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The Find Material

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Abstract: Brigetio, along the Danube *limes*, was one of the four legionary bases of Pannonia and, thus, one of the most important settlements of the province. The last excavation season so far, conducted by the Eötvös Loránd University and the Klapka György Museum of Komárom, was in 2016. The finds from previous years have been published year by year from 2010. This paper presents a catalogue and evaluation of the finds of the last, 2016, excavation campaign.

Keywords: Brigetio, civil town, Pannonia, find material

Introduction

The main aims of the 2016 campaign were to continue the excavation of the so-called bakery in the western zone of the site and to locate the southern section of Street “A” (Fig. 1; Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Fig. 4). This goal was achieved as both ends of the building had been determined. It was also clarified that the drainage channel behind the bakery does not continue southwards. The season’s biggest surprise was the discovery of a wall running east-west across Street “A”, blocking it and turning it into a dead-end street (Fig. 5; Fig. 6). West of the street, parts of a building were unearthed; it had at least one phase that preceded the construction of the street since its east-west wall ran under the street’s lowermost foundation layers. We also found the imprint of a threshold that connected two rooms in the building.²

The following finds are presented in this paper: stamped tiles, glass objects, local and imported pottery, pottery oil lamps, *amphorae*, bronze and lead artefacts, and coins.



Fig. 1. Plan of the excavations at Szőny-Vásártér, 2016 (drawing by L. Dobosi)

1 BARTUS et al. 2016, 337.

2 BARTUS et al. 2016, 338.



Fig. 2. Drone photo of the trenches in squares -C15, -B15, -C19, -B19, and -A19 (by D. Bartus)



Fig. 3. Drone photo of the northern square trenches (by D. Bartus)



Fig. 4. Drone photo of the southern square trenches (by D. Bartus)



Fig. 5. Square -A19 from the south. Negative wall under Street "A" and stone slabs of Street "A" (photo by N. Sey)



Fig. 6. Square -C19 from the south (photo by N. Sey)

Find material of the year 2016

Stamped tiles

Only one stamped tile came to light in the 2016 season. It bore the stamp of the *legio I Adiutrix*, a legion stationed in Brigetio for more than three centuries.

Catalogue³

1. Fragment of a *tegula* (Fig. 7).

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.189.

Size: *tegula*: 74×85×29 mm, stamp: 68×23 mm.

Stamp: *Leg(io) I (prima) A[(diutrix) P(ia) F(idelis)]*.

Lit.: BARTUS et al. 2012, 9–11, Kat. 1–10; BARTUS et al. 2014a, 12–14, Kat. 1–15 with further literature.

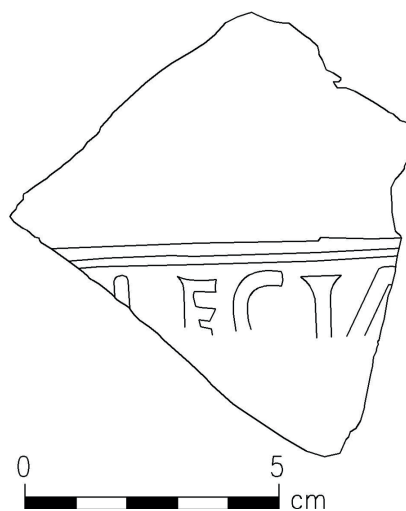
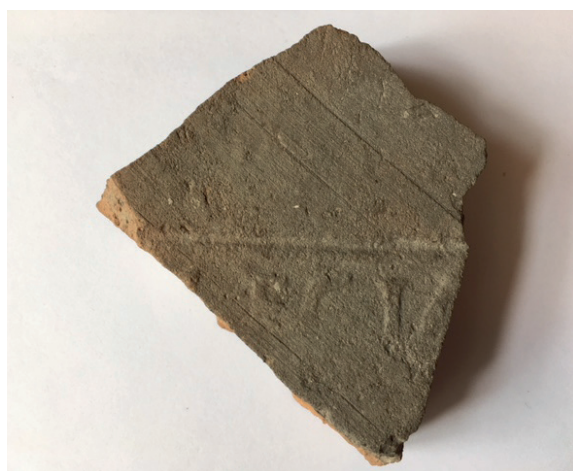


Fig. 7. The stamped tile of the year 2016 (photo and drawing by L. Borhy)

- 3 Abbreviations: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; Lit.: literature.

Glass fragments

The 2016 season yielded altogether 42 glass fragments—a proportion akin to previous years, meaning slightly fewer finds and of different distribution. As before, the primary objective was again to identify at least the functional categories of the small fragments, even if their exact types could not be determined, as these data provide important information on the extent of glass use at the time. The classification of the vessels was based on a framework by S. M. E. van Lith and K. Randsborg.⁴ Besides, the record also contained some windowpane fragments and other glass objects which have also been evaluated. As all glass finds are translucent, this attribute is not indicated in the catalogue. As for colour distribution, about two-thirds of the fragments (64%) are colourless, the second most common shade being natural green (26%). Colourless glass, followed by natural green, was clearly the prevalent shade in the 1st–3rd centuries AD. Colourless glass vessels were the most common for table use, while natural green ones were most important—even dominant—amongst storage and transport vessels.

Analogies to identifiable fragments were sought in the works of C. Isings, the Roman glass catalogue of the Trier Museum,⁵ a related study by B. Rützi,⁶ and the catalogue by L. Barkóczi.⁷

About half of the fragments could be identified to some extent. Altogether 45% of the fragments with a determined functional type were tableware, mainly cups, with only two pieces coming from bowls. Storage and transport vessels made up 10% of all glass finds, while 25% were perfume bottles and 20% other small finds. Interestingly, windowpane fragments, a regular type in the glass record of the previous years, represented only a tiny proportion of the findings.

Both bowls (Cat. 1–2) are of the same type, with a fire-rounded outward-turned rim. One has a natural green, the other, a blue-green shade. Conical bowls first appeared in the area in the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd century AD.⁸

The most common type is still the cylindrical cup with vertical walls and a fire-rounded rim, mostly undecorated but sometimes decorated with applied glass trails (Cat. 3–7).⁹ This cup type matches Forms 60–62 in the catalogue by L. Barkóczi, also reminiscing the Drag. 30 *terra sigillata* type. Glass versions of the type in Pannonia appeared at the end of the 2nd and in the 3rd century AD,¹⁰ while analogies in Augusta Raurica are known from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century AD.¹¹ The vast majority of cups from the Vásártér belong to this type.¹²

Only one fragment could be identified as a perfume bottle: a small spherical specimen with a straight, slightly depressed bottom (Cat. 12). Such bottles were used between the early 1st and mid-2nd centuries AD.¹³

Besides, the glass findings of the season comprised three windowpane fragments, two of a natural green shade and a colourless one. A glass counter was also found; such objects were made by slicing glass canes into discs that were reheated in a furnace until became deformed, resulting in a flattened, rounded “button” shape.

4 VAN LITH – RANDSBORG 1985.

5 ISINGS 1957; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977.

6 RÜTTI 1991.

7 BARKÓCZI 1988.

8 RÜTTI 1991, 103.

9 RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1, Form AR 98.2; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.

10 BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29 (vessels from Brigetio and Intercisa).

11 RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1, Form AR 98.2.

12 DÉVAI 2011, 137; BARTUS et al. 2012, 13; BARTUS et al. 2014a, 17.

13 RÜTTI 1991, 114; ISINGS 1957, Form 6; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 125; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 70a.

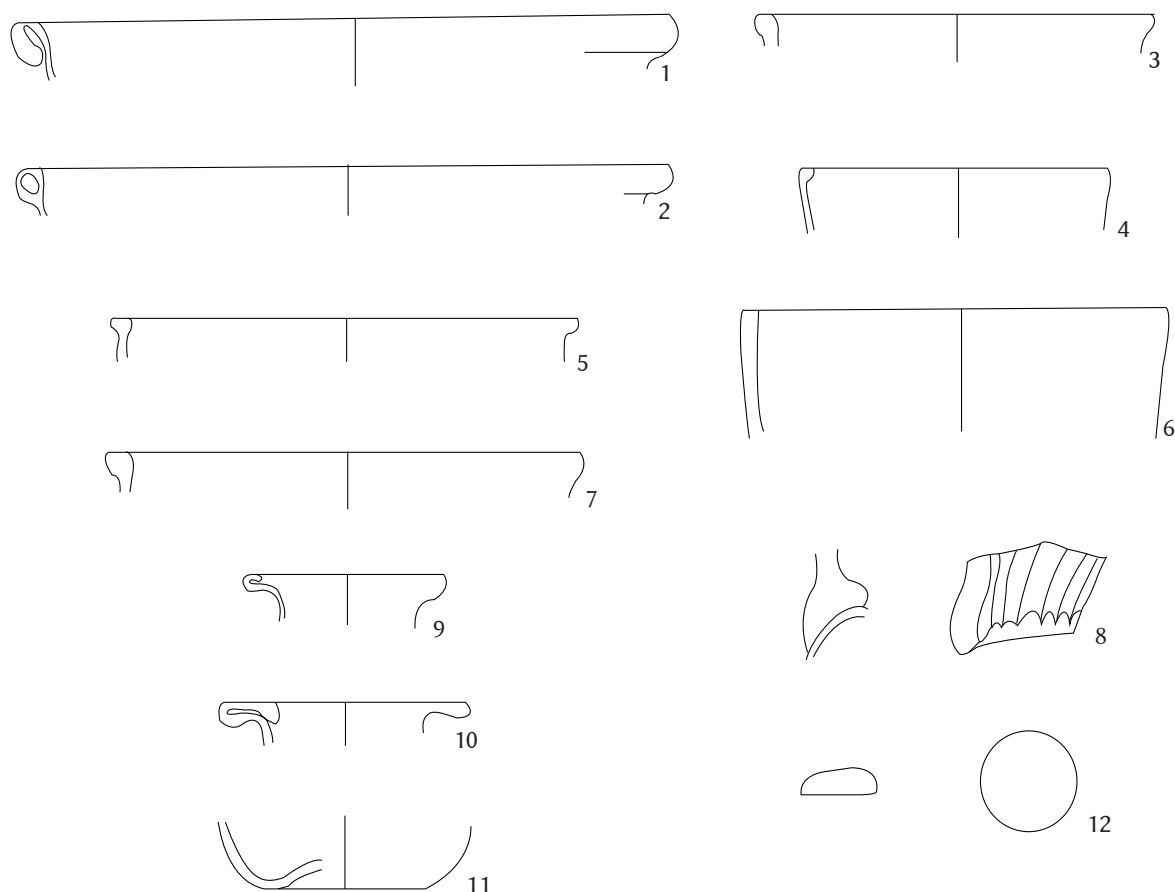


Fig. 8. Glass fragments (drawing by K. Dévai)

Catalogue¹⁴

1. Rim fragment of a bowl (Fig. 8.1). Deep bowl with a cylindrical upper body; vertical tubular rim with an edge bent out and down.
Colour: natural green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.071.35.
Size: Dm.: 14 cm, Th.rim: 0.42 cm, Th.av.: 0.12 cm.
Dating: second half of the 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD.
Lit.: RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 107; ISINGS 1957, Form 46a.
2. Rim fragment of a bowl (Fig. 8.2). Deep bowl with a cylindrical upper body; vertical tubular rim with an edge bent out and down.
Colour: blue-green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.082.161.
Size: Dm.: 14 cm, Th.rim: 0.4 cm, Th.av.: 0.11 cm.
Dating: second half of the 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD.
Lit.: RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 107; ISINGS 1957, Form 46a.
3. Rim fragment of a cup (Fig. 8.3). Cylindrical cup with fire-rounded rim; fragment.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.016.29.
Size: Dm.: 9 cm, Th.rim: 0.4 cm, Th.av.: 0.13 cm.

