

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE SO-CALLED VICUS OF ALBERTFALVA (1973–1977)

Major constructions were launched in Óbuda in 1973–74 and, accordingly, it was also there that the Budapest Historical Museum (BTM) has been carrying out most of its excavations.<sup>1</sup> Alongside that major task, the museum implemented rescue excavations in several districts of the capital city<sup>2</sup> and, what is more, even carried out archaeological work in relation to construction in the vicinity of the auxiliary camp – *vicus* – of Albertfalva.<sup>3</sup>

Boundaries of the North-Eastern quarter of the *vicus* are as follows: the line of Hunyadi János street in the 11th district to the West, the Buda plant of the Capital City Gas Works on the North, the Danube to the East and the Northern defense system of the auxiliary camp of Albertfalva to the South, extending down into a grassy, vacant plot.

Excavations have been ongoing in the North-Eastern area of the *vicus* for several decades now and the results have been published in excavations reports and the capital city archaeological abstracts.<sup>4</sup> As these data suggest, remnants from constructions of several periods have been found here, some of which relate to the *forum*, while others are mainly of industrial origin or had economic functions.

The rescue excavations carried out in 1973–77 will be described through illustrating the most important finds for each locality, providing an analysis of the stratigraphic situation and, finally, offering a summary of the results.

**Location No. 1:** 18 Hunyadi János út., XIth district, site of the Capital City Sewage Works, Pump Plant.<sup>5</sup>

**Surface No. 1:** Direction: East-West, size: 49,50 × 2 m, Southern section: recent fill extending down to an average depth of 70 cm below the surface. At places only 10–15 cm width of the lower part of the Roman fill mixed with Roman brick rubble remained at a height of 101.25 m above the Adriatic level. This fill rests on an undisturbed black earth layer of 25–30 cm wide. The black earth is followed by yellow, raw sand, which was dug to an average width of 20 cm.

**Find:** From the mixed Roman fill: Rim and body sherd of a dish, with a thin groove below the rim, along the inside. Painted red.<sup>6</sup> BTM Inv. No. 75. 4. 1.

The Roman origin of the surface fill and the find unearthed suggest a settlement.

**Surface No. 2:** Direction: North-South, size: 19.50 × 2 m. Eastern section: Earth works preceding recent fill in activities destroyed all archaeological remains to the full depth of the excavation. No finds were recovered.

**Surfaces Nos. 3–9:** It may be seen in the section that recent earth works have destroyed any layers of archaeological remains to the full depth of the excavation down to the undisturbed layers. No finds unearthed.

Research preceding the construction of the pump plant suggests the existence of a Roman settlement (*vicus*) could be documented in the Roman fill in only one location (Surface No. 1). This reflects – according to level data – a settlement pattern typical the era following the Marcomannic wars. However, it was not possible to document either features or level from this area.

**Location No. 2.** (18. Hunyadi János út, XIth district), area of the Casting Plant, foundation of a DV-KU 18-type building. 7 (Picture 1).

**Surface No. 1:** Direction East to West, size 21.30 × 2 m (Picture 2). Northern section: at an average depth of 75 cm below the recent fill a stony layer appeared at an average of 100.60–100.78 m above Adriatic level, along almost the total length of the surface (Picture 3). Below it, after a mixed, gray and thin fill a very thin, white, sand-stone layer appeared on top of the black, undisturbed earth. In additional openings of the Northern parts of the trench, a stony surface also appeared at the levels already mentioned, which belonged to the stony surface pertaining to the road.

**Major finds:** Just over the stones, from cleaning the stones: the knob of a lid. Gray, grainy clay. BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 1. Body and inverted rim sherd of a dish. Orange coloured paint layers on the self-coloured surface inside and out. Inv. No. 81. 6. 2. From the road section: South-Gaulish Samian ware<sup>8</sup> from the Domitian-Traianic era. Inv. No. 81. 6. 16. South-Gaulish Samian ware from the Traianic-Hadrianic era. Inv. No. 81. 6. 40. Sherd from Rheinzabern dated to the second half of the 2nd century. Inv. No. 81. 6. 41. Orange and brown colour-coated potsherds. Inv. Nos. 81. 6. 21, 25, 37. From the section of the white, sand-stone layer: body sherd painted red. Inv. No. 81. 6. 7.

Based on data, 5 m wide remnants of a double-layer road running in an approximately East-West direction appeared on Surface No. 1. The evaluation of the remnants suggests that the road was built in the first third of the 2nd century. The remnants of the cobbling to the North of the road may have belonged to a dismantled support wall and the pertaining stony level. (Picture 4.)

**Surface No. II:** Orientation: North-South. Size: 33 × 1,75 m. Western section as viewed from the East: 50 cm below the recent fill, layer of a stony walk-level, disturbed several times by Roman digging. At the level

mentioned above, burnt clay appeared over a length of two-meter. The subsequent Roman fill mentioned earlier, containing burnt clay and remnants of an oven, could be observed towards the West, extending to the 1 meter wide supporting wall, with an East-West orientation. What remained from the supporting wall on the black, undisturbed earth is the last stone line deposited on the earth. At 3.5 m North from the wall another supporting wall appeared having the same width as the former wall. The level that pertained to these walls has been demolished. Further West from the Western supporting wall a stony layer could be observed at 100.93 m above Adriatic level.

It has to be noted here that a 40–50 cm wide dividing wall with a N-S alignment also appeared at the Northern extreme of the trench, which used to support a building.

What remained was a curved line of the 10–12 cm wide burnt clay bottom of the oven, with pieces of stone and tiny charcoal spots. We know a 60 × 50 cm area of the interior. The North-Eastern part of the total surface was unearthened.

**Major finds:** From sectioning through the remains of the oven: A slightly bulging rim sherd of a bowl, with an orange slip.<sup>9</sup> BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 66. Sherd of a narrow, horizontally bent rim of a pot. Gray, heavily washed. Inv. No. 81. 6. 67. Disc sherd of a lamp, with layers of red paint on a brick-colour base. Inv. No. 81. 6. 68. Northern extreme of the trench, after cleaning the cobbling: body sherd, self-coloured inside, brownish outside, red paint, grooved. Inv. No. 81. 6. 90. Collared rim-neck sherd of a jug. Natural colour, with brown painting. Inv. No. 81. 6. 88.

**Cut through the rubble layer:** fresco fragment, with a claret band on a pink base.<sup>10</sup> BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 53. Self-coloured mortar, jug sherd. Inv. No. 81. 6. 54–55. Sherd of a lid, gray, grainy. Inv. No. 81. 6. 56. Central Gaulish Samian ware fragments, Antonine. Inv. No. 81. 6. 57. **Cleaning the Southern wall:** Central Gaulish Samian ware, Antonine. Inv. No. 81. 6. 70–71.

