

D.R.C.M. INVITES YOU TO VISIT:

Section of Ethnography and Folk Art - Orăștie (Piața Aurel Vlaicu, nr. 1, Tel./fax: 0254 247300)

Ethnography and Folk Art Museum - Orăștie, situated in Piața Aurel Vlaicu, was set up in 1952 as the Museum of History of Orăștie District. In 1973 became the Museum of Folk Art and in 1990 represented the branch of Dacian and Roman Civilization Museum. This section has a collection of archaeological pieces found in Orăștie area, parts belonging to the Middle Ages, together with a significant collection of ethnographic material.

Memorial Complex "Aurel Vlaicu" (village Aurel Vlaicu, commune Geoagiu, no. 177)

In the village Bînțînți, today Aurel Vlaicu, at the celebration of 70 years since the Romanian engineer's birth (1952), known as pilot and inventor, pioneer of Romanian and World Aviation, in his parental home were gathered some of his belongings, putting up a memorial museum. On the anniversary of 100 years since the pilot's birth in 1982, at the centenary of Vlaicu, was built a new space in the immediate vicinity of the house. A number of inventions in the original plans, types of aircrafts, personal working papers, photos, etc. are exposed, a collection of 203 pieces being inventoried.

Section of Local History and Folk Art - Brad (Brad municipality, str. Cloșca, no. 2)

It was founded in 1987 based on some private collections "Safian Collection" which included ethnographical parts from the Land of Zarand, collection enriched by donations, it contains glass icons, photographs, and a valuable collection of graphics, signed Marcel Olinescu. In the yard of Section Brad was purchased, moved and restored for exposure a farm house of the nineteenth century, representative for Zarand area. The collection includes over 780 pieces.

House - Museum "Avram Iancu" - Baia de Criș (locality Baia de Criș, str. Florilor, nr. 1)

It was inaugurated in 2002 on the site of the old house where Avram Iancu died. In the two permanent exhibition halls are shown documents, prints and vintage photos of the Romanian hero in Revolution of 1848-1849. In the second hall is organized a house interior of Zarand area type with furniture, household goods, clothing and fabrics from Baia de Criș.

Țebea Memorial Compound

On August 31, 1924, in the presence of the royal family and government of the country, this historical place is declared National Heroes Cemetery.

Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva

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CONSILIUL
JUDEȚEAN
HUNEDOARA



1 PALACE, 2 CITADELS

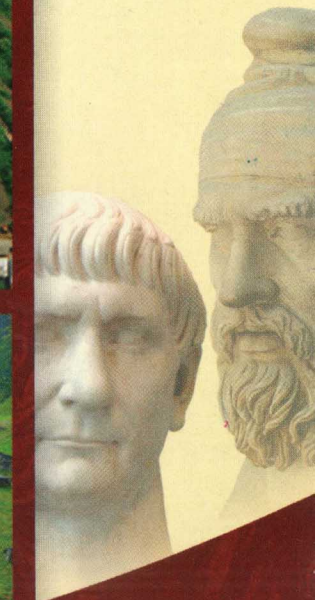
Magna Curia



Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa



Sarmizegetusa Regia



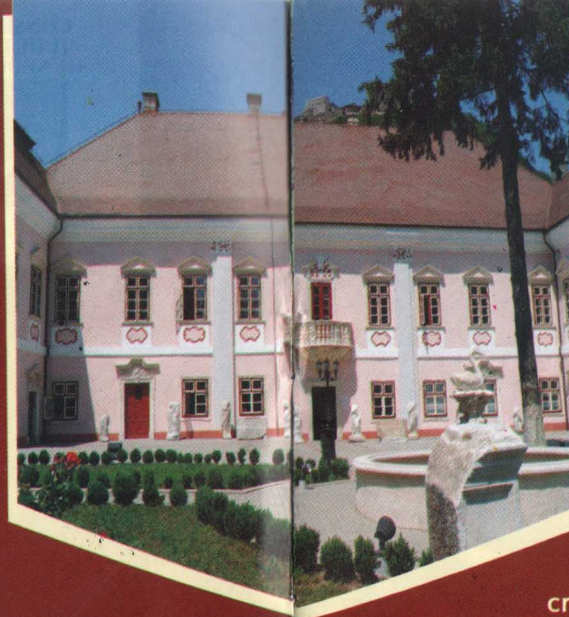
BRIEF HISTORY OF MAGNA CURIA BUILDING

Dacian and Roman Civilization Museum has currently its headquarters in Bethlen Castle, also known as Magna Curia, the oldest architectural monument, situated at the bottom of Deva Citadel, in its South-East area. The age, importance and beauty of this baroque style building were the grounds for its placement on category A of the Monuments List.

The present building is a construction dating from Renaissance times, rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The beginning of the monument is uncertain but the first documentary mention dates from 1520 when nobleman Benedict is called "castellanus et provisor curiae de Dewa". The name of Francis Gézsthy, commander of princely armies, becoming the owner of Fortress Deva in 1581, is linked to a first building phase of Magna Curia monument, completed in 1582.

