

FIRKÁK IV.

Fiatal Római Koros Kutatók
IV. Konferenciakötete

Proceedings of the 4th Conference
for Young Researchers of Roman Age



DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE
ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae
Supplementum 1.

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Proceedings of the Conference for Young Researchers
of Roman Age

Pécs, 26.11.2010 – 28.11.2010

Visegrád, 10.11.2011 – 11.11.2011

edited by

Dávid BARTUS and Katalin BORUZS



Budapest – Visegrád 2018

Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae
Supplementum 1.

Editors:
DÁVID BARTUS
KATALIN BORUZS

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



ISSN 2064-4574

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Budapest – Visegrád 2018

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Castra Bonaventura

Előszó – Foreword

Idén immár 12. alkalommal került megrendezésre a Fialat Római Koros Kutatók Konferenciája, de az elhangzott előadások írott (hagyományos, papír alapú) formában történő megjelenése még sok esetben várat magára. Az első, 2006-ban tartott konferencia óta, melynek előadásai könyv formában már 2007-ben megjelentek, az utóbbi időben az aktuális konferencia és a kéziratok nyomdába kerülése között igen hosszú idő telt el. Ez több szempontból is hátrányos: egyrészt elmarad az új kutatási eredmények közzététele, amik a technika gyors fejlődésének köszönhetően gyakran már 1–2 év távlatából is elavultnak, túlhaladottnak számítanak. Másrészt csökkenhet a publikálási kedv, ami a konferencián elhangzottak szűk körben maradását vonja maga után, esetleg színvonalcsökkenést is.

A 2006-ban indult kezdeményezés, miszerint a római korról foglalkozó, kezdő kutatóknak is szükségük van saját fórumra, bebizonyította, hogy életképes. Az elnöki tisztséget betöltő egyetemi oktatók, elismert szakemberek biztosítják a rendezvények színvonalát, a „fiatalok” gyakorlatot szereznek az előadások készítése és prezentálása valamint a publikálás terén is. Éppen ezért is kifogásolható, hogy az elhangzottak nem „napra készen” jelennek meg. Ezt a „hibát” igyekszünk most kiköszörölni: jelen kötet nyomdába kerülésével a FIROKONF-on elhangzottak 2012-ig terjedően (az I–VII. konferenciáig) nyomtatott verzióban is elérhetőek. Célunk kivitelezéséhez hozzájárultak azok a kutatók, akik ennyi év eltelte után is bíztak a pozitív végkifejletben és rendelkezésünkre bocsátották kézírataikat.

Reméljük, hogy a 2014 óta tartott konferenciák szervezői is optimistán állnak a manapság mostohagyerekként kezelt könyvkiadáshoz és minél hamarabb megtalálják a módját a publikációk megjelentetésének.

A FiRKÁK IV. kötete két rendezvény eddig nem publikált tanulmányait adja közre, emellett színesíti egy korábbi konferenciakötetből kimaradt kézirat, valamint Patay Pál Soproni Sándorra emlékező rövid írása, amivel Visegrád római korának jeles kutatója előtt szeretnénk tisztelegni.

Visegrád, 2018 áprilisában

Boruzs Katalin

Papers presented at the conferences

5th Conference for Young Researchers of Roman Age

26.11.2010–28.11.2010

Organizer: University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities

Venue: Pécsi Kulturális Központ, Dominikánus Ház

HOPPÁL Krisztina: Minden út Kínába vezet? Avagy a Római Birodalommal kapcsolatba hozható régészeti leletek problematikája

GÁBLI Cecília: Plinius a gemmákról

TÓTH István Zsolt: Beszámoló a Pécs Janus Pannonius u. 10. (Rózsakert) területén végzett 2010. évi régészeti kutatásokról

BORHY László – SZÁMADÓ Emese – DÉVAI Kata – BÓZSA Anikó: Brigetio polgárvárosának II. számú temetője (Komárom, Mártírok útja, Lidl)

SZABÓ Ernő: A collegiumok temetkezési hozzájárulása Pannoniában

NAGY Levente: Római lelőhelyek védetté nyilvánítása 2001 és 2009 között

LASSÁNYI Gábor: Pannonia kifosztása

WILHELM Gábor – SÓSKÚTI Kornél: A Kiskundorozsma-Nagyszék lelőhelyen előkerült szarmata települések (2-5. század) római készítésű kerámiaanyaga

VÁMOS Péter: Észak-afrikai applikált díszű edények Aquincumban

H. HARSÁNYI Eszter: Fehér a feketén – avagy hogyan kerül az ige a pohárra?

SZABÓ Ádám: Silvanus a sötét Pan

BÍRÓ Szilvia: Földbe mélyített házak Pannoniában önálló településtípus vagy helyi jellegzetesség?

CSAPLÁROS Andrea – Neuhauser Tina: „Határok nélküli kultúra Noricum és Pannonia között”

CSIKI József Attila: Környe község topográfiája archív légifotók alapján

FEHÉR Bence: Germanus, Respectus, Adiutor és a többi

AGÓCS Nándor: Augustalis testületek a Duna-vidéki tartományokban

SZABÓ András: Auxiliaris centuriok és decuriok

FARKAS István Gergő: Újabb adatok a pannoniai auxiliaris csapatok titulaturájának vizsgálatához

VARGA Gábor: A Szentendrei-sziget római kori erődítetttsége

SZABÓ Máté – PÁNCZÉL Szilamér: Rómaiak a Székelyföldön

FAZEKAS Ferenc – SZABÓ Antal: Újabb régészeti kutatások Lussoniumban (2009-2010)

BARTUS Dávid: Bronzszobrok Brigetióból

JUHÁSZ Lajos: Egy újabb germán kisbronz Brigetioból

MERCZI Mónika: Újabb sírok a nyergesújfalui tábor késő római temetőjéből

HULLÁM Dénes: Római tárgyak a Kárpát-medencei Barbaricum északkeleti részéről

6th Conference for Young Researchers of Roman Age

10.11.2011–11.11.2011

Organizer: King Mathias Museum of Hungarian National Museum

Venue: Visegrád, Királyi Palota lovagterme

BUZÁS Gergely: Római kövek a középkorban

GRÓF Péter: A római limes visegrádi emlékei és a Dunai Limes – UNESCO Világörökség program

TÓTH János Attila: Rómaiak a Dunában

SZABÓ Antal – FAZEKAS Ferenc: A lussoniumi régészeti kutatások újabb eredményei (2011)

TOKAI Zita Mária: Kora császárkori temető Alsópáhok – Hévízdombon

MERCZI Mónika: Újabb késő római sírok az Esztergom-Kossuth Lajos utcai temetőből

OTTOMÁNYI Katalin: Késő római sírcsoportok Pátyon

LASSÁNYI Gábor: Temető a Duna partján - Kutatások az aquincumi polgárváros keleti nekropoliszában

KISS Péter – POLGÁR-NYERGES Anita: „A szombathelyi Járdányi Paulovics István Romkert újabb kutatásai”

HÓDI Attila: Adatok a savariai Isis-szentély építéstörténetéhez

BALÁZS Péter: A savariai Iseum kútja

SOSZTARITS Ottó – A savariai Iseum

TÍMÁR Lőrinc: Térszervezés a római lakóházépítészetben

HORTI Gábor: A Római Birodalom határvédelmének mélységi tagozódása, kérdések és problémák

SZABÓ Máté: Nem romboló régészeti módszerek alkalmazása a pannoniai villakutatásban

EKE István: Késő római villa Badacsonyan

PÁNCZÉL Szilamér: Üvegtárgyak tanúsága egy színházból

RUPNIK László: Sírköveken ábrázolt szerszámok Pannoniából

SÓSKUTI Kornél – WILHELM Gábor: Római leletanyag a Felgyő–Kettőshalmi-dűlőben feltárt szarmata településen

PROHÁSZKA Péter: A Vérteskethelyi 4. századi éremlelet: lehetőségek a rekonstrukcióra

TORBÁGYI Melinda: Pénzforgalmi kutatások a római kori Magyarországon

Late Roman Grave Groups in the Páty Cemetery

KATALIN OTTOMÁNYI

Ferenczy Museum Center, Szentendre
ottomanyi.katalin@gmail.com

Abstract

There are several grave groups representing different ages and burial rites in the Late Roman cemetery of Páty. An explanation to this diversity may be that in the second half and the end of the 3rd century, when there was a general change of burial rite in favor of inhumation burials, older graves either with circular or rectangular ditches or tombstones were still visible. 4th century graves were dug in the free spaces left between these instead of starting a new cemetery. On the whole, four Late Roman grave groups were excavated, two of them on the southern side of the M1 motorway, and two further groups north of the road. Continuity between the Early and Late Roman burials is indicated by graves including 3rd century coins, painted vessels and in several occasions, similar orientation.

Introduction to the site

Starting from autumn 1997, a cemetery of several hundred graves was unearthed in the Malom-dűlő at Páty (Pest County), during the rescue excavation preceding the construction of a logistics centre, a gas station as well as a road connecting the M1 motorway and route 100. Based on earlier field survey and the rescue excavation of the M1 motorway conducted at the site on the hillside west of the Fűzes stream, we already knew of the existence of a Bronze Age and a Late Celtic settlement along with a large Celtic-Roman villa, as well as an Avar and Árpáadian Age settlement destroyed by ploughing.¹ During the excavation it became clear that instead of a Roman villa there existed an elongated vicus along the bank of the stream. On the hilltop approximately 50 metres west from here, the cemetery belonging to the vicus was also found.² Graves were located both sides of the M1 motorway. We managed to define the limits of the burial site on three sides, however it continues to the north towards Páty, following the settlement (*Pl. 1*).³ Among the burials there were a few graves from the Bronze Age as well as from the Late Celtic Period, approximately 180 graves from the Early and Late Roman Age,

1 The Hungarian version of the article was published in the *Archaeologia – Altum Castrum* online paper in 2012 (<http://archeologia.hu/keso-romai-sircsoportok-a-paty-temetoben>). MRT vol.7; site 13/9; OTTOMÁNYI – GABLER 1985; Summary of the 1997–1999 excavation. OTTOMÁNYI 2007.

2 The leader of the excavation was Maróti Éva (MARÓTI 1999, 19–24); RKM 1998, 160–161: Report on the excavation of the Páty settlement (OTTOMÁNYI K.) and cemetery (MARÓTI É.). Páty, Malom-dűlő (p. 144) and Páty, Terminál Rt. (p. 145) were indicated with two different numbers in the volume, however they are in fact the same site with the settlement and its adjacent cemetery; OTTOMÁNYI 2007, 209–2019, 1. kép (map of the site); OTTOMÁNYI 2008, 72–73; OTTOMÁNYI 2014, 101, 104–106, 108, 111, 113–114.

3 The settlement excavated at site 13/8–9. reaches to the present day cemetery of Páty. In this cemetery several Late Roman graves were found in the past (brick grave, sarcophagi) (MRT vol.7; 128, site 13/8.), perhaps the cemetery belonging to the northern part of the Roman settlement has been located here.

furthermore several hundred Avar Period, Conquest Period and Árpáadian Age burials along with a small grave group from the Hunnic Period.⁴

Of the excavated 910 graves approximately 56 burials belong to the Late Roman Age. Probably several more graves were destroyed during the construction of the M1 motorway as the excavation was only carried out in the settlement known from surface finds. Although workers informed us about destroyed brick and stone graves after the construction of the road was finished, there was no possibility to excavate these.

The Late Roman cemetery in Páty is not contiguous, but consists of several smaller grave groups surrounded by Early Roman Period, and from the southwest, Conquest Period graves. Late Roman graves are never superpositioned with Early Roman burials, but in a few cases they are situated very close to one another. It is most likely that in the second half of the 3rd century, when there was a change in the burial rite in favor of inhumations, the traces of earlier burials were still visible on the surface (circular and rectangular ditches, gravestones).

The use of the cemetery was continuous from the Late Celtic Period through the 1st century AD (the earliest coin originates from the Iulius-Claudius dynasty) to the first half of the 5th century. Without the examination of the cremation burials it is hard to determine when exactly the changeover to inhumation took place. The transition could have started sometime in the middle of the 3rd century during the reign of Philippus, as the coins of this emperor (243–244 AD) were found both in a cremation burial (grave no. 127), and in an inhumation grave (grave no. 224). The raw coloured and clay slip covered vessels found in this earth-dug grave are similar to Early Roman pottery, while the pieces of jewellery (bracelet and torques) represent a transition between the customs of Early and Late Roman Age burials (*Pl. 4.6*).⁵ As of their positions, both graves dated with coins are part of the same grave group consisting of mostly cremation burials, but the deeper earth-dug grave with the torques was situated at the edge of the group. Most likely the whole group can be dated to the 3rd century (*Pl. 1*).

