

The Database of the Archaeological Heritage of the Timis County

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Abstract

Timis County, Romania, presents many of the most spectacular archaeological sites in our country. The list of Archaeological Heritage sites consists of 61 localities with over 180 archaeological sites of local, national, and even international importance. The Direction for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage of the Timis County, is a public service, designed to protect and promote culture and national cultural heritage. Because Timis County has the highest growth in construction (home, economic, and infrastructure) in Romania, a record of these sites became necessary in a simple-to-use way for administrative, economic, and archaeological interests. In this is the way, our project tries to provide an easy way to identify archaeological sites in Timis County, from two points of view: a scientific (a dynamic and interactive database), which can offer a clear, official report of the archaeological sites; and an administrative one, which can offer the possibility for local and county administration to efficiently plan and administer the establishment of new economic, home, or infrastructure locations that can damage or lay be constructed over archaeological sites.

1 Introduction

Timis County, situated at the west extremity of Romania, presents some of the most spectacular archaeological sites in our country. The list of Archaeological Heritage of the Timis County, up to now, consists of 61 localities with over 180 archaeological sites that are of local, national, and even international importance.

There has not been a clear national and local archaeological site database yet in Romania, but, beginning in 2006, each county is required by law to develop a public database by which any user can verify and identify the exact location and background of an archaeological site.

The Board for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage of the Timis County (<http://www.infotim.ro/dccp-cnjt/monumenteTM.htm>), as a publicly available service, initiated measures for the development of the technology for the diversification, modernization, and optimization of the cultural services needed by local communities in order to protect and promote culture and national cultural heritage. Because Timis County has the largest growth in construction (home, economic, and infrastructure) in Romania, a record of known sites became necessary in a simple way to meet administrative, economic, and archaeological needs.

2 Objectives

There were both scientific and administrative objectives for the archaeological site database. Scientifically, the objective was to create a dynamic and interactive database that can offer a clear, official report of the archaeological sites in the county. Administratively, the need was for a database that can offer the possibility for local and county administration to efficiently administer and set new economic, housing, or infrastructure locations which can damage or be constructed over archaeological sites.

The development period combines two stages. The first stage is for two years (2006-2007) to identify in the field all the archaeological sites with regional or national importance from the list of the archaeological monuments published by the Heritage Office. The second stage is represented by the fact that the list will be open for future updates.

3 Methodology of Work

The methodology involves two steps, one done in the field and the other in the laboratory.

Step 1 (in the field): identifying the archaeological sites and the protection area, measuring the site and identifying the check points, determining topographical elevation, mapping, and photographing of the sites.

Step 2 (laboratory): creating a bibliography, completing the database, and Web publishing.

4 The Structure of the Website

The structure of the website is as follows: home page, database, map, legislation, download, and current projects. The information will be updated annually, and current projects will have a separate sector to present the abstracts of archaeological excavations.

4.1 Home Page Contents

The home page of the website provides a general presentation in which there is a short description of the website, of the objectives, and of the section. There is also an authentication module. For the database consultation, each user



Figure 1. Home Page.

must subscribe with a username and password. The administrator will have documentation of who is using the site, of the search frequency, and of the most frequently accessed data.

The user can search by locality, site type, period, and other key words. The first three fields are pre-established categories from which the user must choose, and the last field allows the introduction of any word. The search result will be shown as a list with all the results generated by the query, and the user may choose to print one or all the

results.

4.2. The Database

The structure of the database is as follows: information about site setting; archaeological data about the site; images; cartographical dates; bibliography; and other information. All these are integrated in a MySQL database so the user can select any information or data group and print it the results.

