

Observations on the Funerary Constructions at Potaissa (Turda, Cluj County)

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Abstract: We are publishing here two fragmentary funerary monuments discovered during the archaeological monitoring for the development works in and around the fortress of the Legion *V Macedonica* at Potaissa in 2021. The two monuments discovered in and near the fortress probably come from a necropolis located nearby and document the existence of large funerary constructions in ancient Potaissa. The first monument, a fragment of a rectangular coping, belongs to the so-called "pilaster-type funerary constructions", while the second, the pediment fragment, must be linked to the *aedicula*-type funerary constructions. We have tried to identify other disparate elements in the sculptural production of Potaissa that document the existence of these types of monuments in order to complete the picture of the architectural-sculptural production for funerary purposes in this provincial city. The findspots of these monuments indicate the distribution of the funerary areas on Fortress Hill near the legionary fortress. Some large monuments that are found *in situ*, indicate two funerary areas on Fortress Hill pertaining to the *canabae* civilian settlement: the Szindivölgy-tető point and Fodor Domokos' vineyard (on Rákos utca) in the Közep-mál area.

Keywords: funerary monuments, pilaster, *aedicula*, necropolis, Potaissa

Rezumat: Prin acest studiu publicăm două monumente funerare fragmentare descoperite în timpul supravegherii arheologice în castrul legiunii *V Macedonica* în anul 2021. Cele două monumente descoperite în și lângă castru provin, probabil, dintr-o necropolă localizată în vecinătate și documentează existența unor mari construcții funerare în antica Potaissa. Primul monument, un fragment de coronament rectangular, aparține așa-numitelor construcții funerare de tip pilastru, în timp ce al doilea, un fragment

de fronton, trebuie pus în legătură cu construcțiile funerare de tip *aedicula*. Am încercat să identificăm alte elemente disparate în producția sculpturală din Potaissa care documentează existența acestor tipuri de monumente, pentru a completa tabloul producției sculptural-architecturale cu destinație funerară din acest oraș provincial. Locurile de descoperire ale acestor monumente indică distribuția zonelor funerare pe Dealul Cetății, lângă castrul legionar. Unele monumente de mari dimensiuni care sunt găsite *in situ* indică existența a două zone funerare pe Dealul Cetății aparținând așezării civile de tip *canabae*: punctul Szindivölgy-tető și via lui Fodor Domokos (de pe Rákos utca) în zona Közep-mál.

Cuvinte-cheie: monumente funerare, pilastru, *aedicula*, necropolă, Potaissa

During the archaeological monitoring for the development works in and around the fortress of the Legion *V Macedonica* at Potaissa in 2021, two fragmentary funerary monuments were discovered. The monitoring was carried out in the context of the development interventions on the archaeological site, foreseen by the "Restoration, Valorization and Introduction into the Touristic Circuit of the Fortress of the Legion *V Macedonica*, Potaissa-Turda" project. One of the monuments was discovered in November 2021, during the monitoring for the excavation of the ditch destined for the relocation of the water main on the south side¹. Along the route of the pipeline ditch, a previously known area with a cluster of reused Roman funerary monuments was also identified, from where other fragmentary monuments had been recovered by the staff of the Turda History Museum in previous years.

The two monuments discovered in and near the fortress probably come from a necropolis located nearby and document the existence of large funerary constructions in ancient Potaissa. The first monument, a fragment of a rectangular coping, belongs to the so-called "pilaster-type funerary constructions", while the pediment fragment must be linked to the *aedicula*-type funerary constructions. We will try to identify other disparate elements in the sculptural production of Potaissa that document the existence of these types of monuments in order to complete the picture of the architectural-sculptural production for funerary purposes in this provincial city.

1. Fragmentary funerary monument (**Pl. I/1**), limestone; a fragment of the right half, measuring 0.73 x 0.33 x 0.30 m, is still preserved. Discovered south of the fortress, outside the enclosure, along the route of the relocated

¹S. Nemeti, *Raport de supraveghere arheologică (III)*, mss.

water main. The lower part has a 0.11 m wide border. The monument was carved on three sides, and only the body of a lion holding a *bucranium* between its front paws remains of the iconographic composition. On the side of the monument, the body of the lion can be seen with its back paw well represented anatomically and the front paw partially destroyed. On the corner of the monument, a *bucranium* can be seen, as well as the front leg of the bull with a bent knee. Above this, on the main side of the monument, a part of the lion's left paw with well-defined claws is preserved. The fragment can be identified as belonging to a so-called "rectangular funerary coping" ("rechteckige Bekrönung").