The continuous transition can be seen in the orientation of the Early and Late Roman graves. Their general orientation is similar, however in the Early Roman Period the head of the deceased was oriented to the S-SW, while in the Late Roman Period the head was towards the N-NW end of the grave. In both periods there are divergent graves with differing orientations and also several empty graves, the dating of which is problematic. The orientation changes altogether in the first half of the 5th century and the Hunnic Period dead were already buried directed to west-east.

Late Roman grave groups⁶

There are two Late Roman grave groups on both sides of the M1 motorway. The grave groups of the northern side extend under the road as well (*Fig. 1*).

4 OTTOMÁNYI 2001; MARÓTI 2008, 108.

5 In the cemetery of the Budaörs vicus there also was a 3rd century male coffin grave (grave No. 327). The deceased had a torques and a coin of Gordianus 3rd (239–240 AD) was found on his pelvis. In the same cemetery a torques with a lunula was found in a female grave (grave No. 232). See OTTOMÁNYI – MESTER – MRÁV 2005, 52, 94; OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 95, 33. kép, 46. kép.

6 The cemetery was measured by Zsolt Viemann. The map of the individual grave groups was created by Benedek Érdi. The drawings were made by Antal Mali and Pál Sáfár, the photographs were made by Péter Deim, Jolán Gajzágó and Linda Szászvári. I would like to express my gratitude for their work.

None of the ditches running between the groups served as a border to the Late Roman cemetery. On the one hand, half of the graves are located outside the territory enclosed by the ditches, on the other hand the stratigraphy and the finds date the ditches and the graves to different periods. For example, ditch no. 1 cuts one of the Late Roman brick graves. In ditch No. 4, Árpáadian Age sherds were found. In some cases Early Roman graves were dug into ditches (for example grave no. 572 in ditch no. 14), therefore the ditches were not contemporaneous either. One of them certainly served as a border to the Árpáadian Age cemetery.

1. Southern side of M1 motorway, on the hilltop

25 graves (the dating of four graves is uncertain).

This is the largest grave group. Probably there were even more graves which were destroyed during the removal of the top soil or by deep ploughing, as there are large hiatuses between the graves. Inside the group approximately six SW-NE orientated grave rows can be seen containing four to seven graves (*Pl. 2.1*).⁷

Grave types: More than half of the graves were richer stone graves/cist graves (grave no. 10/11) and brick graves (grave no. 7).

A full stone coffin with all four sides and a top made of stone slabs is rare. An example is grave no. 6 (*Pl. 3.2*). Most of the stone graves are partial, and made of smaller stones. Some of them have a larger stone slabs on top, for example graves no. 11 and no. 17 (*Pl. 3.3*), while others lack the stone slab on top, these are just fitted with smaller stones on the inside, for example graves no. 3 and no. 7 (with tegulae on top). There can also be a heap of stones on top (grave no. 13, *Pl. 3.4*). Sometimes there are stone slabs on top, but no stones inside the grave, for example graves no. 5 and no. 18 (*Pl. 3.1; Pl. 4.1*).⁸ The excavator removed the stones from the top of the earth-dug grave no. 131, which included a crossbow fibula.

Graves including slanted stone slabs in the middle represent a special type of stone construction. In these cases the skeleton lays behind the slanted stone slabs in a kind of a recess (for example graves no. 9 and no. 10 located in the same grave row, however not right next to each other (*Pl. 3.5; Pl. 4.4*). As an analogue we can mention the stepped graves of Budaörs and the Keszthely area cemeteries.⁹

Out of the *brick graves*, two were covered by bricks in the form of a gable roof (graves no. 23 and no. 24, *Pl. 5.1*), but they only had bricks on the top, and never inside.¹⁰ Most brick graves are casket-shaped with a flat roof. On rare occasions they are surrounded with bricks as for

7 Graves belonging here from south to north: ■ no. 11, no. 12, □ no. 131(?), no. 132; no. 171, ■ no. 17, □ no. 13; △ no. 21 (partitioned by bricks), ■ no. 18, △ no. 179, no. 160, □ no. 7, △ no. 4, no. 191; no. 23, no. 24, no. 169(?), □ no. 5, no. 134(?); ■ no. 9 (partitioned by stone slabs), no. 173(?), ■ no. 6, no. 10 (partitioned by stone slabs); □ no. 3; no. 174(?). Legend: ■ = stone box (cist) grave; □ = grave partially constructed with stone; △ = brick grave.

8 In case of the Tokod cemetery, Vera Lányi reckoned the graves with small stones on the same ground level as the skeleton among the earth-dug graves, while the ones with stone slabs on top without lower structure among the built graves (LÁNYI 1981, Abb. 19. 1a, 2b, 3b. és Abb.20, 3. Typ).

9 SÁGI 1981, Abb. Grave 24 and 73, Abb.57. Grave 111, Abb. 61. Grave 115 (Keszthely–Dobogó); OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 147–151, 70. kép, XIII. tábla.

10 A similar case was observed in the Budaörs cemetery: there was no inner structure in those graves which were covered by bricks in the form of a gable roof (grave no. 396, OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 111, XIV. t. 5).

example grave no. 160 (*Pl. 5.2*), sometimes only the top is covered as for example graves no. 4 and no. 179 (*Pl. 5.4*).¹¹ The above-mentioned special construction with the deceased laid in a recess behind slanted bricks, appears here as well (grave no. 21). We can find similar stepped graves closed down with bricks in the cemetery of Intercisa.¹² Grave no. 191 is a unique construction (*Pl. 5.3*). Here a tube built of imbrexes leads down to the grave pit, probably used to place sacrificial food into the grave for the deceased.¹³

It is interesting to observe the position of these rich graves with stone or brick constructions inside the grave group. Cist graves appear in every grave rows (in fact, more than one in a row), but brick graves appear close to each other in row no. 3 and no. 4 (among them, the two graves covered with bricks forming a gable roof are located right next to each other, but their orientation is the opposite!).

The other seven or eight graves are simple earth-dug ones (a few earth-dug graves topped by a heap of stones can be reckoned among the stone-built graves, for example graves no. 13 and no. 131).

There are only four graves without grave goods which can only be classified as Late Roman based on their position. One is a robbed earth-dug grave (grave no. 173), while two other graves belonged to children: grave no. 134 only included a skull, while grave no. 169 was empty. There is no skeleton in grave no. 13 covered by a stone heap. In two of the rich brick graves we found only bone fragments (graves no. 179 and no. 191), but the fact that grave goods (coin, glass, bead, pottery and other) were left in the grave contradicts robbing. The small number of robbed and empty graves (4–16%) underlines the suggested early dating of the group.¹⁴

The dominant *orientation* is N-S and NW-SE (in 15 cases), in fewer cases (8 graves) the direct opposite, SE-NW.

The sex of the buried could be determined in most of the cases. Most graves were female (11 cases), somewhat fewer were male (8 cases). Of the remaining graves, one included a male and female couple, and two graves belonged to children.

Female grave goods:¹⁵ most of the female burials are cist graves or brick graves (9 cases), while earth-dug female graves were rare (2 cases).

Jewellery belonging to costume: mostly bracelets (in 7 graves), but necklaces are regular as well (in 5 graves). There are no rings or earrings in the group (earrings were absent in the whole cemetery).

Beads (Pl. 6.1–5, 7): sometimes the deceased had a complete row of beads (for example in graves no. 10 and no. 23), consisting of beads made of blue glass paste, white coral, reddish brown, pounced cornered cornelian, etc. In other cases there is only one large bead in the middle of

11 According to certain researchers only the fully built graves can be classified as brick graves (for example KELEMEN 2008, 75). However, in the case of the Tokod cemetery, Vera Lányi rated all graves either partially or completely built of brick to this type. (LÁNYI 1981, Abb.19. 1).

12 VÁGÓ-BÓNA 1976, 144, Abb. 52, 53, 59,62, Taf. VI.2; Summary about stepped graves in LŐRINCZY-STRAUB 2006.

13 TOPÁL 1981, 73–74 (Matrica, Graves 21, 58), see footnote no. 35 for further literature.

14 In other Late Roman cemeteries the scale of grave robbing is between 10–30% (LÁNYI 1972, 64). In the case of the Budaörs and Intercisa cemeteries it is 39% (VÁGÓ-BÓNA 1976, 149–153; OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 181, 31. ábra), and 47% in Group II of the Budapest-Gazdagrét cemetery, abandoned only in the 5th century (ZSIDI 1987, 66).

15 In this article I will not detail the specific types and their analogues. That will be done in a more detailed paper.

the neck, the chest or on the left shoulder (knobbed bead, ribbed or even handled bead), and in one case there was a glass paste bead inside a cup placed next to the leg of the deceased (grave no. 191).

Bracelets (Pl. 7): They often appear in this grave group (64% of the female burials). Usually there is one bracelet on each arm (graves no. 10, no. 23 and no. 160), sometimes one on one arm (snakehead bracelet on the right arm of the deceased of grave no. 6), or two on the left arm (Grave 191).¹⁶ In grave no. 7 the bracelet was not found in its intended position but under a rock. Grave no. 11 is similar as one of the bracelets was under a stone on the berm, while the other on its intended place on the left arm. Bracelets are either plain solid or laminar types, knobby or twisted.¹⁷ Twisted bracelets were the most widespread. There is a snakehead bracelet in the youngest burial of the group dated by a coin, grave no. 6. Most of the bracelets were made of bronze, only two pieces made of silver were found in graves no. 11 and no. 191. The latter is dated by coins from 303 to 313 AD. The third piece of silver jewellery found in the cemetery (also a bracelet) came from grave no. 224, and originates from the 3rd century.¹⁸ No gold jewellery came to light at this site.

A unique accessory is the anklet found in grave no. 10.¹⁹ (*Pl. 9.8*).

Tools of everyday use were put into graves as well, for example a tweezer in grave no. 11. It was laid on a brim beside the legs of the deceased woman, together with an iron buckle and iron disc (*Pl. 9.9–11*). In grave no. 160 an ear scoop was found in a painted bowl (*Pl. 9.5*). Iron knives were put into female graves too. They were worn on the belt (graves no. 6 and no. 191), but sometimes they were found at the feet (graves no. 11, no. 18 and no. 174). In one of the earth-dug graves a honing stone was found next to a knife. The use of knives and fire-making tools is not characteristic of Roman lifestyle, especially not for women. This is mirrored in the Late Roman cemeteries of Pannonia.²⁰ In the case of Páty it is important to mention that both in the earliest (grave no. 191) and the youngest (grave no. 6) grave of the group including coins, there was a knife along with a belt probably belonging to it as well as regular Roman jewellery, therefore no chronological or ethnic differences can be assessed inside the group. There is a surprising amount of tools in the graves of the first group, not just in female but also in male graves.

Much more rare grave goods are coins which were usually put into small boxes (grave no. 6; *Pl. 8.4*), or pouches (graves no. 5 and no. 191). In the case of the couple of grave no. 18, the coin was found at the lower arm of the woman.

It is interesting that in this group only women had coins, and none were found in male graves.

Male grave goods: Male burials were by no means poorer than female graves. There are three cist graves and three brick graves, and the eminent owner of one of the graves topped by a

16 LÁNYI 1972, 106, Abb.22 (in the cemeteries of Pannonia it is regular to find several bracelets on the left arm, while there are usually fewer bracelets on the right arm, for example the snakehead bracelets are usually worn on the right arm)

17 LÁNYI 1972, Abb. 60. 9, 15. type.

18 The situation is similar at Budaörs, where silver jewels were found only in the earliest graves dated to the 3rd century or the turn of the 3rd and 4th century AD (earrings, rings, bracelets) only bronze bracelets were left in the 4th century burials (OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 265–266).

