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THE FLAVIAN *LIMES* IN THE DANUBE-BEND (EASTERN PANNONIA)

The frontier system created during the Claudian Period underwent a fundamental change from the Vespasian Period onwards. It was at this time that the basis of a *limes* system that was to dominate in the area for centu-

ries was laid down. Beginning in that period, a grandiose construction project was devised that defined the aspect of the river frontier (von SCHELIKA 1931). Arrangements by Vespasianus may, in part, have been motivated

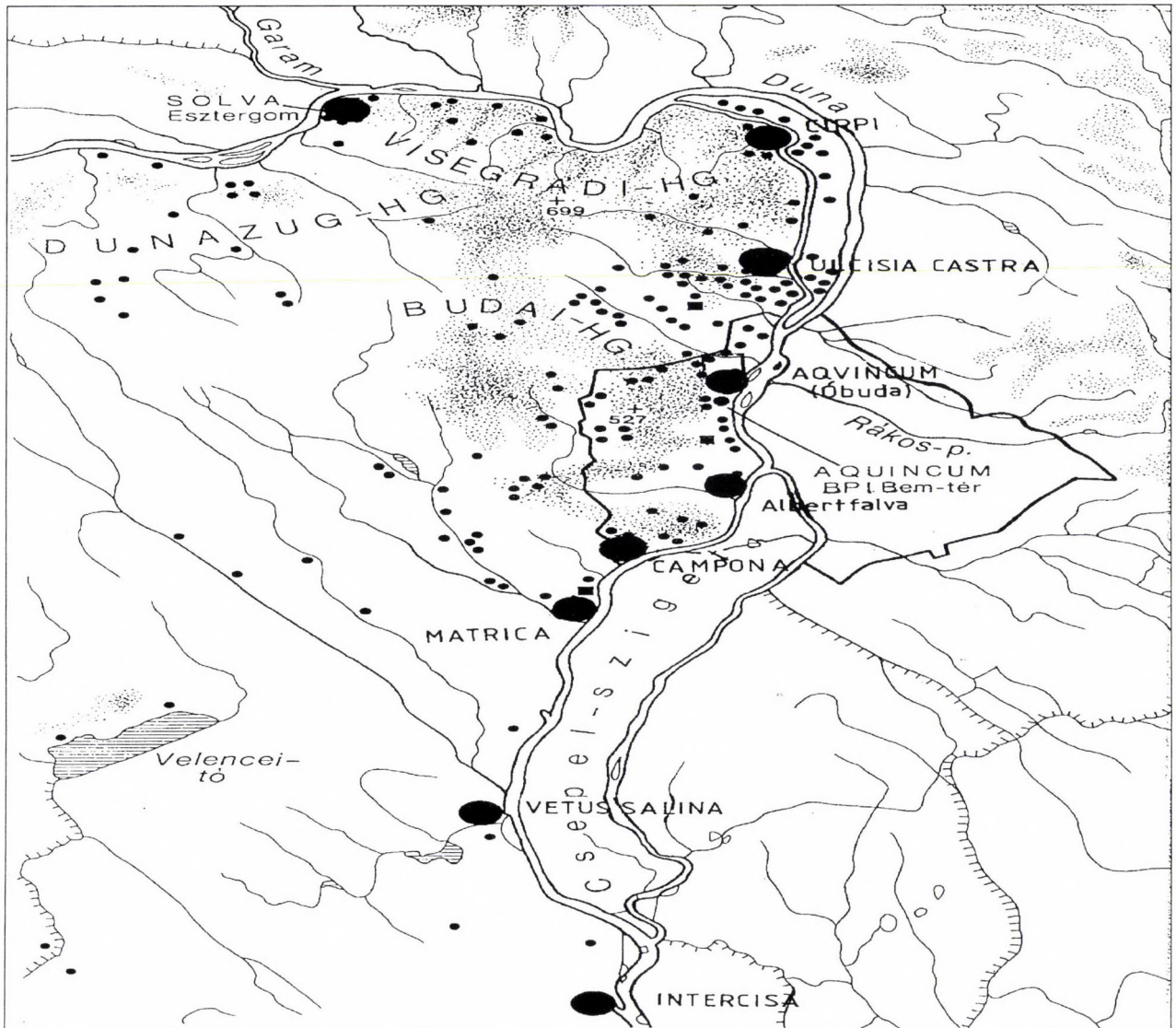


Fig. 1 Auxiliary forts (shown as a closed oviform) and the legionary fortress Aquincum (shown as an open square) in the Pannonian Danube Bend in the Flavian-Trajanic period. Dots: settlements of native (mainly Eraviscan) inhabitants. Claudian forts: Solva (Esztergom), Aquincum (Budapest I., Bem tér), Flavian: Cirpi (Dunabogdány), Albertfalva, Vetus Salina (Adony), Intercisa (Dunaújváros), Trajanic: Ulcisia Castra (Szentendre), Campona (Budapest XXII., Nagytétény), Matrica (Százhalombatta)

