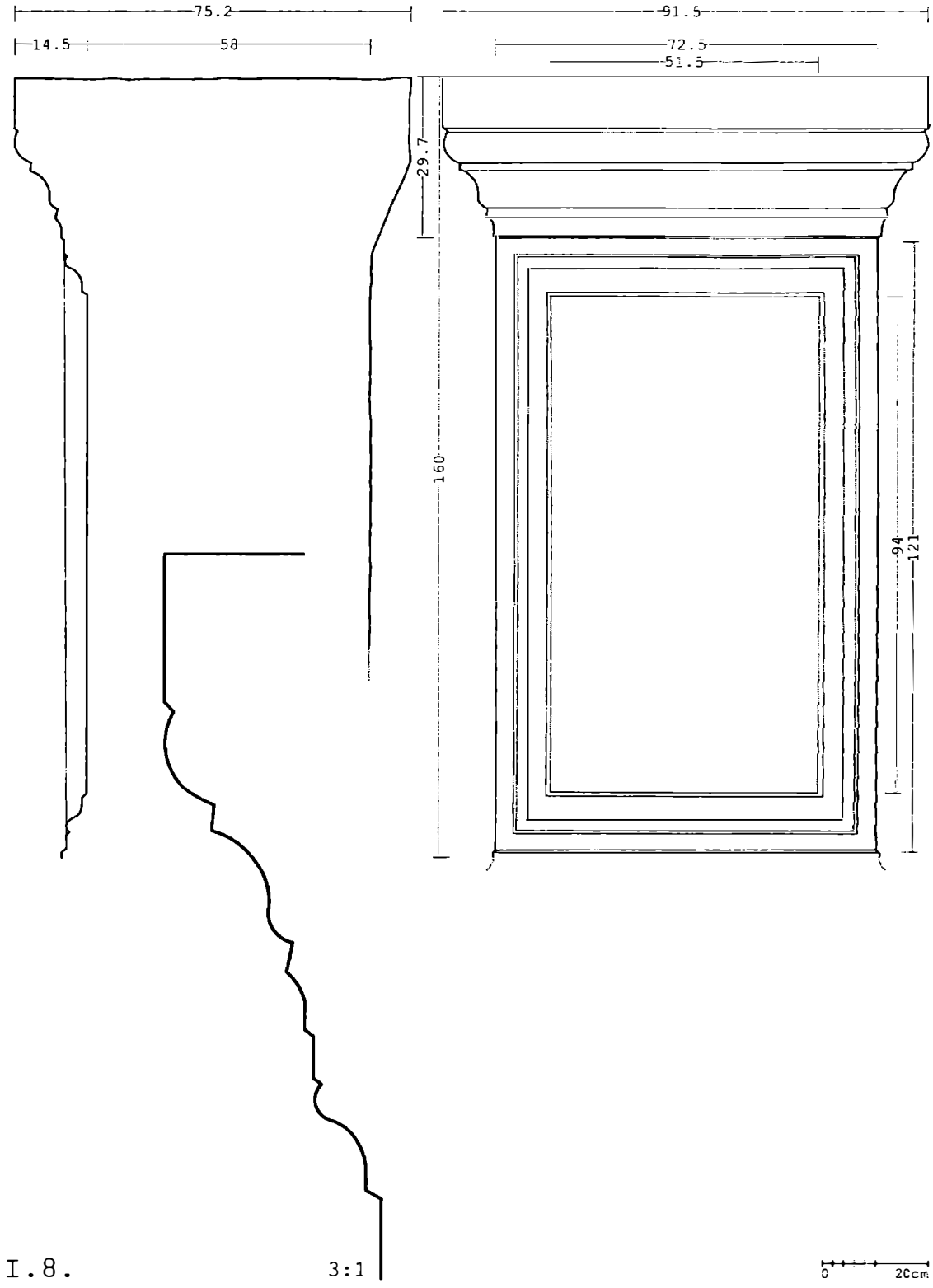


Pl. VI. Pedestal (socle) I.6. (inv.no.27).

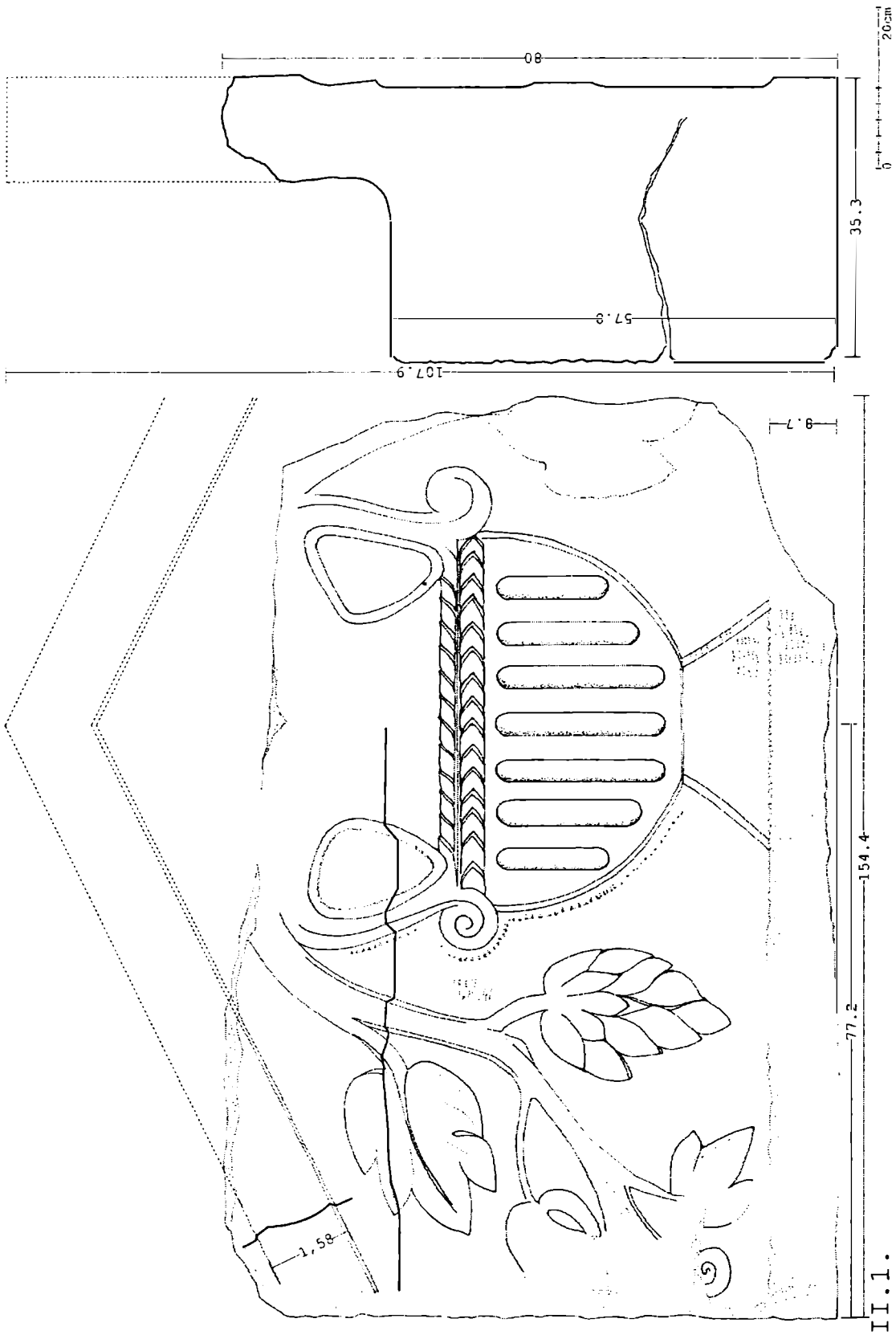


I.7.

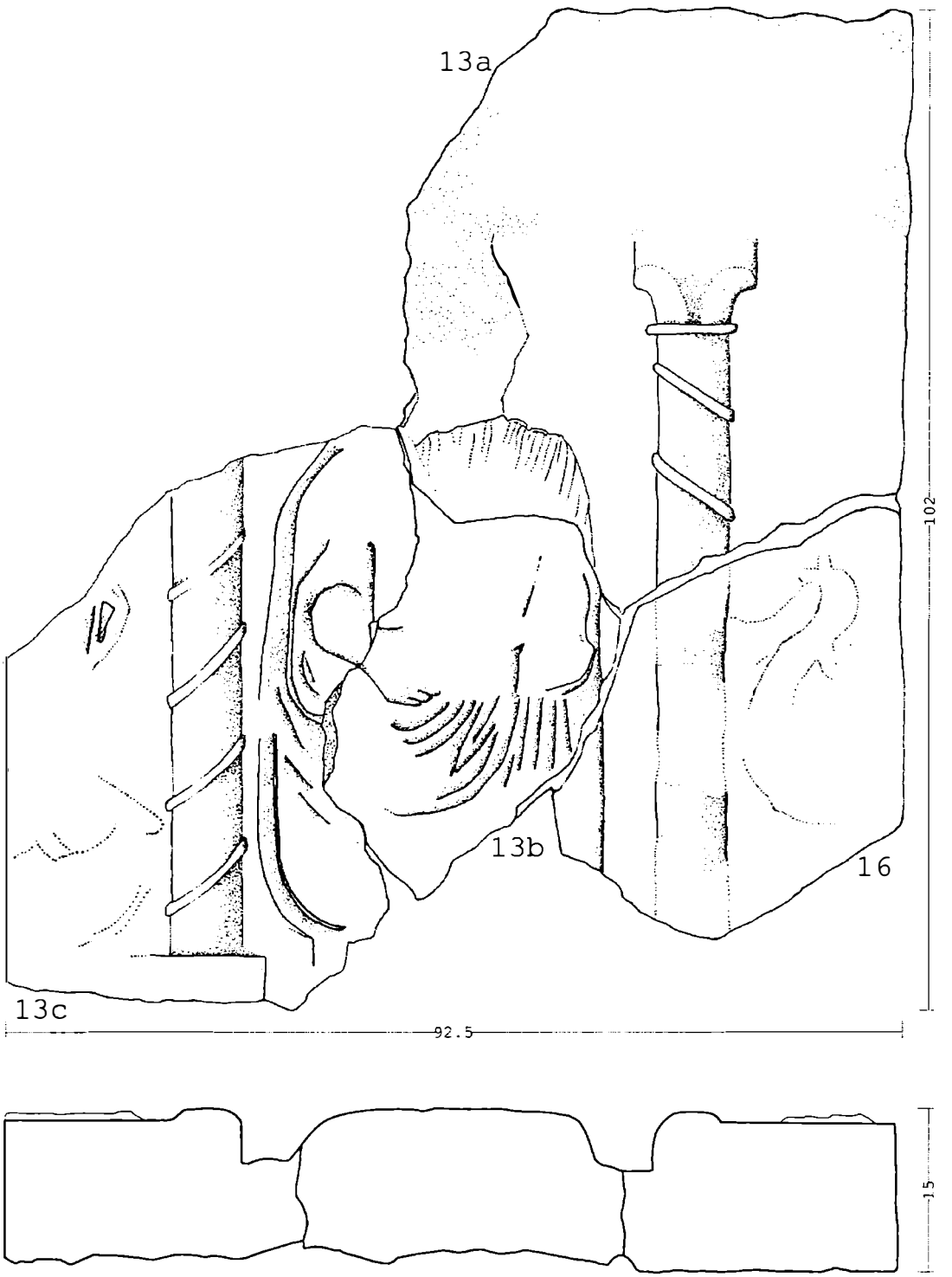
Pl. VII. Pedestal (soclc) I.7. (inv.no.132).



Pl. VIII. Monument I.8. (inv.no.44).

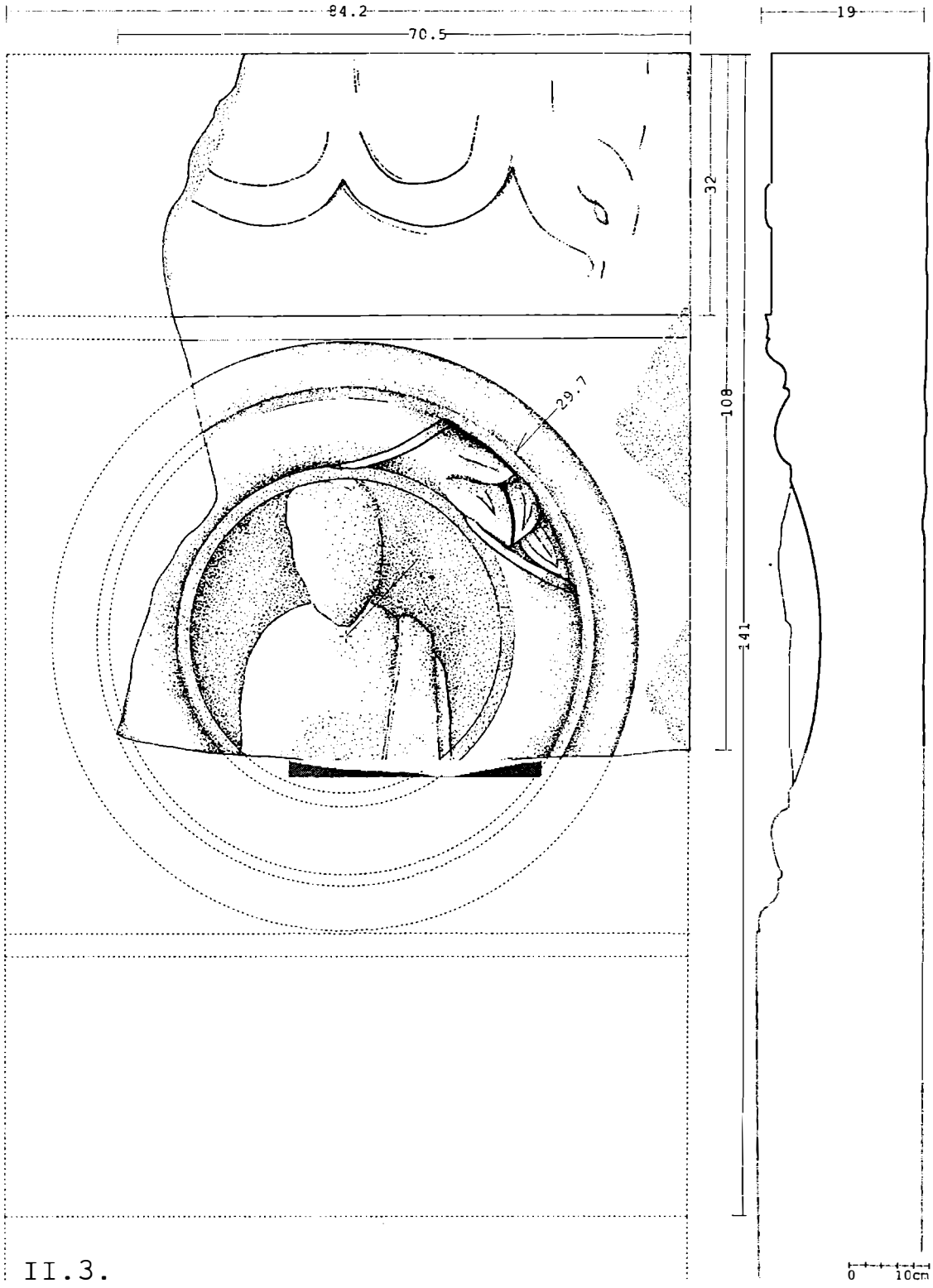


Pl. IX. Pediment of funerary monument: tympanum fragment II.1. (inv.no.2).

