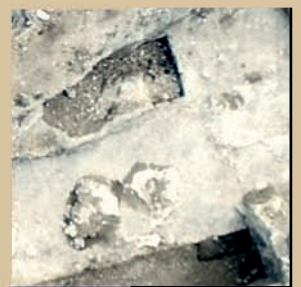
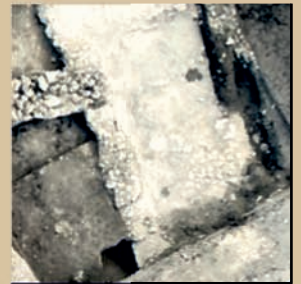
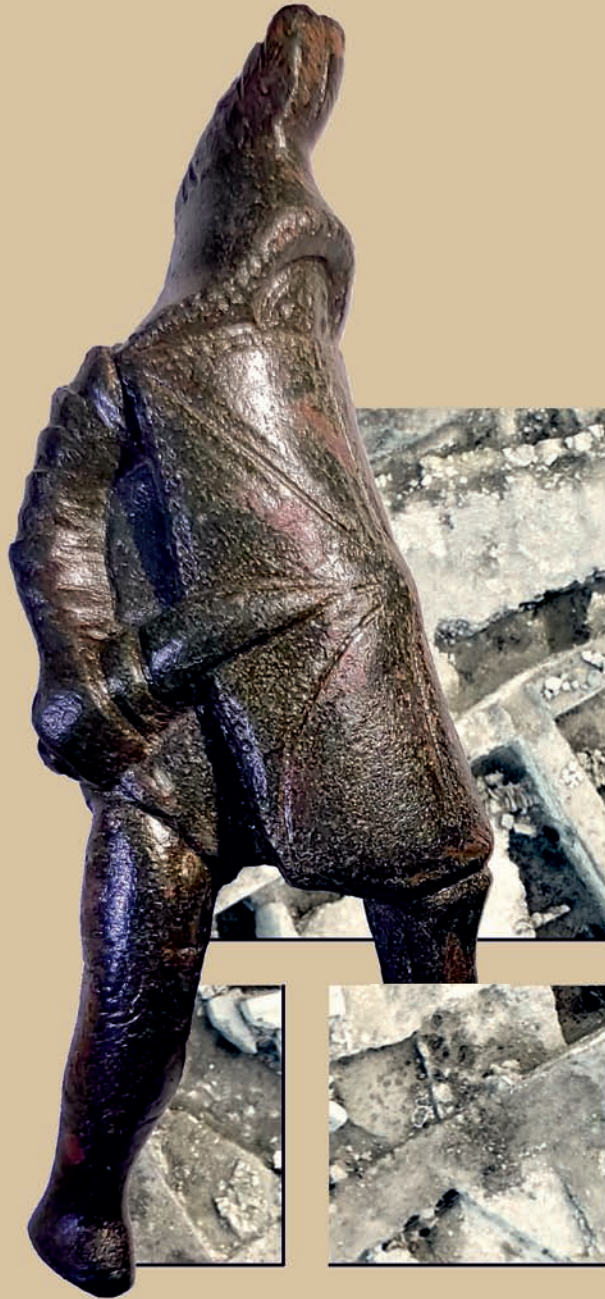


DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae



Ser. 3. No. 7. | 2019

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New excavation of the Roman Age settlement at Budapest dist. XVII, Péceli út (15127) site

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Abstract

In autumn 2019 the staff of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences conducted a rescue excavation in the suburbs of Budapest, on the territory of Pécel. Based on the long research history of the investigated site (Budapest dist. XVII, Péceli út) a settlement of the Imperial Period was expected. The excavation confirmed the expectations and two buildings, several ditches, an outdoor oven and numerous refuse pits were unearthed from the 3rd–4th century AD. The features contained many Samian ware fragments, which shed light on the Roman-Barbarian trade relations during the middle Imperial Period.