14 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; Dm.: diameter; Th.rim: rim thickness; Th.av.: average wall thickness. The size of pieces without measurable diameter is not presented.

- Dating: second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD.
Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29, Kat. nr. 162; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1; GOETH-ERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.
4. Rim fragment of a cup (Fig. 8.4). Cylindrical cup with a slightly outward-turned rim and fire-rounded edge.
Colour: yellowish green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B16.046.127.
Size: Dm: 7 cm, Th.rim: 0.44 cm, Th.av.: 0.15 cm.
Dating: second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD.
Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29, Kat. Nr. 162; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1; GOETH-ERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.
 5. Rim fragment of a cup (Fig. 8.5). Cylindrical cup with a slightly outward-turned rim and fire-rounded edge.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C13.064.131.
Size: Dm.:10 cm, Th.rim: 0.3 cm, Th.av.: 0.13 cm.
Dating: second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD.
Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29, Kat. Nr. 162; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1; GOETH-ERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.
 6. Rim fragment of a cup (Fig. 8.6). Wide cylindrical cup with straight wall with a slightly outward-turned rim and fire-rounded edge.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.190.
Size: Dm.: 9 cm, Th.rim: 0.34 cm, Th.av.: 0.15 cm.
Dating: second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD.
Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29, Kat. Nr. 162; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1; GOETH-ERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.
 7. Rim fragment of a cup (Fig. 8.7). Wide cylindrical cup with straight wall with slightly outward-turned rim and fire-rounded edge.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.082.153.
Size: Dm.: 11 cm, Th.rim: 0.24 cm, Th.av.: 0.13 cm.
Dating: second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD.
Lit.: BARKÓCZI 1988, Form 29, Kat. Nr. 162; ISINGS 1957, Form 85b; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 98.1; GOETH-ERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 47a.
 8. Ribbon handle of a bottle or jug (Fig. 8.8). Short, wide ribbon handle with vertical ribs (reeding). It was applied to the edge of the shoulder of probably a small jug.
Colour: natural green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.071.79.
 9. Rim fragment of an unguent bottle (Fig. 8.9). Rim fragment of *unguentarium* with short cylindrical neck and a flared inward-folded rim.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.071.78.
Size: Dm.: 4.5 cm, Th.rim: 0.24 cm, Th.av.: 0.11 cm.
 10. Rim fragment of an unguent bottle (Fig. 8.10). Rim fragment of an *unguentarium* with a short cylindrical neck and a flared inward-folded rim.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.082.155.
Size: Dm.: 4.5 cm, Th.rim: 1.2 cm, Th.av.: 0.21 cm.

11. Rim fragment of an unguent bottle. Rim fragment of an *unguentarium* with a short cylindrical neck and a flared inward-folded rim.
Colour: natural green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.099.111.
Size: Th.av.: 0.22 cm.
12. Base fragment of an unguent bottle (Fig. 8.11). Concave base fragment of globular *unguentarium*.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.170
Size: Dm.: 3.8 cm.
Lit.: ISINGS 1957, Form 6; RÜTTI 1991, Form AR 125; GOETHERT-POLASCHEK 1977, Form 70a.
13. Windowpane fragment. Windowpane fragment with lots of bubbles, cast, fire polished and pitted on one side, and had a matte finish on the other.
Colour: natural green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.071.82.
14. Windowpane fragment. Windowpane fragment with lots of bubbles, cast, fire polished and pitted on one side, and had a matte finish on the other.
Colour: natural green.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.035.264.
15. Windowpane fragment. Windowpane fragment with lots of bubbles, cast, fire polished and pitted on one side, and had a matte finish on the other.
Colour: colourless.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.104.
16. Glass counter (Fig. 8.12). Somewhat ovoid cast glass counter. Bottom with holes at the pouring point.
Colour: opaque black.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.169.
Size: Dm.: 2.5 cm.

Local pottery

The 2016 season yielded 2,430 local or regional (Pannonian) pottery fragments, with a terracotta statue fragment among them. Although the number of local pottery is much lower than in the previous years, the types show a similar distribution (Tab. 1).¹⁵

More than half of the ceramic material is coarse grey ware (1,279 pieces, 52.3%). These fast-wheel-thrown bowls, pots, mugs, plates, and lids have various firing qualities. Their material is also diverse: gravel, crushed limestone, and sand were used as temper. Slow-wheeled versions also appear among the grainy, large storage drums (*dolia* and pots). The vessels were rarely decorated with combed patterns or incised horizontal or wavy grooves on the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Self-coloured ware makes up almost a third of the record (649 pieces, 26.71%); it consists mainly of jugs and jars fired to pale or yellowish brown, while bowls, beakers, mugs, and lids are rare. Scratched or incised decoration was observed on two side fragments; such complex motifs are not typical of Roman pottery (Cat. 1–2; Fig. 9.1; Fig. 9.2).

15 BARTUS et al. 2014a, 27, 4. kép; BARTUS et al. 2014b, 40, Tab. 1; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 23, Tab. 1; BARTUS et al. 2016, 122–123; BARTUS et al. 2017, 95, Tab. 1.

Tab. 1. Distribution of local pottery fragments (by G. Gátfalvi-Delbó)

Pottery type	Number of fragments	Percentage
Grey coarse ware	1,279	52.63%
Self-colored pottery	649	26.71%
Red colour-coated pottery	121	4.98%
Pottery with colour-coated horizontal bands	98	4.03%
Imitation of the so-called Pompeian red plates	90	3.7%
Handmade pottery	47	1.93%
Mortars	44	1.81%
Pannonian slipped ware	37	1.52%
Marbled ware	27	1.11%
Imitation of the so-called Firnisware	19	0.78%
Incenser bowl	18	0.74%
Terra sigillata-imitation with relief decoration	1	0.04%
Sum	2,430	100%

The few painted sherds were all side fragments, unsuitable for typological classification. Rim and bottom fragments of jugs, bowls, and beakers could be distinguished among the red-coated pottery fragments (121 pieces, 4.98%). A beaker with a spherical body and curved everted rim, decorated with two horizontal lines between the roulette bands on the shoulder, was recovered from the infill (layer no. 037) of a pit in square -B15 (Cat. 3; Fig. 9.3). This type is characteristic of Brigetio; its analogies are known from both the *municipium* and the neighbouring cemeteries.¹⁶

The pottery record also comprised fragments of reddish-yellow and pale brown vessels with painted horizontal bands (98 pieces, 4.03%). Some could be identified as ovoid pots with horizontal rims or jugs, typical of Brigetio.¹⁷ Several side fragments featured painted bands in different shades of red, often completed by scratched horizontal or wavy lines and roulette patterns.

Besides, 90 fragments were red-painted imitations of so-called Pompeian red plates¹⁸ (3.7%). The surface of many was burnt. This pottery type is best known from the *municipium*;¹⁹ it was produced at the Gerhát pottery workshop.²⁰

The number of marbled ware fragments was minimal (27 pieces, 1.11%). The red, orange or brown marbled decoration was applied with broad and narrow brushstrokes directly to the pale brown bisqueware surface. Based on the rims, most vessels were so-called *Ringschüssel*. One had a filter inside under the rim; its outer surface and the inside of the rim were painted in orange marble with broad and narrow brushstrokes (Cat. 12; Fig. 9.12).

16 GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 724–732, 57. tábla, 18. kép 15–17.

17 B. BÓNIS 1970, 4. ábra 1–5, 8–13, 5. ábra 1–3; BARTUS et al. 2014b, 40, Kat. 3–4, 8. tábla 3–4; DELBÓ 2017, 46–47, Kat. 13, 147, 185, 193, 9. tábla 1–2, 5–7, GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 830–843, 869–890, 63–64, 67–70. tábla.

18 GABLER 1990, 188, 35. ábra.

19 BARTUS et al. 2014a, 28, BARTUS et al. 2014b, 41, Kat. 9, 10. tábla 1; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 25; BARTUS et al. 2016, 123; BARTUS et al. 2017, 96; GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 921–928, 73. tábla.

20 GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 929–936, 74. tábla.

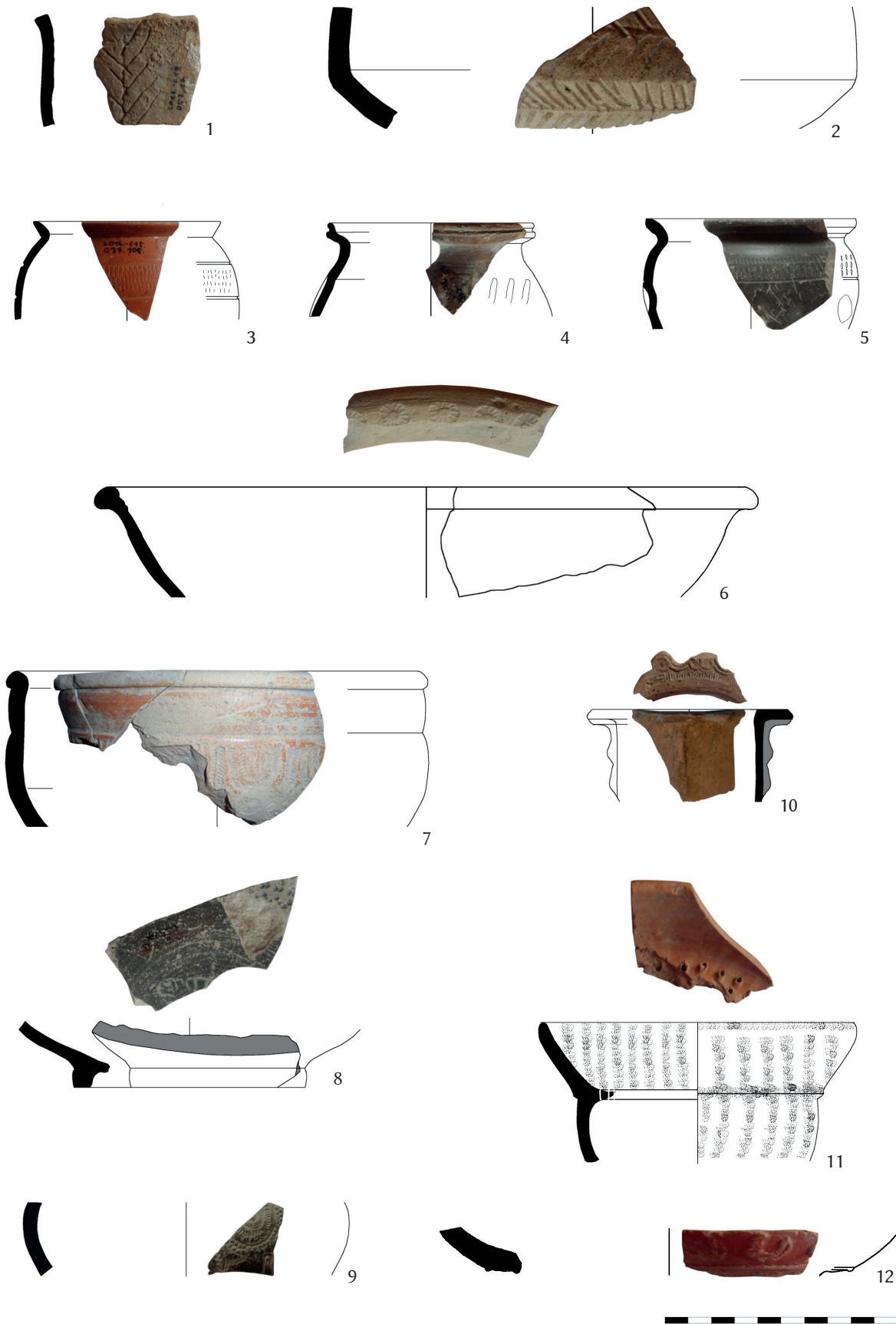


Fig. 9. Local pottery (photo and drawing by G. Gátfalvi-Delbó)

The few *Firnisware*-imitations (19 pieces, 0.78%) are mostly wall fragments; they are roughcast, with materials in various shades of brown and surfaces finished with a shiny or matte greyish-brown or red slip, rarely showing a metallic effect. The fragments belong to ovoid and folded beakers (*Faltenbecher*) with diverse rims.²¹ Layer no. 037 in square -B15 also comprised a brown-coated, roughcast beaker fragment with a body divided by narrow vertical grooves and a *Karniesrand*-type rim (Cat. 4; Fig. 9.4). A roughcast beaker or one-handled mug with oblique fluting is known from Gerulata from the first half of the 2nd century AD.²² E. T. Szőnyi dated similar mugs in the Homokgödri cemetery of Arrabona to the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.²³ V. Gassner defined the vessels from Carnuntum as jugs.²⁴ Furthermore, several beakers and jugs with narrow vertical or oblique fluting were found in Brigetio;²⁵ related types were produced and used in Pannonia in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD. E. Eleftheriadou collected 53 fragments of fluted vessels from the province in 2012.²⁶

The *Pannonische Glanztonware* (PGW) or Pannonian slipped ware was represented with 37 fragments (1.52%) in the season's pottery record. These vessels are either grey and coated in a grey slip or reddish-yellow with a red slip. Bowls are frequent amongst them, some even decorated with stamped motifs. The related findings include a beaker with a globular body, everted rim, and a pattern combination with a roulette band comprising three rows of lens-shaped cutouts (imitating cut glass technique) above a horizontal groove on the shoulder, recovered from the infill (layer no. 012) of a pit in square -C15 (Cat 5; Fig. 9.5). The same beaker type with grey slip is known from Carnuntum²⁷ and Vindobona.²⁸ The facet-cut-imitation pattern appears in the 1st–3rd-centuries AD pottery records²⁹ of Aquincum,³⁰ Budaörs,³¹ Gorsium,³² Carnuntum,³³ and Brigetio.³⁴

All Pannonian slipped pottery fragments with stamped decorations were found in square -B15. One of them, a Drag. 37 imitation bowl fragment, features a complex upper ovolo frieze variation comprising alternating ovolo motifs (a pair of hatched, a pair of dotted, and a plain border around the egg) and terminals (three downward-facing hatched leaves) with a row of alternating broad leaves and ten-petal floral motif under them (Cat. 7; Fig. 9.7). A fragment from Esztergom has a similar pattern.³⁵ Ovolo-decorated vessels are also known from Brigetio.³⁶ Besides, a grey-coated grey potsherd (Cat. 9; Fig. 9.9) bears a similarly complex ovolo decoration: the egg is engirded by a pair of dotted,

21 BARTUS et al. 2014b, 41, Kat. 10–13, 10. tábla 2–5; BARTUS et al. 2016, Kat. 9, 7. tábla 9; GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 1081–1100, 83. tábla.

22 KREKOVIČ 1998, 10, Tab. 22,2.

23 T. SZÖNYI 1976, 26–27, 6. ábra, 5. tábla 5.

24 GASSNER – JILEK 1989, 160, Nr. 71, Taf. 4; GASSNER 1991, 277, Nr. 97, Taf. 8.

25 KIS 2010, Kat. 27, XIX. tábla 27, 4. kép; DELBÓ 2017, Kat. 95, 6. tábla 9; GÁTFALVI-DELBÓ 2019, Kat. 558, 776–779, 1108–1112; KARTALI 2020, Kat. 268, 24. tábla 4.

26 ELEFTHERIADOU 2012.

27 ADLER-WÖLFL 2004, Typ Be. 1.2, 48–49, Kat. 295–299, Taf. 13.

28 PAVIČ 2004, Typ. Be. 1.4.2, 148, Taf. 10.

29 B. BÓNIS 1943.

30 B. BÓNIS 1943, 473, 1. kép; NAGY 2014a, Fig. 3, Fig. 6,12; NAGY 2017, Tab. 9, Figs 5–6.

31 OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 219, Fig. 174,6; NAGY 2017, Cat. 151, Tab. 9.

32 KOCZTUR 1974, 123, Abb. 59,14.

33 GASSNER 1991, 276, Nr. 92, Taf. 8.

34 B. BÓNIS 1943, 475, 5. kép; B. BÓNIS 1979, Abb. 18,11–12, Abb. 23,6, Abb. 29,7; FÉNYES 2003, 105–106, Kat. 1,2–4, 13, Abb. 1,2, Abb. 2,4.

35 MARÓTI 1992, 316, Kat. 19.2, 10. tábla 3.

36 Ltsz.: KDM K1201; MARÓTI 1992, 317, footnote 233.

a hatched, and two plain borders and two fragmentary leaves are visible below the upper ovolo frieze. A stamped leaf motif decorates the inside of the bottom of another grey bowl with grey slip (Cat. 8; Fig. 9.8). Rarely, the rims of the vessels are also ornamented with stamps, like, for example, a red slip bowl with a row of rosettes (Cat. 6; Fig. 9.6).

A lower side fragment of a Drag. 37 imitation bowl with relief decoration comes from square -B15. It has a light grey core; the outer surface has matte red, and the inside orange coating (Cat. 12; Fig. 9.12). It features blurred motifs in two rows: horseshoe-like patterns in the upper one and three alternating patterns—three-lobed leaves, a downward-pointing ovolo frieze, and another indeterminate motif—in the lower one. Relief-decorated *terra sigillata* imitations are very rare in Brigetio. However, the fragments of the model vessels for their production can be found in the local pottery workshops.³⁷ The sherds from Brigetio show a strong connection with the pottery workshops of Aquincum and the vessels from Tokod, Esztergom, and Bény.³⁸ These vessels were produced during the reign of Emperor Hadrian up to the beginning of the Antonine dynasty.

All handmade pottery fragments (47 pieces, 1.93%) are black or greyish-brown, made of clay tempered with sand and gravel. Their surface is uneven, often with burnt spots. Pots with a short or long straight or a long curved everted rim are the most typical forms of this ware.³⁹

Mortars (44 pieces, 1.81%) are pale brown or yellow-red, some with traces of red painting. Painted *mortaria* are usually smaller, with thinner sidewalls and curved rims, while unpainted mortars are generally large and thick-walled.

Apparently, incense bowls could be fired in either an oxidising or reducing atmosphere to pale brown, red, or grey. Their material is slightly porous, tempered with crushed limestone and sand.

One of the most interesting pottery fragments from 2016 is the pale reddish-brown rim fragment of a small cup imitating metal vessels (Cat. 10; Fig. 9.10). There is no slip, painting, or glaze on its surface, but the wide flat horizontal rim is decorated. The handles broke off. The cup represents a new type amongst the ceramic metal vessel imitations in Brigetio; bowls, trays, jugs, lamps, *cantharuses*, and some terracotta moulds used for their production had been found before in the *municipium* and the local pottery workshops.⁴⁰

The reddish-yellow head fragment of a terracotta statue (Cat. 13; Fig. 10) is also unique in the pottery record of the site. The head, made in a terracotta mould, was hollow inside, where it also preserved some fingerprints of the one-time potter. Only the fragment of the right eye, the nose, the downward-curving lips, the flat chin, and a small part of the hair persisted. The local Szöny-Kurucdomb pottery workshop also had a tradition of producing terracotta heads and statues;⁴¹ however, the new fragment from the *municipium* does not match any of the moulds found there.

In summary, the pottery found in the *municipium* in 2016 fits nicely into the picture outlined by similar finds in previous years. Most fragments belong to grey storage, baking, or cooking vessels, while the proportion of tableware is considerably lower. Most vessels were probably produced in

37 B. BÓNIS 1977, Abb. 2,2, Abb. 8,6a–b; B. BÓNIS 1977, Abb. 8,5–6, Abb. 19,1a–b, Abb. 27,1a–b, Abb. 12,3, Abb. 21,1,28.

38 FÉNYES 2003, 118.

39 HORVÁTH 2007, 308–310, Type V–VII; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 26–27, Kat. 30, 32, 17. tábla 7,9; BARTUS et al. 2016, 124, Kat. 17, 8. tábla 8.

40 FÉNYES 2003, 106–110, Kat. 2,1–35.

41 B. BÓNIS 1977, 130–136.



Fig. 10. Head fragment of a terracotta statue (photo by G. Gátfalvi-Delbó)

the large local pottery district comprising the Gerhát and Kurucdomb pottery workshops.⁴² Only a small part of the vessels arrived there through trade within Pannonia. Square -B15 was exceptionally rich in finds: all stamped Pannonian glazed ware fragments, the relief-decorated *terra sigillata*-imitation, the cup imitating the form of a metal vessel, the marbled rim fragment with a filter, and even the terracotta head of a statue were found there.

Catalogue⁴³

1. Self-coloured side fragment (Fig. 9.1). Pale brown side fragment of a vessel, slightly porous, made of sand-tempered clay with a few red inclusions. The surface is slightly rough, with scratched decoration.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.052.17.
Size: W.: 4.7 cm, H.: 4.9 cm, Th: 0.7 cm.
2. Self-coloured side fragment (Fig. 9.2). Pale brown side fragment of a vessel, slightly porous, made of sand- and fine gravel-tempered clay. The surface is slightly rough, with scratched decoration.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.037.85.
Size: W.: 7.9 cm, H.: 5.5 cm, Th: 0.8 cm.
3. Rim fragment of a red-coated beaker with a spherical body (Fig. 9.3). Rim fragment of a reddish-yellow thin-walled beaker made of sand- and fine gravel-tempered clay; the outside is coated in red, worn. Decorated outside with a roulette band between a pair of circular grooves.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.037.105.
Size: H.: 4.3 cm, Dr: 8 cm, Th: 0.3 cm.
4. *Karniesrand*-type rim fragment (Fig. 9.4). Rim fragment of a rough-cast beaker, slightly porous, made of clay slightly tempered with fine gravel and sand. The outside and the inner side of the rim are coated with a matte brown slip. With a circular row of elongated, narrow grooves on the shoulder.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.037.96.
Size: H.: 4.1 cm, Dr: 9 cm, Th: 0.4 cm.

42 B. BÓNIS 1975; B. BÓNIS 1976; B. BÓNIS 1977; B. BÓNIS 1979.

43 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; Dr.: rim diameter; Db.: base diameter; H.: height; Th.: thickness; W.: width.

5. Everted rim fragment of a Pannonian slipped beaker with a spherical body (Fig. 9.5). Light grey, made of clay slightly tempered with fine gravel and sand. The outside is coated in glossy, the inside with matte dark grey slip. With a pattern combination on the shoulder: a roulette band comprising three rows of lens-shaped cutouts above a horizontal groove.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.012.87.
Size: H.: 4.8 cm, Dr.: 8 cm, Th.: 0.4 cm.
6. Curved everted rim fragment of a Pannonian slipped bowl (Fig. 9.6). Light brown, slightly porous, made of clay slightly tempered with gravel and sand. With worn red coating on the outer surface and a row of stamped 12-petal rosettes on the rim.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.039.29.
Size: H.: 5 cm, Dr.: 30 cm, Th.: 0.6 cm.
7. Rim fragment of a Pannonian slipped bowl, Drag. 37 imitation (Fig. 9.7). Pale red, porous; made of clay tempered with crushed limestone, with red inclusions. A worn red coating covers both sides. With a complex upper ovolo frieze variation comprising alternating ovolo motifs (a pair of hatched, a pair of dotted, and a plain border around the egg) and terminals (three downward-facing hatched leaves) with a row of alternating wide leaves and ten-petal floral motifs under them.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.008.2.–2016.-B15.033.46.
Size: H.: 7.8 cm, Dr.: 18 cm, Th.: 0.8 cm.
8. Bottom fragment of a Pannonian slipped bowl with base ring (Fig. 9.8). Light grey, made of clay slightly tempered with fine gravel, crushed limestone, and sand. With worn, dark grey slip on both sides, inside, a circular roulette band with a stamped leaf in the centre.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.055.57.
Size: H.: 2.9 cm, Db.: 10 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.
9. Side fragment of a Pannonian slipped bowl (Fig. 9.9). Light grey, slightly porous, made of sand-tempered clay. The outer side is covered in a glossy dark grey, while the inside in a glossy grey slip. The outside features the detail of a stamped upper ovolo motif with a set of borders comprising a pair of dotted, a hatched, and two plain lines borders and two fragmentary leaves underneath.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.056.36.
Size: W.: 3.2 cm, H.: 3.8 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.
10. Body fragment of a self-coloured cup with a horizontally everted rim (Fig. 9.10). Pale reddish-brown, porous, made of clay tempered with fine gravel and sand. The handles broke off. The wide, horizontal rim is decorated with *peltas* framed by tendrils and another indeterminate motif.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.174.
Size: H.: 4 cm, Dr.: 9 cm, Th.: 0.3 cm.
11. Rim fragment of a marbled vessel with a filter (Fig. 9.11). Pale reddish-brown, slightly porous, made of clay tempered with fine gravel, crushed limestone, and sand. The outer surface and the inside of the rim are decorated with marbled orange paint applied with broad and narrow brushstrokes.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.157.
Size: H.: 6.1 cm, Dr.: 14 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.
12. Side fragment of a red slip bowl with relief decoration (*terra sigillata*-imitation) (Fig. 9.12). Light grey and pink, slightly porous, made of clay slightly tempered with gravel and sand.

The outer surface has a worn matte red slip, the inside, orange. Decorated with blurred motifs in two rows, horseshoe-like ones in the upper row, and three alternating patterns underneath: a three-lobed leaf, a downward-pointing-ovolo-, and a non-determined motif.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.181.

Size: W.: 5.2 cm, H.: 2.1 cm, Th.: 0.9 cm.

13. Head fragment of a terracotta statue (Fig. 10). Reddish-yellow, hard ceramic made in a terracotta mould of sand-tempered clay with red inclusions. Only the fragment of the right eye, the nose, the downward-curving lips, the flat chin, and a small detail of the hair remained. With the fingerprints of the potter on the inside.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.066.14.

Size: H.: 7.9 cm.

Imported pottery and lamps

Like the previous one, the 2016 season also yielded 24 pieces of imported pottery and imitations. The identified types fit well with the inventory recovered by previous excavations.⁴⁴

Italian thin-walled pottery

Altogether five thin-walled ceramic fragments from three vessels were found; all from cups with a mildly shrunken body, a common type in Brigetio. Two vessels were fired in a reducing atmosphere, with dark grey coating on both surfaces, and barbotine decoration (Cat. 1–2). Vessel Cat. 1 is decorated with narrow circular roulette bands above a barbotine motif (Fig. 11.1). The small size of the fragments and, thus, the highly fragmentary state of the motifs did not allow us to identify the decoration, which, based on the analogies, was probably a non-figurative or floral pattern. The first appearance of such vessels in Brigetio can be dated to the first half or the mid-2nd century AD. The third cup was also fired in a reducing atmosphere (Cat. 3; Fig. 11.3), but its material and coating make it more likely to be an imitation of the type, which is also not unknown in the area of Brigetio.

Raetian beakers

Four Raetian beaker fragments have been found this year; all small body fragments, the thickness of which indicates that they belonged to drinking vessels. Their exact shape of which could not be determined. Two fragments are Drexel Type 2b (Cat. 4–5; Fig. 11.4–5), one Drexel Type 2a (Cat. 6; Fig. 11.6)⁴⁵ and one Drexel Type 3a (Cat. 7, Fig. 11.7).⁴⁶ They are thin-walled (between 0.2 and 0.3 cm) and have a hard fabric and a high-quality glossy dark brown coating. The latter two pieces show signs of secondary burning, so the original coating or colour of the material cannot be determined accurately. During primary processing, a Drexel Type 3a body fragment with a thicker wall (0.5 cm) and bright silvery coating, decorated with dense, horizontal roulette bands was identified as an imitation. Based on the profile, the fragment probably belonged to an elongated beaker (Cat. 7).

44 See BARTUS et al. 2014a, 30–32; BARTUS et al. 2014b, 54–59, BARTUS et al. 2015b, 30–37; BATRUS et al. 2016, 125–130.

45 DREXEL 1911, 89. Type 2 dates from the mid-2nd to the early 3rd century AD.

46 DREXEL 1911, 80–81. Type 3 appeared parallel with Type 2 and was present in Pannonia until about the mid-3rd century AD. For a detailed description of each type, see BARTUS et al. 2014b, 55.

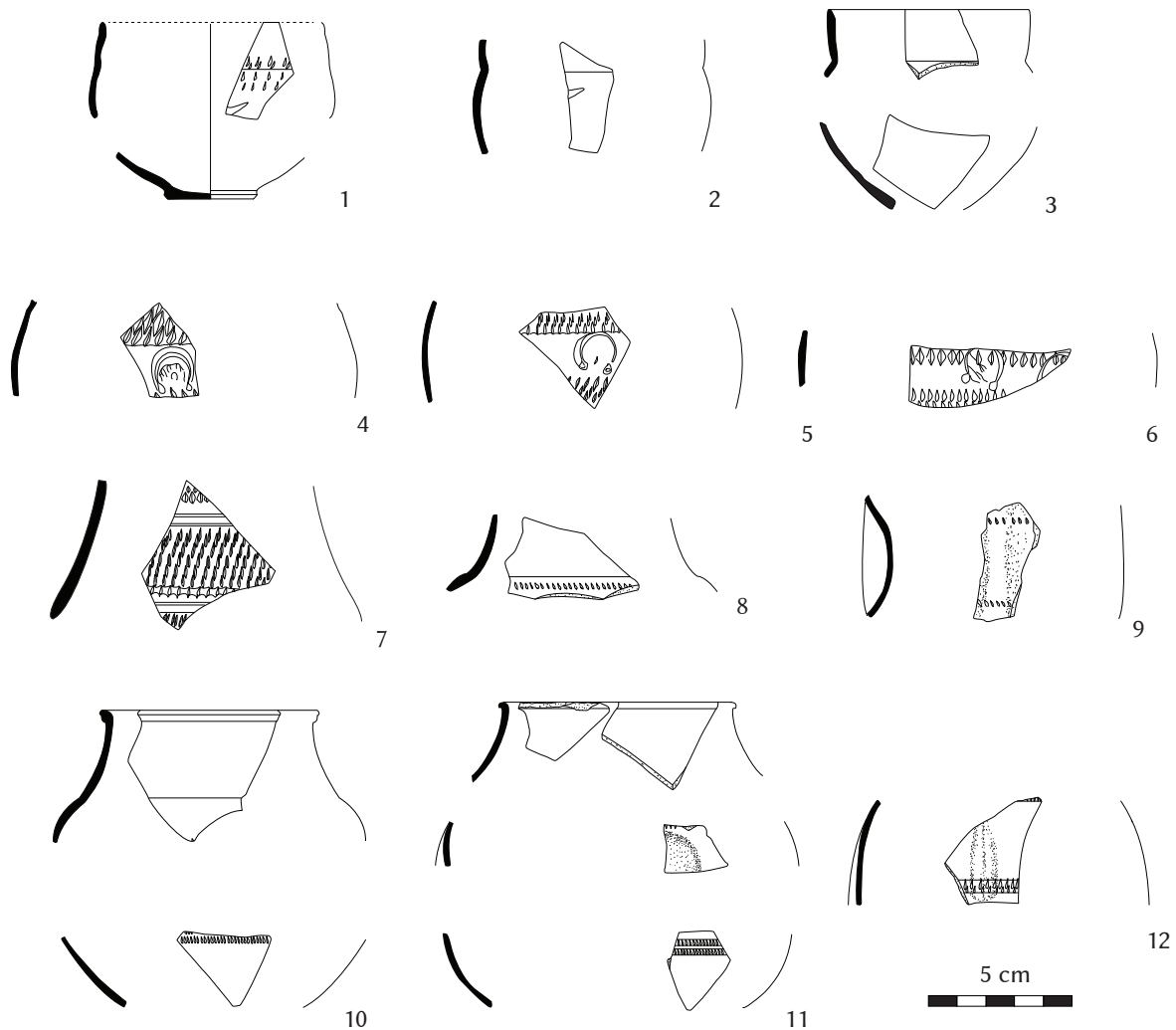


Fig. 11. Imported pottery fragments (drawing by Z. Kis)

Trier black-slipped ware

The record contained fifteen Trier black-slipped ware fragments. Some were fired to red, while others had a sandwich cross-section with a dark red core and grey surfaces; again, some were good quality, fired to grey, with a dark grey-black coating with a metallic lustre. One fragment differs from the others (Cat. 8; Fig. 11.8): its wall is thicker, it was fired in a reducing atmosphere, and has a shiny grey coating on both sides; moreover, its shoulder is decorated with a horizontal roulette band. Its material and the coating are very similar to some fragments with ornamental and figural barbotine decoration, recovered during the 2012–2013 and 2014 excavation seasons, that could be identified as Roman hunt cups.⁴⁷ However, there is no trace of barbotine decoration on this year's fragment; thus, material and coating are the only indicators of similarity. Three beakers—one with round (Cat. 11) and the other two with vertical indents—are Niederbieber 33c type (Cat. 9, 11–12; Fig. 11.9, 11–12).⁴⁸ This is the most common beaker type in Brigetio which can be dated to the mid-2nd or late 3rd century AD in our region.⁴⁹

47 BARTUS et al. 2014b, 57, Kat. 10; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 32, Kat. 30.

48 OELMANN 1914, 41–41.

49 HARSÁNYI 2013, 38.

Lamps

Five lamp fragments were found during the excavation. Of these, four belonged to factory lamps (*Firmalampe*) (Cat. 13–16), and one is the shoulder fragment of a volute lamp (*Bildlampe*) (Cat. 17).

Factory lamps are fired to pale brown, uncoated, or have a heavily worn brownish coating. They are relatively poor-quality products, probably local. The fragments are small and uncharacteristic, so the lamps' exact shape cannot be reconstructed, but they may belong to the Loeschcke X type, which is very common in Brigetio.⁵⁰

Catalogue⁵¹

1. Thin-walled barbotine-decorated cup, rim, and bottom fragment (Fig. 11.1). Pale grey, good-quality hard ceramic with a fine texture. Both sides show traces of a heavily worn dark grey coating. The rim is rounded, and the upper part of the body is mildly shrunken. The upper part of the belly is decorated with four horizontal roulette bands with barbotine decoration underneath.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.059.90; KGyM 2016.-B15.033.108.
Size: D_{foot}: 3 cm, H.: ca. 6–6.5 cm.
2. Thin-walled cup, body fragment (Fig. 11.2). Body fragment of a cup with a double belly, fired to pale grey. With dark grey coating on both sides and detail of barbotine decoration on the belly.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.071.76.
Size: L.: 3.85 cm, W.: 1.9 cm, Th.: 0.3 cm.
3. Thin-walled cup, imitation, body and rim fragment (Fig. 11.3). Side and rim fragment of a grey-coated grey vessel with a double belly and rounded rim. The coating and the material suggest it being an imitation.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.035.29-30.
Size: D_{rim}: ca. 6 cm, Th.: 0.2–3 cm.

Type: Drexel 2a

4. Raetian beaker, body fragment (Fig. 11.4). Body fragment of a brown beaker. The outer side is dark brown; the inner side is covered with a translucent reddish-brown coating. Decorated with horizontal roulette bands with a row of barbotine horseshoe motifs between them.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.008.1.
Size: L.: 3.2 cm, W.: 2.6 cm, Th.: 0.2 cm.
5. Raetian beaker, body fragment (Fig. 11.5). Body fragment of a pale brown good-quality beaker with dark brown coating. The inner side is covered with a light brown, the outer side with a darker brown coating. Decorated with dense, horizontal roulette bands with barbotine horseshoe motifs between them.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C18.012.163.
Size: L.: 3.5 cm, W.: 3.2 cm, Th.: 0.2–3 cm.

Type: Drexel 2b

6. Raetian beaker, body fragment (Fig. 11.6). Body fragment of a brownish beaker with marks of secondary burning. The outer side is covered with a dark grey coating; the inner side is un-

50 LOESCHCKE 1919, 255–257.

51 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; D.: diameter; H.: height; L.: length; Th.: thickness; W.: width.

coated. Fired into hard ceramic, thin-walled. Decorated with a horizontal roulette band and a partially overlapping row of horseshoes.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.082.3.

Size: L.: 5.6 cm, W.: 2 cm, Th.: 0.2 cm.

Type: Drexel 3a

7. Raetian beaker, body fragment (Fig. 11.7). Greyish-brown, probably due to secondary burning. Both sides are covered with a glittering silvery brownish-purple coating. The surface is decorated with dense, horizontal roulette bands and horizontal incisions.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.061.178

Size: L.: 5.1 cm, W.: 4.7 cm, Th.: 0.3 cm.

8. Black-slipped Trier ware, body fragment (Fig. 11.8). Body fragment of a grey Trier-style black-slipped vessel. Both sides are covered with a glossy, pale grey coating. The upper part of the belly is decorated with a narrow horizontal roulette band.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.049.70.

Size: L.: 2.3 cm, W.: 4.7 cm, T.: 0.2–3 cm.

Type: Niederbieber 33

9. Black-slipped Trier ware, body fragment (Fig. 11.9). Body fragment of a Trier-style black-slipped vessel fired to reddish brown. The exterior and interior sides are covered with a glossy dark grey coating. The belly is segmented with vertical indents and decorated with two narrow horizontal roulette bands.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.59.

Size: L.: 4 cm, W.: 2.4 cm, Th.: 0.2 cm.

10. Black-slipped Trier ware, rim and body fragments (Fig. 11.10). Fragments of a reddish-brown Trier-style black-slipped vessel. Both sides are covered with a glossy, dark, greyish-brown coating. The rim is segmented. The upper part of the belly is decorated with at least one, and the lower part with at least two horizontal roulette bands.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.052.16; KGyM 2016.-C18.064.1.

Size: D_{rim}: 7.6 cm.

11. Black-slipped Trier ware, rim and body fragments (Fig. 11.11). Fragments of a reddish-brown Trier-style black-slipped vessel. Both sides are covered with a high-quality glossy brownish-grey coating. The rim is rounded. The side is indented. The upper part of the belly is decorated with at least one horizontal roulette band and the lower part with two.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.064.3; KGyM 2016.-C19.082.38-40.

Size: D_{rim}: ca. 8 cm.

12. Black-slipped Trier ware, body fragment (Fig. 11.12). Sandwich-profile, with a dark red core and grey surfaces. Both sides are covered with a glossy, dark, greyish-brown coating. The body is segmented with vertical indents. The upper part of the belly is decorated with at least one horizontal roulette band, the middle with two.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.059.87.

Size: L.: 3.8 cm, W.: 3.3 cm, Th.: 0.2 cm.

Lamps

13. Fragment of a factory lamp discus. Red, uncoated discus fragment with detail of the filling hole.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.059.99.
Size: L.: 2.7 cm, W.: 1.6 cm.
14. Shoulder fragment of a factory lamp. Shoulder fragment of a neutral-fired oil lamp. Heavily worn, with traces of brownish coating, one lug on the discus rim, and secondary burn marks.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.033.10.
Size: L.: 3.8 cm, W.: 3.5 cm.
15. Fragment of a factory lamp. Wall fragment of an uncoated red oil lamp, with one lug on the shoulder and a small part of the nozzle with marks of secondary burning.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.182.
Size: L.: 6.3 cm, W.: 2.9 cm.
16. Nozzle fragment of a factory lamp. Nozzle fragment of an uncoated red oil lamp made of fine clay, with a lug on the shoulder and part of the air hole in the nozzle channel. With marks of secondary burning on the nozzle.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.183.
Size: L.: 4.4 cm, W.: 3.7 cm.
17. Shoulder fragment of a volute lamp. Shoulder fragment of a pale brown, dark brown coated volute lamp. The coating is worn.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.059.9.
Size: L.: 3.2 cm, W.: 1.2 cm.

Terra sigillata

During the 2016 season, 186 *terra sigillata* fragments were found at Szöny-Vásártér. Although this amount is relatively small, it shows a broad spectrum of workshops, just like in previous years.⁵² The recovered *terra sigillata* were imported to the *municipium* of Brigetio from Northern Italy, South and Central Gaul, Rheinzabern, Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen, and North Africa. The *terra sigillata* material of 2016 is dominated by fragments associated with plain vessels (124 pieces) as opposed to relief-decorated ones.

The earliest *terra sigillata* came from the Po Valley in Northern Italy; however, pots from Southern Gaul are also highly represented in this year's record. In contrast to the finds of previous years, the 2016 *terra sigillata* material is dominated by products from Central Gaul (Tab. 2) but lacks Eastern Gaulish wares. In terms of proportions, the products of Rheinzabern rank second, followed by the workshops in Westerndorf, while only one vessel fragment could undoubtedly be linked to Pfaffenhofen. In addition, the *terra sigillata* material also contains North African red slip ware, which is rarely found in sites in Northern Pannonia.

Northern Italy

The earliest *terra sigillata* are represented by six vessels (Tab. 2) imported from Northern Italy. Two are barbotine-decorated Conspectus 43, one is probably a Conspectus 39/43, and two fragments are indeterminable. Besides, the Conspectus 41 form appeared for the first time in the Italian *terra sigillata* material of the *municipium* of Brigetio.

52 BARTUS et al. 2014a, 35; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 30; BARTUS et al. 2016, 130.

Conspectus 39 and 43-type dishes of form group B⁵³ were produced in the Po Valley from the second half of the 1st until the mid-2nd century AD.⁵⁴ The ware was exported to the Danube provinces mainly from the Flavian period. The first specimens appeared in Pannonia towards the end of this period, during the reign of Domitian.⁵⁵ These types are often found in sites in Pannonia—just like in Brigetio—although their numbers are generally low.

Conspectus 41-type dishes of form group D2,⁵⁶ decorated with barbotine on the rim, were produced from the Flavian period until the mid-2nd century AD. Besides Italy, this type was widespread in the provinces along the Danube.⁵⁷

Southern Gaul

Terra sigillata production in Southern Gaul started around the end of the 1st century BC.

The early vessels were based mainly on Italian types, but gradually, typical Gaulish forms developed, although independent production did not take off until the 1st century AD. Most *terra sigillata* from Southern Gaul—mainly from La Graufesenque—were imported to Pannonia, and the workshops' products gradually replaced Italian goods on the *terra sigillata* market. They monopolized the markets along the Rhine at first,⁵⁸ pushing further and dominating the markets in Pannonia as well by the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The workshops flourished between the mid-1st and the first decades of the 2nd century AD.⁵⁹ The shrinking of the export area and the gradual loss of monopoly in the region can be dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD.⁶⁰

Altogether ten Southern Gaulish ware fragments were discovered in 2016, including two press-mould Drag. 29 and Drag. 37 bowls, a Drag. 18/31 plate, two cups, Drag. 27 and Drag. 33, a Drag. 35/36 dish with a barbotine-decorated rim, and two indeterminate pieces. None of the fragments could be attributed to a potter, as they do not come from the decorated part of the vessels.

Central Gaul

Terra sigillata production in Central Gaul started at the beginning of the 1st century AD; however, this ware only arrived in our region in large quantities in the 2nd century AD.⁶¹ After that, the

Tab. 2. Distribution of fragments between workshops (by B. Hajdu)

Workshop	Number of fragments	Percentage
North Italy	6	3.2%
South Gaul	10	5.4%
Central Gaul	78	41.9%
Rheinzabern	40	21.5%
Westerndorf	22	11.8%
Rheinzabern/Westerndorf	21	11.3%
Pfaffenhofen	1	0.5%
Westerndorf/Pfaffenhofen	4	2.2%
North Africa	1	0.5%
indeterminable	3	1.6%
Sum	186	100%

53 ETTLINGER et al. 2002, 50.

54 ETTLINGER et al. 2002, 120, 128.

55 GABLER 2012a, 410–411.

56 ETTLINGER et al. 2002, 50.

57 ETTLINGER et al. 2002, 124.

58 BÉMONT – JACOB 1986, 96.

59 MEES 1995, 52–53.

60 MEES 1995, 55.

61 BÉMONT – JACOB 1986, 123.

workshops' high-quality, carefully decorated vessels gradually became popular in the provincial markets and soon replaced the products of other contemporaneous workshops. Most fragments (78 pieces) (Tab. 2) in this year's *terra sigillata* record are imports from Central Gaul, contrary to the trends observed in previous seasons.⁶² Of these, 22 pieces come from relief-decorated Drag. 37 bowls, 45 pieces belong to plain vessel types, while 11 pieces are indeterminate. All fragments with motives or name stamps of potters are from Lezoux, suggesting that the other vessels were also imported from there.

Central Gaulish *terra sigillata* show a wide spectrum of plain types, including Drag. 18, 31, 18/31, and 32 plates, Drag. 27 and 33 cups, and barbotine-decorated Drag. 35/36 dishes. Of these, the number of cups is outstanding. The single fragment of a name-stamped Drag. 33 cup is also from Lezoux (Cat. 18).

A distinctive horizon of *Cinnamus* wares is present in several sites in Pannonia, perhaps in relation to the Marcomannic Wars, as the products of this potter from Lezoux are often found in the destruction layers associated with this period. Brigetio is no exception, as clearly reflected by the *terra sigillata* material from the excavations of the *municipium*.⁶³ One fragment attributable to *Cinnamus* (Cat. 1) was found during the 2016 season. As for the relief-decorated vessels attributable to other potters, they were mainly produced around the mid-2nd century AD and, in Lezoux, until the end of the century.

Rheinzabern

The first *officina* in Rheinzabern in Germania Superior was founded around AD 155/160 by *Ianu(ar)ius*, who ran a workshop in Heiligenberg in Eastern Gaul.⁶⁴ Workshops in this area produced *terra sigillata* until around AD 260⁶⁵/270.⁶⁶ As in the provinces along the Danube, *terra sigillata* from Rheinzabern gradually replaced the products from Central Gaul in Pannonia in the 2nd century AD until completely substituting Germanian ware on the market.

The *terra sigillata* record of the season contained 40 fragments (Tab. 2) from Rheinzabern, including 13 pieces with relief decoration, 20 plain ones, and seven fragments of indeterminate form that showed, as in the previous years, a broad range of forms. The fragments attributable to a potter or potters can mainly be dated to the late Antonine to the Severan periods.

The economic situation started to consolidate in the late Antonine period, after the Marcomannic Wars, which also gave the Rheinzabern workshop an opportunity to satisfy the increasing demand. However, Rheinzabern could not cope on its own, and it became necessary to expand the number of workshops, the products of which were in high demand later during the economic prosperity of the Severan period. In the second third of the 3rd century AD, the dominance of Rheinzabern ware in Pannonia, as in other provinces along the Danube, started to decline.⁶⁷ The cause lies in a change in the economic situation, as a result of which the much cheaper, albeit lower-quality and less carefully made products from Westerndorf and Pfaffenhofen became more popular.

62 BARTUS et al. 2014a, 35; BARTUS et al. 2015b, 30; BARTUS et al. 2016, 130.

63 BARTUS et al. 2014a, 36, 39–40; BARTUS et al. 2016, 132–133.

64 BÉMONT – JACOB 1986, 259; MEES 2002, 78; GNADE 2010, 226; GABLER 2014, 76, 78.

65 MEES 2002, 177–179; GABLER 2016, 137.

66 GNADE 2010, 242.

67 GABLER 2016, 139.

Westerndorf

The increase in demand led to the establishment of several workshops around Westerndorf. The first one was founded around AD 175/180 by *Comitalis*, who ran an *officina* in Rheinzabern.⁶⁸ Shortly afterwards, he was joined by *Helenius*, and the two potters worked side by side. At the end of the Severan period, *Onniorix* continued their work. Contrary to previous hypotheses, the *terra sigillata* from Westerndorf did not force the Rheinzabern ware out of the market, but the workshops co-operated to satisfy the increasing demand around the end of the Marcomannic Wars.

In addition, it has been observed that while the products of Westerndorf are more common near the *limes* zone, goods from Rheinzabern remained the most popular in the hinterland of Pannonia during this period. At this time, economic prosperity led to an excessive demand for *terra sigillata* among the inhabitants of the Roman Empire, which secured the position of both workshops on the *terra sigillata* market.⁶⁹ The vessels' low prices further enhanced the popularity of the Westerndorf ware.

Of the 22 Westerndorf *terra sigillata* fragments recovered in 2016 (Tab. 2), 16 are relief-decorated, 3 plain, and 3 of unidentifiable form. Five of the relief-decorated vessels could be attributed to *Helenius* (Cat. 13–17). During his “career”, *Helenius* owned a productive line of workshops, starting in Rheinzabern, extending to Westerndorf and later Pfaffenhofen, thus marketing his wares in a vast area.

Several other potters operated in Westerndorf besides *Comitalis*, *Helenius*, *Iassus*, and *Onniorix*, who used their moulds or produced their own wheel-thrown plain *terra sigillata* vessels. The fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Cat. 20) is a product of one of them: it bears the name stamp of *Saciro*, identifying the potter who press-moulded it.

Pfaffenhofen

Terra sigillata production in Pfaffenhofen started when *Helenius* established his first workshop there in the second third of the 3rd century AD,⁷⁰ at the time of a significant decline in the production of the workshops in Westerndorf.⁷¹ With the decline of the *officinae* in Rheinzabern and due to a significant decrease in the purchasing power of the provinces, the workshop in Pfaffenhofen had to close down around AD 260.⁷² Of the *terra sigillata* found in Brigetio in 2016, only one fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Tab. 2) can certainly be linked to Pfaffenhofen, but it cannot be attributed to a potter.

North Africa

The so-called “*terra sigillata chiara*” or “North African red slip ware” (ARSW) only spread to the non-Mediterranean areas of the Roman Empire after the decline of the continental workshops in the second half of the 3rd century AD, despite having been produced and marketed in the Mediterranean since the 2nd century AD.⁷³ The vessels are mostly plain. Initially, workshops produced an assortment of bowls, plates, and platters imitating Italian and Southern Gaulish forms, some of

68 CHRISTLEIN et al. 1976, 78; GABLER 1983, 354–355.

69 CHRISTLEIN et al. 1976, 79; GABLER 2012a, 436–437; GABLER 2012b, 122.

70 CHRISTLEIN et al. 1976, 78–79.

71 GABLER 2012a, 438.

72 CHRISTLEIN et al. 1976, 79; GABLER 2014, 80.

73 HEIMERL 2014, 15.

which were decorated with stamped, appliqué, or rouletted patterns. The motifs on the vessels often depict Christian symbols or scenes from biblical stories. Pannonia was mainly supplied with *chiara* C, produced in central Tunisia from the beginning of the 3rd century AD, and *chiara* D, marketed in the 4th and 5th centuries AD.⁷⁴

The North African *sigillata* generally occurs in large settlements in Southern and Western Pannonia,⁷⁵ a phenomenon explained by the vicinity of the Amber Road. The North African *terra sigillata* fragment of unidentifiable form in Brigetio (Tab. 2) counts as unique as these products are generally rare or absent from the northern part of the province. Conclusively, the presence of such a vessel in the *municipium* of Brigetio is by all means noteworthy.

In summary, compared to previous trends of the site, the 2016 *terra sigillata* record shows a high proportion of Central Gaulish wares compared to the number of Rheinzabern, Westerdorf, Pfaffenhofen, and North African vessels of the late Antonine and post-Antonine periods. It should be noted, however, that the excavations carried out so far have uncovered many more fragments than this year's quantity, and it would be misleading to interpret these independently. The earliest vessels were imported from Northern Italy, followed, in chronological order, by products from Southern and Central Gaul, Rheinzabern, Westerdorf, Pfaffenhofen, and North Africa. The finds can be dated between the second half of the 1st and the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Catalogue⁷⁶

Central Gaul

1. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.1). With a horizontal bead row⁷⁷ below the upper ovolo frieze.⁷⁸ The metopes were demarcated by vertical bead rows,⁷⁹ as visible on the left side of the decorated field. A small circle decorates the upper left corner of the next metope, followed by a double pearl ring⁸⁰ with a poorly recognizable human figure.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.193.
Size: W.: 5 cm, H.: 6.4 cm, Th.: 0.6 cm, D.: cannot be estimated.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Cinnamus*.
Dating: AD 135–170.
2. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. With a horizontal line⁸¹ below the upper ovolo frieze⁸² and two relief elements on the left side of the decorated field; the exact form of the double medallion and the other decorative motif are unrecognizable. The metopes are demarcated by a vertical bead row.⁸³ A fragmented figure of *Neptune* can be seen in the next metope. The figure is wearing a loose cloak and is stepping up a podium with his left foot.⁸⁴

74 GABLER 2016, 141.

75 GABLER 2016, 141.

76 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; D.: diameter; H.: height; L.: length; Th: thickness; W.: width.

77 ROGERS 1974, A2.

78 ROGERS 1974, B182.

79 ROGERS 1974, A2.

80 ROGERS 1974, E16.

81 ROGERS 1974, A22.

82 ROGERS 1974, B106.

83 ROGERS 1974, A2

84 OSWALD 1964, 13.

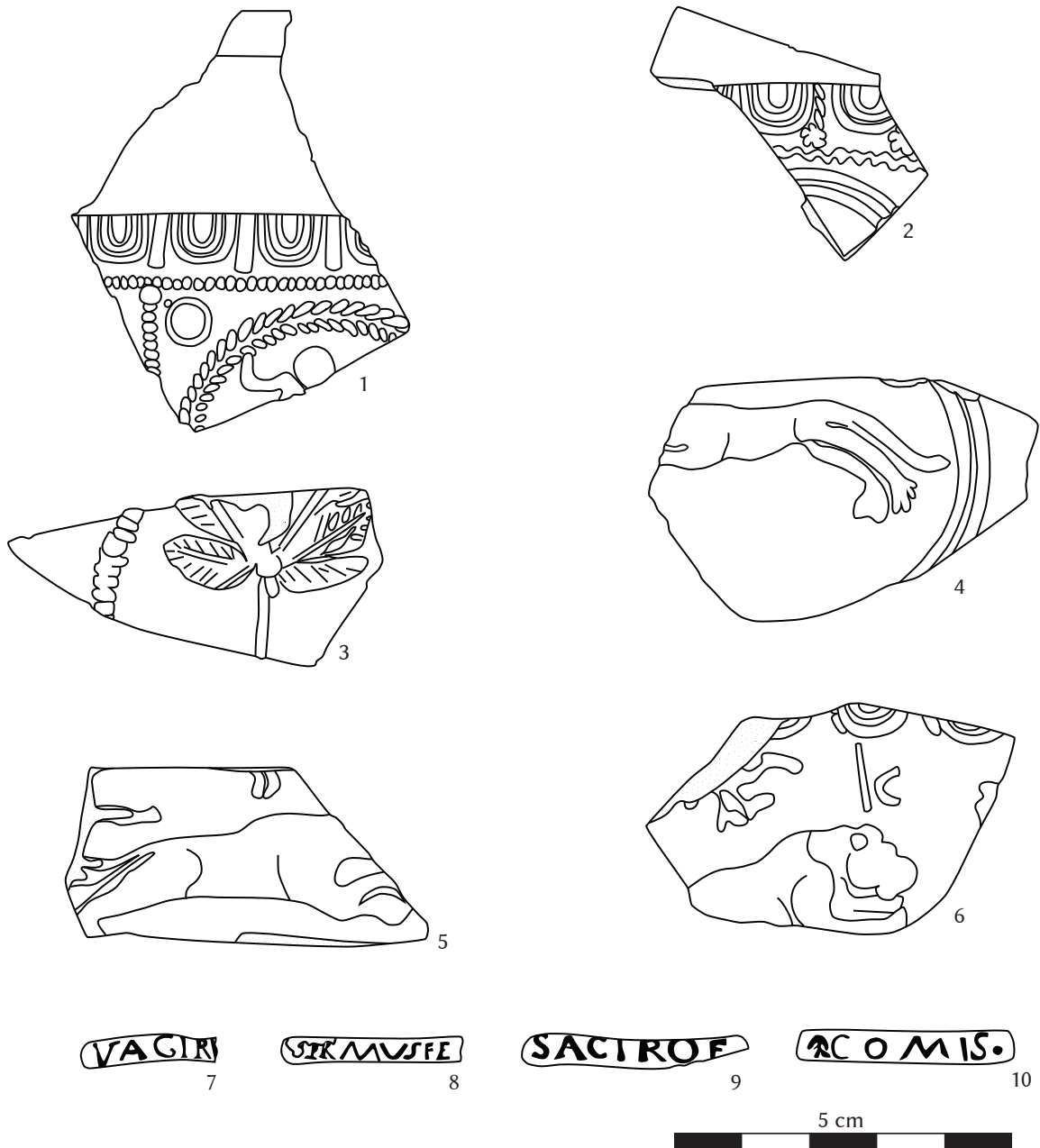


Fig. 12. Fragments of *terra sigillata* vessels and name stamps (drawing by B. Hajdu)

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.192.

Size: W.: 6 cm, H.: 6.7 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Albucius*.

Dating: AD 140–170.

3. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.2). With a wavy line⁸⁵ below the upper ovolo frieze.⁸⁶ Only a fragmented double medallion is visible in the decorated field, but its exact form is unknown.

85 ROGERS 1974, A24.

86 ROGERS 1974, B32.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.037.123.

Size: W.: 4.3 cm, H.: 4.1 cm, Th.: 0.4 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Pugnus*.

Dating: AD 140–170.

4. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. With a horizontal bead row⁸⁷ below the upper ovolo frieze.⁸⁸ An unrecognizable motif decorates the main field.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.056.133.

Size: W.: 4 cm, H.: 4.4 cm, Th.: 0.6 cm, D.: cannot be estimated.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Mercator I*, *Laxtucissa*, *Censorinus*, *Paternus II*.

Dating: second half of the 2nd century AD.

5. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. With a horizontal bead row⁸⁹ below the upper ovolo frieze.⁹⁰ An unrecognizable motif decorates the main field.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.035.168.

Size: W.: 8.9 cm, H.: 5.6 cm, Th.: 0.6, D.: 22 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Paternus II*.

Dating: AD 160–190.

6. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. A large⁹¹ and a small dog⁹² jump to the right in the fragmented field. A horizontal line borders the lower part of the panel.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.037.121.

Size: W.: 5 cm, H.: 4.9 cm, Th.: 1 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Paternus II*.

Dating: AD 160–190.

Rheinzabern

7. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. The upper frieze is an ovolo.⁹³ Only the detail of a flower calyx⁹⁴ can be seen in the decorated field.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.082.163.

Size: W.: 3 cm, H.: 4.1 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, ware after *Ianu(arius) I*, *Cerialis II*.

Dating: second half of the 2nd century AD.

8. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. The upper frieze is an ovolo.⁹⁵ With an unidentifiable motif on the left side of the decorated field, followed by a latticed disc ornament.⁹⁶ Secondarily burnt.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.194.

Size: W.: 3.4 cm, H.: 3.2 cm, Th.: 0.6 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, *B. F. Attoni*, *Belsus II*.

Dating: late Antonine era.

87 ROGERS 1974, A2.

88 ROGERS 1974, B206.

89 ROGERS 1974, A2.

90 ROGERS 1974, B135.

91 OSWALD 1964, 2039n.

92 OSWALD 1964, 1915A.

93 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, E 39.

94 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, P 112.

95 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, E 23 or E 25.

96 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 91.

9. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.3). Two astragals⁹⁷ on the left side of the sherd, with a seven-lobed leaf⁹⁸ right of them, decorating the field.
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.059.117.
 Size: W.: 5.7 cm, H.: 2.5 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.
 Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, *B. F. Attoni, Belsus III*.
 Dating: late Antonine era.
10. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. With only a detail of an ovolo motif.⁹⁹
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.012.241–242.
 Size: W.: 7.8 cm, H.: 8.3 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm, D.: cannot be estimated.
 Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, *Cerialis VI, Comitialis III, Attilus*, ware after *Attilus, Marcellus II, Primitivus I, Primitivus II, Primitivus III*.
 Dating: last quarter of the 2nd–mid-3rd century AD.
11. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.4). With a dog running to the left¹⁰⁰ in an unidentifiable double medallion.¹⁰¹
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-A19.031.126.
 Size: W.: 6 cm, H.: 3.7 cm, Th.: 0.8 cm.
 Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, *Mammilianus, Firmus II*.
 Dating: Severan era.

Westerndorf

12. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.5). Only the fragmented hind leg of a small jumping dog¹⁰² is recognizable on the upper side of the sherd. Under that, a lioness runs in the opposite direction.¹⁰³
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.195.
 Size: W.: 5.4 cm, H.: 3.7, Th.: 0.8 cm.
 Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, workshop of *Comitialis (Erotus group)*.
 Dating: AD 175/180–235.
13. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.6). The upper frieze is an ovolo.¹⁰⁴ The fragmented figural decoration consists of a bird stepping to the right¹⁰⁵ and a bear jumping in the same direction.¹⁰⁶
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-A19.011.1.
 Size: W.: 5.9 cm, H.: 4.2, Th.: 0.7 cm.
 Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Helenius*.
 Dating: first half of the 3rd century AD.

97 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, O 206 or 207.

98 RICKEN – FISHER 1963, P 59.

99 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, E 40.

100 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, T 130a.

101 RICKEN – FISCHER 1963, K 18 or K 19.

102 KELLNER 1981, W 39.

103 KELLNER 1981, W 27.

104 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 9.

105 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 136.

106 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 125.

14. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37. bowl. The upper frieze is an ovolo.¹⁰⁷ With a lion¹⁰⁸ tied to a column¹⁰⁹ jumping to the right and a lioness jumping to the left.¹¹⁰ An illegible name stamp can be seen above the lion figure.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.017.53.
Size: W.: 14.3 cm, H.: 9.2 cm, Th.: 1 cm.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Helenius*.
Dating: first half of the 3rd century AD.
15. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. A horizontal line borders the upper ovolo frieze.¹¹¹
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B19.010.1.
Size: W.: 4.7 cm, H.: 2.8 cm, Th.: 0.5 cm.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Helenius*.
Dating: first half of the 3rd century AD.
16. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. With a *bestiarius* stepping left¹¹² on the right side of the sherd and a latticed disc¹¹³ left of it. A horizontal line borders the lower part of the decorated field.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.187.
Size: W.: 5 cm, H.: 3.2 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Helenius*.
Dating: first half of the 3rd century AD.
17. Body fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl. A horizontal line borders the upper ovolo frieze.¹¹⁴
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.009.192.
Size: W.: 4.6 cm, H.: 5.2 cm, Th.: 0.9 cm.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Helenius*.
Dating: first half of the 3rd century AD.

Name-stamps

Central Gaul

18. Base fragment of a Drag. 33 cup (Fig. 12.7). A base fragment with a maker's stamp reading VAGIRV[...].¹¹⁵
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.012.235.
Size: W.: 2.4 cm, H.: 3.2 cm, Th.: 0.9 cm.
Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Lezoux, *Vagirus/Vagiro*.
Dating: AD 145/150–170/175.

Rheinzabern

19. Foot ring fragment of a Drag. 33 cup (Fig. 12.8). A base fragment with a maker's stamp reading FIRMVSFE.¹¹⁶

107 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 9.

108 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 122.

109 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 115.

110 KELLNER 1981, W 28.

111 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 10.

112 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 109.

113 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W 148.

114 GABLER – KELLNER 1993, W E 10.

115 GABLER – MÁRTON 2009, 630.4.

116 GABLER – MÁRTON 2009, 243,10.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.035.260.

Size: L.: 7.5 cm, W.: 6 cm, H.: 2.1 cm, Th.: 0.7 cm, D.: 5.5 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Rheinzabern, *Firmus*.

Dating: AD 160–180/190.

Westerndorf

20. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl (Fig. 12.9). Rim fragment with a maker's stamp reading SACIROF.¹¹⁷

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.064.19.

Size: W.: 6.5 cm, H.: 5.2 cm, Th.: 0.6 cm, D.: cannot be estimated.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf, *Saciro*.

Dating: AD 200–230/240.

Westerndorf/Pfaffenhofen

21. Foot ring fragment of a Drag. 32 plate (Fig. 12.10). A base fragment with a maker's stamp reading COMIS.¹¹⁸

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.052.128.

Size: L.: 11.8 cm, W.: 10.1 cm, H.: 3.2 cm, Th.: 1.2 cm, D.: 12 cm.

Production place, name of the workshop/potter: Westerndorf or Pfaffenhofen, *Comis*.

Dating: AD 160–260.

Amphora

One characteristic *amphora* fragment, comprising parts of the rim, neck, and handle, was found during the excavations of Komárom-Szöny/Vásártér in 2016; based on its shape, it can be assigned to the Dressel 20-type (Fig. 13).

Amphorae of this type were used for storing and transporting olive oil, as suggested by the crystallized oil remains impregnating the inner surface of some vessels uncovered on Monte Testaccio,¹¹⁹ and by the results of the organic residue analysis of some pottery from the Albufereta wreck.¹²⁰

Dressel 20-type *amphorae* were primarily made in Hispania Baetica between the Tiberian era and the third quarter of the 3rd century AD. About a hundred workshops are known in the valleys of the Guadalquivir and the Genil, as well as in the area of Seville, Córdoba, and Écija.¹²¹ Such vessels were also produced, even if on a smaller scale, in the coastal regions around Málaga and the area of the modern provinces of Huelva, Cádiz, Granada, and perhaps Almería.¹²² A similar form was made in Hispania Tarraconensis, Gallia, and Germania, but the trade of the commodities stored in those vessels was limited to the regional markets.¹²³

The Dressel 20-type pottery from Hispania Baetica was widely distributed: related fragments were found in numerous civil and military sites throughout the Roman Empire. The olive oil stored in these vessels was mainly exported to the western provinces, but smaller quantities also reached the

117 GABLER – MÁRTON 2009, 543.

118 GABLER – MÁRTON 2009, 175.

119 BERNI – GARCÍA VARGAS 2016.

120 FERNÁNDEZ IZQUIERDO et al. 2007, 237.

121 BERNI – GARCÍA VARGAS 2016.

122 MATEO CORREDOR – BERNI 2017.

123 Hispania Tarraconensis: BERNI MILLET 2011; BERNI 2016. Gallia and Germania: BAUDOUX 1992, 62–63; BAUDOUX et al. 1998, 11–16; EHMIG 2000.

eastern territories.¹²⁴ Compared to the import of all *amphora*-based commodities in general, which is of a smaller scale than in Mediterranean provinces, Dressel 20-type sherds appear in Pannonia in significant numbers.¹²⁵ The goods transported in them were in demand between Hadrian's reign and probably the middle of the 3rd century AD, primarily consumed along the Amber Route and the *limes*; however, related sherds have also been found in inland territories (Gorsium, Sopianae), as well as the southern part of the province.¹²⁶

Based on its shape, the *amphora* fragment uncovered in Brigetio in 2016 can be assigned to Piero Berni and Enrique García Vargas's Form F, dated between the beginning and the third quarter of the 3rd century AD.¹²⁷ Its appearance in the civil town is in accordance with the other Dressel 20-type vessels in the record of the *municipium*; together, they bear witness to the demand for Baetican olive oil and its import to Brigetio.¹²⁸

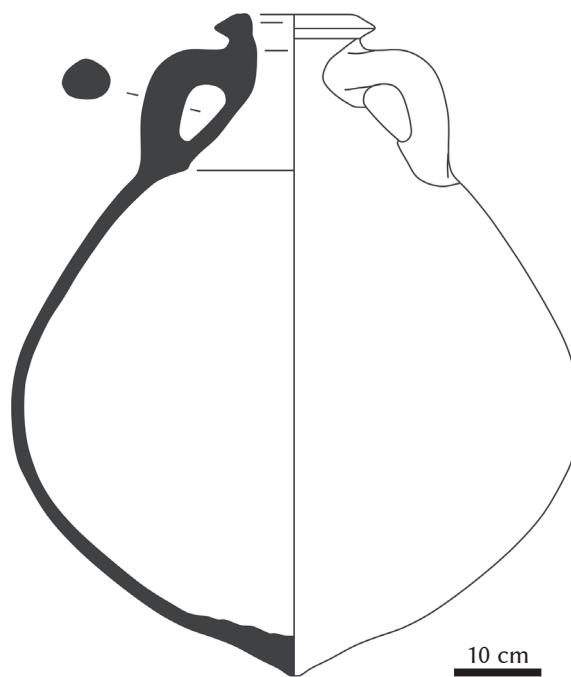


Fig. 13. The form of the late Dressel 20-type *amphora* (after https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/index.cfm [last access: 17. 10. 2022])

Catalogue¹²⁹

1. Dressel 20-type rim and neck fragment.

Colour: 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.052.20.

Size: H_{fragment}: 4.8 cm, H_{rim}: 2.1 cm, D_{rim}: 18 cm, Th_{rim}: 3.5 cm.

Dating: first-third quarter of the 3rd century AD.

124 Summarised by PEACOCK – WILLIAMS 1986, 136; BEZECZKY 2013, 141; BERNI – GARCÍA VARGAS 2016.

125 MAGYAR-HÁRSHEGYI 2014, 107.

126 Summarised by BEZECZKY 2000, 1361–1363; BEZECZKY 2005, 51–52; MAGYAR-HÁRSHEGYI 2014, 107–113. Further fragments have been published since these summaries: BARTUS et al. 2014a, 35, Kat. 1, 81, 15. tábla 1; NAGY 2014b, 130, Fig. 3; BARTUS et al. 2015a, 245–246; NAGY 2015, 185–186, Fig. 3, Fig. 5; BARTUS – BORHY 2016, 103, 105; DAVIDOVIĆ 2016, 44–46, T. 1, 6–7, Figs. 2–4; MAGYAR-HÁRSHEGYI 2016, 621, T. 1, 625–627, 629, T. 3–5, T. 6; NAGY – SZAKMÁNY 2019, 223, Fig. 8; MILETIĆ ČAKŠIRAN 2019, 554, T. 87, 1; MAGYAR-HÁRSHEGYI – GABLER 2020, 453. The sherd found in Sopianae (inventory number: R.2016.4.3–4.) is unpublished and is stored at the Janus Pannonius Museum at Pécs.

127 BERNI – GARCÍA VARGAS 2016.

128 Summarised by HÁRSHEGYI 2004, 114, Fig. 1. 4–10, 115–116; NAGY 2015, 185–186, Fig. 3, Fig. 5. Newer finds: BARTUS et al. 2015a, 246, 253, Fig. 8; BARTUS – BORHY 2016, 105–106, 9. kép; BARTUS et al. 2017, 123, Kat. 2.

129 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; H.: height; D.: diameter; Th.: thickness.

Bronze and lead objects

Several metal objects were found in 2016, but only a few identifiable pieces are presented here. The bronze artefacts (5 pieces) and the single lead object (1 piece) can be identified as costume accessories and articles for personal use.

The simple nail with an undecorated flat round head (Cat. 1) was a very common item in the Roman Period. This object could serve multiple functions and cannot be dated precisely. The vine-leaf-shaped fitting (Cat. 4) was undoubtedly a decorative element, but its exact role is unknown. Despite its poor condition, small perforations, probably rivet holes, are visible on its surface. The definition of Cat. 5 object is also questionable; the round, hemispherical bronze object could be a bell.

Only one find was identified as a piece of military costume accessory. The elongated bronze fitting with a vulva ornament (Cat. 2) is fragmented, but its form is well-known, and the function can be defined. This object was very common along the Roman *limes*.

The last object was made of lead (Cat. 6). A small perforation and two pairs of letters (OM – MO) can be seen on its surface. This object is similar to Roman seals, and it could be a marker, but its exact function has remained uncertain. It was possibly strung on a string made of organic material.

Only a handful of metal objects were worthy of being presented here. Unfortunately, none of these artefacts could be dated precisely, and they are of no use for further conclusions. However, the metal finds of this year match similar findings of previous years in the civil town; typical objects of not only the civilian life but also of the military communities have been found during the excavations in the *municipium*.

Catalogue¹³⁰

1. Bronze nail (Fig. 14.1). Bronze nail with a flat round head.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.020.132.
Size: D.: 2.7 cm, H.: 1.1 cm.
2. Bronze fitting decorated with a vulva ornament (Fig. 14.2). Fragment of an elongated bronze fitting with a vulva ornament on its outer side and a rivet on the back.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B19.043.6.
Size: L.: 2.3 cm, W.: 2.1 cm, H.: 0.8 cm.
3. Bronze object (Fig. 14.3). Elongated bronze object with a ring-shaped loop in the middle. Originally, it was fastened to a leather strap with rivets at the end of one arm; the other arm is round in profile and thickens toward the end.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.047.29.
Size: L.: 6.4 cm, W.: 1 cm, H.: 0.5 cm.
4. Bronze fitting (Fig. 14.4). Fragmented bronze fitting. The vine-leaf-shaped sheet is perforated with two small holes.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.063.30.
Size: L.: 6.2 cm, W.: 4.9 cm, H.: 0.1 cm
5. Bronze object (bell?) (Fig. 14.5). Fragmented and deformed bronze object. The hemispherical object is made of a thin metal sheet; its top side is perforated with two small holes.
Inv. no.: KGyM 2016. -C19.082.150.
Size: L.: 2.4 cm, W.: 1.2 cm, H.: 1 cm.

130 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; D.: diameter; H.: height; L.: length; W.: width.

6. Lead object with an inscription (Fig. 14.6). Small, elongated lead object with a small perforation in its middle. The prismatic body features the letters “O M” and “M O”, respectively, in the middle of the two flat and slightly smashed sides.

Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C15.016.18.

Size: L.: 2.5 cm, W.: 0.6 cm, H.: 0.3 cm.

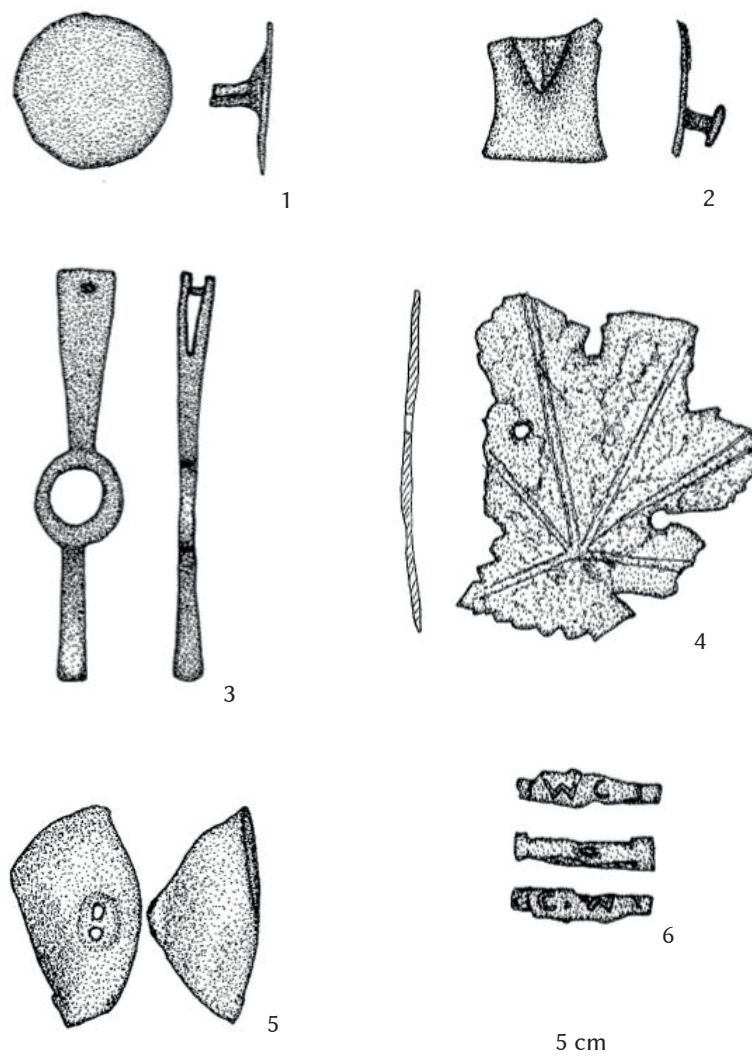


Fig. 14. Bronze and lead objects (drawing by N. Sey)

Coin finds

Only six coins were unearthed in 2016. The earliest ones are a *dupondius* of Trajan (Cat. 1) and a coin issued by Hadrian (Cat. 2) in the 2nd century AD, representing the usual timeframe for the site. The second coin is a *limes falsum*, i.e., a cast copy, quite rare but not unknown from the site that already yielded six of them. Following a century-long hiatus, the sequence is continued by two *denarii* of Severus Alexander (Cat. 3) and his mother, Julia Mamaea (Cat. 4). The last identifiable coin was an AE 4 from Julian II as caesar (Cat. 5). As it was recovered from the disturbed topmost soil layer, its presence does not contradict the previous dating of the abandonment of the Vásártér in the early 250s AD. The last piece (Cat. 6) is a worn *denarius subaeratus* that broke in two following its discovery.

Catalogue¹³¹

1. Trajan AD 101–102
 Av: IMP CEAS NERVA TRAIAN AVG GE[R]M P M
 Radiate bust right, *aegis*
 Rv: TR POT - [COS] IIII P P / S - C
Abundantia seated left on a chair formed of two *cornucopiae*, holding a sceptre
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.053.57.
 Weight: 10.39 g
 Denomination: *dupondius*
 Mint: Rome
 Lit.: RIC II, 429

 2. Hadrian
 Av:?
 Laureate head right
 Rv:?
 Female figure standing left, holding rudder? and *cornucopia*
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.004.1.
 Weight: 11.48 g
 Denomination: *limes falsum*
 Mint: Rome¹³²
 Lit.:?

 3. Severus Alexander AD 231–235
 Av: IMP ALEXANDER PIVS [AVG]
 Laurate head right
 Rv: [MA]RS VLTO[R]
 Mars walking right, holding a spear and shield
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.001.3.
 Weight: 1.93g
 Denomination: *denarius*
 Mint: Rome
 Lit.: RIC IV/2, 246
 Note: 1/3 missing

 4. Julia Mamaea AD 222–235
 Av: IVLIA MA – MAEA AVG
 Diademed bust right
 Rv: VE – S – TA
 Vesta, standing left, holding a *palladium* and sceptre
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-B15.061.184.
 Weight: 2.52 g
 Denomination: *denarius*
 Mint: Rome
 Lit.: RIC IV/2, 360

 5. Julian II caesar AD 355–361
 Av: D N [IVL]IA – NVS NOB [C]
 Bare-headed, draped, and cuirassed bust right
 Rv: SPES [REI – P]VBLICE / ASI[RM]
 Emperor, helmeted and in military dress, standing left, holding a globe and spear
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.001.2.
- 131 Abbreviation: KGyM: Komáromi Klapka György Museum (Komárom); Inv. no.: inventory number; Lit.: literature.
- 132 In the case of ancient imitations, the mint of the original coin is described.

Weight: 1.88 g
 Denomination: AE 4
 Mint: Sirmium
 Lit.: RIC VIII, 81

6.

Av: [...]
 ?
 Rv: [...]
 ?
 Inv. no.: KGyM 2016.-C19.049.77.
 Weight: 1.61 g
 Denomination: *denarius subaeratus*
 Lit.: ?
 Note: in two pieces, but the breakage is modern

Conclusion

Compared to previous seasons, the number of finds recovered in Komárom/Szöny-Vásártér in 2016 is low. The most interesting artefacts were a small terracotta head and a lead object with the letters O and M.

The excavation yielded 186 *terra sigillata* sherds altogether. Only six of these were imported from Italy and ten from Southern Gaul, while 78 pieces came from Central Gaul. The material also contains 40 *terra sigillata* sherds from Rheinzabern and 22 pieces from Westerndorf, but only one from Pfaffenhofen and North Africa, respectively. The findings could be dated between the second half of the 1st and the second half of the 3rd century AD. Drinking vessels make up 45% of the 42 glass fragments recovered this year, followed by *unguentaria* (25%), while the proportion of storage vessels and containers is lower (10%).

The ratio of the imported pottery and oil lamp types in the season's pottery record is similar to previous years. Altogether 24 sherds of imported pottery and imitations were uncovered; five thin-walled Italian vessels, four Raetian, and fifteen black-slipped vessel fragments. One of the five recovered oil lamp fragments is from a volute lamp; the others belong to factory lamps.

Only one characteristic *amphora* sherd was found this year. The Dressel 20-type vessel used to contain olive oil; it was imported from the valley of the Baetis or Singilis rivers between the end of the 2nd and first half of the 3rd centuries AD. It arrived at the settlement via the Danube or on the road connecting Savaria and Aquincum.

The 2016 season only yielded six coins. The oldest ones—a *dupondius* of Trajan and a *limes falsum* of Hadrian—could be dated to the 2nd century AD. These are followed by a coin of Severus Alexander (broken in two) and one of his mother, Julia Mamaea. The youngest datable piece was an AE 4 issued by Julian II as caesar. The last coin is a *denarius subaeratus*, broken in two and worn beyond recognition. These coins generally correspond to the overall dating of the Vásártér.

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