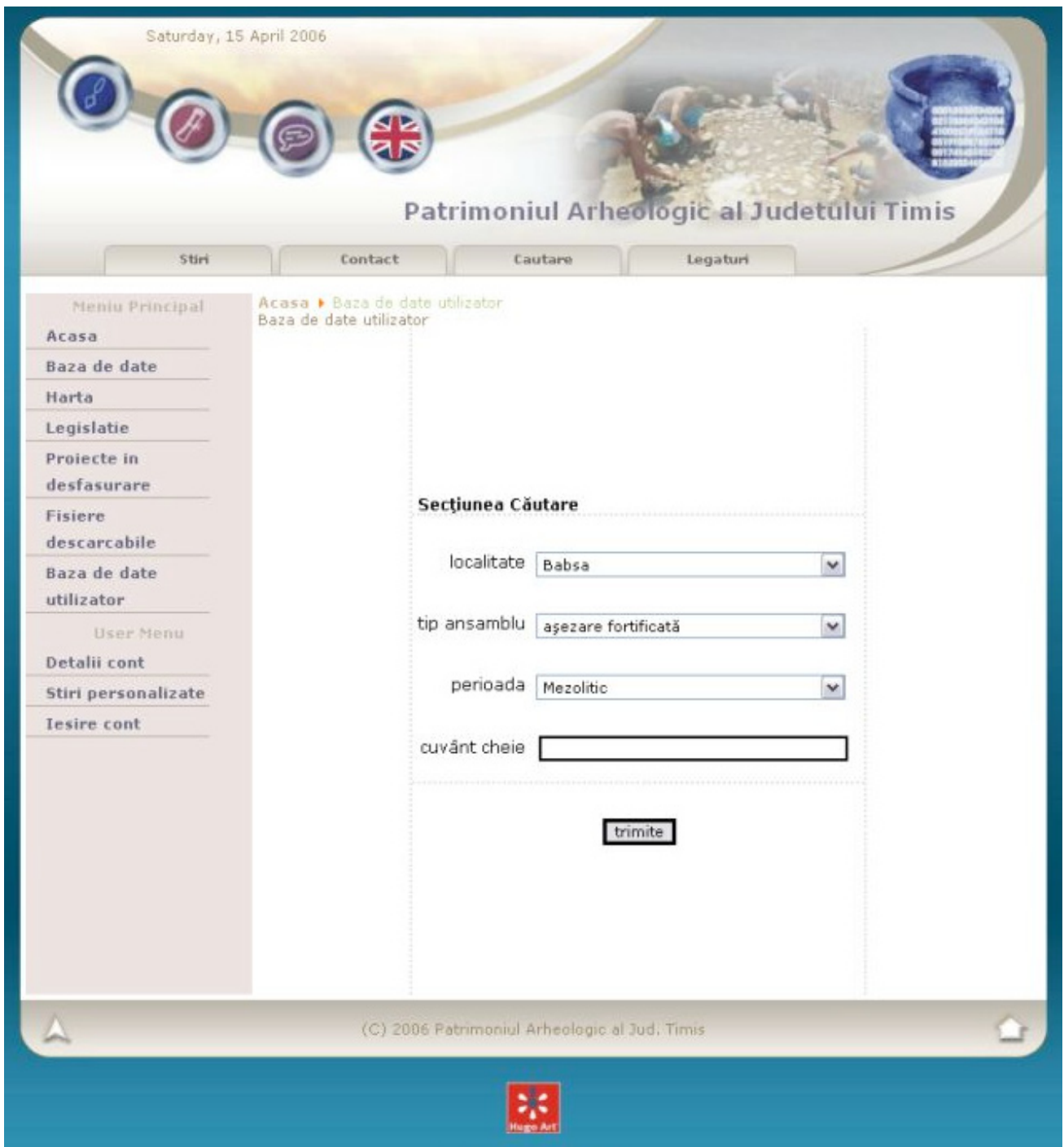


Figure 2. The User module.

4.3 Contents

Information made available through the database covers several categories of content, as follows.

- Site setting contents: Site code, SIRUTA code (The Romanian Informational System of Administrative-Territorial Units), Location, Superior Administrative Unit, Point, Localization check point, Hydrographical check point, Cadastral lot, Ground, Site surface, Conservation status, GPS data: latitude, longitude, and altitude.
- Archaeological data about the site contents: Site code, Site name, Site type, Chronological Date, Pe-

riod, Culture, Cultural Phase.

- Image content: Surface Photography and Satellite Photography.
- Cartographical date's contents: Site Map, Topographical Map and GIS Map.
- Bibliography and other information content: the bibliographic reference for each archaeological site, and other useful information (where needed).

Map. The exact maps of archaeological sites can be used for economic interests by those wishing to obtain a construction authorization. The map is the property of the Heritage

Wednesday, 19 April 2006

Patrimoniul Arheologic al Judetului Timis

Stiri Contact Cautare Legaturi

Meniu Principal

- Acasa
- Baza de date
- Harta
- Legislatie
- Proiecte in desfasurare
- Fisiere descarcabile
- Baza de date utilizator

User Menu

- Detalii cont
- Stiri personalizate
- Iesire cont

Acasa > Baza de date utilizator
Baza de date utilizator

Punct	Reper Localizare	Reper Hidrografic	Parcela Cadastrala	Forma Relief	Suprafata Sit	Stare Conservare	Date GPS	Bibliografie
Ringuri	2 km NE de sat	paraul Pistrui, paraul Carani	nu	campie	1722 ha	buna	45* 55' 45.59" N, 21* 14' 37.93" E	Medeleb, Florin, In legătură cu fortific

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Figure 3. The structure of the database.

