

Nagy Alexandra

VESSELS WITH PLANTA PEDIS STAMP IN THE AREA OF AQUINCUM

*This study is an amended version of an earlier communication (NAGY A.–BESZÉDES 2009).¹ In the meantime we had the opportunity to analyse further finds and now we are able to outline the form variations and the main characteristics of the pottery group. In the case of some types we found direct links to the potter Resatus. The Aquincum Museum's collection houses tens of thousands of so-called Pannonische Glanztonware (PGW) vessels and fragments, of which more than 5,000 pieces had stamped motifs. On the co-occurrence of different motifs, decorative styles and forms these stamped vessels could be assigned to larger groups. Therefore, it does not seem to be practical to publish this huge amount of material by sites, but by groups where motifs and their combinations are put into a system. As this is the first article on the subject of the stamped vessels found in Aquincum, the aim of the present study is the presentation of the vessels with *planta pedis* stamps, their forms, quality characteristics, dating and workshops.*

*Ez a tanulmány egy korábbi anyagközlés (NAGY A.–BESZÉDES 2009) bővített változata. Az azóta vizsgált leletek segítségével bővebben bemutatható az egyes csoportok formakincse, főbb jellemzői, illetve néhány típus esetében a közvetlen kapcsolat Resatus fazekassal. Az Aquincumi Múzeum gyűjteményében több tízezer ún. pannonische Glanztonware (PGW) edény, illetve edénytöredék lelhető fel, amelyek közül eddig több mint 5000 darab pecsételt motívumokkal díszített. A pecsételt edények – a különböző motívumok együttes előfordulása, a díszítési stílus és a formák alapján – nagyobb csoportokba rendezhetők. Ezért először célszerű nem lelőhelyenként közölni ezt a hatalmas mennyiségű anyagot, hanem csoportonként, rendszerbe helyezve minden egyes kombinációt, motívumot. Jelen tanulmány célja – az aquincumi pecsételt kerámia részletes anyagközlésének első cikkéként – a *planta pedis* bélyeges edények, formakincsük, minőségi jegyeik, lehetséges keltezésük, műhelyük bemutatása.*

Keywords: *planta pedis*, Roman pottery, Aquincum, pottery workshop of Lágymányos, Resatus

Kulcsszavak: *planta pedis*, római kori fazekasság, Aquincum, lágymányosi fazekastelep, Resatus

The vessels from Aquincum with *planta pedis* stamps are to be assigned to five main groups. These comprise of the *planta pedis* stamps with names, the workshops of Lágymányos I. (Deuso group), Lágymányos II. (Resatus group), Kiscell red ware and, finally, the other pieces found in the Aquincum Civil Town and around it, which could not have been classified so far.²

Name stamps in planta pedis (Group I)

In Aquincum three different *planta pedis* framed name stamps could be observed. Unfortunately

most of them come from unknown contexts or unpublished sites, thus we have no information for their dating.

There is a fragment of a red-slipped dish with the stamp ACELI from Vihar Street (Cat. 1.1). The name stamp is located in the *planta pedis*. On the basis of its *omphalos*-like internal shape one can assume that it imitated the form of type Drag. 18/31. A base fragment of a dish shows a much worn stamp that displays possibly the same ACELI stamp (Cat. 2.1). The style and the form of this vessel are very similar to the previous item. The stamp closely resembles to another example that was published by

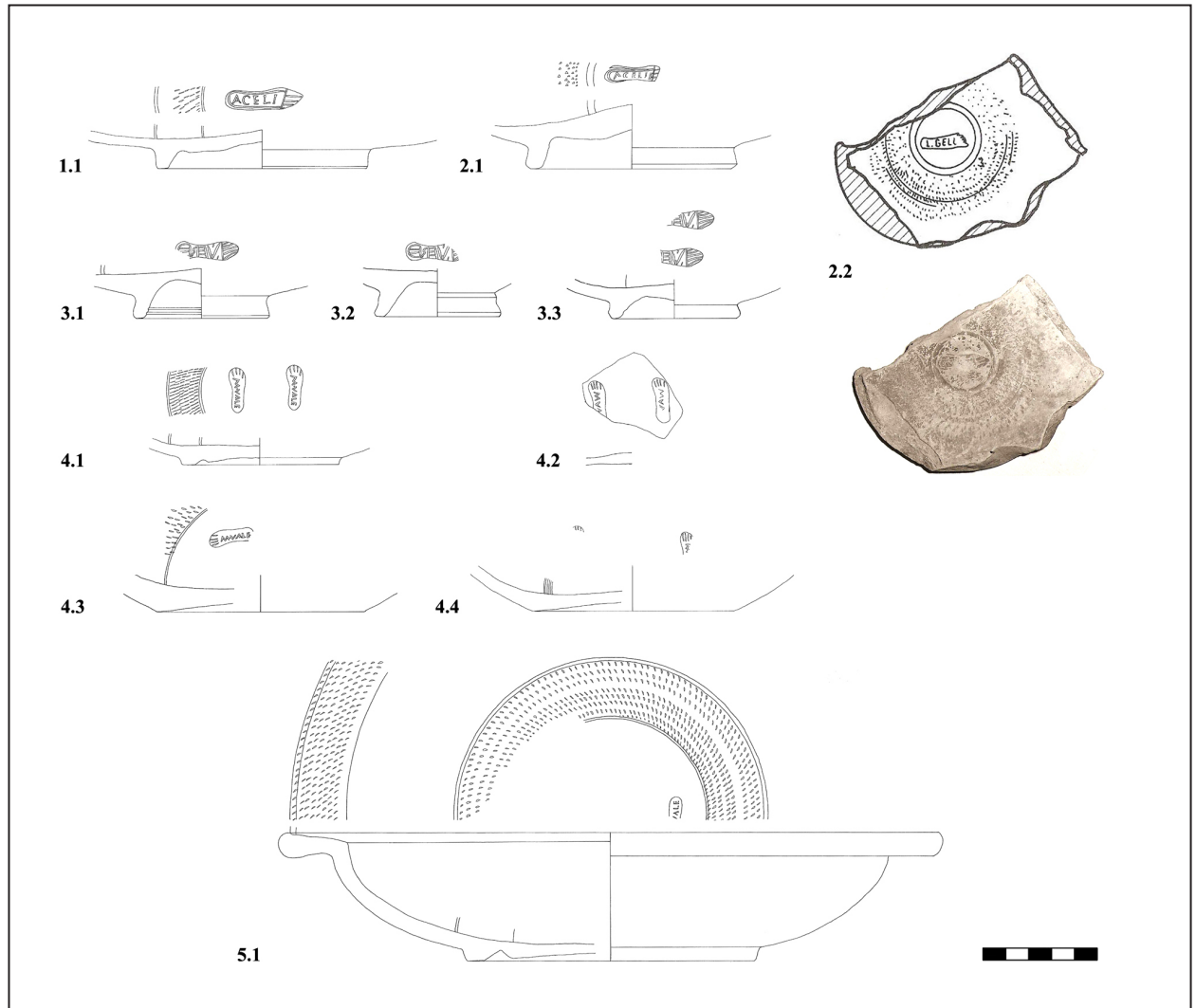


Fig. 1. Vessels of Group I (site nr. 2: Cat. 2.1, Cat. 3.2, Cat. 4.1; 32: Cat. 3.1, Cat. 4.3; 34: Cat. 3.3; 37: Cat. 1.1; 38: Cat. 4.4; 39: Cat. 4.2, Cat. 5.1)

1. kép Az I. csoport edényei (2. sz. lh.: Cat. 2.1, Cat. 3.2, Cat. 4.1; 32. sz. lh.: Cat. 3.1, Cat. 4.3; 34: Cat. 3.3; 37. sz. lh.: Cat. 1.1; 38. sz. lh.: Cat. 4.4; 39. sz. lh.: Cat. 4.2, Cat. 5.1)

Klára Póczy, and who has determined it as a vessel with the name stamp L. GELL (Cat. 2.2, PÓCZY 1955, 57–58; PÓCZY 1956, 78; PÓCZY 1972, 267–269, Fig. 4).³ We do not have more information than a drawing and a photo but judging by these it seems that it had also an ACELI stamp. She also mentioned a similar base fragment from the Szőlő Street with an 'ornated foot-shaped stamp on the internal side instead of a name stamp' but we have no other information about that object (PÓCZY 1955, 57). According to the references the usage of the type Drag. 18/31 stretched from the reign of Hadrianus to Marcus Aurelius and the imitations are supposed to have

been produced after that (OTTOMÁNYI–GABLER 1985, 205). Nevertheless, one could observe in many cases that PGW forms were manufactured in the same period with the current terra sigillata forms.

A retrograde *planta pedis* framed VER stamp is visible in three red-slipped vessel fragments (Cat. 3.1–3). They were made with the same stamp but one of them (Cat. 3.3) has a lower base rim, contrary to the other two, and its slip is matte red. There are two stamps in its interior.

The form and the slip of the stamped vessels from Lágymányos differ from the vessels marked with ACELI and VER, which were mentioned

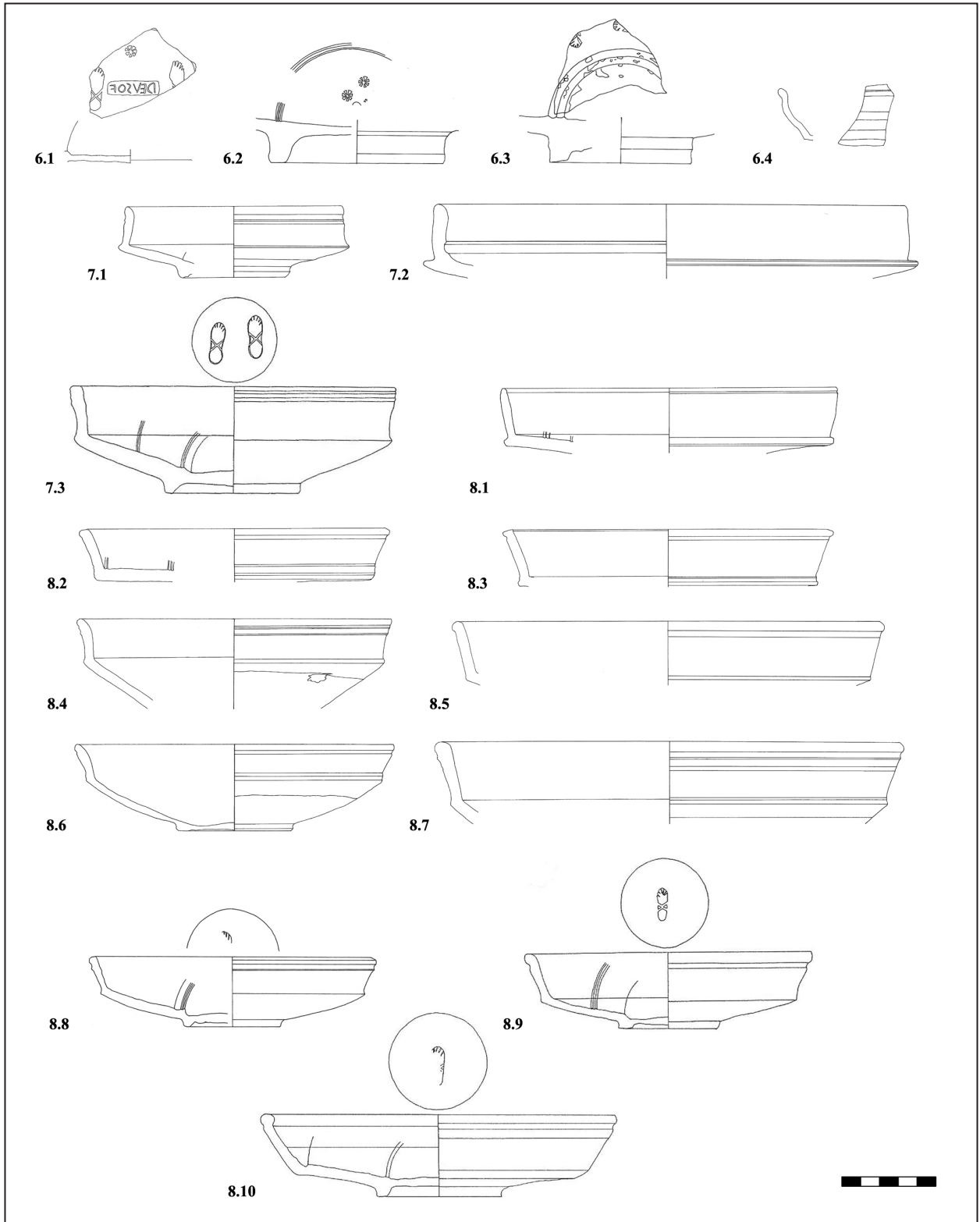


Fig. 2. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 3: Cat. 7.3; 12: Cat. 8.9; 40: Cat. 6.1–2, Cat. 6.4, Cat.8.1–3, Cat. 8.5; 41: Cat. 6.3, Cat. 8.4, Cat. 8.6, Cat. 8.8; 45: Cat. 7.1–2, Cat. 8.7; 49: Cat. 8.10)

2. kép A II. csoport edényei (3. sz. lh.: Cat. 7.3; 12. sz. lh.: Cat. 8.9; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 6.1–2, Cat. 6.4, Cat.8.1–3, Cat. 8.5; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 6.3, Cat. 8.4, Cat. 8.6, Cat. 8.8; 45. sz. lh.: Cat. 7.1–2, Cat. 8.7; 49. sz. lh.: Cat. 8.10)

above. But there is another type, with MVALE or MVALF inscriptions in *planta pedis* stamps, which fits into the PGW category (Cat. 4.1–4; 5.1). One of them has yellowish-red slip (Cat. 4.2), the other four are dark grey coloured (Cat. 4.1, 3–4; 5.1). The names are inscribed in the same manner but on the basis of the toes we can distinguish two stamps. The dish Cat. 5.1 has a horizontal rim, and its form is to be described as NL 6, AW-P Te2.5.⁴ The vessel Cat. 4.3–4 has no base rim; its bottom is slightly umbonal without rouletting.