The Rákos Stream and the environment of the excavation

In Hungary the Rákos Stream with its 44 km length is the longest left-bank tributary stream of the Danube, the springhead of which is located at the foot of the Margita Hill in the Gödöllő Hills. The brook runs south-eastwards through the hill-country, and turns west in the area of Pécel (*Fig. 1, dark blue*).¹ The Rákos Stream was always an important and abundant stream, with extensive marshes. In the last centuries some fishponds were established, and watermills were operating along its course.² Although the first regulatory works of the stream can be dated to the 18th century³ it received its current state between 1925 and 1930, when its banks were paved with concrete blocks.⁴

In the territory of Pécel, settlement remains of the Imperial Period were observed on both banks of the Rákos Stream (*Fig. 2*). Within two kilometres away from the excavation, traces of Sarmatian settlements were found to the North-East (ID: 26228)⁵ and at the town centre (IDs: 26258, 26262).⁶ At the opposite bank of the Rákos Stream, on the southern slope of the Major Hill stretches the extensive Hatos-dűlő site (ID: 26222). In 2005–2006 a settlement dated

1 OROSS 2003, 191; NAGY 2018, 5.

2 OROSS 2003, 196–199.

3 OROSS 2003, 208–210.

4 NAGY 2018, 5.

5 DINNYÉS et al. 2012, Site 19/8, 398–399.

6 DINNYÉS et al. 2012, Site 19/38, 19/42, 410–412.

to the early and middle Imperial Period was unearthed here by B. Maráz, L. Reményi and A. Endrődi.⁷ The early phase of the settlement was inhabited by indigenous Celts in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. During the excavation semi-subterranean houses, beehive-shaped storage pits, refuse pits, and outdoor ovens were unearthed. Besides the mostly Celtic-style pottery, Sarmatian and Roman provincial material also came to light. The later-phase part of the settlement is situated in the western part of the site, where skeletal graves, including two rich female graves were unearthed with goods dated to the 3rd century AD.⁸ The finds of the settlement reflect the importance the Rákos Stream had in the trade relations between Romans and the Barbarians during the Imperial Period.⁹