19 LÁNYI 1972, Abb. 59. 23. type.

20 LÁNYI 1972. 83. Abb. 56 – 57. Tab. 6 – 8.

heap of stones is signalled by a crossbow brooch (grave no. 131). Another crossbow brooch was found in a brick grave (grave no. 24). This type of brooch was worn by high ranking men linking their cape, usually on the right shoulder.²¹ In spite of this, in the first grave group at Páty both brooches were found on the left shoulder (*Pl. 8.3; Pl. 9.1*). Both belong to the early version of crossbow brooches (Keller–Pröttel I/A type), typical for the turn of the 3rd and 4th century (between 260 and 320 AD).²² They are worn pieces therefore they could have been put into the graves at the end of the indicated period or even later. Beside the brooches, iron buckles and iron knives were also found in male burials (*Pl. 8.8–10; Pl. 9.1–3*). Sometimes all of these in the same grave, for example in grave no. 24, on the belt of the deceased there is a bronze buckle, a pouch with an iron buckle hanging from a leather strap and also a knife. Pieces of openwork mounting and an iron tool was found in grave no. 4.

The couple of grave no. 18 was buried in a grave covered with a stone slab, along with several ceramic vessels (jug, mug, and cup), glass vessels, an iron knife and a coin (*Pl. 4.1*).

Glass vessels were rare in the Páty cemetery: there were altogether four pieces in three graves, as in the double burial (grave no. 18) both deceased received one. All burials including glass vessels were belonged either to the 1st or the 3rd grave group. They were all rich, yielding coins and a built structure: two cist graves (grave no. 6 and no. 18) and a brick grave (grave no. 191). Another piece, a green, globular glass flask was in a destroyed brick grave under motorway M1.²³ As for their form, cups with curved walls or hemispherical and cylindrical body (graves no. 6, no. 18, no. 191 and no. 254) and globular flasks are characteristic but these latter only in double graves (Graves 18 and 254). They can be dated between the first third and the end of the 4th century.²⁴

Pottery: Pottery is the most common grave good. Ceramic vessels appear in 72% of graves in the group. Even the non-wealthy deceased received food and drink offerings. In this group there are only a few graves with solely pottery as grave good (six graves). Mostly jugs (graves no. 17, no. 21 and no. 171) or cups with handle (grave no. 12). Often there were several vessels: typical combination is the jug and cup, but there can be bowls as well, for example in graves no. 10, no. 11, no. 160 and no. 191 (*Pl. 10.1–3, 6–9*). In some of the richer burials three to seven vessels can be found (for example in graves no. 10 and no. 191). Grave no. 191 has unique ceramic grave goods: beside the usual spouted jar and painted cup, a *Faltenbecher* (*Pl. 11.3*), a slow-turned cup/pot and the fragment of a lamp was also found.²⁵ The vessels were

21 LÁNYI 1972, 98, Abb. 16.

22 I would like to express my gratitude to Mónika Merczi for the identification of the brooches; for the list of the recently published pieces from NE-Pannonia, see MERCZI 2012, 502, note 485; PRÖTTEL 1988, 350–353.

23 A nearly complete Late Roman glass cup with conical bottom was found after the restoration with number 375 indicated on it. As this number belongs to an Avar grave, and there is no trace of the cup in the excavation documentation, its context is questionable.

24 Kata Dévai processed the glasses in her PhD dissertation (DÉVAI 2012). The glasses of the Páty cemetery can be dated between the first third and the end of the 4th century. Cups: cup with curved wall (Kat. 39., grave no. 254), cylindrical cups (Kat. 78: grave no. 257?, Kat. 98–99: grave no. 191 and ?), hemispherical cup with a base ring (Kat. 164: Grave 18). Compressed spherical flask in grave 254 (Kat. 589), and spherical flask with a base ring in grave no. 18 (Kat. 700). The grave number belonging to the Kat. 590 spherical flask was lost (based on the record a glass flask with two more fragments were found in the 3rd century grave no. 299b).

25 It is probable that the fragment of the lamp, one of the *Faltenbecher* and the broken spouted jar belong the material missing from an earlier grave (grave no. 121), mixed up during the restoration.

placed at the leg (*Pl. 4.1–5*), sometimes next to the head (grave no. 5). It is characteristic for the Early Roman graves in Páty to put the vessels to the head, the 3rd century grave no. 224 is the transition between leg and head position with yielding a vessel in both locations (*Pl. 4.6*).

Painted bowls, cups and jugs typical for the 3rd century are mostly found in this group as well (22 % of the burials with pottery; *Pl. 11.1–3, 6–7*), all from rich brick or cist graves (graves no. 3, no. 18, no. 160 and no. 191). All graves had multiple ceramic grave goods. Grey cups with small pebbles, spouted jars and other handled jugs were placed next to the painted vessels and in two instances (grave no. 18 and no. 191) a glass cup and a flask was found as well. In grave no. 3 and no. 18, yellowish brown glazed speckles can be seen on the red painted jugs (*Pl. 11.6–7*), which got on them during simultaneous crafting or burning.²⁶ The painted bowl, cup and the *Faltenbecher* are earlier, 2nd-3rd century types.

Three burials with painted vessels had coins in them: graves no. 18, no. 160 and no. 191. The latest coins are from 312–318; but this only provides a *terminus post quem*. This dating is modified by the glaze speckled surface, as glazed decoration became widespread in Pannonia only from the middle third of the 4th century.²⁷

Painted ware, typical of the Early Roman Period (3rd century) appears in 4th century grave forms such as cist and brick graves along with 4th century grave goods. They signal the earliest group of Late Roman burials.

Glazed ware was found only in stone or brick graves (graves no. 3, no. 10, no. 11, no. 18 and no. 179, along with graves no. 227, no. 252 and no. 255 from groups no. 2-3). Glazed vessels appear in 28% of the graves including pottery as a grave good in group no. 1. A typical form is the jug with funnelled rim and a single handle, on several occasions with a knob on the handle, imitating glass and metal vessels (*Pl. 11.8–9*) and the bowls with a horizontal, incised rim (*Pl. 11.5*). It is interesting that a group of the glazed jugs is glaze speckled (graves no. 3 and no. 18). These jugs are painted orange-red or red while the yellowish brown glaze speckles possibly stick on their surface during firing (perhaps these vessels are made and/or fired together with glazed ware. These are the earliest glazed wares. Green glazed vessels are younger (graves no. 10 and no. 227), the glaze of which usually is of poor quality, worn and porous. The jug of grave no. 227, belonging to group no. 2 is a very good example of this (*Pl. 14.8*).

There were coins in two graves containing glazed ware: the glaze speckled jug of grave no. 18 is dated by a coin from 317–318 AD, the bowl with horizontal rim from grave no. 179 with a coin from 324 AD. However, the vessel types unequivocally live up to the second half/end of the 4th century.²⁸

Most glazed ware came from group no. 1 containing five graves. The vessel type was present in two graves of group no. 3 (*Pl. 14.6, 9*), but neither of these can be dated with a coin (the age of the two groups is very similar). Only the green glazed jug of grave no. 227 belongs to the Valentinian period group no. 2.

26 Similar vessels with glaze speckles are present in other Late Roman cemeteries, for example Budaörs, Esztergom, etc. (OTTOMÁNYI–MESTER–MRÁV 2005, 111, IV. tárló 9. edény, with a coin from 337–348; KELEMEN 2008, 51.t. 225.1 and 2. t. 3).

27 Regarding glazed pottery, see OTTOMÁNYI 2011 (with further literature).

28 NÁDORFI 1992, Taf. I. 2b., Taf. II. 5a-b. types.

Part of the vessels, mostly the jugs, were already damaged when they were placed in the grave: their handles were broken, their rim jagged, etc. (jugs from graves no. 17, no. 160 and no. 171).

During the processing of the pottery it became evident even without material analysis that some vessels were made in the same workshop and by the same artisan.

Products of the same workshop: the glazed cup of grave no. 11 and the glaze speckled small jug of grave no. 3 (*Pl. 11.4 and 6*). Both are decorated with fluting and the cup has the same yellowish-brown glaze that spilled on the jug. Based on these pieces of evidence, the two graves are probably of the same age. They are located in the lowest and the highest grave row of the group, proving that there is no significant chronological difference inside the group. The graves of the group were established in the same generation.

In case of the jugs, similar rim shape can be seen on several grey, single handled pieces: a cylindrical rim, sometimes curving slightly inside. The jugs have narrow and wide mouth and neck variants (*Pl. 10.1–3*).²⁹ All, except for one, can be found in group no. 1 and can be dated after 312 AD based on a Maxentius coin from grave no. 160. An exception is the jug from grave no. 227, that is also the latest.

The material of some of the vessels is very similar to that of domestic ware: light grey clay tempered with a high percentage of white scree, badly levigated: a cup from grave no. 18, a bowl from grave no. 132, a handled jug and a cup in grave no. 160, etc. (*Pl. 10.7–9*). On the cup of grave no. 18 and the jug of grave no. 191, the same brushed smoothing can be seen; most probably a similar comb-like tool or another utensil was used to smooth the still moist surface of the vessels before the firing.

We can find similarities of form between the vessels of group no. 1 and no. 3, for example the cups of graves no. 18 and no. 249. The form is similar while the size and colour differs.

There are no vessels in grave no. 6, a cist burial, but chicken bones were found at the pelvis. It could be a sacrifice or possibly food offering placed in a vessel made of organic material, for example wood.³⁰

Coins: 24% of the graves in group no. 1 had coins (21 pieces). All originate from brick or cist graves. Usually a single coin can be found in a grave, placed at the hand of the deceased or in a box. Sometimes several coins are found: for example 4 pieces in grave no. 5, 13 pieces in grave no. 191 placed in a pouch. All of these are female graves.

The coins range from 303 to 348 AD. The earliest are the Tetrarchia Period coins of grave no. 191 (beginning of the 4th century, Diocletianus, Galerius, Constantius Chlorus etc.), but the grave is dated by the coin of I. Constantinus minted in 313 AD. Based on the coins, most of the graves can be dated to the first third of the 4th century, only grave no. 6 is younger.

The earth-dug graves, without coins, can only be dated based on their grave goods, which are in fact similar to those of the graves with coins.

29 With narrower neck: graves no. 7, no. 131, no. 160 and no. 227 (the last one belonging to group no. 2). With wider neck: graves no. 5, no. 11 and no. 171. Diameter of the mouth: 2,5–6 cm.

30 Chicken is a frequent food offering in Late Roman cemeteries throughout the 4th century. Mostly given to the deceased as viaticum. It is typical for civilian rural cemeteries, for example Esztergom, where several graves of the vicus' cemetery contained bird bones. The same custom cannot be detected in the cemetery of the military camp (KELEMEN 2008, 197, 852. Further analogues in the note).

Based on the coins and other grave goods such as crossbow brooches, painted and glazed vessels, grave group no. 1 was established in the first or second decade of the 4th century and discontinued in the middle of the 4th century.

The low number of robbed and empty graves also signals the early character of the group. (Fig. 2–5.)

2. Southern side of motorway M1, east of grave group no. 1

10/12 graves.³¹

Nearly half of the graves belonging to this group are without grave goods or robbed, thus their dating is uncertain (five graves).

Grave rows can be seen here as well, but there is also a wide empty area, most likely due to ditch no. 2 dividing the group in two parts.

From the total of 12 burials, there were only two cist graves and one brick grave. The latter is robbed (*Pl. 5.5*). Both cist graves were covered by a large stone slab, and both included an Early Roman stone with inscription (graves no. 118 and no. 227, *Pl. 12.1–3*).³² Sometimes the two structural types are mixed: in the case of grave no. 118 the bottom of the cist was laid out with tegulae, and it also had some bricks on its top. Furthermore, grave no. 2, made of brick, was covered by a stone slab.

The orientation of most of the graves (nine graves) is the opposite of the regular Late Roman NW-SE (represented by a single grave), that is, S-N, SE-NW. Among the latter there are a few graves without grave goods, which may as well be Early Roman (graves no. 119 and no. 231). In any case, the majority is certainly Late Roman, for example both cist graves represent this orientation. The chronological position of the W-E oriented empty grave no. 228 is questionable.

Half of the graves are male, the other half female. There is also a young male of 15–16 years.

This group is younger than the previous one. There are fewer well-built cist or brick graves (25%). Half of the graves have no grave goods (graves no. 119, no. 228, no. 231 and no. 238), or robbed (graves no. 2 and no. 118). The rest are quite poor as well. They mostly included domestic ware: bowls with horizontal rim (grave no. 118) and jugs (graves no. 225, no. 226 and no. 239; *Pl. 10.4–5*). There was no painted ware and only a single glazed jug was found (*Pl. 14.8*). Female graves included quite a lot of jewellery, for example three bracelets on the left arm of the deceased in cist grave no. 227 and earth-dug grave no. 229 (snake-headed, laminar, iron, etc. *Pl. 9.6–7*).³³ Earth-dug grave no. 239 yielded the only iron ring of the cemetery together with a bracelet and beads (*Pl. 6.6*).