Lágymányos–Deuso group (Group II.)

So far we know of 18 smaller and larger pottery workshops that supplied the Roman population that lived on the territory of today's Budapest (ZSIDI–HÁRSHEGYI–VAMOS 2009, 57). One of the earlier representatives is the pottery workshop of Lágymányos that occupied the territory between the Gellért Hill and the present Október 23. Street according to our knowledge (PETŐ 1976, 85–96; PETŐ 1979, 271–285; BESZÉDES–HORVÁTH 2008, 141–157; BESZÉDES 2010, 113–118). It was in use from the end of the 1st century AD to the middle of the 2nd century AD (PETŐ 1976, 94; PETŐ 1979, 281). By presenting the site of Kende Street, Mária Pető has dated the finds to the Early Imperial period, at latest to the middle of the 2nd century. Klára Póczy and Paula Zsidi have refined the datation and they established a dating for the workshop that is between the mid 1st and mid 2nd century (PÓCZY–ZSIDI 1992, 10, 37). The pottery workshop from Lágymányos was not functioning in the 3rd century (BESZÉDES–HORVÁTH 2008, 154–155).

In this aspect it would be crucial to clarify the location of the Celtic settlements north and south to the Gellért Hill, their relationship to each other and the analysis of the finds from the rural settlements existing at the time of the Roman conquest. According to the research of Borbála Maráz the pottery workshop in the Tabán was created after the oppidum on the Gellért Hill was abandoned in the first or second decade of the 1st century AD (MARÁZ 2005, 44). It was in use until the first half or the middle of the 1st century. When the auxiliary *ala* fort was built on the other side of the Várhegy, the pottery workshop was still functioning but it ceased to exist before the workshop of Lágymányos emerged at the end of the 1st century.

There are still some uncertainties in the date of foundation of the late La Tène Age settlement situated on the same spot in Corvin Square, prior the Roman cemetery, dated to the 1st and the third quarter of the 4th century AD, and its rapport to the end of the oppidum at Gellért Hill as well as the relation between it and the settlement from Tabán need also further inspection (HABLE 1999, 109–120). However, it is certain that among the finds from the Corvin Square there was no Lágymányos type pottery (except for the graves). It is very likely that the Celtic settlement was abandoned before the Lágymányos workshop was established.

Preliminary researches show that vessels from Lágymányos came in greater numbers from the zones in the north of Corvin Square, from Víziváros and Harsánylejtő. These finds appear to be mixed with Roman pottery of Celtic tradition dated to the early Roman period. The finds from the Lágymányos workshop refer to a transitional phase of the 1st century AD when the surviving Celtic traditions were contemporary with the Romanization at the same place. Among the vessels found there, hand formed 'Dacian-style' and wheel-turned Celtic vessels (pots, plates with S-shaped rim, etc., which were still manufactured in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD), painted Celtic vessels with incised and smoothed decoration, graphitic pottery and seed jars were also reported. In the same contexts (even in backfills of sunken featured buildings) these are often accompanied by Roman plates, jugs, marbled and stamped vessels, red-slipped small bowls clearly imitating terra sigillata forms, barbotine decorated cups and waste products. On the other hand, the finds from the workshop reveal also strong Roman influences. The plates with S-shaped rim have a less carination on their wall. The smoothed decoration inside and outside, typical of Celtic pottery, has vanished and the vessels have a rimmed or flat bottom instead of an umbonal one. There are changes in surface treatment, decoration, coating's colour and new types emerge compared with the pottery from the Gellért Hill and the Corvin Square.

In the production program of the workshop there were presumably PGW vessels as well attested by a stamp and some items which could be identified as waste products or semi-finished products. There is also related PGW pottery, undecorated or stamped, with similar decoration and forms. Among the finds from this zone the proportion of the PGW vessels is

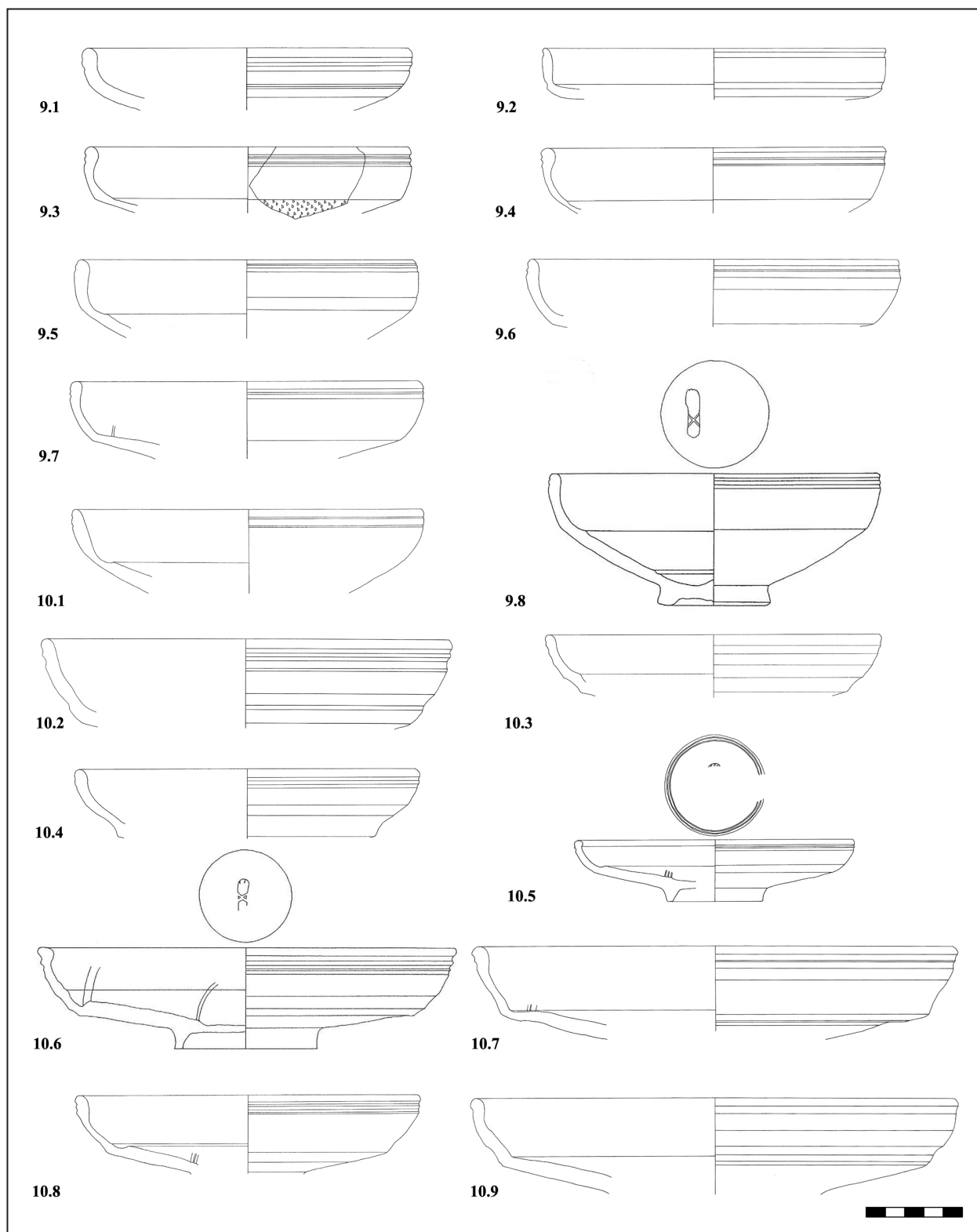


Fig. 3. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 8: Cat. 9.2; 40: Cat. 9.4–7, Cat. 10.1–5, Cat. 10.7–9; 41: Cat. 9.1, Cat. 9.3; 45: Cat. 9.8; 49: Cat. 10.6)

3. kép A II. csoport edényei (8. sz. lh.: Cat. 9.2; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 9.4–7, Cat. 10.1–5, Cat. 10.7–9; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 9.1, Cat. 9.3; 45. sz. lh.: Cat. 9.8; 49. sz. lh.: Cat. 10.6)

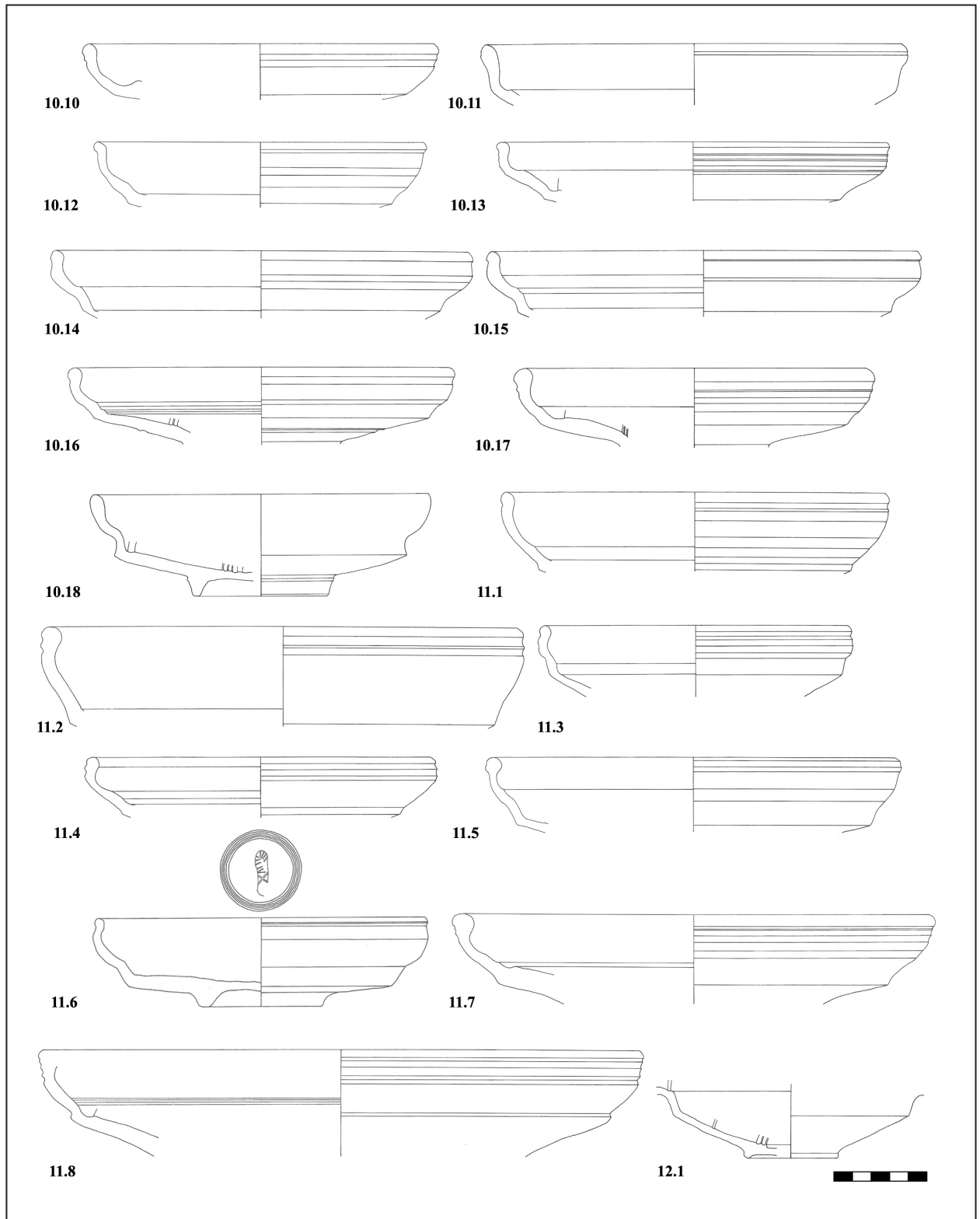


Fig. 4. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 40: Cat. 10.11–12, Cat. 14–16, Cat. 10.18, Cat. 11.1, Cat. 11.5–7; 41: Cat. 10.10, Cat. 10.17, Cat. 11.4; 45: Cat. 10.13, Cat. 11.2–3, Cat. 11.8, Cat. 12.1)

4. kép A II. csoport edényei (40. sz. lh.: Cat. 10.11–12, Cat. 14–16, Cat. 10.18, Cat. 11.1, Cat. 11.5–7; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 10.10, Cat. 10.17, Cat. 11.4; 45. sz. lh.: Cat. 10.13, Cat. 11.2–3, Cat. 11.8, Cat. 12.1)

relatively high, although almost all fragments belonged to properly fired vessels.⁵ Only one example with *planta pedis* was discovered so far where a stamped vessel was a waste product (Cat. 6.3). The PGW type was also a new invention after the Celtic vessels, especially with its ornamentation that originated from the terra sigillata, by its forms and surface treatment and not only with gray but also with red slip at the same period.

Among the finds from the Lágymányos workshop there are fragments of vessels which either have *planta pedis* stamps or belong to the same form group, but could not be classified to the PGW category without doubt. It is very likely that these were manufactured in this workshop under the new Roman influence. From this area we have a relatively large number of this type's representatives,⁶ which were often found in the backfills of kilns, ash pits, or other features mixed with waste products. On the base fragment of the plate Cat. 6.3, which has a *planta pedis* stamp, one can observe a range of firing faults. The vessel might have been cracked during (or before) firing and the pink slip found its way into the cracks and was burnt into them making the vessel useless. Only one stamped vessel of this type came from this workshop (Cat. 13.29), and another one was found at Budaörs (OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 323, 249, Fig. 5). The Cat. 6.4 item has a rim or side fragment of a vessel belonging to this type, which has a grayish green colour and it was overfired and also deformed.