Moșnița Veche "Sat bătrân"

COD SIT LMI 2004: TM-I-s-B-06072
Suprafața SIT: 3,37 ha
Perimetru SIT: 750 m

LEGENDA

- Limită zonă protecție SIT
- Perimetru SIT

0 100 m

Figure 4. The Satellite Photography.

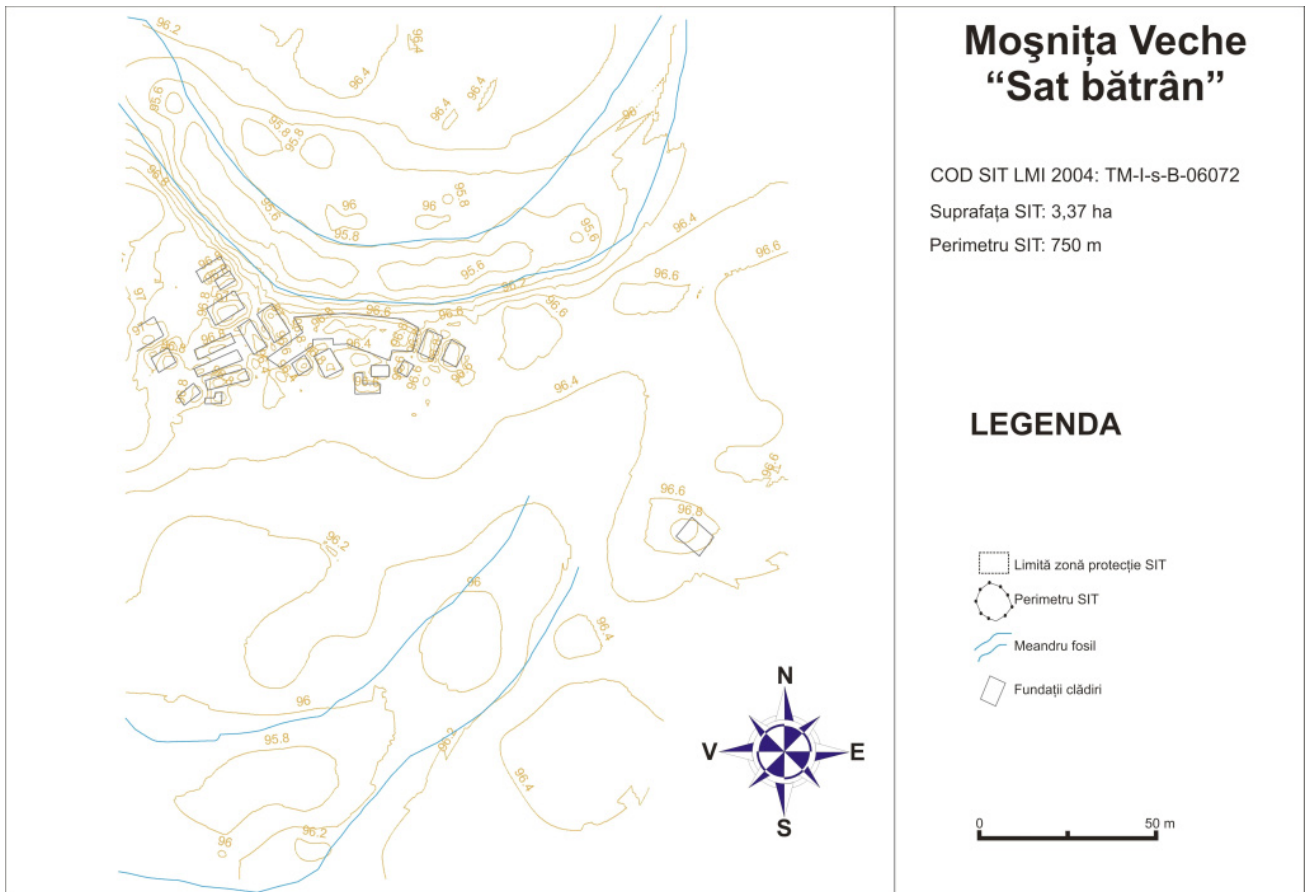


Figure 5. The Topographical Map.