Such monuments are especially common in the central area of Dacia Superior, in the centers of Apulum and Sarmizegetusa. From here, the funerary monument type spreads to neighboring areas, several examples being known at Micia, Ampelum and Alburnus Maior, Cigmău, Drobeta². S. Ferri, in his first synthesis of the provincial Roman art of Dacia, correctly interprets their function as copings ("fastigio di tomba") decorating the upper part of some composite funerary monuments³. Gr. Florescu is the one who introduces in 1930 the erroneous idea that they are in fact bases, pedestals ("basamento") of composite funerary monuments⁴. Within the analysis of these pieces in Romanian specialized literature in the 1980s, this idea was imposed, this funerary monument element being considered a base or pedestal for funerary altars⁵ or for pilaster-type monuments⁶. A correction, based on analogies from northern Italy, Pannonia and Noricum, is made by C. Ciongradi in 2004, who identifies them as copings and believes that they were part of composite monuments along with the funerary altars⁷. L. Bianchi partially accepts this interpretation which places these elements at the top of an altar or a small pilaster-shaped monument built of several elements, but notes that most of them have a flat upper surface and attachment points. Thus, he concludes that their function as independent copings is excluded, and that they were, in fact, supporting blocks for another element⁸. In her later work, C. Ciongradi interprets them as copings (with three types, depending on the

² Florescu 1930, 119-123, no. 71-77, fig. 61-69; Țeposu Marinescu 1982, 176-182, no. P1-34; Ciongradi 2007, 89-91, 243-249, Taf. 103-109; Ciongradi 2009, 33, no. 134-137, taf. 57-59; Pescaru, Pescaru 2010, 261-266.

³ Ferri 1933, 263, fig. 322, 261-262, 265, fig. 327-328, 330-331, 336.

⁴ Florescu 1930, 119-123, fig. 59-65.

⁵ Țeposu Marinescu 1982, 29-30.

⁶ Gramatopol 1982, 153-154.

⁷ Ciongradi 2004, 169, fig. 6.6; Ciongradi 2009, 33, Taf. 57-58.

⁸ Bianchi 2006, 283, n. 86: "la superficie superior piana, e talvolta un incasso per l'imperniatura, escludono però la funzione di fastigio indipendente; sono blocchi d'imposta per un altro elemento, che può anche essere un coronamento à piramide".

number of decorated sides) and assumes that the upper part also had pine cones or funerary sphinxes⁹. The interpretation is later accepted and the pieces are considered copings¹⁰, but other times the old interpretation is maintained¹¹ or no judgement is passed on the functionality of the piece¹².

The recently discovered fragmentary piece typologically belongs to this well-known category of decorated blocks pertaining to an ensemble that can be called a "pilaster-type monument", made of a montage of blocks. M. Gramatopol observes that there was no clear concept of the funerary pilaster in the 1980s, but that the monument of the Secundini family from Igel should be considered the general prototype¹³. C. Ciongradi classifies the component pieces as belonging to a funerary monument called "pfeilerförmiger Grabbau"¹⁴. G. Kremer uses the generic term "Pfeilertypus" (for "Pfeilergrabmal"), under which she classifies pilaster-type monuments assembled from several blocks¹⁵. Since some of the funerary monuments known as "pilaster-shaped altars" ("pfeilerförmige Grabaltäre") found in Dacia and in other provinces have the altar and pyramidal coping carved from monolithic blocks¹⁶, we can guess how the reconstructed form of this type of composite monument would look. We have to assume the existence of a base (made of stone blocks or masonry), a stylobate over which the parallelepipedal inscribed block is placed. The block called "a rectangular coping" is placed on top of the latter, and then the coping itself, essentially shaped like a pyramid base with arched edges. The pine cones or funerary sphinxes are then placed upon the coping. Since both the rectangular blocks and the pyramidal copings contain mainly symbolic scenes or secondary figures from the main funerary scene, the possibility of the existence of another parallelepipedal block between them with portraits of the deceased should be considered. However, this is not mandatory, as there may have been simplified versions with only an inscribed block and a coping, as shown by a small monument recently discovered in the necropolis of Porolissum¹⁷.

What we call a rectangular coping is, in fact, an element of a composite coping made up of three or only two blocks. Its role is to reduce the attachment surface area to fit the smaller base of the pyramidal coping,

⁹ Ciongradi 2007, 91-92.

¹⁰ Deac, Zăgreanu 2011, 161-172; Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011, 98, II.2.7, pl. XIII/II.2.7.

¹¹ Pescaru, Pescaru 2010, 261-266.

¹² Bărbulescu 2015, 261-262.

¹³ Gramatopol 1982, 153; Gramatopol 2000, 217-220.

¹⁴ Ciongradi 2007, 84-92.

¹⁵ Kremer 2001, 25, 148-153, no. 134-139.

¹⁶ Ciongradi 2007, 68-72, Taf. 67-70.

¹⁷ Petruț et al. 2010, 81-87, pl. 10-11.

funerary sphinxes or pine cone. It is certain, however, that it stood on top of a parallelepipedal inscribed block, made without a base or capital.

Several elements of such a monument type are known at Potaissa. They have been discovered by chance in various parts of the modern city over the last two centuries and come from different monuments. Thus, we were able to identify five parallelepipedal inscribed blocks (cat. no. 1-5) (Pl. II/1-3), two rectangular copings (cat. no. 6-7) (Pl. I/2-3), a pyramid base-shaped coping with arched edges (cat. no. 8) (Pl. III/1) and five pine cones (cat. no. 9-13) (Pl. III/2-4).

