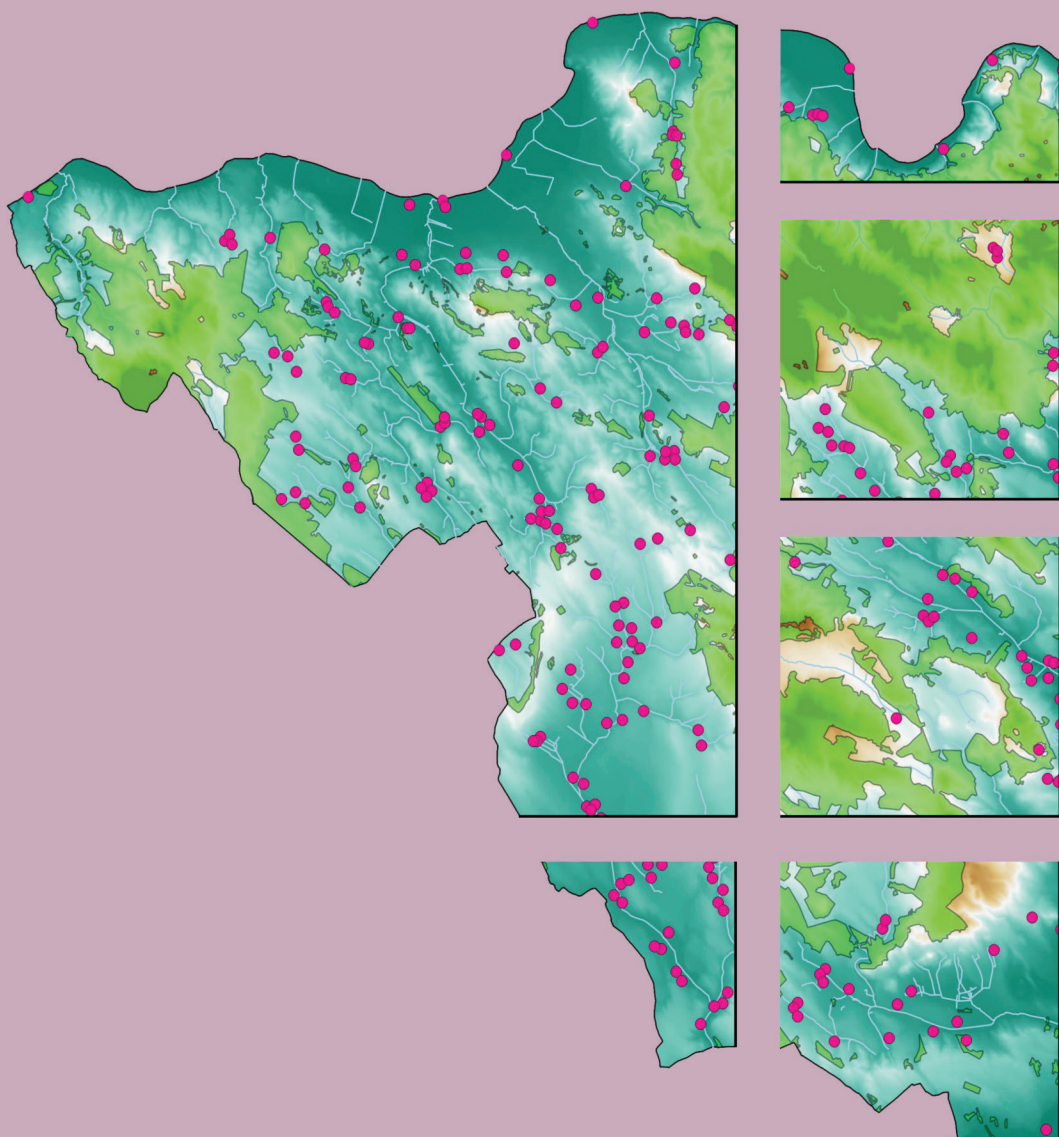


DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae



Ser. 3. No. 5. | 2017

DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico

Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae

Ser. 3. No. 5.



Budapest 2017

Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae
Ser. 3. No. 5.

Editor-in-chief:

DÁVID BARTUS

Editorial board:

LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK

ISTVÁN FELD

GÁBOR KALLA

PÁL RACZKY

MIKLÓS SZABÓ

TIVADAR VIDA

Technical editors:

GÁBOR VÁCZI

DÁVID BARTUS

Proofreading:

SZILVIA SZÖLLŐSI

ZSÓFIA KONDE

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

Contact: dissarch@btk.elte.hu

PKP

PUBLIC
KNOWLEDGE
PROJECT

© Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Archaeological Sciences

Budapest 2017

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- | | |
|--|-----|
| András FÜZESI – Norbert FARAGÓ – Pál RACZKY | 7 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Tiszaug-Railway-station. An archaic Middle Neolithic community on the Great Hungarian Plain</i> | |
| Zsuzsanna SIKLÓSI – Zsuzsanna M. VIRÁG – Viktória MOZGAI – Bernadett BAJNÓCZI | 67 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>The spread of the products and technology of metallurgy in the Carpathian Basin between 5000 and 3000 BC – Current questions</i> | |
| Attila KIRÁLY | 83 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Grd-i Tle knapped and ground stone artefacts, excavation seasons 2016–2017</i> | |
| Tamás DEZSŐ | 97 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>The arrowheads from Grd-i Tle (Rania Plain, Iraqi Kurdistan)</i> | |
| Bence SOÓS | 113 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Early Iron Age burials from Tihany, Hungary</i> | |
| Abdullah Bakr OTHMAN | 207 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>The Middle Assyrian Ceramics at Sheikhi Choli Tomb</i> | |
| Katalin VANDLIK | 241 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Le renard dans les fables antiques et ses représentations</i> | |
| Lajos JUHÁSZ | 251 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Burning money – a coin hoard from Brigetio</i> | |
| Bence SIMON | 259 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Physical landscape and settlement pattern dynamics around Aquincum and Carnuntum – A socio-economic approach</i> | |
| Anna HERBST – Ágnes KOLLÁTH – Gábor TOMKA | 287 |
| <hr/> | |
| <i>Beneath the Marketplaces. Árpáadian Age (10th–13th century) settlement traces from the city centres of Pápa and Győr, Western Hungary</i> | |

FIELD REPORTS

Zoltán CZAJLIK – Saša KOVAČEVIĆ – Georg TIEFENGRABER et al. 343

Report on magnetometer geophysical surveys conducted in Hungary, Austria and Croatia in the framework of the Interreg Iron Age Danube project

Tamás DEZSŐ – Gábor KALLA – Barzan Baiz ISMAIL et al. 361

Preliminary Report on the Hungarian Archaeological Mission (Eötvös Loránd University) at Grd-i Tle (Saruchawa) in Iraq. Second Season (2017)

Márton SZILÁGYI – Kristóf FÜLÖP – Eszter RÁKOS – Nóra SZABÓ 393

Rescue excavations in the vicinity of Cserkeszölő (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary) in 2017

Dóra HEGYI – Gergely SZOBOSZLAY 401

Short report on the excavations in the Castle of Sátoraljaújhely in 2017

THESIS ABSTRACTS

András RAJNA 413

Changes in Copper Age Networks of Connections in Light of the Material Excavated in the Danube-Tisza Interfluve

Anikó BÓZSA 423

Instruments of beauty care from the Hungarian part of Pannonia

Zsolt KÖRÖSFŐI 439

Die Marosszentanna-Kultur in Siebenbürgen

Physical landscape and settlement pattern dynamics around Aquincum and Carnuntum

A socio-economic approach¹

BENCE SIMON

*Institute of Archaeological Sciences
Eötvös Loránd University*

simonben.c@gmail.com

Abstract

Roman rural settlement is believed to be driven by the need to exploit natural resources to produce an agricultural surplus to the market. As with all human settlement, this task is also limited by the surrounding physical and cultural landscape. In Roman Pannonia two prominent towns, Carnuntum (Deutsch-Altenburg/Petronell, Austria) and Aquincum (Budapest, Hungary) were not only the capital cities of Upper and Lower Pannonia after the beginning of the 2nd century, but they were both garrisoned by a legion. In Roman frontier economies, such towns and military garrisons were the main places of agricultural surplus consumption, trading and industrial production. Our present study examines the regional settlement locations around these urban and military centres to outline how they adapted to the landscape and the pressure for surplus production. In the hinterland of Aquincum the network of Roman villages is also compared to that of the pre-Roman era to define long-term changes.

Ita enim salubritas, quae ducitur e caelo ac terra, non est in nostra potestate, sed in naturae, ut tamen multum sit in nobis, quo graviora quae sunt ea diligentia leviora facere possimus.

Varro, *rust.* 1.4.4.

Roman settlement, economy and landscape

Landscapes are heterogenous physical and cultural entities containing vast information about the economic and social behaviour of past societies.² It is a clear assumption that settlement locations were consciously chosen by settlers. We can make these decisions visible only with a landscape archaeological approach. In Roman times, the inhabitants of towns and military garrisons were not self-sufficient. Their agricultural hinterland³ supplied them with most of their daily needs.⁴ This rural sector was also socially and economically highly integrated into

1 The present study is part of my doctoral research at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary with the title: "Aquincum és Brigetio mezőgazdasági hátországa és a katonaság ellátásának lokális rendszere. The agricultural hinterland of Aquincum and Brigetio and the local system of the army supply". Hereby I would like to express my gratitude to my director of studies, Prof. László Borhy who assists me through my studies and Eli Weaverdyck for his comments and advices.

2 SMITH 2014.

3 Hinterland studies were introduced by British schools engaged in mapping the rural areas economically tied to ancient towns using non-invasive techniques for identifying archaeological sites (field surveys, aerial archaeological photography, geophysical surveys, etc.), with an emphasis on archaeological topographical methods. BINTLIFF ET AL. 2007; GAFFNEY ET AL. 2007.

4 On the intertwined economic relation between a Roman city (or a military related settlement: camp, *canabae*, *vicus*) and its hinterland see: ERDKAMP 2001; This complicated economy is also attested on the northern frontier at Vindolanda: EVERS 2011.

Roman life: taxes had to be paid and there was also their effort to live as a Roman. In relation to this we can assume that the landscape somehow bears the traces of their endeavour to satisfy these needs.

Spatial analysis on the regional level can show overall changes in settlement pattern and past preferences towards various affordances in the landscape.⁵ To determine what was considered important for a farmer living in ancient times requires a careful interpretation of literary sources. The other problem is the human qualitative perception of the landscape.⁶ We cannot completely reconstruct this, but the landscape features in this study did and still shape human decisions and they are quantifiable and thus available for statistical analysis. In Roman archaeology, the study of interaction between landscape, human settling and economy became widespread with the advance of GIS. Most of these studies analysed the socio-economic landscape along different approaches in the hinterland of a town or the line of military garrisons.⁷ The present study can be listed among these research projects.

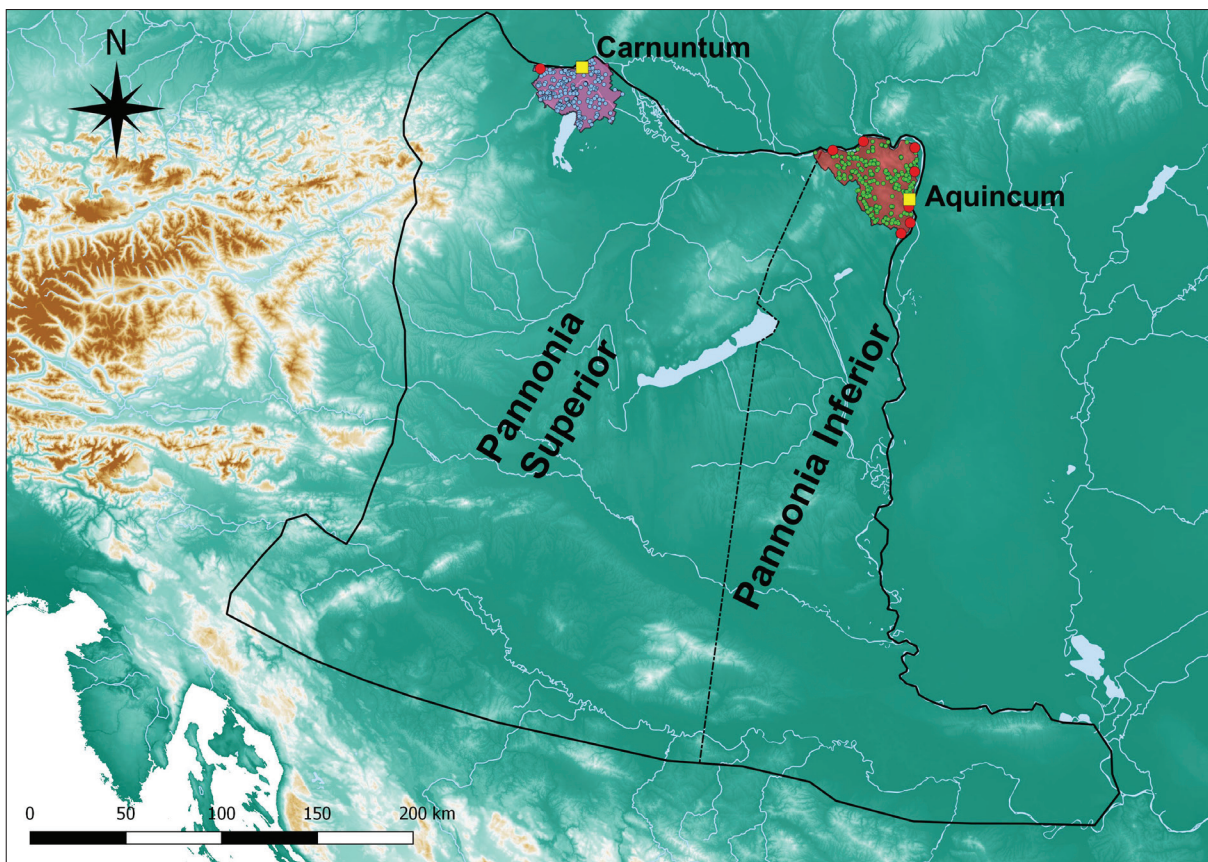


Fig. 1. Study areas in the Roman provinces of Pannonia Inferior and Superior.