The features and finds unearthened suggest that we have found two premises of a stone-foundation house in Surface No. 2. We unearthened 3,30 × 0.60 m of the interior of the Western and Eastern premises. We have no data suggestive of the internal levels, however, the building on the South is bordered by the road unearthened in Surface No. 1. We also note here that archaeological data suggest the kiln was built in some later period of the building's existence, in one of its units (yard).

**Surface No. III:** Orientation: North-South. Sizes: 30 × 1.80 m. In the Western section Roman mixed earth appeared under the recent fill down to the depth of the digging. It is here that an additional section of the stone foundationed, East-West oriented, 55–60 cm wide wall observed on Surfaces Nos. 2,4 was found, with a stony surface at 100.86 m above the Adriatic level.

At the Southern end of the surface, 21.50 m South of the East-West oriented wall mentioned earlier, a North-South—East-West oriented corner wall was found, with the same width, yet with the exterior and interior levels already destroyed according to the section. There was no chance here to observe earlier features.

**Important finds:** Southern end of the surface, left over from cleaning the wall: body- and inverted rim sherd of a bowl. Black slip, with grooving below the rim.<sup>11</sup> BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 100. Left over from cleaning the road stones: body- and inverted rim sherd of a bowl. Dark gray, grainy. Inv. No. 81. 6. 98. Southern extreme of the surface, fill over the walls: body sherd of a richly grooved, narrow, everted rim and neck of a pot, gray.<sup>12</sup> Inv. No. 81. 6. 93.

Based on the above finds, remnants discovered on Surface No. 3 probably belonged to the interior of the building unearthened on Surfaces Nos. 2,7. (Picture 5.) We are left without data concerning the internal levels on Surface No.3, however, the external level and finds unearthened subsequently suggest a building built in the first third of the 2nd century. (Picture 6.)

**Surface No. IV:** Orientation: East-Western. Sizes: 8 × 2 m. Northern section: Roman, gray, mixed fill under the modern fill, almost along its total area, with an additional 1 m long stony level to the West, at 100.68 m above the Adriatic level. At the Eastern part of the section, at the bottom of the gray, Roman fill, the last stone row of a 50 cm wide foundation wall has remained. The gray, mixed fill is followed only by black, undisturbed earth.

We have to note that we also dug out a 50 cm wide East-Western oriented wall in the Eastern part of the trench. The foundation wall was built from hard, carved limestones and *tegulae*. The last stone row remained. At the Western end of the trench a foundation wall built from large, yellowish limestones: the last stone row remained.

**Major finds:** The Eastern part of the surface, from the gray, mixed fill: 50 cm — body-herd of a flanged bowl with narrow, multiple grooving, black, grainy, thick-walled.<sup>13</sup> BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 119. Towards West from the Eastern wall, over the black, undisturbed earth: spout of a grinding bowl, with double grooving, self-coloured. Inv. No. 81. 6. 116.

On Surface No. IV we documented parts of two rooms of the building. We know of 6 m in the East-Western direction and 1.50 m in the N-S direction of the Western room. We know its subsequent flooring: a stony surface. This may have been the yard. As for the interior of the Eastern room, we know 1.50 m in an East-West direction and the same size in a North-South direction. We have no data concerning the flooring.

**Surface No. V.:** (Picture 2): Orientation: East-West. Size: 8 × 2 m. Northern section: recent fill is followed by a mixed Roman fill in the section, at the base of

which follows a narrow, stony walking level. Under it is black, undisturbed earth.

In the South-Eastern part of the Surface, a 4 m long, 50 cm wide wall with an East-West orientation was unearthed. Stones of the wall contained — maybe in its original place — a threshold stone also, at 100.89 m above the Adriatic level.

**Major finds:** From the gray, mixed earth over the wall with an East-West orientation: Samian ware fragments. From North Italian, Central and South Gaulish workshops of the Claudian-Hadrianic period. BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 157–174.

The wall with the threshold stone serves as the entrance to a subsequent period on the surface, while the gravelled level that appeared in the section represents the former walking level.

**Surface No. VI:** Orientation: East-West. Size: 8 × 2 m. Northern section: the Roman, gray, mixed fill below the recent earth overlapped the black, undisturbed earth along the total length of the trench. No archaeological feature was found. No find appeared.

**Surface No. VII:** (Picture 2). Orientation: East-West. Size: 10 × 2 m. (Pictures 7–8). Northern section: the recent fill is followed by mixed Roman fill at the Western end of the trench, to the length of 3 m in the excavation. This feature is enclosed by a 75 cm wide wall in several rows serving as a foundation, with a North-South orientation. To the East from the wall, a stony walking level was observed in the gray earth, along its total length at 100.61 m above the Adriatic level. This is followed by a mixed fill, ending in a gravelled-stony walking level at 100.36 m above the Adriatic level, which we managed to follow to a length of 4.25 m towards the East from the wall. This level cannot be seen in the further parts of the trench because of the gray Roman fill on top of it. Below this earlier, gravelled walking level a thin, gray fill followed along the black, undisturbed earth.

North-South oriented and East-West oriented foundation walls were unearthed in the Surface. They consist of several stone-layers. They are built from medium-size stones, and also contain *tegulae*. The cementing medium is earth. The East-West oriented foundation wall consists of heavily carved limestones, with 20–22 cm thick quader in-between. Irregular patches of the remnants of the stony walking levels remained in the premises surrounded by the walls.

**Major finds:** Over the stone cover: South Gaulish Samian ware, Traianic-Hadrianic. BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 190. Sinking in between the walls from cleaning the walls: flanged rim of a grinding bowl, self-coloured, thick-walled. Inv. No. 81. 6. 121, 207. From the stone cover: South-Gaulish Samian ware, Hadrianic. Inv. No. 81. 6. 175. From the gray mixture over the wall: inverted rim sherd of a bowl, dark gray, grainy. Inv. No. 81. 6. 150. Body-herd, painted red on a self-coloured base. Inv. No.: 81. 6. 154. From the excavation of the surface surrounded by walls: handles of small glass vessels, pale-greenish.<sup>14</sup> Inv. No. 81. 6. 177–8.

Black earth, already in ground water: sherd of a bowl, with stamped-in design covered up by orange colour. Inv. No. 81. 6. 134, 138. A clover-shaped rim-herd of a flagon, gray. Inv. No. 81. 6. 143. Body- and rim sherd of an indented beaker, painted dark brown on a self-coloured core.<sup>15</sup> Inv. No. 81. 6. 139. Body- and rim sherd of a vessel, with brown, marble imitation on the self-coloured surface.<sup>16</sup> Inv. No. 81. 6. 168.