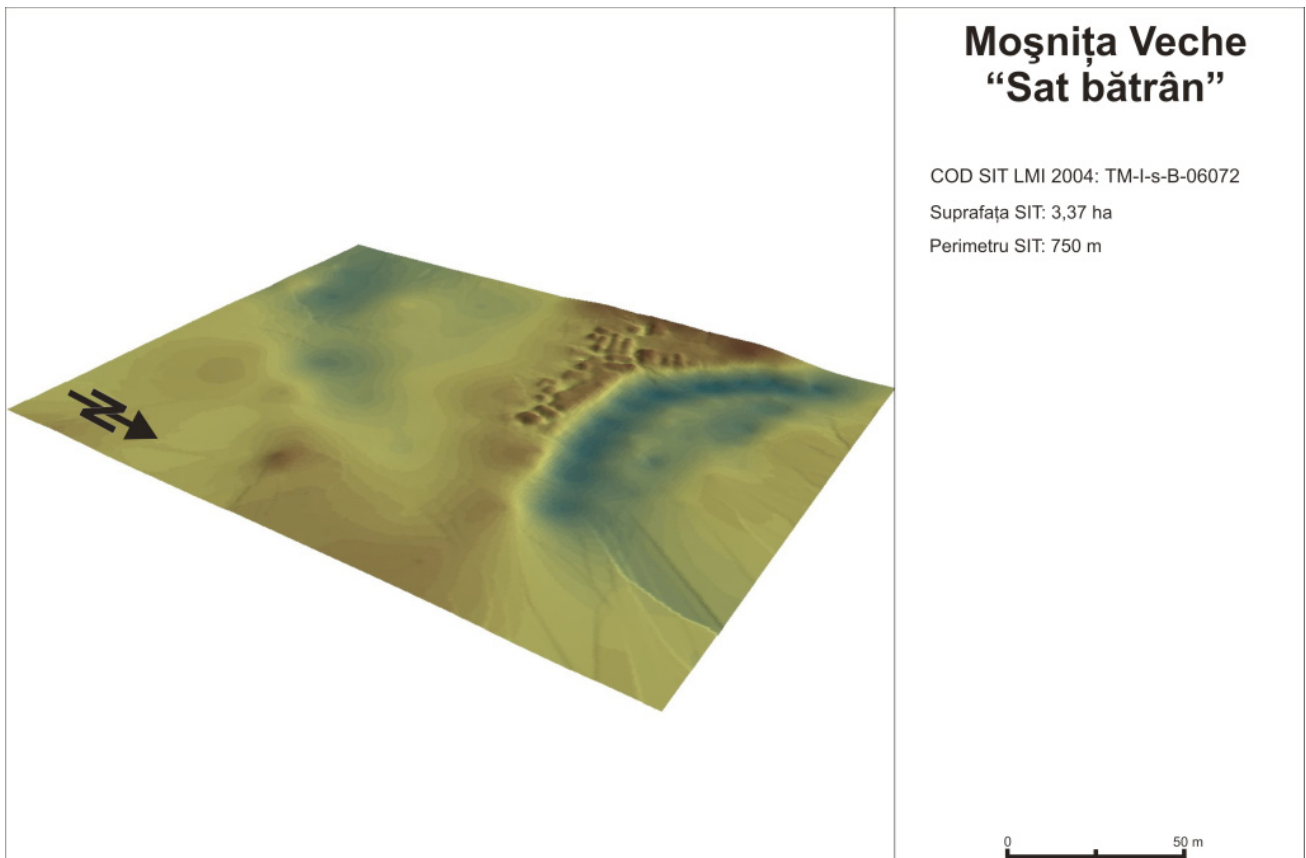


Figure 6. The GIS Map.



Figure 7. The maps of archaeological sites (a).

Office and consists of a Java Applet. All present locations and archaeological sites in their vicinity can be identified on the map.

Legislation Contents. A set of laws provide the basis for the creation of this database: Law No. 451, dating from 8 July 2002, for the confirmation of the European Convention of the Landscape, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000

(L451/2002); Law No. 422, from 18 July 2001, regarding conservation of the historic monuments; Law No. 378, from 2001, regarding the protection of archaeological heritage and declaring some archaeological sites of national interest; Law No. 182, from 25 October 2000, regarding the protection of the national movable cultural heritage; Government Ordinance No. 43/2000 regarding the protection of the archaeological heritage and declaring some archaeological sites to be of national interest.