5 On the history and methods of spatial analysis in archaeology see: VERHAGEN 2018.

6 GOODCHILD 2013, 63–66.

7 Some team projects (Arhcaeomedes, ArchaeDyn) tried to develop the hierarchical classification and reconstruct the dynamics and economic relations of archaeological settlements and their territories through time in the South of France: GANDINI ET AL. 2012. The interaction between paleo-environment and settlement was under investigation in the Dutch Roman *limes*: KOOISTRA ET AL. 2013; VAN DINTER ET AL. 2014. Settlement patterns were also analysed with the assistance of GIS in doctoral dissertations. The hinterland of Rome: GOODCHILD 2007; Town hinterlands in Boeotia: FARINETTI 2009; Roman settlements north of Lake Balaton, Hungary: FIRNIGL 2012; The hinterland of Köln, Germany: JENESON 2013; The hinterland of the Moesian *limes*: WEAVERDYCK 2016.

Study area

The study areas of my present paper include the north-eastern part of the ancient province of Pannonia Inferior now situated on the modern territory of Hungary and the north-western part of Pannonia Superior in Austria (Fig. 1). The borders themselves align with the boundaries of modern administrative districts so they do not reflect historic circumstances. The study area in Hungary is geographically more diverse (Fig. 2, A). The area is bordered by the Danube to the north and east, the Tétényi Plateau to the south and the Gerecse Mountain to the west. The higher part of the region in the east consists of two mountains, the Pilis and Buda, while the lowest and most fertile part is the Zsámbék Basin to the west. The north-western part and the area between the Pilis and Buda Hills is crossed by numerous valleys, creating a hilly and divers terrain. The border of the study area in Austria is the Danube to the north, the national border to the east, Lake Neusiedler to the south, and the Fischa to the west (Fig. 2, B). The area is divided by the Leitha, which flows past the Leitha Mountains and runs into the Danube to the east. The gentle slopes of the Arbesthal hill country are situated to the west of Carnuntum, on the right bank of the Danube. Similarly, the Hainburg Hills rise next to the Danube, forming the area of highest relief in the region aside from the Leitha Mountains. The southeast of the area is dominated by the windy Parndorf Plain.

Database and methods

The results of landscape archaeological analysis are greatly affected by the databases on which they are based, so it is necessary to introduce our sources. To study the hinterland of Aquincum I built a database combining information from field-walking, excavation and literary sources. I could also use the data from official Hungarian national archaeological site register,⁸ which is mainly based on the systematic Hungarian Archaeological Topography Program started in the 1960's.⁹ In the database there are 294 Roman settlements that did not develop next to a military site (camp, watchtower etc.). To study the interactions between settlement and landscape over the long term, 176 pre-Roman, "Celtic" sites were also documented in the territory of Aquincum.¹⁰ In the database of the hinterland of Carnuntum I recorded 237 settlement sites based on information from the annually published Austrian archaeological reports and literary sources dating back to the 19th century, which was supplemented with data gathered from the georeferenced map of H. Zabehtliczky¹¹ and the most recent publication summing up the settlement traces in the hinterland of Carnuntum.¹²

To study rural settlement, I employed zonal statistical analyses on two spatial scales to make human choices visible.¹³ Although statistics are mathematically precise, data must be correctly handled and selected for calculations. I used a DEM with a 10×10 m pixel reso-

8 I hereby say thanks for the assistance of Rita Csákvári former director of the Registration Office at the Forster Gyula National Heritage and Asset Management Centre providing me the actual national archaeological record in November 2016.

9 On the history of topographical data collection and its institutional organisation in Hungary see: BONDNÁR 2017. Results of the archaeological topography program in county Pest and Komárom-Esztergom see: HORVÁTH ET AL. 1979; DINNYÉS ET AL. 1986.

10 The pre-Roman database contains only rough data, obtained from the national site register. Cf. note 8.

11 ZABEHLICZKY 2006, 355, Abb. 1.

12 PLOYER 2015, Abb. 1.

13 I used a free statistical software, Past 3.18 available to download from: <https://folk.uio.no/ohammer/past/>

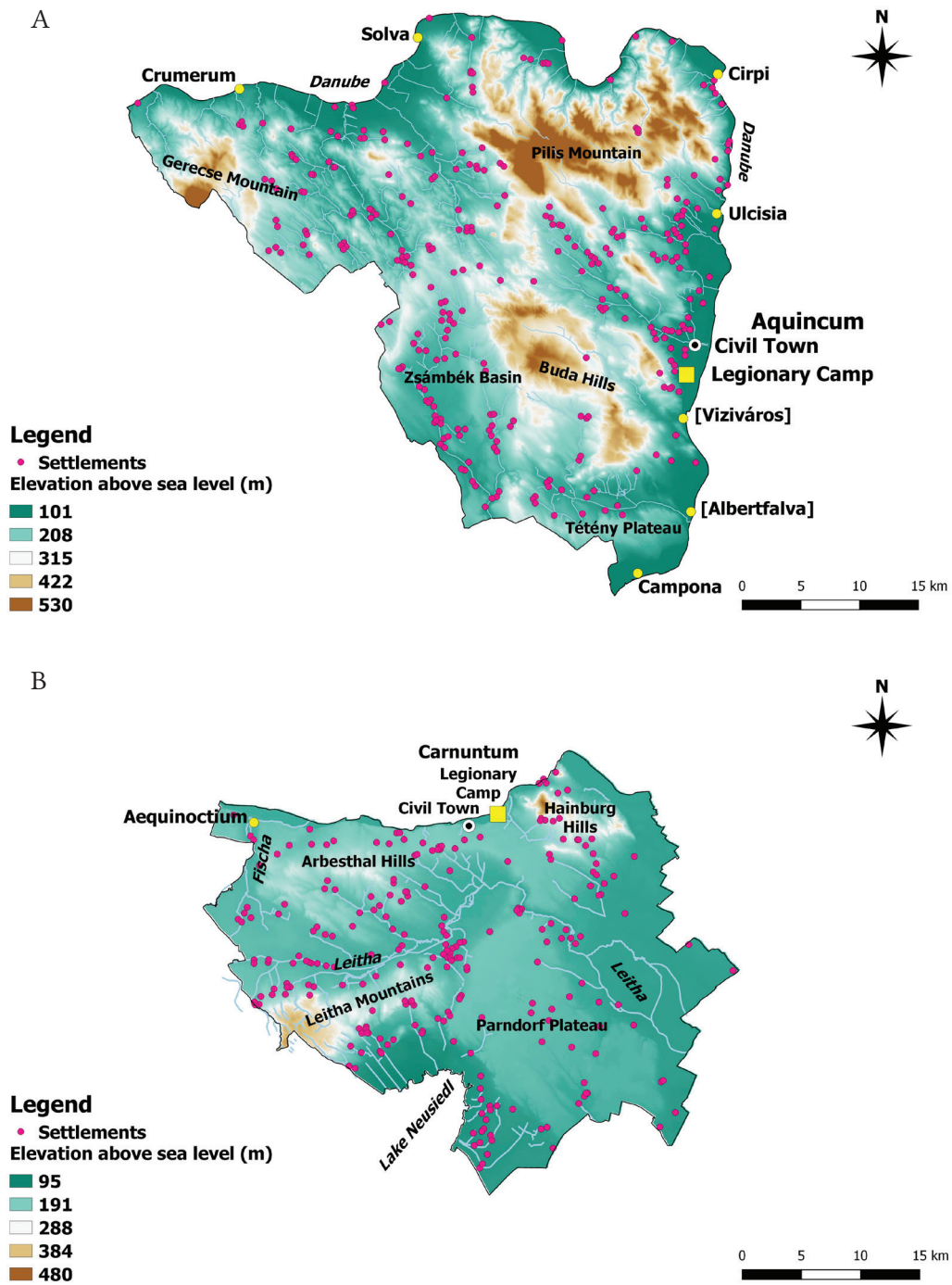


Fig. 2. Study area of the hinterland of Aquincum (A) and Carnuntum (B).

lution in both areas,¹⁴ from which slope, aspect and sun exposure were calculated. To create the soil and river systems, I combined information from maps handed over to me for scientific purposes and digitized data from publicly accessible databases.¹⁵ With these maps I made zonal calculations on the level of the actual settlements and on the supposed level of intensive agricultural cultivation.

14 To study the hinterland of Aquincum I used a DEM generated from contours of national cadastre maps. The DEM for Carnuntum is publicly accessible from: <https://www.data.gv.at/katalog/dataset/dgm/resource/b347b029-3fd5-448a-8c2c-07f483c2c56e>

15 Both soil and river system maps will be discussed in respective chapters.

My two samples for the zonal analysis were the frequency of settlement locations falling within each class¹⁶ and an expected number calculated from the portions of classes and the sum of settlements. Human selection of landscape features can be observed by finding statistically significant differences between settlement locations and the expected numbers.

At the scale of the actual settlements (200 m radius), I used a chi square test on goodness of fit to identify landscape features that played significant role in choosing settlement locations, a common method among landscape studies.¹⁷ All landscape features were categorized into classes where the number of the settlements was recorded. This distribution was tested against the number of random points per classes. As information was not sufficient to correctly date the sites around Carnuntum, this area was studied only on the level of settlement.

Agriculture, the cultivation of various crops can be viewed as a complex system in which any person, who is an active partaker tries to minimize his energy to complete any tasks. Landscape is the space which defined the options of a farmer. As travelling requires time and energy, it has been observed that pre-industrial intensive farming was not far from the village itself. With this understanding, we can assume that landscape preserved in the network of settlements traces of ancient economic behaviour. In his study M. Chisholm found that intensive cultivation extended to between 1 to 2 km distance from the settlements, while extensive agricultural works were performed up to 5 km away.¹⁸ As we cannot reconstruct the territory of any settlements in the hinterland of Aquincum I used a circle with a radius of one Roman mile (1481 m) to represent the supposed territory available for intensive farming. E. Weaverdyck used this method regarding Northern-Bulgarian Roman settlement with promising results so I found it useful to adopt his methods along with his view on treating settlements as places. The environment where an agent's practical operations (including sleeping) were performed consist of many but not undifferentiated places. Settlements as places can be viewed as one of the most important part of the "taskscape", but they are not the "taskscape" itself.¹⁹ Recorded archaeological sites do not reflect the economic reality of the past in a straightforward way. This can be easily understood when three sites divided by a stream are in the immediate neighbourhood of each other with the same chronological horizon (*Fig. 3*). As settlement structure was loose in Roman times, they must have formed only one economic unit, one place, where everyday tasks were performed. Based on the excavations uncovering *villas* around Aquincum, I joined sites with the same date that were not more than 500 m apart from each other.²⁰

16 Sites were analysed as polygon centroids (point features).

17 Similar method was applied in: GOODCHILD 2007; JENESON 2013; WEAVERDYCK 2016; The conditions of chi square test – random sampling, classes (categories) with counts, minimum frequency in each cell is at least 5 – were met.

18 CHISHOLM 1979, 33–62, 94–105. F. Bertonecello and L. Nuninger with the aid of archaeological finds theoretically reconstructed the "permanent agricultural zones" in the South-East of France. They used the same maximum distance (1500 m radius) in selecting the manuring zones for settlements. BERTONCELLO – NUNINGER 2010, 143, Fig. 6.

19 On viewing the landscape as a "taskscape" see: WEAVERDYCK 2016, 24–25. Citing: INGOLD 1993, 162.

20 Cf. WEAVERDYCK 2016, 113. A 250 m buffer was generated around all settlement points and if they touched another buffer or the polygon of a site, they were joined. In the immediate neighbourhood of Aquincum based on the network of rural *villas* was thick, they were nearly 500 m far from each other. LÁNG 2009, 84; On map see: HAVAS 2011, fig. 12: no. 3. – "Csúcshegyi villa" – "Testvérhegyi villa". The *villa* landscape on the modern territory of Budapest was looser than this, with a 1–2 km gap between them. ZSIDI 1991, 152.