The analogy for the funerary coping element found south of the fortress is the three-sided rectangular block (Pl. I/3), once embedded in the post of the gate on Avram Iancu street no. 3. It is slightly larger, with a side of 0.93 m, compared to the 0.73 m of the coping on Fortress Hill. Drawn by M. J. Ackner in 1847 and published by K. Horedt as a "Christian" monument, the monument was rediscovered by I. I. Russu in 1958 and published in 1976. The eight-spoked wheel drawn by M. J. Ackner (the so-called *crux Jacobi*) is no longer visible, as the monument was broken in that area. On the main side, in the triangular pediment flanked by dolphins, it is not the face of a bearded man with long hair as in Ackner's drawing, but a Gorgon-Medusa¹⁸. On the left side, a *kantharos*-like vessel is sculpted between the acroteria¹⁹. The other side was not visible, as the monument was embedded, but presently it can be noted that it was decorated with a carved palm tree between the acroteria. The monument was probably produced in a local workshop, as suggested by the six-petalled flower found on other monuments from Potaissa²⁰. As for the functionality of the monument, I. I. Russu rather considers it as the "roof of an *aedicula*"²¹.

The *Lupa Capitolina* monument drawn by Téglás István (Pl. I/2) is probably also the lateral side of such a rectangular coping element. The sculptural field only measures 0.26 x 0.21 m and is too small to be the register of a funerary stele. The fragmentary monument from Aiud, where there is a similar decoration on one of the lateral sides, can be used as an analogy²².

The three pieces that were discussed document the presence of this rectangular funerary coping element and implicitly of pilaster-type funerary constructions in Potaissa.

¹⁸ Russu 1976, 408-409, fig. 2a-b, 3a-b.

¹⁹ Rusu-Bolindeț 1994, 115-119, pl. I, V.

²⁰ Jude, Pop 1972, 22, no. C3, pl. XXI/3.

²¹ Russu 1976, 410.

²² Florescu 1930, 122-123, no. 77; Țeposu-Marinescu 1982, 180, P21 (Aiud); Pop 1971, 179-180, no. 6, fig. 6; for the symbol, Bărbulescu 2009, 183-188.

2. Fragmentary funerary monument (**Pl. IV/1**), limestone; a small fragment of a pediment measuring 0.31 x 0.28 x 0.13 m is preserved. Discovered in the central area of the fortress during the monitoring of works for the insertion of cables for the electrical installations foreseen in the rehabilitation project. Only the anguiform end of a leg of mythological theriomorph character Scylla²³ or the tail of a *hippocampus*, a common decoration for the pediments of *aedicula*-type constructions, remains. In the upper part of the fragment, a carved edge is preserved, that confirms the triangular shape of the monument.

This small fragment found in secondary position in the legionary fortress documents the presence of another type of funerary construction in the necropolises of Potaissa. Based on the massive pediments found in Dacia, M. Gramatopol assumes the existence of funerary monuments "with canopy" or *aedicula*-type funerary constructions in Dacia as well. For funerary *aediculae* with a gable roof, the existence of an angular pediment is obligatory and such large pediments were known at Micia, Porolissum or Apulum²⁴. The male and female funerary statues found in large numbers in provincial cities were also located in such constructions, and M. Gramatopol and Al. Diaconescu find archaeological arguments for the existence of these funerary constructions²⁵, imagined according to those preserved in other areas of the Empire (the monuments of C. Spectatius Priscianus and of the Ennius family at Šempeter, the "Tomb of the Garlands" at Pompeii, the monuments of Aefionius Rufus at Sarsina or of L. Poblicius at Cologne)²⁶.

Large angular *tympana* have been identified in several cities in the province, at Sarmizegetusa, Micia, Porolissum²⁷ and have been attributed to *aedicula*-type constructions of an unspecified type²⁸. The decoration of these angular pediments contains various symbols (Neptune associated with a fish and dolphin, two peacocks drinking from a vessel), but aquatic theriomorphic figures with anguiform tails or legs predominate: two tritons holding a crown, hippocampi or Scylla²⁹. Several pediment fragments with similar decorations come from Porolissum³⁰.

²³ Jentel 1997, 1137-1145.

²⁴ Gramatopol 1982, 150, pl. V/3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16; Gramatopol 2000, 209-214.

²⁵ Gramatopol 1982, 151; Diaconescu 2005, 305-320, fig. 160-173.

²⁶ Gabelmann 1979, 7-30, Abb. 4, 14, 16, 18-19, 33-36, 41-44; Kremer 2001, 57-134.

²⁷ Ciongradi 2007, 249-250, Te/S2, Taf. 112 (Sarmizegetusa), 252, Te/M1, M2, Taf. 112 (Micia), Gudea, Lucăcel 1975, 36, no. 107, fig. 107 (Porolissum).

²⁸ Gramatopol 1982, 151; Ciongradi 2007, 79-81.