Based on the above, through the wall remnants unearthed in surface No. 7 the interior of two premises 3 × 2 m and 6 × 2 m respectively were explored. Flooring of both premises is gravelled, with a stony layer 100.61 m above the Adriatic. Layer of an earlier, gravelled level above the Adriatic 100.36 m also remained. The ground settlement of the post-Flavian era could only be observed because of the ground wall.

**Surface No. VIII:** East-West orientation. Size: 8 × 2 m. Northern section: the gray, mixed fill reaching down to the black, undisturbed earth ruined every feature. Irregular patches of stony surfaces were observed in the Southern part of the surface. No finds.

According to geodetic data parts of the stony surfaces unearthed in the trench may have belonged to an earlier period of the building, and functioned as either walls, or interior levels. Subsequent ground movement caused them to “pull apart”.

**Surface No. IX:** East-West orientation. Size: 10 × 2 m. Northern section: the gray, mixed earth following the recent fill follows almost along its full length the black, undisturbed earth soaking in ground water — with the exception of a small, stony layer (at the Adriatic level of 100.40 m) in the Western edge of the section.

**Finds worth mentioning:** from the layer over the black, undisturbed earth: base sherd of a bowl. Stamped motif in a concentric circle, gray. BTM Inv. No. 81. 6. 192. Samian ware, North Italian, Domitianic-Traianic. Inv. No. 81. 6. 195. Samian ware, Central-Gaulish, Hadrianic-Antonine. Inv. No. 81. 6. 196. From ground-water layer: body and base sherd of a bowl. Self-coloured, with a stamped motif. Inv. No. 81. 6. 188. Sherd with red and orange slip. Inv. No. 81. 6. 203–4.

On the basis of the above some stone work from an earlier stone period was discovered, which represented the “stretched” N-S aligned wall on the one hand and the stony level that pertained to the Western room, on the other hand.

**Surface No. X:** East-West orientation. Size: 2.50 × 1.20 m. The section suggested that the gray, mixed earth reached down to the black, undisturbed earth. No archaeological feature was observed. No find discovered.

**Pillar foundations:** we documented gravelled walking levels pertaining to the road and the interior level (pillar 1, 2, 6) at the Adriatic level of 100.6 m (pillar 5) and parts of earlier trenches were observed (pillar 2,4), but these latter were without levels. The total ground plan of the trenches could not be observed

and only the Northern part of the earlier trench could be documented at the foundation of pillar 4. Its unearthed size in the North-South direction was 30 cm. The trenches observed in the foundation of pillars 2 and 4 – as suggested by their small size – may have served as storage pits or other economic purposes.

The above suggested levels that belonged to two stone periods, as well as parts of features that belonged to the "plank" period.

Archaeological observations in 1975 suggested that small trenches (storage pits) that had economic purposes and belonged to an earlier period preceding the stone buildings were found (foundation of pillars 2, 4). In the absence of data a more precise dating is not possible. We observed levels suggestive of stone building that can be dated back to the first third of the 2nd century which could be observed on surfaces Nos. 1, 5, 7, based on the interpretation of stratigraphic relations and finds. These levels built in the Traianic-Hadrianic era appeared in the form of gravelled, sandstone and stone covered walking levels (at an average Adriatic level of 100,36 m). Subsequent finds were observed between Adriatic levels 100,60–93 m because of the change in the Roman ground level, in the form of road and internal levels, stone covered and gravelled levels in the North-Eastern part of the so-called *Albertfalva vicus*.

All this testifies to reconstruction in the Antonine era, based on the analysis of the period defining finds and stratigraphic relations (trenches 1–7). A building with a stone foundation belonged to the layers mentioned. The building was rebuilt during the Antonine dynasty. This period is represented by a small remnant of a 2-meter-diameter oven. The building was situated along the Southern part of a road, with an approximately East-West orientation. Its ground plan is not fully known. The existence of the building could be traced along the length of 28 m in the North-South direction and the width of 16 m in the East-West direction. Parts of six premises, partially with the corresponding levels, were unearthed in Surfaces Nos. 2–5 and 7–9. Based on earlier research in the neighbourhood<sup>17</sup>, the building served husbandry purposes. From the North, the building was served yet by another 20-meter long and 5-meter wide connecting road of an East-West orientation.<sup>18</sup>

**Location No. 3:** (18 Hunyadi János út, XIth district) territory of the Metallurgy Plant. Construction of concrete cover.<sup>19</sup> (Picture 9).

**Surface No. 1:** (Picture 10). Orientation: North-South. Size: 8×6 m. Southern section: under the recent fill in the Eastern part of the section, gray, mixed earth reaching down to raw sand destroyed earlier features. Towards the center of the section a recent public utility digging destroyed archaeological data. In the Western part of the section, in the gray, mixed earth, a stone covered wall level appeared over a length of 2,60 m at 100,86 m above the Adriatic level. Below it, in the mixed, gray fill, a destroyed earlier layer ap-

peared in the form of burnt charcoal at 100,56 m above the Adriatic level.

Northern section: below the northern fill, gray, mixed earth was found, in the Western part remnants of a burnt through clay floor were seen over a length of 1,40 m, with a thickness of 10 cm. Beside and below it charcoal layers were observed. In this section the gray, mixed earth reached down to the digging. Eastwards from these features, 40×20 cm stones were found placed as a foundation on the raw sand, in the mixed gray soil. Eastwards from the 120 cm wide stony surface the gray, mixed fill reached down to sterile, yellow soil. The stones may have belonged to a pulled down foundation wall with a N-S orientation. An earlier period of the foundation wall is represented by the clay floor remnants burnt through and discovered in the section.

In the section, a stone covered surface with a North-South orientation appeared with an average width of 1,20 m and length of 4 m. It may have belonged to a wall with a North-South orientation. The wall appears to have been "pulled apart" by subsequent earth movements. The subsequent level of the wall is shown in the Southern section. Below the wall and in the area of the surface, parts of several curved discoloured marks of varying colours were documented. After unearthing it, the discolouring next to the stone covered surface showed a flat bottom (Picture 11), without any finds. This feature belonged to the digging of a "pulled down" Roman wall. In the Western part of the surface the trench marked "A" appeared. Its form was curved. Sizes: 6,20×5,50 cm. Its section shows a mixed sun-dried brick and charcoal fill. There is no data on its flooring. Smaller, curved trenches that appeared in the Eastern neighbourhood of trench "A" had been ruined earlier by recent public utility constructions. Smaller parts of the trench were documented (1×0,30 m, 2×0,80 m) – however no finds appeared. These features probably served storing or other economic and structural purposes.