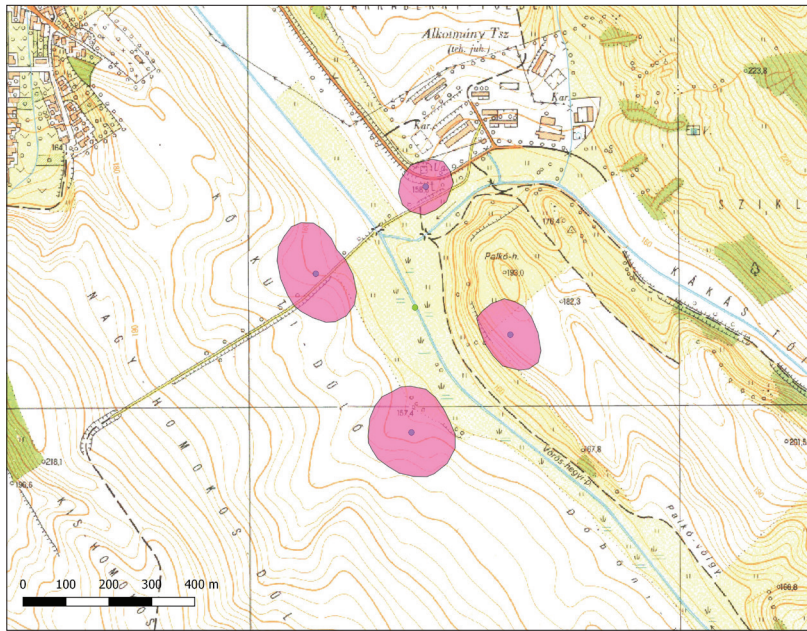


Fig. 3. Joined sites of one chronological horizon in Epöl. Green dot represents the place.

As discussed above, when intensive cultivation was prevalent in the landscape, settlement territories would expect to be different from random ones. I used the same classes of landscape features as on the previous level and two statistical analyses were applied to the zones in question. With the unequal variances t-test (Welch's test) the mean values of settlement zones with random zones were compared.²¹ As normality cannot be always guaranteed for parametric tests, I used the non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to verify that the two samples are really from a different population.²² The t-test could also demonstrate the direction of connection with various classes of landscape features i.e. positive or negative attitude towards them. This kind of t-test has the advantage against z-test (or u-test) that it is not necessary to know the hypothetical standard deviation of the two populations.²³ The hinterland of Aquincum produced more information about the date of settlements making it also possible not only to assess the Roman Age as a whole, but to detect some other tendencies throughout Roman rule.

Roman landscape on the level of settlement

Landscape features²⁴

Elevation

Roman agronomists commonly allude to the well-known fact, that the cultivation of certain crops highly depends on the relief of terrain. Varro distinguishes four types of land (*ager*): plain (*ager campestre*), hilly (*ager collinus*), mountainous (*ager montanus*) and the mixture of

21 Welch's t test enables us compare samples even when their variances are different, which has been the case in many occasions during my statistical calculations. On the mathematical background of the statistical tests, see: <https://folk.uio.no/ohammer/past/past3manual.pdf>

22 Same method has been used by Eli Weaverdyck in his dissertation. WEAVERDYCK 2016, 131–132.

23 On the advantages of Welch's t-test see: RUXTON 2006; DELACRE ET AL. 2017.

24 Landscape features were selected in relation to Roman agronomists' recommendations as it will be discussed at each feature.

the three (*ex iis tribus*). He differentiates these regarding their cultivation and their climate.²⁵ It is not a coincidence, as elevation determines agricultural works – temperature changes with shifting altitude affecting precipitation, mean annual temperature and humidity.²⁶

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–150 m asl.	107	35.22	112	59.43	20.0%
150–200 m asl.	40	42.84	129	72.30	24.3%
200–250 m asl.	21	36.17	44	61.04	21.6%
250–300 m asl.	0	20.97	7	35.39	11.9%
300–350 m asl.	4	13.69	2	23.10	7.8%
350–400 m asl.	2	9.97	3	16.82	5.7%
>400 m asl.	2	17.12	0	28.89	9.7%
p value	5.16E–13		1.31E–15		

Tab. 1. Chi square test on elevation around Aquincum.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–150 m asl.	62	76.77	32.4%
150–200 m asl.	148	128.38	54.2%
200–250 m asl.	22	20.22	8.5%
250–300 m asl.	5	6.96	2.9%
300–350 m asl.	0	2.70	1.1%
350–400 m asl.	0	1.71	0.7%
>400 m asl.	0	0.27	0.1%
p value	0.287		

Tab. 2. Chi square test on elevation around Carnuntum.

To study human preferences, 7 classes were created. The lowest was from the lowest altitude of both landscapes to 150 m above sea level and the last class was from 400 m to the highest point. The chi square test produced convincing results regarding settlement habits in the hinterland of Aquincum but not in Carnuntum's (Tab. 1–2). Most of the settlements were between a height of 0 and 200 m in in the former area and no Roman settlements could be observed above 400 m.²⁷ It is also noteworthy to mention that this result can also be the cause of bias in field surveys as higher grounds tend to be covered with forests where the traditional archaeological data collection faces many difficulties (Fig. 4). Despite this, results correspond to other studies of Roman settlement in the hinterland of Rome, Köln and north of the Lake

25 Varro, *rust.* 1.6.2, 5.

26 Human settlements in Hungary are present in the lowest parts of the Earth's atmosphere i.e. troposphere. In this atmospheric section with increasing altitude, temperature decreases. JACOBSON 2005, 24–26, fig. 2.4.; Altitude also influence cloud development causing precipitation. JACOBSON 2005, 606–607; Fig. 18.5.

27 This height was also a natural boundary for Roman sites on Brač Island. STANČIČ – VELJANOVSKI 2000, 152.

Balaton in our province.²⁸ Pre-Roman and Roman sites preferred the lowest segment of the landscape and they have shown close similarities. The terrain around Carnuntum is somewhat lower, therefore differences could not be statistically detected.

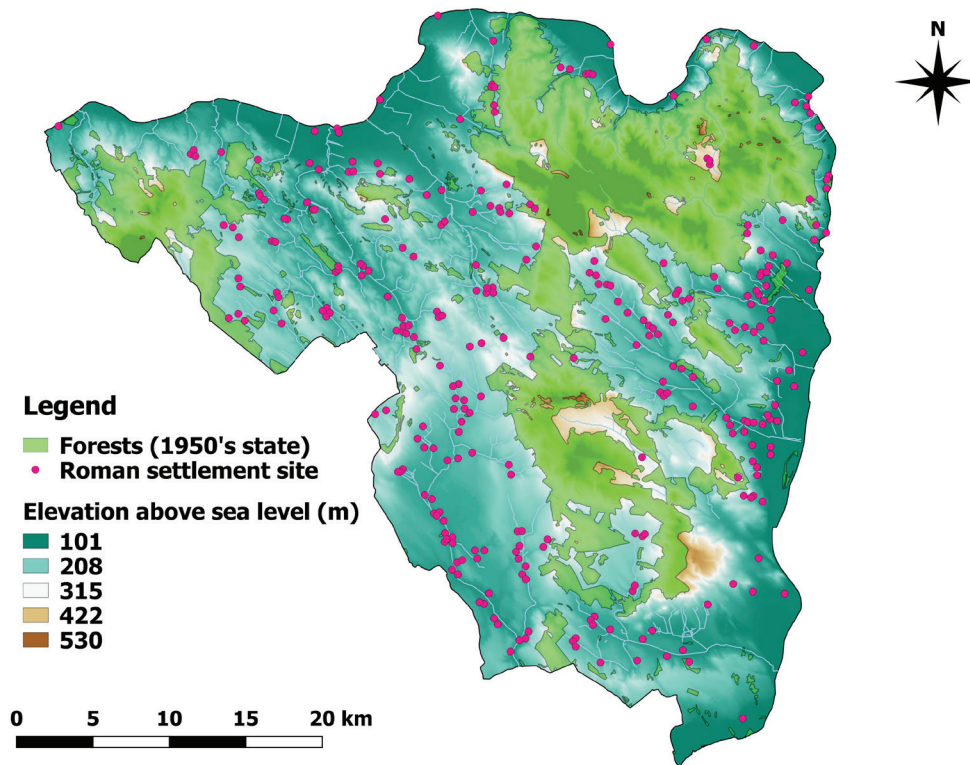


Fig. 4. Relation of registered Roman sites and forests in the hinterland of Aquincum.

Slope class

Roman farmers were aware of the slope of terrain. Hills and moderately sloping, nearly flat areas were suitable for grain cultivation – plains were used as arable land (*arvum*), grazing land (*pratium*), willow grove (*salicetum*) or reed thicket (*harundinetum*),²⁹ but even they (*campi*) should have had some slope or ditches dug to prevent water from stagnating.³⁰ We cannot reconstruct what was considered moderate or steep slope for the ancients, therefore I used the Hungarian Soil Science Society's recommendation for slope gradient classes.³¹ Around Aquincum pre-Roman settlements tended to be established on land with a gradient of less than 12% and mostly chose an inclination between 2% and 5% (Tab. 3–4). This was also true of Roman sites around Aquincum and Carnuntum, but in the hinterland of the latter nearly flat areas (0–2%) were avoided. All samples under investigation proved to be statistically significant. This result can be compared to the studies of H. Goodchild and E. Weaverdyck who came to the same conclusion, that the lowest grades were not so densely populated, gently sloping land was considered the best for agricultural practices.³²

28 GOODCHILD 2007, 123–125; JENESON 2013, 186–191; FIRNIGL 2012, 85–87.

29 Colum. 1.2.3–4.

30 Colum. 2.2.1; Colum. 2.16.5.; The necessity of a moderate slope is also recognized in Varro, *rust.* I.6.6.

31 <http://cms.talaj.hu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Geomorfologia.pdf> (downloaded: 2:10 PM, 03.11.2016)

32 WEAVERDYCK 2016, 132–134; GOODCHILD 2007, 126–132. Comparing modern and ancient rural sites the difference between practices is obvious: GOODCHILD 2007, 131, Fig. 4.2.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–2%	39	29.52	55	49.81	16.8%
2–5%	55	28.11	139	47.44	16.0%
5–12%	50	47.60	101	80.33	27.0%
12–17%	13	22.94	2	38.72	13.0%
17–25%	11	22.13	0	37.34	12.6%
25–60%	8	24.73	0	41.74	14.1%
>60%	0	0.96	0	1.63	0.5%
p value	1.91E–4		7.47E–20		

Tab. 3. Chi square test on slope around Aquincum.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–2%	76	139.73	59.0%
2–5%	89	48.44	20.4%
5–12%	59	32.08	13.5%
12–17%	10	6.80	2.9%
17–25%	0	4.69	2.0%
25–60%	3	4.96	2.1%
>60%	0	0.29	0.1%
p value	7.43E–5		

Tab. 4. Chi square test on slope around Carnuntum.

Soil

Soil was the most important natural resource for the Roman agronomists, as they noted when writing about sowing and harvesting.³³ Unfortunately ancient soil categories are not compatible with present soil sciences³⁴ and moreover, several types of erosion, leaching and human land-use influence the stability, fertility and potential of different soils. Soils can change over a brief period depending on local topography. Steep slopes and low lands adjacent to great or even minor waters are exposed to serious changes through time.³⁵ Despite these environmental and human impacts the geological parent material and the topsoil are closely related through the process of soil genesis.³⁶ Therefore it is useful to study the relation between present soils and the ancient settlement pattern.³⁷

33 The productivity of a sown seed was the result of the locality and the type of soil it was planted in. Varro, *rust.* 1.44.1–2.

34 WEAVERDYCK 2016, 142.

35 HOLLIDAY 2004, 234–235.; Soil formation takes much more time, than soil deposition, which can rapidly happen in various landscapes exposed to erosion or aggradation. HOLLIDAY 2004, 141–142. Case study on physical soil erosion see: FARSANG ET AL. 2012; Case study on historical human impact on soil erosion see: JORDÁN ET AL. 2015.

36 HOLLIDAY 2004, 43, Fig. 3.1.; FARINETTI 2009, 19–20.

37 Loess soils in Germania Inferior determined the development of a *villa*-landscape. ROYMANS – DERKS

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
Ideal	87	72.50	204	122.35	41.2%
Suitable	15	16.65	27	28.09	9.5%
Unsuitable	14	16.01	34	27.02	9.1%
No data	60	70.84	32	119.54	40.2%
p value	5.05E-1		1.97E-15		

Tab. 5. Chi square test on soil around Aquincum.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
Ideal	157	150.59	63.5%
Suitable	47	50.24	21.2%
Unsuitable	22	30.72	13.0%
No data	11	5.46	2.3%
p value	2.93E-1		

Tab. 6. Chi square test on soil around Carnuntum.