²⁹ Chiş 2014, 187-188 (Tritons, hippocampi), 174 (Scylla).

³⁰ Gudea, Lucăcel 1975, 48, no. 173, fig. 173 a-c.

The fragment from Potaissa only preserves a segment of the tail of a triton or, rather, of an anguiform leg of a Scylla and belonged to an angular pediment. The preserved ones vary between 1.75 and 2 m in size, and are too large for the type of *aedicula in antis*, common in Dacia³¹. The central walls of these *aediculae* have smaller widths and, in general, the *aediculae in antis* are more modest monuments, copying in relief the tiered *aediculae* with columns and funerary statues. Recently, such an edifice has been reconstructed on the territory of ancient Napoca starting from some architectural and sculptural fragments³².

Such large funerary constructions also existed in the necropolises of Potaissa, although simpler monument types, stele and *aedicula in antis*, predominate. Evidence for this is provided by older monuments, such as a relief and an angular pediment decorated with hippocampi (cat. no. 14, 15) (Pl. IV/2-3), a large base decorated with funerary lions next to a Gorgon – Medusa head (cat. no. 16), perhaps a colonnette decorated with grapevines (cat. no. 17) and five matron funerary statues (cat. no. 18-22) (Pl. IV/4) belonging to a hybrid type (*Grande Hercolanese* and *palliată*) produced in the Potaissa workshop³³.

*

The findspots of these monuments indicate the distribution of the funerary areas on Fortress Hill near the legionary fortress (Pl. V). The fragmentary monuments discovered in the fortress or in the immediate vicinity are, of course, found in a secondary context, being reused as building materials (the rectangular coping fragment with lion and *bucranium*, the pediment fragment with Scylla, pieces no. 7 and 19 from south of the fortress, piece no. 22 from Furduluşeni). However, some large monuments are found *in situ*, indicating two funerary areas on Fortress Hill pertaining to the *canabae* civilian settlement: the Szindivölgy-tető point (the ridge of the Sând Valley), where the block of the monument of Valeria Maximilla and a large pine cone (cat. no. 2, 12), as well as the inscribed blocks from the monuments of Ulpia Claudia and Aelius Iustinus (cat. no. 3, 4) from Fodor Domokos' vineyard (on Rákos utca) in the Közep-mál area³⁴ on the northern slopes of Fortress Hill were found (and from where other funerary monuments, including the female funerary statue no. 18, also originate)³⁵. Note that in all three inscriptions, the deceased and the

³¹ Floca, Wolski 1973.

³² Ciongradi, Cociş, Ilovan, Găzdac 2009, 285-317, pl. III-IV.

³³ Diaconescu 2012, 172-173

³⁴ *In vineis aedium domini Fodor Domokos Torda, Rakos utca rep.*

³⁵ CIL III 13766+13767; Münsterberg, Oehler 1902, 107, no. 1, fig. 22 (stele, *miles*); Cumont 1894, 18-19, no. 5; CIL III 13763 (stele, *signifer*); Cumont 1894, 18, no. 3; CIL III 13761 (inscribed block?, Iulius Scenobarbus); Cumont 1894, 18, no. 4; CIL III 13762 (inscribed

dedicants are soldiers and members of their families. The other funerary monuments found on the northern slopes of Fortress Hill also belong to soldiers, and most of them are parallelepipedal blocks, indicating that this type of pilaster-shaped monument was typical for the necropolis in the *canabae* area. At the Szindivölgy-tető point, south-west of the inhabited area of the *canabae*, there was probably a burial enclosure as indicated by Téglás István's notes (Pl. III/4)³⁶, as well as by the presence of the inscribed block of Valeria Maximilla and the large pine cone.

Catalogue:

Parallelepipedal blocks (Schaffblöcke)

1. Parallelepipedal inscribed block³⁷ (Pl. II/2); limestone; 1.45 x 0.80 x 0.60 m. Seen by Neigebaur on May 6th in a private house in Turda (CIL in *aedibus Fleischmann*). Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(elius) Celsus / vixit an(nos) LX / Aur(elius) Bassus / vix(it) an(nos) L Aur(elius) / Celsinian[us] / mil(es) c(o)h(ortis) I (centuriae) p(rimi) p(ili) / pat(ri) et av(u)nc(ulo) pient(issimis) / ob merita / p(osuit)*.
2. Parallelepipedal inscribed block³⁸ (Pl. II/1), tuff; 1.35 x 0.95 x 0.68 m; it is decorated on one side with a *kantharos* from which two grapevines spring, and on the other with a standing woman, wearing the *tunica* and *stola*, holding a cloth in her left hand. Discovered at Szindivölgy-tető in 1904 by Csetri Károly. MNIT, inv. no. V 15875 (IN 8241). Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Valeria Maximilla vix(it) an(nos) XXIX m(enses) VII, / Val(erius) Maximus vet(eranus) / ex [centurio] pater et Valer(i)a/ Marcellina mater/ filiae pie(n)tissimae/ et P. Aelius Tertius vet(eranus) ex dec(urione)/ coniugi optimae/ et pie(n)tissimae/ et Terentius et Valeria/ Maximianus fil(ius)/ matri carissimae/ fec(it)*.
3. Parallelepipedal inscribed block³⁹; limestone; 1 x 0.56 m; *In vineis aedium domini Fodor Domokos Torda, Rakos utcza rep.* Found in the vineyard behind the house of Fodor Domokos, on Rákos utcza, in 1889-1890. Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Ulpia Claudia vix(it) an(nos) XXXV / Ulp(ius) Festus / vix(it) an(nos) XVIII / Ael(ius) Certus / sig(nifer) coh(ortis) I Bat(avorum) / coni(ugi) pient(issimae) / f(aciendum) c(uravit)*.