In male burials personal ornaments included belt plating (at the head of grave no. 225), an iron buckle (grave no. 118), and iron tools were also found³⁴ (*Pl. 8.6, Pl. 9.4*). In grave no. 225 an

31 Graves from S to N: Δ 2; \blacksquare 118, 225, 226, 228?; 238?, 230?; \blacksquare 227, 239, 229; 119?; 231?

32 MRÁV 2007, 405–406, 3. kép.

33 The spiral bronze piece on the right arm of the deceased in grave no. 229 is most likely a fragment of a fourth bracelet.

34 The only grave good in grave no. 230 was a blade shear which cannot be exclusively dated to the Late Roman Period.

organic discolouration (leather/textile?) was detected on the left side of the skeleton from the shoulder to the knee. There is only one burial, the robbed cist grave no. 118, which yielded a coin. This is a coin of Valentinian (364–375) confirming that the age of the group can be determined as the second half/end of the 4th century. Similar dating can be deduced from the only green glazed jug in the group (with a porous, worn glaze) and from the high amount of empty/robbed graves (50%).

The southern half of the cemetery could have been used at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century as well, if not in this group, as a fragment of a large, bronze cicada fibula was found as a stray on this hillside (20 metres north from group no. 1). In one of the pits from the settlement a bone comb with semi-circular head and zoomorph decoration was found from the same period.³⁵ The rest of the younger graves were most likely destroyed by ploughing.³⁶

3. Northern side of motorway M1, eastern group

12/13 graves.³⁷

Three E-W oriented grave rows remained here (*Pl. 13.1*). The group is surrounded by Early Roman graves with circular ditches. No Late Roman graves intersect earlier burials, however a Late Roman brick grave approximates a cist burial (graves no. 269 and no. 267).

The general orientation of the burials is N-S (nine graves), sometimes with a small deviation to W or E. One cist burial is right the opposite, with the head to the south (grave no. 249). It is interesting that there are three W-E(?) oriented graves too (robbed, position of head is questionable). Two of them are cist graves, therefore surely Late Roman (graves no. 271 and no. 583). They probably belonged to deceased of Christian faith, based on the orientation and the poor grave goods (an iron buckle in grave no. 251, a crossbow brooch in the robbed grave no. 271, and no grave goods in grave no. 583).³⁸

Most of the graves had a built structure: there were eight cist graves and a brick grave (*Pl.5.6*). Three cist graves included Early Roman stones with inscription (graves no. 252, no. 254 and no. 267).³⁹ There are cist graves with brick floor (*Pl. 12.4*), and partially built graves here as well, only covered with a stone slab. In one of the cist graves with brick floor (grave no. 249) two women were buried (*Pl. 12.5*).

Two graves were robbed in the Late Roman period (one cist and one earth-dug), the others were disturbed in modern times.⁴⁰ Cist grave no. 583 is without a skeleton, next to the ramp.

35 OTTOMÁNYI 2001, 53, 60–61, 7. kép a-b.

36 Ditch no. 1 intersecting grave no. 2 could be Late Roman or early 5th century. The bones were orderly piled up at the end of the brick grave and not scattered. See. *Pl.5.5*.

37 Graves no.: ■ 252, 251?, ■ 254, 255, ■ 583; 245, □ 257, □ 271 (two stones), ■ 267, ■ 269; ■ 249, 266, □ 270.

38 There are younger graves as well, for example the empty grave no. 253 which cuts the Late Roman grave no. 254. There were two more graves east of the group on the sides of ditch D/10–11. Both were earth-dug graves, their dating is uncertain (graves no. 566 and no. 567). The cup at the head of the deceased in grave no. 566 is possibly Early Roman (cup type: 2–4th century). The other grave is robbed, only the skull remains however its orientation differs from the Roman custom, therefore the grave can possibly be dated to the Migration period.

39 MRÁV 2007, 404–408, 2, 4–5. kép.

40 Grave no. 252: bones above the stone slab and inside; grave no. 255: scattered bones; grave no. 271: disturbed cist grave. In case of grave no. 269 a modern time ducting has cut the bricks but not the skeleton (*Pl.5.6*). Eastern corner of cist grave no. 583 was cut by the ramp.

The ratio of men and women is balanced (four to five), there is a double grave as well as two children and three empty graves.

Grave goods

In male graves crossbow brooches indicate the rank of the deceased person (*Pl. 8.1-2, 5*). 75% of male graves had crossbow brooches, showing the relevance of this group in the cemetery as this brooch type was worn by officials and military officers, that is, the elite of the settlement. The brooches can be dated to the turn of the 3rd and 4th century (earth-dug grave no. 245, stone-built grave no. 271) and the beginning of the 4th century (cist grave no. 254: 300–340 AD). The older pieces are smaller, the younger ones are larger and more ornate.⁴¹ Most of them are worn. Really late types are not present at Páty. Crossbow brooches were either worn on the right (grave no. 245) or left side (grave no. 254). They are usually accompanied by pottery.

The double cist grave no. 254 included unique grave goods: an iron axe was placed next to the deceased man's foot, an iron knife and tools at his head (*Pl. 15.7–8*). There were two coins on his waist, probably in a pouch. In grave no. 257 an iron brooch was on the shoulder of the male dead, an iron knife at the foot and an iron tool at the head, while coins were placed in his hand. These coins of Constantine and Licinius show that the iron brooch and the utensil found in this grave, otherwise foreign to Roman burial customs, are not from the end of the Roman Era but from the first third of the 4th century as a result of foreign influence.

The female burial of grave no. 266 had a ring brooch and rare mounts (*Pl. 8.7; Pl. 15.4–5*): pelta shaped decorations, bronze buttons with two rivets, bronze buckle etc.

The belt and the iron knife was placed at the feet and not in their intended position, but the brooch was worn on the right shoulder. These pieces of jewellery appear again in the second half of the 4th century in Pannonian cemeteries and the surrounding Barbaricum. We can find both male and female graves as analogies: for example at Somogyszil in a female burial a ring brooch was found on the right shoulder along with a cup with smoothed-in decoration.⁴² The female grave no. 29 of Budapest–Gazdagrét yielded a pelta shaped mount with a buckle brooch as well as a coin of Valentinian.⁴³ This late dating is reinforced by the cup of grave no. 266 (*Pl. 14.3*). Its material is heavy with scree, the wall of the vessel is ribbed due to coarse wheel-turning, and its form is similar to the late 4th century – early 5th century vessels of Tokod and Leányfalu.⁴⁴

Female personal ornaments – bracelets – were found only in two cist graves. One of these was found on the left arm of the woman of grave no. 249, a twisted bracelet with broken ends and in a bad general condition (*Pl. 15.1*). A bronze and a twisted jet bracelet/bead (?) fragment were found in grave no. 252 (*Pl. 15.2–3*).

41 Keller–Pröttel 1/A–B and 2/A types; MERCZI 2012, 9. kép (with further literature); TÓTH 1985, 30–45; PRÖTTEL 1988, 350–357.

42 BURGER, 1979, Taf.10/46: female grave, omega shaped brooch on the right shoulder, cup with horizontally smoothed-in decoration and iron knife; TEJRAL 1982, 92/3 (Slizán: buckle brooch, brooch with bent-back leg, iron flint striker, hand-made vessel); MERCZI 2000, 262–264, 2. tábla (ring brooches 3rd variant: end of the 3rd century – second half of the 4th century); LÁNYI 1972, Abb.53.5–6. type.

43 ZSIDI 1987, 6. kép, Grave 29 (buckle brooch at the foot, belt mounts at the waist along with a whetstone).

44 OTTOMÁNYI 1991, 12–13, 65, 29. t.

The two children buried in this group received no special grave goods. In the brick grave only an iron buckle was left at the foot (grave no. 269, disturbed in modern times) and cist grave no. 270 only yielded a coin.

Ceramic grave goods are a jug – bowl or jug – cup, probably two cups (grave no. 249) or only a jug (grave no. 245 and no. 254). The most typical vessel type is the grey spouted jug. A glazed jug was found in cist grave no. 252 along with a bowl with inverted rim and a small cup. A fragment of another glazed bowl was unearthed in the robbed, earth-dug grave no. 255. 69% of the graves had pottery (18 vessels in 9 graves) (*Pl. 14*).

From grave no. 254 a glass flask and a cup came to light together with a ceramic jug. Further glass fragments were next to the leg of the deceased in the male grave no. 257. Both of these graves are cist burials.

Richer grave goods not only appear in cist and brick graves, but also in some earth-dug burials, for example a crossbow brooch in grave no. 245, a mounted belt and a brooch in grave no. 266. In the case of the former grave, a few stones were seen during the removal of the topsoil, indicating that this could also have been a grave partially built of stone.

Three graves included coins, altogether six pieces. Three of them were found in the cist grave no. 254 (313–328 AD), the other two in graves built partially of stone: two pieces in grave no. 257 (312–317 AD), and one in grave no. 270, belonging to a child (330/333 AD). The coins were laid on the chest or in the hand of the deceased except for grave no. 270, where the coin was placed to the feet of the child. Based on the youngest coins providing a post quem dating of the graves, the burials of this group can be dated after 317–333 AD, that is, the middle third of the 4th century. This corresponds to the dating suggested by the crossbow brooches (260–340) and the glazed vessels, even though their dating can be extended until the end of the 4th century. The youngest burial of the group is grave no. 266. The belt mounts and ceramic vessels found in the burial can be dated to second half/end of the 4th century. There is no difference between the origins of the grave rows.⁴⁵ Most of the graves in the group are approximately the same age as those in group no. 1, however a few burials are somewhat younger and can be dated up to the end of the 4th century.

Northern side of motorway M1, west of the previous group (Pl. 13.2)

Four graves, two of them uncertain.

The cist grave no. 586 partially disturbed by ploughing is certainly Late Roman and possibly the empty graves with stones are from the same period as well (dressed stone in grave no. 246, grave no. 247; *Pl. 12.6*). The dating of the earth-dug, empty N-S oriented grave no. 585 is uncertain. The rest of the graves are oriented NW-SE or the opposite.

Probably grave no. 264 is not Late Roman, but earlier, according to the rite of placing the deceased behind stone slabs standing slantwise on their edge. As for this grave, there actually was actually no skeleton, but three vessels (symbolic grave). There was a similar Late Roman grave separated by stone slabs in group no. 1, but the form has other parallels as well for

⁴⁵ The graves containing glazed vessels and crossbow brooches are situated in the first row (graves no. 252, no. 254 and no. 255), the earliest burial with coin in the second row (grave no. 257) and in the third row next to each other the youngest burials, grave no. 266 and grave no. 270 dated to 333 AD by coins.

example in a grave with a sidewall niche at Budaörs, in which three vessels without a skeleton were found behind slanted stone slabs. The vessels from this grave can be dated to the 2nd century, and pottery from grave no. 264 at Páty are not Late Roman either.⁴⁶

The brick-built grave no. 577 is also situated on the northern side of motorway M1, but further from the group. The earth-dug, 3rd century graves no. 299A-B were in the vicinity.⁴⁷ Possibly these already belonged to another grave group.

There was no skeleton in either of them, so the sex is questionable. Only pottery was found in the graves of the group, but they are usually earlier.

Pottery: A painted, two-handled jug was found right outside of cist grave no. 586, however it is possible that it did not belong to the grave as the vessel form and decoration are both earlier. In the filling of grave no. 246, fragments of a thick-walled pot or storage vessel were found. The three vessels of grave no. 264 are more likely Early Roman instead of being Late Roman (a brick-coloured S-profiled bowl, a jug with smoothed-in decoration, a grey cup). They possibly represent the 3rd century transition.

Most of the graves in the group are empty, possibly because of modern disturbance (graves no. 247 and no. 585 are for example cut by a power line). The grave group is situated very closely to the ramp, therefore most of the graves belonging to it were destroyed during the construction of the motorway.

The dating of the graves based on grave goods is problematic. The pottery indicates the 3rd century. There are no coins. Because of the many empty graves it is possible that the burials took place sometime during the middle/second half of the 3rd century or even the end of the 4th century. The ratio of the built graves (20–40%) is much lower than in the other groups.