I found contemporary arable land values to be useful in modelling ancient agricultural preferences as not only the soil-type, but its thickness and other features are generally considered during evaluation.³⁸ For my studies I created four classes to study soils regarding cultivation: ideal, suitable, unsuitable and no data, where information was lacking because of modern settlements or forests. The classification and my maps were generated with the assistance of the free 1×1 km resolution digital soil map of Austria³⁹ and the Digital Kreybig Soil Information System database.⁴⁰ Despite its previously anticipated importance, the chi square statistical analysis has shown that soil did not influence pre-Roman settlement around Aquincum and Roman settlement around Carnuntum. Roman settlements in the hinterland of Aquincum on the other hand were established where soils were ideal and they did not avoid unsuitable ones either (Tab. 5–6). Many villages were formed along the main regional road connecting Aquincum and Crumerum (Diagonal Road), which runs through higher grounds and unsuitable, sallow soils between the Buda Hills and Pilis Mountains. Therefore the observed dichotomy is the result of the preference for good soils and neighbourhood of a road connecting the farm with markets.⁴¹

2011, 3, Fig. 1; In county Somogy, Hungary it was observed that late La Tène and Roman settlements are present on Chernozem soils next to streams. FEKETE ET AL. 2005, 101; Same conclusion was drawn between soils and settlement pattern north of Lake Balaton, Hungary. FIRNIGL 2012, 96–97.

38 Based on the same consideration, lands have been evaluated in the Boeotian region, Greece. FARINETTI 2009, 25, Tab. 2–3; On land evaluation methods in Hungary see: JUHOS 2014; On current land evaluation in Austria see: http://www.bev.gv.at/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/BEV_PORTAL_CONTENT_ALLGEMEIN/0200_PRODUKTE/PDF/ALLGEMEINE_INFORMATION_UEBER_DIE_FINANZBODENSCHAETZUNG_STAND_20150908.PDF

39 Downloaded from: <https://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms2.web?dok=8548> (October 2016).

40 I hereby say thanks to László Pásztor (MTA ATK TAKI) for handing over the database for my studies. PÁSZTOR ET AL. 2010; PÁSZTOR ET AL. 2012; The soil layers of the Kreybig database were augmented with the land values publicly available from the Agrotopo database making it available for classification. (<http://www.enfo.hu/gis/korinfo/>).

41 Varro, *rust.* 1.16; Cato, *Agr.* 1.3; Colum. 1.2.3.

Aspect

The aspect of the land was probably the second most important factor for Roman farmers besides soil. Aspect affects the duration of direct sunlight, but recent studies have shown, that aspect can be best interpreted in relation to main wind directions in a Roman landscape.⁴² This duality can be also attested in ancient agronomist works – they considered south and east facing slopes the best for cultivation,⁴³ but windy places had to be avoided as it threatened wheat and barley alike.⁴⁴

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
Flat	12	22.35	3	37.71	12.7%
N: 0–22.5°; 337.5–360°	8	11.98	19	20.22	6.8%
NE: 22.5–67.5°	47	33.17	44	55.97	18.8%
E: 67.5–112.5°	34	18.76	73	31.65	10.7%
SE: 112.5–157.5°	24	17.12	62	28.89	9.7%
S: 157.5–202.5°	21	16.72	46	28.22	9.5%
SW: 202.5–247.5°	22	28.54	36	48.16	16.2%
W: 247.5–292.5°	7	14.76	13	24.90	8.4%
NW: 292.5–337.5°	1	12.61	1	21.27	7.2%
p value	1.58E–3		1.52E–15		

Tab. 7. Chi square test on aspect around Aquincum.

“Celtic” sites in the North-Eastern Dunántúl were mostly on the north-eastern to the south side of the slopes (Tab. 7–8). This way they could avoid intense north-western winds which is the most general wind direction in the area.⁴⁵ In the territory of Carnuntum, Roman farmers favoured south-east to west facing lands as they were not exposed to the local north-west, south-east wind corridor and received more sunlight.⁴⁶ Statistical analysis showed that villages were established on the eastern to the south side of slopes around Aquincum as it is recommended by Varro, Cato and Columella. This way they were protected from winds and received much sunlight.

Sun exposure

Sunlight has probably the greatest effect on local climate. It enables cultivated crops to develop and grow, determines average daily temperature and the wetness of the land. The second part of the vegetative cycle of the winter wheat’s growth, when the plant is the most sensitive to weather conditions falls between the end of April and the end of May in Hungary.⁴⁷ This is

42 GOODCHILD 2007, 133–140; WEAVERDYCK 2016, 137–140.

43 Varro, *rust.* 1.39.1., 1.12.1; Cato, *Agr.* 1.3; Colum. 1.2.3.

44 Thphr. *HP* 8.10.3; Besides common crops, Latin authors mention vines and olives in relation to winds. (Cato, *Agr.* 6.2; Colum. 3.12.6).

45 RADICS ET AL. 2002, 1993, Fig. 3; http://www.met.hu/eghajlat/magyarorszag_eghajlata/altalanos_eghajlata_jellemzes/szel/images/abra1.png

46 KUMER ET AL. 2016, 903, Fig. 6.a.

47 VARGA-HASZONITS – VARGA 2013, Tab. 1.

the time for shooting, heading and flowering, the crucial time to develop a good crop. Planting wheat in a sunny place was also recommended by ancient authors.⁴⁸

In the geographical regions in question, there were slightly fewer sunny hours in April and May than in Northern Bulgaria, but they still exceeded 12 hours in some regions (*Tab. 9–10*). The chi square test enabled us to reject all null hypotheses on each studied sample. Both “Celtic” and Roman sites tended to be in the sunniest places around Aquincum. In the hinterland of Carnuntum, Roman sites avoided lands with longest sunny hours like the Parndorf Plain, which has nearly no slope and is exposed to heavy storms and frequent winds.⁴⁹

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
Flat	0	0.09	0%
N: 0–22.5°; 337.5–360°	0	28.62	12.1%
NE: 22.5–67.5°	3	34.65	14.6%
E: 67.5–112.5°	20	32.98	13.9%
SE: 112.5–157.5°	74	32.50	13.7%
S: 157.5–202.5°	70	38.50	16.2%
SW: 202.5–247.5°	43	28.46	12.0%
W: 247.5–292.5°	22	19.86	8.4%
NW: 292.5–337.5°	5	21.34	9.0%
p value	7.02E–18		

Tab. 8. Chi square test on aspect around Carnuntum.

Water supply

Water is the most basic natural resource for life: it is essential to humans, animals and plants likewise, so it was probably one of the key factors in choosing settlement location.⁵⁰ Rainfall in our area must have been sufficient for growing winter wheat,⁵¹ with serious crop loss only occurring in years of drought. Accordingly, the study of the river system of the area around Aquincum and Carnuntum provides information about animal and human water needs and water supply is only investigated on the level of settlement and not in subsequent chapters. It is difficult to reconstruct ancient surface waters much more riverbeds in the Roman Age,⁵² but we can assume that smaller streams did not leave the confines of their present valleys.

The river system map in the hinterland of Aquincum was created by the manual digitalisation of waters depicted on national cadastral maps and the one of Carnuntum using the OpenLayers Plugin of QGIS.⁵³ Without any quantification, results were roughly verified with a flow

48 Cato, *agr.* 34.2–35,1; Colum. 9.2.3.

49 The hinterland of Carnuntum was mostly flat, therefore to detect some more detailed preferences the seven sun-light duration classes were created through the reclassification of the solar radiation map along natural breaks.

50 Vitruvius, *De architectura*, 8.1.1.; Colum. 1.3.4–5.

51 Cf. Average soil moisture is ideal for wheat during its growth season, as it rarely drops below 20% of beneficial moisture: VARGA-HASZONITS – VARGA 2013, 14, Fig. 3.

52 Recent material on the riverbed evolution of the Leitha river see: ZÁMOLYI ET AL. 2015. On the immediate Roman Age area of Aquincum (Budapest, Hungary) see: SCHWEITZER – KÉRDŐ 2014.

53 https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/openlayers_plugin/

accumulation map generated from the 10×10 m DEMs.⁵⁴ The hinterland of Carnuntum as previously mentioned is far flatter, than Aquincum's. Because of this, surface waters are not so frequent and the landscape is dominated by the Leitha river. Around Aquincum small and medium streams in their deepened valleys are the most common surface waters, all running into the Danube.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–9 h	0	0.38	0	0.65	0.2%
9–10 h	0	1.55	0	2.61	0.9%
10–11 h	4	8.73	1	14.73	5.0%
11–11.5 h	2	13.79	7	23.27	7.8%
11.5–12 h	14	30.07	30	50.74	17.1%
12–12.5 h	70	60.99	154	102.92	34.7%
12.5 > h	86	60.49	105	102.08	34.4%
p value	3.89E–4		3.94E–7		

Tab. 9. Chi square test on direct sunlight duration around Aquincum.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–10.7 h	0	0.39	0.2%
10.7–12.4 h	0	1.35	0.6%
12.4–13 h	0	3.15	1.3%
13–13.4 h	5	6.54	2.8%
13.4–13.7 h	25	15.45	6.5%
13.7–14 h	59	38.40	16.2%
>14 h	148	171.73	72.5%
p value	1.92E–2		

Tab. 10. Chi square test on direct sunlight duration around Carnuntum.

To measure distance from rivers, buffers at 500 m, 1000 m and 1500 m were generated, then the number of sites in each of the zone was recorded. Their number was compared to random sites per classes⁵⁵ with a chi square test (Tab. 11–12). More than half of the “Celtic” settlements can be found close to waters, but nearly one-third of them are farther than 1500 m. As it was not possible to reconstruct the riverbed of the Danube I excluded it from my analysis, which produced the seemingly distant settlements. Pre-Roman sites were frequent on the bank of the Danube, where *limes* garrisons were situated in the Roman Age. Most of the settlements

54 <http://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/tool-reference/spatial-analyst/how-flow-accumulation-works.htm>

55 Classes: 200-500 m; 500-1000 m; 1000-1500; >1500 m. As it was not possible to calculate an area, portions were calculated from 1000 randomly distributed points. Points were distributed with ArcGIS ‘Create Random Points’ tool: <http://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/tool-reference/data-management/create-random-points.htm>.

(89%) around Aquincum were established within 500 m of surface waters, meaning a five-minute-long walk. In the hinterland of Carnuntum, as fewer streams are present and the terrain is gentler, Roman sites were further from water, but still 77% of them were in the 1000 m neighbourhood of streams.

Results

Settlement tendencies observed in the hinterland of Aquincum and Carnuntum highlighted that preferences did not change significantly between the pre-Roman and Roman Age. “Celtic” settlements around Aquincum were established on low lying, almost flat, sunny lands, near the Danube or close to waters, where the main winds did not threaten them. Roman farmers chose somewhat higher and more sloping, but still sunny grounds. Their settlements populated most of the landscape and show a close connection with the advice given by ancient authors.

Roman landscape on the economic level

Eras of the Roman Age in North-Eastern Pannonia

To detect diachronic trends I included pre-Roman “Celtic” sites⁵⁶ in my investigation and I dated Roman sites to more specific periods (Fig. 5). This was mostly based on topographic surveys (i.e. volumes of Magyar Régészeti Topográfiaja) augmented with reports and other publications. Three different eras could be clearly distinguished. The first one is from the Roman occupation (mid-first century AD) to the time of the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars (166 AD), which was the time of economic and social stability in the region. The second phase is dominated by the Severan dynasty, which was a flourishing epoch in the province with a re-established and broadened economic network and a possibly changing population in the cities and in the countryside.⁵⁷ This period ends in the mid-third century, around the 250’s AD, when the cities in Northern-Pannonia (Aquincum and Brigetio) were abandoned. This event marks a significant change in the economy of the province, as with the desertion of these towns their hinterlands do not need to contribute to their sustenance as before.⁵⁸

The date of settlements was defined based on archaeological finds. In the first period (1–2nd century AD) I included sites where pottery in the Celtic tradition, early Samian ware, coins or some traditional Pannonian (or other foreign) garment accessories, like *fibulae* and belts were

56 All sites determined as “Celtic” were collected from the national site register.

57 The epoch is marked by new constructions in the main towns and in the rural area. KOVÁCS 2012; OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 334–353. This is the time of the appearance of municipal middle estates in the region and tighter relations between Aquincum and its countryside. ALFÖLDY 1959; MRÁV – SZABÓ 2012. Based on the names depicted on stone monuments a higher migration rate from the Orient was assumed (literature summarized: BUDAI BALOGH 2011, 81, note 79.), but the question is interpreted differently these days: BUDAI BALOGH 2011, 77.

58 Aquincum civil town: LASSÁNYI – VASS 2015; Brigetio civil town: Based on the numismatic evidence L. Juhász concluded that only one coin (Pupienus) was discovered after the coins of Trebonianus Gallus from the civil town of Brigetio: JUHÁSZ IN PRESS. New results of the excavation in the *canabae* of Brigetio also show that the territory of the military town was also abandoned and used for burial purposes from the end of the 3rd century. The causes of abandonment cannot be explained satisfactorily, but the reign of Gallienus was a time of serious Sarmatian and Quadian raids into Pannonia (Eutr. 9.8), and we still do not know the severity of the so-called plague described by Cyprian (c. 249–270 AD), which probably affected the Empire deeply: HARPER 2015.