Besides the typical 'feet with sandals' the first and only potter whose name appeared is Deuso. From the backfill of one of the workshop's kilns, we find the name stamp DEVSO F between two *planta pedis* and there is a small rosette over it (Cat. 6.1). This rosette was also visible on one of the fragments' bottom coming from the Bercsényi Street (Cat. 6.2) found in the firebox of another kiln. The *planta pedis* stamp is identical with the one found some hundred meters away in Kende Street (Cat. 9.8) and presumably with another fragmentary stamp from the workshop (Cat. 13.14). Parallels of the rosette and the *planta pedis* were not found outside the workshop with the exception of a base fragment from Budaörs (OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 323, 249, Fig. 1). The name Deuso is uncommon and it is presumably of Illyrian origin (NAGY A.–BESZÉDES 2009, 391; MEID 2005, 269). In Pannonia it appears in one inscription from Poetovio (CIL III 10883), while in

Noricum there are known two examples (CIL III 5456, RIST 280). In the lack of information we do not know much about the potter's life. Comparing to our knowledge about Resatus, it is already a result that we can presume that Deuso was a potter, or perhaps an owner, at the Lágymányos workshop. For some reason he scarcely signed the *planta pedis* stamped plates he manufactured, as far as we know.

Among the finds from Lágymányos there are further 14 *planta pedis* stamps (Fig. 11, 11–24), which appear on vessels with similar form, material and slip. Although there are no name stamps associated with them, they have a similar style and also share some characteristics with the products of the workshop. Their form is similar, they are imitations of Consp. 20, 21, Ha. 2, 4, and Drag. 15/17. Sometimes they are deeper or more articulated, with various rim types. Most of them have a carinated wall and the foot's interior part, similar to a *tondo* where the *planta pedis* stamp is placed, is sunken or stepped. In many cases, we find variously arranged stamps on the internal side as well. Around the *tondo* there are concentric circular grooves. Similar grooves may appear on the inner parts of the body which divide the vessel's wall. The forms are rather diversified, there are shallow and deep bowls, smaller or larger, with thin or thick walls, and with grooves on the rim's exterior side or sometimes all over the upper part in multiple rows.

It is possible to establish a typology but only along their main features because almost each of the vessels have different profiles. We could identify a more or less straight walled type (Cat. 7.1–3), an other with slant wall and straight or swollen rim (Cat. 8.1–10), one with curved wall and straight or swollen rim (Cat. 9.1–8), one with slant wall and more or less profiled wall (Cat. 10.1–18), one with inverted rim and profiled wall (Cat. 11.1–8) and the bowl with everted rim (Cat. 12.1) represented by one known example.

The foot and wall fragments show here with (Cat. 13.1–42) or without *planta pedis* stamps (Cat. 14.1–7) demonstrate how easy is to recognize the type. But there is also a type of bowl with *planta pedis* that is sometimes deeper and has a thicker wall, and its interior comes without steppings (Cat. 15.1–4). In the workshop of Lágymányos we find a relatively large sized undecorated version of the latter type of thick-wall vessels with red coating and everted rim. A small bowl with a small-sized

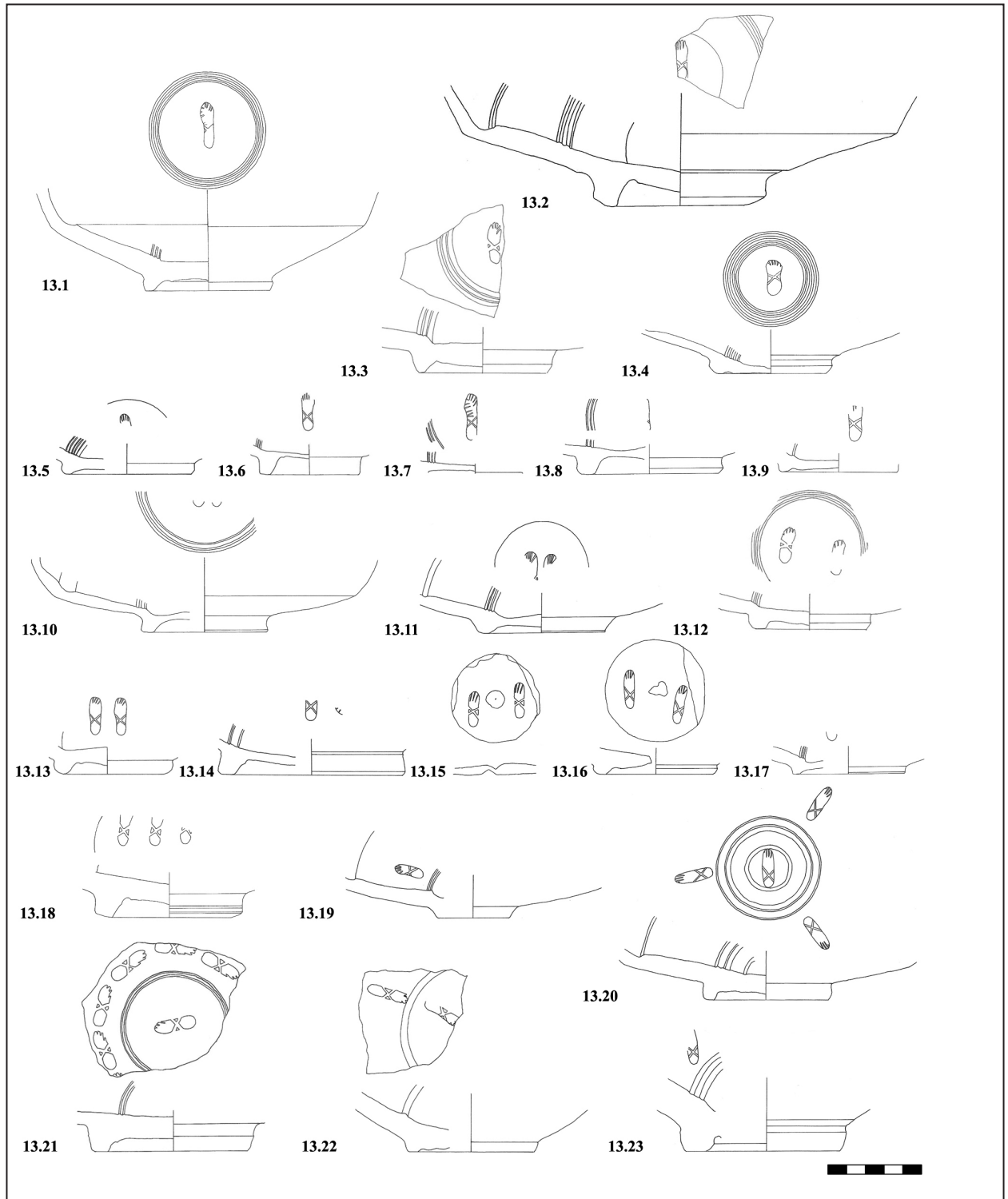


Fig. 5. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 7: Cat. 13.19; 8: Cat. 13.18; 15: Cat. 13.10; 17: Cat. 13.21; 25: Cat. 13.9; 39: Cat. 13.17; 40: Cat. 13.1, Cat. 13.4, Cat. 13.8, Cat. 13.11, Cat. 13.14; 41: Cat. 13.2–3, Cat. 13.5, Cat. 13.12, Cat. 13.15–16, Cat. 13.22; 45: Cat. 13.6–7, Cat. 13.13; 47: Cat. 13.23; 48: Cat. 13.20)

5. kép A II. csoport edényei (7. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.19; 8. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.18; 15: Cat. 13.10; 17: Cat. 13.21; 25: Cat. 13.9; 39: Cat. 13.17; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.1, Cat. 13.4, Cat. 13.8, Cat. 13.11, Cat. 13.14; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.2–3, Cat. 13.5, Cat. 13.12, Cat. 13.15–16, Cat. 13.22; 45: Cat. 13.6–7, Cat. 13.13; 47. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.23; 48. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.20)

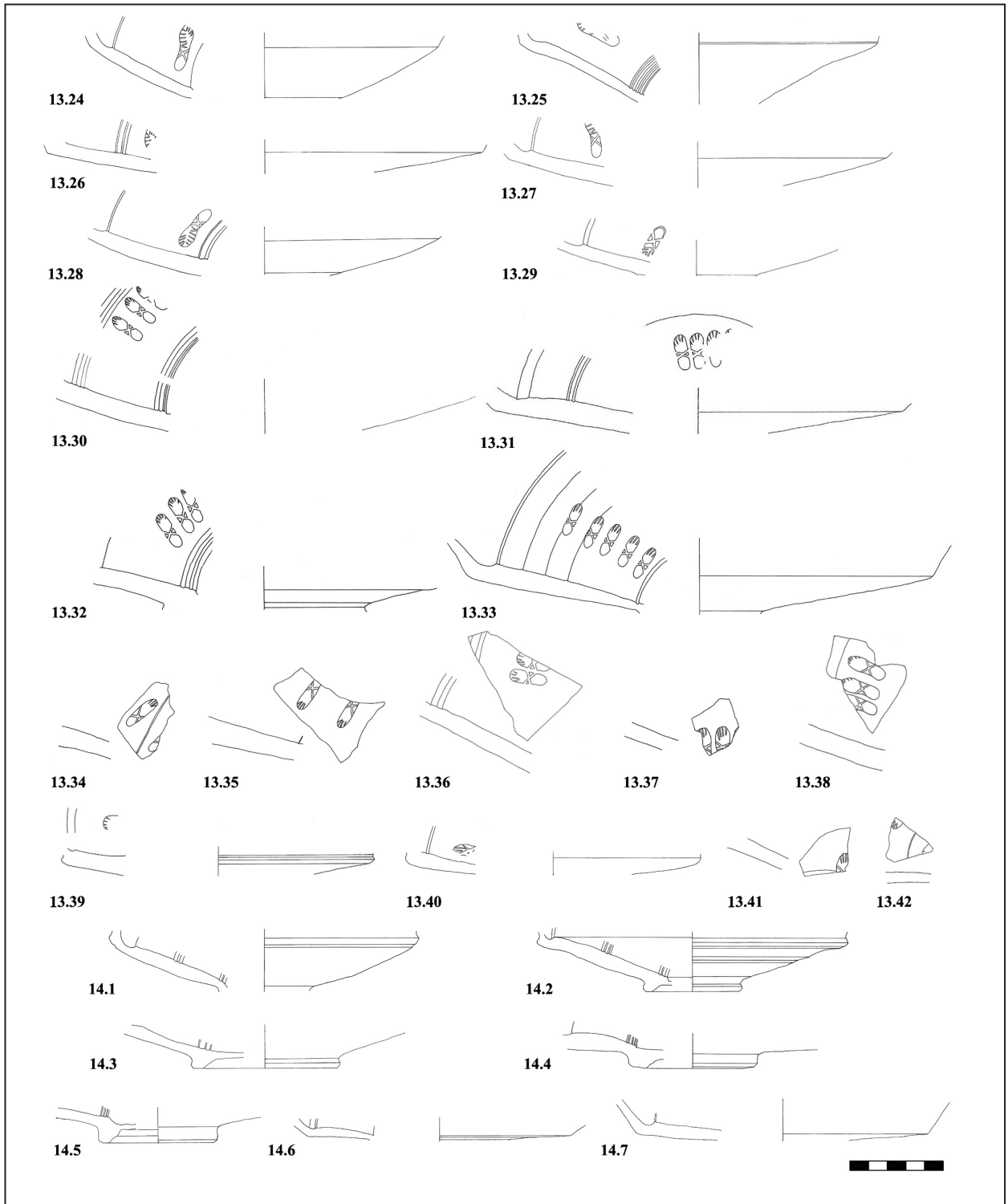


Fig. 6. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 4: Cat. 13.32; 5: Cat. 13.33, Cat. 13.41; 7: Cat. 13.30-31, Cat. 13.37; 8: Cat. 14.1; 17: Cat. 13.42; 21: Cat. 13.25; 40: Cat. 13.24, Cat. 13.26-28, Cat. 14.3, Cat. 14.5-7; 41: Cat. 13.34-36, Cat. 14.4; 45: Cat. 13.38, Cat. 14.2; 46: Cat. 13.40; 47: Cat. 13.39)

6. kép A II. csoport edényei (4. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.32; 5. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.33, Cat. 13.41; 7: Cat. 13.30-31, Cat. 13.37; 8. sz. lh.: Cat. 14.1; 17. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.42; 21: Cat. 13.25; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.24, Cat. 13.26-28, Cat. 14.3, Cat. 14.5-7; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.34-36, Cat. 14.4; 45. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.38, Cat. 14.2; 46. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.40; 47. sz. lh.: Cat. 13.39)