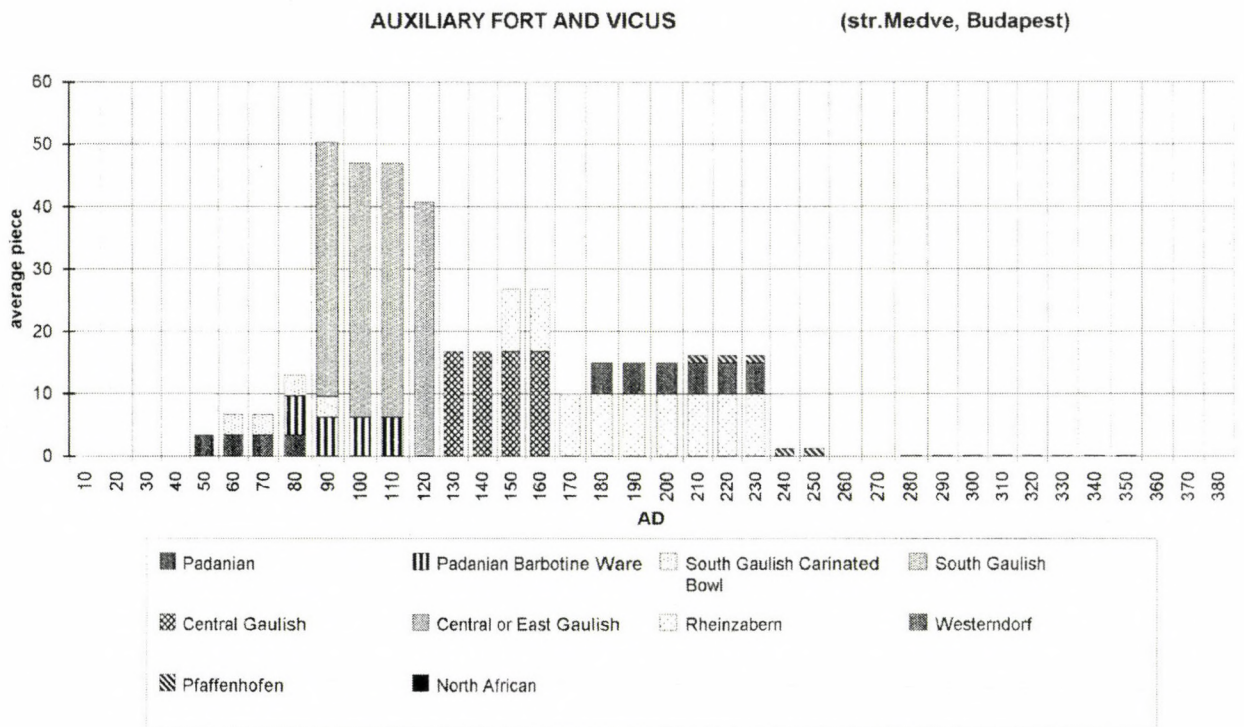


Fig. 2 Graph showing average piece of samian ware imported in a decade. The earliest pottery in the fort and vicus of Aquincum (Budapest I., Medve str.) was imported in the Claudian-Neronian time. The greatest quantity can be recorded in the late Flavian-Trajanic period. The decline of importation can be related to transfer of the troops

by the experience of the year of four emperors, which may have resulted in the concept of trying to keep army units as far from Italy as possible. The Aquincum inscription dated to AD 73 (TÓTH-VÉKONY 1970, 133 ff.; NÉMETH 1986, 80) unambiguously referred to a newly established *ala* fort whose extent and detailed layout were in part clarified during the course of excavations led by M. Németh and K. Kérdő (1986, 384–388). The former *castellum* was not immediately abandoned following the completion of the new fort built near the site of the subsequent legionary fortress six miles from the Viziváros district in Budapest. According to the inscription dated to AD 73, the garrison of the *ala* fort in Óbuda was provided by the *ala* I Tungrorum Frontoniana; their fort was rebuilt in stone during the first half of the 2nd century (Fig. 1). Consequently, another if not several (?) auxiliary troops could be stationed in Aquincum until at least the second half of the 2nd century in addition to the forces in the permanent legionary fortress established during the Domitian Period. Another area may be outlined north of the legionary fortress and it may be also hypothesized that the remains of the Flavian fort were encountered here (NÉMETH 1994, 140–141). This latter, however, is not necessarily contemporaneous with the legionary fortress. It is possible that the earth and timber fort had to be rebuilt several times prior to the construction of the *castra legionis* and its location may

also have changed as it was observed at Vetus Salina (Adony) and Intercisa (Dunaiújváros). This may also have been the case at several points along the Danubian frontier in Eastern Pannonia (BARKÓCZI-BÓNIS 1954, 129 ss.). It is not known how long the fort under discussion was occupied, although all signs indicate that during the development of the legionary fortress, military units stationed in the area strengthened by auxiliary troops who operated in close cooperation with the legion at the time.

Some 30–35 specimens of terra sigillata imported from the Po Valley are recorded from the area of the auxiliary fort in Óbuda. Similarly to the situation in Gorsium, this type of pottery is rare even in Aquincum in spite of the hundred years of investigations there.