3a–4a. Under motorway M1, on the hilltop, approximately between 21,3–4 km:⁴⁸

Two graves are certain, the rest is questionable.

Based on the plan of the cemetery we can assume that both northern groups (group no. 3 and group no. 4) continued towards the south, under the motorway M1.

In the winter of 1984 during the construction of the motorway workers reported a partial brick grave. They have found it in a depth of 150 centimetres on the yellow undersoil. The grave included was a male skeleton. A long-necked, globular glass flask was next to the body, but it was lost by the time we arrived at the site.

Four larger dressed stone slabs, probably belonging to a cist grave, were also found nearby. According to the workers, several more skeletons were destroyed during the construction, which were however not reported at that time.

46 Grave no. 16 of Budaörs (OTTOMÁNYI 2016, 5. kép); in case of the Early Roman graves of Páty, the graves with wide berm may as well be graves with a sidewall niche but without stone slabs. For example graves no. 137–138 and no. 162–163.

47 The number 577 is missing from the map (the sketch has it on the northern side of the circular ditch no. 297, east of grave no. 298). It was not excavated as there is no drawing or photo of it, only the field notes mention it as a brick grave. Near to it at the edge of the excavation there were two more earth-dug graves (no. 299A, a child grave and no. 299B, a female burial with gilded beads, three glasses and an iron knife). Both graves included 3rd century *Faltenbecher*.

48 OTTOMÁNYI–GABLER 1985, 190, note 18–19.

Summary

There are several grave groups representing different ages and burial rites in the Late Roman cemetery of Páty. An explanation to this diversity may be that in the second half and the end of the 3rd century, when there was a general change of burial rite in favor of inhumation burials, older graves either with circular or rectangular ditches or tombstones were still visible. 4th century graves were dug in the free spaces left between these instead of starting a new cemetery.

On the whole, four Late Roman grave groups were excavated, two of them on the southern side of the M1 motorway, and two further groups north of the road. Continuity between the Early and Late Roman burials is indicated by graves including 3rd century coins, painted vessels and in several occasions, similar orientation.

The first grave group is the earliest and has the richest grave goods along with the highest number of built graves (sarcophagi/cist graves and brick graves) among the 4th century burials. This grave group came to being during the first half of the 4th century, approximately until the middle of the century. The third grave group starts similarly early, but it was used to the end of the century. It is worth mentioning that the highest number of male personal ornaments were found in this group as well as nearly as many coins as in the first grave group. Based on the age of the coins and the number of the robbed graves or burials without grave goods, the second group is the youngest (Valentinian period, end of the 4th century). The fourth group, with many poor graves lacking grave goods, may be contemporary with the second, however it yielded several pottery sherds dating more likely to the 3rd century. Here, results are doubtful due to the small number of graves and their heavily disturbed state. (*Fig. 6–9*)

There were also some graves from the Hunnic Period close to the 4th-5th century burials on the same hillside, but with opposite orientation. A settlement and cemetery from the 6th century is missing in Páty. The next period of inhabitation starts with the Avars.

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Grave number. Grave form	Sex	Pottery	Glass	Fibula	Buckle/ mounting	Bracelet	Ring	Bead	Iron knife	Tool	Other iron	Coin	Robbed	Grave group
2. brick grave with stone slab	male												robbed	2
3. partial cist	male	3 (jug, cup, bowl)												1
4. brick grave	male				1 bronze buckle					1				1
5. partial cist	female	2 (jug, cup)										4 (4th century)		1
6. cist	female		1 (cup)			1			1	box		1 (347–348)		1
7. partial cist, with tegulae	female	2 (jug, cup)				1								1
9. stone slab par- titioned grave	male										2			1
10. stone slab par- titioned grave	female	4 (jug, cup, bowls)				2+ 1 legring		beads						1
11. cist	female	6 (jugs, cups,cup) + 2 (jug, bowl fragments)			ironbuckle	2		1	1	tweezers	perforated disc			1
12. earth-dug grave	empty (child?)	1 (jug)												1
13. partially stone-built grave	empty, small													1
17. cist	male	1 (jug)												1
18. cist	male?, fe- male	4 (jugs, cup, cup) + 2 bowl fragments	2 (flask, cup)						2	2	iron bracket, nail	1 (317–318)		1
21. brick parti- tioned grave	male	1 (jug)												1
23. brick grave	female	1 (jug)				3		double beads			tin			1
24. brick grave	male			bulb- headed	1 bronze buckle, 1 iron buckle				1					1
118. cist	male	1 (bowl)			ironbuckle							2 (364–375)	robbed	2
? 119. earth-dug grave	male? 15–16 year				ironbuckle?									2?

Grave number. Grave form	Sex	Pottery	Glass	Fibula	Buckle/ mounting	Bracelet	Ring	Bead	Iron knife	Tool	Other iron	Coin	Robbed	Grave group
131. earth-dug grave with stones on top	male	1 (jug)		bulb- headed					1					1
132. earth-dug grave/partial brick grave?	male	1 (bowl)		iron ring										1
? 134. earth-dug grave	child										8 coffin nail			1
160. brick grave	female	5 (jugs, cup, cup, bowl)			strap retainer ?	2		2		ear spoon	iron db	1 (309-312)		1
169. earth-dug grave	child													1
171. earth-dug grave	? 23-x year	1 (jug)												1
173. earth-dug grave	female												robbed	1
174. earth-dug grave	female	1 (lower half of a vessel)							1	whetstone				1
179. partial brick grave	female	1 (bowl)						4			iron piece	1 (320-324)		1
191. brick grave	female	4/6 (jugk, fal- tenbecher, cup, cup) + 2 pot bot- tom, lamp	1 (cup)			2		1+ bulla	1			13 (303-313)		1
224. earth-dug grave	male	3 (cup, bowls)				1		torques			shoe nails, bronze clamp	1 (246-247)		3rd century grave group
225. earth-dug grave	male	1 (jug)			1 bronze mounting									2
226. earth-dug grave	?	1 (jug)												2
227. cist	female	1 (jug)				3								2
?228. earth-dug grave	empty													2
229. earth-dug grave	female?					3 bronzes + 1 iron?								2

Grave number. Grave form	Sex	Pottery	Glass	Fibula	Buckle/ mounting	Bracelet	Ring	Bead	Iron knife	Tool	Other iron	Coin	Robbed	Grave group
?230. earth-dug grave	male									scissor				2
?231. earth-dug grave	female													2
?238. earth-dug grave	empty													2
239. earth-dug grave	female	1 (jug)				1	1 (iron)	beads						2
245. earth-dug grave	male	1 (jug)		bulb- headed							iron bracket			3
?246. earth-dug grave kövekkel	empty, small	fragments									iron db			4
?247. earth-dug grave with stone	empty													4
249. cist	2 fe- male	2 (cup)				1					iron bracket			3
?251. earth-dug grave with stone wrapping	male?				ironbuckle									3
252. cist	female	3 (jug, cup, bowl)				1+jet?		jet?					robbed	3
254. cist	male and fe- male?	1 (flagon)+ frag- ments	2 (flask, cup)	bulb- headed					1	iron axe, 2 irontool	nail	3 (313–328)		3
255. earth-dug grave with stone wrapping	?	2 cup rim											robbed	3
257. partial cist/ stone wrapping?	male	3 (flagon, cups) + TS fragment	1 (frag- ment)	iron fibula?					1	irontool, nail		2 (312–317)		3
263. earth-dug grave with stones inside	empty (small)													4
266. earth-dug grave with stones on top	female	1 (cup)		ring fibula	bronzebuckle, buttons, mountings				1					3
267. partial cist	female?				buckle					pointy iron (nail/needle?)				3
269. brick grave	child				ironbuckle								modern pipe	3

Grave number. Grave form	Sex	Pottery	Glass	Fibula	Buckle/ mounting	Bracelet	Ring	Bead	Iron knife	Tool	Other iron	Coin	Robbed	Grave group
270. partial cist	child											1 (330–333)		3
271. partial cist/grave with stone wrapping	male			bulb- headed									disturbed during earthworks	3
577. partial brick grave?	empty												disturbed during earthworks	new group
583. cist	empty	1 (rim frag- ment)											at the edge of the ramp	3
?585. earth-dug grave	?	1 bottom frag- ment											ramp de- stroyed half of it	4
586. cist	empty	1 (jug)											disturbed during earthworks	4

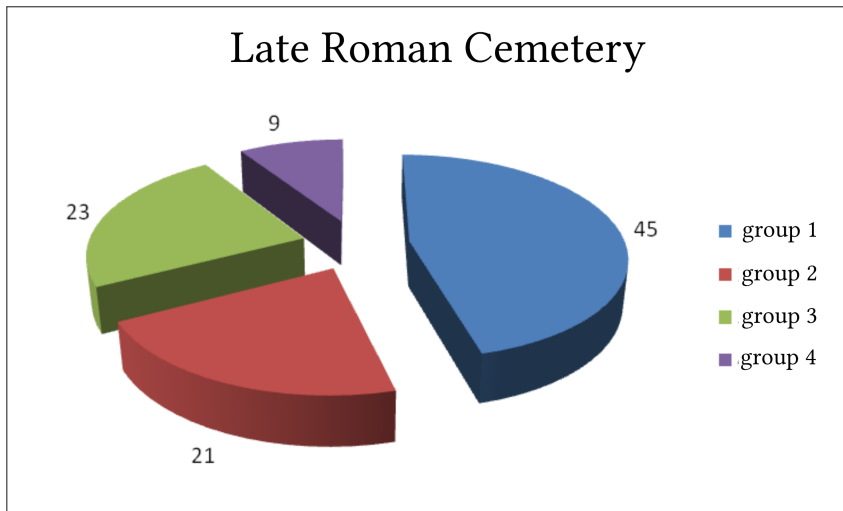


Fig. 1. Percentage of the burials belonging to particular grave groups related to the whole of the Late Roman cemetery.

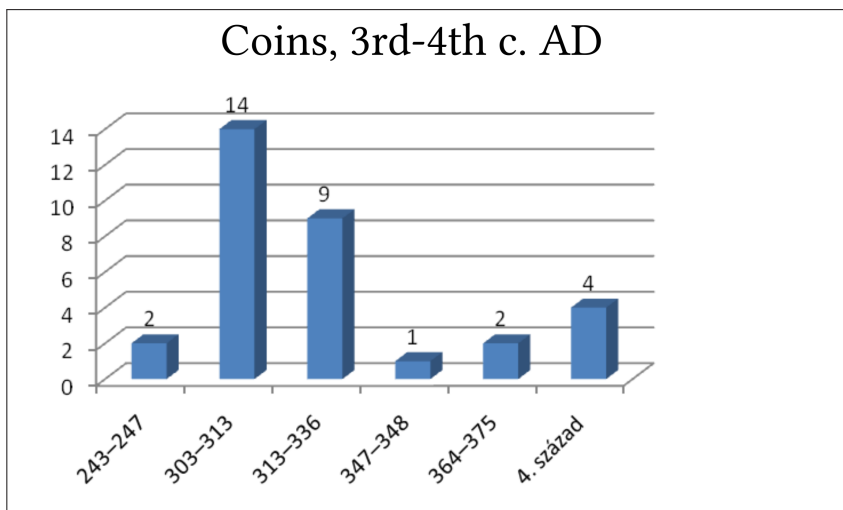


Fig. 2. Distribution of 3rd and 4th century coins in the cemetery.

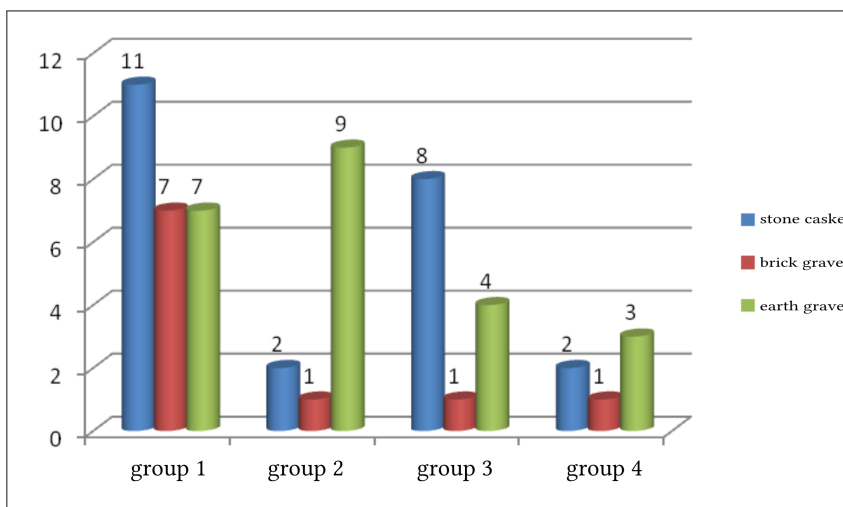


Fig. 3. Distribution of grave forms by groups (number).