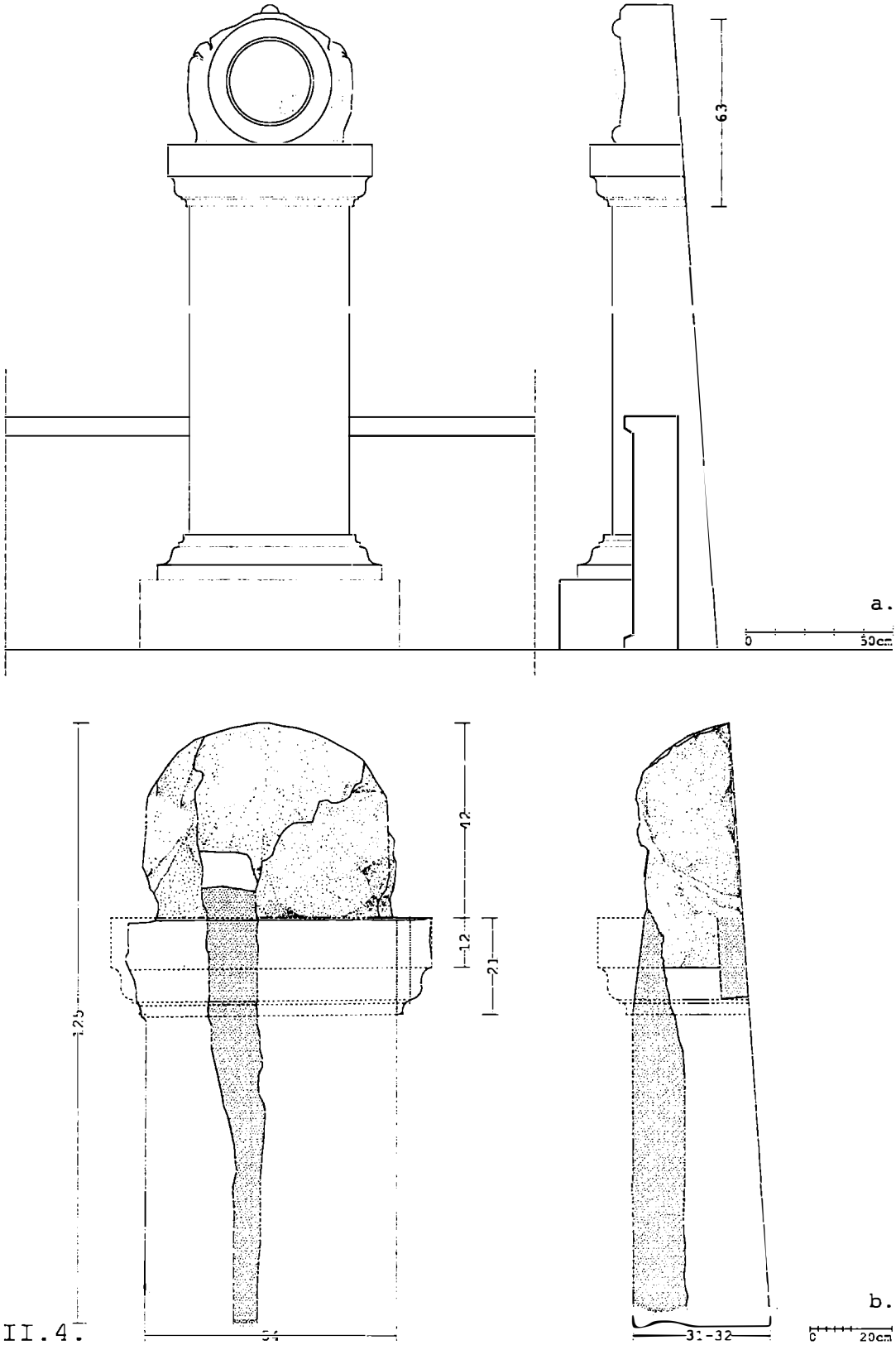


II.2.

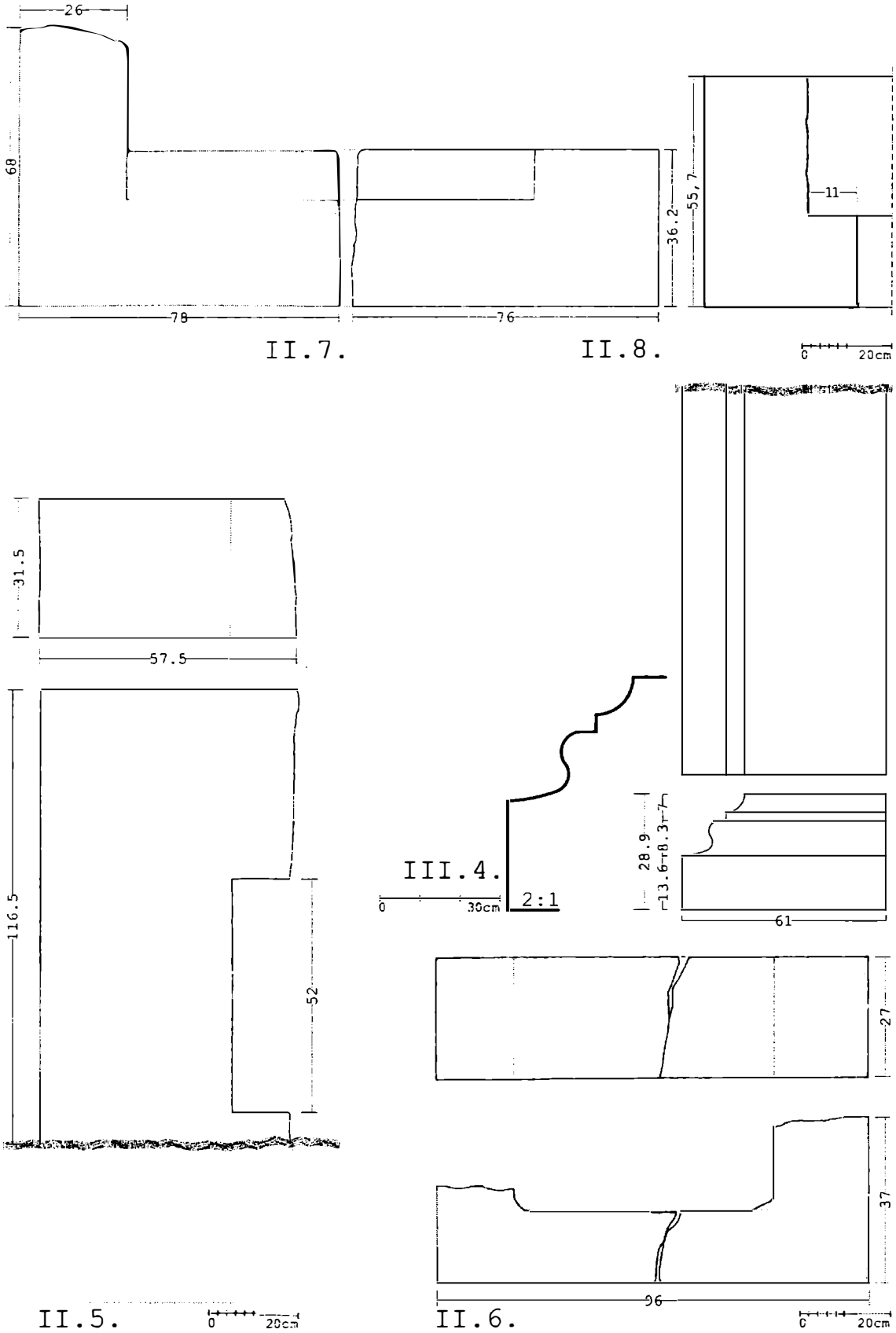
Pl. X. Funerary stele II.2. (inv.no.13 a, b, c).



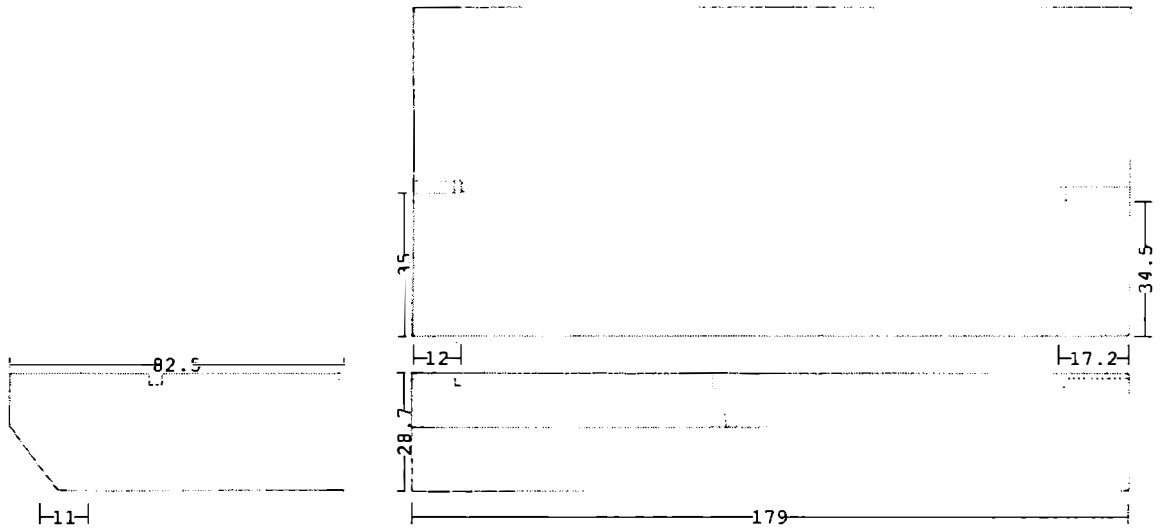
Pl. XI. Funerary stele with medallion II.3. (inv.no.151).



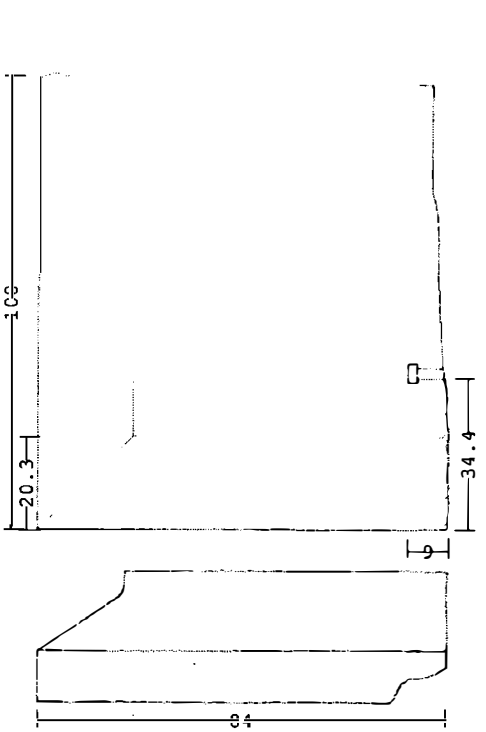
Pl. XII. b Funerary monument with medallion II.4. (inv.no.115); a reconstruction (hypothesis).



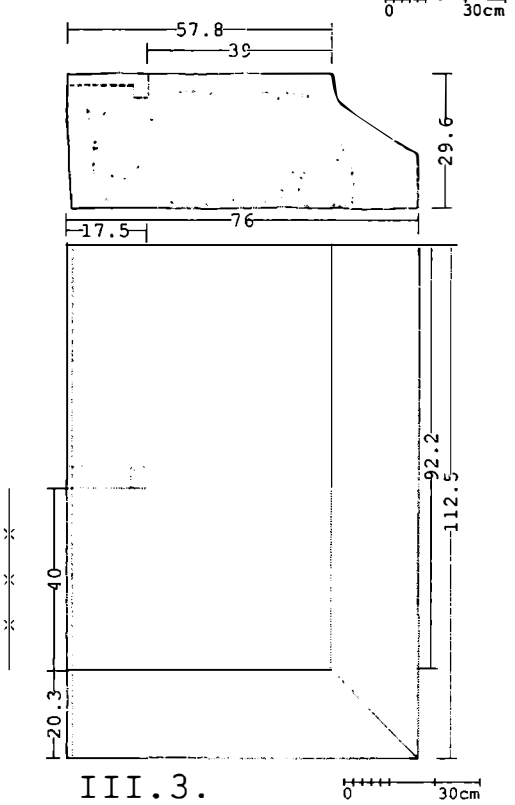
Pl. XIII. Pedestals of funerary stele II.5-8 (inv.no.12; inv.no.29a-b; inv.no.92; inv.no.76); base (?) III.4.