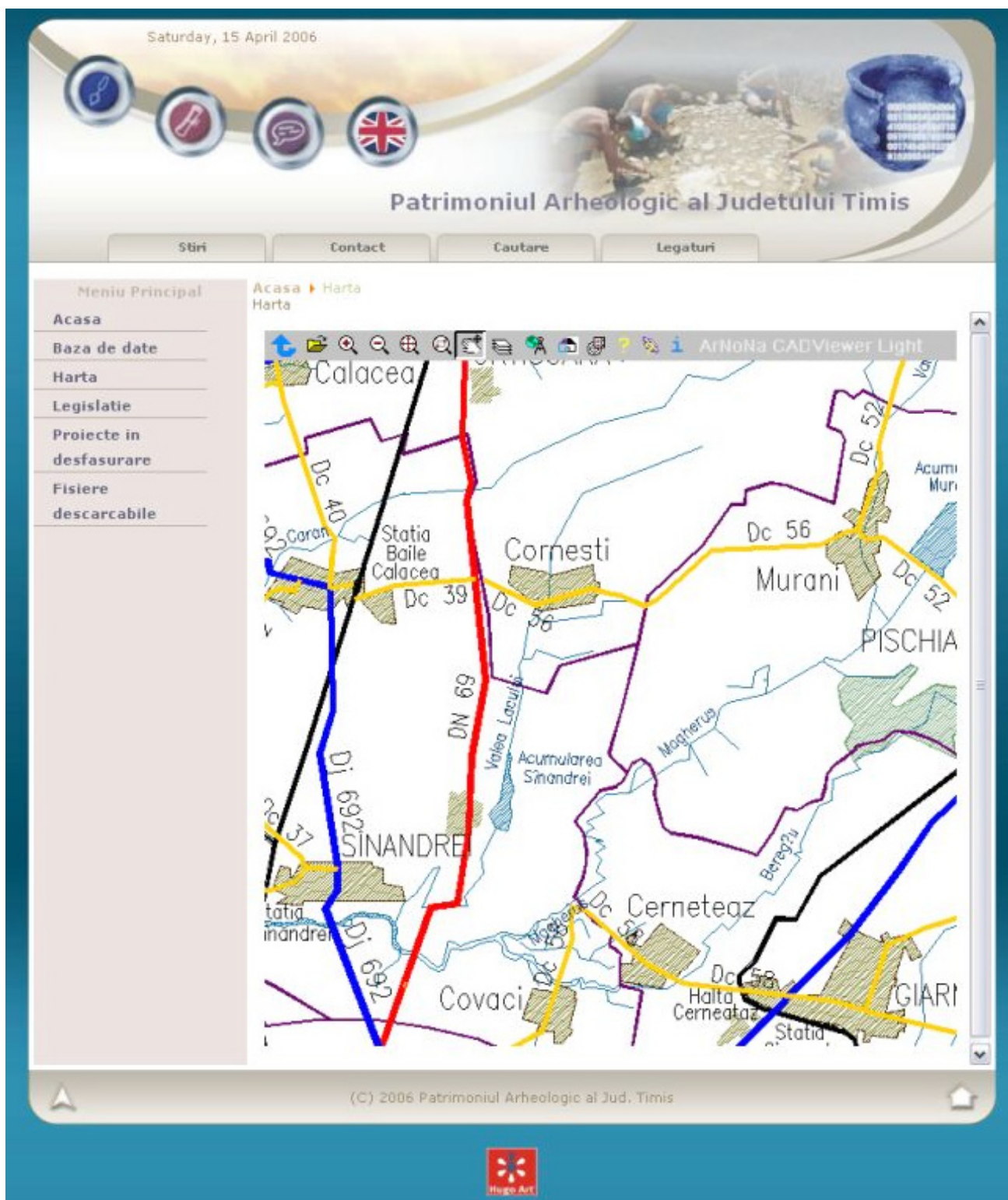


Figure 8. The maps of archaeological sites (b).

Current Projects. Another section of the database presents a short description of the Rescue Excavations due to construction authorization requests to the Heritage Office by people or institutions who want to start building.