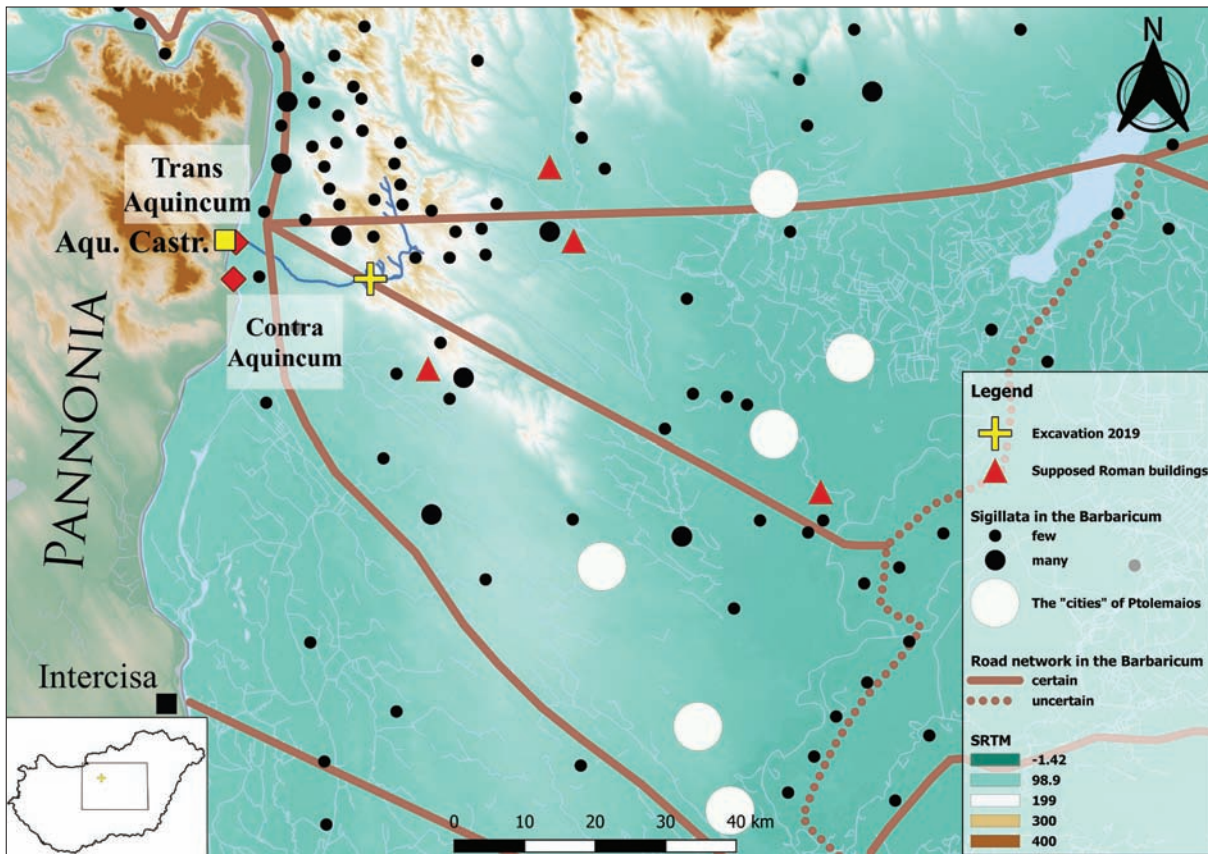


Fig. 1. Location of the excavation in the 2nd–4th c. Barbaricum (Map based on GABLER 2011, 3. tábla).

The archaeological site Budapest dist. XVII, Péceli út (ID: 15127), where the excavation was conducted, is located at the adjoining territory of Budapest (Hungary) and Pécel, on the north-facing slope of the Rákos Stream's southern bank, north of the road (Fig. 2, blue). From a geographical point of view, it is positioned at the eastern boundary of the Pest Alluvial fan micro-region,¹⁰ and it was identified through field-walking in 1975.¹¹ The eastern boundary was probably determined out of necessity by the last house-plot of Pécel. In the past 40 years the inhabited area of the settlement expanded to the West, so the concerned

7 MARÁZ 2009.

8 MARÁZ 2009; NAGY 2018, 13.

9 NAGY 2018, 13.

10 DÖVÉNYI 2010, 29–33.

11 DINNYÉS et al. 2012, Site 19/1.

eastern area of the site was built in.¹² The natural boundary of the site to the West is the long-known ditch of a temporary rivulet heading into the Rákos Stream from the direction of the Száraz and Bartus Hill.

M. Nagy conducted the first excavation on the site between 1971 and 1987, during which a cemetery of 270 graves, and some features of the settlement came to light (Fig. 3). An area of altogether 18082.7 m² was investigated. Both ring-ditched graves and graves arranged in rows were observed. According to the finds the cemetery was used from the second half of the 2nd century AD until the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD.¹³

In 2005 and 2006 excavations in the eastern sector of the planned M0 highway unearthed the western part of the settlement, neighbouring the above-mentioned cemetery from the North (Fig. 3). During the rescue excavations led by A. Korom altogether an area of 28100 m² was investigated and 2415 archaeological features were identified. Nearly all uncovered features (95%) could be dated to the Imperial Period. The settlement was established on the hilltop above the Rákos Stream and extended in the direction of Péceli Road southwards. Altogether 28 east-west oriented semi-subterranean, rectangular (avg. 3.5×3–4 m) houses with rounded corners were observed. In some cases, the floor of the houses was daubed except for the earliest ones. Numerous pear-shaped outdoor ovens were unearthed with bottoms packed with shards and daubed with clay. The largest number of the features were the different kinds of pits.