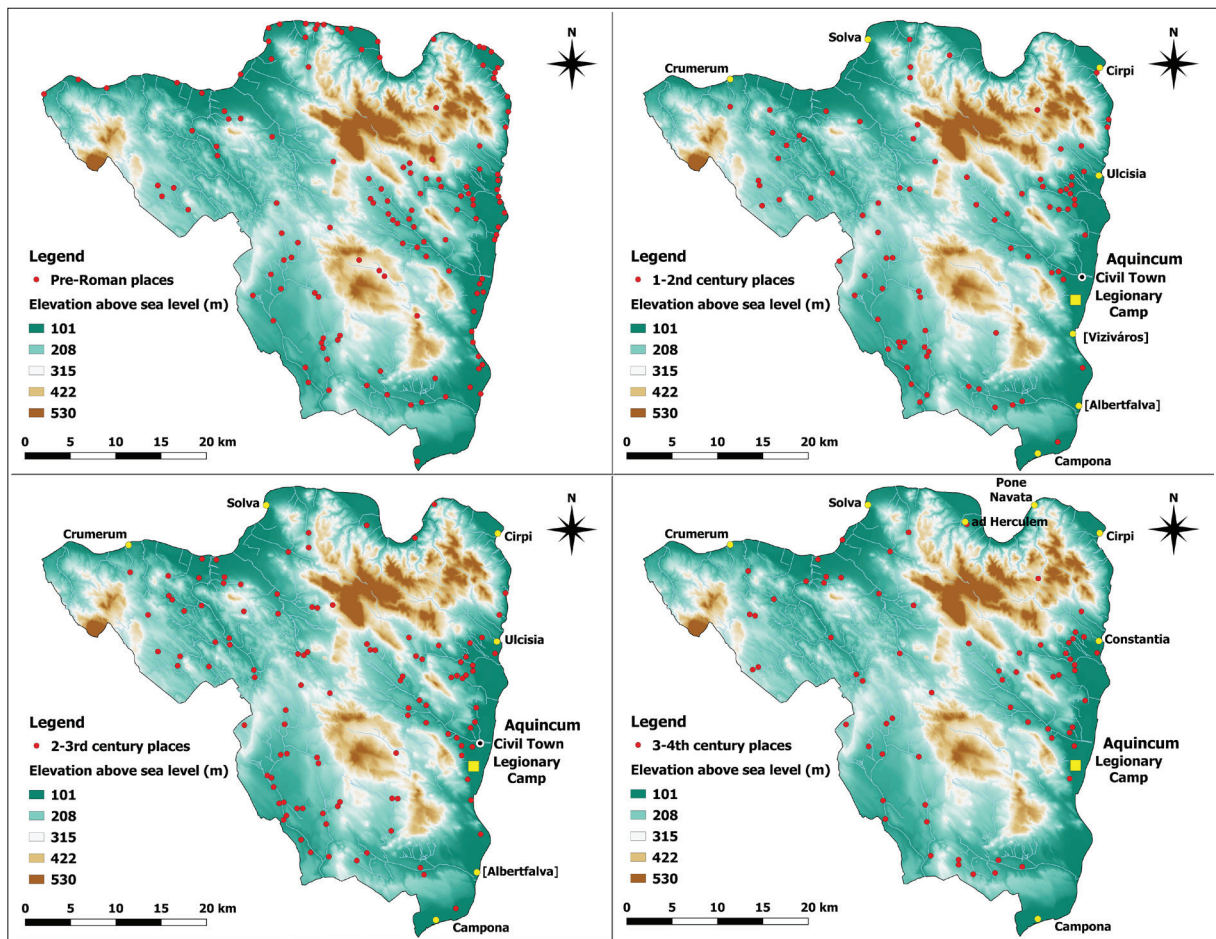


Fig. 5. Summarizing maps of places of different eras in the hinterland of Aquincum.

found. As the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars were traumatic in the province's settlement history and many new *villae* were established after this time,⁵⁹ only those sites with 2nd century material and no 3rd century material were dated to the first period. The hinterland of Aquincum was most densely populated in the second era. All settlements with finds dated to the 2nd century found together with pottery produced until the end of Severan age were included in this period. Settlements were dated to the last phase of Roman occupation when finds were called "late Roman" or a more precise dating was available. All sites which could only be dated as "Roman" formed a separate category as no closer information was available regarding their age.

*Landscape feature analyses*⁶⁰

Analyses were performed on the landscape features presented above with the distinction that this time the real composition of the zones not a mean value was used. Landscape features were divided into classes and the area (m²) of each class in each investigated zone was measured. As landscape features were described above, I will only discuss the results which were significantly different ($p=0.05$) from the mean of random zones.⁶¹

59 OTTOMÁNYI 2007, 263.

60 As intensive cultivation was the presupposed economic behaviour under investigation, water supply determined mostly settlement.

61 All Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests were significant on a $p=0.05$ level where the unequal variance t-tests were statistically different from random zones, therefore their table is not present in this paper.

In the Welch's t-test tables green cells represent a positive human attitude towards a certain class, while red ones a negative approach.

Comparison of pre-Roman ("Celtic") and all Roman places⁶²

As previously anticipated, a greater difference could be observed between pre-Roman and Roman places than between the periods of Roman era (Tab. 13–17). Pre-Roman economic operations were performed in two geographical areas. They preferred a lower altitude than Romans, but they did not avoid the highest grounds, steepest slopes and unsuitable soils. This can be explained by the presence of hillforts, which were placed on high and easily protected hilly terrain.⁶³ All other statistical analyses on landscape features seem to show the same results between the discussed periods. Pre-Roman and Roman farmers preferred lands with wind-protected slopes or plains, a lot of sunny hours and soils ideal for cultivation.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Pre-Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Pre-Roman</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–500 m	99	83.95	261	141.67	47.7%
500–1000 m	16	49.98	19	84.35	28.4%
1000–1500 m	13	26.22	8	44.25	14.9%
>1500 m	48	15.84	9	26.73	9.0%
p value	1.20E–4		1.09E–23		

Tab. 11. Chi square test on distance from surface water around Aquincum.

Based on these statistics, the pre-Roman era can be described as having an inclination towards intensive cultivation, which was not necessarily the only mode of agricultural practice. This picture does not exclude the presence of other economic behaviour such as pastoralism, extensive farming or even fishing⁶⁴ during the pre-Roman Age, but they did not play a considerable role in the evolution of the settlement pattern. The composition of Roman Age zones also reflects the dominance of intensive cultivation.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Roman sites</i>	<i>Expected Roman</i>	<i>Portion of area</i>
0–500 m	141	72.76	30.7%
500–1000 m	43	56.64	23.9%
1000–1500 m	19	34.84	14.7%
>1500 m	34	72.76	30.7%
p value	4.19E–9		

Tab. 12. Chi square test on distance from surface water around Carnuntum.

62 Only the results of Welch's t test are compared, not the population of pre-Roman to all Roman places. As no chronological differentiation was made among pre-Roman places, it made sense to compare them with all Roman and not only 1–2nd century places.

63 On the possible subsistence strategies of Iron Age *oppida* see: DANIELISOVÁ – HAJNALOVÁ 2014.

64 The frequency of settlements near the Danube can be also explained with this economic activity.

<i>Places</i>	<i>0–150 m asl.</i>	<i>150–200 m asl.</i>	<i>200–250 m asl.</i>	<i>250–300 m asl.</i>	<i>300–350 m asl.</i>	<i>350–400 m asl.</i>	<i>>400 m asl.</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Pre-Roman	5.189	3.035	0.955	-1.337	-2.056	-0.497	-1.511	134
all Roman	3.035	3.961	2.455	0.191	-3.317	-3.654	-4.502	216
1–2 nd century	3.175	6.331	4.073	0.895	-3.817	-1.619	-2.379	86
2–3 rd century	3.825	5.162	3.312	1.023	-1.653	-4.137	-4.785	111
3–4 th century	3.130	6.062	4.781	2.386	-1.428	-1.960	-2.282	67
“Roman”	2.598	5.790	5.452	3.393	0.285	-3.262	-3.171	72
Proportion of random zones	19.7%	26.8%	22.3%	12.3%	7.6%	5.2%	6.2%	

Tab. 13. Welch’s t-test on elevation around Aquincum.

<i>Places</i>	<i>0–2%</i>	<i>2–5%</i>	<i>5–12%</i>	<i>12–17%</i>	<i>17–25%</i>	<i>25–60%</i>	<i>>60%</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Pre-Roman	5.147	4.598	2.886	1.158	0.035	-1.315	-1.644	134
all Roman	3.207	4.348	3.414	1.725	0.575	-1.801	-2.023	216
1–2 nd century	4.488	7.306	7.620	4.430	2.719	0.067	-0.841	86
2–3 rd century	4.172	5.821	5.868	4.116	2.805	-0.027	-1.233	111
3–4 th century	4.818	6.686	6.208	3.984	2.679	-0.052	-2.980	67
“Roman”	4.101	6.296	6.663	4.905	3.267	0.280	-0.808	72
Proportion of random zones	16.7%	16.9%	27.4%	12.9%	12.3%	13.4%	0.5%	

Tab. 14. Welch’s t-test on slope around Aquincum.

Comparison of places from the Roman period

During the Roman Age, places followed the tendencies described above, but some slight changes could be defined by summarizing the tables.⁶⁵ Farmers in the first period chose the most confined area regarding elevation. They avoided places higher than 300 asl. Only because of few places in the heart and close neighbourhood of Pilis Mountain they were neutral to the class between 350–400 m. During the 2nd and 3rd century broader territories were considered available for intensive cultivation; attitude towards fields between 300–350 m became neutral. In the late Roman period, the neutral attitude towards higher places continues. This can probably be linked to the crisis of the 3rd century and the ongoing barbarian attacks, which made the strategic view to be more important.⁶⁶

Interestingly, moderately steep slopes (17–25%) were also preferred in the Roman period compared to random territories, which also points to the usage of this type of land for agricultural

65 Aspect was a landscape feature that didn’t give useful results for interpretation as in all periods the average value of classes was significantly higher than in random zones. This could be due to low sample size compared to the 1000 random zones, as pre-Roman and all Roman places produced good results.

66 Cf. note 58; Settlements deep in valleys were abandoned and the last occupants of *villae* around Aquincum were also probably military persons by the end of the 4th century: Póczy 1971, 91.

production, supposing trenching or terracing.⁶⁷ The other examined landscape features also reflect a uniformity throughout the Roman Age: ideal soils and much sunlight were preferred. Statistics also show a preference towards unsuitable soils regarding the late Roman Age, which is because places in the mentioned period chose territories next to the foot of a hill in greater numbers compared to the second-third century places. Those places which are only defined as “Roman” show close resemblance to the last period of the Roman occupation.

<i>Places</i>	<i>Ideal</i>	<i>Suitable</i>	<i>Unsuitable</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Pre-Roman	4.210	1.026	1.507	0.201	134
all Roman	4.677	0.249	-14.725	-1.257	216
1–2 nd century	7.799	0.382	-7.607	0.082	86
2–3 rd century	6.958	0.741	-11.712	0.082	111
3–4 th century	6.705	1.562	2.075	0.067	67
“Roman”	5.108	0.954	3.202	1.132	72
Proportion of random zones	13.0%	32.8%	45.8%	8.4%	

Tab. 15. Welch’s t-test on soil around Aquincum.

<i>Places</i>	<i>Flat</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>North-East</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South-East</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>South-West</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North-West</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Pre-Roman	4.632	1.398	2.891	2.558	1.912	1.212	1.743	0.640	0.842	134
all Roman	3.271	-0.599	3.339	2.890	2.503	1.282	1.840	0.616	0.919	216
Proportion of random zones	11.5%	7.8%	18.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	16.4%	8.6%	7.3%	

Tab. 16. Welch’s t-test on aspect around Aquincum.

Comparison of rural economic centre locations to all other Roman places⁶⁸

In the Roman landscape around Aquincum many settlements emerged during the Roman occupation which produced some significant field walking material. This enabled me to make a basic hierarchical classification of recorded sites.⁶⁹ I defined archaeological sites to be significant, where building material (stone and *tegulae/imbrices* or mortar) suggested a Roman-style building and pottery implied that the settlement had intra- and interprovincial economic

67 H. Goodchild came to the same results in her dissertation: GOODCHILD 2007, 131; GOODCHILD 2009, 775. This type of land would have also been more available for viticulture than growing crops.

68 The aim of the comparison is to shed light on the reasons for economic centre development in the area, namely the centres’ ideal placement.