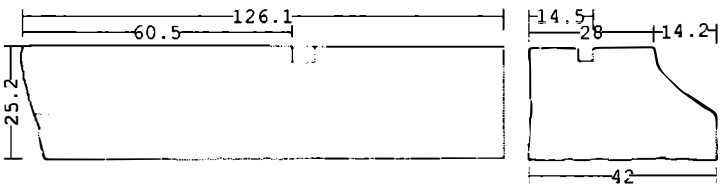
IV.9.



III.2.

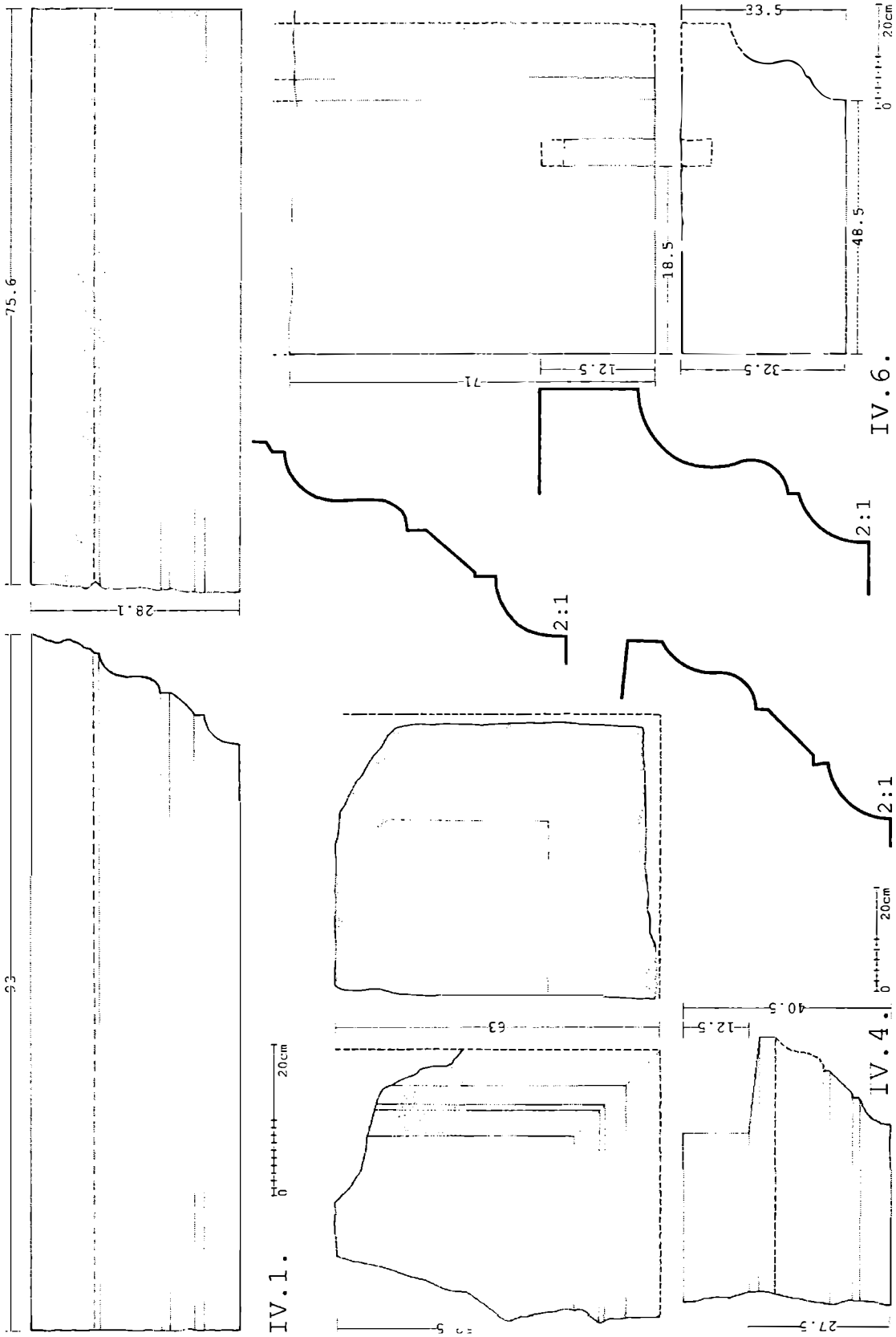


III.3.

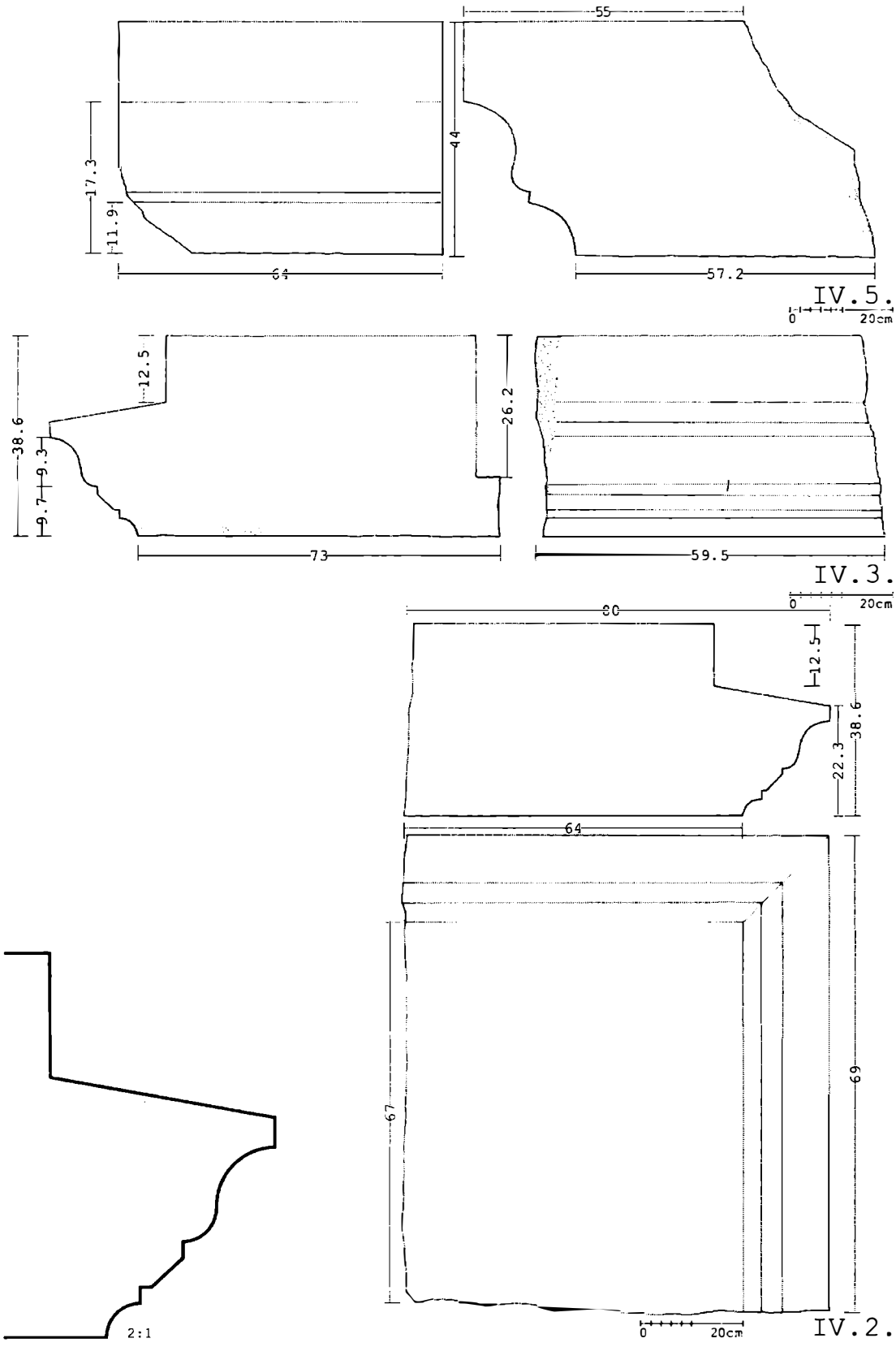


III.1.

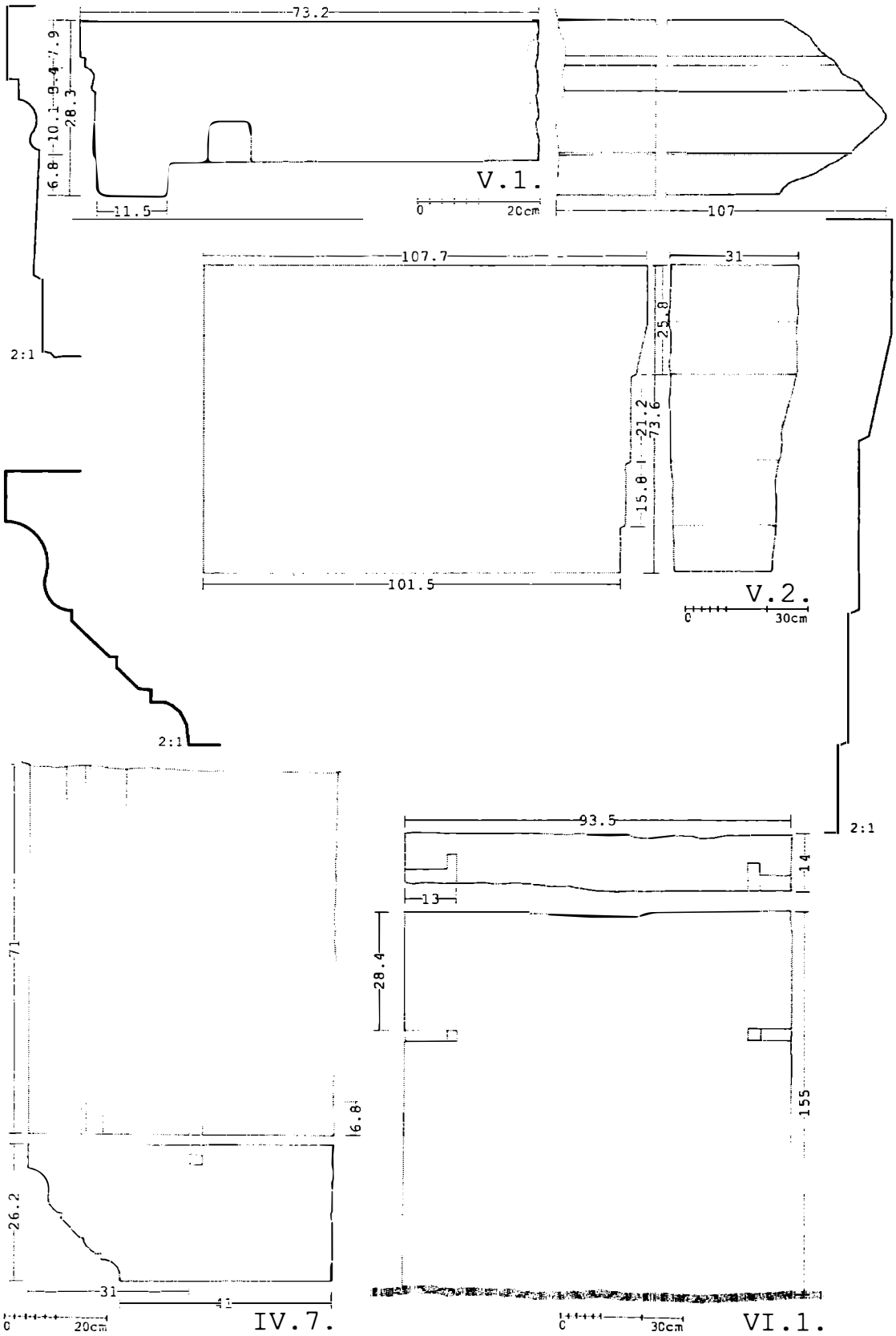
Pl. XIV. III.1-3 (inv.no.152; inv.no.112); IV.9. (inv.no.128).