block?, Aelius Ferox); Cumont 1894, 19, no. 7; CIL III 13765 (inscribed block, Iulius Claudius).

³⁶ Bajusz 2005, 655, fig. 33/85.

³⁷ Sestini 1815, 111-112 (nel cortile della casa d'un certo sig. Fleisman); Neigebaur 1851, 204, no. 25; Ackner, Müller 1865, 672; CIL III 908; Cupcea, Zăgreanu 2018, 141-150.

³⁸ Téglás 1904, 411; Téglás 1911, 501, no. 1a; Ţeposu Marinescu 1982, 169, no. 36; Bajusz 2005, 689, fig. 32-183; ILD 511

³⁹ Cumont 1894, 17, no. 2 (Kalksteinblock); Téglás 1899, 283, no. 1; CIL III 13760 = AE 1894, 100.

4. Parallelepipedal inscribed block⁴⁰; sandstone; 1.04 x 0.53 x 0.40 m; *In vineis aedium domini Fodor Domokos Torda, Rakos utcza rep.* Inscription: [D(is)] M(anibus) / [...Aeli]us Iusti[nus...] / [vix(it) an(nos)...]VIII p(rimi) p(ilaris) / [...]MI[...] / [...] VIBI vix(it) / [an(nos)] LXXX V/[...]II[...]VO / [...]AN[...] / [...] fecit Va(leria?) / Iustina XXXV.
5. Parallelepipedal inscribed block (Pl. II/3), fragment⁴¹; limestone; 0.78 x 0.37 m; embedded into the Unitarian church of Moldovenesti (Cluj County). Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / M(arco) Antonio / [...].

Rectangular copings (rechteckige Bekrönungen)

6. Rectangular coping⁴² (Pl. I/3), limestone; 0.93 x 0.64 x 0.34 m; it was embedded into the house on Avram Iancu str. no. 3; now it is to be found in the collections of the Turda History Museum. Two sides were visible and it was drawn and described by M. J. Ackner: "Turda, 1847, October; built into the wall of a beautiful new house, the third on the left, after the Reformed church on the road to Cluj". M. J. Ackner sees on the central side the face of a bearded man with bushy hair in a pediment. Two six-petalled flowers appear in the field, and towards the edges – two dolphins. On the lower left border, Ackner draws an eight-spoked wheel, which he interprets as an early Christian sign.
7. Rectangular coping⁴³ (Pl. I/2), fragmentary; 0.26 x 0.21 m; discovered in 1912 on the southern slopes of Fortress Hill. Téglás I. draws it as a relief, but considering its size and analogies⁴⁴, it is probably a fragment from the lateral side of a rectangular coping.

Copings in the shape of a pyramid base with arched edges

8. Coping in the shape of an arched pyramid base⁴⁵ (Pl. III/1); limestone; 1.35 x 0.51 x 0.36 m; MIT inv. no. 3140 (2780); discovered on Aroneanu street no. 10 in 1970, upon planting the vineyard (presently Ana Ipătescu street). Three sides of the monument are decorated. The main side has a stylised Corinthian capital and a dolphin with a trident. On the left side there is a vine with leaves and bunches of grapes, and on the right side a *kantharos* with a grapevine stem emerging from it.

⁴⁰ Cumont 1894, 19, no. 6 (Grosser Block); CIL III 13764; Bajusz 2005, 790, fig. 24/56.

⁴¹ Nemeti, Cupcea, Csok 2022, 174-175, no. 1, pl. I/1.

⁴² Russu 1976, 405-410, fig. 2-3; Wollmann 1978, 53-54, fig. 18; Bărbulescu 1994, 85.

⁴³ Bajusz 1980, 390, no. 962; Bărbulescu 1994, 159; Bărbulescu 2003, 166, no. 9; Bajusz 2005, 543, fig. 49/29.

⁴⁴ Florescu 1930, 122-123, no. 77; Țeposu-Marinescu 1982, 180, P21 (Aiud); Pop 1971, 179-180, no. 6, fig. 6.

⁴⁵ Milea 1973, 539-540, fig. 1a-c; Jude, Pop 1972, 16, no. 23, pl. XIII/1-3; Wollmann 1978, 46, no. 13; Bărbulescu 2015, 281, no. 44, fig. 87-88, 352-353.