A 70 cm wide foundation wall appeared a long a length of 1,70 m and with a North-South orientation on the Western top of trench "A". (Picture 12). No level pertaining to it was found.

**Major finds:** South-Western corner, gray, mixed soil, layer 1: *Dupondius* of Titus.<sup>20</sup> BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 60. Samian ware from Central and South Gaulish workshops, Traianic-Antonine. Inv. No. 84. 4. 12, 20. South-Western part, below the gravelled walking level, at 50-70 cm: sherd of flanged rim from a deep gray, bowl, with grooves. Gray, grainy.<sup>21</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 61. Sherd of a lid, with a tiny, tall knob, gray, grainy. Inv. No. 84. 4. 62. Base sherd of a shouldered bowl, orange painting. Inv. No. 84. 4. 40. Northern band, mixed gray soil. Layer 1: body-herd, with richly grooved bands. Multiple finger-pressed designs in a plain field, gray.<sup>22</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 2. (Picture 13.1). Body- and rim sherds of a bowl with an undercut rim, pale gray.<sup>23</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 65. Gray mixed soil, 0–70 cm: base sherd of a

dish with a three-branch, stamped-in pattern, black slip.<sup>24</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 49. (15.5). Body-sherd with a design imitating a pressed glass technology. Covered in orange slip.<sup>25</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 38/A. (Picture 14.2). Samian ware fragments from Lezoux, Antonine. Inv. No. 84. 4. 51–52. Western part of feature “A”. Layer 1: Sherd from a richly grooved, flanged rim of a storage vessel. Gray. Inv. No. 84. 4. 6. Bone needle fragment. Inv. No. 84. 4. 5. Slightly bulging rim sherd of a beaker, dark brown, with knob decoration.<sup>26</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 4. (Picture 14.1) Samian ware fragments, Central-Gaulish, Traianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 8., 84. 4. 23–29. Fragment of South Gaulish Samian ware, Traianic-Hadrianic. Inv. No. 84. 4. 39. Northern part, gray, mixed, 80–100 cm: stamped sherd of a bowl, gray.<sup>27</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 74. North-Western part, mud-flake clay, 50–80 cm: body- and rim sherd of a censer, self-coloured. Inv. No. 84. 4. 55. Body-sherd from a bowl, Samian ware imitation. Archer figures with a deer. Dark gray slip.<sup>28</sup> (Picture 14,3 and 19,2). Inv. No. 84. 4. 38/A. Body sherd of a bowl with stamped designs, gray slip.<sup>29</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 58. (Picture 17.6.)

Based on all this remnants of the pit period also appeared in Surface 1. From among the pits, the size and shape of pit “A” suggest it was a dwelling pit. Flooring is not known. The adjacent pit parts may have served economic purposes. The fill of the pit also contained some material from the Antonine era. Additional smaller pits were in use in front of the stone building, however their age cannot be defined precisely.

We found two walls with a North-South orientation from the stone foundation building, which represented parallel walls of the internal premises of the building. The interior we could measure was 2,40 m in an East-West direction. The northern section suggested that there was a clay floor here in the Traianic-Hadrianic era, followed later by a gravelled level, as suggested by the Southern section. No more data was found in the Surface in relation to the Eastern premises of the building.

**Surface No. 2:** North-South orientation. Size: 8 × 4 m. Eastern section: in the 5,80 m long Southern part of the section, the recent fill was followed by mixed, gray, clayey soil reaching down to the yellow, clay earth. In the Northern part of the section a 6 m wide feature with slightly curved sides without any pertaining level appeared (B). The fill contained gray, mixed soil, with many charcoal remnants. Below this, following some yellow clay, once again 40 cm thick gray soil mixed with burnt clay and charcoal appeared horizontally on the raw, yellow, sandy, clay soil. (Picture 25.)

On the Surface and its smaller excavations, towards the South-Eastern part a larger, approximately 5 × 3,5 m size pit appeared. It was round and may have been a dwelling pit. Further South from this feature, a 70 cm long part of a timber with a width of 30 cm and also a round (60 × 80 cm) and an oval (40 × 20 cm) feature appeared, however, these were without levels.

On the basis of their size, these features suggest the presence of a timber-post structure. Their fill did not yield any finds, therefore their age could not be defined.

**Major finds:** from the Southern excavation of feature B: factory lamp with three knobs. Its bottom bears a stamp MAX. F. in a *tabula ansata* placed in concentric circles. The paint is brownish-yellowish. BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 155 (Picture 18. 1–2). South and Central Gaulish Samian ware, Traianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 140–142. The Southern excavation of feature B, 0–20 cm: sherd of a casting mould, self-coloured. Inv. No.: 84. 4. 109. Body sherds of a bowl with stamped design. Brownish-grayish, black.<sup>31</sup> Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 110, 112–114 (Picture 17.1–4). Divided handle sherd of a North-Italian cup, black, thin-walled.<sup>32</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 111. Southern excavation of feature B, 20–40 cm: imitation of Samian ware with grape-leaf and masque, coated red.<sup>33</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 163 (Picture 19.4.). Sherd of a deeper beaker, with stamped design, dark gray slip.<sup>34</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 160 (Picture 15.1). S-profile bowl sherds glazed brownish-green, with knob decoration on the rim.<sup>35</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 156. Dish with applied leaf decoration., grooving on the rim, orange slip.<sup>36</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 149 (Picture 20.1). Feature 2/B. 40–60 cm: amphora stopper. Inv. No. 84. 4. 176. Sherd of a bowl with stamped decoration, gray slip. Inv. No. 84. 4. 215. Base sherd of a footed bowl,<sup>37</sup> gray. Inv. No. 84. 4. 217. Rim sherd of a Dacian vessel,<sup>38</sup> brown, hard fabric. Inv. No. 84. 4. 192. Shouldered bowl with black slip, grooving inside the rim. Inv. No. 84. 4. 202 (Picture 20.2). Fragments of Samian ware. Central and Southern Gaulish, Domitianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 177, 185, 218, 259–269. Southern part of feature 2/B, 60–80 cm: sherds of Samian ware, from Italian, Central and Southern Gaulish workshops. Age ranging from the Tiberius to the Antonine eras. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 236–240, 84. 4. 253–258. Flat bowl, orange painting inside and along the rim. Inv. No. 84. 4. 241. Sherds of bowls made of gray, grainy clay. Inv. No. 84. 4. 246, 248. Body-sherd, with dark brown paint on a self-colour core and rouletted, waved line, carved-in design. Inv. No. 84. 4. 252. Iron head of a spear. Inv. No. 84. 4. 244. Bronze band with two nail holes. Inv. No. 84. 4. 245 (Picture 21.5). Feature 2/B., between 80–100 cm: flanged beaker (Picture 22.1). Inv. No. 84. 4. 294. Fragments of Samian ware from South Gaulish workshops, Domitianic-Traianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 292–3, 84. 4. 301, 84. 4. 303. Feature 2/B, between 90 cm–1.30 m: Samian ware fragments, South and Central Gaulish, Traianic-Hadrianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 326–8, 84. 4. 333–338, 356–362. Feature 2/B, between 1,30–1,70 m: Samian ware fragments, South Gaulish, Traianic-Hadrianic. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 365, 370. Southern excavation of Surface No. 2., from the fill of Feature B: bronze finds: sack-sewing needle (Picture 21.7), medical instrument (Picture 21.6), pendant (Picture 21.2).<sup>39</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 373–4, 378. FORTIS lamp.<sup>40</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 389. Iron finds: knife, band, nail. Inv.