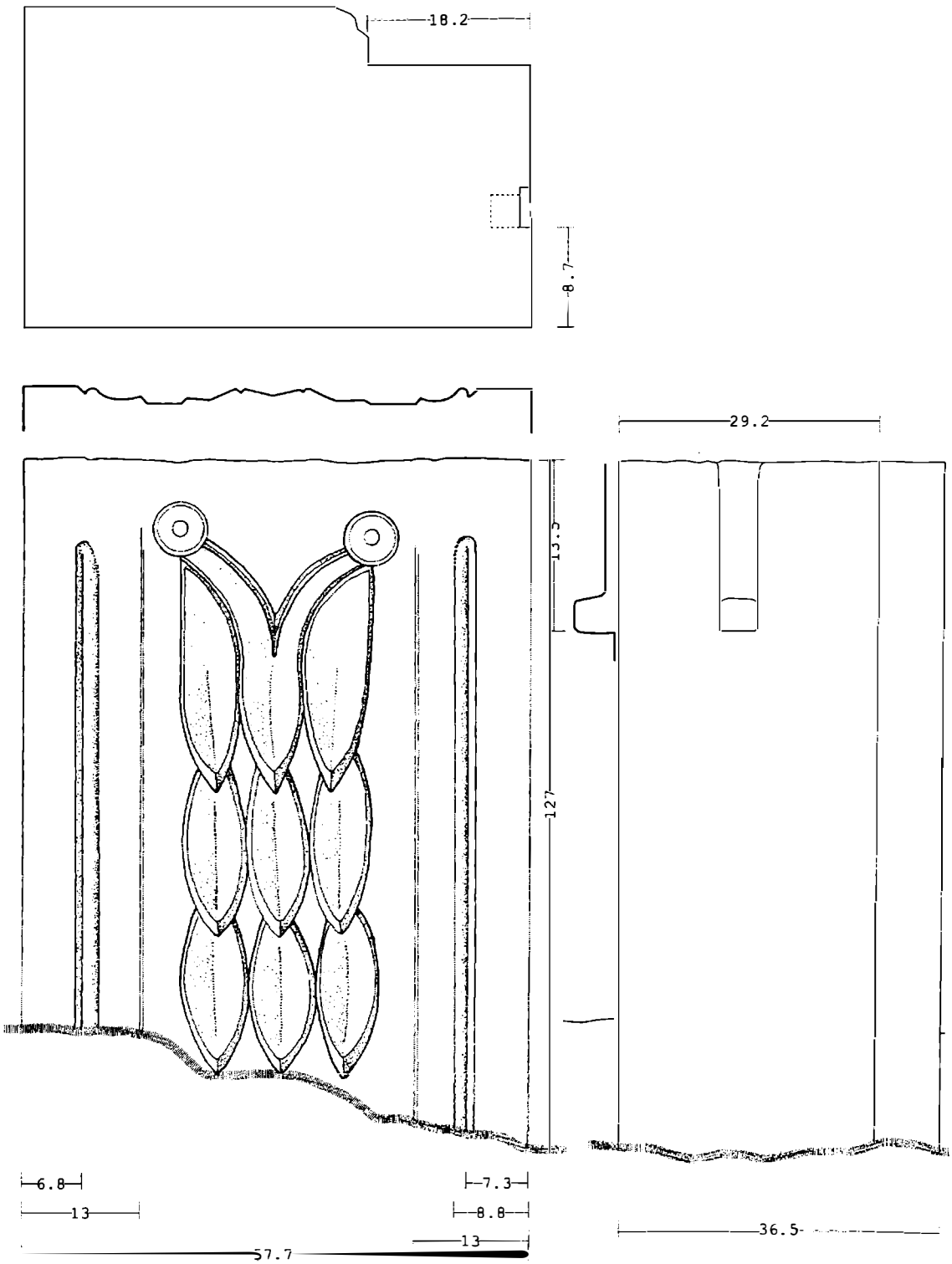
Pl. XV. IV.1. (inv.no.42); IV.4. (inv.no.68); IV.6. (inv.no.76a).



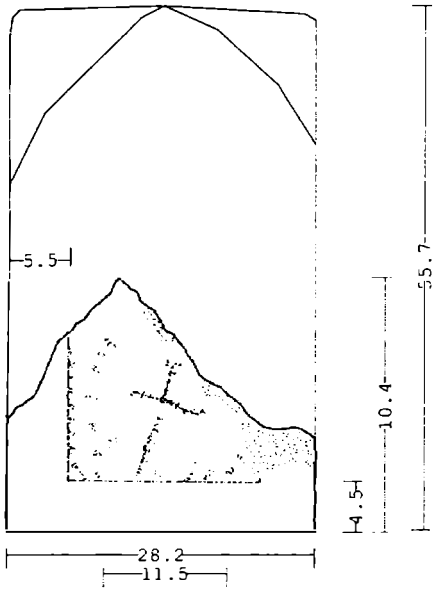
Pl. XVI. IV.2-3 (inv.no.65; inv.no.66) and IV.5. (inv.no.76).

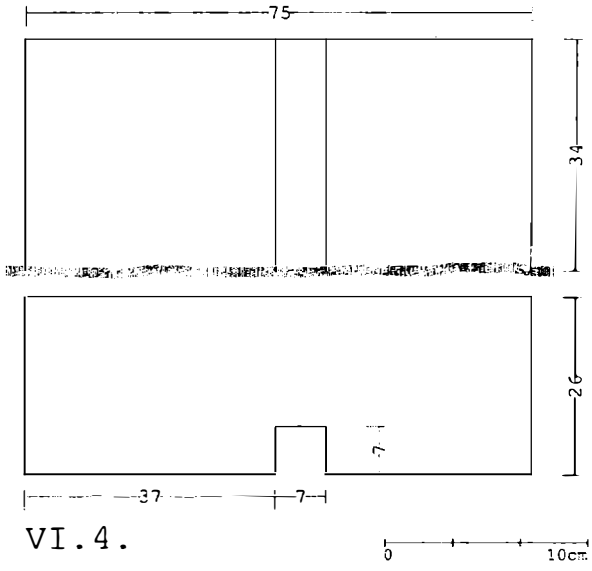


Pl. XVII. IV.6. (inv.no.76a); V.1-2. (inv.no.99; inv.no.196).



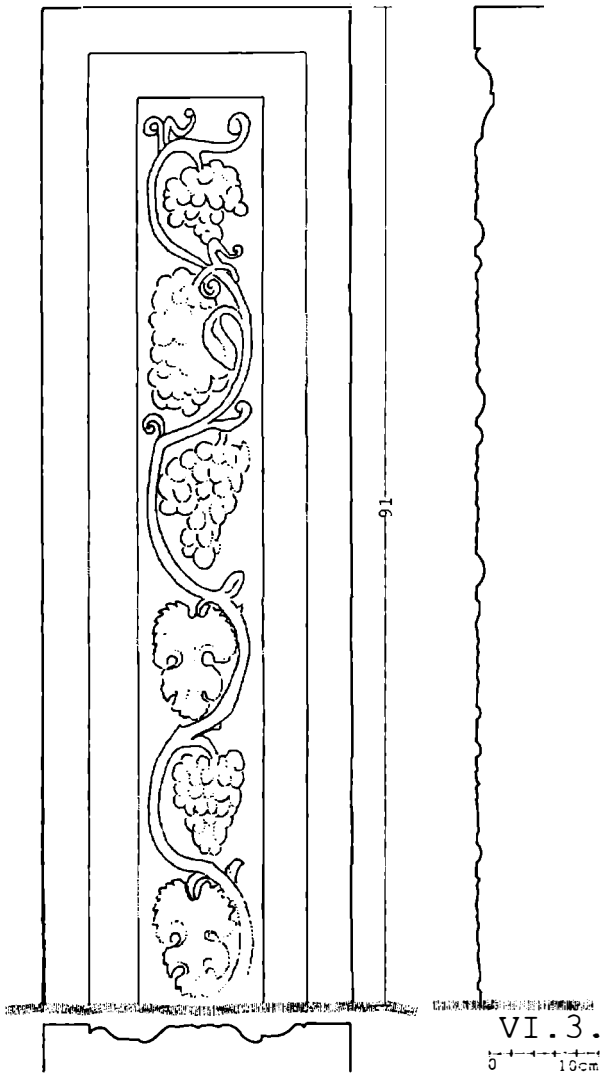
Pl. XVIII. Block with laurel leaves VI.2. (inv.no.177).





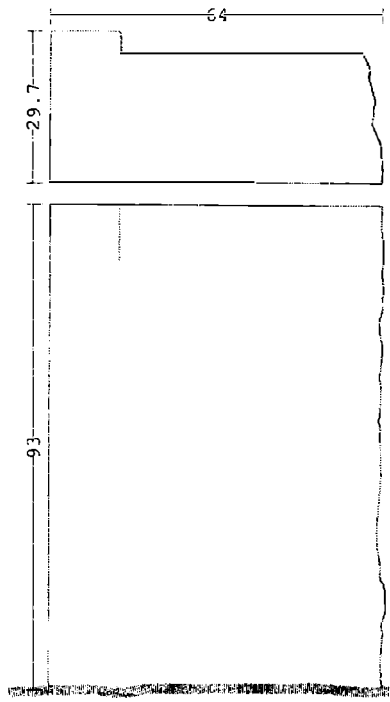
VI.4.

0 10cm



VI.3.

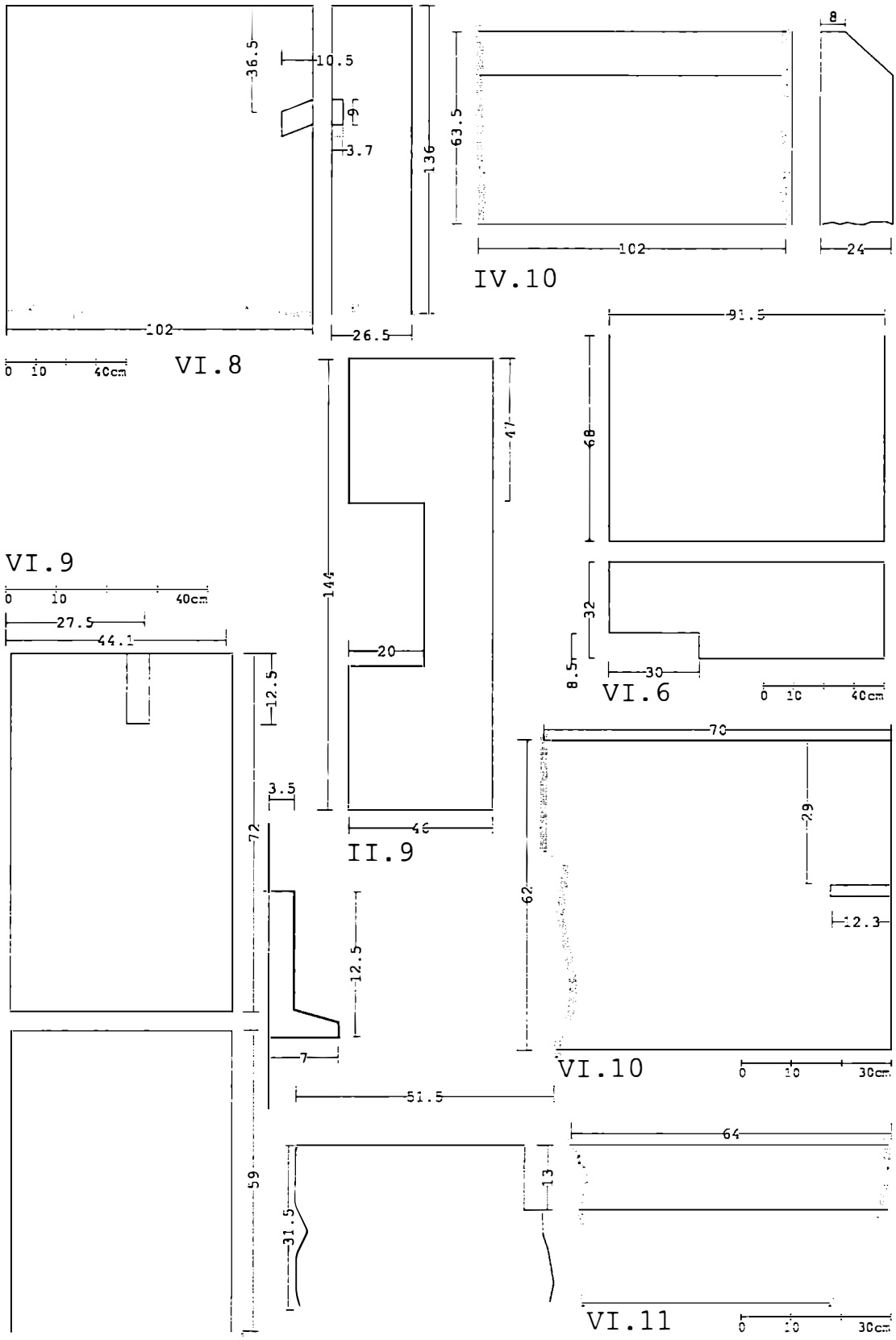
0 10cm



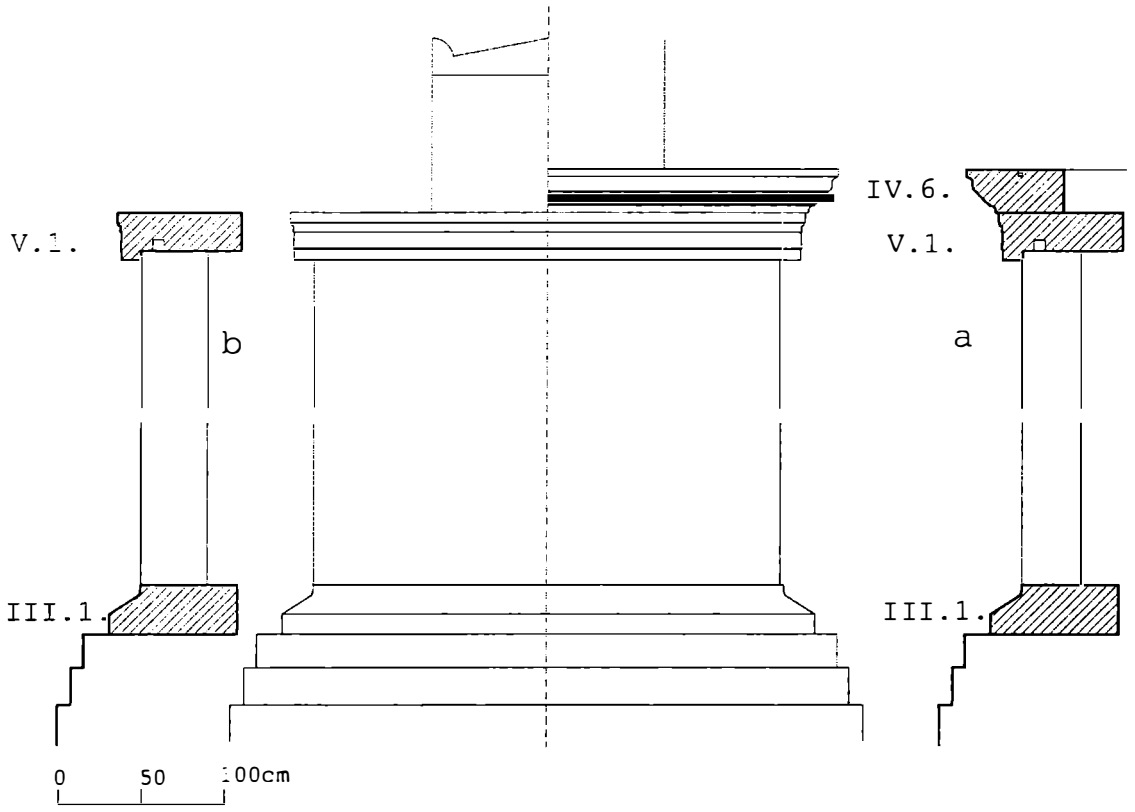
VI.7.