69 On most of the recorded archaeological sites, other finds from different historical ages were present and the precise extent of the Roman settlements was not defined. This prevented me from using extent as a factor to set up a more detailed hierarchy as it was done in the South-East of France. BERTONCELLO 2002. Therefore I could not define the observed sites as a *villae* or a civilian *vici* using only field walking material.

connections.⁷⁰ After a careful reconsideration of this data, sites with luxurious wagon graves were listed among these significant sites, despite no trace of stone buildings. The reason for this is that it presupposes the presence of a native elite, whose assemblages point to a Roman military career and way of life.⁷¹ They embodied the top layer of rural society in the 1st and 2nd century and they also formed the city council (*ordo decurionum*) of the new-born *municipium*.⁷² Their presence is attested at *vicus Teuto*, the best excavated economic centre and civil *vicus* in North-Eastern Pannonia.⁷³ Therefore sites, which can be associated with wagon graves must have had greater economic and social importance in the settlement network. As a result, 62 significant sites were defined in the hinterland of Aquincum.

Places	0–9 h	9–10 h	10–11 h	11–11.5 h	11.5–12 h	12–12.5 h	>12.5 h	Number of places
Pre-Roman	-2.628	-2.896	-1.916	-0.989	0.878	2.651	5.249	134
all Roman	-2.923	-3.462	-2.044	-0.414	1.281	3.438	3.049	216
1–2 nd century	-1.415	-2.622	-0.188	1.135	3.095	5.970	4.997	86
2–3 rd century	-2.548	-2.674	-1.090	1.244	3.263	5.010	4.483	111
3–4 th century	-2.582	-3.883	-1.117	1.062	2.535	5.176	5.471	67
“Roman”	-1.531	-1.914	0.158	1.534	3.478	6.164	4.082	72
Proportion of random zones	0.2%	0.7%	4.5%	7.4%	16.7%	35.7%	34.8%	

Tab. 17. Welch’s t-test on direct sunlight duration around Aquincum.

Since they were determined on one part by the presence of stone building material, significant sites have shown close similarity to 2–3rd century places (Fig. 6). This points to the normal settlement evolution, as buildings with stone foundations or walls became more prevalent in the Severan age.⁷⁴ This was the most flourishing epoch of the Roman rural landscape in Pannonia: the settlement network was at its highest level of development and after this there was only a decline in the number of settlements. However, after dating these sites it became evident, that most of them existed before this period, suggesting that significant sites are indicators of long existing (1–3rd century) rural economic centres, like the civilian *vicus Teuto* and the *vici* excavated in Biatorbágy and Páty (Fig. 7).⁷⁵

In the 1–3rd century *latifundia* and a dense net of small *villae rusticate* are missing in the hinterland of Aquincum accordingly a different mode of production is assumed.⁷⁶ Supply for the towns and military garrisons must have been produced by mostly agriculture oriented rural settlements with traditional architecture, civilian *vici*. These villages can be attested in

70 SIMON 2015, 108–116.

71 On natives and military career see: MRÁV 2013a; MRÁV 2011. On natives and the Roman way of life see: MRÁV 2013b.

72 MÓCSY 1959, 70–71.; ALFÖLDY 1984, 111.

73 MRÁV 2016.

74 The *vicus Teuto* is a perfect example of the Severan-age development of a rural settlement: OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 334–353.

75 OTTOMÁNYI 2014.

76 After the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars on the territory of some *vici*, *villae* are established e.g. Csúcs-hegy-Táborhegy (Cf. note 20).

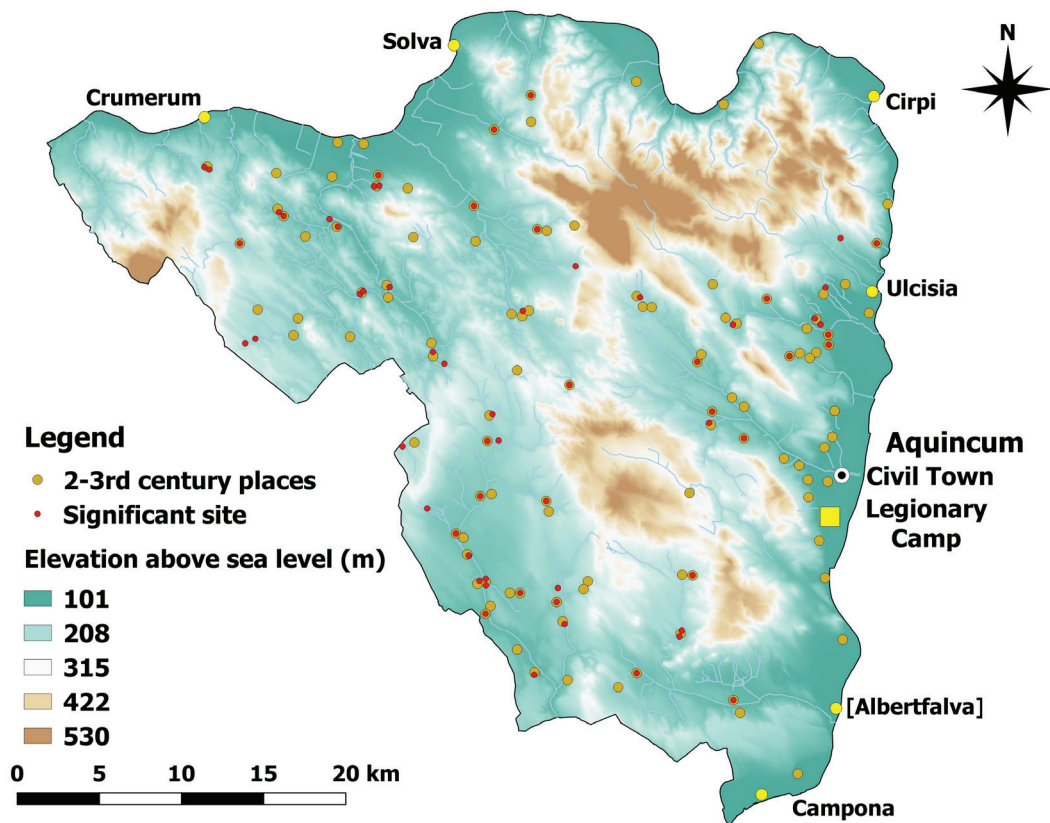


Fig. 6. Relation of 2–3rd century places and significant sites on the territory of Aquincum.

other parts of the Roman Empire, especially in Germania Inferior and Gallia Belgica and after H. A. Hiddink they can be treated as “rural centres”.⁷⁷ To define these probable economic centre locations in the landscape I selected all significant sites which had a first period phase on the same location or in their 500 m radius, much like creating places.⁷⁸ After this I also joined those site clusters, where first and second period sites were located around 500 m apart or less (see Fig. 3).⁷⁹ This way 37 long existing economic centres were defined. Besides these 22 additional centres could be located in the hinterland of Aquincum. I listed sites among additional centres:

- first period sites with high intensity of pottery suggesting regional or interregional connections (6 sites)
- civilian *vici* from the territory of Budapest (5 sites)⁸⁰
- significant sites without direct first period material (6 sites)⁸¹

77 BÍRÓ 2016, 176. Citing: HIDDINK 1991, 203–204.

78 I applied this radius based on the previously mentioned *villae* around Aquincum and the settlement structure of the civilian *vicus* in Batorbágy, where from the main Roman-style building one was 200 m and the other was another 500 m far, probably still forming the same economic unit in the 2–3rd century. This unit was recorded as two archaeological sites in the 1960's and their clear connection was only revealed after the excavation: OTTOMÁNYI 2014, 111–112.

79 In the neighbourhood where excavation has already unearthed a civilian *vicus*, this join was not applied.

80 BÍRÓ 2016, Kat. 18, 20–23.

81 I included these sites in my survey as they produced intensive material from the second century until the last period of Roman Age. In my opinion the lack of direct information i.e. any specific material which

- settlements from confined geographical regions (basin in Buda Hills; in the Pilis Mountain or between the Danube and Pilis Mountains – 3 sites)⁸²
- sites from difficult observation circumstances (modern village/forest – 2 sites).⁸³

Then using the recognized regularity in earlier studies that civilian *vici* were situated around 6 km apart,⁸⁴ a new and more accurate picture could be drawn of the economic landscape around Aquincum. Using the classified slope map as a cost surface, with which I had produced least cost paths in the area,⁸⁵ I performed path distance analyses with a maximum distance of 2962 m (2 Roman mile) on the selected 60 sites (Fig. 7).⁸⁶

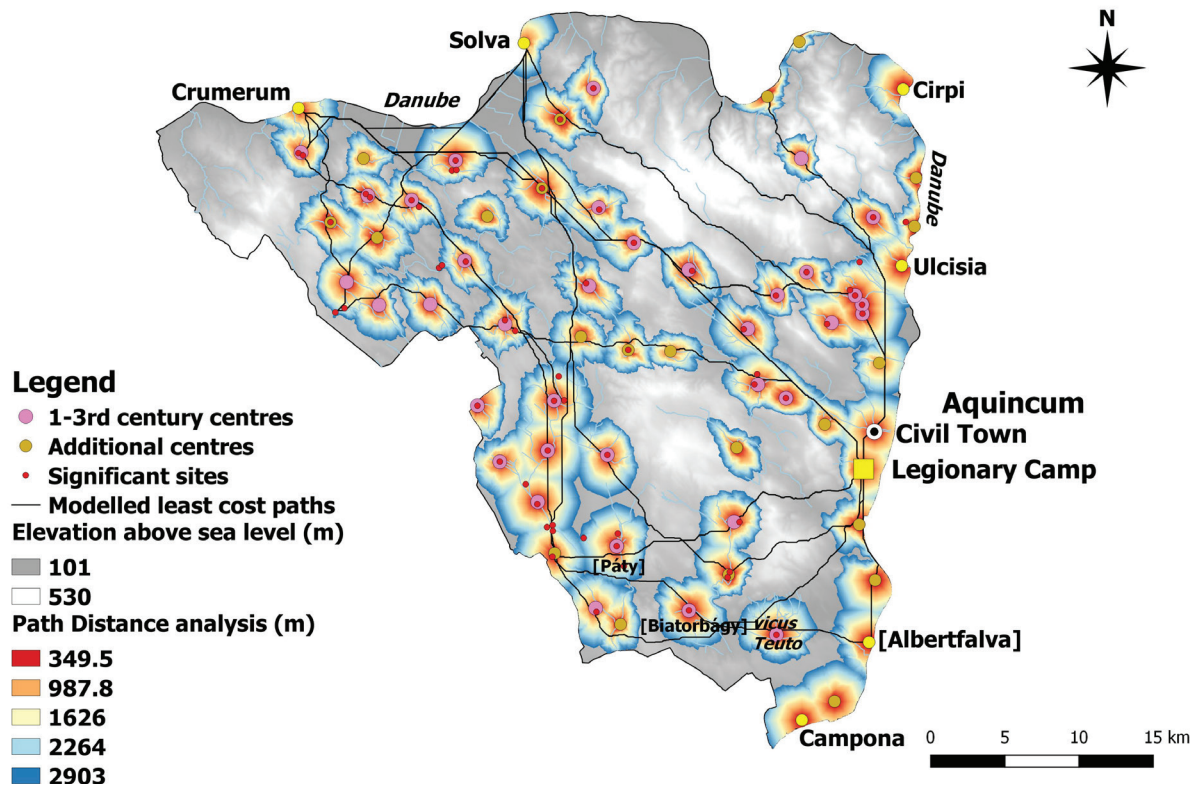


Fig. 7. Cost path analysis on reconstructed rural centres and their relationship with least cost paths and significant sites.

can be precisely dated to the first period does not contradict the possibility that a settlement was present at a certain site before the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars. This is also enforced by the example of the *vicus* unearthed in Biatorbágy, where only one of the two registered sites produced a “few late Celtic pottery” regarding the field walking reports. From the other, the earliest find was the rim of a Drag. 37. Samian ware, without any closer definition: DINNYÉS ET AL. 1986, No. 36/19, 34/19. After the rescue excavation their direct connection became clear as an extensive native settlement was situated on and between both sites: OTTOMÁNYI 2014, Fig. 3.2.

82 Because of their geographical marginality the options of these sites were limited, but they were either along the *limes* or relatively near the legionary camp of Aquincum (10 km) to supply the military or the civilian population.

83 Until further archaeological prospection the extent, precise date and art of settlement cannot be correctly determined, but these sites could be fit in the regular scheme of supposed territories.

84 OTTOMÁNYI 2014, 114.

85 Cf. SIMON 2015, Fig. 10.

86 I also enlisted military camps and the city of Aquincum in the analysis for a better display. This approach is the developed and more careful version of my past model proposed in: SIMON 2015, Fig. 7.

The results show that the possible territories of these centres were highly influenced by local topography in many areas. These centres together with the main military garrisons and the civil town of Aquincum formed a regular system, which is also reflected in the dispersed pattern of a nearest neighbour analysis performed on them (*Fig. 8*). The development of this settlement network seems to be the result of a gradual conscious process, as most of the 1–2nd century centres survived into the 3rd century and by the time of the Severan dynasty, ideal empty settlement spaces were also populated.