In 1608, the domain is in the hands of Gabriel Bethlen, name linked to other construction phase. Gabriel Bethlen will sell the domain in 1640 to Prince Rákóczi I. In 1743, Magna Curia enters in the possession of the Governor of Transylvania, Count John Haller of Hallerstein, who initiates the restoration of the castle and the last major phase of construction. Following this intervention, the building gets a new look by adding a new level, four corner towers, an outdoor courtyard preceded by an entrance gate decorated with two coats of arms. The latter were discovered in 1992 on the occasion of archaeological research.

The character of residence is given by the existence of audience hall with lobed balcony in the middle of the façade, completely restored. During the same period of time, in the festive hall of the palace was made the rectangular stone fireplace decorated with family coats of arms of alliance relating the family Daniel Haller (darted neck swan, Sophie Daniel's coat of arms and the lion from John Haller's crest). The latter were discovered in 1992 on the occasion of archaeological research.



Remarkable is the plastic evolution of the façade towards baroque style, taking western elements made by plastic artists of the School of Cluj. During the period following John Haller's times, the Castle came in Hunedoara County fiscal domain and functioned as local financial administration. In 1938, Magna Curia became County Museum, housing collections gathered up to that time and having a useful area of 1,294.4 square meters. The last restoration of the building took place in 1997 when restoration works started, without structural interventions, being completed in 2006.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DACIAN AND ROMAN CIVILIZATION MUSEUM

The beginning of Deva Museum is linked to the setting up time of "History and Archaeology Society of Hunedoara County" in 1880. Its statutes specified the creation of a museum consisting of ancient objects that was achieved two years later.

Museum collections were stored in a private house, and from 1890, in six classrooms of the School of Technology, currently the National College Decebal of Deva. The Museum, after the journey through mentioned locations, receives as headquarters the Castle Magna Curia. At the leadership of Museum of Deva were scientists-assessed researchers, out of which are Téglás Gabor, Joseph Mallasz, Octavian Floca. Following the decision of National Commission for Museums and Collections of July 4, 1994, the name of institution was changed as Dacian and Roman Civilization Museum of Deva.

Both exhibitions had a permanent character until 2008, at which time the building went into redevelopment, completed and with the features: storage of archeology, art, science, space with treasury purpose, specialized library, reading room, equipped laboratories ready for accreditation, conference rooms and administrative offices. Natural Sciences Collection was made available as exhibition in the restored building Magna Curia.

ULPIA TRAIANA SARMIZEGETUSA

Sarmizegetusa is situated in the west of the Land of Hațeg, about 8 km from the "Iron Gates of Transylvania", where switching in Banat Region. In ancient times, the Romans built here the provincial capital Colonia Ulpia Augusta Traiana Sarmizegetusa Dacica. City walls had a length of 500 x 600 m and locked inside an area about 33 ha. Romans built numerous public monuments, private houses, tombs, etc., outside the city walls, on an area of 60-80 ha.

In addition to the actual inhabited area, the city also had a territorium where those who could afford to retire in the summer, there were villa rustica, Roman farms such as those in Hobîța or Sântămărie Orlea; there were also lower rank settlements such as Aquae (Călan Băi) or Germisara (Geoagiu Băi), where thermal baths were used since ancient times. This territorium extends eastward to the Apuseni Mountains, Ampelum (Zlatna) that broke and developed from within Sarmizegetusa, and westward, Dierna (Orșova) that divided from within the capital territory.

After the retreat of Roman army and administration southward of the Danube, in 271-275, the present auditorium will be blocked by a Romanian-like population sometime in the fourth century. Somewhere in the north-east part of the city was revealed a building belonging to lately fourth century and early fifth century, which is a chronological limit by which the city will be inhabited in antiquity.

In 1315, the village is documentary attested as Britonia, then such certifications multiply. In the Middle Age and later ages, Sarmizegetusa surroundings benefited from a rich building material provided by Roman ruins. Many churches from the Land of Hațeg contain Roman parts, such as Densuș, Ostrov, Peșteana, Hățăgel, Tuștea, Sântămărie Orlea, etc.

In the eighteenth century, the ruins were visible on the soil surface, an Austrian officer, S. J. Hohenhausen, published some sketches in 1775 in Vienna. M. Ackner saw in 1832 and drew on two of the most beautiful mosaics of Dacia, which are multicolored and show known mythological scenes. From the nineteenth century, Hungarian researchers from Deva will begin systematic excavations which were continued by C. and H. Daicoviciu, followed by the School of Archeology of Cluj.

SECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGY ULPIA TRAIANA SARMIZEGETUSA

Sarmizegetusa is one of the most important sections of Dacian and Roman Civilization Museum, also having under its management the Archaeological Park Colonia Augusta Traiana Ulpia Dacica Sarmizegetusa as well as a site museum.