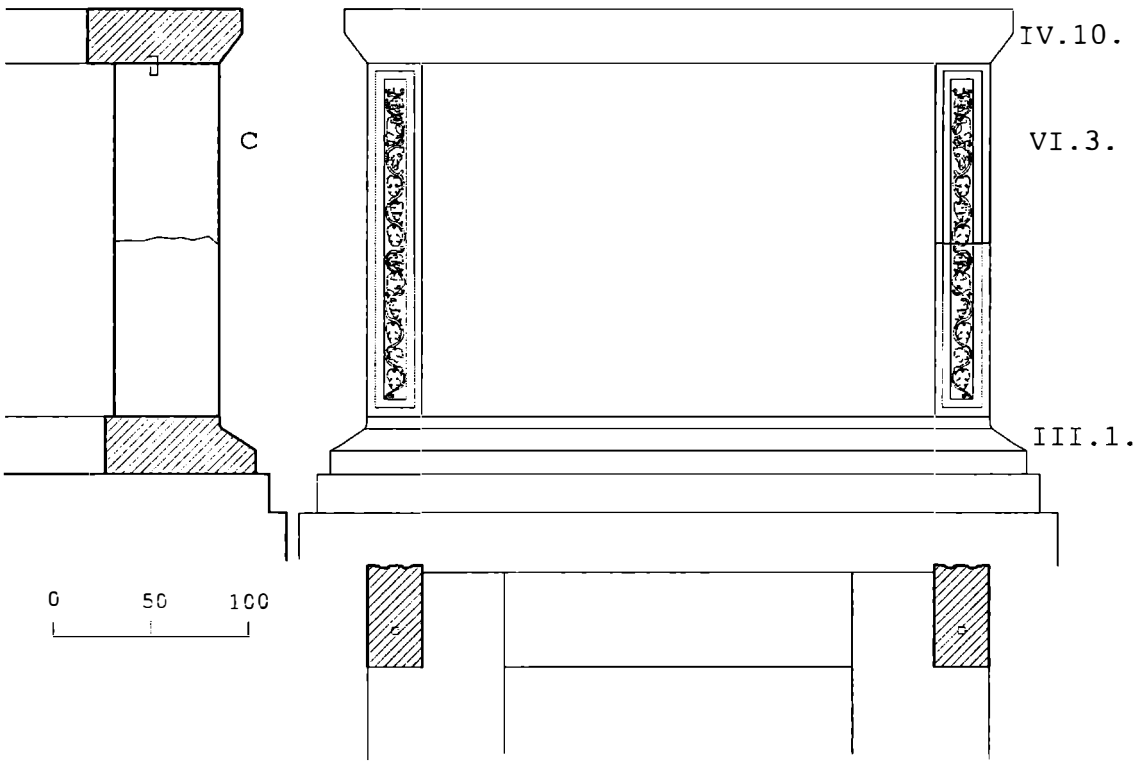
0 30cm

Pl. XIX. Block with rinceau of grapevines and bunches of grape VI.3. (inv.no.194).

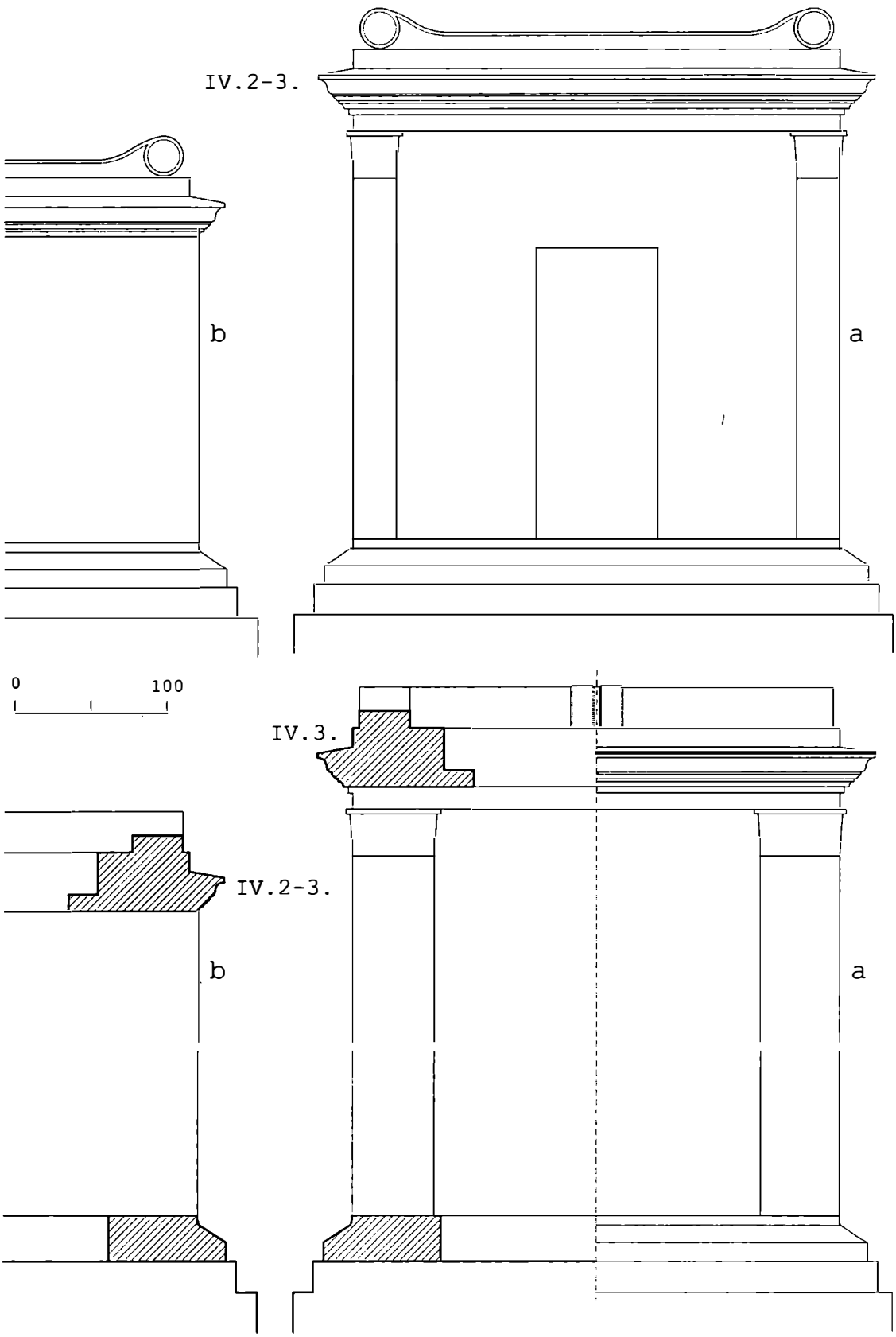


Pl. XX. Base of funerary stele II.9. (inv.189); cornice IV.10. (inv.no.131); blocks with traces of clamps (inv.no.77, inv.no.81; inv.no.180); blocks with recess (inv.no.90; inv.no.134).

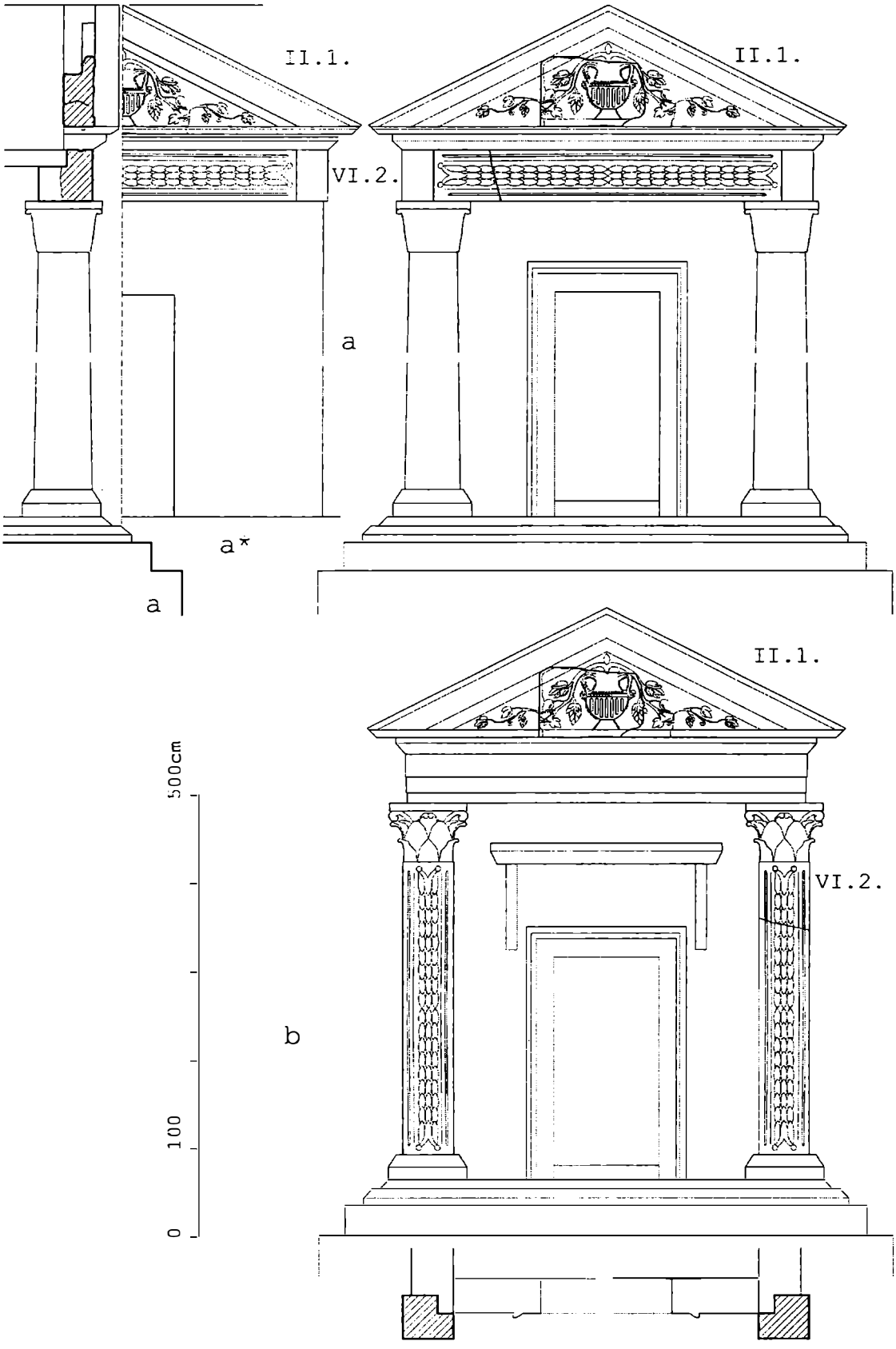




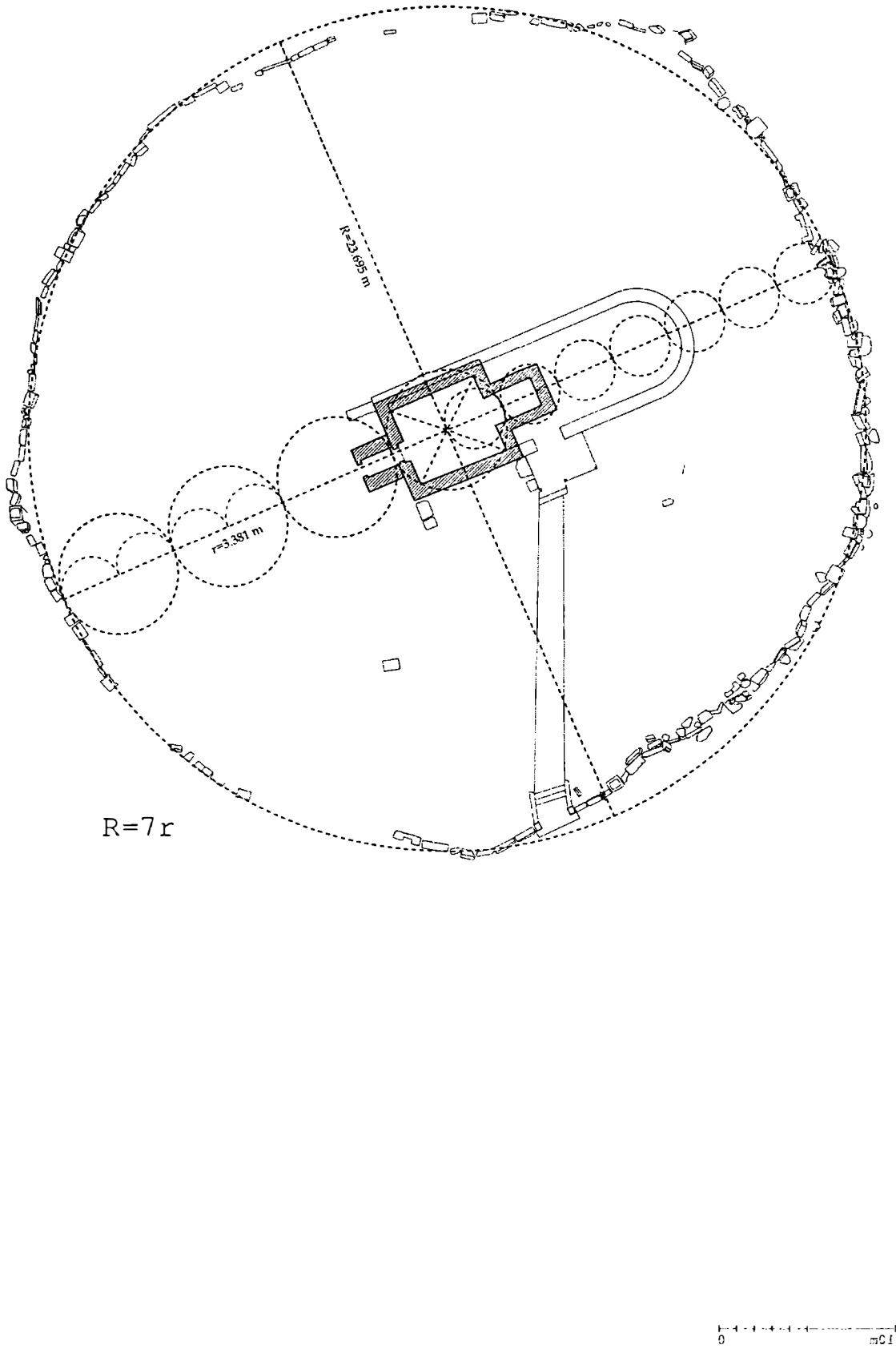
Pl. XXI. Funerary monument with pediment (reconstruction hypothesis with blocks II.1. and VI.2.).