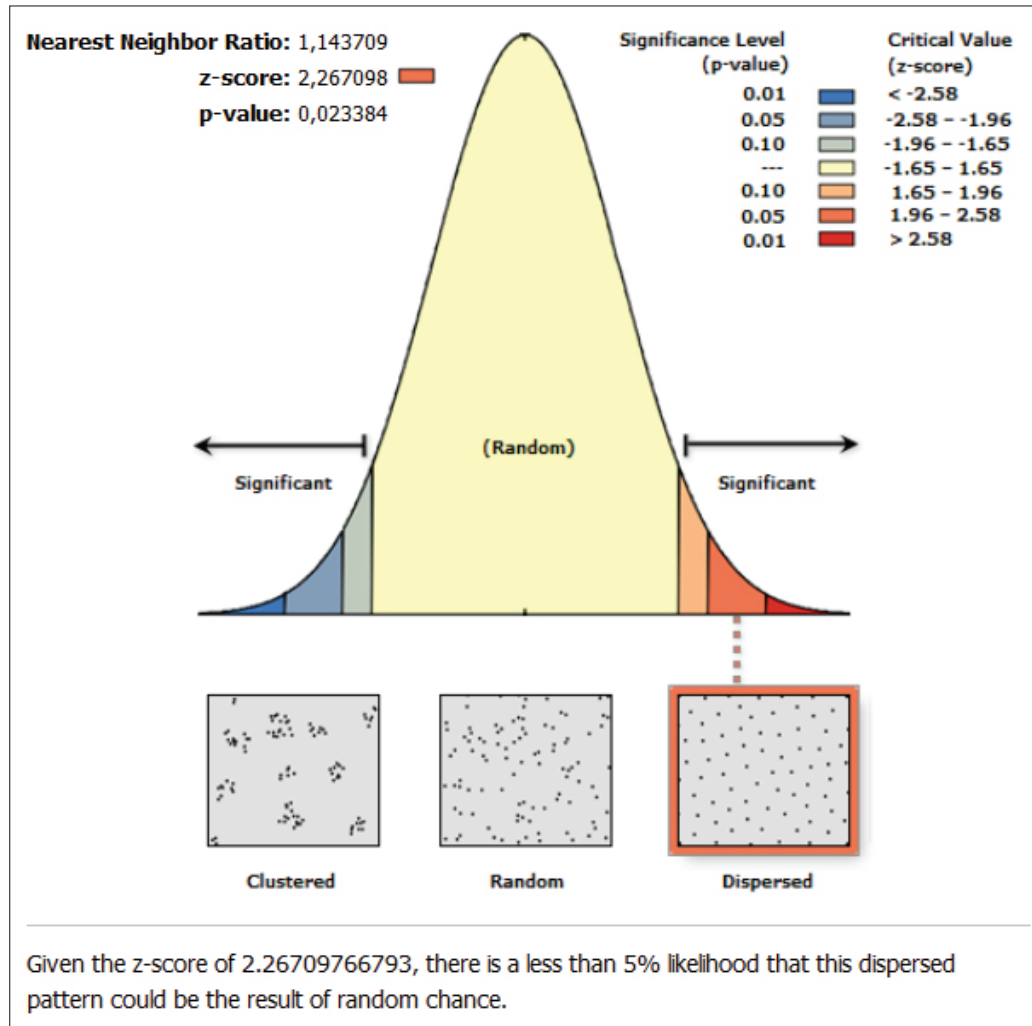


Fig. 8. Graph of nearest neighbour analysis on rural centres, military garrisons and the town of Aquincum.

To prove that the superior prospects of these located rural economic centres led to their centrality as reflected in their position in a regular network, I compared the average mean of the possible economic centres and all Roman places with the same 1481 m buffer radius (*Tab. 18–21*).⁸⁷ Results have shown that the average value of the supposed economic centres were significantly higher in the agriculturally important classes than of all Roman places. Statistical analysis of the landscape on one hand could help explain the presence of regional and interregional pottery, traces of Roman-style buildings and graves of the native elite. On the

⁸⁷ Note that the comparison population is all Roman sites rather than random points.

other hand the supposed presence of additional centres along a regular settlement net could be reinforced. These settlements can probably be identified with civilian *vici*, which were either surplus producing or subsistence villages in Roman Pannonia in the 1–3rd century.⁸⁸

<i>Places</i>	0–150 m <i>asl.</i>	150–200 m <i>asl.</i>	200–250 m <i>asl.</i>	250–300 m <i>asl.</i>	300–350 m <i>asl.</i>	350–400 m <i>asl.</i>	>400 m <i>asl.</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Rural centres	2.040	4.287	3.216	2.145	1.829	1.224	0.538	59
Proportion of all Roman zones	25.2%	33.2%	24.0%	10.4%	3.7%	1.9%	1.5%	

Tab. 18. Welch's t-test on elevation classes of centre territories.

<i>Places</i>	0–2%	2–5%	5–12%	12–17%	17–25%	25–60%	>60%	<i>Number of places</i>
Rural centres	2.681	5.624	8.380	5.515	4.708	3.370	1.103	59
Proportion of all Roman zones	20.0%	19.4%	28.4%	12.2%	10.6%	9.2%	0.2%	

Tab. 19. Welch's t-test on slope classes of centre territories.

Results

The economy of the pre-Roman era was characterized by intensive cultivation, but on lower altitudes than in Roman times. This could indicate a different farming practice or economic behaviour than in the Lower Danubian Plain area during the pre-Roman Age.⁸⁹ A quite uniform picture can be drawn for all the epochs of the Roman era with very few changes in the preference for various landscape features. These places favour agriculturally productive areas, where cultivation was optimal. Conclusions are in parallel with the results of the settlement pattern studied by Eli Weaverdyck,⁹⁰ showing that in ancient Pannonia natural resources

88 Last two types of Pannonian civilian *vici*: BÍRÓ 2016, 184–193. These definitions are arbitrary as they only mark the primary activity of a Pannonian *vicus*. Subsistence villages could have also produced a surplus to supply the military and towns, but as a result of many factors (distance, marginality) it might never have reached them. On the other hand in the special Pannonian settlement network these settlements could have evolved even to regional centres thanks to their advantageous locations: BÍRÓ 2016, 191–192. *Vici* were principal elements of the Pannonian rural economy, where more than one economic unit was present at one place i.e. they were not *villae*. Based on epigraphic material besides their economic importance *vici* were also a social meeting point for the population of the countryside and towns, as some persons of the provincial elite had some rural residencies in the *vici*: BÍRÓ 2016, 32, 228–231. *Vici* were on the lowest level of provincial administration, as they built up the *pagus* and the *pagi* the *territorium* of a *res publica* (self-governing town): KOVÁCS 2013. Along with *vici*, many other settlement sites could be also registered in the hinterland of Aquincum (Cf. OTTOMÁNYI 2014, Fig. 2.1), therefore they can be treated as centres on a micro-regional level, regardless of the scale of their economic activity.

89 WEAVERDYCK 2016, 150. Despite the agricultural similarity to Roman times, late La Tène coin finds show a primitive local money-economy around the later Aquincum (North-Eastern Pannonia). TORBÁGYI 2008, 208; This indicates that intensive farming does not necessary produce a cash economy, other factors must have contributed to this. On Celtic coin use and its progress see: TORBÁGYI 2013.

90 WEAVERDYCK 2016, 150–151.

were exploited systematically by ancient farmers along an intensive cultivation scheme. This attitude strongly influenced settlement, resulting in the gradual development of a regular system of rural economic centres at all ideal areas of the landscape. The settlement pattern corresponds to the recommendations of the ancient agronomists and its transformation is closely related to known historic events. Besides the observed processes, the mode of agricultural production seems to be constant, showing a well-working system or tradition during the four hundred years of Roman occupation in this region of Pannonia.

<i>Places</i>	<i>Ideal</i>	<i>Suitable</i>	<i>Unsuitable</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Rural centres	4.747	1.562	1.997	3.033	59
Proportion of all Roman zones	54.0%	8.9%	12.0%	25.5%	

Tab. 20. Welch's t-test on soil classes of centre territories.

<i>Places</i>	<i>0–9 h</i>	<i>9–10 h</i>	<i>10–11 h</i>	<i>11–11.5 h</i>	<i>11.5–12 h</i>	<i>12–12.5 h</i>	<i>>12.5 h</i>	<i>Number of places</i>
Rural centres	1.308	1.542	2.2345	3.210	4.253	6.372	3.172	59
Proportion of all Roman zones	0.1%	0.3%	2.8%	5.7%	15.3%	37.9%	37.8%	

Tab. 21. Welch's t-test on direct sunlight classes of centre territories.

Conclusions

The aim of the present study was to reconstruct settlement pattern dynamics at the level of settlement and agricultural production in the hinterland of Aquincum and Carnuntum. This task was achieved through zonal statistical analysis by comparing settlement locations to randomly distributed points. Landscape features were selected following the recommendations of ancient agricultural authors. Settlement preferences did not change significantly between the pre-Roman and Roman Age around Aquincum, but the landscape became more densely populated; steeper slopes and higher grounds were considered ideal for habitation. The pattern around Carnuntum has also shown the same conscious location choices, where besides others, avoiding intense winds was a priority in settling. According to M. Chisholm's research on historic and traditional farming practices, zonal statistics were performed to investigate whether the area around the settlements reflect an attitude towards intensive cultivation in the hinterland of Aquincum. Analyses suggested that intensive cultivation was probably prevalent in the pre-Roman economy, which sheds light on the advanced farming practices of the *oppidum* culture before the Roman conquest. The Roman Age did not bring ground-breaking novelties in agricultural practices, only the population which was not engaged in this sector grew considerably. This resulted in the emergence of centres, civilian *vici* around which rural life was concentrated. They were also the foci of the net of economic and social relations between the rural area and the military or civil population on the *limes*. The system of these 1–2nd century *vici* survived the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars, but the incursion of Roman life-style gradually transformed these settlements in the Severan age. In the 3rd century especially in the

close neighbourhood of Aquincum, small *villae* were established on the former territory of the civilian *vici* and many of them became abandoned in the mid-3rd century. However, newly established *villae* did not change the mode of production drastically, the same intensive cultivation could be assumed as in previous centuries. In the 4th century to the end of Roman times besides the economic, a strategic view also became a dominant factor in settlement location, which is attested in the late military occupancy of the *villae* around Aquincum.

References

- ALFÖLDY, G. 1959: Municipális középirtok Aquincum környékén. *Antik Tanulmányok* 6, 19–30.
- ALFÖLDY, G. 1984: *Römische Sozialgeschichte*. Wiesbaden.
- BERTONCELLO, F. 2002: Villa/vicus: de la forme de l'habitat aux réseaux de peuplement. *Révue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 35 (2002) 39–58.
- BERTONCELLO, F. – NUNINGER, L. 2010: From Archaeological Sherds to Qualitative Information for Settlement Pattern Studies, In: NICOLUCCI, F. – HERMON, S. (Eds.): *Beyond the Artifact. Digital Interpretation of the Past. Proceedings of CAA2004, Prato 13–17 April 2004*. Budapest, 140–145.
- BINTLIFF, J. – HOWARD, P. – SNODGRASS, A. (Eds.) 2007: *Testing the Hinterland: The Work of the Boeotia Survey (1989–1991) in the Southern Approaches to the City of Thespiiai*. Cambridge.
- BÍRÓ, SZ. 2016: Die zivilen vici in Pannonien. *Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums* 131. Mainz.
- BONDÁR, M. 2017: A topográfia előzményei és kezdetei. A topográfia a Régészeti Intézetben. In: BENKŐ, E. – BONDÁR, M. – KOLLÁTH, Á. (Eds.): *Magyarország régészeti topográfiája. Múlt. Jelen. Jövő*. Budapest, 103–124.
- BUDAI BALOGH, T. 2011: Iam pridem Syrus in Danuvium defluxit Orontes? Az Aquincum-polgárvárosi szír városnegyed körüli tényekről és tévhitekről. *Ókor* 2011/3, 73–82.
- CHISHOLM, M. 1979: *Rural Settlement and Land Use an Essay in Location*. London.
- DANIELISOVÁ, A. – HAJNALOVÁ, M. 2014: *Oppida* and agricultural production. State of art and prospects. Case study from Staré Hradisko *oppidum* (Czech Republic) In: HORNING, S. (Ed.): *Produktion - Distribution - Ökonomie. Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsmuster der Latènezeit*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 258. Bonn, 407–428.
- DELACRE, M. – LAKENS, D. – LEYS, C. 2017: Why Psychologists Should by Default Use Welch's t-test Instead of Student's t-test. *International Review of Social Psychology* 30/1, 92–101.
- DINNYÉS, I. – KÖVÁRI, K. – LOVAG, ZS. – TETTAMANTI, S. – TOPÁL, J. – TORMA, I. 1986: Pest megye régészeti topográfiája. A budai és szentendrei járás. In: GEREVICH, L. (Ed.): *Magyarország régészeti topográfiája* 7. Budapest.
- ERDKAMP, P. 2001: Beyond the Limits of the 'Consumer City'. A Model of the Urban and Rural Economy in the Roman World. *Historia: Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte* 50/3, 332–356.
- EVERS, K. G. 2011: *The Vindolanda Tablets and the Ancient Economy*. British Archaeological Reports – British Series 544. Oxford.
- FARINETTI, E. 2009: *Boeotian landscapes: a GIS-based study for the reconstruction and interpretation of the archaeological datasets of ancient Boeotia*. PhD thesis, Leiden – Leiden University.
- FARSANG, A. – KITKA, G. – BARTA, K. – PUSKÁS I. 2012: Estimating element transport rates on sloping agricultural land and catchment scale (Velence Mts., NW Hungary). *Carpathian Journal of Earth and Environmental Sciences* 7/4, 15–26.
- FEKETE, CS. – HONTI, SZ. – HORVÁTH, F. – JANKOVICH, B. D. – KOROM, A. – KÖLTŐ, L. 2005: Terepbejárások Somogy megyében 1999–2004. *Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon 2004*, 91–120.
- FIRNIGL, A. 2012: *Római kori villák történeti környezetének vizsgálata a Balaton-felvidéken*. PhD thesis. Budapest – Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem.
- GAFFNEY, V. L. – WHITE, R. H. – GOODCHILD, H. – BEVAN, L. 2007: *Wroxeter, the Cornovii, and the urban process: researching the hinterland final report on the Wroxeter Hinterland project 1994–1997*. Portsmouth.

- GANDINI, C. – FAVORY, F. – NUNINGER, L. (Eds.) 2012: *Settlement patterns, production and trades from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages. ARCHAEDYN, Seven millennia of territorial dynamics, final conference, Dijon, 23–25 June 2008*. Oxford.
- GOODCHILD, H. 2007: *Modelling Roman Agricultural Production in the Middle Tiber Valley, Central Italy*. PhD thesis, Birmingham – The University of Birmingham.
- GOODCHILD, H. 2009: Modelling the productive landscape of the middle Tiber Valley. In: COARELLI, F. – PATTERSON, H. (Eds.): *Mercator placidissimus. The Tiber Valley in Antiquity. New research in the upper and middle river valley*. Rome, 769–796.
- GOODCHILD, H. 2013: GIS models of Roman agricultural production. In: BOWMAN, A. – WILSON, A. (Eds.): *The Roman Agricultural Economy: Organisation, Investment and Production*. Oxford Studies on the Roman Economy. Oxford, 55–84.
- HARPER, K. 2015: Pandemics and passages to late antiquity: rethinking the plague of c.249–270 described by Cyprian. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 28, 223–260.
- HAVAS, Z. 2011: Új adalékok a római kori szőlőműveléshez Aquincum környékén. *Budapest Régiségei* 44, 183–197.
- HIDDINK, H. A. 1991: Rural centres in the Roman settlement system of Northern Gallia Belgica and Germania inferior. In: ROYMANS, N. – THEUWS, F. (Eds.): *Images of the past. Studies on ancient societies in Northwestern Europe*. Amsterdam, 201–234.
- HOLLIDAY, V. T. 2004: *Soils in Archaeological Research*. Oxford.
- HORVÁTH, I. – H. KELEMEN, M. – TORMA, I. 1979: Komárom megye régészeti topográfiája. Esztergom és a dorogi járás. In: GEREVICH, L. (Ed.): *Magyarország régészeti topográfiája* 5. Budapest.
- INGOLD, T. 1993: The Temporality of the Landscape. *World Archaeology* 25/2, 152–74.
- JACOBSON, M. Z. 2005: *Fundamentals of Atmospheric Modeling*. Cambridge.
- JENESON, C. F. 2013: *Exploring the Roman Villa World between Tongres and Cologne. A Landscape Archaeological Approach*. PhD thesis. Amsterdam – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam 2013.
- JORDÁN, GY. – VAN ROMPAEY, A. – SZILASSI, P. – CSILLAG, G. – MANNAERTS, C. – WOLDAI, T. 2015: Historical land use changes and their impact on sediment fluxes in the Balaton basin (Hungary). *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* 108, 119–133.
- JUHÁSZ, L. IN PRESS: *Monetary circulation in the municipium of Brigetio. The excavations of Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér (1992–2015)*.
- JUHOS K. 2014: A mezőgazdasági földminősítés és földhasználati tervezés nemzetközi és hazai módszerei. *Földrajzi Közlemények* 138/2, 122–133.
- KOOISTRA, L. I. – VAN DINTER, M. – DÜTTING, M. K. – VAN RIJN, P. – CAVALLO, C. 2013: Could the Local Population of the Lower Rhine Delta Supply the Roman Army? Part 1: The Archaeological and Historical Framework. *Journal of Archaeology in the Low Countries* 4/2, 5–23.
- KOVÁCS, P. 2012: Der Besuch von Caracalla in Pannonien. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae* 63, 381–394.
- KOVÁCS, P. 2013: *Territoria, pagi and vici in Pannonia*. In: ECK, W. – FEHÉR, B. – KOVÁCS, P. (Eds.): *Studia epigraphica in memoriam Géza Alföldy*. Antiquitas. Reihe 1. Abhandlungen zur alten Geschichte 61. Bonn, 131–154.
- KUMER, VALERIE-M. – REUDER, J. – DORNINGER, M. – ZAUNER, R. – GRUBIŠIĆ, V. 2016: Turbulent kinetic energy estimates from profiling wind LiDAR measurements and their potential for wind energy applications. *Renewable Energy* 99, 898–910.
- LÁNG, O. 2009: Késő római épületegyüttes a Harsánylejtő területén. Late Roman building complex on the territory of Harsánylejtő. *Aquincumi füzetek* 15, 75–85.
- LASSÁNYI, G. – VASS, L. 2015: Az „utolsó” rómaiak – Adatok Aquincum polgárvárosának kései történetéhez egy agancsfésű kapcsán. *Budapest Régiségei* 48, 169–187.
- MÓCSY, A. 1959: *Die Bevölkerung von Pannonien bis zu den Markomannenkriegen*. Budapest.
- MRÁV, ZS. – SZABÓ, Á. 2012: Új adatok Aquincum Severus-kori városi elitjéhez. M. Antonius Victorinus Aquincumban és Budaörsön. In: KOVÁCS P. – FEHÉR B. (Eds.): *Studia Epigraphica Pannonica (SEP) Vol. IV. – In memoriam Barnabás Lőrincz*. Budapest, 120–139.
- MRÁV, Zs. 2011: Auf Reisewagen applizierte „Benefiziarierabzeichen” aus zwei nordospannischen Wa-

- gengräbern. Die eraviskische Stammeselite im Dienste Roms. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 136, 21–61.
- MRÁV, Zs. 2013a: Graves of auxiliary soldiers and veterans from the first century AD in the northern part of Pannonia. In: M. SANADER – A. RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ – D. TONČINIĆ – I. RADMAN-LIVAJA (Eds.): *Proceedings of the XVIIth Roman Military Equipment Conference: Weapons and Military Equipment in a Funerary Context (XVII Roman Military Equipment Conference, Zagreb, 24th–27th May, 2010)*. Zagreb, 87–116.
- MRÁV, Zs. 2013b: Eiserner Klappstuhl aus kaiserzeitlichen Bestattungen der einheimischen Elite in Pannonien. Zu den Beigaben der Bade- und Reinigungsgarnitur pannonischer Wagenräber. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 138, 105–144.
- MRÁV, Zs. 2016: Az Eraviscus törzsi elit nyomában. Császárkori kocsi- és lósírok a Budaörs–Kamaraerdei-dűlő római településének temetőjében. In: OTTOMÁNYI, K. (Ed.): *A budaörsi római vicus temetője*. Budapest, 490–528.
- OTTOMÁNYI, K. 2007: A római kor emlékei Pest megyében (Őslakosság, településszerkezet, temetkezés, vallás, betelepített barbárok). In: TORMA, I. – FANCSALSZKY, G. (Eds.): *Pest Megye Monográfiája I/1*. Budapest, 249–341.
- OTTOMÁNYI, K. 2012: Római vicus Budaörsön. In: OTTOMÁNYI, K. (Ed.): *Római vicus Budaörsön*. Budapest, 9–408.
- OTTOMÁNYI, K. 2014: Újabb római vicusok Aquincum territoriumán. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae* 3/2, 97–142.
- PÁSZTOR, L. – SZABÓ, J. – BAKACSI, Zs. 2010: Digital processing and upgrading of legacy data collected during the 1:25.000 scale Kreybig soil survey. *Acta Geodaetica et Geophysica Hungarica* 45/1, 127–136.
- PÁSZTOR, L. – SZABÓ, J. – BAKACSI, Zs. – MATUS, J. – LABORCZI, A. 2012: Compilation of 1:50.000 scale digital soil maps for Hungary based on the digital Kreybig soil information system. *Journal of Maps* 8/3, 215–219.
- PLOYER, R. 2015: Das Hinterland von Carnuntum als Wirtschaftsregion in der Römischen Kaiserzeit. In: DONEUS, M. – GRIEBL, M. (Eds.): *Die Leitha – Facetten einer Landschaft*. Archäologie Österreichs – Spezial 3. Wien, 211–224.
- PÓCZY, K. 1971: A békásmegyeri villa és az Aquincum környéki gazdaságok a markomann háborúk után. *Budapest Régiségei* 22, 85–102.
- RADICS, K. – BARTHOLY, J. – PONGRÁCZ, R. 2002: Modelling studies of wind field on urban environment. *Athmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 2, 1979–2001.
- ROYMANS, N. – DERKS, T. 2011: Studying Roman villa landscapes in the 21st century. A multi dimensional approach. In: ROYMANS, N. – DERKS, T. (Eds.): *Villa Landscapes in the Roman North*. Amsterdam Archaeological Studies 17. Amsterdam, 1–44.
- RUXTON, G. D. 2006: The unequal variance *t*-test is an underused alternative to Student's *t*-test and the Mann–Whitney U test. *Behavioral Ecology* 17/4, 688–690.
- SCHWEITZER, F. – KÉRDŐ, H. K. 2014: *Aquincum. Ancient landscape – ancient town*. Budapest.
- SIMON, B. 2015: Roman settlement pattern and LCP modelling in ancient North-Eastern Pannonia (Hungary). *Dissertationes Archaeologicae* 3/3, 105–126.
- SMITH M. L. 2014: The archaeology of urban landscapes. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 43, 307–323.
- STANČIČ, Z. – VELJANOVSKI, T. 2000: Understanding Roman settlement patterns through multivariate statistics and predictive modelling. In: LOCK, G. (Ed.) *Beyond the Map. Archaeology and Spatial Technologies*. Nato Science Series. Series A: Life Sciences. 321. Amsterdam – Berlin – Oxford – Tokyo – Washington, DC, 147–156.
- TORBÁGYI, M. 2008: Questions of coin use in the late Celtic Transdanubia. *Cercetări numismatice* 14, 203–212.
- TORBÁGYI, M. 2013: Coins and coin use in the Celtic world. *Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis* 49, 65–72.
- VAN DINTER, M. – KOOISTRA, L. I. – DÜTTING, M. K. – VAN RIJN, P. – CAVALLO, C. 2014: Could the Local Population of the Lower Rhine Delta Supply the Roman Army? Part 2: Modelling the Carrying Capacity Using Archaeological, Palaeo-Ecological and Geomorphological Data. *Journal of*

Archaeology in the Low Countries 5/1, 5–50.

VARGA-HASZONITS Z. – VARGA Z. 2013: Az őszi búza fenofázisainak agroklimatológiai elemzése hosszú fenológiai sorok alapján. *Acta Agronomica Óváriensis* 55/1, 3–21.

VERHAGEN, P. 2018: Spatial Analysis in Archaeology: Moving into New Territories In: SIART, C. – FORBRIGER, M. – BUBENZER, O. (Eds.): *Digital Geoarchaeology, Natural Science in Archaeology*. EBook, 11–25.

WEAVERDYCK, E. 2016: *Isolation or Integration? A Spatial Analytical Approach to the Local Impact of the Roman Army on the Northern Frontier*. PhD thesis. Berkeley – University of California 2016.

ZABEHLICKY, H. 2006: Das Hinterland von Carnuntum - Villen und Dörfer. In: HUMER, F. (Ed.): *Legionsadler und Druidenstab – Vom Legionslager zur Donaumetropole. Textband. Petronell – Carnuntum*, 354–360.

ZÁMOLYI, A. – DRAGANITS, E. – DONEUS, M. – FERA, M. 2015: Paläoflusslaufentwicklung der Leitha (Ostösterreich) – eine Luftbild-Perspektive. In: DONEUS, M. – GRIEBL, M. (Eds.): *Die Leitha – Facetten einer Landschaft*. Archäologie Österreichs – Spezial 3. Wien, 11–23.

ZSIDI, P. 1991: *Újabb villa az aquincumi municipium territoriumán (Bp. III. ker. Kaszás dűlő – Csikós utca)*. *Budapest Régiségei* 27, 143–180.