The first museum from Sarmizegetusa was established in 1924 by care of the same History and Archaeology Company of Hunedoara County at a location in the center of Sarmizegetusa commune, and reorganized in 1966. The permanent exhibition organized here consisted of pieces resulted following archaeological researches from archaeological sites as well as from the village area.

In 1982 the Section of Archaeology in Sarmizegetusa varnishes a Roman-themed exhibition in a location near the archaeological site. Following overhaul of the building, completed in 2006, and after several temporary exhibitions in September 18, 2010, on the occasion of Trajan's birthday, a permanent exhibition in the spirit of experimental archeology was opened at first floor. It was added as newness, the use of some reconstructions based on archaeological discoveries made of several types of military equipment present in the Roman army, including some civilian clothing. The Section collection at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa has an inventory of over 30,000 pieces of Roman times out of which the Ornament with Medusa Head was classified as Thesaurus.



SARMIZEGETUSA REGIA

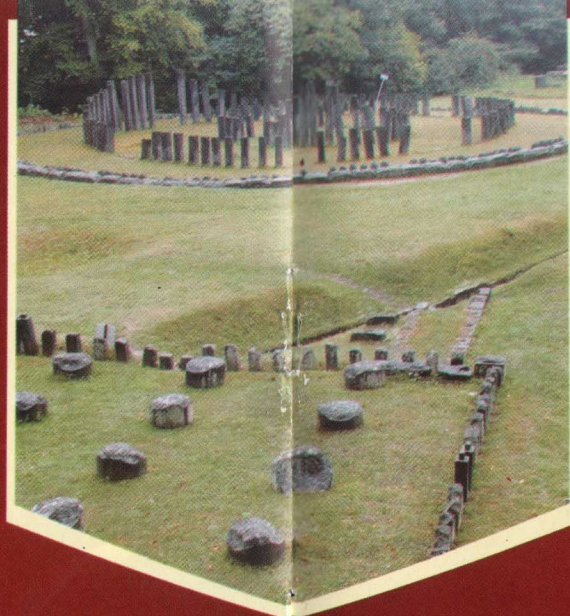
Grădiște Hill, the ancient place of Sarmizegetusa, is bordered by Valea Albă and Valea Godeanului, being actually a foot of the massif Muncel.

Sarmizegetusa Regia consisted of three distinct parts, which, however, is a single cluster of housing: the citadel, the sacred area and "neighborhoods" of civil constructions, the latter being located east and west of the first two.

All terraces on which the constructions rise (civil, military, religious) are anthropogenic, but only the sacred terraces are supported and protected by strong walls, erected using the Hellenistic-based inspiration technique, some having in antiquity a height of 12-14 m. The biggest terraces reach tens of meters long and 20-30 meters wide (the largest was 200 m long and an average width of 50 m), that for their fittings were excavated, compacted and consolidated hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth and rock.

The fortress was built around a hill with height of 1000 m, dominating both the west "district" of the capital and the sacred area. Today only a part of it can be seen, the rebuilt side completed by Romans after the conquest of settlement to be used for their own garrison needs.

The civil constructions consist of houses, barns, workshops, water pipes, sewers, paved roads and stairs. Housing plan was different: rectangular (with two, three rooms), polygonal or circular. On a terrace of the civil settlement was usually a housing building and an extension. Within the civil settlement worked also workshops. On the current route of the wall between the west gate and south gate, under the wall, was uncovered a Roman forging workshop, and underneath, a Dacian money workshop. Both civilian neighborhoods and sacred area were endowed with capture and transportation facilities through clay pipes for drinking water and drainage water resulted from precipitation.



An impressive sacred site was built here, stretched on two artificial terraces (X and XI). Both terraces, like most of those located on Grădiște Hill are anthropogenic, but walls were built to support these large terraces.

To get in the sacred area of ancient Sarmizegetusa was used a road coming from the citadel; it was paved with limestone slabs, being used as a way for the procession. Upon entering the sacred area, the path divided into two branches, one going to the temple on terrace X, and the other ending into the market on terrace XI, all paved with limestone slabs.

On the terrace X was one quadrangle temple, in a first phase built of limestone and wood, then of andesite - the second phase of the temple was under construction in the era of wars with the Romans under Trajan. In the second phase, probably was wanted to raise an impressive monumental building. Many elements of this temple were reused by the Romans, being discovered in Roman fortification wall or buried.

There are other temples of smaller dimensions on terrace XI. There are two rectangular limestone temples in the south, one of them having several construction phases, the oldest dating back, perhaps, to Burebista era. Along with this construction, but on a higher portion of the terrace, there was another temple consisting of alignments of columns - three rows of six columns this time. After a space relatively large, presumably place to conduct ceremonies imposed by religion, there are other four grouped temples, two circular and two rectangles made of andesite, the last two being on the north side of the terrace. The Sun of andesite lies on this terrace, which actually is a stone altar.

These temples had a dramatic end, being systematically destroyed by the Romans conquerors, and priests probably eliminated. Destruction was made by fire and by beheading on the spot the stone elements of the temples, and the land was leveled so that remains to be seen.