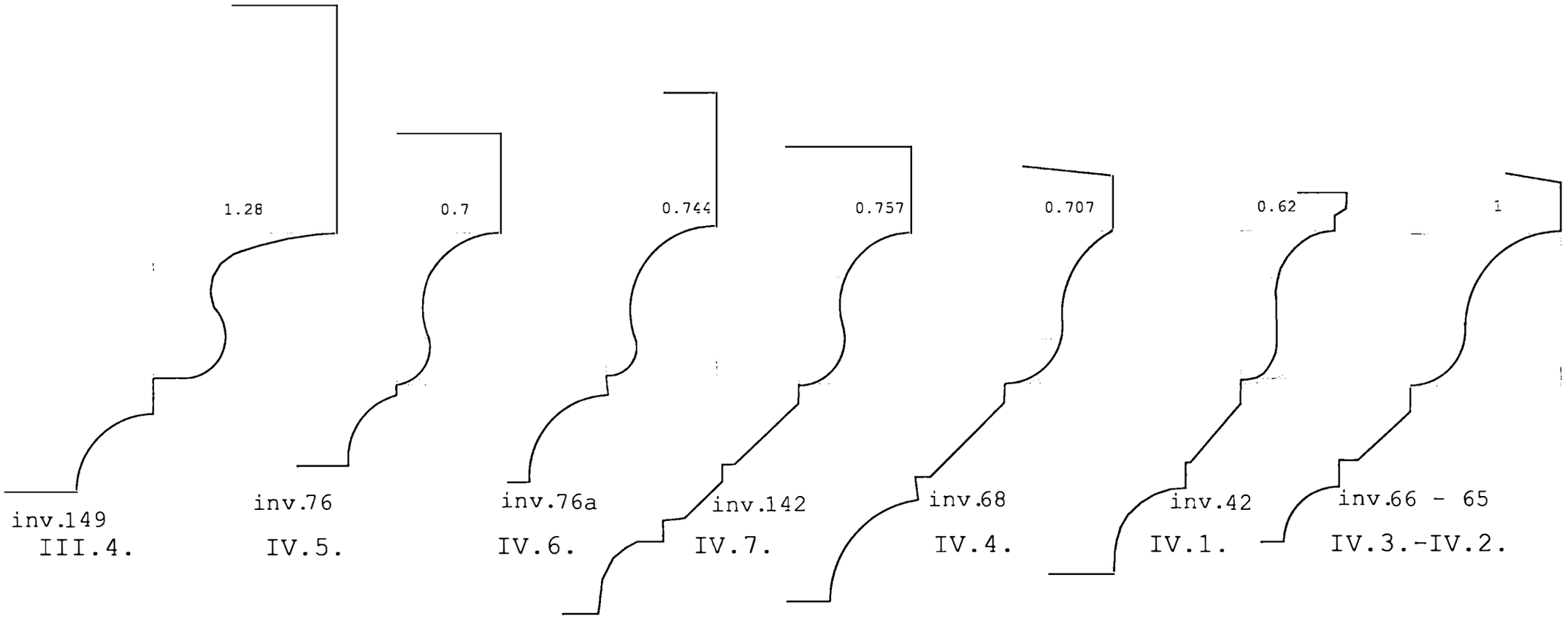
Pl. XXII. Funerary monuments (with blocks IV.2-3): a: mausoleum type, b: altar type (reconstruction hypothesis).

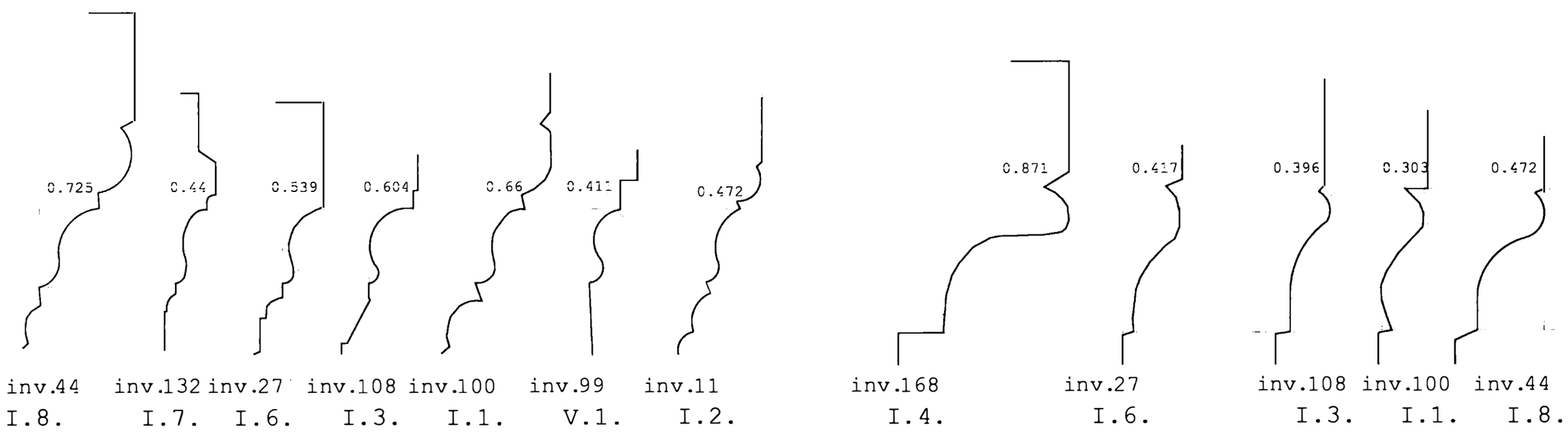


Pl. XXIII. Funerary monument (with blocks V.1.; tip III.1. and IV.6.): a-b Altar or tombeau-table; c Funerary altar (with fragments VI.3.; IV.9 or IV.10.) (reconstruction hypothesis).

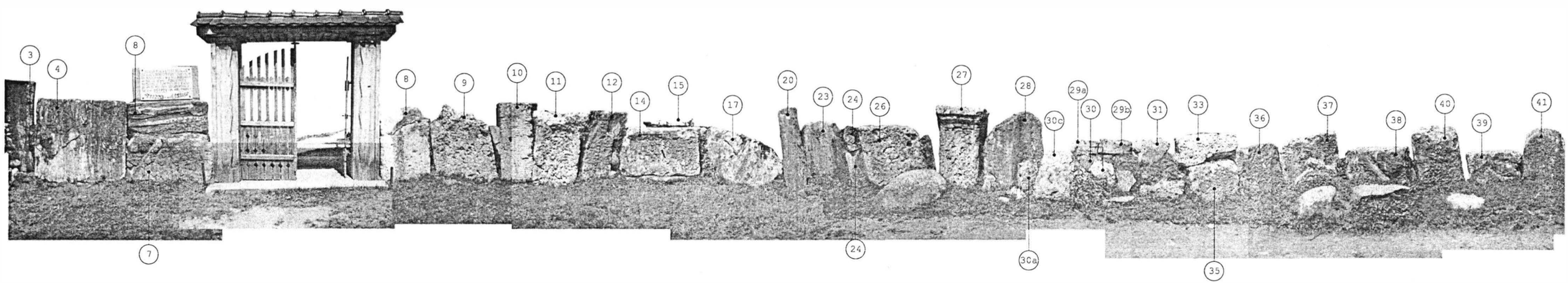


Pl. XXIX. Correlation of the older church to the outline of the enclosure.

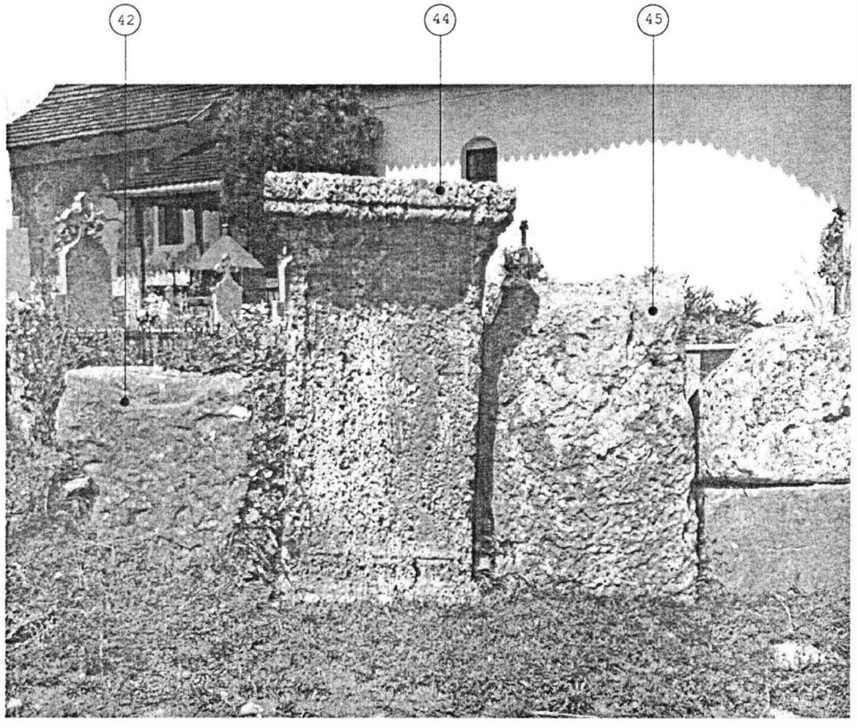




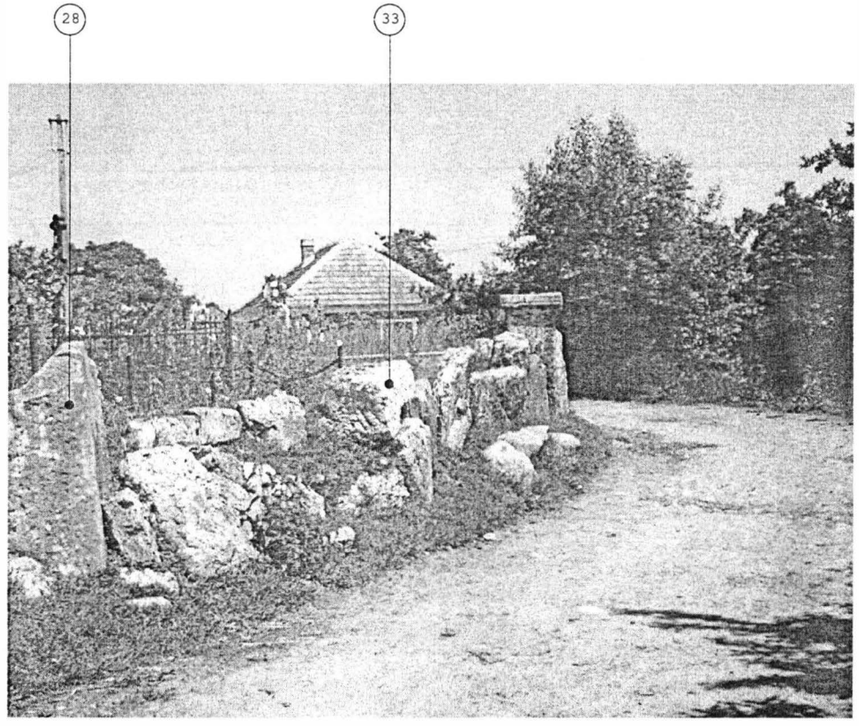
Pl. XXIV. Moulding details scaled according to one common unit - (height hs or ht).