Nos. 84. 4. 375–377. Southern deepening in Surface No. 2.: between 90 cm–1.30 m; bronze objects: an owl-shaped fitting (*Picture 21.4*), a *bulla* with iron chain, (*Picture 21.1*), sphere-headed nail, rhomboid mount with pearl-like decoration (*Picture 21.3*).<sup>41</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 310–312/a. between 90 cm–1.70 m: funnel-shaped, pierced bone carving. Inv. No. 84. 4. 331. Surface No. 2, Eastern excavation, upper part: sherd of a bowl with red slip, imitating Samian ware, animal figure, grapes, leaf-tendrils.<sup>42</sup> Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 379 and 84. 4. 401. (*Picture 19. 1,3*). Self-coloured censer<sup>43</sup> and pythos sherds. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 433–434. Fragments of Samian ware, Central and South Gaulish, Domitianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 415–425.

We observed the levelling of a stratigraphically very early pit in the Eastern section (*Picture 24.1*) without any finds. Timber and post sherds were also found without any possibility of defining their precise age. The dwelling-pit represents the Flavian period and was levelled in the Traianic-Hadrianic era. A wall with a North-South orientation must have been added at that time, however no pertaining level was found. At the same time, the upper layer of the Roman mixed soil yielded some finds that suggest a site settlement from a later date, i.e. Samian ware from the Antonine era and sherds with green glaze.

**Surface No. 3.** (*Picture 10*): North-South orientation. Size: 7×6 m. Eastern and Southern sections show recent, gray, mixed and raw, muddy, sandy layers. It has to be noted that in the Eastern part of the Southern section, we observed an 80 cm long, 25 cm thick, cascading, gravelled layer. In the Southern end of the Eastern section, at an Adriatic level of 100,90 m below the recent fill, remnants of a gravelled layer appeared along a length of 1 m.

At around the centre of the surface, along a length of 7 m, the foundation of dismantled North-South wall of a varying thicknesses appeared. Layers unearthed in the section belonged to the wall. **Major finds:** Gray, mixed soil, 0–30 cm: body-herd of the inverted rim of a bowl, gray slip. BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 437. Body- and rim sherd of a mortar, with a double-leaf decoration stamped on the rim. Inv. No. 84. 4. 447 (*Picture 28.1*). Handle fragment of round section, gray, grainy. Inv. No. 84. 4. 450.

As the above suggests, the full length foundation wall of a building appeared in a “flattened” state. (*Picture 24.2*). The stone-covered walking level that appeared in the Eastern section used to be the elevated walking level of the building according to the data.

**Surface No. 4.** (*Picture 10*). North-South orientation. Size: 6×6 m. Northern section: at 2,50 m from the West recent fill is followed by a gray, mixed fill until the virgin, yellow earth. At around the middle of the section, a stone covered surface appeared with a width of 1,25 m, laid on the mixed, gray earth. East of the stony surface, gray, mixed soil under the recent fill is closed by a gravelled, stony layer at an Adriatic level of 99,98 m, to the length of 1,50 m. Below this

layer the fill is gray, with mixed soil reaching to the edge of the digging.

The stony surface mentioned in the section stretched along the full length of the surface. This originally used to be the base of a North-South aligned wall, which became “flattened”. The pertaining level could not be found.

In the South-Western corner of the surface a so called “C” feature appeared. It was of an elliptical shape, with 1,90×2,40 m. No layer was found in its section, however the mould of a 20 cm wide wooden post could be seen in its centre. Based on its size it may have been a small dwelling-pit and we observed the place where the pile, that belonged to the building, must have been. We do not know what the floor may have been like. As the Northern section suggests, the gravelled layer belonged to the pit period of the Flavian era.

In Surface No. 4 we discovered an object that belonged to the plank period, a walking level from earlier than the wall foundation, and a ruined wall foundation without a pertaining level.

**Finds** that deserve mentioning: Western part, between 0–40 cm: North-Western part, superior layer: Curved profile body sherd of a rough-cast-beaker, brownish-red,<sup>45</sup> BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 441. West of the stones, layer 2: sherds of bowls, self and orange coloured. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 456–7. Over feature “C”: fragments of Samian ware, South-Gaulish, Traianic-Hadrianic. Inv. No.: 84. 4. 454. West of feature “C”: 0–20 cm: wide-flanged rim sherd, with multiple grooving, gray. Inv. No. 84. 4. 453.

The above suggests that this dwelling-pit belonged to an earlier period (feature “C”). No data is available for a more precise age definition. The gravelled layer in the Northern section represents the Flavian era. Later the foundation wall of the building was raised from stone, with sun-dried bricks above.

**Surface No. 5:** Size: 5×5 m. Northern section: the deep, recent digging ruined every archaeological feature to a depth of 20–60 cm. Below it gray, mixed soil was found. Only at the Eastern end of the section a 70 cm wide digging appeared without any pertaining level. Its fill: mixed, gray soil with plenty of charcoal and flakes. Gray, mixed fill reaching down to the yellow virgin soil.

Western section: recent and gray, mixed filling stretching above the undisturbed, yellow virgin soil.

At around the centre of the surface the skull of an animal was found on a small stone heap.

**Major finds:** From the top layer of gray, mixed soil: Sherd of a bowl with stamped-in design,<sup>46</sup> gray slip. BTM Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 479., 84. 4. 483–4 (*Picture 17.5*). Fragment of a bone needle. Inv. No. 84. 4. 462. Gray, mixed earth, layer 2: fragment of a *discus* of a lamp with Luna bust,<sup>47</sup> painted orange. Inv. No. 84. 4. 515 (*Picture 23*). Gray, mixed earth, 0–60 cm: bowl with reverse rim, orange-coloured band on rim. Inv. No. 84. 4. 514. Sherds of Samian ware, South and Cen-

tral Gaulish products, Domitianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 469., 84. 4. 482., 84. 4. 486. From cleaning of stones: body-herd of a bowl, with stamped motif, dark gray slip.<sup>48</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 519 (*Picture 16.6*).