An unknown *ala* also contributed to the military forces stationed in the region of Aquincum whose fort was built in the present 11th district of Budapest at the entrance of Rózsa Valley. The arrival of this unit was dated to the Claudian Period by T. Nagy (1973, 86). In recent years during the course of rescue excavations of the vicus directed by K. Szirmai, only a few North Italian sigillata datable to the Flavian Period came to light (GABLER 1995, 121). Parallel to these, cups and plates occur among the finds recovered from the *ala* fort in Óbuda, which served, the defence of the Danube Bank after AD 73. In the case of Albertfalva, neither inscrip-

AUXILIARY VICUS ALBERTFALVA

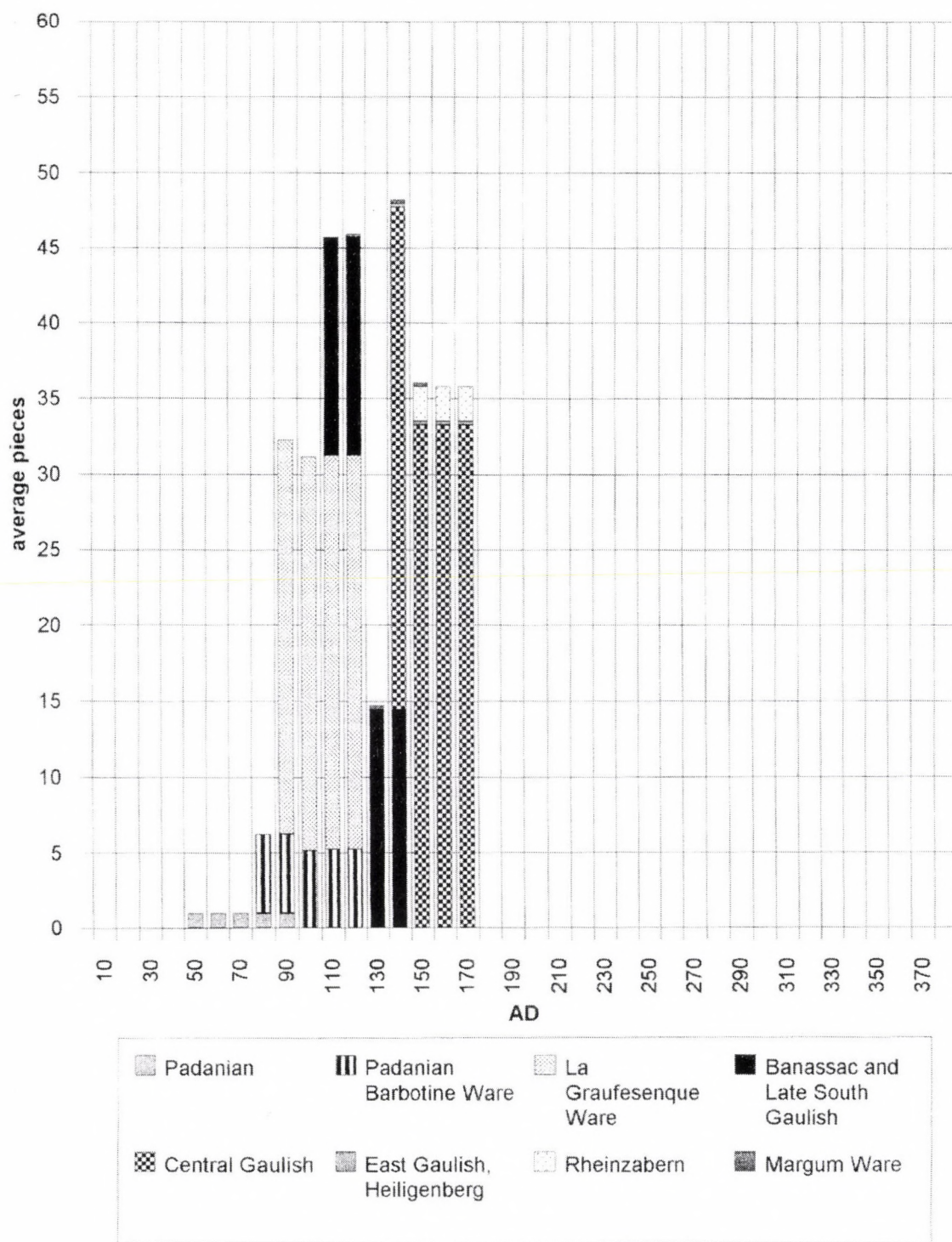


Fig. 3 Graph shows average piece of samian in a decade. The earliest pottery in the vicus of Albertfalva was imported in the Flavian period. The peak comes in the Antonine period. The drastic decline after the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars (166–180 AD) was perhaps due to abandonment of the auxiliary vicus