a.-1

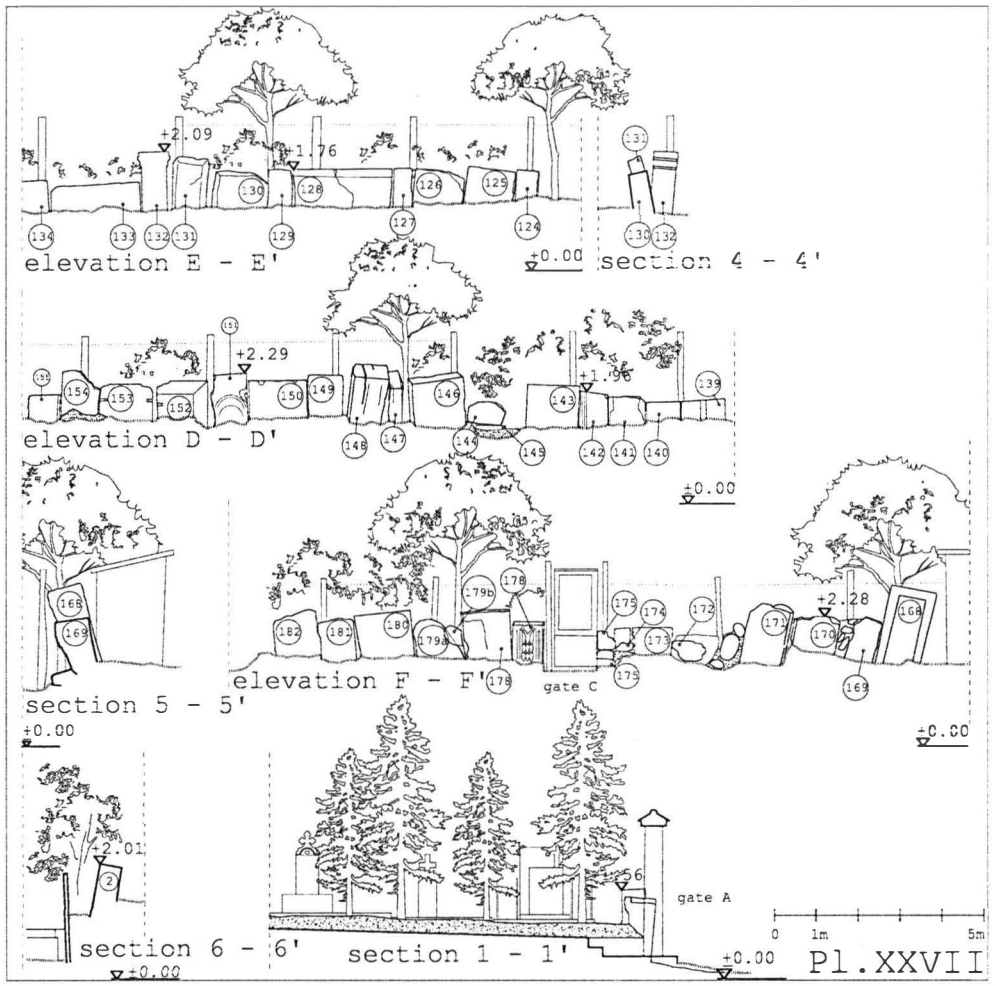


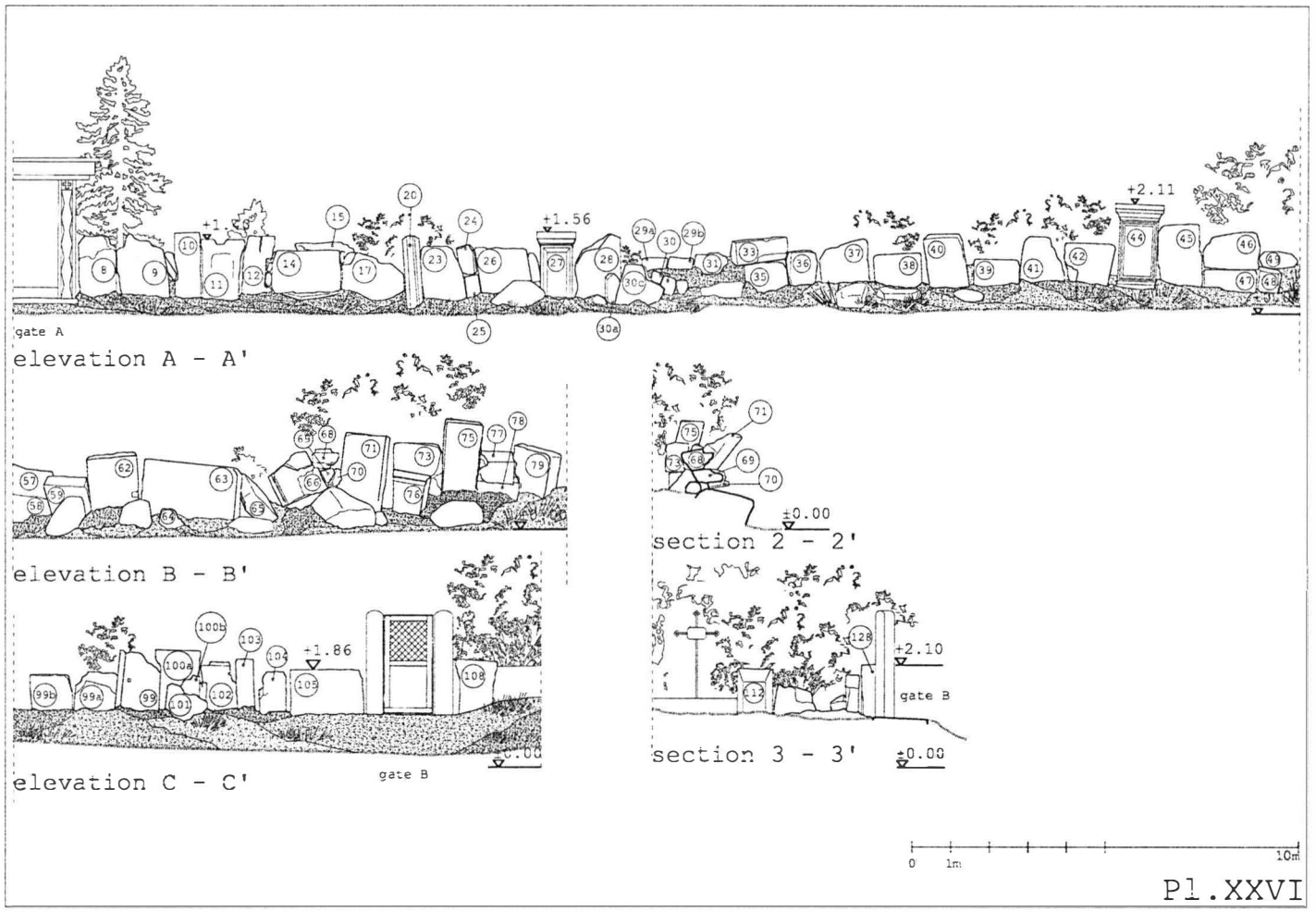
b.

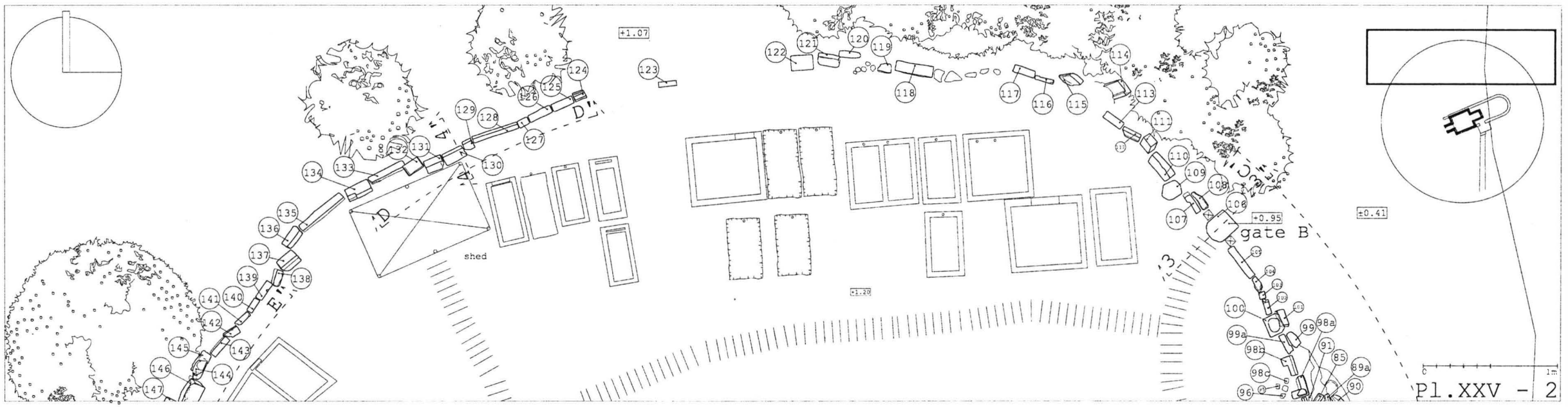


c.

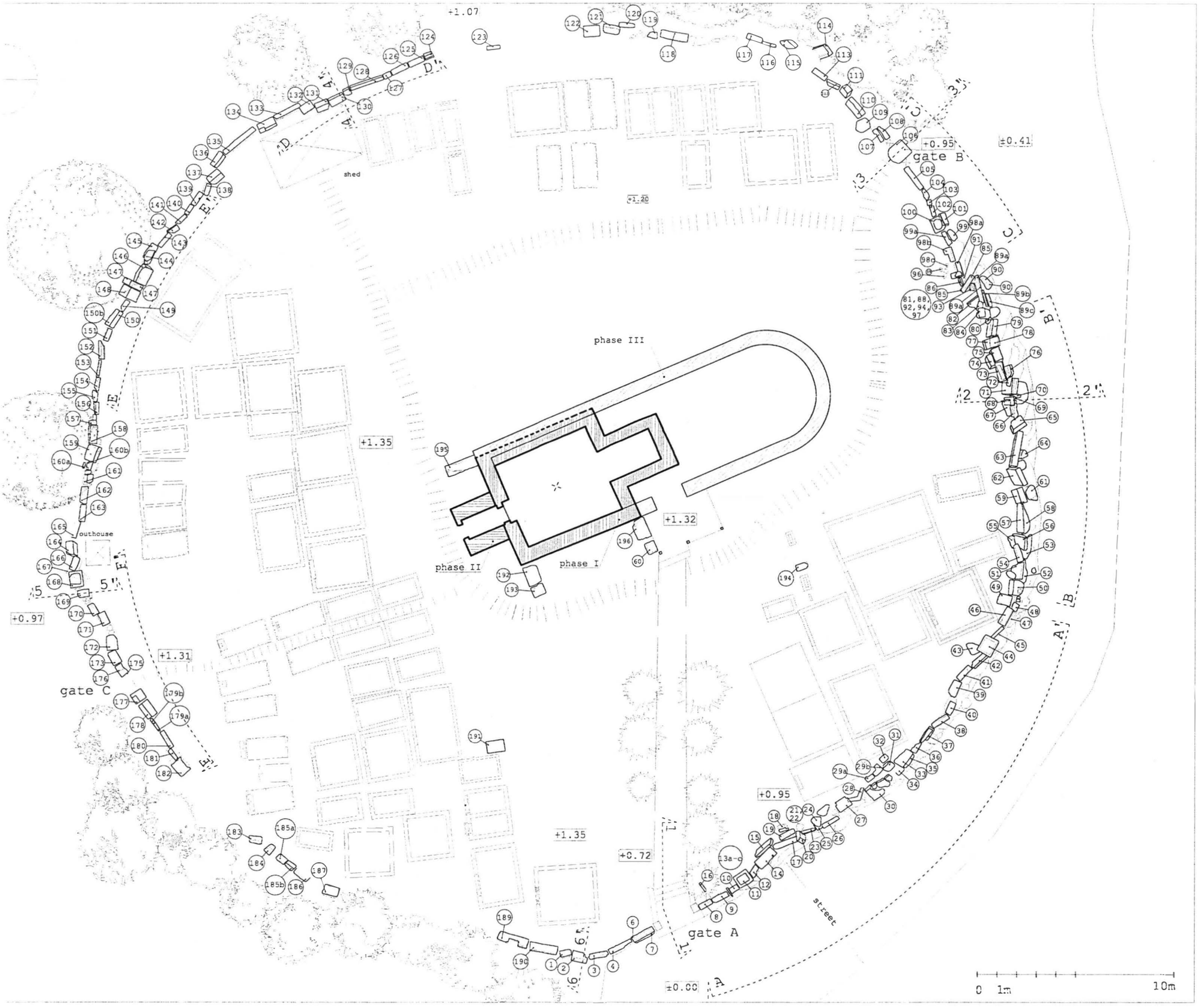
Pl. XXVIII. a South - east sector view; b Altar detail inv.no.27; c View from the main gate (A) towards altar inv.no.27; d Detail with blocks inv.nos.65-76; e View from gate (B) towards blocks inv.nos.66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 76 detail.