According to above finds, remnants from the last decades of the 1st century to the middle of the 2nd century can be found in Surface No. 5., in gray leveling. However no levels can be connected to these features.

**Surface No. 6:** (*Picture 10*). Orientation: East-West. Size: 7×4 cm. Western section: gray mixed earth following recent fill reached down to the digging and destroyed all archaeological features, with the exception of the Southern end of the surface, where gray, mixed soil containing sun-dried bricks appeared at a length of 90 cm and a thickness of 20–22 cm. Further down is raw, yellow sand.

The curve of a pit appeared in the South-Western end of the surface. Its size was 90×80 cm and its section could be observed in the Southern part of the Western section of the surface. The smallness of the excavated proportion does not allow assumptions as to its function.

We documented the presence of the pit-period without levels. Sun-dried bricks from a stone-based-wall pertaining to a stone structure appeared in the levelling of a later period.

**Finds worth mentioning:** Southern part of the surface, mixed, gray soil, 0-40 cm: body-herd, brown, brick-red core. BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 538. Gray, mixed earth, layer 2: body-herd of the slightly bulging, richly grooved rim of a bowl. Red painting on an orange surface. Inv. No. 84. 4. 539. Orange-coated sherds. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 543 and 545. From discolouring: body-base sherds of a bowl, gray slip. Inv. No. 84. 4. 550. From digging into the trench: sherd of the reverse rim and ribbed side of a bowl, gray. Inv. No. 84. 4. 533. Fragments of Samian ware from Italian and Central Gaulish workshops, Vespasianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 535–536.

Dateable finds support the idea that, along with earlier material, the secondary and tertiary back-fill of the pit yielded the ultimate material characteristic of the site from the middle of the 2nd century. The pit itself is from the Flavian era, as the finds suggest.

**Surface No. 7:** East-West alignment. Size: 5×4 m. Western section shows recent and gray, mixed fill, finally raw, yellow, undisturbed, sandy soil, invariably, along the whole length of the section. No archaeological finds appeared.

**Finds worth mentioning:** Eastern part, mixed gray soil, between 80–100 cm: sherds of a gray beaker, brick-coloured flagon and self-coloured mortar. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 551–3.

The surface opened can be assessed only through finds from the 2nd century, which appeared from the mixed, gray fill.

**Surface No. 8:** Size: 4×4 m. According to the Eastern section, recent fill reached down until the yellow,

undisturbed soil, and therefore, ruined every feature. According to the Southern section, in the Western part of it, below the recent fill a portion of pit corner and the curved Western side of a pit appeared in the gray, Roman fill without any level. The lower part of the pit sank into the raw, yellow sand. Function and more precise date cannot be defined based on data available. No finds appeared. However, the presence of the pit-period could be documented here too.

**Surface No. 9:** Size: 6×6 m. Excavation carried out towards both the East and West. Southern section: remnants of a road built into the gravelled soil from 40×20 cm flat stones appeared at the average depth of 101,01 m Adriatic level below the recent fill. Towards the centre of the section a thick, gravelled walking level could be observed along a length of 2 m. Below it the fill was gray, mixed soil reaching down to the undisturbed, black earth.

The *limes* road was unearthened over almost the complete width of the surface (*Picture 24.3*). Its Western and Southern parts were ruined by time recent public works. We did, however, find the Eastern part of the road. Thus, the total explored width of the road is 6,20 m. Towards the East of the stone-cover we found a 18–20 cm wide wheel track also (*Picture 24.4*).

Geodesic data suggest the road discovered is part of the *limes* road with a North-South direction. Based on the section, the road had two layers (*Picture 26*).

**Major finds:** Over the road, gray, mixed soil, layer 1: dish with a reverse rim, painted red on a brick-coloured surface, outside the rim there is a yellowish-red band.<sup>49</sup> BTM Inv. No. 84. 4. 571. Iron keys. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 570. and 84. 4. 619. From cleaning the road: knob of a gray lid. Inv. No. 84. 4. 655. Sherd of a handle, gray, with a spherical cross-section. Inv. No. 84. 4. 654. Central Gaulish Samian fragments from the Antonine era. Inv. No. 84. 4. 667. Gray, mixed soil, between 70–100 cm: self-coloured body-herd, with an orange-painted figure of a deer on the surface, below it painted rails decoration.<sup>50</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 625 (*Picture 27.1*). Sherd of the flanged rim of a bowl, with yellowish-green slip and grooving. Inv. No. 84. 4. 615. Sherd of a bowl with a reverse rim, painted red inside, orange painting on the rim outside, with an engraving reading ....NTINIIS<sup>51</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 598 (*Picture 28.2*). Fragments of Samian ware, South and Central Gaulish products, Traianic-Antonine. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 578, 84. 4. 580–1,582, 584, 609, 617, 683, 638/A. Gray, mixed fill, 100–120 cm: sherd of the rouletted base of a bowl, with stamped-in leaf designs, black plating.<sup>52</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 639 (*Picture 15.3*). Sherds with black and orange plating. Inv. No. 84. 4. 640–1. Deep beaker, with two types of leaf design stamped into bands<sup>53</sup>. Inv. No. 84. 4. 620. (*Picture 15.1*). From unfolding the Western section: body-herd with gray slip. Inv. No. 84. 4. 707. Sherd of a deep bowl with a broad, flanged, richly grooved rim, gray, grainy. Inv. No. 84. 4. 704. Body and rim sherds, with painted tendril decoration.<sup>54</sup> Inv. No. 84. 4. 708 (*Picture 27.3*).

The explored part of the *limes* road was found at 250 m from the Northern gate of the auxiliary camp at Albertfalva. In the Northern part of the *vicus* surrounding the camp, towards East from the *limes* road, layers and building remnants of Roman settlements were found for the first time. Inside the building resting on a stone foundation part of a row of dwellings with a North-South orientation was found with a length of 25 m and width of 3 m. The interior of the row of dwellings that can be measured is 2,50 m. The building must have had an economic function.

## Summary of the results (Picture 29)

### I. Features of the settlement

Remnants of an early levelling appeared on the site. (Location No. III/2). Two oval (Location No. III, 1,4) and one round (Location No. III/2) dwelling pits half sunk into the ground were explored. We also dug up a small pit that may have served an economic function (Location No. III/1) along with its remains. (Pillar foundations, Location No. III/2, 4 and Surface at Location No. III/6, 8.)