Auxiliary vicus - CIRPI

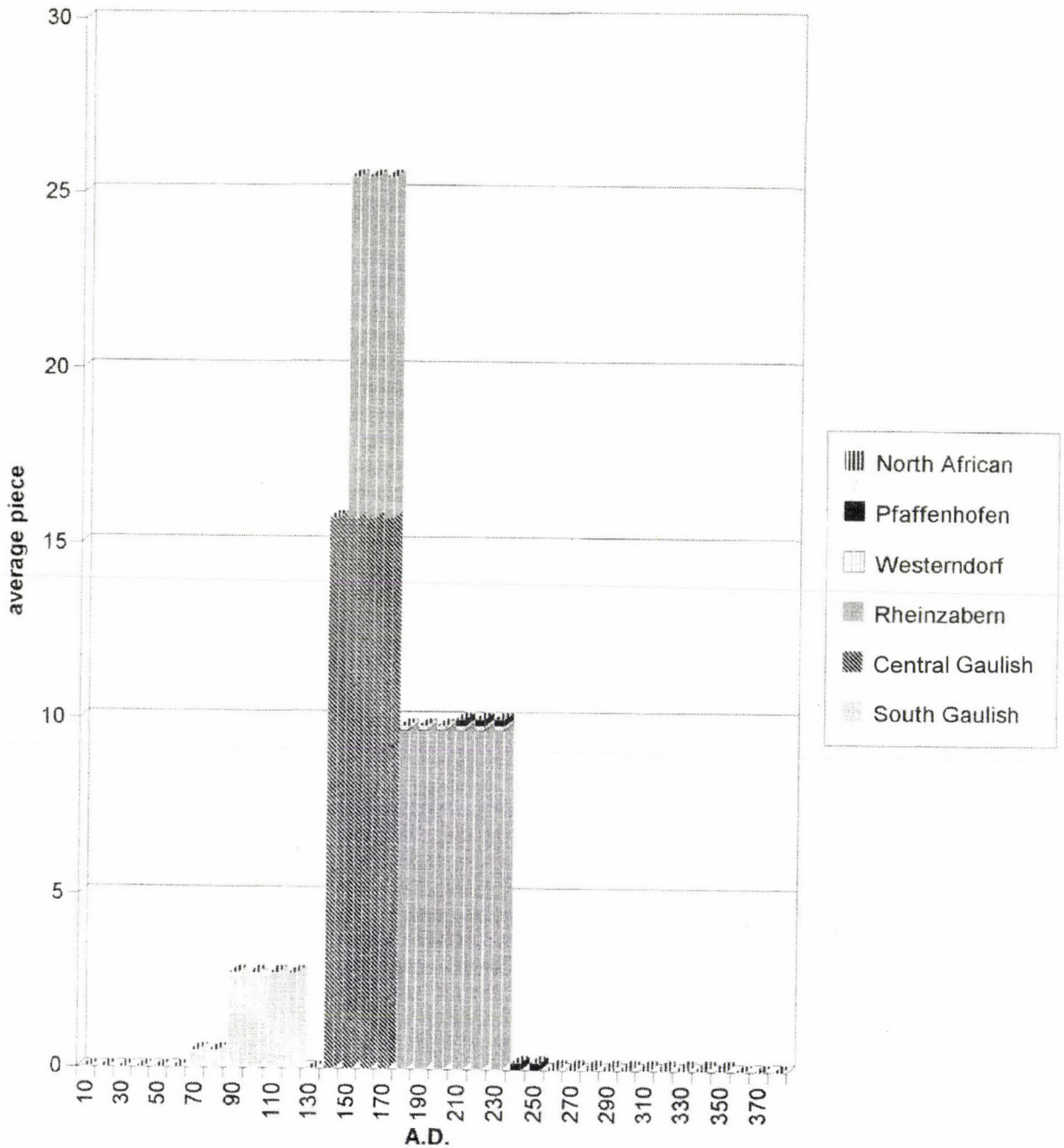


Fig. 4 Graph showing average number of samian imported in a decade to Cirpi (Dunabogdány). The earliest pottery was imported since the Flavian period. The peak comes during the Antonine period. After the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars a modest decline can be observed