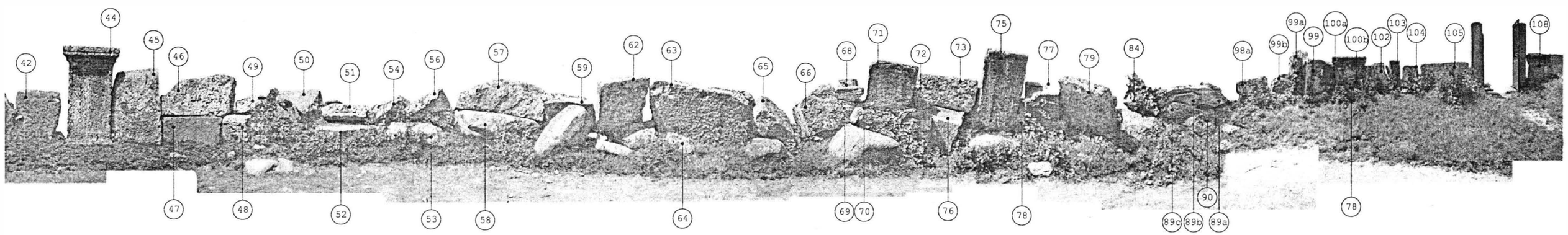




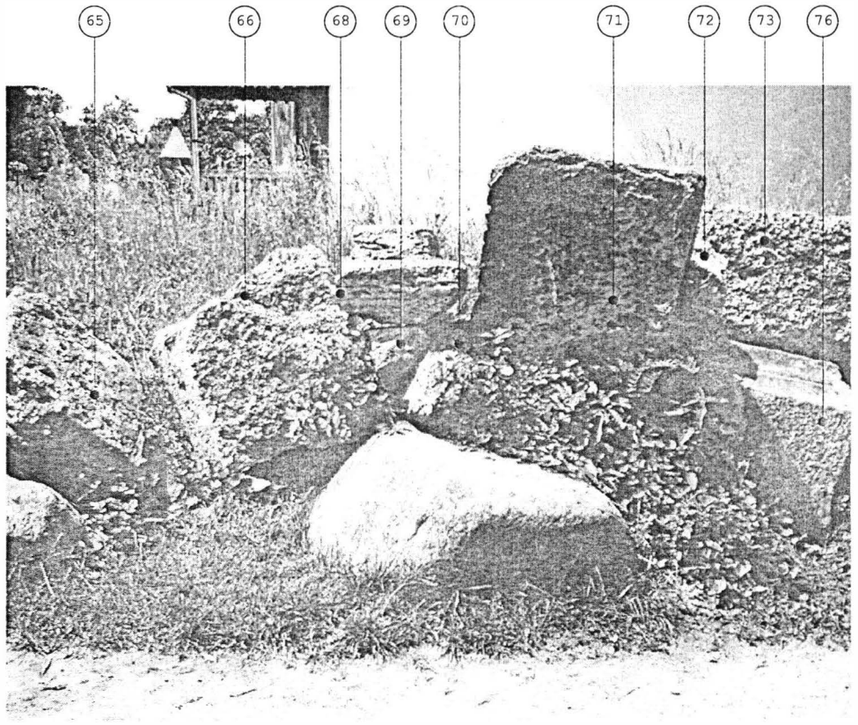
Pl. XXVI. Elevations A-A'; B-B'; C-C' and sections 2-2'; 3-3'.
Pl. XXVII. Elevations D-D'; E-E'; F-F' and sections 4-4'; 5-5', 6-6'; 1-1'.



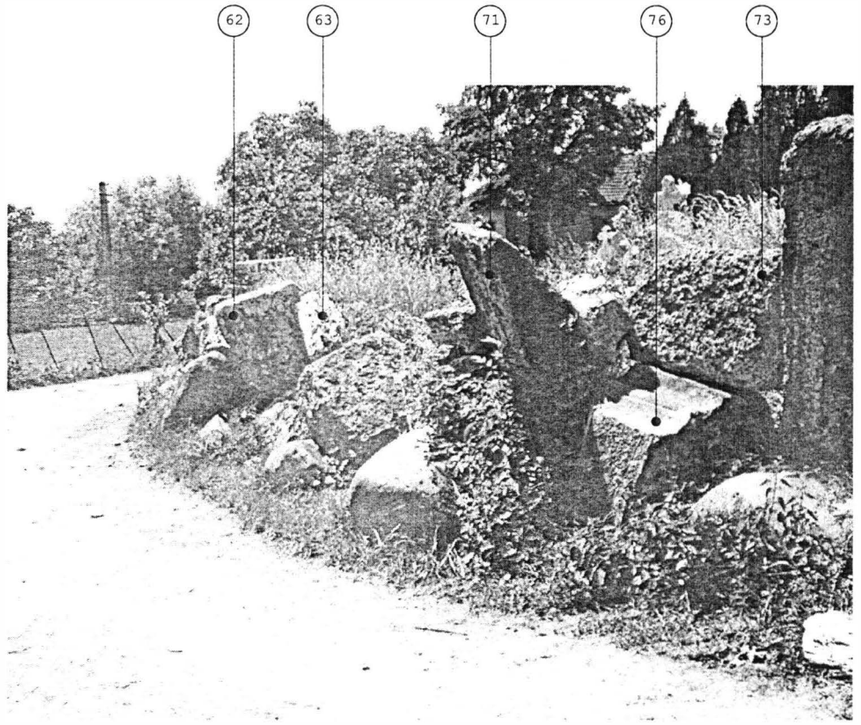
Pl. XXV. General plan.



a.-2



d.



e.

Pl. XXVIII. a South - east sector view; b Altar detail inv.no.27; c View from the main gate (A) towards altar inv.no.27; d Detail with blocks inv.nos.65-76; e View from gate (B) towards blocks inv.nos.66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 76 detail.

Annex 1. ***Epigraphic Monuments attested in Ostrov, cf.*** **IDR III, 2**

* monuments identified or re-identified by I. I. Russu; ** monuments from the enclosure, re-identified in 2004-2005;

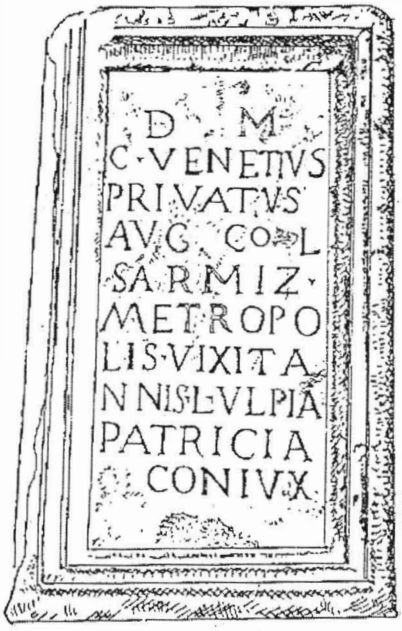
*** epigraphic monuments lost in a shipwreck on river Tisa at Szeged (Ariosti's transport in 1723).

	Place / Date / First discoverers	Designation according to IDR, III, 2	Place of attestation in Ostrov	Present location	References in IDR, III, 2 / Identification in 2004-2205
1	**Ostrov**/~1848 / dr. Fodor	honorific altar marble*	incorporated in the walls of a manor	Sarmizegetusa Museum (Grădişte) (since 1977)	**no.100**, p.103 - 104
2	**Ostrov**/ 1853 / Şt. Moldovanu *Peştişul de Sus* /after 1853/ C. Torma	statue of a woman* marble	Csulai Manor	Deva Museum	**no.15**, p.40
3	*Ulpia Traiana* /1560 – 1570 /M. Siegler **Ostrov**/1690 / Marsigli /	votive altar marble (?)	unspecified – „*in supradicto pago Ostro*"	unknown	**no.202**, p.177, Fig.163
4	*Ulpia Traiana* / 1560–570 / Mezersius **Ostrov**/1690 / Marsigli / 1722 - Ariosti	votive altar*** marble (?)	unspecified – „*in eodem pago Ostro*"	lost in river Tisa (the shipwreck of 1723)	**no.266**, p.231 – 233, Fig.218
5	**Ostrov** / 1847 / „*anonymus*"	votive altar marble	Csulai Manor	unknown	**no.269**, p.235 – 236, Fig.221
6	**Ostrov** / 1553 / Verantius	votive altar	unspecified – „*in Oztro*"	unknown	**no.272**, p.238
7	**Ostrov** / 1853 (?) / St. Moldovan	votive altar ** marble	**the cemetery (church) enclosure, near the east gate**	the cemetery enclosure, the east gate	**no.351**, pp. 297 – 298, Fig.291/ **no. inv.108**
8	*Ulpia Traiana* / Mezerzius **Ostrov** / 1690 (?) / Marsigli	funerary slab*** marble (?)	unspecified – „*in pago Ostrovo distr. Haczekiensis...*" (CIL)	lost in river Tisa (the shipwreck of 1723)	**no.366**, pp.306 – 307, Fig.300
9	*Ulpia Traiana* / 16th cent. / M. Sigler **Ostrov** / 1690 / Marsigli	funerary slab*** marble (?)	unspecified – „in pago Ostrovo distr. Haczekiensis..." - CIL	lost in river Tisa (the shipwreck of 1723)	**no.371**, pp.311 – 312, Fig. 303
10	*Ulpia Traiana* **Ostrov** / 15th-16th cent.	funerary altar * marble	**the cemetery (church) enclosure, west sector**	the cemetery enclosure (?)	**no.374**, pp.314–315, Fig.305
11	**Ostrov** / 1853 / Şt. Moldovan	funerary stele marble	D. Makrai Manor	unknown	**no.384**, p.322 – 323
12	*Ulpia Traiana* / 16th cent. / Mezerzius	funerary altar ***	unspecified	lost in river Tisa (the shipwreck of 1723)	**no.412**, p.348 – 349, Fig.330

	Ostrov / ~1690 / Marsigli	possibly marble			
13	**Ostrov** / 1690 / Marsigli	funerary altar limestone	**the cemetery (church) enclosure** („*...ad ecclesiam in muro...*" (CIL)	unknown	**no.428**, p.363, Fig.340
14	**Ostrov** / ~1723/ Ariosti	funerary slab marble	unspecified	Nationalbibliothek, Viena	**no.437**, p.372 - 373, Fig.347
15	*Ulpia Traiana* / 16th cent. / Mezerzius **Ostrov** / ~1690 / Marsigli	funerary altar marble (?)	unspecified	unknown	**no.444**, p.378 - 379, Fig.351
16	**Ostrov** / 1553 - Verantius	epitaph (funerary stele?)	unspecified	unknown	**no.452**, p.387 - 389, Fig. 357
17	**Ostrov** / 18th cent. / Hochenhausen	*funerary altar ** limestone	**the cemetery (church) enclosure** („*...ad ecclesiam in muro...*" (CIL)	the cemetery enclosure, west sector	**no.459**, p.395 - 396, Fig.363 **/no. inv.168**
18	**Ostrov** / 18th cent. / L.Weidenfelder	funerary altar limestone	**the cemetery (church) enclosure, west sector**	unknown (?)	**no.460**, p.397
19	**Ostrov** / 1878 / I. Piso	funerary stele* limestone	**the cemetery (church) enclosure**	unknown (?)	**no.466**, p.400
20	**Ostrov** / 1878 / I. Piso	funerary altar* limestone	**the cemetery (church) enclosure**	unknown (?)	**no.473**, p.403

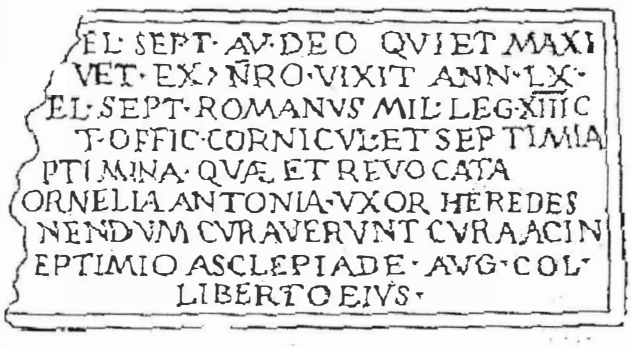
* monuments identified or re-identified by I. I. Russu;
** monuments from the enclosure, re-identified in 2004-2005;
*** epigraphic monuments lost in a shipwreck on river Tisa at Szeged (Ariosti's transport in 1723).

351.*,**

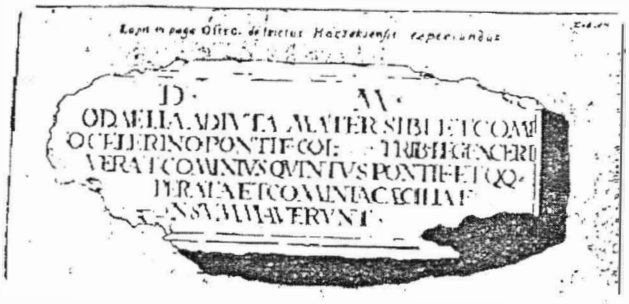


459.*,**

366.***

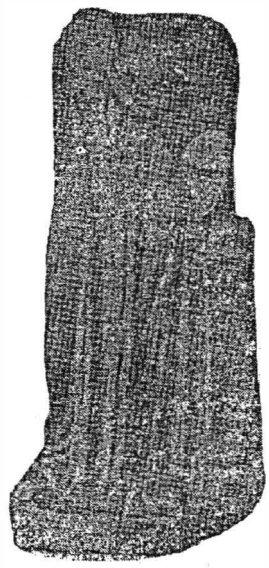


371.***

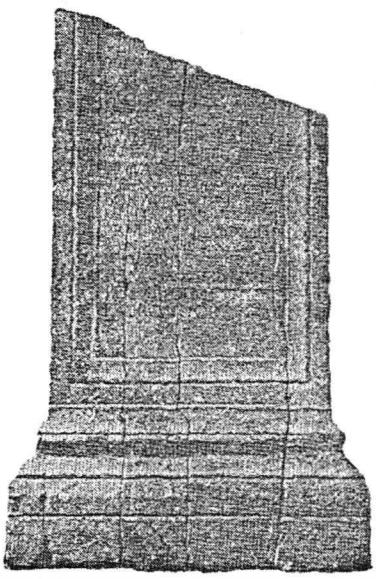


412.***

Annex 2. Epigraphic Monuments attested in Ostrov, cf. IDR III, 2.



15.

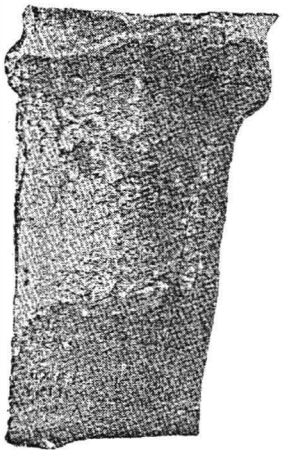


100.*

202.

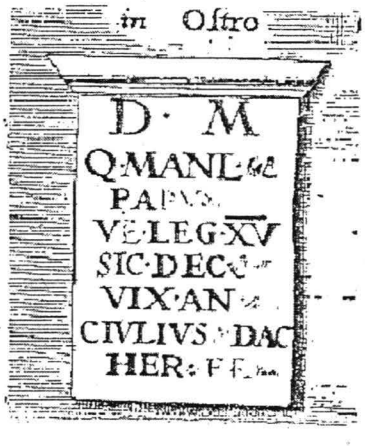
269.

374.*



444.

428.*



Annex 3. Epigraphic Monuments attested in Ostrov, cf. IDR III, 2.