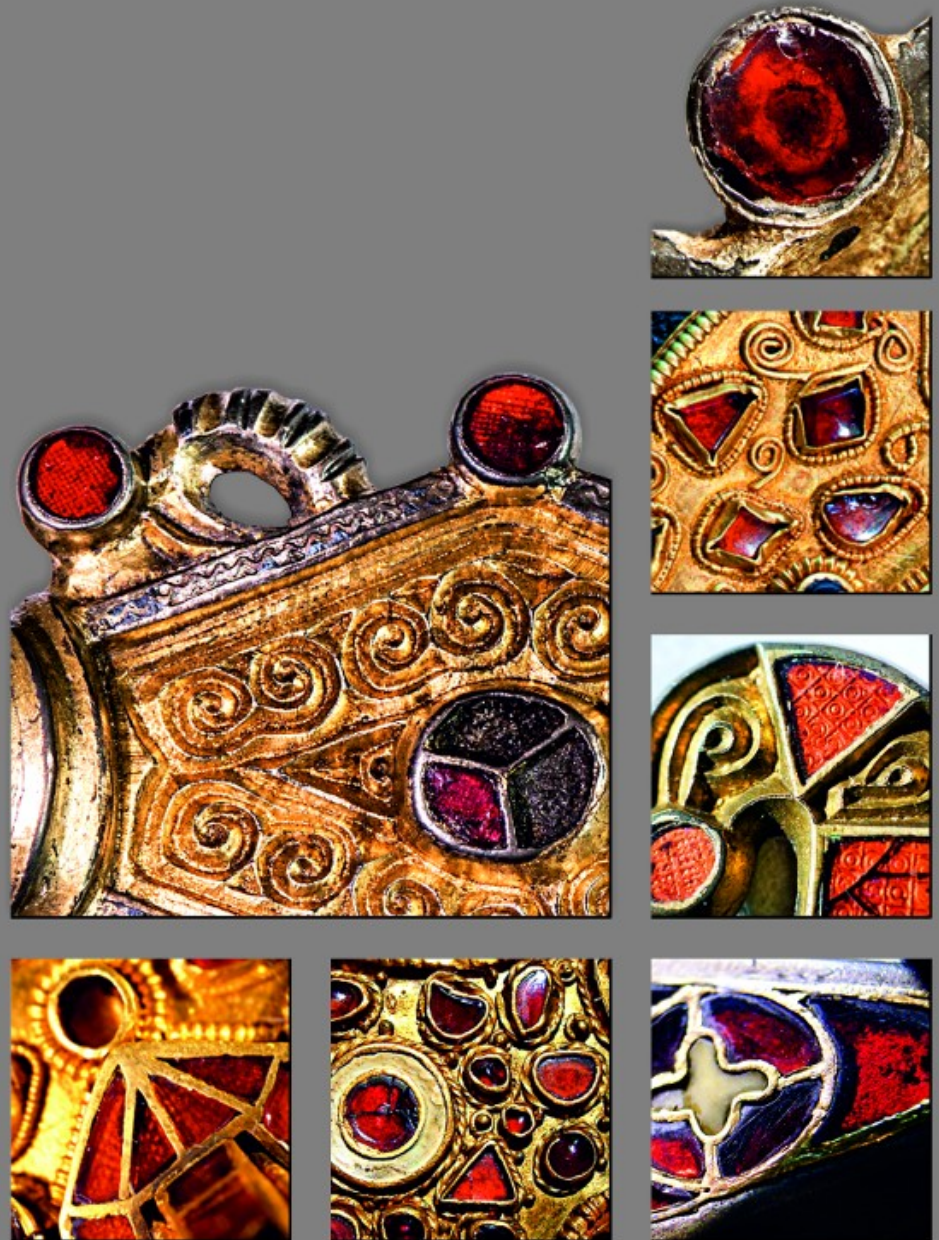


DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae



Ser. 3. No. 1. | 2013

DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico

Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae

Ser. 3. No. 1.



Budapest 2013

Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae
Ser. 3. No. 1.