**Auxiliary Fort, Vicus and Cemetery
Százhalombatta/Matrica**

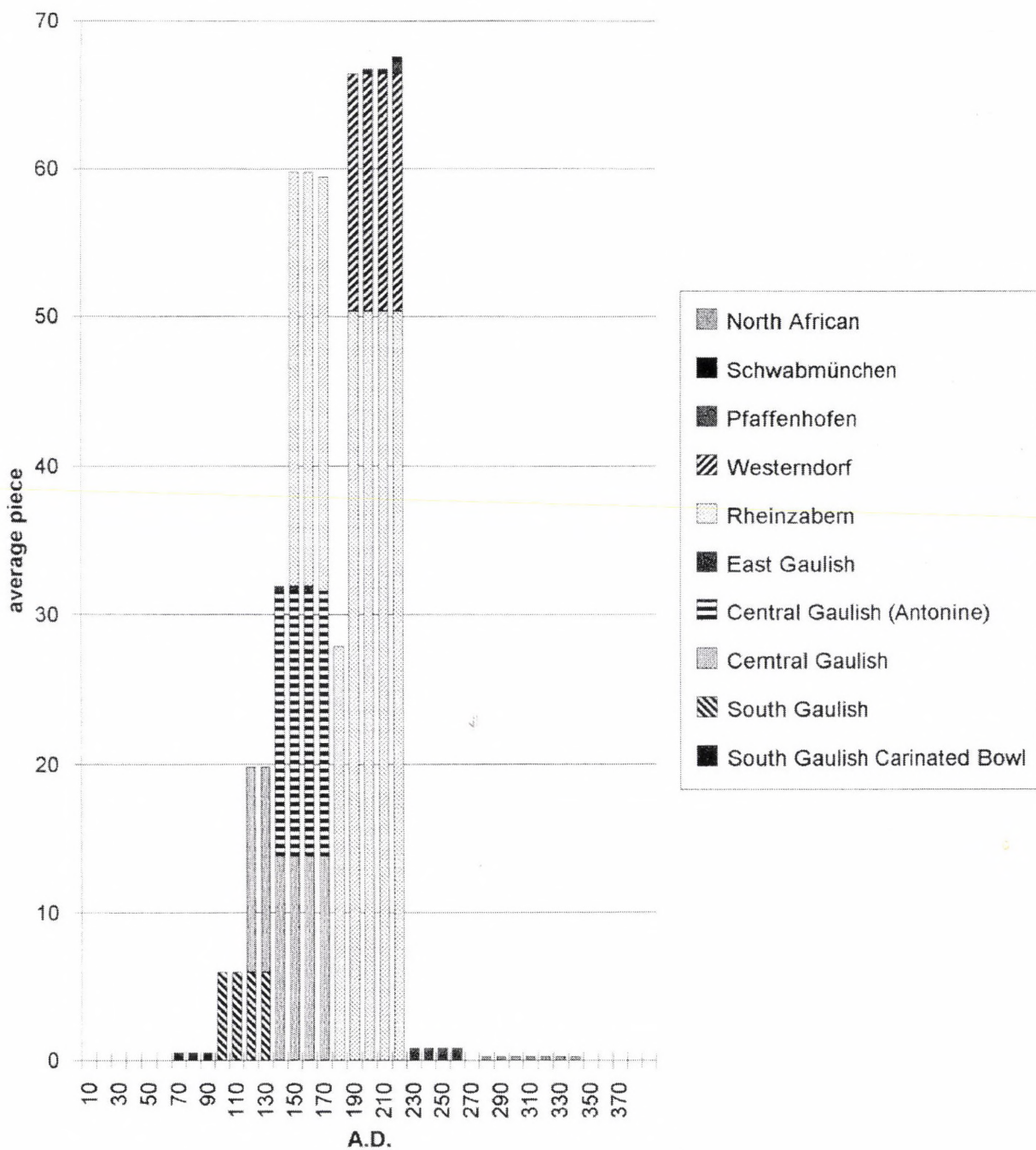


Fig. 5 Graph showing average number of samian imported in a decade to auxiliary fort and vicus of Matrica (Százhalombatta). The earliest pottery reached the site in the Trajanic period. After a decline due to the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars a peak comes in the Severan time

AUXILIARY FORT OF CAMPONA

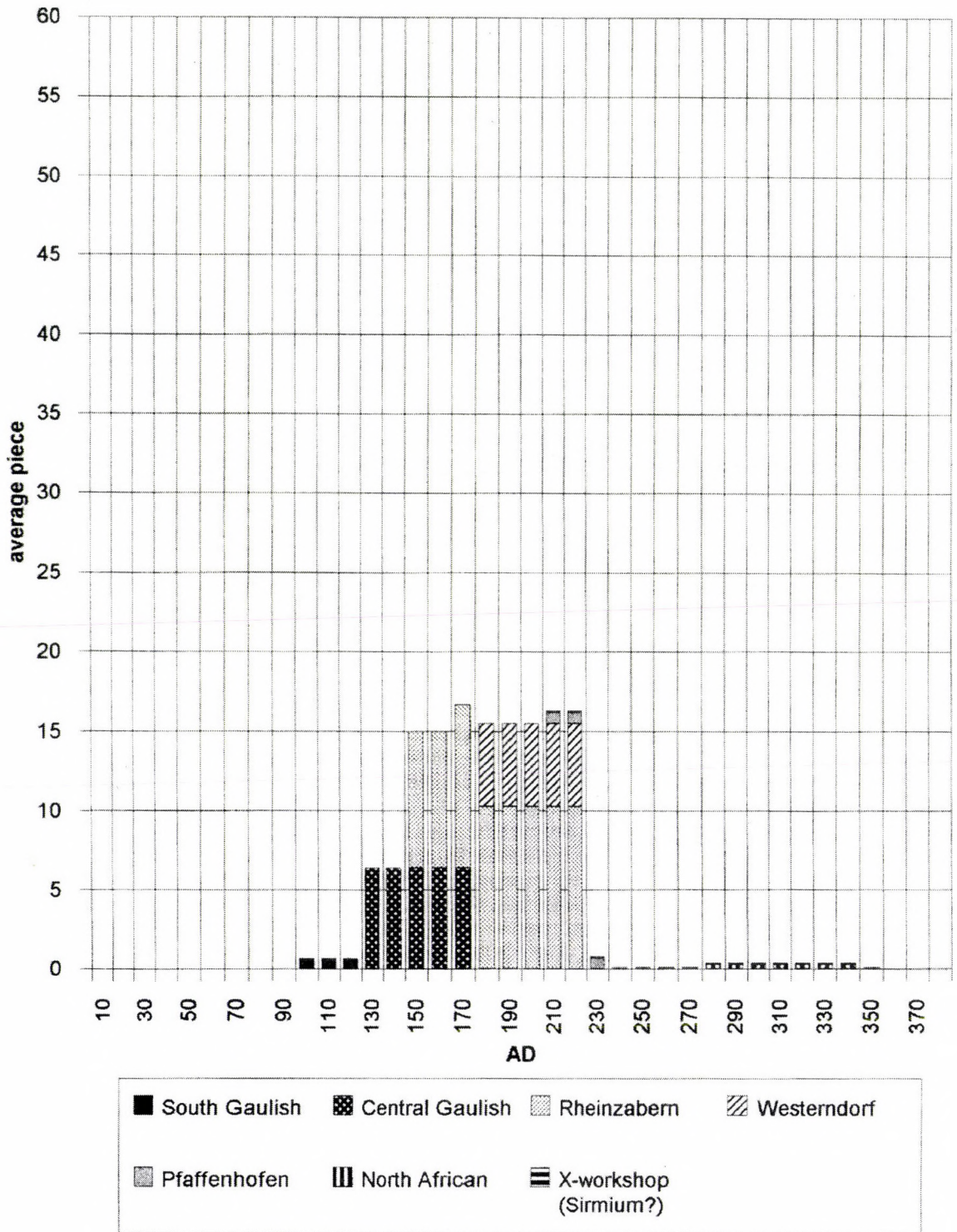


Fig. 6 Graph showing average piece imported in a decade to the fort Campona (Nagy­tétény). The earliest pottery was imported in the late Trajanic period. A peak can be recorded in the Antonine-Severan time