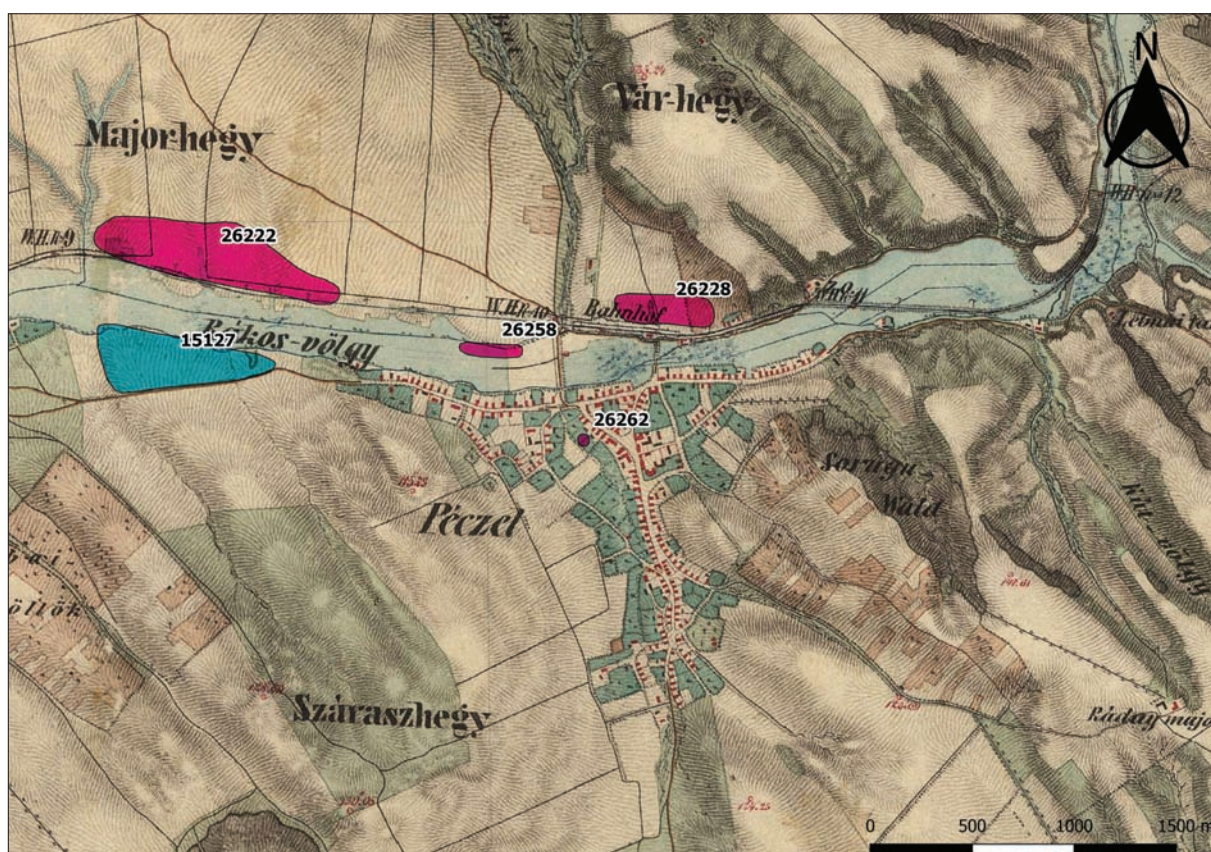


Fig. 2. Map of the 2nd Military Survey with the identified Sarmatian settlements in the vicinity of Pécel.

12 KOROM 2006a, 181; KOROM 2006b, 209.

13 NAGY 2018, 15–16, 357.



Fig. 3. Excavations at Budapest dist. XVII, Pesti út (15127) site and the location of the investigation in 2019.

In many cases layers of ash and bones were unearthed in the refuse pits, suggesting that they had been set on fire. Sections of ditches with ‘U’-shaped cross-section, containing only a few finds were also observed.

The whole area of the excavation yielded shards of hand-thrown pots and grey, finely levigated pots, prepared on a fast wheel in large quantity. Numerous shards of grey, grainy wheel-thrown pots from the late phase came to light too. Roman provincial ceramics i.e. Samian ware and stamped pottery occurred in larger amounts only in the early phase of the settlement, closer to the Rákos Stream. Bronze brooches, bracelets, earrings, torques and coins were also found.¹⁴ According to the archaeological finds the settlement was used from the turn of the 2nd–3rd centuries AD until the beginning of the 5th century AD.¹⁵

In 2013 G. Szilas led a trial excavation at the site in connection with the construction of the Slovak–Hungarian Gas Interconnector (*Fig. 3*). Altogether 1070 m² were investigated, and 217 archaeological features were documented. During the excavation the northern and southern boundaries of the site could be determined. While the peripheral parts of the investigated area revealed industrial features, at the central part a subterranean house and its associated storage pits were uncovered. G. Szilas dated this part of the settlement to the 3rd–4th centuries AD.¹⁶

14 KOROM 2006a; KOROM 2006b; KOROM 2007.

15 KOROM 2006a; KOROM 2006b; KOROM 2007.

16 SZILAS 2019.

The course of the excavation

The staff of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of Eötvös Loránd University¹⁷ carried out a full-surface rescue excavation in connection with the Rákos–Gödöllő railway track modernization project (401314), as subcontractor of the Ferenczy Museum Centre on commission of the Várkapitányság Zrt. The excavation was conducted in the eastern part of the Budapest dist. XVII, Péceli út 17 site, at Lrn. 02/89, 02/133, and the partially expropriated Lrn. 02/134 (Fig. 3, yellow). The excavation was carried out in two phases, between 09.27.2019 – 03.10.2019 and 06.11.2019 – 22.11.2019, due to the prolongation of the top-soil removal. Altogether an area of 2797 m² was investigated and only 7 m² turned out to be negative in terms of archaeological features.¹⁸



Fig. 4. Aerial photograph of the excavation (green).