Pine cones

9. Pine cone⁴⁶ (**Pl. III/2**); 0.33 m; Discovered on Șuia Hill.
10. Pine cone⁴⁷. On a plate from the Bótar collection.
11. Pine cone⁴⁸. On a plate from the Bótar collection.
12. Pine cone⁴⁹ (**Pl. III/3-4**); 0.57 m; found in the Sând Valley (Szindivölgytető); part of the Téglás I. collection;
13. Pine cone⁵⁰; two fragments; found in the southern necropolis of the city, in 2006.

Roof pediment fragments

14. Funerary relief⁵¹ (**Pl. IV/3**), belonging to a funerary construction. A young man is depicted astride a *hippocampus*.
15. Fragment of a funerary relief from a triangular pediment (**Pl. IV/2**)⁵². The right half, where a *hippocampus* is represented, is preserved. The piece is in the Reformed church of Old Turda and was brought from one of the fortress gates by Harkányi M.

Other elements of *aedicula*-type constructions

16. Funerary monument base⁵³, marble?; 1.8 x 0.9 x 0.72 m; discovered near a fortress gate around 1770-1780; it comes into the collection of Jósika Moise from Luna, from where it is bought by Kemény J. from Luncani in 1845. Two sides are drawn by Lugosi Fodor A. The central side was decorated with two lions adjoined to a Medusa head, and the two short sides with dolphins.
17. Colonnade, limestone⁵⁴; fragment; 0.55 x 0.21 m; found in Turda, on Ioan Rațiu street. It presents a decoration of a grapevine stem with leaves and bunches of grapes.

Funerary statues

18. Female funerary statue⁵⁵ (**Pl. IV/4**); 1.66 x 0.60 x 0.40 m; bought from Turda (according to the MNIT inventory register; discovered, according to Orbán Balázs, in 1886, in the Közep-mál area, on the northern slopes of Fortress Hill); MNIT, inv. no. 6634 (v 1545).

46 Bajusz 1980, 392, no. 1032; Bajusz 2005, 782, fig. 52/16.

47 Ardevan, Rusu 1979, 391.

48 Ardevan, Rusu 1979, 391.

49 Bajusz 2005, 655, fig. 33/84/1.

50 Pislaru 2007, 342, pl. 6D.

51 Wollmann 1978, 52, no. 24, fig. 15 (drawing M. J. Ackner); Lugosi Fodor András kézirat (BCUCLUJ_FCS_MS754VII), Taf. VII t.

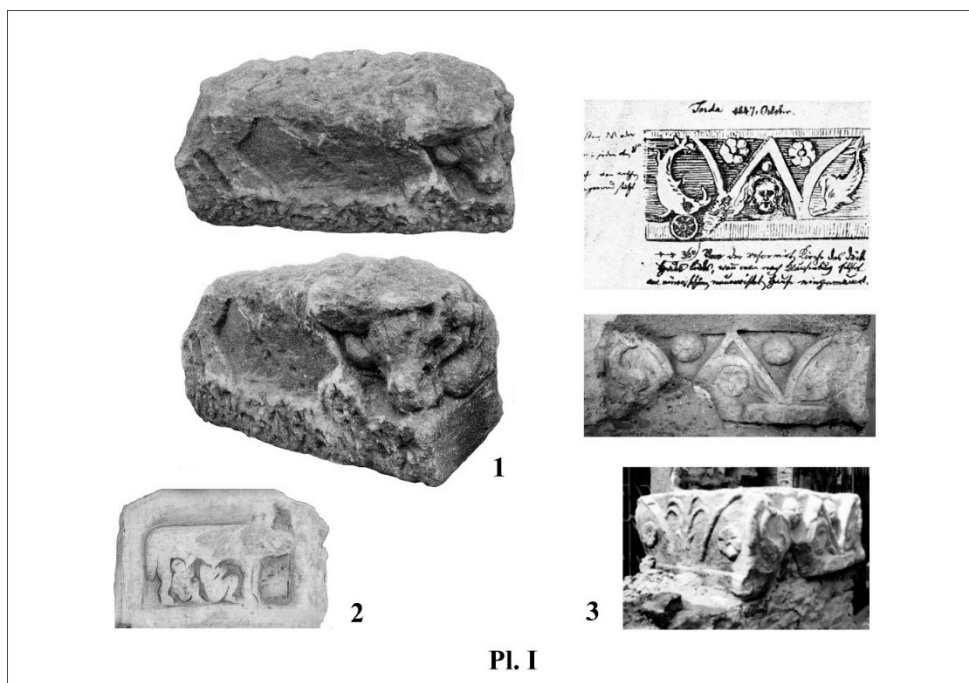
52 Bajusz 2005, 876, fig. 39/114.

53 Neugebauer 1851, 214, no. 186; Wollmann 1978, 42-43, no. 8, fig. 4a-b.

54 Jude, Pop 1972, 21, no. C1, pl. XX/1.

55 Orbán 1889, 57; Hekler 1910, 14, no. 35, fig. 1; Ferri 1933, 298, fig. 386; Diaconescu 2005, 128-129, no. 36, pl. XLVIII.3; Diaconescu 2012, 196, no. 37, fig. 51b.