tions nor coins or terra sigillata fragments provide evidence of an occupation during the Claudian Period. Pre-Flavian South Gaulish ware has not been recorded among the finds from the vicus either, and earlier publications do not contain any material that could unambiguously be dated to the middle of the 1st century (NAGY 1949, 60). On the basis of the few Vespasian terra sigillata it may be suggested that the Albertfalva fort was contemporaneous with the *castella* in Óbuda and Adony. All of them must have been erected following AD 73 (Fig. 3).

The fort in Adony was dated to the Domitian Period by previous research (BARKÓCZI-BÓNIS 1954, 129). On the basis of the subsequent analyses of the terra sigillata material it could be concluded, however, that this castellum may have been erected as part of the construction program that took place during the Vespasian Period. It could be connected to the inscription dated to AD 73 (GABLER 1977, 150). A somewhat later inscription fragment from Cirpi (Dunabogdány) (TÓTH 1978, 189), dated to AD 80 by E. Tóth, may be fitted within the series of Vespasian building inscriptions recovered from Carnuntum and Aquincum. This inscription presumably concerned the construction of the earth and timber fort identified during the course of excavations in 1931 (SZALAY 1933, 19; PAULOVICS 1938, 9; GABLER 1977, 150). As it was pointed out by I. Paulovics at the time, two specimens of terra sigillata imported from the Po Valley and brought to light by the excavations have dating value (Fig. 7, 12). Subsequent field walks directed by T. Beck yielded two additional terra sigillata fragments presumably dated to the AD 70's and 80's respectively. One of these plate fragments originated from the Po Valley, while the other can be identified as a La Graufesenque bowl Drag. 29 form (Fig. 7, 3). These finds may be associated with materials from either the Flavian fort or from the adjacent vicus. (MRT 7, 89, Fig. 4).

Excavations in the Intercisa fort during the 1970's contributed valuable information on the structural sequence of the *castellum*. However, not even the earth-timber period of the excavated fort predates the second quarter of the 2nd century, that is, the Hadrian or early Antonine Period (LŐRINCZ-SZABÓ 1990, 741). In spite of this, the presence of a garrison may be reckoned with at Intercisa from the Flavian Period onwards (LŐRINCZ 1990, 73). Two inscriptions (RIU 1207, 1216) as well as some early coins and North Italian terra sigillata fragments (FMRU I.135, Nr. 1–6; VÁGÓ 1977, 195–197) support an early dating (the fort of the ala II Asturum may have been occupied here between the AD 70's and AD 92). The find spots of these artifacts (Papsziget) are instrumental in locating the early *castellum* (VÁGÓ 1977, 195–197). Similarly to Aquincum, Ad Statuas and Vetus Salina, the topographic position of the 1st century fort as different at this site as well.

The most important of all the measures during the Flavian Period was the construction of a legionary fortress in Aquincum that began in AD 89 (ALFÖLDY

1959, 113–141; LŐRINCZ 1978, 259 ss.). With the relocation of the legion, one of the two auxiliary forts probably became redundant. The second garrison of the fort in Budapest II. Bem Square, the ala I Hispanorum Auriana, was transferred to Moesia at the beginning of the 2nd century or by 107 at the latest. Its fort was probably abandoned, although the survival of the nearby vicus has been demonstrated by the excavations carried out by K. Kérdő (NÉMETH 1986, 79). If we look at the circulation of Samian ware in this area (Medve u.) (Fig. 2), the histogram shows a strong decline after AD 107, when the garrison was transferred. The earlier intensity of trade does not seem to have continued in the later Roman periods; there were no larger shipments after the first decades of the 2nd century.

In order to secure the legion's northern wing, first the fort in Szentendre had to be erected. The camp of Ulcisia Castra was explored during the 1930's and then between 1957 and 1968. These investigations clarified the plan of the stone fort, however, no data are available concerning an earlier earth-timber fort that may have preceded the stone structures. The first (?) camp was dated to the end of Traian's reign and the Hadrianic Period as was suggested by S. Soproni (1978, 69). The earliest finds were recorded east of the stone fort in the direction of the Danube during the course of rescue excavations conducted by É. Maróti near the post office in 1993–1994. These North Italian cups (Fig. 7, 4) decorated 'en barbotine' may be dated to the Domitian-Trajanic Period. It cannot be excluded, therefore, that the fort was built somewhat earlier than suggested previously. The first *castellum* may have been an earth- and timber construction and therefore has left less traces in an intensively built-in area. It is possible that the fort of the (Domitian ?)-Trajanic Period was located closer to the Danube. Consequently, its location did not coincide with the stone fort built subsequently at this site either.