Editor-in-chief:
DÁVID BARTUS

Editorial board:
LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ
LÁSZLÓ BORHY
ISTVÁN FELD
GÁBOR KALLA
PÁL RACZKY
MIKLÓS SZABÓ
TIVADAR VIDA

Technical editors:
DÁVID BARTUS
GÁBOR VÁCZI
ANDRÁS BÖDŐCS

Proofreading:
ZSÓFIA KONDÉ
SZILVIA SZÖLLŐSI

Available online at <http://dissarch.elte.hu>
Contact: dissarch@btk.elte.hu

PKP
PUBLIC
KNOWLEDGE
PROJECT

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Melinda TORBÁGYI – István VIDA	7
<i>The coin hoard of Abasár</i>	
Anikó BÓZSA	21
<i>Roman mirrors from a private collection in the Hungarian National Museum</i>	
Lajos JUHÁSZ	45
<i>The Biesheim cameo – a reinterpretation</i>	

METHODS

Péter CSIPPÁN	53
<i>Az állatsont, mint információhordozó leletanyag</i>	
Kata DÉVAI	85
<i>Terminológiai alapfogalmak régészeti korú üvegtárgyak elemzéséhez</i>	
Lőrinc TIMÁR – Zoltán CZAJLIK – Sándor PUSZTA – Balázs HOLL	113
<i>3D reconstructions using GPR data at the Mont Beuvray</i>	

FIELD REPORTS

Zsolt MESTER	121
<i>Excavation at a new Upper Palaeolithic site of the Eger region (Northern Hungary)</i>	
László BORHY – Dávid BARTUS – Emese SZÁMADÓ	129
<i>Short report on the excavations at Brigetio (Szöny-Vásártér) in 2013</i>	
Dénes HULLÁM – Zsófia RÁCZ	141
<i>Report on the participation of the Eötvös Loránd University at the Wielbark Archaeological Field School in Malbork-Wielbark, Poland</i>	
Gábor VÁCZI – Dávid BARTUS	147
<i>Short report on the excavations at the site Makó – Igási Ugar</i>	
Maxim MORDOVIN	153
<i>Short report on the excavations in 2013 of the Department of Hungarian Medieval and Early Modern Archaeology (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)</i>	

THESIS ABSTRACTS

Kitti KÖHLER	179
<i>Biological reconstruction of the Late Neolithic Lengyel Culture</i>	

Gábor VÁCZI	205
<hr/>	
<i>Cultural connections and interactions of Eastern Transdanubia during the Urnfield period</i>	
Orsolya LÁNG	231
<hr/>	
<i>Urban problems in the civil town of Aquincum: the so-called „northern band”</i>	
Nikoletta SEY	251
<hr/>	
<i>Questions of bronze workshops in Roman Pannonia</i>	
Kata DÉVAI	259
<hr/>	
<i>Glass vessels from Late Roman times found in graves in the Hungarian part of Pannonia</i>	
Eszter HORVÁTH	275
<hr/>	
<i>Gemstone and glass inlaid fine metalwork from the Carpathian Basin: the Hunnic and Early Merovingian Periods</i>	
Gergely SZENTHE	303
<hr/>	
<i>Vegetal ornaments in the Late Avar decorative art</i>	
Péter LANGÓ	321
<hr/>	
<i>Relations between the Carpathian Basin and South East Europe during the 10th century. The evidence of the minor objects</i>	
Ciprián HORVÁTH	331
<hr/>	
<i>The Cemeteries and Grave Finds of Győr and Moson Counties from the Time of the Hungarian Conquest and the Early Árpáadian Age</i>	
András SÓFALVI	339
<hr/>	
<i>The border- and self-defence of Szeklers from the Medieval Age till the Age of Principality. Castles and other defence objects in the settlement history of Udvarhelyszék</i>	

Short report on the excavations at Brigetio (Szöny-Vásártér) in 2013

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

*Institute of Archaeological Sciences
Eötvös Loránd University
lborhy@hotmail.com*

DÁVID BARTUS

*Institute of Archaeological Sciences
Eötvös Loránd University
bartusdavid@gmail.com*

EMESE SZÁMADÓ

*Klapka György Museum
Komárom
emese@jamk.hu*

Abstract

Excavations in the 2013 season at the site Brigetio/Szöny-Vásártér¹ were concentrated on unearthing a cellar which had been found in 2012 as well as taking observations in the vicinity of the previously excavated metal-workshop nearby. According to these aims, we opened 12 sections – on both new and already excavated places – on a total surface of 210 m² (Fig. 1–2), where a cellar with collapsed wooden ceiling and remains of other organic materials, and several objects indicating metalworking activity were found.