On the territory of the *vicus* observed, at 135 m West of the *limes* road, an approximately 20 m long part of a 5 m wide connecting road running in an East-West direction appeared. At the Southern edge of the road, parts of a stone-foundation, sun dried-walled building were found, extending 28 m in the North-South direction and 16 m in the East-West direction. Inside the building, we dug up parts of six dwelling-pits and a courtyard with the pertaining levels. It is to be noted here that the bottom of a round oven with an average diameter of 2×2 m also remained in the building. (Location No. II/2.) The building may have served economic functions.

An additional part of the *limes* road came to daylight at 250 m North from the gate of the Northern gate of the auxiliary camp. It had a width of 5 m in a North-South direction and 7 m in the East-West direction. East of the more recent finds of the *limes*, building remnants appeared, for the first time on the territory of the *vicus*. Within the building, a part of a dwelling-pit with a North-South orientation appeared. We followed at a length of 25 m in the North-South direction the Eastern wall and at a length of 3 m the Western wall of the premises were observed. The interior of the premises which could be measured represented 2,50 m. No data remained for further division of the set of premises. This building, as inherent in the characteristics of the Northern part of the *vicus*, may have served an economic function.

### II. Characteristic finds

Ceramic ware contains almost all forms of the basic vessel types and their variants. Bowl and amphora sherds represent the overwhelming majority of the finds. Incense burners and grinding mortars were fewer in quantity. (1977/1, 2., 1975/2, 4, 7 and 1977/3, 7). Sherds of jugs, flagons, pots and mugs that ap-

peared in large quantities are to be mentioned here. Only one sample each of the sherd of a Dacian cup (1977/2), a footed-bowl (1977/2), an indented beaker and a pottery vessel were found. (1975/7, 1977/2). The storage vessel and pythos (1977/1-2) were also among the finds, as well as sherds of small lamps appeared on several occasions (1975/2., 1977/2, 5).

Among the plain ceramic ware, most frequent were the gray, grainy, brick or self-coloured sherds. Painted and marble imitation sherds in varying colours appeared at almost every location. Early finds with painted figures and tendril designs were found at Albertfalva for the first time<sup>55</sup> (1977/9, 1). Orange coloured, gray or black slipped pottery sherds were usual finds among the ceramic ware unearthed. From among the design motifs both the finger-pressed (Picture 13/1) and the double wave (Picture 13,2) design can be mentioned, but knob decorations (1975/9), and later even glass imitations (Picture 14, 1-2) were also found to add variance. A green-glazed sherd with knob decoration has to be mentioned here. (1975/9, 1977/1).

The most recent finds with a stamped-in design at Albertfalva present a remarkable array of motifs. (1975/7, 9 1977/1, 2, 5, 9).<sup>56</sup> We note here the presence of a North Italian cup (1977/2). We found bowls imitating Samian ware<sup>57</sup> (1977/2), a unique piece of which at Albertfalva was the one with the portrayal of a deer and the figure of an archer (1977/1). We mention here the only sherd of a bowl bearing the part of a carved in inscription, which reads ...NTINIIS.<sup>58</sup>

For the discussion of the Samian ware unearthed see the analysis of Dénes Gabler in this very same volume. Recent metal finds at Albertfalva were discussed already in an earlier paper.<sup>58/a</sup> Osseous remains of animals are discussed by Alice Choyke in this very same volume.

### III. Period sequences

1. The Plank period levelling was observed on one location. (1977/2).

The presence of the plank period from the Flavian era was observed on several locations based on stratigraphic data: the finds were a small dwelling-pit without a level (1977/2) and a smaller, oval shaped dwelling-pit with a gravelled walking level (at the Adriatic level of 100,15 m). A feature which had an economic purposes may be dated back to the same period (1977/6). We note here that remnants of a wall were found stretching on the top of the fill of a third, oval shaped dwelling-pit. (1977/1). The feature suggests that, after the pit was abandoned, a construction began when the site was arranged.

Further, smaller objects that supposedly served economic purposes (1977/1, 8 and 1975/2, 4, pillar foundation) also belonged to the plank period, however the available data is not sufficient for a more precise dating.

Traces of site organization and levelling following the demolition of the plank period of the Flavian era were observed at several locations (1975/1, 1977/1,4).

## 2. Traianic-Hadrianic era

This was the time of the construction of the *limes* road (1977/9) and a building with stone foundation, the remnants of which were found East of this road (1977/1-6, 8). Sizes of the row of pertaining dwelling-pits as measurable were 25 x 2,50 m. Levels pertaining to the building appeared here at the Adriatic level of 100,63-65 m, in the form of clay-flooring and a gravelled, stony road layer. (1977/1, 9).

At 135 m West of the *limes* road several premises from another building came to daylight, with their pertaining levels, as well as a connecting road in the East-West direction (1975/1, 7, 8, 9). The pertaining gravelled, stony and sand-stony surfaces appeared at the Adriatic level of 100,36-43 m (at pillar foundations Nos. 1975/1, 7 and 2, 4). We managed to observe on several locations the sherded remnants of the site arrangement following its demolishing (at pillar foundations Nos. 1975/1, 4, 7, 9 and 2, 4 as well as on location No. 1977/4). The buildings must have been used for economic purposes.

## 3. Antonine period

As has been documented several times, the earth indicating leveling that contained finds characteristic of the Antonine era reached down to the undisturbed, black, rich soil (Nos. 1975/2, 5, 9) and the raw, yellow, sandy soil (Nos. 1977/1, 4, 5). Layers of levelling even

earlier than this, remained at a couple of places (Nos. 1977/2, 6, 9).

We documented the reconstruction at most of the places together with the pertaining levels at an Adriatic level of 100. 60-93 m, in the form a road, gravelled walking level and a court yard (by pillar foundations Nos. 1975/1-5, 7 and in locations Nos. 1977/1, 3, 4, 9).

Only one location contains data indication to the recent fill having ruined all archaeological features until the yellow, undisturbed soil (1977/8).

The analysis of stratigraphic conditions and Samian ware from the Antonine or even the Rheinzabern period (1975/1) suggest that the largest part of the levelling following the Antonine era and remnants of subsequent periods were completely ruined by recent earth movements in the North-Eastern part of the *vicus* at Albertfalva. It means that levels and remnants suggestive of the latter half of the 2nd century may have been higher than the surface level of today at the North-Eastern part of the *vicus* observed.