Gaps in the chain of limes forts may have been filled by the construction of the fort at Nagytétény (Campona). As a result of the excavations led by F. Fülepp (1962, 544), the rampart and a system of ditches of an earth-timber fort that preceded the stone fort were also discovered. According to current research, the first garrison occupying this fort may have been the ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana (CIL III 3400). It is possible that this unit was transferred from Carnuntum to its new post as a consequence of the province's reorganisation in AD 106 (NAGY 1971, 111; FÜLEPP 1954, 180; NÉMETH-KÉRDŐ 1986, 984–988). B. Lőrincz suggested that this *ala* might have been stationed in Campona as early as AD 90 (1990, 77). According to the evidence of coins found in the course of excavations and collected as stray finds, this fort could not have been erected during the 1st century. Systematic coin circulation started with Hadrian's coins (FÜLEPP 1962, 644). The same trend is confirmed by Samian ware brought to light during the same excavations; the earliest bowl imported from Bannassac (Fig. 7, 5); the ware of 'Germani f ser' can be dated to the Trajanic-Hadrianic Period. Even this find,

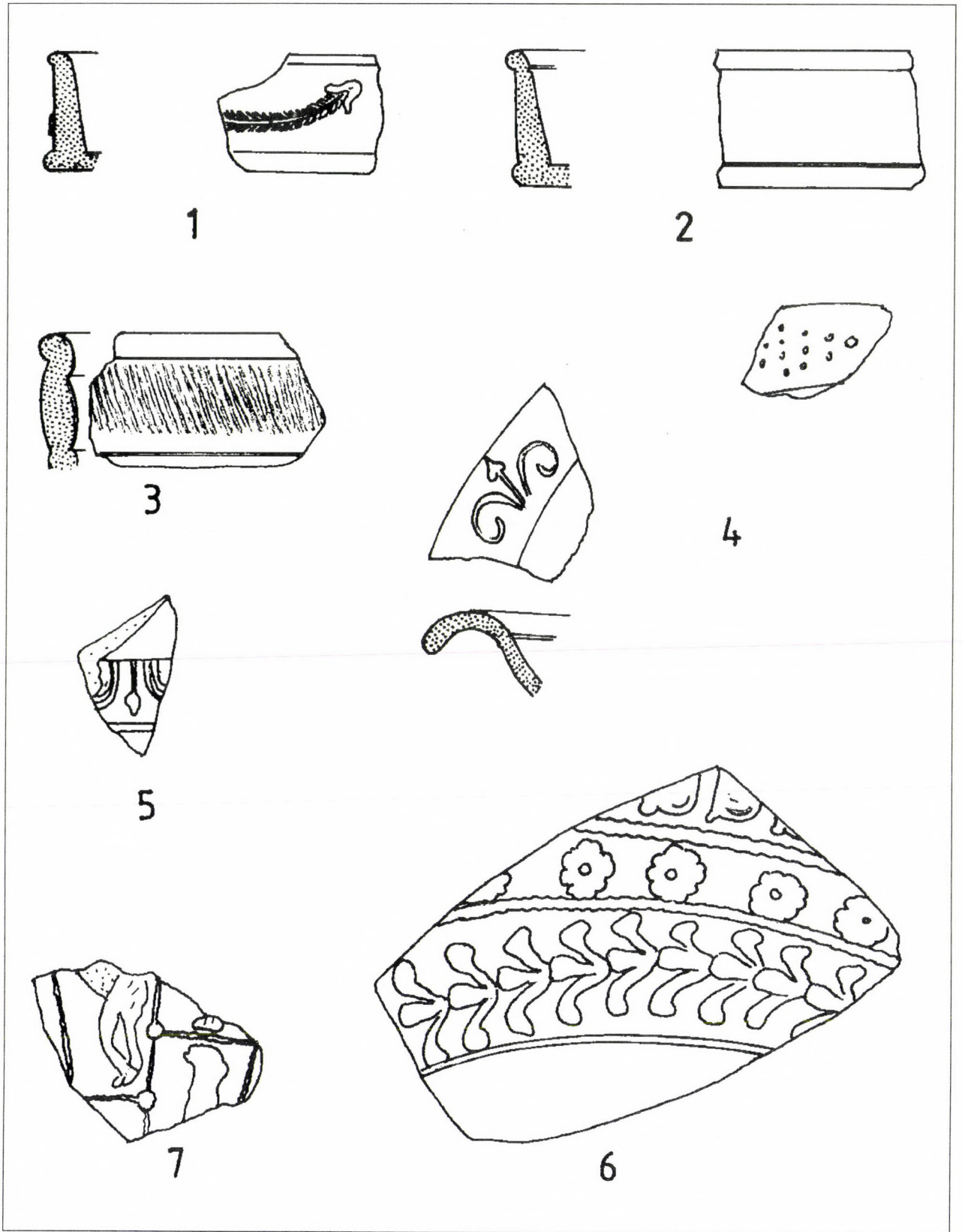


Fig. 7 The earliest samian pottery in some forts in the Danube Bend. 1-3: Cirpi; 4: Ulcisia Castra; 5: Campona; 6-7: Matrica

however, is only a single sherd. Coins and Samian ware (Fig. 6) show that the earth-timber fort may have been erected toward the end of Trajan's reign. If the ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana was indeed transferred here around AD 90, its fort must have been relatively distant from the stone fort in the same way as was observed at several *castella* along the Pannonian limes.