The humus layers of the area designated for excavation were continuously removed between 23.09.2019 and 14.11.2019, with the participation of a JCB backhoe-loader and a Mercedes-Benz flatbed truck. At the end of September, during the first phase of the excavation, we investigated the area from the northern boundary of the archaeological site to the hilltop. In this phase the excavation was conducted on the two sides of a service road at Lrn. 02/133. It was only in November that the features under this service road and the others at the further two locations could be uncovered. The top-soil removal was conducted from the North to the hilltop in the South. On the hillside, the yellow, sandy, and red subsoil in the middle of the slope appeared at

17 The excavation was conducted by Bence Simon. Colleagues at the excavation: László Rupnik (HAS-ELTE Research Group of Interdisciplinary Archaeology), Anita Benes, Szilvia Joháczki archaeologists, Ferenc Barna, Rita Olasz, Bence Párkányi technicians, Ármin Boldizsár Ekker, Olívia Erdős, Ágoston Molnár, Mátyás Peng, Kata Szunyogh university students.

18 Calculation is based on a 10 m polygon radius around the recorded points.

a depth of 25–40 cm and thickened southward towards the hilltop. The hillside had previously been cultivated as a garden, therefore the pits that we have found with rotten plant residues were considered modern features. Upon reaching the top of the hill, the layer containing organic material thickened and stretched to a depth of 110 cm from the surface, where the yellow, sandy subsoil appeared again. The contours of the archaeological features could be identified only 15 to 20 cm above or on the level of the subsoil, so it seemed necessary to remove the top-soil in this part. On 14.11.2019, when the stripping reached the front fence on Pesti Street (continuation of the Péceli Road) and left a service road through the gateway at Lrn. 02/89, the delegates of the Strabag Zrt. and Várkapitányság Zrt. decided that the area of the above-mentioned service road and the property at Lrn. 02/134 would not be stripped but preserved above the archaeological features' contact layer (*Fig. 5, striped*). As the areas in question were excavated at a depth of 30 cm during the excavation, and no contours of the archaeological features were observed, the preservation took place after the excavation.

Results of the excavation

During the full-surface rescue excavation 523 stratigraphic units were identified, representing slightly more than 250 features (*Fig. 4*). Besides the numerous recent and modern disturbances and pits of unknown ages, only Sarmatian features were recorded, the vast majority of which were round, oval, and beehive-shaped pits. The number of archaeological features greatly increased in the direction of the hilltop and then decreased again from the middle of the excavated area, about 15 m north of the Pesti Road (*Fig. 5*). The intensity of the features at the hilltop also suggests that the settlement extends further to the east.

On the hillside, north of the hilltop, several intersecting ditches with 'U'-shaped cross-sections have been uncovered. Based on the find material, the ditches were defined as Sarmatian, but their function is still unclear. It is noteworthy that at the edge of the hilltop a 2–3 m wide, 80 cm deep and 31 m long ditch with a 'U'-shaped cross-section was found (*Fig. 5.1*). It becomes shallower and narrower to the east. Based on a Sarmatian-style T-brooch unearthed with a metal detector, it filled up around the mid-3rd century.¹⁹ From here the intensity of the features increased further to the south.

In this part of the excavation two rectangular buildings with rounded corners were unearthed (*Fig. 5, yellow*). The western one had no traces of post-holes, but the extent of the building (4×3 m) suggests that it was probably a house. The eastern building's sides were 3×3 m long, and its roof was supported by four irregularly placed posts. Although no fireplace was detected in the buildings, a thin reddish layer under a pile of rocks was observed in the eastern one.

A small, pear-shaped outdoor oven (120×105 cm) was uncovered in the south-western area of the excavation (*Fig. 5.2*), similar to the one discovered north of the Rákos Stream at Hatos-dűlő site.²⁰ The superstructure of the oven was still recognizable, but only the plastered bottom was in good condition, and supported by medium-sized rocks (*Fig. 6*). The entry of the oven faced west.

19 I hereby say thanks to Csilla Sáró (HAS-ELTE Research Group of Interdisciplinary Archaeology) for her help in the identification of the brooch.