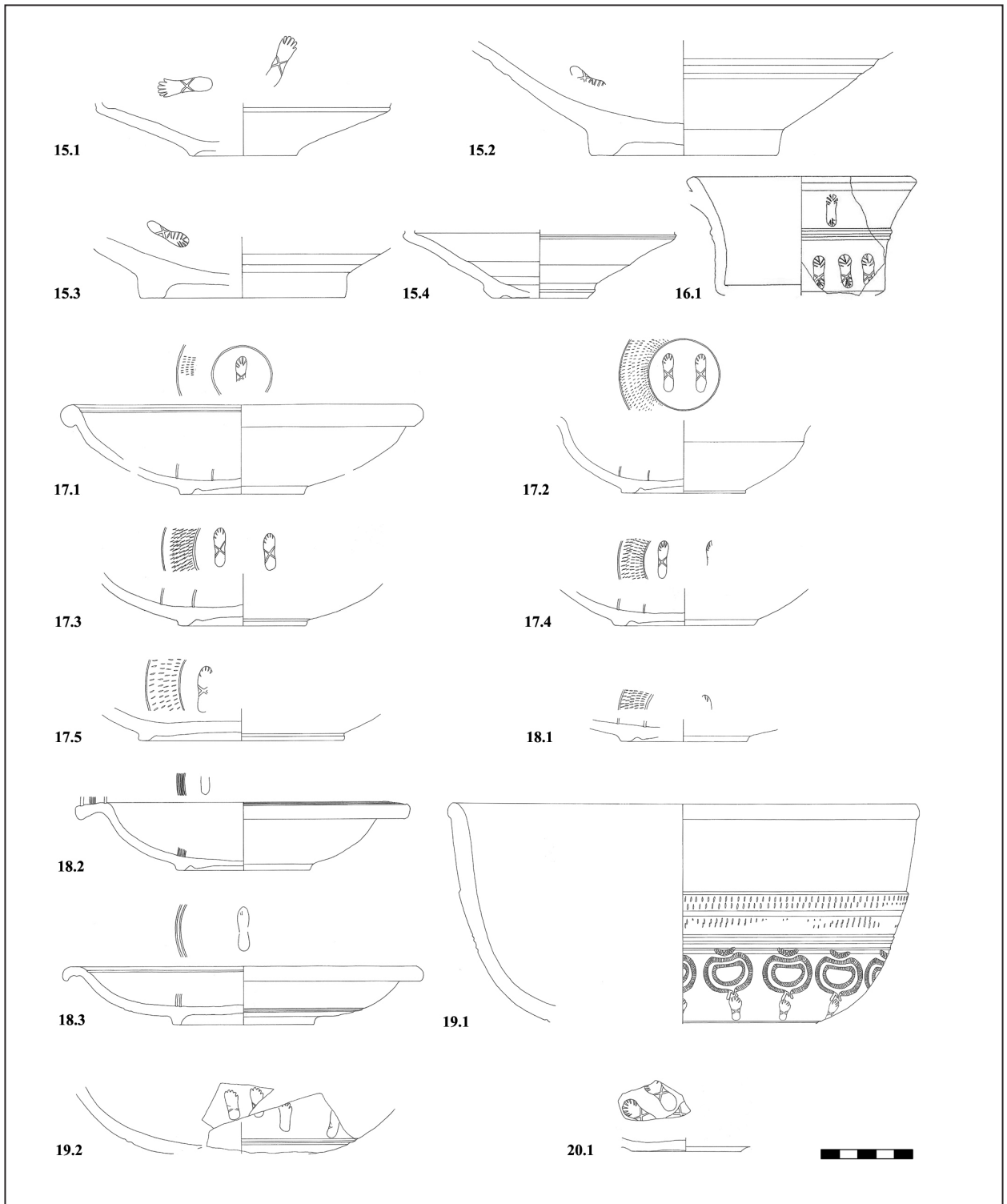


Fig. 7. Vessels of Group II (site nr. 6: Cat. 17.2; 10: Cat. 18.3; 11: Cat. 18.1; 26: Cat. 19.1; 28: Cat. 17.3; 39: Cat. 15.1, Cat. 17.1, Cat. 17.4–5, Cat. 18.2, Cat. 19.2, Cat. 20.1; 40: Cat. 15.2–3; 41: Cat. 15.4; 45: Cat. 16.1)
 7. kép A II. csoport edényei (6. sz. lh.: Cat. 17.2; 10. sz. lh.: Cat. 18.3; 11. sz. lh.: Cat. 18.1; 26. sz. lh.: Cat. 19.1; 28: Cat. 17.3; 39. sz. lh.: Cat. 15.1, Cat. 17.1, Cat. 17.4–5, Cat. 18.2, Cat. 19.2, Cat. 20.1; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 15.2–3; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 15.4; 45. sz. lh.: Cat. 16.1)

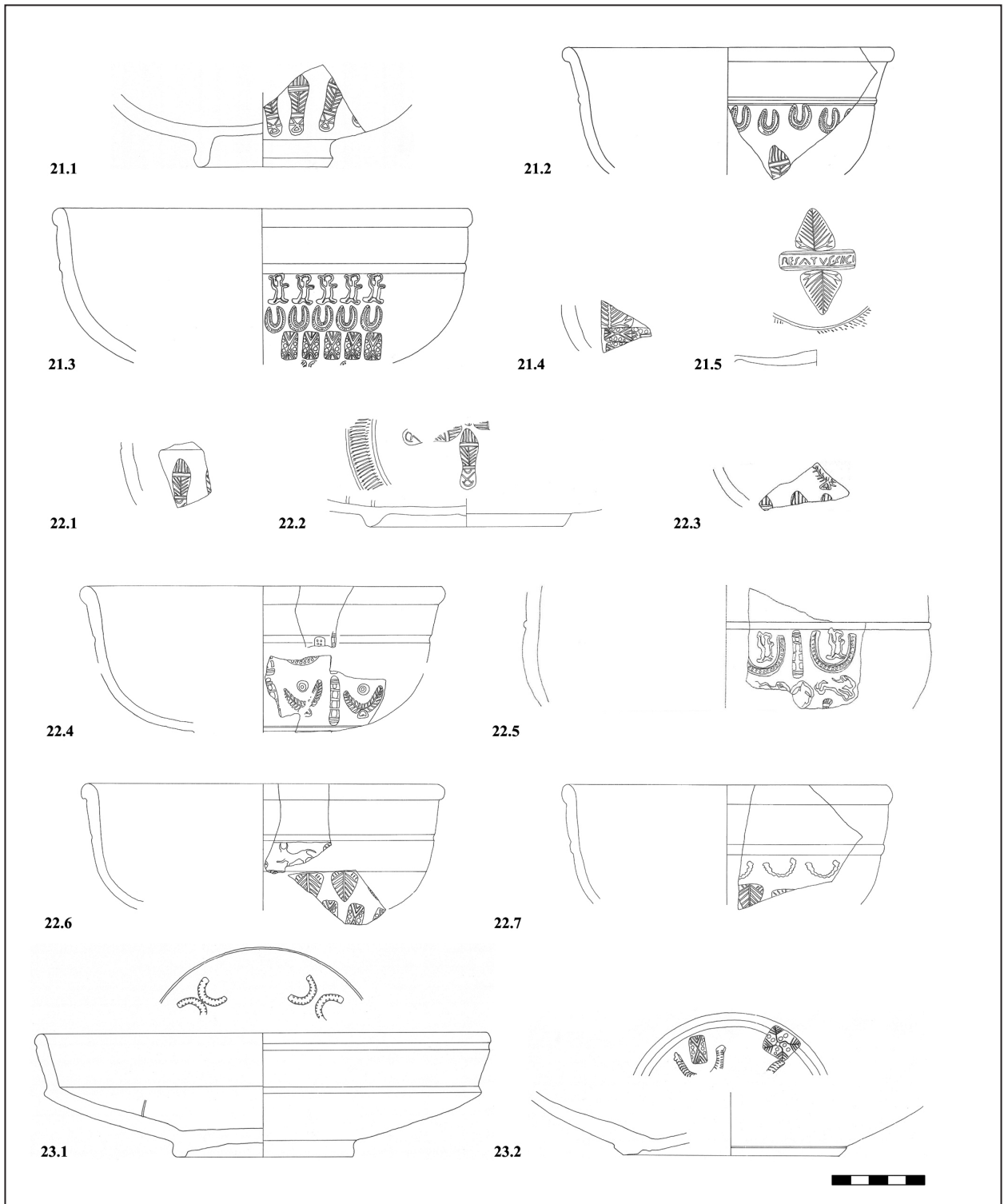


Fig. 8. Vessels of Group III (site nr. 1: Cat. 21.3; 2: Cat. 23.1; 13: Cat. 21.1; 15: Cat. 21.5; 17: Cat. 21.4; 19: Cat. 21.2; 20: Cat. 22.3; 24: Cat. 22.4; 30: Cat. 22.2; 33: Cat. 22.5; 35: Cat. 23.2; 36: Cat. 22.1; 39: Cat. 22.6; 40: Cat. 22.7)

8. kép A III. csoport edényei (1. sz. lh.: Cat. 21.3; 2. sz. lh.: Cat. 23.1; 13. sz. lh.: Cat. 21.1; 15. sz. lh.: Cat. 21.5; 17. sz. lh.: Cat. 21.4; 19. sz. lh.: Cat. 21.2; 20. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.3; 24. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.4; 30. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.2; 33. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.5; 35. sz. lh.: Cat. 23.2; 36. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.1; 39. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.6; 40. sz. lh.: Cat. 22.7)

handle stamped on its exterior is so far a special type (Cat. 16.1).

One of the aims of the present article is the presentation of the variety of vessel forms that were found in the Lágymányos workshop, because the vessel type is easy to recognize even if the *planta pedis* stamp is not present. They can be dated and also the workshop can be identified to a certain degree. Unlike the 'classic' PGW vessels, these have matte slip. Their quality and coating is identical with the one found on other vessel types (painted plates, jugs, pots) and they often have pink or purple tone. The slip has, however, many different colours: pink, light red, red, yellowish red, reddish yellow, brown or gray. A bottom fragment with *planta pedis* stamps found in Budaörs has a greenish yellow slip and due to its inferior quality and flecked slip one would normally consider it a waste product (Cat. 13.20). But it can be often observed that stamped ware could have been sold even with flecks, stamps applied in wrong order, overlapping stamps or animals displayed upside down. We have to remark here that two foot fragments with *planta pedis* stamps, those were converted to tesserae by piercing, were found in the heating pit of a kiln in Lágymányos (Cat. 13.15–16).

These characteristic plates with carinated wall (especially the forms of type Cat. 7–8) also appear with marbled⁷ and stamped variants (Cat. 23.1) among the finds from the workshop. Similar vessels, imitating the form of Consp. 20, were manufactured in the so-called Kiscell workshop, but those form represent clearly another group because their material is hard and red, and they come with red polished surface (VAMOS 2014b, 71, 173, Cat. 64–66, Pl. 5).

Two other *planta pedis* stamps, which have the same style as the ones mentioned above, could be observed on vessels that have 'classic' PGW forms (Fig. 12, 35–37). Their quality is also different and they usually have a glossy slip and rouletting in their interior. There is also a third group that represents a transitional category (Fig. 12, 38–40). Its stamps are similar to the ones in Cat. 14.4 but sometimes they were applied to the outer surface of a vessel imitating the Drag. 37 form (Cat. 19.1–2). In one case they could be observed along another motif (Fig. 12, 41), or in the interior of a bowl (Cat. 20.1).

The spread of the plates is almost identical with the distribution of the thin-walled cups and beakers with barbotine decoration which are presu-

ably dated to the end of the 1st century AD (NAGY A. in press, Fig. 1), and with the marbled vessels and other characteristic pots, jugs and plates from the workshop.

According to the preliminary find analyses and the well known publications, these products of the workshop (Fig. 13) came in greater numbers from the Víziváros, Harsánylejtő, Alberfalva and the surrounding settlements (eg. Mány, PETRES 1965, 89, Fig. 22. 2; Páty, MARÓTI 1985, 106–107, Cat. 15.11, 144, VI. t. 13; OTTOMÁNYI–GABLER 1985, XXI. t. 13; Budaörs, OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 220, 233, 323, Fig. 175, Fig. 249; Solymár, Cat. 8.10, 10.6). No examples were found in the Civil Town of Aquincum and its region. Single examples are known from more distant sites like Gorsium (BÁNKI 1978, 199, 217, XII. t. 464), Dunabogdány (DINNYÉS–KÖVÁRI 1986, 26. t. 9) and the Iseum from Savaria (SOSZTARICS–BALÁZS–CSAPLÁROS 2013, 234, Cat. 20.34).

Two vessels with *planta pedis* stamp are known from the cemetery of Solymár that was in use until the mid 2nd century AD (Cat. 8.10; 10.6). One of them was found in the grave of a 41–47 years old man, along with a knee fibula, a barbotine decorated cup made presumably in the Lágymányos workshop, a pot with wavy decoration and another red coated one with rouletting ornament (KOCZTUR 1991, 203, grave 148; 316, XXXVI. t. 12–19). The other plate originates from the grave where presumably an infant was buried. A red painted jug and a dark gray coated cup were also among the finds (KOCZTUR 1991, 204–205, grave 153; 318, XXXVIII. t. 5–7). The plate from the Corvin Square (Cat. 7.3) was found together with a jug, a gray pot and a rectangular glass bottle dated to the 1st century AD.⁸ The plate from the Bécsi út (Cat. 8.9) was dated by Judit Topál to the Flavian Age according to a parallel from Poetovio (TOPÁL 2003, 107, 349, Pl. 223, 90/2). The other grave good, a one-handed jug and the grave were dated to the end of the 1st century AD.

The spread of *planta pedis* stamped vessels from Lágymányos (Fig. 13), the number of the finds and the context they came from implies that this type is to be dated to the end of the 1st century AD or at latest to the first decades of the 2nd century AD. Presumably it was manufactured for a shorter time, in lower numbers, and it was not in use for a long time like the other stamped vessels from this workshop.

Lágymányos–Resatus group (Group III.)

Five stamps belong to this group (Fig. 12, 42–46). They all have a similar style and two of them can be directly attributed to Resatus (Fig. 12, 42–43).

The fiducial point is a vessel marked with *planta pedis* on its exterior surface (Cat. 21.1). A similar foot is visible on a bowl fragment published by Éva Maróti (Cat. 21.2; MARÓTI 1990, 215–221), which was also stamped with a motif that was already known from another plate originating from the surrounding area (Cat. 21.3). On this other bowl, one can observe the typical rectangular decoration that also appeared on a third fragment found on Harsánylejtő beside the leaf decoration of Resatus (Cat. 21.4). On a fragment from the Aquincum legionary fortress (Cat. 21.5) we find the RESATVS FIICI name stamp along the leaf decoration. This name stamp appears usually with another, more common, leaf decoration (MARÓTI 1991, 427, 11. kép 1–2). The combination of Cat. 21.5 was observed earlier only in Gorsium (BÁNKI 1979, 21, XVII/232; MARÓTI 1991, 381). Due to its contacts, the rectangular decoration interconnects this small group and also Resatus with the stamped vessels from Lágymányos workshop.⁹ A *planta pedis* stamp of similar style (Cat. 22.1–2) came with a garland (Cat. 22.3). Through two further vessels (Cat. 22.4–5) we arrive to the same group defined by Éva Maróti and to the same vessel and rectangular decoration (Cat. 22.6), which was denoted by the first example. The Lágymányos group is represented by hundreds of variants and stamps. It can be only presumed so far that they were manufactured at the Lágymányos workshop. This fragment is not the only link between Resatus and this group because there are many other motifs they share (eg. NAGY A. 2014, 124–125). It is also worth to remark that through further interconnecting motifs (Cat. 22.7) we arrive to a vessel (Cat. 23.1), which has again a decoration attributed to Resatus but its form is identical with the group II *planta pedis* form (with glossy gray slip). In some cases, these motifs appear in the interior of the bowls (eg. Cat. 23.2). It is still uncertain if the workshop of Resatus was located at Lágymányos, but archaeometrical analyses have revealed that the production site was in the surroundings of Aquincum (NAGY A. 2014, 126).