The construction of a fort in Százhalombatta (Matica) also helped to fill gaps in the linear frontier system. Our knowledge of the camp's erection, structural sequence and various modifications in plan were obtained by excavations led by P. Kovács in 1993–1997 (1994, 9). He was the first to observe the existence of an earth-timber fort in Százhalombatta. A ditch, post-holes of an angle tower and post-holes of a building erected on place of the subsequent stone headquarters were found. The date of the construction of this early fort can also be estimated on the basis of Samian ware. Some of them may be identified in all probability as wares of the Banassac workshop (Fig. 7, 6–7). It may be dated to the late Trajanic-early Antonine Period. A date about AD 106 sug-

gested by P. Kovács has not been supported by Samian ware although the presence of North Italian thin-walled pottery provide evidence for his (late Trajanic) suggested date (Fig. 5). It can not be excluded that an earlier fort built by the cohorts I Lusitanorum may have been distant from the later, explored fort. A South Gaulish carinated bowl Drag. 29 might provide evidence for an earlier date if its provenance were certain (IKM Székesfehérvár Inv. 11595 b). Another garrison, cohorts I Alpinorum equitata, may have occupied this earth-timber fort from AD 118–119. Only a dirt road led between the forts in the 1st century which was later replaced by a metalled road with stone and pebble foundation covered by slabs in the settlements. This construction was dated earlier by A. Mócsy to the reign of Hadrian (1955, 60) on the basis of a coin found under the road. Recently, in course of the excavations conducted by P. Kovács in Százhalombatta, a samian bowl imported from Western-dorf was found under the slabs, which means that the limes road was finally constructed only in the Severan period.

The earliest Samian ware in some auxiliary forts of the Danube Bend

Catalogue

CIRPI (Dunabogdány)

1. Fragm. of a platter with finely moulded vertical rim. Applied garland (GABLER 1973, Abb. 4, 46) (Fig. 7, 1) Padana, Fabric A2, Neronian or early Flavian.
Found in the auxiliary fort during the excavation of A. Szalay in 1931.
Ferenczi K. Museum, Szentendre, Inv. 67.223.1
2. Fragm. of a plate with moulded vertical rim. (Fig. 7, 2) Padana, Fabric A2, Neronian or early Flavian
Found in the auxiliary fort during the excavation of Á. Szalay in 1931.
Ferenczi K. Museum, Szentendre, Inv. 67.223.30
3. Fragm. of a carinated bowl Drag. 29 with rouletted rim grooved at the lip and above the relief decoration (Fig. 7, 3).
La Graufesenque, early-mid Flavian
Field survey of T. Beck in the vicus in 1992.
Privat-collection

ULCISIA CASTRA (Szentendre)

4. Fragm. of a hemispherical cup Consp. 43,1 with drooping rim decorated with stylized lily and bunch of grapes 'en barbotine'-cf. D. Gabler, Arrabona 6 (1964) Fig. 5. Brownish orange, glossy slip (Fig. 7, 4).
Found in the area of the building of the post-office during the excavation of É. Maróti in 1994.
Ferenczi K. Museum, Szentendre, Inv. 84.17.1–2

CAMPONA (Nagytétény)

5. Fragm. of a bowl Drag. 37 with ovolo (Hofmann A.) guided by wavy line (Fig. 7, 5)
Banassac, Germanif ser.
late Trajanic-Hadrianic
Excavation of F. Fülep in the fort
Hungarian National Museum, Inv. 54.47.17

MATRICA (Százhalombatta)

6. Wall-fragm. of a bowl Drag. 37, showing ovolo guided by a wavy line (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 18, 3). The decoration contains zones guided by wavy lines. In the upper zone rosettes (Knorr 1912, Taf. XXIII.3), beneath it wreath of chevrons (Knorr 1912, Taf. XXIV.11; Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 26, 9) (Fig. 7, 6).
La Graufesenque, L. Cosius
Trajanic
Found during the excavation of Á. Dormuth in 1943.
István Király Museum, Székesfehérvár, Inv. 11595/b
7. Wall-fragm. of a bowl Drag. 37. The decoration contains panels bound by wavy-lines, ending in a rosette (Uerner-Astholz 1946, Taf. 33, 7); left a standing figure (Osw. 634) (Fig. 7, 7)
Banassac, Trajanic-early Hadrianic
Found in the Tározó-lake during the excavation of E. Thomas in 1963
Hungarian National Museum, Inv. 64.18.61

appendix:

Sherd Counts

	References (and published examples)	Total number
CIRPI	unpublished	177 pieces
AQUINCUM (Budapest, I., Medve str.)	cf. M. NÉMETH-K. KÉRDŐ; Zur Frage der Besetzung von Aquincum im 1. Jh. in: Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III. Vorträge des 13. Intern. Limeskongresses in Aalen 1983. Forsch. und Berichte zur Ur- und Frühgesch. in Baden-Württemberg 20. Stuttgart 1986, 384–388; KÉRDŐ 1988	
Albertfalva	GABLER 1993; GABLER 1995	312 pieces
CAMPONA	unpublished excavation of F. Fülep cf. Fülep 1962	220 pieces
MATRICA	Material selected from unpublished rescue excavation of Árpád Dormuth in 1943– from excavation of A. Mócsy-cf. MÓCSY 1955– from unpublished excavation of E. Thomas in 1963– from unpublished excavation of K. Ottományi in 1984– from excavations of Péter Kovács in 1995 and 1996 in the fort- cf. KOVÁCS 1995	888 pieces
		1999 pieces

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