20 MARÁZ 2009, Fig. 6.

Some of the refuse pits on the hilltop were filled with ash and bones, which seems to be characteristic of the site. Superposition of archaeological features has been observed in relatively few cases, suggesting a shorter period of settlement. The same situation unfolds by the fact that the bottom of the features appeared at a similar level on the hilltop.

The intensity of archaeological finds also increased towards the hilltop. The richest features were located near the eastern building, and many of them contained imported Roman Samian ware shards²¹ (Fig. 5, red) and fragments of grey, finely levigated pots and jugs prepared on a fast wheel. Not only the latter, but also the hand-thrown, grainy pottery type was frequent in the excavated features. In one of the pits near the eastern building, fragments of grindstones were unearthed, which suggested that the above-mentioned material is most probably the domestic waste of the nearby households. During the excavation, we screened the features twice with a metal detector, but besides modern waste and the brooch, no significant metal find was uncovered. The only exception is an *antoninianus* of Gordian III (AD 238), which was found on the stripped surface without any instrument.

Within the territory of the capital, Budapest dist. XVII, Péceli út is the furthestmost lying Sarmatian site along the Rákos Stream and one of the best-known archaeological complexes from the Imperial Period. It is 18 kilometres far from Aquincum and 10 Roman miles away from the left-bank forts, Trans-Aquincum

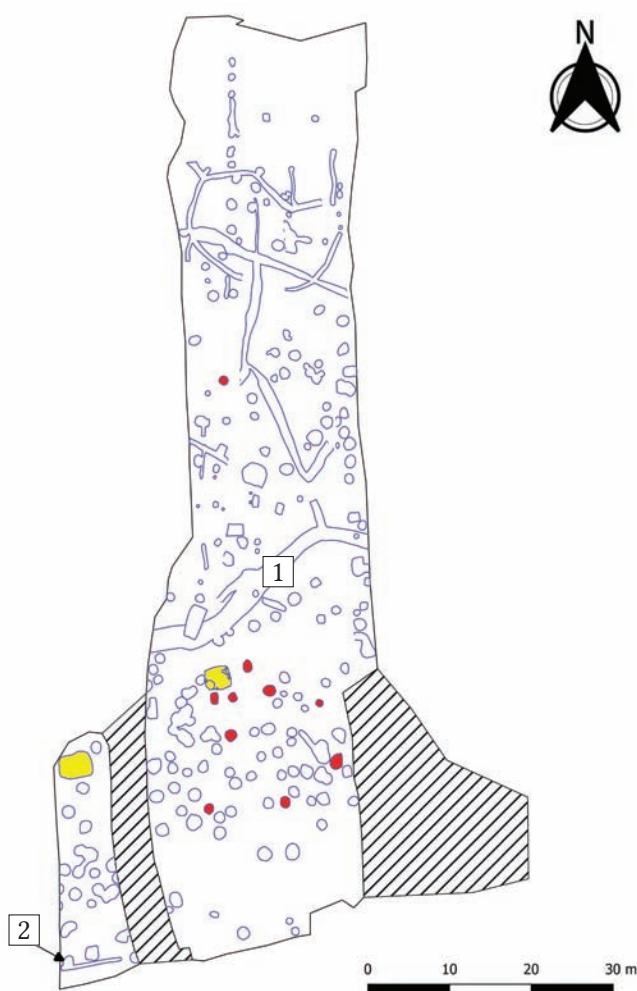


Fig. 5. Map of the excavation.



Fig. 6. Rocks supporting the outdoor oven's plastered bottom. Phase photograph.

21 The uncovered Samian ware shards could be dated from the 2nd part of the 2nd century to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century AD. I hereby say thanks to Barbara Hajdú (BHM Aquincum Museum) for her help in the identification of the fragments.

and Contra Aquincum (Fig. 1). According to the results of our excavation and the uncovered settlement parts to the West, the Sarmatian settlement at the site was probably established in the last decades of the 2nd century AD, and prospered in the 3rd century AD.²² Based on the Samian ware finds, the coin of Gordian III and the Sarmatian-style brooch, the excavation in 2019 uncovered an early settlement phase of the site.

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Abbreviations

D.C.: Dio Cassius: *Rómaiké historia*.

22 Based on the peace condition accepted in 175 AD, which ordered the evacuation of a 10 Roman miles-wide area (D.C. 71,15,17) and the site’s actual distance from Aquincum, the date of establishment seems probable. OROSS 2003, 215–232; NAGY 2018, 14.