19. Female funerary statue⁵⁶; limestone; fragmentary (head missing); 1.24 x 0.50 x 0.27 m; found in 1960 in the Sând Valley. MIT, inv. no. 2042.
20. Female funerary statue⁵⁷; limestone; fragmentary (head missing); 0.70 x 0.24 x 0.15 m. From Turda. MIT, inv. no. 13.
21. Female funerary statue⁵⁸; drawn by M. J. Ackner.
22. Female funerary statue⁵⁹; fragmentary; 0.50 x 0.33 m; found in the vineyard of Incze Lajos from the Furduluşeni area.

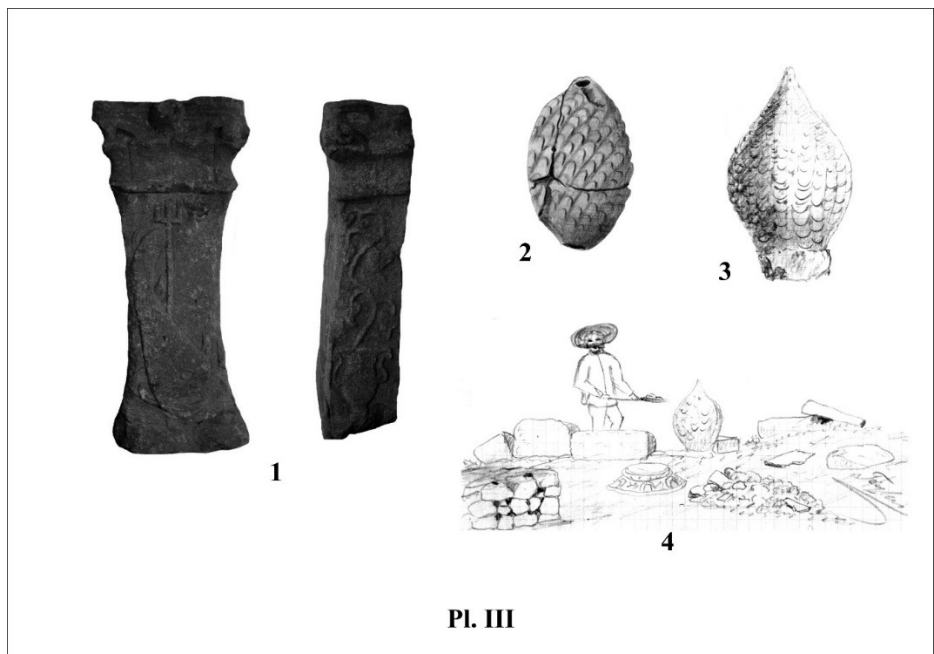
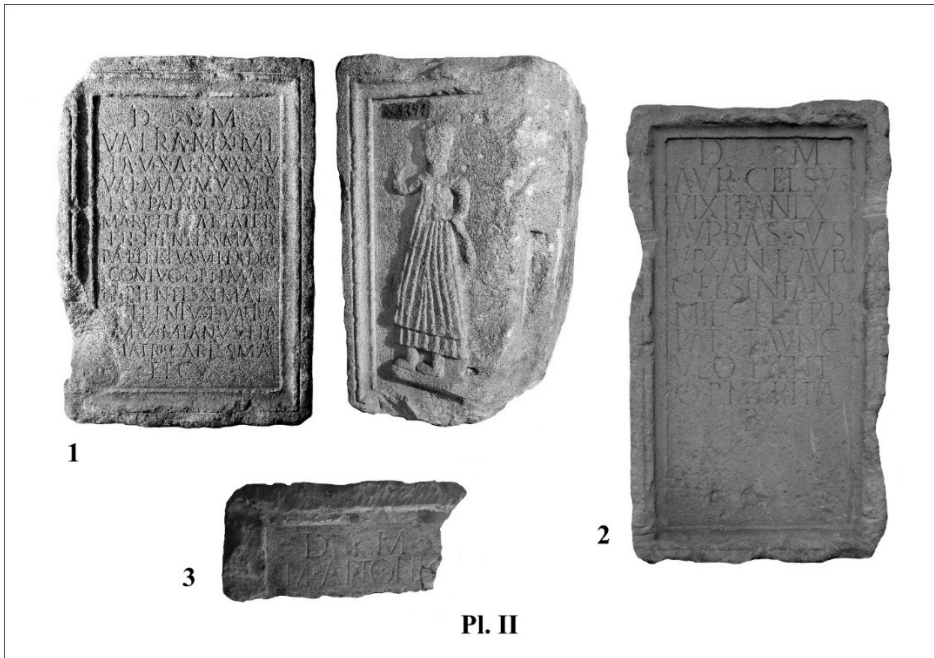


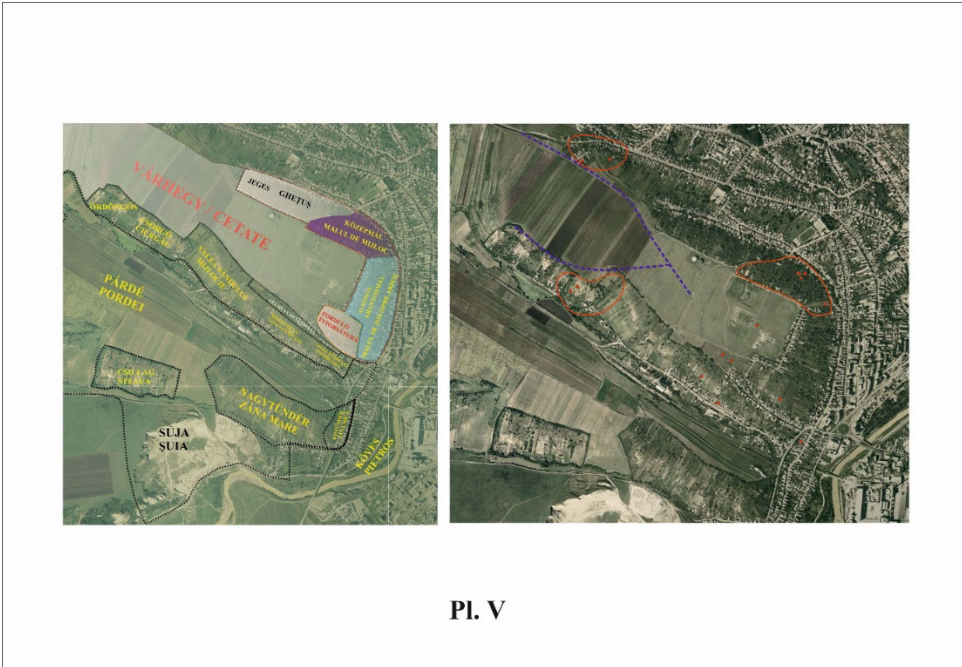
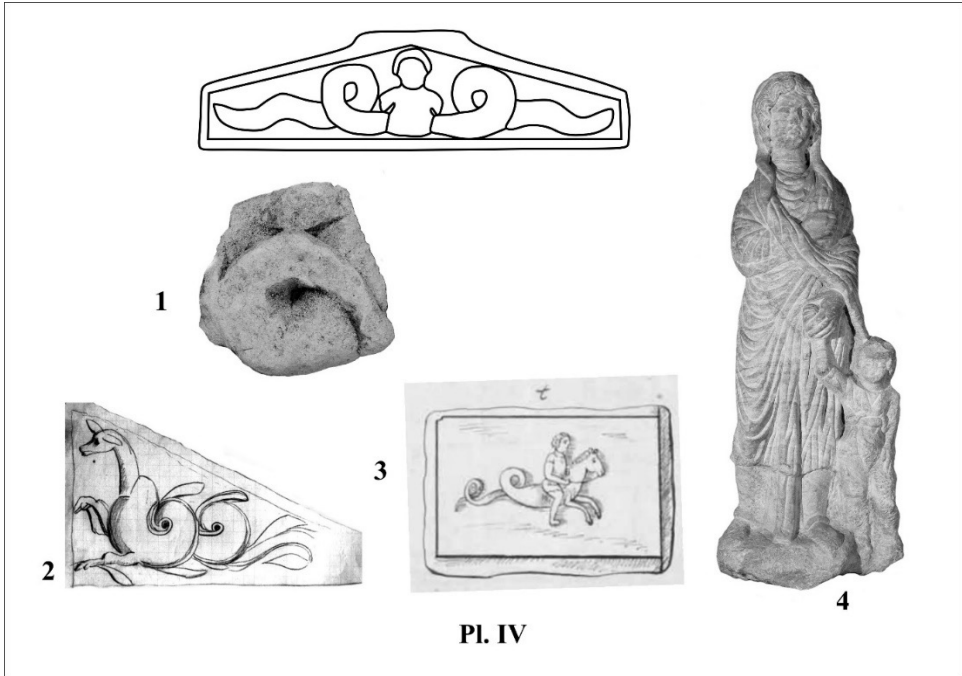
⁵⁶ Russu, Milea 1964, 27, no. 14; Jude, Pop 1972, 18, no. 31, p. XVII/1; Diaconescu 2005, 127-128, no. 35; Diaconescu 2012, 196, no. 38, fig. c.

⁵⁷ Russu, Milea 1964, 27, no. 15, fig. 15; Jude, Pop 1972, 18, no. 32, pl. XVII/2; Diaconescu 2005, 127, no. 34; Diaconescu 2012, 196, no. 37, fig. 51a.

⁵⁸ Wollmann 1978, 51, fig. 13; Diaconescu 2005, 136, no. 36a; Diaconescu 2012, 196, no. 40.

⁵⁹ Bajusz 2005, 744, fig. 44/116.





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