The third *planta pedis* appears on vessels of different forms (Cat. 24.1–7). So far, we know no other motifs associated with it, but two of the examples come from the workshop area (Cat. 24.3–4).

The fourth stamp type was found on a vessel from Albertfalva (Cat. 25.1–2). The vessel form is common in the Lágymányos region. Unfortunately, it is not possible to recognize the motif beside the *planta pedis* stamp on the foot of the fragment (Cat. 25.2) due to its small size.

The fifth *planta pedis* in this group (Cat. 26.1–5) was not accompanied by other motifs, so far. One of the vessels (Cat. 26.1) is a bowl with constricted curvilinear wall typical of the Lágymányos site. There is another type (Cat. 27.1) which could be associated with the group by its style only. There were no other motifs that would have appeared associated with it, therefore it could not be assigned to Resatus. Only a unique example is known with a stamp on the exterior of a Drag. 37 imitation (Cat. 28.1).

The style of the stamps is totally different from the previous *planta pedis* type II. It is interesting that it resembles mostly with the Eastern (predecessors of the Italian sigillata), and Pontic sigillata (which could be derived from Italian and indirectly from Eastern sigillata forms, eg. ZHURAVLEV 2000, 266, 70. t; ZHURAVLEV 2009, 59, Fig. 15). In the same time, certain forms of type II are similar to the Eastern and Pontic sigillata, which refers to the blend of different styles.¹⁰ The rectangular decoration that appears on the vessel Cat. 23.2 has distant parallels on the Pontic sigillata (ZHURAVLEV 2000, 207, 11. t. 58; 267, 71. t. 58). Group III can not be distinguished from the Italian and South Gaulish influenced PGW group. It can be characterized by the same diversity. There are imitations of Drag. 37 vessels (stamped on their exterior), Drag. 36 imitations, hemispherical bowls similar to Ritterling 8, bowls with constricted curvilinear walls and other variations with stamps in their interior. Similar to the forms, the material of the vessels and their slip is also variegated, and the same stamp can be observed on vessel with red or gray slip, on the interior or exterior surfaces.

The main conclusions of the earlier publication on stamped pottery from Aquincum (NAGY A. 2014, 119–124) are the following: 1. The forms and decorations of the PGW vessels from Aquincum are mostly not of Celtic origin. They exhibit North Italian and South Gaulish influence, in some cases,

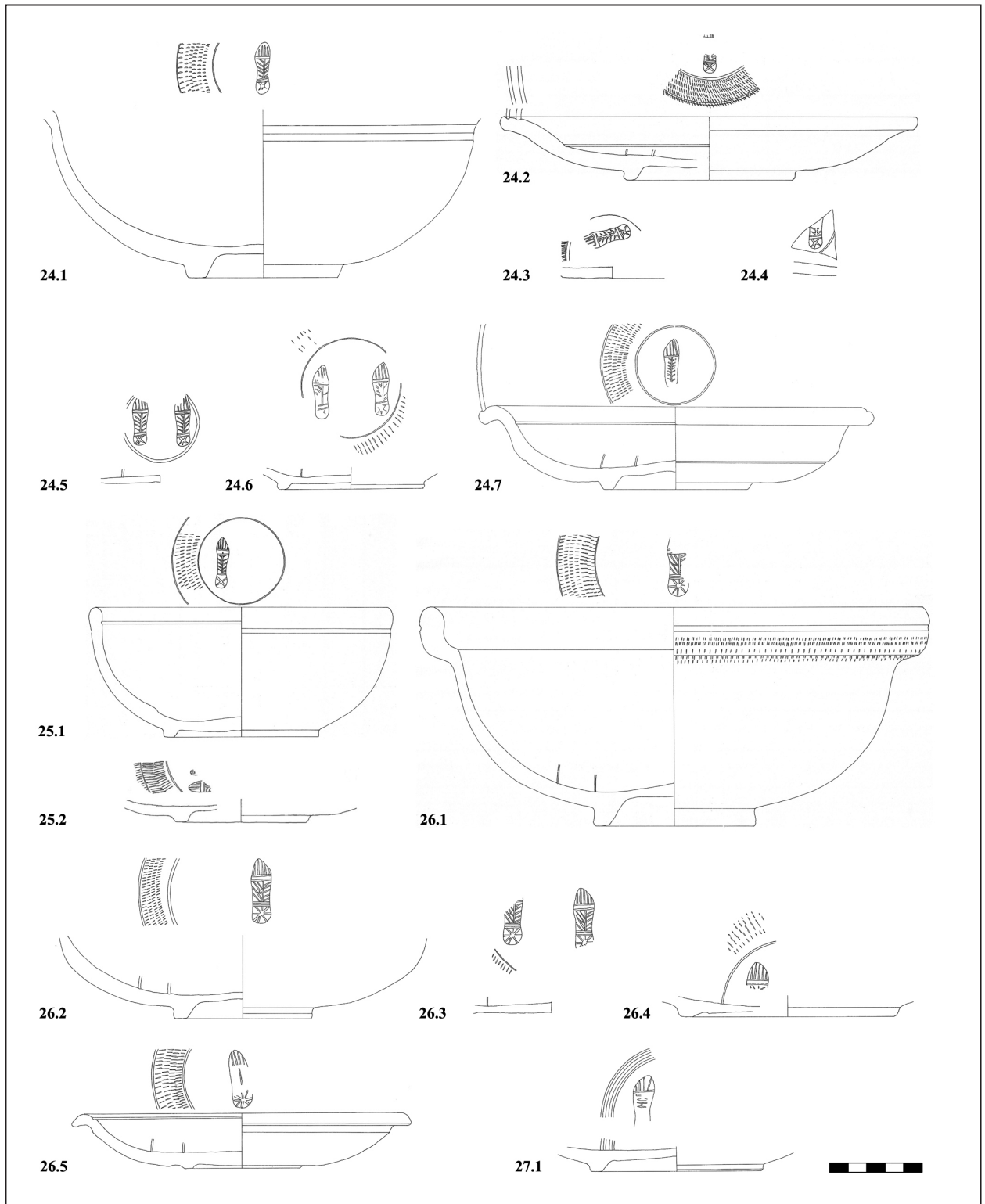


Fig. 9. Vessels of Group III (site nr. 23: Cat. 26.1–2; 16: Cat. 24.7; 17: Cat. 25.2; 22: Cat. 24.2; 26: Cat. 24.1; 27: Cat. 27.1; 29: Cat. 26.5; 39: Cat. 25.1, Cat. 26.3–4; 41: Cat. 24.3; 42: Cat. 24.4; 43: Cat. 24.5–6)
 9. kép A III. csoport edényei (23. sz. lh.: Cat. 26.1–2; 16. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.7; 17. sz. lh.: Cat. 25.2; 22. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.2; 26. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.1; 27. sz. lh.: Cat. 27.1; 29. sz. lh.: Cat. 26.5; 39. sz. lh.: Cat. 25.1, Cat. 26.3–4; 41. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.3; 42. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.4; 43. sz. lh.: Cat. 24.5–6)

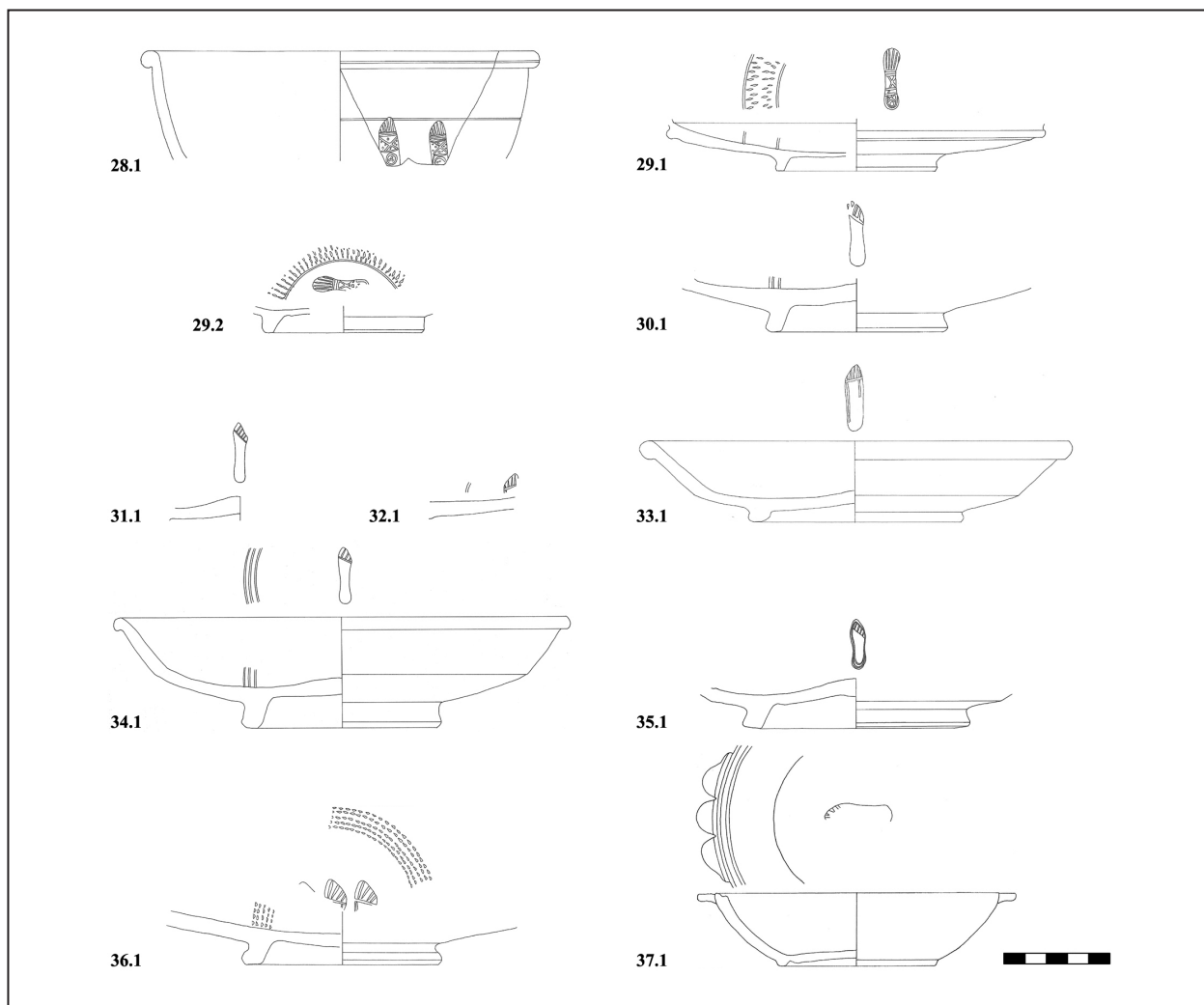


Fig. 10. Vessels of Group III (site nr. 18: Cat. 28.1), Group IV (14: Cat. 29.1; 44: Cat. 29.2) and Group V (2: Cat. 30.1; 32: Cat. 31.1, Cat. 36.1; 9: Cat. 37.1; 16: Cat. 33.1, Cat. 34.1, Cat. 35.1; 31: Cat. 32.1)
 10. kép A III. csoport edényei (18. sz. lh.: Cat. 28.1; A IV. csoport edényei (14. sz. lh.: Cat. 29.1; 44. sz. lh.: Cat. 29.2) és az V. csoport edényei (2. sz. lh.: Cat. 30.1; 32. sz. lh.: Cat. 31.1, Cat. 36.1; 9. sz. lh.: Cat. 37.1; 16. sz. lh.: Cat. 33.1, Cat. 34.1, Cat. 35.1; 31. sz. lh.: Cat. 32.1)

they even resemble to Eastern sigillata. 2. The colour, slip and quality of the vessels is not related to their dating. These features refer only to the differences in their firing. The same stamps appear both on gray and red coloured (even with the name stamp of Resatus), excellent quality and on very worn-out surfaces, respectively on vessels manufactured in a negligent way. 3. Resatus and his workshop produced not only vessels with his name stamp and some leaf motifs. Hundreds of patterns can be associated with his group. 4. The workshop of Resatus could have been operational from the end of the 1st

century AD using an amended collection of motifs. 5. In the earliest workshops that produced Pannonian stamped pottery there were vessels made with stamps on their interior and exterior respectively, even with the same motifs. Thus, a number of motifs or Resatus name stamp appear on the different forms, even on the Drag 37 imitations. 6. According to the preliminary material tests, the potential raw material of all tested vessels with a Resatus stamp (ten pieces from the Aquincum Museum) are shown to be made from the so-called “Kiscell clay”, which was generally mined and used in Aquincum. We can

assume that the workshop of Resatus was situated in the area of Aquincum.

In the light of the aforementioned information, one can suppose that the *planta pedis* stamped vessels were manufactured at the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The geographical distribution of the examples of this group is stretching over Lágymányos, Harsánylejtő, Albertfalva, the canabae of Aquincum and the cemetery of the Civil Town, thus it corresponds roughly with the other examples of the Lágymányos group. There is a plate (Cat. 24.7) originating from the cemetery of Aquincum Civil Town situated at Gázgyár (Graphisoft Park). Its form is AW-P Te 2.4 (Consp. 39 – Drag. 36 imitation) and it was found among another stamped vessel. A parallel of the latter came from the so-called northern band of the Civil Town (LÁNG 2015, 182, Fig. 11e, 184), from a layer dated to the end of the 1st–beginning of the 2nd century AD and it was accompanied by a vessel from Lágymányos (NAGY A. 2014, 125). The decoration of the latter is related to the ones stamped with the name stamp of Resatus.

Kiscell red ware (Group IV)

Based on the quality features such as material and surface coating, it is presumable that the *planta pedis* stamped vessels unearthed in the canabae of Aquincum (Cat. 29.1) and from Albertfalva (Cat. 29.2) are the products of the so-called Kiscell workshop that was a part of the Aquincum canabae's military pottery workshop at the end of 1st and at the beginning of the 2nd century AD (NAGY L. 1937, 268; NAGY L. 1942, 627–629; PÓCZY 1956, 78–90; VÁMOS 2012, 395–405; VÁMOS 2014a, 143–160). Both vessels are made of a very fine, red, hard fabric. Their surface was either covered in a thin, good-quality slip or polished. Although in the area of Aquincum Eastern sigillata can not be found at all (GABLER 1979, 201), the stamp just as that of Group III is similar to the ones on Eastern sigillata (HAYES 1985, 93 Tav. 22, 6–10; ZHURAVLEV 2000, Fig. 2, 6–7, 6,9).

Vessels with planta pedis stamp from the Aquincum Civil Town and its area (Group V)

Type 1 includes six very similar *planta pedis* stamp (Cat. 30.1; 31.1; 32.1; 33.1; 34.1; 35.1). Only two of them are of known form. Both are the imitations

of Drag. 18/31 type (Cat. 33.1; 34.1). The rest of the pieces – based on the *omphalos* on the bottom – might belong to this type of vessels as well.

The last vessel (Cat. 37.1) with a unique form of a handle whose *planta pedis* stamp has blurred over the times and therefore its parallels are hard to find.

Since the pieces of this group originate from unknown excavational context, or the finds from their excavations are still being processed, there are no informations on the dating. Based on only the *planta pedis* stamps and the forms of the vessels, they were manufactured presumably at the end of the 1st century or at latest during the 2nd century. All examples were unearthed, so far, in or in the area of the Civil Town, and no analogies were found in Lágymányos or elsewhere so far.

The earliest pieces of foot-stamped vessels, dated to the mid 1st century AD, first appeared in South-Western Pannonia (ISTENIČ 1999, 91–103). In Western and Eastern Pannonia they were manufactured from the end of the 1st, beginning of the 2nd century (ADLER-WÖLFEL 2004, 92–93, 96, 105, 108; GASSNER 1993, 364, 3. kép, 378, 1. t. 2). Some examples are also known from Dacia (pl. GUDEA-FILIP 1997, 147. 19. kép 31; RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2001, 181, 3. kép 4). Janka Istenič correlated the producing of the terra sigillata imitations with the appearance of *legio XIII Gemina* that was stationed here little before the middle of the 1st century, and this is the point where she relates it to the question of *Legionsware* (ISTENIČ 1999, 88, 168). Concerning the so-called Kiscell workshop, Péter Vámos concluded that even potters serving in the military units could be transferred to this area from the Holdeurn workshop in 89 AD (VÁMOS 2014a, 152). Despite the fact that some of the vessel forms are derived from the Eastern B sigillata forms, Italian impacts and intermediation must also be taken into account (HAALEBOS 1992, 369–371, Abb. 1–7; GASSNER-JILEK-SAUER 1997, 230, note 159.; VÁMOS 2014a, 148, 151). The type imitating the Consp. 20 form has analogies in Hold-erun, too (VÁMOS 2014b, 71. Kat. 64–66). There are analogies similar to the footstamps not only those of Group IV but also in Group III. amongst the Eastern and the Pontic sigillata, however, *planta pedis* does occur on Italian sigillata, empty or with sandals or as an abstract variant (OXÉ-COMFORT 2000, 516–517, 2557–2558).

In the case of Lágymányos types, shapes and stamps are more difficult to deduce. Judging by the

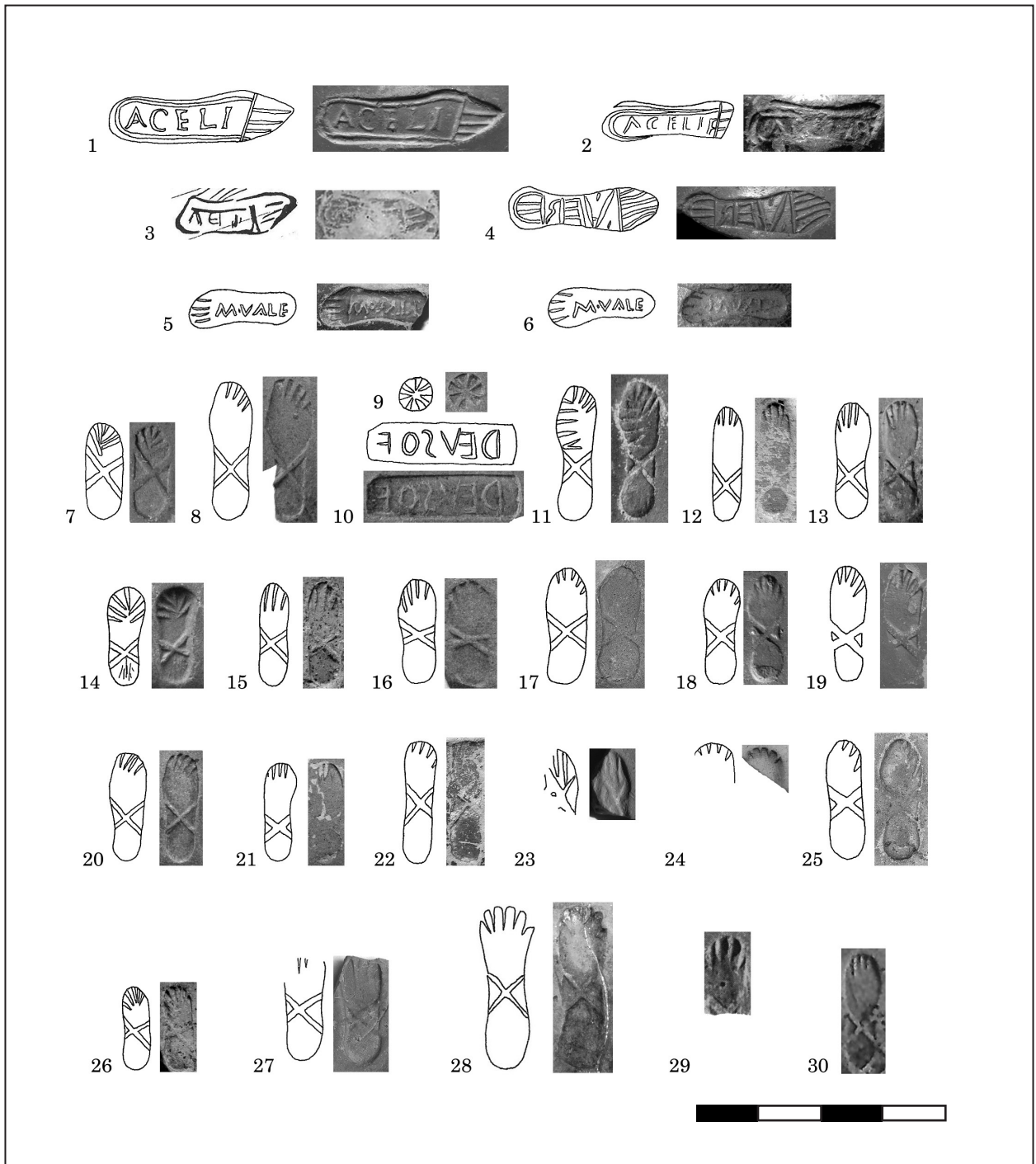


Fig. 11. Planta pedis stamps

11. kép Planta pedis bélyegek

(1: Cat. 1.1; 2: Cat. 2.1; 3: Cat. 2.2; 4: Cat. 3.1–3; 5: Cat. 4.1; 6: Cat. 4.2–4; 7: Cat. 6.3, Cat. 13.29; 8: Cat. 6.1, Cat. 9.8, Cat. 13.14; 9–10: Cat. 6.1; 11: Cat. 11.6, Cat. 13.1, Cat. 13.7, Cat. 13.24, Cat. 13.26–28, Cat. 15.2–3; 12: Cat. 13.5, Cat. 13.16, Cat. 13.23, Cat. 13.34–35; 13: Cat. 13.2, Cat. 13.6, Cat. 13.30; 14: Cat. 8.9, Cat. 16.1; 15: Cat. 13.15, Cat. 13.33; 16: Cat. 13.32, Cat. 13.36–37, Cat. 13.41; 17: Cat. 7.3, Cat. 13.38; 18: 2007.19.20851, Cat. 13.31; 19: Cat. 13.3, Cat. 13.11; 20: Cat. 13.13; 21: Cat. 13.12; 22: Cat. 13.22; 23: Cat. 13.40; 24: Cat. 13.39; 25: Cat. 13.21; 26: Cat. 13.19; 27: Cat. 13.9; 28: Cat. 15.1; 29: BÁNKI 1978, 217, XII. t. 464; 30: SOSZTARICS–BALÁZS–CSAPLÁROS 2013, 234)

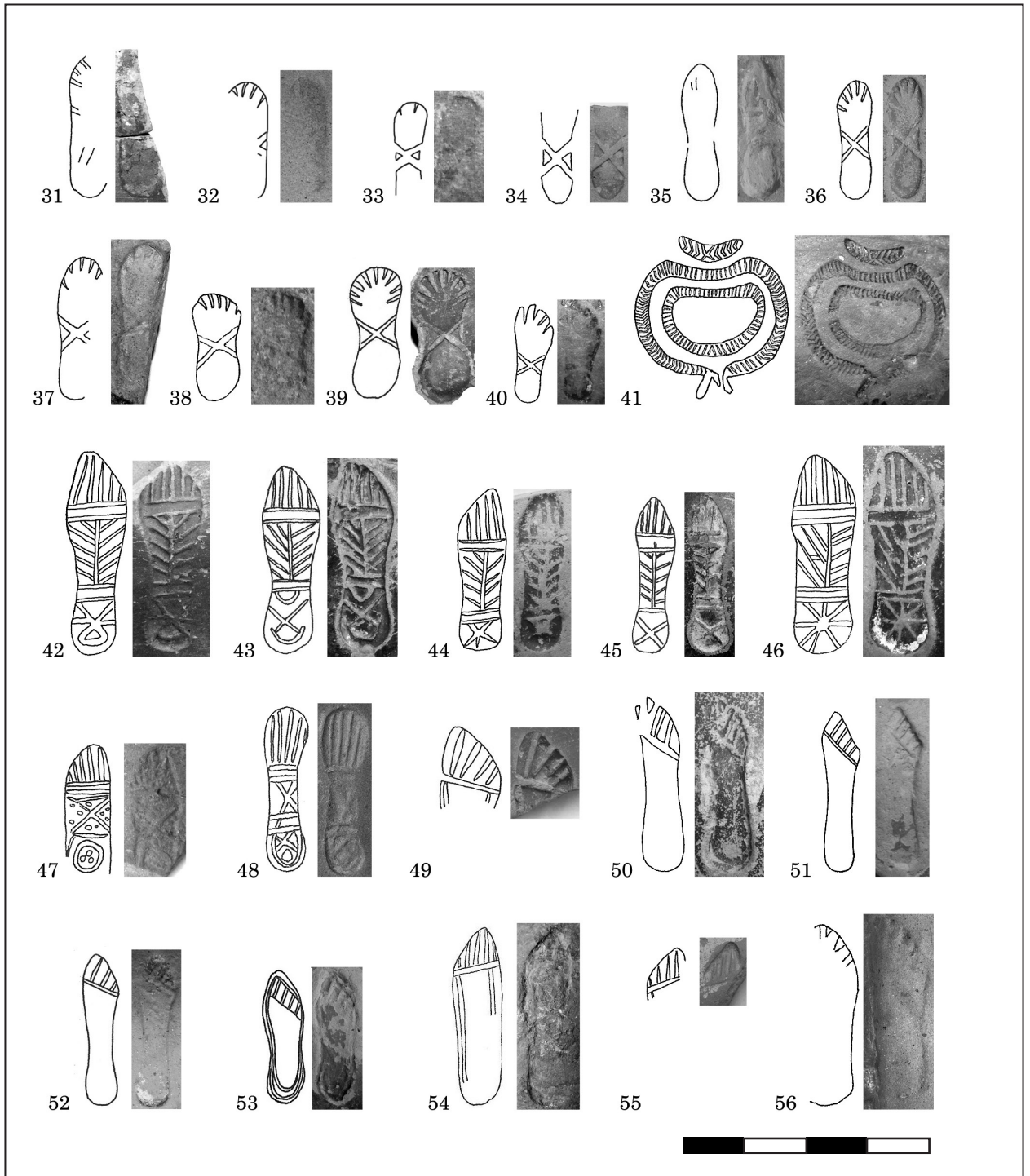


Fig. 12. Planta pedis stamps

12. kép Planta pedis bélyegek

(31: Cat. 13.25; 32: Cat. 8.10; 33: Cat. 10.6; 34: Cat. 13.18; 35: Cat. 18.3; 36: Cat. 17.1–4; 37: Cat. 17.5; 38: Cat. 13.4; 39: Cat. 20.1; 40: Cat. 19.1–2; 41: Cat. 19.1; 42: Cat. 21.1–2; 43: Cat. 22.1–3; 44: Cat. 24.1–7; 45: Cat. 25.1–2; 46: Cat. 26.1–5; 47: Cat. 28.1; 48: Cat. 29.1–2; 49: Cat. 36.1; 50: Cat. 30.1; 51: Cat. 31.1; 52: Cat. 34.1; 53: Cat. 35.1; 54: Cat. 33.1; 55: Cat. 32.1; 56: Cat. 37.1)

round shaped, half subterranean firing kiln with two compartments (PETŐ 1979, 272–274; BESZÉDES–HORVÁTH 2008, 152–154), the finds and the potters' names (Deuso or Resatus) one could presume that native potters or potters maybe of foreign origin may have worked at the workshop as well. However, the impact of Northern Italian and South Gaulish terra sigillata vessels can be detected on stamped pottery, therefore, for the time being, we can only conclude that potters of native or possibly foreign origin developed a „Romanized pottery” with mixed character to the needs of new settlers.

As far as we know, at the end of the 1st–beginning of the 2nd centuries AD at least two or three of the workshops producing stamped pottery have been produced vessels decorated with *planta pedis* in Aquincum and its closest vicinity. Their patterns differ from one to another strongly, only the motifs of the military pottery workshop related to the canabae of Aquincum and Lágymányos can be identified. The other new and important information concerning the footstamped vessels that these two types can be directly connected to Resatus. According to the above, he used *planta pedis* stamps as an impact of terra sigillata, as well. The basic aim of the production was to supply the Celtic and the new Roman population, and of course manufacturing cheap ware for the local and nearby markets. Potters, however, realising new opportunities and by slightly redesigning imported ware, created a new local style that still exhibited Roman characteristics. We can call them local ware, with great confidence, as local potters' style is clearly observable, they can be easily distinguished from other pottery types of the Roman Empire (also by their means of quality). There are obvious similarities in the finds from the different regions of the province. Therefore we can assume even in the early periods some kind of organisation, which aimed to supply the growing population, which preferred standardized types. The change of the vessel types can partly refer on the change in diet, but in the case of bowls, simple pots, beakers and cups it must be a question of a new fashion and needs, either new styles were learned or developed by local potters or masters conducted here. Resatus and the Lágymányos pottery workshop met a serious purchasing power not only on behalf of the soldiers and the people arriving with them, but of the native settlements, too.

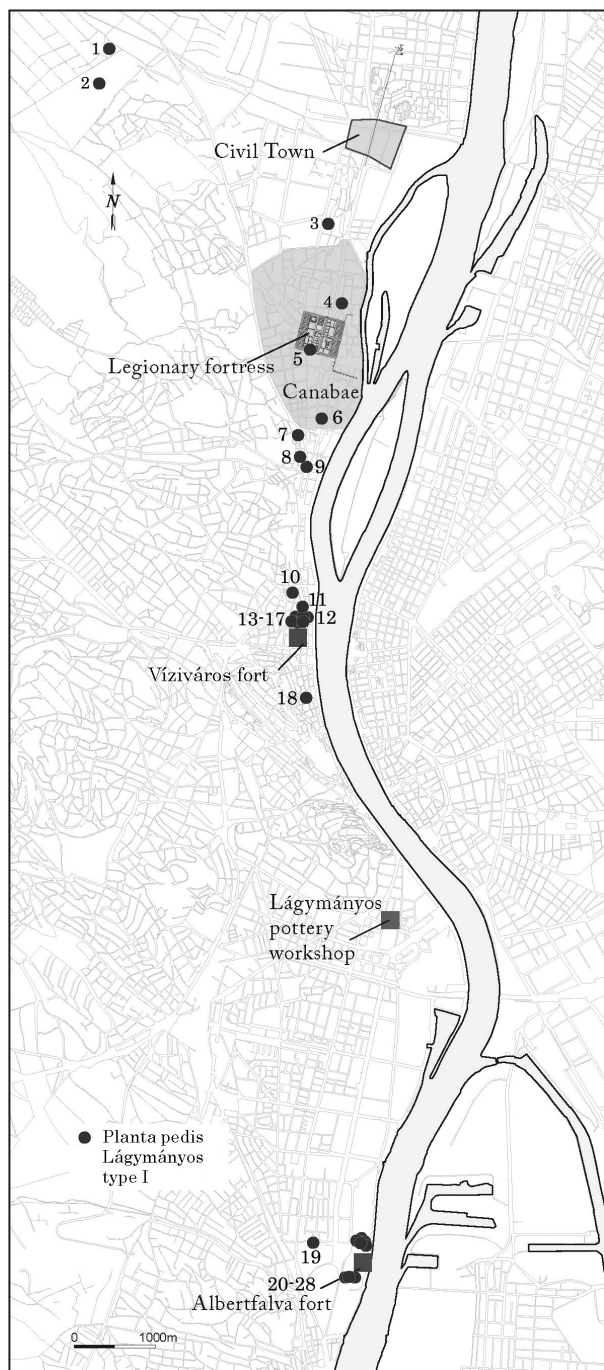


Fig. 13. The distribution of Group II in the area of Aquincum

13. kép A II. csoport elterjedése Aquincum körzetében (1: Nagy-Kevély utca 8; 2: Harsánylejtő; 3: Benedek E. utca; 4: Miklós tér 5; 5: Föld utca–Vörösvári út; 6: Fényes A. utca; 7: Bécsi út 80–82; 8: Bécsi út 38–42; 9: Kolosy tér; 10: Tölgyfa utca 24; 11: Bem tér 3; 12: Fő út 84; 13: Medve út 25–29; 14: Ganz utca 16; 15: Ganz út 8; 16: Kacsá utca 15–23; 17: Kacsá utca 11; 18: Corvin tér 1–3; 19: Mezőkövesd utca 22; 20–28: Albertfalva

The reason for this, of course, might also be that the good old impressed wave-line ware, polished bowls with S-profile and pots, red and white painted vessels were not available any more. They were replaced by vessels with different coating, decoration, and even by stamped ware in sometimes unique execution that had a distant similarity to terra sigillata vessels. Potters began to manufacture different types of pottery or simply produced new ware, and not only imitations. By developing Pannonian stamped vessels, Resatus and his *oeuvre* not only created a new style within the Roman frames, but they were really popular, their wares were found almost everywhere. Deuso and his fellow manufacturers, who produced type II ware, were not as lucky, only

a few of their vessels are represented in the region. Among the local jugs, pots, bowls this „*planta pedis* style” is not too work-intensive but colourful patches of the „Romanized pottery”. Foot stamps did not lose their usual meaning or function, their context does not change, they do not carry ethnic labels, but they definitely characterize a certain workshop, and they can be distinguished from one another, as they are a kind of nametag. There was a need for import wares, and for easily accessible cheap wares, for simple and for unique as well. That is how, depending on financial status and taste, a cheaper set from Lágymányos could be laid in a grave in Solymár, or a *planta pedis* stamped bowl next to a glass bottle to a grave in Corvin Square.

Notes

- 1 The earlier study on the *planta pedis* stamped vessels was intensively revised because new examples were found in the meantime. There was a possibility to identify groups among them. I am grateful to Dóra Erős and Lóránt Vass for the translation.
- 2 Sites and inventory numbers of the catalogue:
 1. Aquincum: Cat. 21.3 (67.4.172+200+ 231)
 2. Aquincum – unknown sites: Cat. 2.1 (31726); Cat. 3.2 (30840); Cat. 4.1 (R 2669/1/2016); Cat. 23.1 (R 2669/2/2016); Cat. 30.1 (50187)
 3. Bp. I. 1–3 Corvin Square: Cat. 7.3 (97.1.11023)
 4. Bp. I. 84 Fő Str. (Király Bath): Cat. 13.32 (60.1.429)
 5. Bp. II. 16 Ganz Str.: Cat. 13.33 (2007.17.8933); Cat. 13.41 (2007.17.3793)
 6. Bp. II. 11 Kacsá Str.: Cat. 17.2 (R 2662/2016)
 7. Bp. II. 15–23 Kacsá Str.: Cat. 13.19 (2007.18.249); Cat. 13.30 (2007.18.17881); Cat. 13.31 (2007.18.17379); Cat. 13.37 (2007.18.23008)
 8. Bp. II. 25–29 Medve Str.: Cat. 9.2 (R 2663/1/2016); Cat. 13.18 (R 2663/2/2016); Cat. 14.1 (R 2663/3/2016)
 9. Bp. III. Aranyárok: Cat. 37.1 (54.16.1577)
 10. Bp. III. Benedek E. Str.: Cat. 18.3 (92.4.205)
 11. Bp. III. 38–42 Bécsi Road: Cat. 18.1 (96.3.286)
 12. Bp. III. 80–82 Bécsi Road: Cat. 8.9 (47939)
 13. Bp. III. Búvár Str.: Cat. 21.1 (83.3.460)
 14. Bp. III. 13–17 Dugovics T. Square: Cat. 29.1 (97.25.4453)
 15. Bp. III. Föld Str. – Vörösvári Road: Cat. 13.10 (R 2664/1/2016); Cat. 21.5 (R 2664/2/2016)
 16. Bp. III. Graphisoft Park: Cat. 24.7 (2006.5.699); Cat. 33.1 (2006.5.406); Cat. 34.1 (2006.5.4633); Cat. 35.1 (2007.3.5305)
 17. Bp. III. Harsánylejtő: Cat. 13.21 (2005.9.7089); Cat. 13.42 (2005.9.17047); Cat. 21.4 (2012.5.525); Cat. 25.2 (2005.9.13544)
 18. Bp. III. 20 Hunor Str.: Cat. 28.1 (54.14.30)
 19. Bp. III. Kerék Str.: Cat. 21.2 (71.1.558)
 20. Bp. III. 66 Kiskorona Str.: Cat. 22.3 (57317)
 21. Bp. III. Kolosy Square: Cat. 13.25 (90.1.1219-1220)
 22. Bp. III. Korvin O. Str.: Cat. 24.2 (R 2665/2016)
 23. Bp. III. 48–66 Lajos Str.: Cat. 26.1 (90.2.775); Cat. 26.2 (90.2.774)
 24. Bp. III. 71–89 Lajos Str.: Cat. 22.4 (2002.7.8205, 8207, 8208)
 25. Bp. III. 5 Miklós Square: Cat. 13.9 (2006.2.1338)
 26. Bp. III. 3–11 Pacsirtamező Str.: Cat. 19.1 (R 2666/1/2016); Cat. 24.1 (R 2666/2/2016)
 27. Bp. III. 1 Raktár Str.: Cat. 27.1 (R 2667/2016)
 28. Bp. III. Selmeci Str.: Cat. 17.3 (54.16.1479)
 29. Bp. III. Szellő Str.: Cat. 26.5 (34259)
 30. Bp. III. 96–98 Szentendrei Road: Cat. 22.2 (80.8.6+220)
 31. Bp. III. 101–105 Szentendrei Road: Cat. 32.1 (2003.1.13236)
 32. Bp. III. 133–139 Szentendrei Road (Aquincum Civil Town) – „In front of the Museum”: Cat. 4.3 (R 2661/2016); Northern band: Cat. 31.1 (91.6.3251); Painter’s House: Cat. 36.1 (2010.4.3636); „Papföld”: Cat. 3.1 (55.43.60)
 33. Bp. III. Szentendrei Road: Cat. 22.5 (55.16.39)
 34. Bp. III. Szél Str.–Szellő Str.: Cat. 3.3 (73.2.109)
 35. Bp. III. Szőlő Str.: Cat. 2.2 (43072); Cat. 23.2 (76.7.415)
 36. Bp. III. 22 Szőlő Str.: Cat. 22.1 (2001.6.6087)
 37. Bp. III. Vihar Str.: Cat. 1.1 (55.16.143)

