

HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN THE *BASILICA D*
FROM *TROPAEUM TRAIANI*

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The human remains were discovered in the *Basilica D* from the Roman city *Tropaeum Traiani* (Adamclisi village, Constanța County) in 1998. They consist in two individuals, but in cranial fragments. One of them has a skull and it belongs to a female of 20 years age at death, and the other one presents just four fragments of cranial bones from a person about 12–13 years old.

INTRODUCTION

During the archaeological excavations on the *Basilica D* in 1998, there were discovered human bones at 3.20 m from the wall of church by Dr. Alexandru Barnea*, Professor at the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest (see the "Report of archaeological survey, year 1998"). It is about a burial with west-eastern orientation. In fact there are human bones from two individuals, a skull almost entire and some fragments from the maxillary.

METHOD

For the bones description the book of White & Folkens (2005) was used and *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains* (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994) was applied for sex determination, age estimation, and cranial measurements.

STUDY

Skeleton 1

Description. Skeleton 1 consists only in a skull almost complete but with some missing parts in the basilar region. On the occipital bone the inferior region

* To whom we thank for the skull and for the information.