## IV. Summary

Recent archaeological data suggest that dwelling places half sunk into the ground, with smaller features existed in the North-Eastern part of the *vicus* of Albertfalva during the reign of the Flavian dynasty. Archaeological analysis clarified that these were replaced by clay-walled, stone-foundation buildings for, presumably, economic purposes, accompanied by a road network. A complete exploration of the new buildings referred to is the future task of professionals at Albertfalva. The results of such exploration – along with the already recognized characteristics of the *vicus* at Albertfalva<sup>59</sup> – may contribute to a complete cataloguing of the auxiliary *vici* in Pannonia.<sup>60</sup>

## Notes

1. Most recent summary of the same with earlier literature see in M. NÉMETHI, Carnuntum Jahrbuch, (1991-92) 81-87
2. For example: Március 15 tér: SZIRMAI K., BudRég 24(1976)425; XI. ker. Gellérthegy: PETHŐ M., BudRég 24 (1976) 427
3. SZIRMAI K., RégFüz 1: 28/1975/51; SZIRMAI K., RégFüz 31 (1978) 47
4. NAGY T., RégFüz 83 (1956) 98; NAGY T., RégFüz 11 (1959) 30; NAGY T., RégFüz 15 (1962) 27; NAGY T., ArchÉrt 91 (1963-4) 254-255; NAGY T., RégFüz 16 (1964) 29; NAGY T., RégFüz 19 (1966) 20-21; NAGY T., RégFüz 20 (1967) 34-35; NAGY T., RégFüz 25 (1972) 28-29 Summaries: NAGY T. 1962, 522; NAGY T. 1973, 118.
5. For excavation documentation see the Archives of the BTM under No. 127-75.
6. For its type consult to GOSE, 1984, Taf. 17. No. 246.
7. For excavation documentation see the Archives of the BTM under No. 190-77.
8. We note here that the Samian ware were identified by Dénes Gabler who catalogued the material. We thank him for his work here.
9. Product of the Kiscelli workshop. See PÓCZY 1956, 89.
10. About the fresco found in the Northern part of the *vicus* of Albertfalva see NAGY T., RégFüz I, 20 (1967) 34-35.
11. BÓNIS 1942, XL/16
12. GRÜNEWALD 1979, 55
13. NAGY 1949, 51; GABLER 1977, 167
14. L. BARKÓCZI, Römische Glasfunde in Ungarn Bp. 1988, 158-159, 354-55. type variant Taf. XXXIII.

15. NAGY T. 1949, 52
16. GABLER 1977, 161
17. See n. 4.
18. See n. 4.
19. SZIRMAI: *RégFüz* 31 (1978)47. For excavation documentation see Archives of the BTM, under No. 603–78.
20. K. SEY, *Fundmünzenbericht* 1977. *ActaArch Hung* 32(1980)456
21. See n. 13.
22. NAGY T., 1964, 46
23. BÓNIS 1942, 24, XXIII/6
24. MARÓTI 1985, VIII/4, X/2
25. BÓNIS É., *Üvegtechnikát utánzó poharak Aquincumban. BudRég* XIII(1945)476
26. For instance: SZIRMAI K., *Előzetes jelentés a budatétényi római telep feltárásáról. ArchÉrt* 105 (1978) 62, 6. kép. 3.
27. MARÓTI 1985, VIII/4, IX/2, 4, XV/5 variants.
28. NAGY L., *Egy pannoniai terra sigillata gyár. ArchÉrt* 42 (1928) 96–113, fig. 36 Type a, c, g.
29. MARÓTI 1985, VI/5, XII/16 variant
30. For this see perhaps KUZSINSZKY 1932, 273, 280, the example of the lamp with the MAXIMUS stamp. S. LOESCHCKE, *Lampen aus Vindonissa. Zürich*, 1919. X.
31. MARÓTI 1985, VII/1. variant; II/4., XV/8 variant; PÓCZY 1952, XXIII/2. variant etc.
32. SZÓNYI E., *Észak-Itáliából importált császárkori agyagcsészék a győri Xantus János Múzeumban. Arrabona* 14(1972) 5–25. BÓNIS–GABLER 1990, 187
33. For the mask see: KUZSINSZKY 1932, 101, type 9; PÓCZY–ZSIDI 1992, 10, 26
34. Zs. BÁNKI, *Forschungen in Gorsium in den Jahren 1985/86. Alba Regia* XXIV(1990) Taf. V, 154; XXVII/418–419
35. BÓNIS 1990, 24–29; BÓNIS 1991, 90, Abb. 1; BARKÓCZI–BÁNKI *in: Glasierte Keramik in Pannonien. Székesfehérvár* 1992, 7–44.
36. PÓCZY 1956, 83–84
37. NAGY 1964, 40–45
38. Zs. VISY, *Die Daker am Gebiet von Ungarn. MFMÉ* 1 (1970) 5–29
39. K. SZIRMAI, *Small bronze and iron finds from the vicus of the military fort Budapest-Albertfalva. Acta of the 1992 Bronze Congress in the Netherlands. In print.*
40. IVÁNYI 1935, 12–15
41. See n. 39
42. KUZSINSZKY 1932 variation of fig. 141.; GABLER 1976, 49–50
43. BÓNIS 1942, 24
44. KUZSINSZKY 1932, 334–337; GABLER 1977, 164–166
45. BÓNIS 1942, 17
46. MARÓTI 1985, variation of Pl. X; fig. 10
47. IVÁNYI 1935, III/5, 8–9
48. Pressed, contoured tulip motif PÓCZY 1956, II./7, 11.
49. See n. 6.
50. PÓCZY 1952, 99–107. In connection with the painted triangle, branch and figure motifs see also É. BÓNIS, *Ritzzeichnungen auf frühkaiserzeitlichen Gefässherden aus Tokod. FolArch* 25 (1974) 87–98; MARÓTI É. – VADAY A., *Kora császárkori figurális díszítésű, festett kerámia Pannoniában és a szarmata Barbaricumban. Stud. Com.* 9 (1980) 79–94.
51. For engraving see L. BEKKER–B. GALSTERER–M. KRÖLL, *Epigr. Studien*, 1975. Düsseldorf.
52. PÓCZY 1952, XXIII/2; Similar to: MARÓTI 1985, XIII/10
53. MARÓTI 1985, XI/1
54. See note 50.
55. Pertaining to this group of finds is also the sherd from a painted mug with a line design, Inv. No. 84. 4. 80. (Picture 27,2) and 84. 4. 625 (Picture 27,1).
56. Further picture types adding to the group of finds are sherds Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 217 (Picture 15, 2, 4, 5) 81. 6. 24, 84. 4. 697, 84. 4. 658 and 84. 4. 427 (Picture 16, 2–5)
57. Further Samian ware imitations also include Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 857 and 84. 4. 354–355. (Picture 19, 5–6).
58. Inv. Nos. 84. 4. 712; 84.4,281; 81. 6. 168 (Picture 28, 3–5)
59. NAGY T. 1962, 520–523
60. MÓCSY A., *Auxiliaris vicusok in: Pannonia régészeti kézikönyve. Bp.*, 1990, 234
61. