

KATALIN BORUZZS

Hungarian National Museum

Mátyás Király Museum

boruzskatalin@visegradmuzeum.hu

Settlement Remains in the Territory of Visegrád-Kőbánya Dated to the First and Second Centuries AD

ABSTRACT | The excavations at the site of Kőbánya have brought to light two pit-houses (Pit A and a “pit dwelling”), a refuse pit, and three sections of wall built without mortar, so far. Nevertheless, their relationship to one another, their exact structure, and their function cannot be established. The reason for the presence of roof tiles and stones covered with mortar in the early Roman layer could not be explained, either. The excavated pit-houses are located at a distance of about 40 m from each other. Based on the pieces of clay with imprints of branches and reeds discovered in their fill and surroundings, they had wattle-and-daub walls above the ground. The area between the pit-houses is little investigated, so we have no evidence of the structure of the settlement. The earliest find from the site is a piece of *terra sigillata* dated to the Claudian–Flavian period. Similar to other second-century settlements of the region, most of the vessels discovered here were painted pots made of yellow clay. The shape of the artefacts follows a Celtic tradition, but their decoration already shows Roman tastes. In addition to the civilian population, the presence of soldiers is indicated by the *pilum*, the arrowhead, and perhaps the pickaxe found at the site. The discovery of Samian ware dating to the first half/middle third of the third-century raises an intriguing question because the other types of pottery (thin-walled beakers, three-legged bowls, Pannonian slipped and stamped vessels) suggest a settlement that existed from the late first or early second-century to the Marcomannic Wars. It is plausible that a few decades after the civilian population abandoned the border zone, an outpost or perhaps a small Roman settlement was established in the area. It may have been contemporaneous with the settlement of Lepence found 1 km away, which flourished in the Severan era. Further research would definitely be necessary in this area because the information available is limited and raises lots of questions.¹

KEYWORDS | Visegrád-Kőbánya, Late Celtic period, Early Roman period, surviving settlement, Romanization

1 The present study is a revised English-language version of BORUZZS 2020, 168–185. For the translation, I am indebted to Magdolna Szilágyi.

BORUZZ KATALIN

Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum

Mátyás Király Múzeuma

boruzskatalin@visegradmuzeum.hu

A Kr. u. 1. és 2. századra datált településmaradványok Visegrád–Kőbánya területén

Absztrakt | A kőbányai késő római őrtorony (*Burgus Solva* 24) – részben építési feliratának köszönhetően – közismert a korszakkal foglalkozó kutatók számára, de a lelőhely kora császárkori periódusát csupán rövid említések érintették eddig. A kőbányai korai település létéről kis felületű feltárások tanúskodnak, amelyeket 1955 és 1960 között Soproni Sándor vezetett. Ennek során két földbe mélyített lakógödör („A” gödör és „lakógödör”), egy szemétgödör és három, habarcsos kötőanyag nélküli falszakasz („szárazfal”) került napvilágra, de ezek egymáshoz való viszonya, pontos kialakítása és funkciója nem állapítható meg. A kora római rétegben lévő habarcsos kövek és tetőfedő téglák jelenlétének oka sem tisztázott egyelőre. A feltárt gödörházak mintegy 40 m távolságra helyezkednek el egymástól, a betöltésükben és a környezetükben talált ág- és nádszállenyomatos paticsdarabok alapján felmenő falukat tapasztott sövény alkotta. A gödörházak között lévő terület alig kutatott, így a település szerkezetére nincs adatunk. A leletanyag legkorábbi darabja a Claudius–Flavius-kori *terra sigillata*, az edények többsége a térség Kr. u. 2. századi településeihez hasonlóan a sárga anyagú, festett fazekak közül került ki. A tárgyak formája kelta hagyományt, a díszítés már római ízlést mutat. A polgári lakosság mellett a katonaság jelenlétére utal a *pilum* és a nyílhegy. Érdekes kérdést vet fel a Kr. u. 3. század első felére/középső harmadára keltezhető *terra sigillaták* jelenléte, mert a többi edénytípus (vékonyfalú csésze, háromlábú tál, pannoniai bevonatos és pecsételt edények) alapján egy a Kr. u. 1. század végétől/a Kr. u. 2. század elejétől a markomann háborúig létező település képe rajzolódik ki. Elképzelhető, hogy a határzónát elhagyó polgári lakosság területén néhány évtizeddel később megfigyelőpont, esetleg kisebb római település is létrejött, amely a kb. 1 km-re lévő, a Severus-korban virágzó lepencei településsel lehetett egykorú. Ezen a területen mindenképpen kívánatos lenne további kutatást végezni, mert a rendelkezésre álló információ csekély, és számos kérdést vet fel.

KULCSSZAVAK | Visegrád–Kőbánya, késő kelta kor, kora római kor, továbbélő település, romanizáció

Introduction

The late Roman watchtower in Kőbánya (*Burgus Solva* 24) (ID 59410)² is widely known among researchers of the period, partly due to its building inscription, but the early imperial period of the site has only been referred to briefly so far (Fig. 1). The existence of the early settlement in Kőbánya is indicated by some minor excavations led by Sándor Soproni between 1955 and 1960.³ In the two cuttings and the two one-metre-wide test

trenches, he observed a rubbish pit, the parts of two sunken-floor huts, as well as several stone walls laid without any binding material, which belonged to the approximately 40 cm thick early Roman layer (Fig. 2). Stray finds suggesting the presence of Romans are also known from the range of hills found to the east of Kőbánya. The owner of one of the fields discovered worn bronze coins and some ceramic fragments. Additionally, hikers submitted a coin of Vespasian from the hillside where the stream Malom-patak is found.

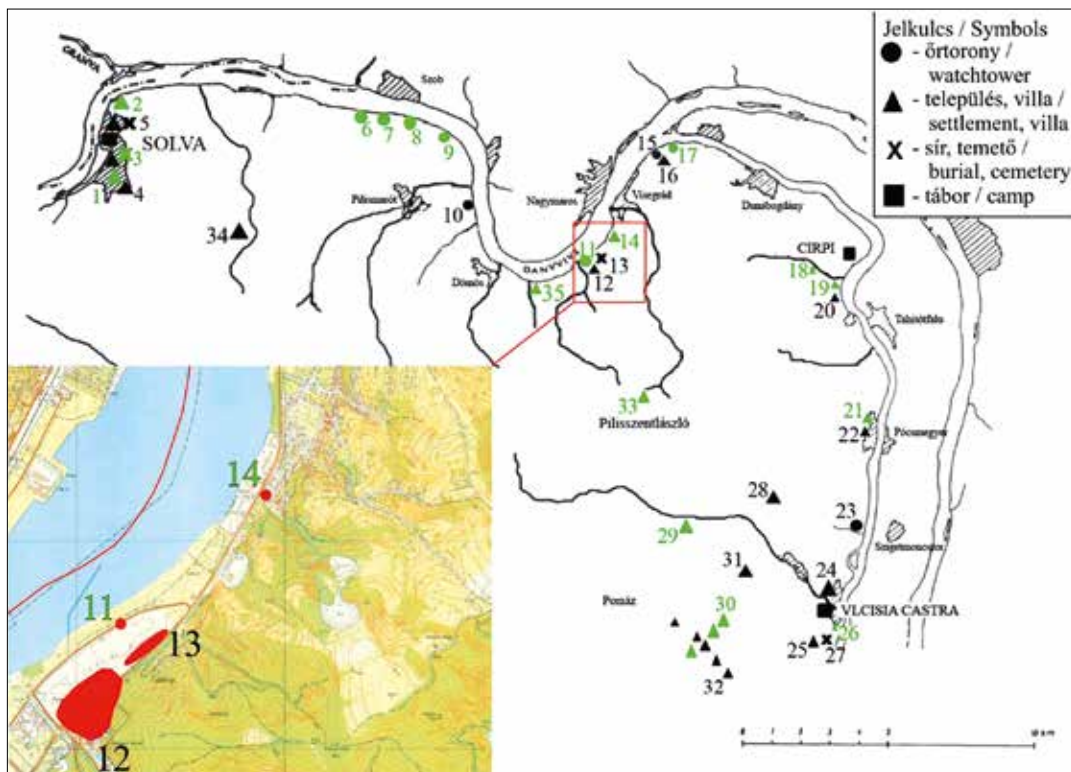


Fig. 1. Sites of the early and middle imperial periods in the Danube Bend with the area of Visegrád, Kőbánya highlighted (drawing by Katalin Boruzs after Soproni 1978, Taf. 1); green: first/second-century sites; black: second/third-century sites; sites/lelőhelyek: 1–5, 34: Esztergom; 6–9: Pilismarót; 10: Dömös-Tófenék-dűlő; 11–13: Visegrád, Lepence; 14: Visegrád-Kőbánya; 15–16: Visegrád-Várkert; 17: Visegrád-Kisvillám; 18–20: Tahitótfalu; 21–22: Leányfalu; 23–29, 31: Szentendre; 30, 32: Pomáz; 33: Pilisszentlászló; 35: Visegrád-Gizellamajor

1. kép. A Dunakanyar kora és középső császárkori lelőhelyei, kiemelve Visegrád, Kőbánya térsége (rajz: Soproni 1978, Taf. 1 alapján Boruzs Katalin); zöld: 1–2. századi lelőhelyek; fekete: 2–3. századi lelőhelyek

2 SOPRONI 1978, 51–55 and Taf. 54–60; VISY 2003, 51.

3 Repository of Mátyás Király Múzeum 1955. 83–86, 1960. 27, 1960. 29, 1960. 30.

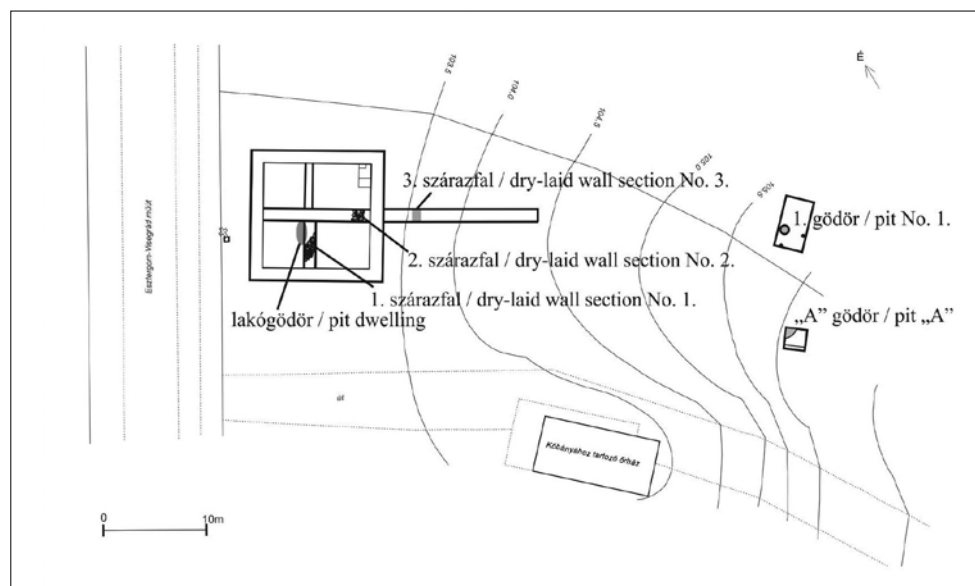


Fig. 2. Summary map of the excavations conducted in the territory of Visegrád-Kőbánya (drawing by Katalin Boruzs after the survey carried out by J. Hock)

2. kép. A Visegrád-Kőbánya területén végzett kutatások összesítő térképe (rajz: Hock J. felmérése alapján Boruzs Katalin)

Features connected to the settlement

Pit No. 1 (Fig. 3–5)

Round refuse pit, 1 m in diameter. It is 40 cm deep and has a trough-shaped bottom laid with stones. The fill of the pit contained shards of ceramic vessels (grey cooking pots, storage vessels, pots and jars of natural colour and painted red, as well as one fragment of a stamped bowl), the bones of a hen, shells, charcoal, and a few large pieces of daub. One of the 4 cm thick pieces of daub that is smoothed on one side preserved the imprint of branches and reeds on the other side. The surrounding layer yielded an iron pickaxe, a whetstone made of sandstone, while the gravelled area of the stream bed contained an arrowhead (Fig. 8).

Pit A and a post-hole (Fig. 7)

The curved-sided pit with dark brown and black fill containing ashes could be observed only at a section of 120–150 cm. It was 45 cm deep from the level of detection and contained stones of irregular shape. There must have been a thin grey layer of mud (perhaps plastering) on the sides and bottom of the pit. At a distance of 40 cm from the pit, there was a 13 cm deep posthole 20 cm in

diameter, which contained no artefacts. The 40 cm thick early Roman layer above Pit A yielded an intact andesite quern stone (Fig. 6), a large storage vessel decorated with a bundle of wavy lines, a thin-walled pottery fragment with barbotine decoration, an iron horse bit, and iron *pilum* tip, stones with mortar, and brick fragments (Fig. 9. 5–14). At a depth of 190 cm, roughly at the level where the pit could be detected, there was a worn bronze coin of Tiberius (AD 14–37). From the pit, the fragments of an ornate Pannonian stamped pot with a rosette and a North Italian *terra sigillata* bowl came to light (Fig. 9. 1–4). Sándor Soproni hypothetically identified it as the remnant of a semi-subterranean pit dwelling. The stones and brick fragments with some mortar on them discovered in the layer above it raise the possibility of construction in stone, but its character and relationship with Pit A cannot be determined.

“Pit dwelling” (Fig. 10)

A 230 cm long feature with curved sides and a flat bottom (Fig. 10. 8). Its dark brown fill containing charcoal can be easily distinguished from the surrounding brown and light brown layer containing finds dated to the first and second centuries. The south-western half is shallower, 30–40 cm deep, while the north-eastern half is

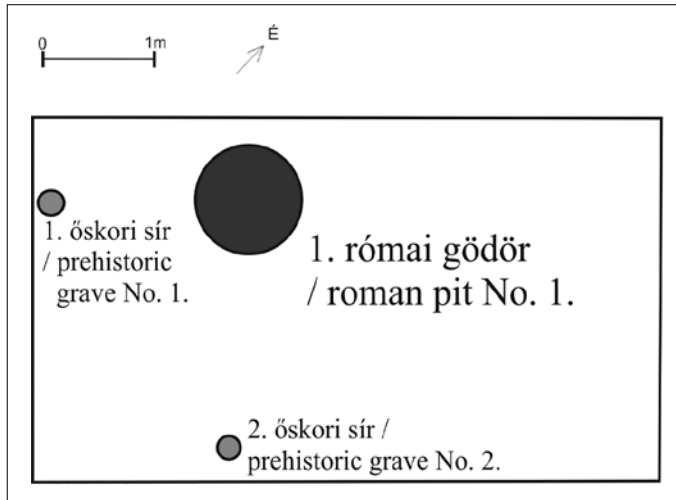


Fig. 3. Ground-plan of the test trench excavated in January 1955 (drawing by Éva Molnár)

3. kép. Az 1955 januárjában húzott szonda alaprajza (rajz: Molnár Éva)

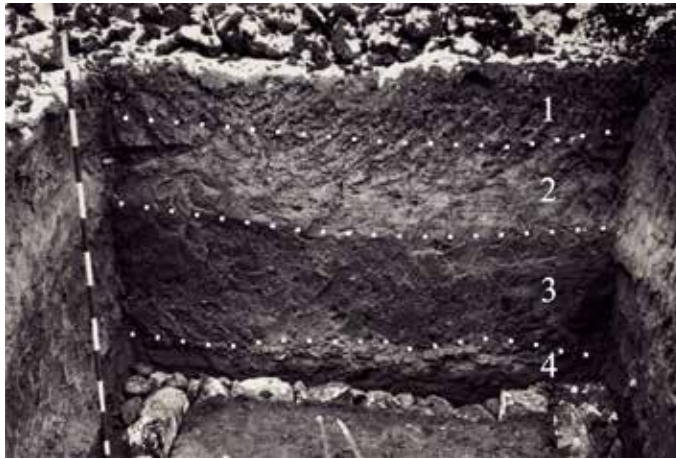


Fig. 4. Photograph of the northern section wall of the test trench excavated in 1955 with the layers indicated; 1: topsoil; 2: clayey alluvium; 3: black humus with stones and Roman ceramics; 4: subsoil, stream alluvium

4. kép. Az 1955 januárjában nyitott szonda északi metszetalának fotója a rétegek jelölésével; 1: felszíni humusz; 2: agyagos hordalék; 3: fekete humusz kövekkel és római kerámiával; 4: altalaj, patakhordalék

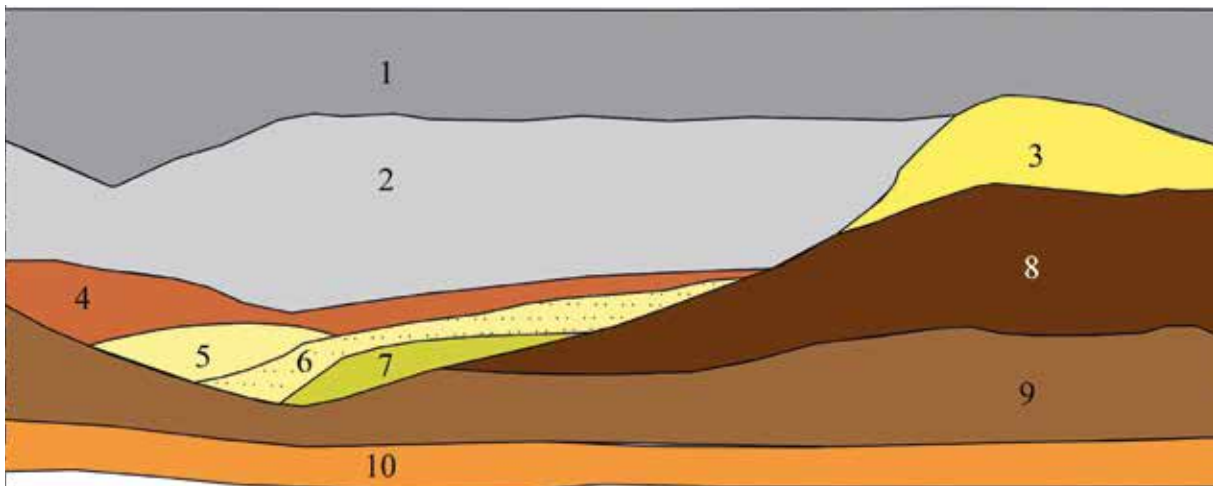


Fig. 5. Drawing of the western section wall of the test trench excavated in 1955 with the layers indicated; 1: modern backfill; 2: calcareous debris; 3: clayey alluvium; 4: brown clay; 5: gravel; 6: gravel and pebbles; 7: stream backfill; 8: roman black humus; 9: disturbed humus; 10: subsoil

5. kép. Az 1955 januárjában nyitott szonda nyugati metszetalának rajza a rétegek jelölésével; 1: újkori feltöltés; 2: meszes törmelék; 3: agyagos hordalék; 4: barna agyag; 5: sóder; 6: sóder és kavics; 7: patakfeltöltés; 8: római kori fekete humusz; 9: bolygatott humusz; 10: altalaj

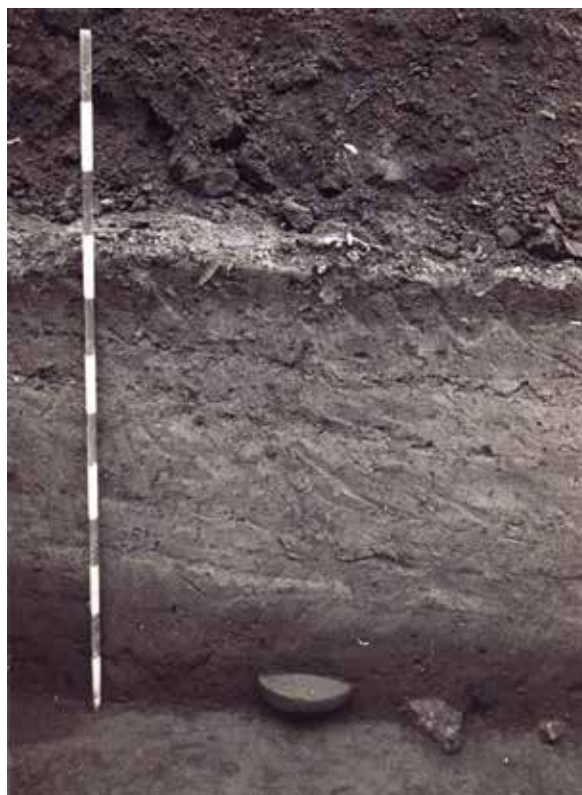


Fig. 6. The western section wall of Trench No. 6 with an intact quern stone

6. kép. A 6. árok nyugati metsztfala az ép őrlőkővel

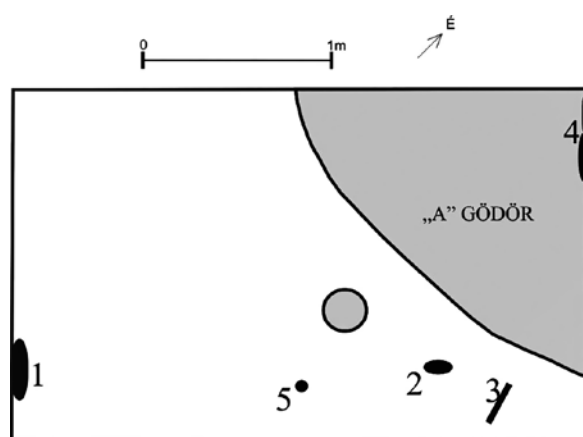


Fig. 7. The ground-plan of Trench No. 6; 1: quern stone; 2: horse bit; 3: *pilum*; 4: fragments of storage vessels; 5: the coin of Tiberius; (drawing by Éva Molnár)

7. kép. A 6. árok alaprajza; 1: őrlőkő; 2: zabla; 3: *pilum*; 4: hombártöredékek; 5: Tiberius érméje (rajz: Molnár Éva)

40–50 cm deep. An oven may have been attached to the north-eastern side of the pit. It could be observed 25 cm below the fourth-century trodden surface, at the same level as the mark of the pit-house. The top of this hard, argillaceous, red burnt feature is horizontal. Its north-eastern part is 6–7 cm thick and gets thinner towards the south-west, and then continues in a black, roughly horizontal layer. Pieces of daub with the imprints of reeds, branches, and twigs discovered around the “pit dwelling” suggest that it must have had plastered walls.⁴ Around the feature, the number of Roman finds dated to the second and third centuries is higher (Fig. 13–14). Two stamped bricks,⁵ a piece of Samian ware with a stamped bottom, and the fragment of a glass beaker came to light from it.

“Dry-laid walls”

In the test trenches dug in the area of the late Roman watchtower, three sections of wall could be observed, which were built of medium-sized stones without mortar.

Wall section No. 1 (Fig. 11)

It is a feature laid of stone in an east-west direction. It is observed 60–90 cm below the fourth-century trodden surface. The northern part of the stones placed in several layers on top of each other formed a roughly straight line in the brownish soil rich in humus. The southern part of the wall collapsed and could not be clearly observed. This wall section could have been 80 to 100 cm wide. Along the northern edge, there is a 2–3 cm thick layer of charcoal at a length of 30 cm. The test trench dug transversally across the wall yielded prehistoric pottery shards. Under the wall, the fragments of an animal skull and prehistoric pottery vessels were discovered.

Wall section No. 2 (Fig. 12)

A stone wall laid in clay approximately parallel to the south-east wall of the watchtower, at a distance of 45–55 cm from it. It has a width of 100 cm, and a height of

4 The diameter of the imprints is between 0.4 and 1.3–1.8 cm. Additionally, the impression of an approximately 10 cm wide wooden plank has also been preserved. The amount of the collected daub is not enough for determining the exact structure, and even the pieces of daub with plant imprints do not always allow us to make deductions about the exact construction of the walls (TÍMÁR 2011, 299).

5 They cannot be more precisely identified: SOPRONI 1978, 54, Taf. 58.12.

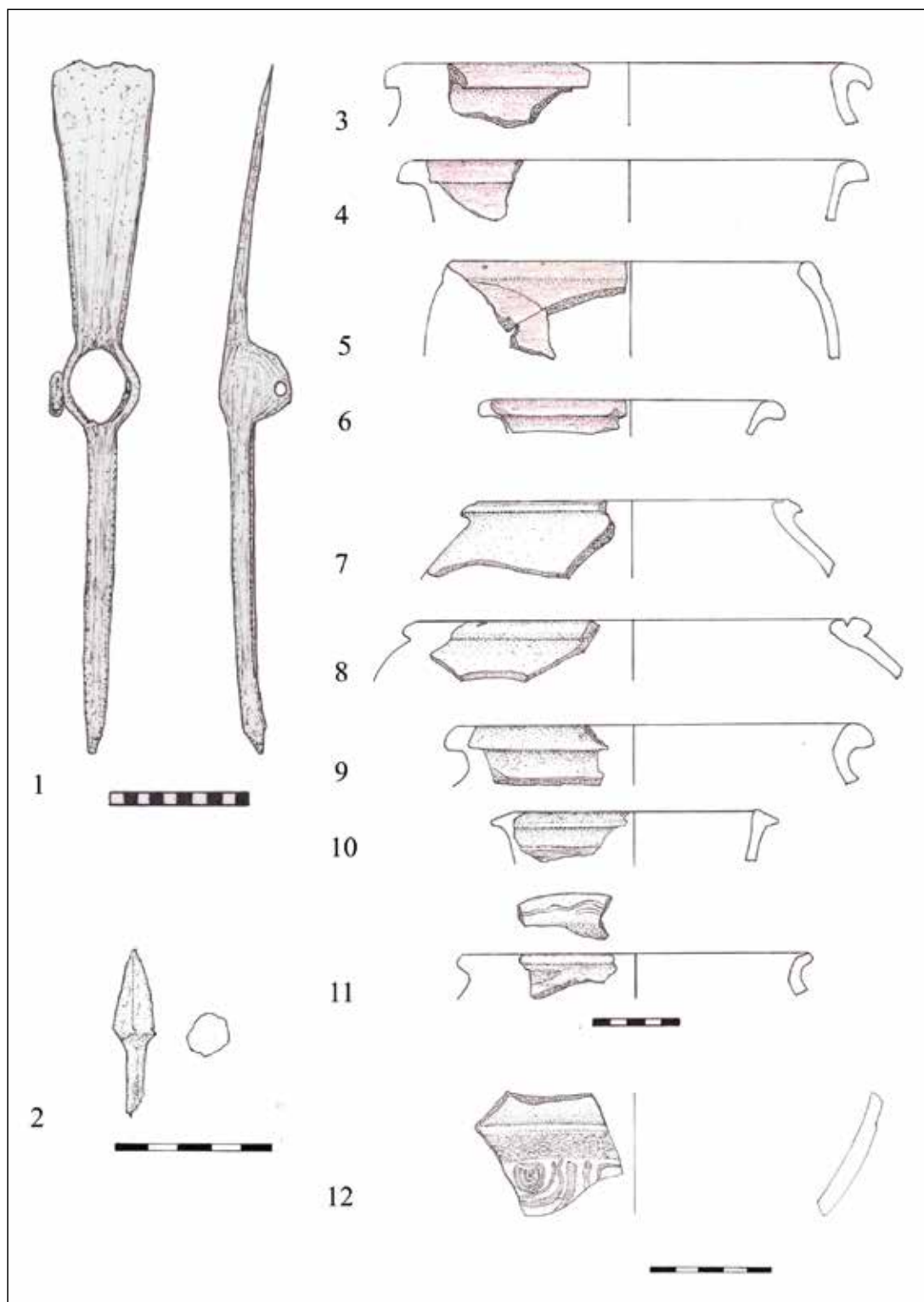


Fig. 8. Finds from the test trench excavated in 1955; 1: iron pickaxe; 2: iron arrowhead; 3–6: painted vessels made of yellow clay; 7–9: light grey vessels with a burnished surface; 10–11: grey domestic pottery; 12: fragment of a bowl with stamped decoration (drawing by Éva Molnár)

8. kép. Az 1955 januárjában nyitott szonda területéről származó leletanyag; 1: vascákány; 2: vas nyílhegy; 3–6: sárga agyagú festett edények; 7–9: világosszürke, simított felületű edények; 10–11: szürke házikerámia; 12: bepecsételt díszű tál töredéke (rajz: Molnár Éva)

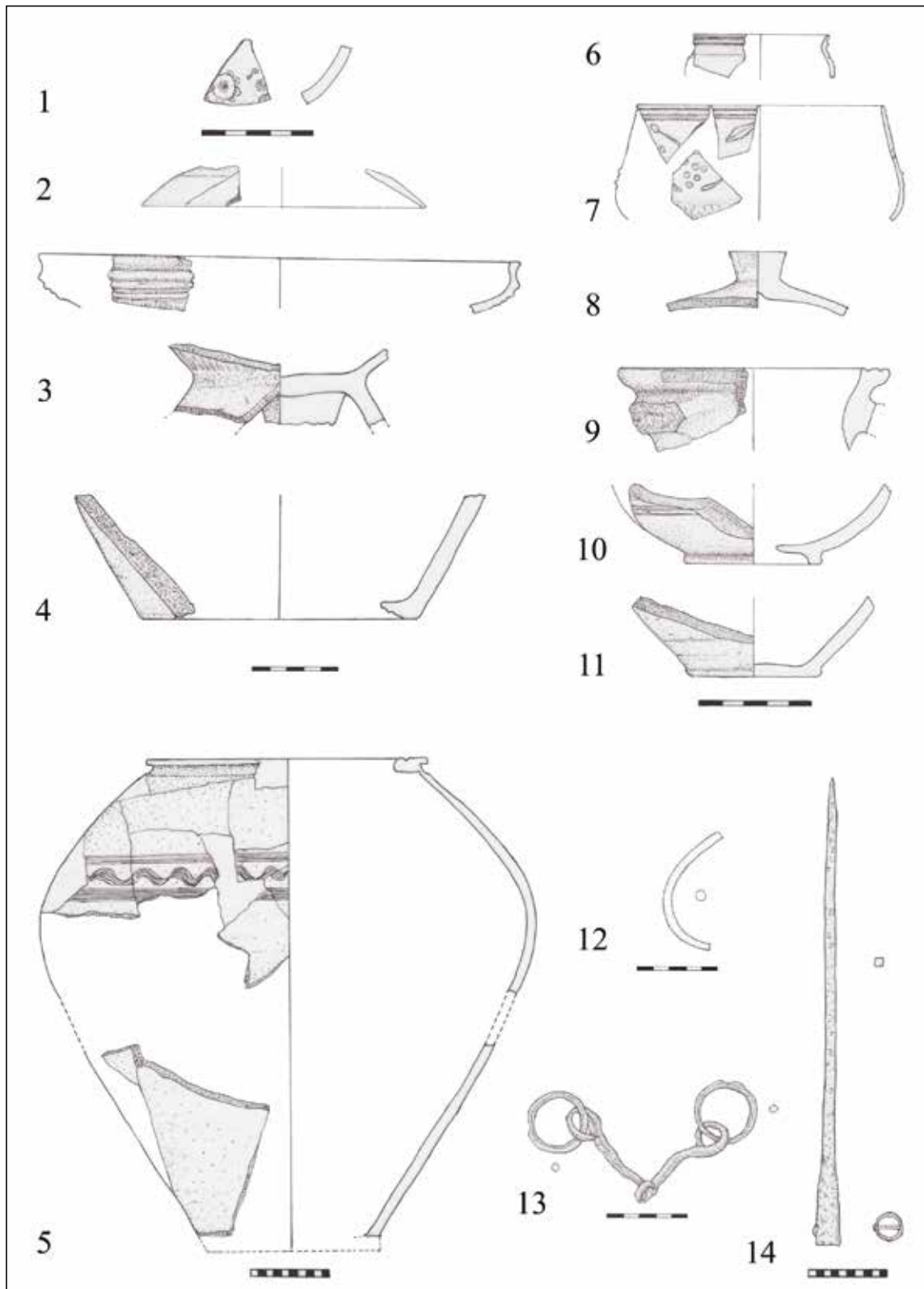


Fig. 9. 1–4 Pottery shards from the assemblage of Pit A; 5–14: finds from the early Roman layer of Trench No. 6 (drawing by Éva Molnár)

9. kép. 1–4: kerámiatöredékek az „A” gödör leletanyagából; 5–14: a 6. árok kora római rétegéből származó leletanyag (rajz: Molnár Éva)

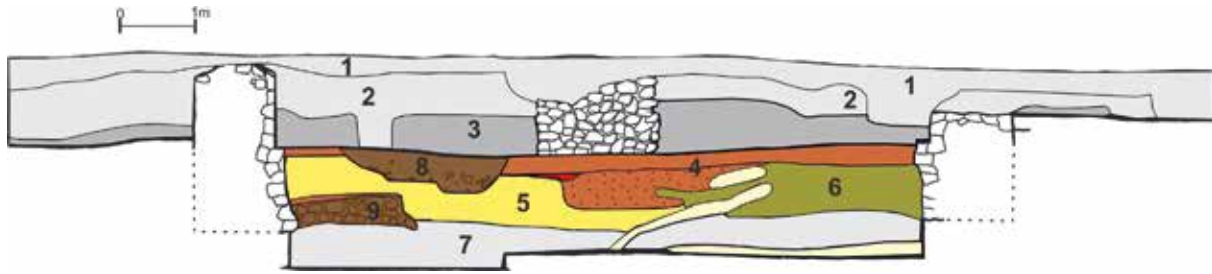


Fig. 10. The western section wall of test trench XV/A; 1: modern topsoil; 2: wall debris (stone, mortar); 3: brick, stone, mortar; 4: brown humus with early Roman ceramics; 5: light clay; 6: brown humus mixed with light clay; 7: brown humus with prehistoric pottery; 8: “pit dwelling”; 9: wall section No. 1 (drawing by Katalin Boruzs)

10. kép. A XV/A kutatóárok nyugati metszetszfala; 1: újkori humusz; 2: falomladék (kő, habarcs); 3: téglá, kő, habarcs; 4: barna humusz kora római kerámiával; 5: világos agyag; 6: világos agyagos barna humusz; 7: barna humusz őskori kerámiával; 8: „lakógödör”; 9: 1. falszakasz (rajz: Boruzs Katalin)

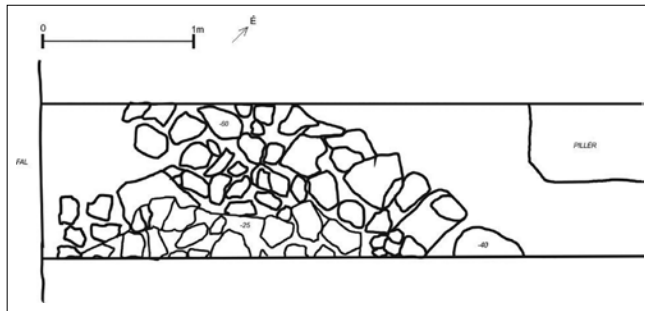


Fig. 11. Surface drawing of wall section No. 1 (drawing by Éva Molnár)

11. kép. Az 1. falszakasz felszínrajza (rajz: Molnár Éva)

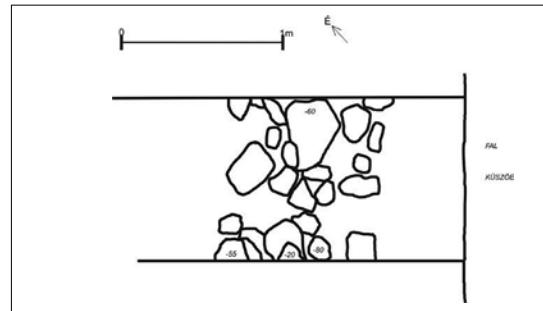


Fig. 12. Surface drawing of wall section No. 2 (drawing by Éva Molnár)

12. kép. A 2. falszakasz felszínrajza (rajz: Molnár Éva)

about 70 cm. Its lowermost row of stones was 90 cm below the fourth-century trodden surface.

Wall section No. 3

It is a strongly dilapidated feature, some of its stones are missing. It runs roughly parallel to wall section No. 2, about 3.5 m to the south-east of it. It is 70 cm wide. Brown humus can be observed between the stones. On the north-western side, at a depth of 45 cm, there is a more or less horizontal, heavily degraded trodden surface (a thin layer of gravel). Above this, there is a layer of debris of small stones.

The interpretation of the features and the exact identification of their function are still uncertain. The construction technique and width of the wall sections

differ from those observed at other sites in Visegrád (Lepence, Várkert) and the features of settlements located in the wider region (Budaörs, Óbuda).⁶

Finds discovered at the settlement

Pottery

Terra sigillata.⁷ Nine items can be linked to the early period of the Kőbánya site. The earliest item is the fragment of a bowl (Conspectus form 20) made in Northern Italy in the Claudian–Flavian period. It comes from the fill of Pit A. What makes this piece significant is that no other fragment of the same age is known from the territory of Visegrád. The fragment of the vessel produced in Central Gaul in the Antonine period came from the fill

⁶ OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 76–80; BORUZS 2020, 34–38, 62, 195–197.

⁷ The terra sigillata fragments were identified by Dénes Gabler.

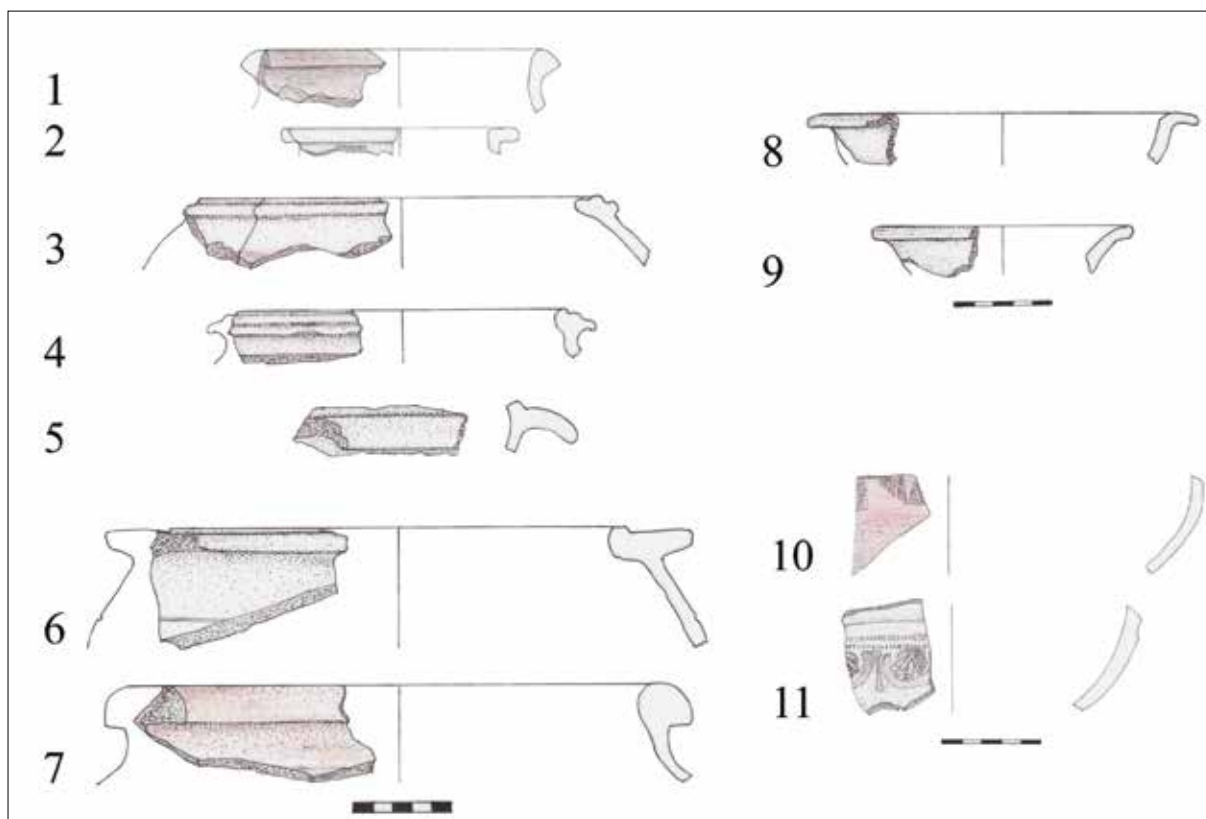


Fig. 13. Types of pottery vessels found in the vicinity of the pit-house; 1–4, 6–7: storage vessels and cooking pots; 5: grater bowl (mortarium); 8–9: small Pannonian bowls with slip; 10–11: stamped bowls (drawing by Éva Molnár)

13. kép. A lakógödör környékén talált edénytípusok; 1–4, 6–7: hombárok, fazekak; 5: dörzstál; 8–9: pannoniai bevonatos tálkák; 10–11: bepecsételt tálak (rajz: Molnár Éva)

of the *fossa* belonging to the late Roman watchtower. In the fill, it was mixed with fourth-century pottery shards. The other fragments of Samian ware (7 pcs), which belonged to Drag form 37 bowls with one exception, were discovered in the early Roman layer, in the vicinity of the pit dwelling. In terms of place of production, they are fragments of Rheinzabern (3 pcs), Westdorf/Pfaffenhofen (2 pcs), and Pfaffenhofen (2 pcs) vessels. They were made in the late Antonine–Severan period and the first half of the third-century, so they can be compared to the material of the nearby Lepence site⁸ that flourished in the Severan era.

Thin-walled vessels. This type of vessel was imported from Northern Italy (mainly from the Eastern Po

Region) into Pannonia from the Claudian era to the period of Hadrian. However, in parallel with that, their local production is also attested in Emona, Sirmium, Carnuntum, and Mursella from the second half of the first-century to the Severan era.⁹ Its items were discovered primarily along the Amber Road and the *limes*, suggesting that its appearance may be associated with the spread of Roman culture.¹⁰ Two types of it occur in the settlement of Kőbánya: those with black and red slip. The Italian beakers with light grey material and black slip, decorated with leaves, tendrils, berries, and rouletting (Fig. 9. 7) were used in Pannonia mainly in the periods of Trajan and Hadrian.¹¹ The folded beakers (*Faltenbecher*) with red material and matte reddish-brown painting (Fig. 9. 6) show the features

⁸ GABLER 2016. The earliest piece of *terra sigillata* discovered at the Lepence site is also an Antonine-period item from Central Gaul.

⁹ GABLER 1990, 187; FÉNYES 2003, 7–8; KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 112–114.

¹⁰ SZÖNYI 1972, 24.

¹¹ BÓNIS 1942, 20, Pl. XX. 60.

of provincial vessels. Based on the shape of their rims, they must have been made in the middle third of the second-century.¹²

Vessels made of yellow clay with or without paint. The vast majority of the finds discovered at the site were vessels made of yellow clay and most of them were painted red. Their decoration included painted stripes, incised straight and wavy lines, furrow-stitch patterns, and, less often, marbling. In terms of shape, they are mainly pots and storage vessels. Additionally, jars, vase-shaped vessels without handles, and deep bowls were found among the ceramics (Fig. 8. 3–6, Fig. 9. 2, 5, 9–11, Fig. 13. 1–7, Fig. 14. 1–7, 10–15).

In a group of pots with a smaller diameter and everted rim, the paint could be observed only at the top of the rim, occasionally with running down on the outside or inside (Fig. 14. 4–5). Most of these pots are painted completely on the outside, while inside they were only painted on the rim (Fig. 8. 6). Another group of this type of vessel was the egg-shaped pot with a ribbed rim and striped painting starting below the shoulder (Fig. 13. 3). It is probable that the rouletted side fragments with red paint found in the assemblage, which cannot be identified more precisely in terms of their form, also belonged to this group. One of the production centres of vessels with incised and furrow-stitch decoration following Celtic pottery forms and Roman technique was located in Brigetio. Their heyday spanned from the age of Hadrian to the mid-third-century.¹³ Similar items to the jars found in Kőbánya bearing reddish-brown and metallic paint, as well as their unpainted versions, were widely used and also emerged among finds discovered near Esztergom and in Aquincum.¹⁴

There are also two types of bowls that only have analogues among finds discovered near Esztergom and they are less common in the archaeological material of settlements in North-Eastern Pannonia (e.g. Brigetio,

Páty, Budaörs). In the case of bowls with a bevelled rim (Fig. 14. 10–11) and a broken S shape (or angular shoulder, Fig. 14. 15), we can also assume that the object type was produced in Esztergom or Tokod.¹⁵ Both types were painted in part. Deep bowls imitating Drag form 37, made in local workshops are common among the finds of settlements dated to the second and third centuries. They had red, orange-red, or metallic paint (Fig. 14. 12–13) both inside and outside, and were sometimes decorated with furrow-stitch motifs in a band below the rim. Marble painting originating from the Rhineland is much rarer. It was widely used in the first and second centuries for the decoration of pottery but still existed in the third-century.¹⁶ At the Kőbánya site, a bowl with a horizontally everted rim and a curved side had streaked marbling on the rim (Fig. 14. 14).

The presence of Roman tastes is reflected by the fragments of grater bowls (*mortaria*) in natural colour having a worn surface (Fig. 13. 5). However, they do not help date the archaeological material more closely.

Pannonian slipped pottery. At the Kőbánya site, there are several variations of slipped vessels, which emerged in territories inhabited by the Celts as early as the late first-century, but which had their heyday mainly in the second-century. They imitate small bowls of Drag forms 35–36 (Fig. 13. 8–9) and deeper bowls called Pátka Type, which were most widely used in the first half of the second-century.¹⁷ Based on its material, the fragment of a black-slipped horizontal rim also belongs here.

The fragments of stamped vessels (4 pcs) are decorated with typical East Pannonian motifs (Fig. 8. 12, Fig. 9. 1, Fig. 13. 10–11). All of them imitate Drag form 37 and might have been produced in Aquincum (at the so-called Gas Factory pottery workshop) or in Lágymányos.¹⁸ The piece with light orange slip and leaf motifs can be dated to the Antonine period.¹⁹

12 KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 115–116.

13 BÓNIS 1970, 71–85; DELBÓ 2020, 270, Fig. 5.1.

14 KELEMEN 2012, 81; KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 126–128.

15 KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 120, 123, Kat. 47., 69.

16 KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 116.

17 DELBÓ 2016, 402; the production of the latter is evidenced to the age of Antoninus Pius in *Aquincum*: OTTOMÁNYI 2007, 148.

18 NAGY 2017, 28–32.

19 MARÓTI 2004, Kat. 23.1–23.4.

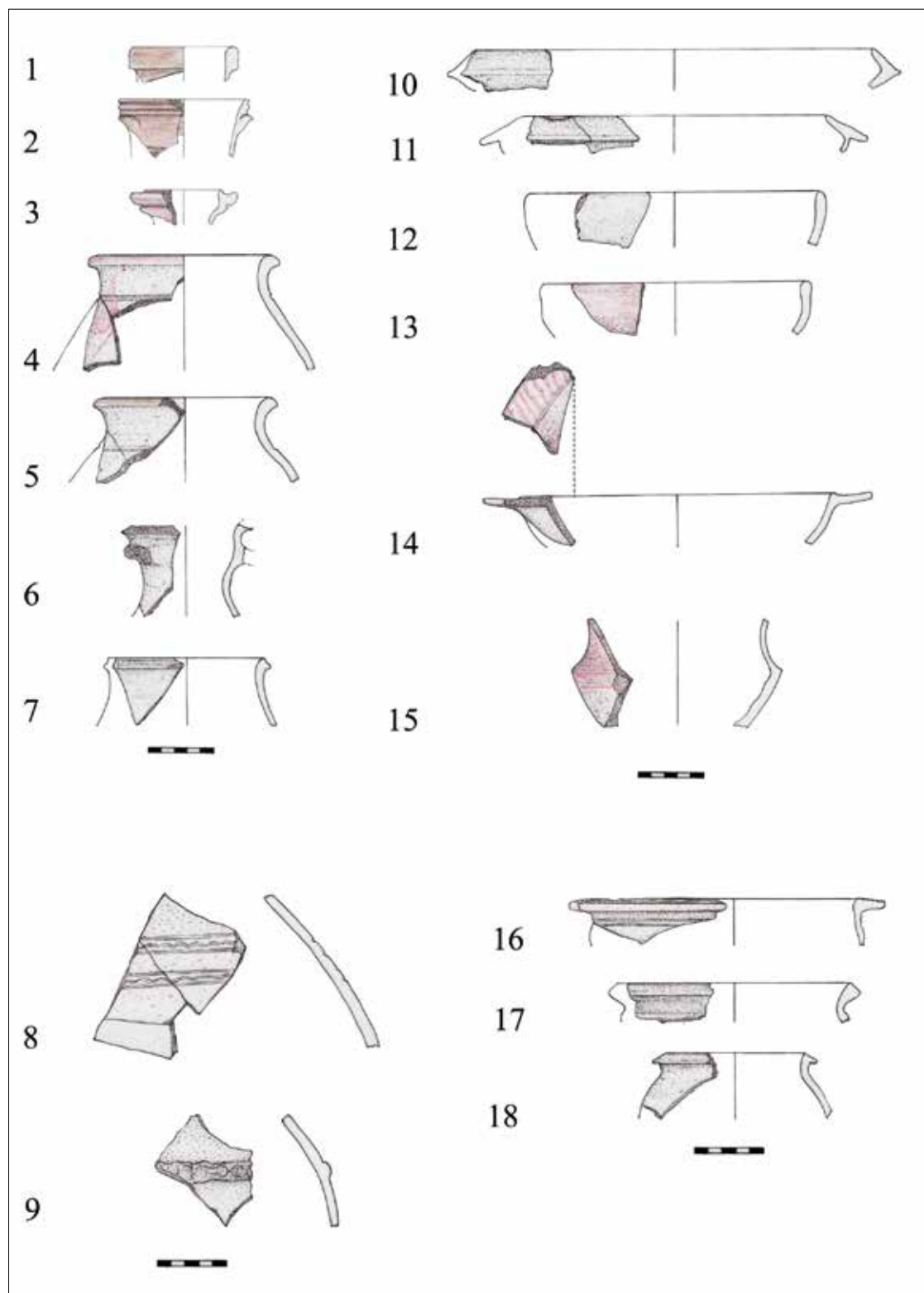


Fig. 14. Types of ceramic vessels found in the vicinity of the pit-house; 1–7: jars and cooking pots; 8: light grey vessel; 9: hand-made cooking pot; 10–15: dishes; 16–18: grey domestic ware bowl and cooking pots (drawing by Éva Molnár)

14. kép. A lakógödör környékén talált edénytípusok; 1–7: korsók és fazekak; 8: világosszürke edény; 9: kézzel formált fazék; 10–15: tálak; 16–18: szürke házikéramia tál és fazekak (rajz: Molnár Éva)

Grey vessels. Most of the pottery shards belonging to this group can be associated with large light grey vessels with well-levigated material and a burnished surface. They comprise several types of vessels made of yellow clay, including pots with an everting rim and a ribbed rim. A burnished wavy line on the shoulder, a typical decorative motif of the late Celtic period, can be observed on many of these vessels (Fig. 8. 7–9, Fig. 9. 4, 8, Fig. 14. 8).

There are only a few grey or dark grey domestic pottery vessels with coarse material among the finds. They mainly belong to the types used throughout the Roman period. Most of the fragments can be associated with cooking pots, and there are also some dishes with a horizontal rim and an upstanding (flange) rim, as well as some small globular cups. The sides of the partially hand-formed storage vessels bear chessboard-like comb decoration and their ribbed rim protrudes horizontally (Fig. 8. 10–11, Fig. 14. 16–18).

Within domestic ware, special mention should be made of the base and rim fragments of three-legged vessels (Fig. 9. 3). A rim and a base fragment came to light from an early layer of Trench 6, and another piece of rim was found in Pit A. This cooking ware of Italian origin was brought to the provinces by the Roman army. In Pannonia, they appear in assemblages dated to the first and second centuries.²⁰ Most of their analogues are known from Carnuntum. In Budaörs, sunken-floor houses v/90 and v/90a bordered partly with stone walls yielded such items.²¹ Vessels with a curved, ribbed upper part – similar to the bowl from Kőbánya – are more common in the territory of Noricum. They were widely used in Pannonia from the reign of Claudius to the middle of the second-century.²²

Hand-made vessels. Few pots were made without pottery wheels and only one of them was decorated. Pieces similar to the fragment bearing an applied band decorated with finger-tip impressions (Fig. 14. 9) most

often appear among pieces of cooking ware with a short everting rim discovered in the vicinity of Esztergom, which can be connected to the late Celtic and early Roman periods.²³

Metal items

Coins.²⁴ The excavation brought to light two bronze coins. Trajan's coin minted in Rome in AD 101–102 was found above the fourth-century floor level, yet in a feature that also cut the lower layer. The rather worn coin of Tiberius comes from the early Roman layer (Trench 6). According to the observations made, the first-century coins were in use for a very long time, up to the mid-second-century.

Household tools and utensils. A single bronze artefact, the fragment of a small bent rod was discovered (Fig. 9. 12). Its function is uncertain. Three tools used in everyday life were among the finds. The 49 cm long pickaxe, which came to light in a good condition, represents a type that was in use for a long time (Fig. 8. 1). Its cutting edge is curved and widens outwards. It has an open socket, a shaft with a square cross-section, and a pointed end. Pickaxes can be associated with both farming and mining work. However, wide-bladed types could be more effectively used in the former field: for breaking up hard soil, turning out tree roots, or making ditches.²⁵ The discovered knife and the bridle-bit with side-rings and a hinged mouthpiece (Fig. 9. 13) represent common types used throughout the Roman period.

Weapons. The 58 cm long *pilum* with a shaft (Fig. 9. 14) and the tanged arrowhead with an almost round cross-section (Fig. 8. 2) are types of weapons that existed for a long time. It is, therefore, not possible to connect their use to a shorter period.

20 BÓNIS 1942, 24–25; GABLER 1998, 264.

21 OTTOMÁNYI 2012, 242.

22 KELEMEN–MERCZI 2019, 133.

23 HORVÁTH 1998, 70; HORVÁTH 2007, 309, 322, Type VI.

24 My thanks go to István Vida for the determination.

25 Typology and analogues: RUPNIK 2014, 196.

Domestic refuse.²⁶ The amount of food waste discovered at the site is relatively small (94 pcs), so it does not allow us to draw far-reaching conclusions. The majority of the examined animal bones come from an early layer. We were only able to isolate the material of the Pit 1. It contained 18 bones of a young hen (*Gallus gallus domesticus* L. 1758).

For the population living here, the main source of meat was the domestic pig (*Sus domesticus* Erxl. 1777, 35%) followed by cattle (*Bos taurus* L. 1758, 22.5%) and the group of small ruminants (*Caprinae* Gray 1852, 9.6%). In addition to the hen, the bones of a goose (*Anser anser domesticus* L. 1758, 3 pcs) show the consump-

tion of poultry (22.5%). Although in a small amount, hunted animals (red deer *Cervus elaphus* L. 1758 and wild boar *Sus scrofa* L. 1758, 3.2%) can also be identified among the finds. Horses (*Equus caballus* L. 1758, 4 pcs) and dogs (*Canis familiaris* L. 1758, 2 pcs) were not kept for their meat, so their bones were generally not thrown into the refuse pits and only a few of them appear at settlements.

Megan Crawford's analysis of animal bones discovered at Lepence²⁷ had a similar result, so her finding that the natural geographical conditions considerably affect the breeds of farmed animals also apply to the Kőbánya site.

26 Based on the Archaeological Inventory of Animal Bones 60.14.1–2, 62.3.18–19, 62.3.32–34, 60.15.1–51, 60.15.62–63. The bones were identified by Sándor Bökönyi.

27 CRAWFORD 2012.

Bibliography

- BORUZS Katalin 2020. *Visegrád kora és középső császárkori emlékei*. Visegrád Régészeti Monográfiái 7. Visegrád.
- BÓNIS Éva 1942. *A császárkori edényművesség termékei Pannoniában I. (a terra sigillátakon kívül). A korai császárkor anyaga – Die kaiserzeitliche Keramik von Pannonien I. (ausser der Sigillaten). Die Materialien der frühen Kaiserzeit*. DissPann II. 20. Budapest.
- B. BÓNIS Éva 1970. A brigetioi sávós kerámia – Die streifenverzierte Keramik aus Brigetio. *FolArch* 21, 71–90.
- CRAWFORD, Megan 2012. *Roman or Celtic? An Examination of the Animal Remains at Visegrád-Lepence, Hungary, During the Roman Period*. Master Programmm Dissertation, Manuscript. Edinburgh.
- DELBÓ Gabriella 2016. A budaörsi temető kora római kerámiája – Frühromische keramische Beigaben des Gräberfeldes von Budaörs. In: Ottományi Katalin (szerk.): *A budaörsi római vicus temetője – The Cemetery of the Roman Vicus at Budaörs*. Budapest, 396–431. <https://doi.org/10.17204/dissarch.2016.43>
- G. DELBÓ, Gabriella 2020. Pottery Production of the Settlement Complex of Brigetio. *DissArch* Ser. 3. No. 8, 263–279. <https://doi.org/10.17204/dissarch.2020.263>
- FÉNYES Gabriella 2003. Import kerámiák és helyi utánzataik Brigetioból (kivételesen terra sigilláták) – Importierte Keramik und ihre lokalen Nachahmungen in Brigetio. *KMK* 10, 5–53.
- GABLER Dénes 1990. Kereskedelem. In: Mócsy András – Fitz Jenő (szerk.): *Pannonia régészeti kézikönyve*. Budapest, 185–209.
- GABLER Dénes 1998. A sárvári római útállomás és első századi előzménye – Die römische Straßenstation von Sárvár und ihre Vorgängerbauten aus dem 1. Jh. n. Ch. *Savaria* 23, 237–328.
- GABLER, Dénes 2016. Terra Sigillaten in der Siedlung Visegrád-Lepence. *ZbSNM Suppl* 11. Bratislava, 131–145.
- HORVÁTH, Friderika 1998. Handgeformte spätkeltische und römische Keramik in Esztergom und in ihrer Umgebung. *Alba Regia* 27, 65–81.
- HORVÁTH Friderika 2007. Kézzel formált, bennszülött kerámia – Handgeformte, bodenständige Keramik. *StudCom* 30, 300–345.
- KELEMEN Márta 2012. Adatok egy új római objektumról Tokodon. In: Tari Edit – Tóth Endre (szerk.): *Laudatori temporis acti. Tanulmányok Horváth István 70 éves születésnapjára*. Esztergom–Budapest, 69–93.
- H. KELEMEN Márta – MERCZI Mónika 2019. *Az esztergomi Várhegy a római korban*. Budapest.
- MARÓTI Éva 2004. Újabb római kori pecsételt edénytöredékek Pest megyéből – Neue gestempelte Gefäßfragmente der Römerzeit aus dem Komitat Pest. *StudCom* 28, 199–245.
- NAGY, Alexandra 2017. *Resatus and the Stamped Pottery*. Aquincum Studies 1. Budapest.
- OTTOMÁNYI Katalin 2007. A római kor emlékei Pest megyében (öslakosság, településszerkezet, temetkezés, vallás, betelepített barbárok). In: Fancsalszky Gábor (szerk.): *Pest Megye Monográfiája. I/1. A kezdetektől a honfoglalásig Pest megye régészeti emlékei*. Budapest, 249–341.
- OTTOMÁNYI Katalin 2012. Római vicus Budaörsön – Der römische Vicus von Budaörs. In: Ottományi Katalin (szerk.): *Római vicus Budaörsön*. Budapest, 9–407.
- RUPNIK László 2014. *Római kori vasszerszámok Pannoniából*. Doktori disszertáció, kézirat (ELTE BTK). Budapest.
- SOPRONI, Sándor 1978. *Der spätrömische Limes zwischen Esztergom und Szentendre*. Budapest.

SZÖNYI Eszter 1972. Észak-Itáliából importált császárkori agyagcsészék a győri Xantus János Múzeumban – Norditalienische importierte Tonschalen der Kaiserzeit in dem Győrer „Xantus János Múzeum”. *Arrabona* 14, 5–26.

TÍMÁR Lőrinc 2011. Késő vaskori veremházak maradványainak értékelése – Interpretation of the Sunken Houses of the Late Iron Age. *Ősrégészeti Levelek* 13, 290–302.

VISY, Zsolt 2003. *The Ripa Pannonica in Hungary*. Budapest.

A Kr. u. 1. és 2. századra datált településmaradványok Visegrád-Kőbánya területén

A kőbányai késő római őrtorony (*Burgus Solva* 24) – részben építési feliratának köszönhetően – közismert a korszakkal foglalkozó kutatók számára, de a lelőhely kora császárkori periódusát csupán rövid említések érintették eddig. A kőbányai korai település létéről kis felületű feltárások tanúskodnak, amelyeket 1955 és 1960 között Soproni Sándor vezetett. Ennek során két földbe mélyített lakógödör („A” gödör és „lakógödör”), egy szemétgödör és három, habarcsos kötőanyag nélküli falszakasz („szárazfal”) került napvilágra, de ezek egymáshoz való viszonya, pontos kialakítása és funkciója nem állapítható meg. A kora római rétegben lévő habarcsos kövek és tetőfedő téglák jelenlétének oka sem tisztázott egyelőre. A feltárt gödörházak mintegy 40 m távolságra helyezkednek el egymástól, a betöltésükben és a környezetükben talált ág- és nádszállenyomatos paticsdarabok alapján felmenő falukat tapasztott sövény alkotta. A gödörházak között lévő terület alig kutatott, így a település szerkezetére nincs adatunk. A leletanyag legkorábbi darabja a Claudius–Flavius-kori *terra sigillata*, az edények többsége a térség Kr. u. 2. századi településeihez hasonlóan a sárga anyagú, festett fazekak közül került ki. A tárgyak formája kelta hagyományt, a díszítés már római ízlést mutat. A polgári lakosság mellett a katonaság jelenlétére utal a *pilum* és a nyílhegy. Érdekes kérdést vet fel a Kr. u. 3. század első felére/középső harmadára keltezhető *terra sigillaták* jelenléte, mert a többi edénytípus (vékonyfalú csésze, háromlábú tál, pannoniai bevonatos és pecsételt edények) alapján egy, a Kr. u. 1. század végétől, illetve a Kr. u. 2. század elejétől a markomann háborúig létező település képe rajzolódik ki. Elképzelhető, hogy a határzónát elhagyó polgári lakosság területén néhány évtizeddel később megfigyelőpont, esetleg kisebb római település is létrejött, amely a kb. 1 km-re lévő, a Severus-korban virágzó lepencei településsel lehetett egykorú. Ezen a területen mindenképpen kívánatos lenne további kutatást végezni, mert a rendelkezésre álló információ csekély és számos kérdést vet fel.