5 Downloads and Copyright

The database will allow free downloads (*.pdf) of the

Systematic Excavation Reports, done during the current year at the Timis County sites. All documentation, legislation, and images on the database are also free. The results obtained from newly discovered archaeological sites will be presented as an abstract on the website, and data will be updated annually.

Saturday, 15 April 2006

Patrimoniul Arheologic al Judetului Timis

Stiri Contact Cautare Legaturi

Meniu Principal

- Acasa
- Baza de date
- Harta
- Legislatie
- Proiecte in desfasurare
- Fisiere descarcabile

Acasa

Legea nr. 182 din 25 octombrie 2000 privind protejarea patrimoniului cultural national mobil

Scrie de Administrator

Wednesday, 07 July 2004

Legea nr. 182 din 25 octombrie 2000 privind protejarea patrimoniului cultural național mobil

Publicat în Monitorul Oficial al României nr. 530 din 27 octombrie 2000 Parlamentul României adoptă prezenta lege.

CAPITOLUL I Dispoziții generale

Art. 1. - (1) Prezenta lege instituie regimul juridic al bunurilor aparținând patrimoniului cultural național mobil, denumit în continuare patrimoniul cultural național, indiferent de proprietarul acestora, prin reglementarea activităților specifice de protejare: evidență, expertizare, clasare, cercetare, depozitare, conservare, restaurare și punere în valoare, în vederea accesului democratic la cultură și transmiterii acestor valori generațiilor viitoare.

(2) Patrimoniul cultural național este alcătuit din bunuri cu valoare deosebită sau excepțională, istorică, arheologică, documentară, etnografică, artistică, științifică și tehnică, literară, cinematografică, numismatică, filatelică, heraldică, bibliofilă, cartografică și epigrafică, reprezentând mărturii materiale ale evoluției mediului natural și ale relațiilor omului cu acesta, ale potențialului creator uman și ale contribuției românești la civilizația universală.

Art. 2. - (1) Statul garantează proprietatea și asigură, potrivit legii, protejarea bunurilor care fac parte din patrimoniul cultural național. De asemenea, asigură baza materială și resursele financiare necesare în vederea descoperirii, evidenței, expertizării, clasării, cercetării, depozitării, conservării, restaurării, protecției și punerii în valoare.

(2) Exercițarea dreptului de proprietate și a altor drepturi reale, precum și a dreptului de administrare asupra unui bun din patrimoniul cultural național este supusă reglementărilor prezentei legi.

Art. 3. - Patrimoniul cultural național cuprinde:

1. Bunuri arheologice și istoric-documentare de valoare deosebită sau excepțională, cum sunt:

- a) descoperirile arheologice terestre și subacvatice, unelte, ceramică, inscripții, monede, sigilii, bijuterii, piese de vestimentație și harnășament, arme, însemne funerare;
- b) elemente provenite din dezmembrarea monumentelor istorice;
- c) mărturii materiale și documentare privind istoria politică, economică, socială, militară, religioasă, științifică, artistică, sportivă sau din alte domenii;
- d) manuscrise, incunabule, cărți rare și cărți vechi, cărți cu valoare bibliofilă;
- e) documente și tipărituri de interes special: documente de arhivă, hărți și alte materiale cartografice;
- f) obiecte cu valoare memorialistică;
- g) obiecte și documente cu valoare numismatică, filatelică, heraldică: monede, medalii, ponduri, decorații, insigne, sigilii, brevete, mărci poștale, drapele și stindarde;
- h) piese epigrafice;
- i) fotografii, clișee fotografice, filme, înregistrări audio și video;
- j) instrumente muzicale;
- k) uniforme militare și accesorii ale acestora;
- l) obiecte cu valoare tehnică;
- m) alte bunuri din această categorie.

2. Bunuri cu semnificație artistică, de valoare deosebită sau excepțională, cum sunt:

- a) opere de artă plastică: pictură, sculptură, desen, gravură, fotografie și altele;
- b) opere de artă decorativă și aplicată din sticlă, ceramică, metal, lemn, textile și alte materiale.

Figure 9. Legislation module.

References Cited

- Angelescu, Mircea V. 2005. Standarde si proceduri in arheologie. Electronic document, <http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/arh-standarde/standarde.htm> (Accessed 12 December 2005)
- CIMEC (Institutul de Memorie Culturala). 2005. Server cartografic pentru patrimoniul cultural national. Electronic document, http://map.cimec.ro/scripts/mapserv.exe?map=/mapserver/mapserver_ro.map&mode=browse (Accessed 12 December 2005)

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