Cellar

In 2009 a similar cellar was unearthed some metres to the west (H16–H17–I16–I17) in almost perfect condition (Fig. 3),² moreover, in the last year we already found organic materials including various seeds in our new cellar, which indicated that additional important information on the economy and trade connections of the Roman town of Brigetio are more than expectable. The cellar is situated in sections L16–L17–M16–M17, measuring 4.4 × 2.6 metres (Fig. 5). The walls of the cellar were made using unplastered stones of different size, as opposed to the above-mentioned cellar from 2009, which had elaborately plastered walls preserving even the imprints of nine wooden steps leading down from the entrance (Fig. 4).

1 The excavation was conducted by the Department of Classical and Roman Archaeology, Eötvös Loránd University and Klapka György Museum, Komárom under the overall direction of Prof. László Borhy MHAS (Eötvös Loránd University) and Emese Számadó, museum director (Klapka György Museum) with the sub-direction of Dávid Bartus PhD, senior lecturer (Eötvös Loránd University). Participants were Kata Dévai PhD, assistant research fellow (MTA–ELTE Interdisciplinary Archaeological Research Group), Nikolett Sey, assistant research fellow (MTA–ELTE Interdisciplinary Archaeological Research Group); Gabriella Delbó MA, Krisztina Hoppál MA, Kis Zita MA, Csilla Sáró MA (PhD-students, Eötvös Loránd University); Zsófia Kurovszky painter-restorer artist; Anna Csikó MA, archaeologist; András Hudecz MA, archaeologist; Lajos Juhász MA, archaeologist; Bence Simon MA, archaeologist; Ferenc Barna, Anita Benes BA, Márk Domonkos, Tamás Gál, Barbara Hajdu BA, Szilvia Johácz BA, Polett Kósa, Titanilla Kósa, Sára Lantos, Hella Mag BA, Borbála Mohácsi BA, Mulki Mosoni, Zsófia Nádai BA, Zsolt Papp, Mónika Rikk, Nikolett Surányi, Eszter Süvegh BA, Melinda Szabó, Dóra Telekesi BA (undergraduate students, Eötvös Loránd University), Tamás Sasvári (undergraduate student, University of Miskolc), Gertrúd Fekete and Gábor Scherer (undergraduate students, University of Pécs), Balázs Ölveczky (undergraduate student, University of Veszprém), Yanick Bourqui (undergraduate student, Université de Fribourg) and Nikolett Schmidt high school student. The excavation was funded by the Municipality of Komárom, the Directorate of the National Cultural Fund of Hungary, and the Ministry of Human Resources (NTP-FTNYT-MPA-12-030). Work on the present paper was supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA K 108 667) and the MTA–ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology.

2 BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2009, 250–251.

However, the new cellar also had some unexpected finds. After excavating the upper layers, in a depth of 2.70 metres 12 wooden planks with a width of 16–22 cm were found, laid down next to each other in north-south direction, and below them a 10 × 10 cm rectangular transverse beam perpendicular to the planks (Fig. 6, 9–10). These planks and the beam were parts of the wooden ceiling of the cellar – which served at the same time as the wooden floor of the room above the cellar – which fell in after an adobe wall of the room had collapsed onto it. A coherent part of that collapsed wall was found down in the cellar, consisting of adobe bricks measuring exactly one Roman foot, just on top of the planks (Fig. 7–8). Due to the extremely time-consuming process of unearthing the wooden planks, only a 2.6 × 1.5 m section was cleaned, but traces of wooden remains in other parts of the cellar indicate that probably the whole collapsed ceiling was preserved under the layer of the adobe wall. Excavating it will be the main aim of the next season in 2014. This wooden structure is of great importance, because well-preserved wooden floors or ceilings are extremely rare in the Rhine-Danube area,³ according to our present knowledge the only similar structure is a wooden floor of 30 m² found in Bad Cannstatt, 2012.⁴

We found various organic seeds (olive, date, grape, apple, pear, etc.) in great quantity, in cases even remains of the sarcocarp is visible on the surface of the olive seeds (Fig. 11). Besides the organic material, huge amount of pottery used for transporting (*amphorae*), storing (*dolia*) and processing (*mortaria*) these foods were found in the cellar. The archaeobotanical examination of the organic remains is still in progress.

Metal workshop

In 2012, some metres to the northeast in the vicinity of the cellar, a presumed metalworking area was unearthed in a courtyard, with three furnaces and great amount of bronze slags, as well as some half-finished products, fragments of crucibles and terracotta moulds including one representing Mercurius (used for casting votive lead figurines).⁵ In 2013, we continued the excavation in the same courtyard where huge amount of iron slags were found, which indicate that besides lead and bronze, iron was also worked here.

Find material

The excavation season of 2013 was very abundant in find material. In the above-mentioned cellar we found several bone hairpins and needles, a circular bronze disc with email decoration, a half-finished votive lead figurine and a rectangular, blue glass paste gem, apart from numerous pottery fragments, animal bones and metal slags. Noticeable finds from the other parts of the excavation are bronze and silver coins, a bone hairpin with golden head, two iron brooches, a bronze stylus and a chalcedony gem with the representation of Minerva or Dea Roma (Fig. 12). Among the numerous brick stamps, considerable amount of „CFH” and variations of *legio I adiutrix* were found: e.g. *leg(io) I A(diutrix)*; *leg(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis)*; *le]g(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis)*; *leg(io) I A(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis)*; *leg(io) I Ad(iutrix) P(ia) F(idelis) / dux li(mitis) Sarm(atiticae)?*; etc. As usual, huge amount of locally made and imported pottery and great quantity of animal bones were found.

3 In most cases, wooden ceilings can only be reconstructed based on the imprints on the back of wall-paintings, see e.g. STEFFNY 1998.

4 http://www.denkmalpflege-bw.de/no_cache/service/presseoeffentlichkeitsarbeit/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilungen/article/ueberraschende-funde-in-der-roemischen-kastellsiedlung-von-bad-cannstatt.html (yet unpublished).

5 BARTUS 2013.

Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey was also made during the excavation using a GSSI SIR-2000 portable ground penetrating radar system. The surveyed area was approximately 0.5 ha, located to the east and south from the excavation. Results of the survey are still under processing and will be discussed in the forthcoming annual publication of the site, but some preliminary results, e.g. further traces of a previously found Roman street southwards are clearly visible.

Bibliography

- BARTUS, D. 2013: A new Roman terracotta mould for lead Mercurius figurines from Brigetio. In: KUZMOVA, K. (ed.), *Arts and crafts over the passage of time (from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity)*. Anodos. Studies of the Ancient World 11. Trnava (in press).
- BORHY, L. – SZÁMADÓ, E. 2009: Komárom-Szöny, Vásártér. In: KISFALUDI, J. (ed.), *Régészeti kutatások Magyarországon 2009. Archaeological Investigation in Hungary 2009*. Budapest 2010, 250–251.
- STEFFNY, E. 1998: Rekonstruktion des Holzbauart einer römischen Decke des 4. Jahrhunderts. *Arbeitsblätter für Restauratoren. Gruppe 7. 2*, 148–151.

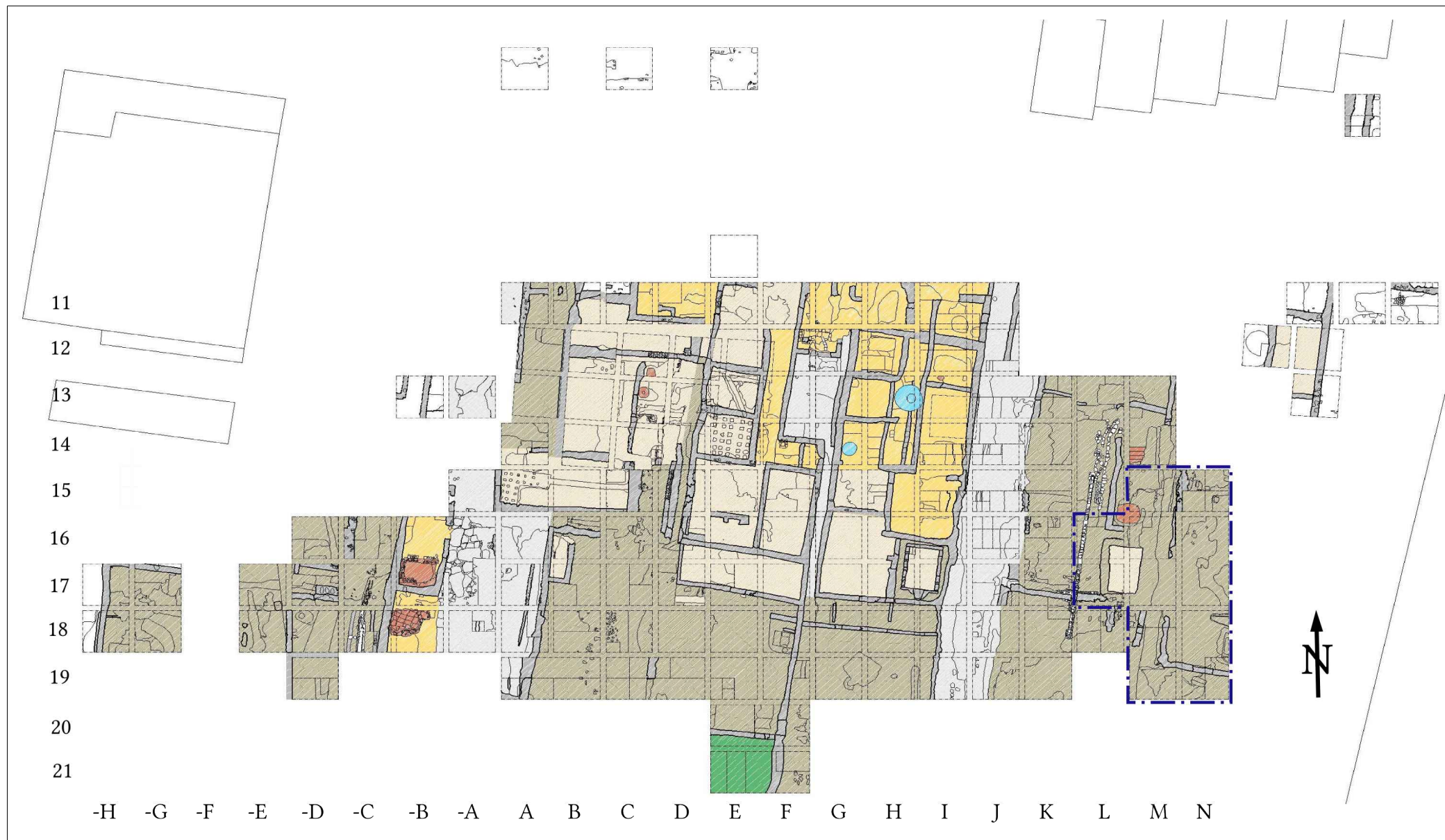


Fig. 1. Plan of the excavations at Szöny-Vásártér (1992-2013). Excavation area of season 2013 is marked with blue (Drawing by L. Dobosi).



Fig. 2. The excavation area of season 2013 (Photo: L. Borhy).



Fig. 3. Roman cellar at Szőny-Vásártér unearthed in 2009 (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 4. Imprints of wooden steps in the cellar unearthed in 2009 (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 5. Roman cellar excavated in 2013 (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 6. Wooden planks in the cellar (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 7. Wooden planks and part of the collapsed adobe wall in the cellar (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 8. Drawing of the cellar (D. Bartus).



Fig. 9. Detail of wooden planks in the cellar (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 10. Close-up view of a wooden plank (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 11. Date (above) and olive (below) seeds from the cellar (Photo: D. Bartus).



Fig. 12. Chalcedony gem from the excavation (Photo: D. Bartus).