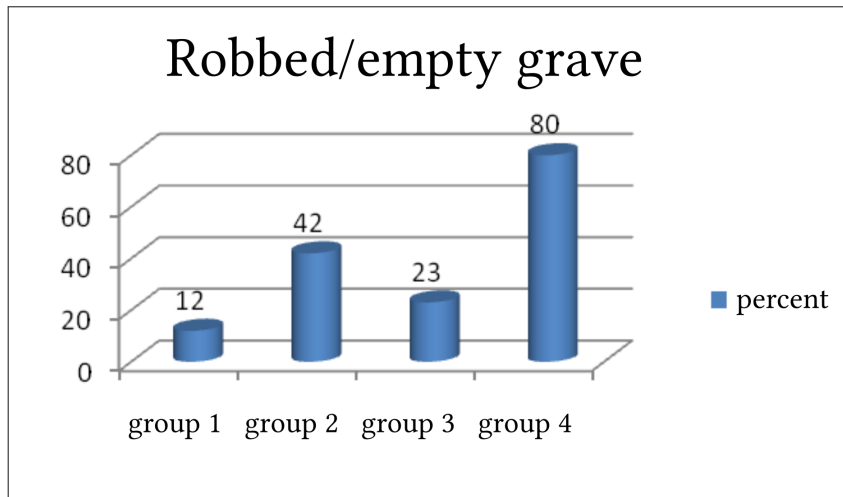


Fig. 4. Percentage of robbed and empty graves by groups.

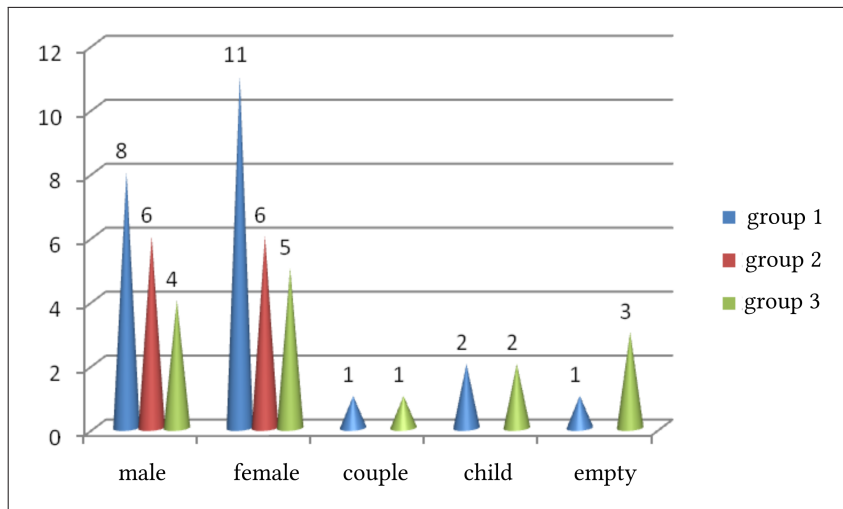


Fig. 5. Distribution of sex by groups (number).

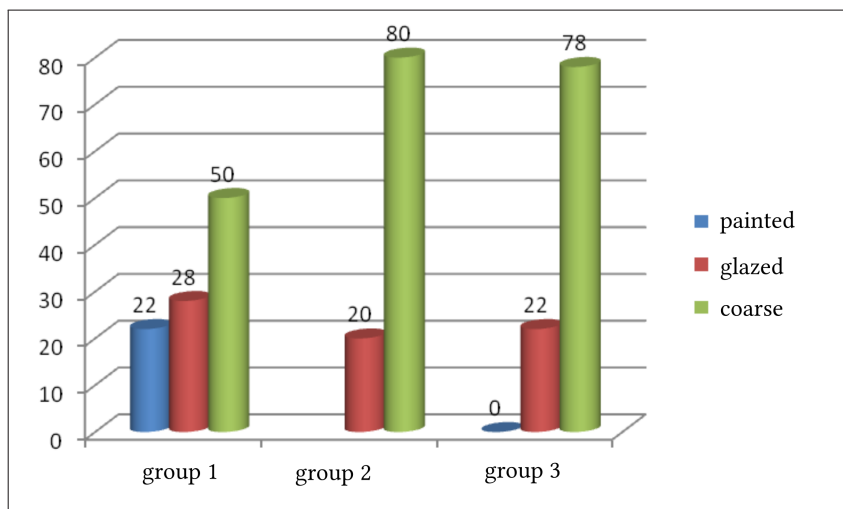


Fig. 6. Distribution of pottery vessel types (painted, glazed and domestic ware) by groups (percentage).

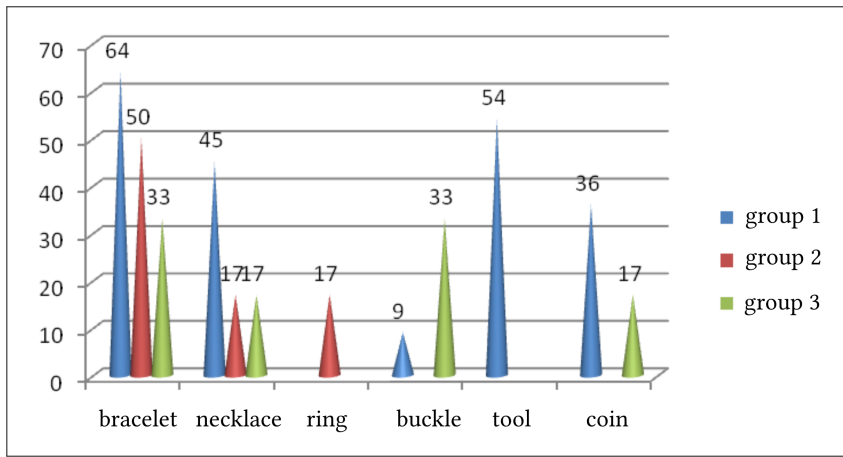


Fig. 7. Percentage of grave goods in female burials by groups.

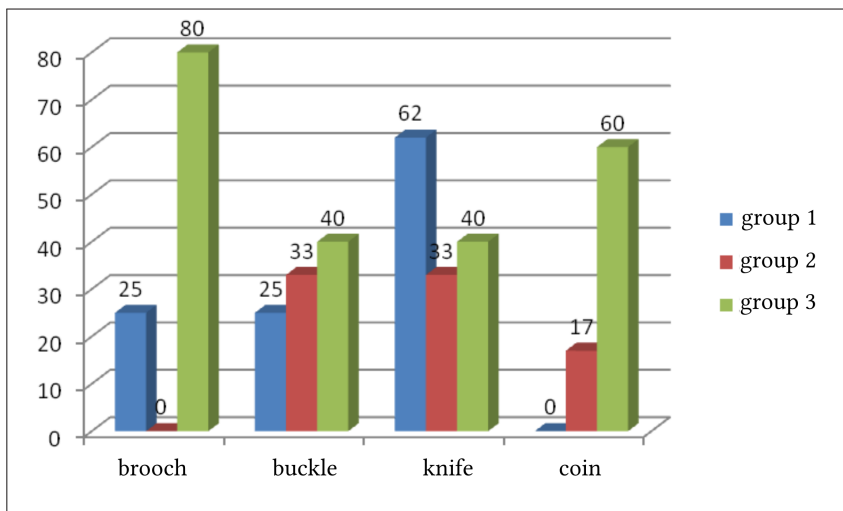


Fig. 8. Percentage of grave goods in male burials by groups.