38. Bp. III. Vörösvári Road: Cat. 4.4 (82.8.52)
39. Bp. XI. Albertfalva: Cat. 4.2 (A62.11.80); Cat. 5.1 (A56.6.497); Cat. 13.17 (R 2668/2016); Cat. 15.1 (A56.6.500); Cat. 17.1 (A61.1.451–2); Cat. 17.4 (A67.45.66); Cat. 17.5 (A48.4.36); Cat. 18.2 (A67.35.19); Cat. 19.2 (A60.20.70 + 60.21.39); Cat. 20.1 (A61.1.410); Cat. 22.6 (A57.51.158–159); Cat. 25.1 (A57.60.181); Cat. 26.3 (A62.2.95); Cat. 26.4 (A61.1.248)
40. Bp. XI. Bercsényi Str.: Cat. 6.1 (2009.3.5); Cat. 6.2 (2009.3.3556); Cat. 6.4 (2009.3.3704); Cat. 8.1 (2009.3.10736); Cat. 8.2 (2009.3.4617); Cat. 8.3 (2009.3.4666+5663+5778); Cat. 8.5 (2009.3.7091); Cat. 9.4 (2009.3.3482); Cat. 9.5 (2009.3.4268); Cat. 9.6 (2009.3.4912); Cat. 9.7 (2009.3.5792); Cat. 10.1 (2009.3.4430); Cat. 10.2 (2009.3.6706); Cat. 10.3 (2009.3.5793); Cat. 10.4 (2009.3.10712); Cat. 10.5 (2009.3.4611+6273); Cat. 10.7 (2009.3.4025); Cat. 10.8 (2009.3.3978+5111+9695); Cat. 10.9 (2009.3.7230); Cat. 10.11 (2009.3.10564); Cat. 10.12 (2009.3.4065); Cat. 10.14 (2009.3.3179); Cat. 10.15 (2009.3.7237); Cat. 10.16 (2009.3.6703–4+6932+7083+7096); Cat. 10.18 (2009.3.5760); Cat. 11.1 (2009.3.6702+7086); Cat. 11.5 (2009.3.3242); Cat. 11.6 (2009.3.7186); Cat. 11.7 (2009.3.4913); Cat. 13.1 (2009.3.3182); Cat. 13.4 (2009.3.10659); Cat. 13.8 (2009.3.6713); Cat. 13.11 (2009.3.8995); Cat. 13.14 (2009.3.6701); Cat. 13.24 (2009.3.4119); Cat. 13.26 (2009.3.10452); Cat. 13.27 (2009.3.6800); Cat. 13.28 (2009.3.192); Cat. 14.3 (2009.3.4432); Cat. 14.5 (2009.3.4669); Cat. 14.6 (2009.3.5757); Cat. 14.7 (2009.3.5759); Cat. 15.2 (2009.3.4064); Cat. 15.3 (2009.3.3558, 3940); Cat. 22.7 (2009.3.5306)
41. Bp. XI. Budai Skála: Cat. 6.3 (2007.19.3623); Cat. 8.4 (2007.19.8959.1, 9079); Cat. 8.6 (2007.19.8959.2, 9091); Cat. 8.8 (2007.19.19269); Cat. 9.1 (2007.19.8797); Cat. 9.3 (2007.19.6491); Cat. 10.10 (2007.19.6484); Cat. 10.17 (2007.19.20860); Cat. 11.4 (2007.19.20738); Cat. 13.2 (2007.19.19995); Cat. 13.3 (2007.19.6962); Cat. 13.5 (2007.19.17540); Cat. 13.12 (2007.19.12303); Cat. 13.15 (2007.19.14); Cat. 13.16 (2007.19.18795); Cat. 13.22 (2007.19.10172); Cat. 13.29 (2007.19.12663); Cat. 13.34 (2007.19.9094); Cat. 13.35 (2007.19.6113); Cat. 13.36 (2007.19.23069); Cat. 14.4 (2007.19.19736); Cat. 15.4 (2007.19.5568); Cat. 24.3 (2007.19.10113)
42. Bp. XI. Gellért Square: Cat. 24.4 (2002.1.21)
43. Bp. XI. Hunyadi J. Road: Cat. 24.5 (95.1.1415); Cat. 24.6 (95.1.1413)
44. Bp. XI. 16 Hunyadi J. Road: Cat. 29.2 (2006.23.10775)
45. Bp. XI. 8–10 Kende Str.: Cat. 7.1 (74.4.274); Cat. 7.2 (74.4.327); Cat. 8.7 (74.4.253); Cat. 9.8 (74.1.92+95 + 74.4.255); Cat. 10.13 (74.7.200); Cat. 11.2 (74.7.78); Cat. 11.3 (74.7.183); Cat. 11.8 (74.4.276); Cat. 12.1 (74.7.193); Cat. 13.6 (74.7.48); Cat. 13.7 (74.7.177); Cat. 13.13 (74.1.96); Cat. 13.38 (74.7.175); Cat. 14.2 (74.7.209); Cat. 16.1 (74.4.509)
46. Bp. XI. Lágymányosi Str.: Cat. 13.40 (2009.17.32)
47. Bp. XI. Móricz Zs. circus station: Cat. 13.23 (2006.40.2274); Cat. 13.39 (2006.40.305)
48. Budaörs (Kamaraerdő): Cat. 13.20 (66.3.182)
49. Solymár (Dinnyehegy): Cat. 8.10 (MNM 72.127.2); Cat. 10.6 (MNM 72.131.2)
- 3 Aq. M. inv. nr. 43072, site: Szőlő Str. (excavation of the year 1949). The name stamp is illegible both in the photo originating from the posthuma of Klára Póczy and the drawing in the inventory book.
- 4 For further informations on the typology: MARÓTI 1991, 425, Fig. 1. that was made after the manuscript of Lajos Nagy; ADLER-WÖFL 2004, 29–53; PAVIĆ 2004, 118–166.
- 5 At Kende Street 8–10 there were 228 gray slipped fragments (undecorated or with rouletting decoration only) and 93 stamped fragments among the 1791 registered finds. Further 21 examples originate from there which had no stamps but clearly belong to that type. There is a total of 342 PGW vessel fragments which make 19,1% of all finds. We have to remark that the rescue excavation could explore only a small proportion of the vestiges because the site was already profoundly destroyed by construction machinery. According to the preliminary analyses of the inventory records, at the site of the Budai Skála there were 316 examples of PGW among the 20082 finds (1.6%). At Bercsényi Road this proportion was 725 to 11066 giving a ratio of 6.6%. It is interesting that at the Móricz Zsigmond circus station there were 206 examples of PGW among the 2520 fragments making the high ratio of 8.2% but no kiln was found there.
- 6 Accurate numbers will be provided upon the complete evaluation of the finds.
- 7 Eg. Inv. nr. 2007.19.3197.
- 8 Excavation of Tibor Hable between 1997–1998, SE 9395.
- 9 The group of the stamped ware from Lágymányos will be published in the near future.
- 10 Eg. Hayes Form 1; ZHURAVLEV 2009, 25–94 (and the further analysis on the origins and parallels of the *planta pedis*); ZHURAVLEV 2000, 207, 11. t.; 209., 13. t. etc.

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PLANTA PEDIS BÉLYEGES EDÉNYEK AQUINCUMBAN ÉS KÖRNYÉKÉN

Összefoglalás

Jelen tanulmány célja – az aquincumi pecsételt kerámia részletes anyagközlésének első cikkeként – a *planta pedis* bélyeges edények, formakincsük, minőségi jegyeik, lehetséges keltezésük, műhelyük bemutatása. Az Aquincumban és környékén előforduló *planta pedis* bélyeges edények öt fő csoportra különíthetők el: a *planta pedises* névbélyegesekre, a lágymányosi 1. (Deuso-féle), a lágymányosi 2. (Resatus-féle) típusra, a katonavárosi műhelyben készült és a polgárvárosban és környékén előforduló, csoportokba egyelőre nem sorolható darabokra.

Aquincumban eddig három különböző névbélyeg tűnt fel *planta pedis* keretelésben (I. csoport, Kat. 1.1–5.1; 11. kép 1–6). Sajnálatos módon a legtöbb kontextusa nem ismert, vagy egyelőre feldolgozatlan lelőhelyről származnak, így keltezésükhöz nincs egyéb támpont. A bemutatott kétféle ACELI és a VER bélyeges edények formája és felületkezelése nem jellemző a lágymányosi pecsételt edényekre. Ezzel ellentétben egy másik, *planta pedis*ben feltehetően MVALE vagy MVALF bélyeges típus illeszkedik a PGW kategóriába.

A mai Budapest területén élt római kori népesség ellátását szolgáló fazekastelepek közül eddig 18 kisebb-nagyobb műhely nyoma mutatható ki. Ennek egyik korai képviselője a lágymányosi fazekastelep, amely eddigi ismereteink alapján a Gellért-hegytől délre a mai Október 23. utcáig körvonalazható. A fazekastelep a Kr. u. 1. század végétől a 2. század közepéig működhetett. Az előzetes leletanyag vizsgálatok alapján a lágymányosi típusú edények főként a Corvin tértől északra húzódó Víziváros és a Harsánylejtő, valamint Albertfalva anyagában tűnnek fel igen nagy számban, keveredve a római kori, de még kelta jellegű, kora római idősakra keltezhető anyaggal. A műhely gyártási programjában nagy valószínűséggel szerepeltek PGW edények is, amelyre bizonyíték lehet egy pecsétlő, néhány égetési selejtként, illetve félkész termékként értelmezhető darab és a díszítetlen, illetve pecsételt, hasonló díszítési stílust, formakincset mutató PGW anyag. A területen végzett ásatások leletanyagaiban a PGW aránya viszonylag magas, bár szinte minden darab jól kiégetett edényhez tartozik, pecsételt motívummal díszített pedig mindössze egy rontott töredék került elő.

A lágymányosi fazekastelepről származó leletek között feltűnnek *planta pedis* bélyeges, illetve azok formáival egyező, töredékes edények, amelyek nagy valószínűséggel – az új római hatás jegyében – ebben a műhelyben készültek. A területről viszonylag nagyobb mennyiség került elő ebből a típusból, gyakran kemencék, hamuzógödrök betöltéséből vagy más objektumokból egyéb műhelyhulladékok társaságában. Jelen cikk egyik célja a lágymányosi műhelyben előforduló formakincs bemutatása, mert az edénytípus lábbélyegző nélkül is könnyen felismerhető, így valamelyest keltezhető, műhelye azonosítható. A jellegzetes „szandálos lábak” mellett Deusóé eddig az első és egyetlen eset, ahol feltűnik a mester neve. A műhely egyik kemencéjének betöltéséből előkerült töredéken két *planta pedis* pecsét között jelenik meg téglalap alakú keretben a DEVSO F névbélyeg, s a név fölött pici rozetta is látható (Kat. 6.1, 11. kép 8–10).

A II. csoport (lágymányosi 1. csoport) tájainak (Kat. 6.1–20.1; 11. kép 7–30; 12. kép 31–41) elterjedési területe majdnem teljesen megegyezik a feltehetően 1. sz. végére keltezhető barbotinos díszű, vékonyfalú csészékkel, poharakkal, valamint a műhelyben megtalálható márványozott díszítésű edényekkel és egyéb más jellegzetes fazekakkal, korsókkal, tálakkal. A műhely ezen termékei – az előzetes leletanyagvizsgálatok és az ismert publikációk alapján – legnagyobb számban a Vízivárosban, a Harsánylejtőn, Albertfalván és a környező településeken (pl. Mány, Páty, Budaörs, Solymár) lelhetőek fel. Az aquincumi polgárvárosból és körzetéből eddig még egy darab sem került elő. Távvolabbi pontról egy-egy publikált darab ismert még Gorsiumból, Dunabogdányból és a savariai Iseumból. A lágymányosi 1. lábbélyegzős csoport elterjedéséből (13. kép) és az eddigi leletek számából, a lelőköri körülményekből adódóan valószínű, hogy a típus az 1. sz. végére, legkésőbb a 2. sz. első évtizedeire keltezhető. Feltehetően rövidebb ideig gyártották, kevesebb példányszámban, s forgalomban sem volt olyan hosszú ideig, mint a műhely többi pecsételt edénye.

A III. csoportba (lágymányosi 2. csoport, Kat. 21.1–28.1) öt darab, hasonló stílusban rajzolt bélyeg tartozik (12. kép 42–46), amelyek közül kettő

(12. kép 1–2) közvetlenül Resatushoz köthető. Eddig egyedülálló darab a Drag. 37 utánzatú tál külsején megjelenő bélyeg (Kat. 28.1, 12. kép 47).

Az aquincumi pecsételt edényeket általánosságban bemutató korábbi publikáció fő következtetései az alábbiak voltak:

1. A lágymányosi PGW edények formája és díszítése nagyrészt nem kelta eredetű, hanem észak-italiai és dél-galliai hatást mutat. Néhány esetben felfedezhető keleti, illetve pontusi sigillatákkal való hasonlóság, amely nem az előképekre, hanem inkább a közös itáliai eredetre utalhat.

2. Az edények színe, bevonata, minősége semiféle keltezési támpontot nem ad, csupán égetéstechnikai különbségre utal, mert ugyanazzal a pecsételővel benyomott motívumok előfordulnak szürke és vörös színű (Resatus névbélyegesek is), kitűnő minőségű és igen kopott vagy hanyagul kivitelezett edényeken is.

3. Resatus, illetve műhelye nemcsak névbélyeges edényeket gyártott néhány levéldísszel variálva, hanem egy több száz motívumból álló csoport köthető hozzá.

4. Resatus műhelye már az 1. sz. végétől működhetett ezzel a bővített motívumkinccsel.

5. A legkorábbi pannoniai pecsételt edényt gyártó műhelyekben készültek belül és kívül pecsételt edények egyaránt (akár ugyanazokkal a motívumokkal). Tehát a gyártás kezdetétől, az 1. század végétől fogva megjelenik különféle formai variációkon, még Drag. 37 utánzatban is számos motívum, sőt Resatus névbélyeg is.

6. Az előzetes anyagvizsgálatok alapján az aquincumi lelőhelyű Resatus edények az Aquincum környéki, ún. kiscelli agyagból készültek. Ezek alapján feltételezhetjük, hogy Resatusnak volt Aquincum környékén műhelye.

Ezeket az információkat a lábbélyegzős edényekre vonatkoztatva elképzelhető, hogy a lágymányosi 2. típus is készülhetett már az 1. sz. végén–2. sz. elején. A csoport tagjainak elterjedési területe Lágymányosra, a Harsánylejtőre, Albertfalvára, va-

lamint az aquincumi *canabara* és polgárvárosi temetőjére is kiterjed, tehát nagyjából megegyezik a lágymányosi csoport többi tagjával.

A IV. csoportba („kiscelli vörös áru”) az aquincumi *canabaeból* (Kat. 29.1) és az Albertfalváról (Kat. 29.2) előkerült *planta pedis* bélyeges (12. kép 48) edény tartozik. Minőségi jegyeik, anyaguk, felületük alapján valószínűsíthető, hogy a kiscelli utcai műhely termékei, amely az aquincumi *canabae* katonai fazekasműhelyének részeként működött az 1. század végén–2. század elején.

Az V. csoportba hét hasonló *planta pedis* tartozik (Kat. 30.1–36.1, 12. kép 49–55) és egy egyedi formájú, fogóval ellátott edény (Kat. 37.1, 12. kép 56). Mivel a csoport tagjai nem ismert lelőköriülményekből származnak vagy az ásatásuk anyaga még feldolgozás alatt áll, keltezésükhöz kontextus nem járul hozzá. Magából a *planta pedis* bélyegből, a formákból kiindulva egyelőre csak anynyi valószínűsíthető, hogy az 1. sz. végén–2. század idején készülhettek. Minden darab az aquincumi polgárvárosból, illetve körzetéből került elő, párhuzamuk egyelőre nincs Lágymányosról vagy máshonnan.

Az eddigi ismeretek alapján tehát az 1. század végén–2. század elején pecsételt kerámiát is gyártó műhelyek közül legalább két-három fazekastelep gyártott *planta pedis* díszítésű edényeket Aquincumban és körzetében. Motívumaik egymástól erőteljesen különböznek, közülük egyelőre a lágymányosi és az aquincumi *canabae* katonai fazekasműhelyéhez kapcsolódók azonosíthatóak. A lábbélyegzős edények másik fontos és új tanulsága, hogy kettő típus közvetlenül Resatushoz, illetve műhelyéhez köthető, aki ezek szerint a sigillaták hatására *planta pedis* bélyegzőt is használt. A gyártás célja alapvetően a kelta és az új római népesség ellátása volt, valamint természetesen az olcsóbb termelés a helyi és a környékbeli piacokra. A fazekasok azonban – meglátva az új lehetőségeket, de némileg átértelmezve az import árut – a római jellegben belül ezzel egy új, helyi stílust is alkottak.

A. Nagy

BTM, Aquincumi Múzeum

1031 Budapest, Záhony u. 4.

nagy.alexandra@iif.hu