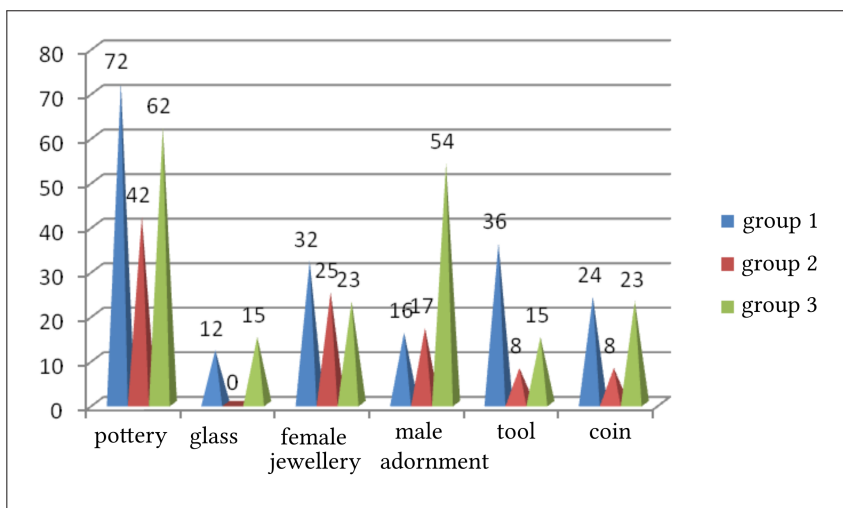
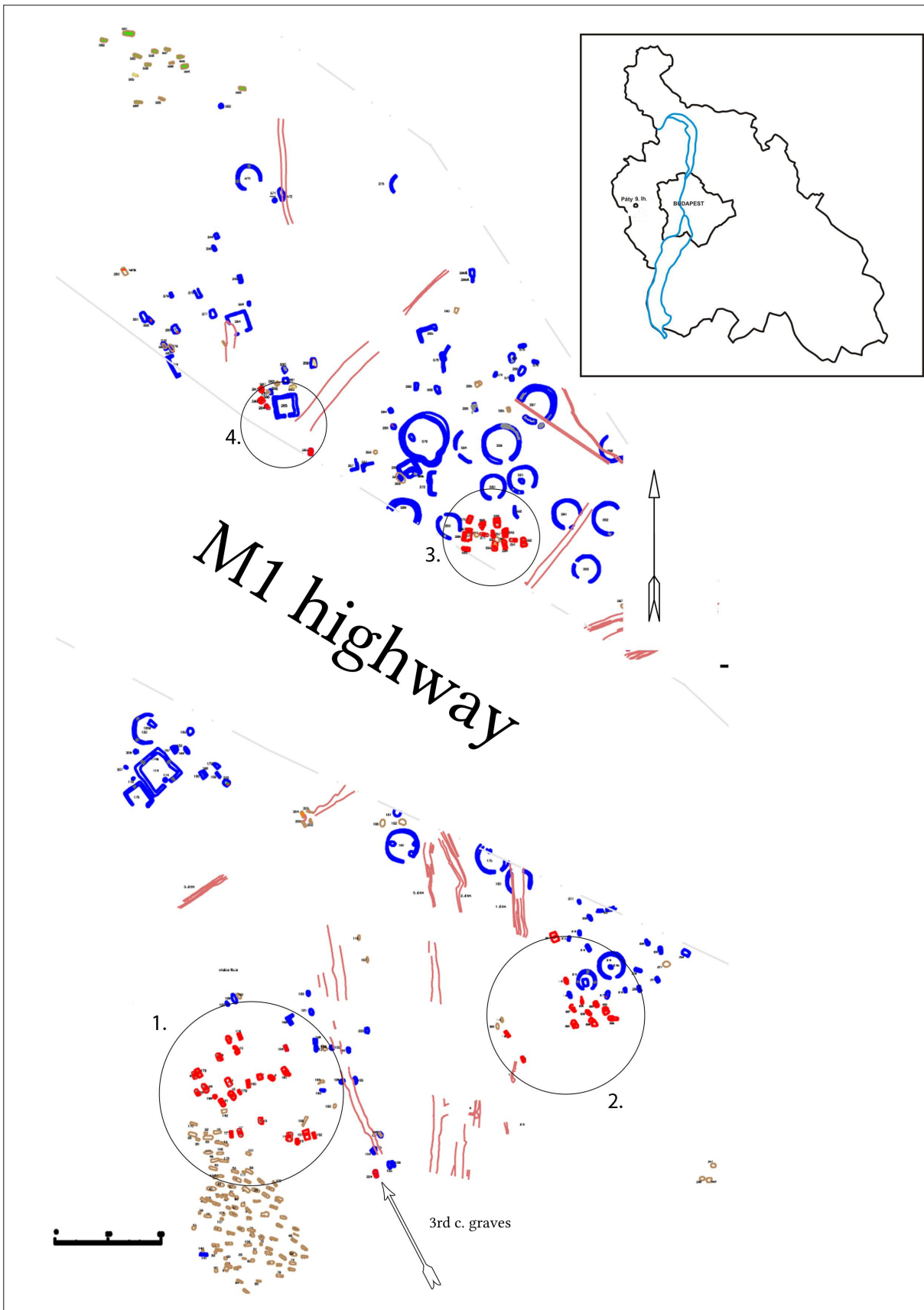
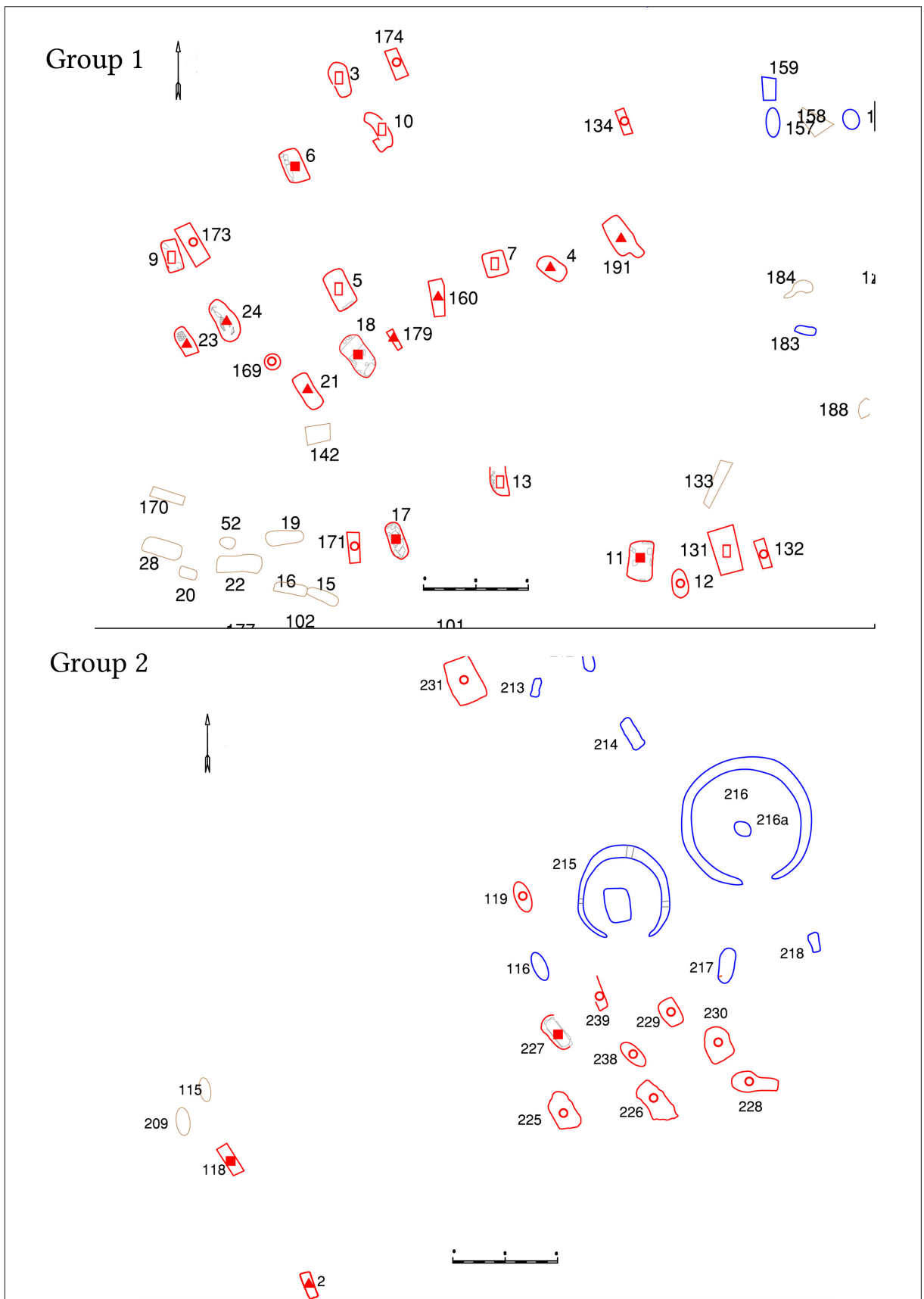


Fig. 9. Percentage of grave goods by groups.



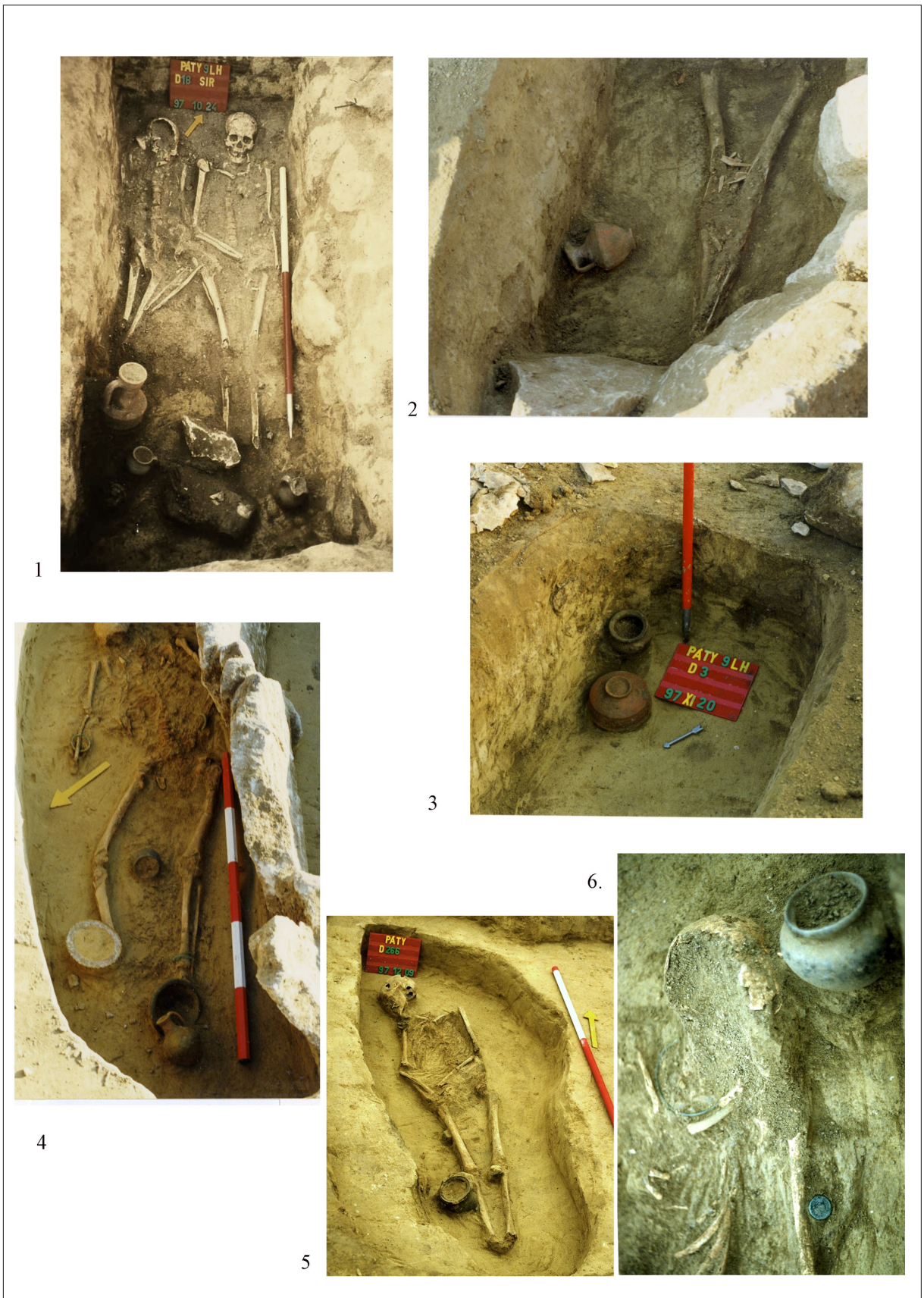
Pl. 1. Plan of the Páty cemetery (Late Roman graves marked with red).



Pl. 2. Grave groups of the cemetery's southern half. Legend: ■ cist; □ partially stone-built grave; △ brick grave; o earth-dug grave.



Pl. 3. Stone-built graves of group 1. 1: Grave 18; 2: Grave 6; 3: Grave 11; 4: Grave 13; 5: Grave 10.



Pl. 4. Position of vessels in the graves. 1: Grave 18; 2-3: Grave 3; 4: Grave 10; 5: Grave 266 (Group 3); 6: Grave 224 (3rd century).

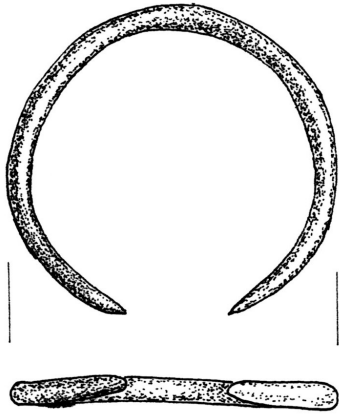


Pl. 5. Brick graves (Group 1–3). 1: Grave 24; 2: Grave 160; 3: Grave 191; 4: Grave 179; 5: Grave 2; 6: Grave 269.



Pl. 6. Necklaces, beads. 1: Grave 23; 2: Grave 10; 3: Grave 11; 4: Grave 179; 5: Grave 191; 6: Grave 239 (Group 2); 7: Grave 160.

313 AD



1

313 AD



2

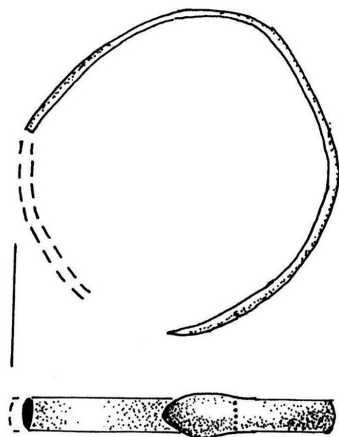


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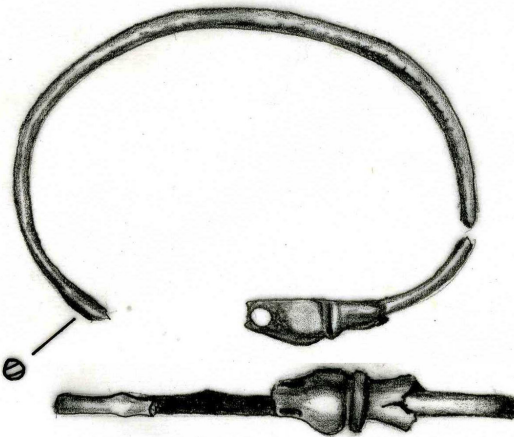
312 AD



4



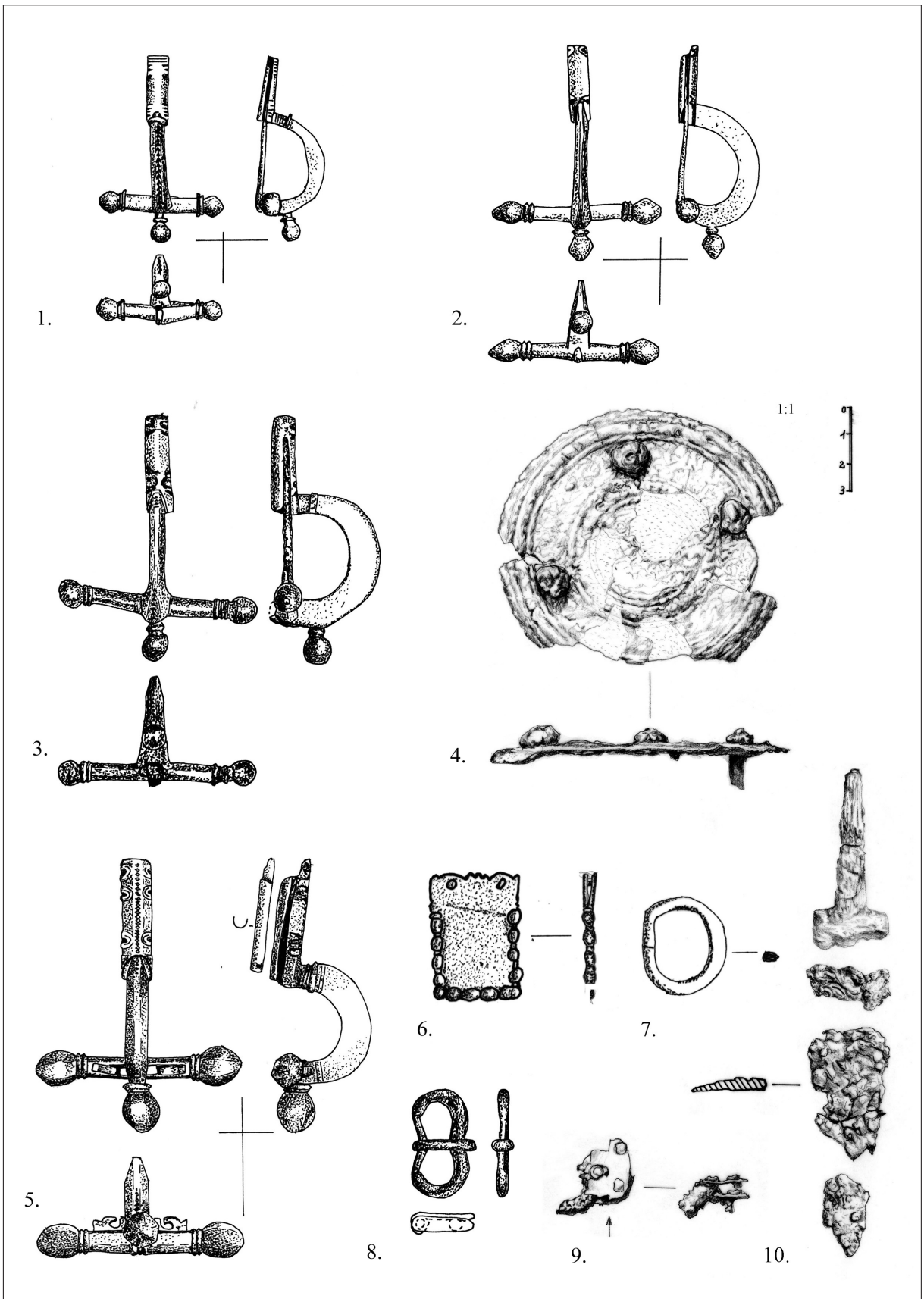
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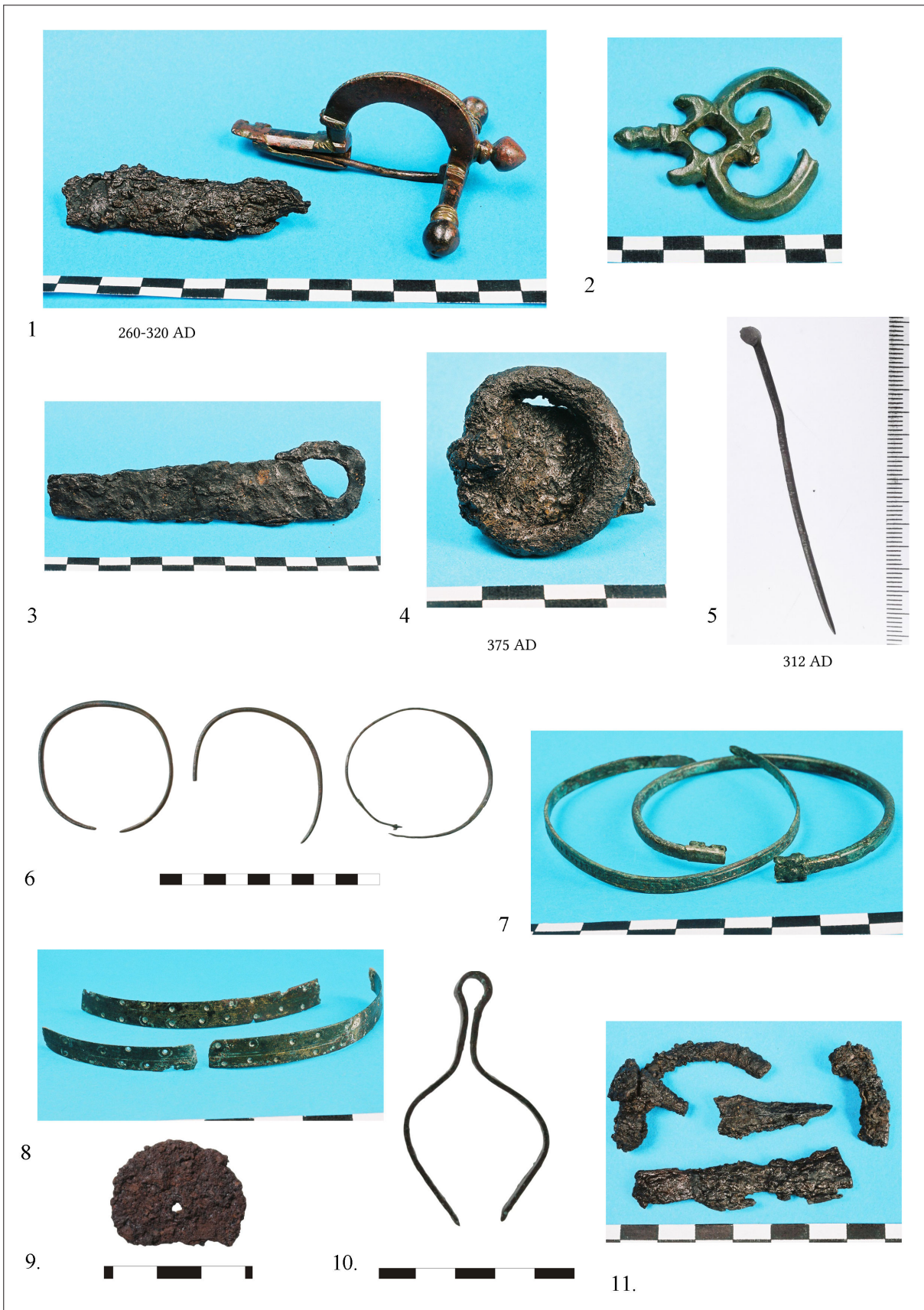
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348 AD

Pl. 7. Bracelets of group 1: Grave 1–2: Grave 191; 3: Grave 160; 4: Grave 10; 5: Grave 11 (silver); 6: Grave 6.



Pl. 8. Metal supplements. 1: Grave 271; 2: Grave 245; 3: Grave 24; 4: Grave 6; 5: Grave 254; 6: Grave 225; 7: Grave 266; 8-10: Grave 24.



Pl. 9. Metal supplements. 1: Grave 131; 2-3: Grave 4; 4: Grave 118; 5: Grave 160; 6: Grave 227; 7: Grave 229; 8: Grave 10; 9-11: Grave 11.



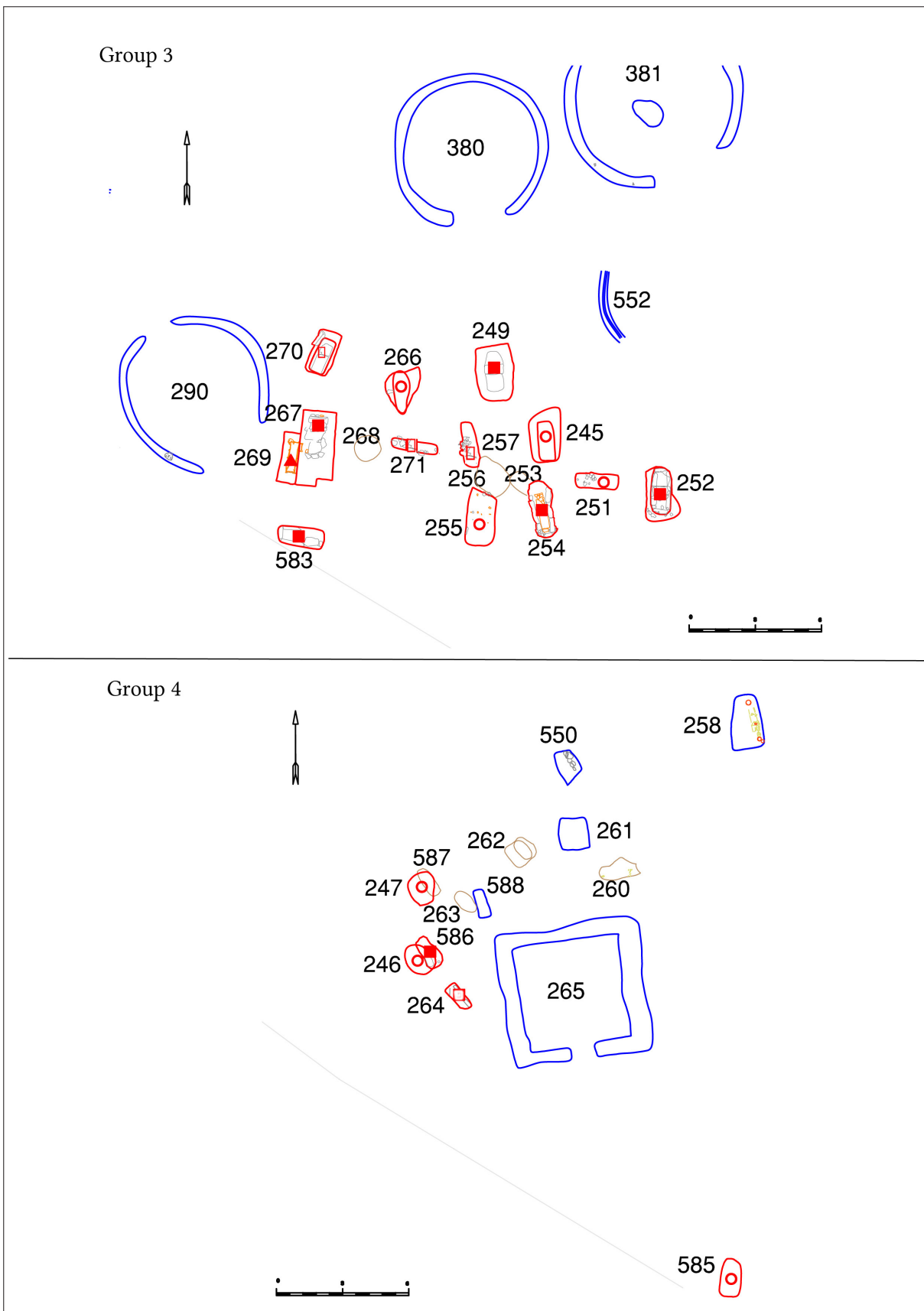
Pl. 10. House-ware of group 1-2. 1: Grave 160; 2: Grave 5; 3: Grave 11; 4: Grave 225 (Group 2); 5: Grave 239 (Group 2); 6: Grave 11; 7: Grave 18; 8: Grave 10; 9: Grave 132.



Pl. 11. Painted and glazed pottery (Group 1). 1, 6–6a: Grave 3; 2: Grave 160; 3: Grave 191; 4: Grave 11; 5: Grave 179; 7: Grave 18; 8–9: Grave 10.



Pl. 12. Stone-built graves of group 2–4. 1–2: Grave 227; 3: Grave 118; 4: Grave 254; 5: Grave 249; 6: Grave 246.



Pl. 13. Map of group 3-4, north of the motorway.



Pl. 14. Pottery of group 3. 1: Grave 252; 2: Grave 249; 3: Grave 266; 4: Grave 257; 5: Grave 252; 6: Grave 255 (glazed); 7: Grave 245; 8: Grave 227 (group 2: glazed); 9: Grave 252 (glazed).



Pl. 15. Metal supplements of group 3. 1: Grave 249; 2-3: Grave 252; 4-5: Grave 266; 6: Grave 271; 7-8: Grave 254.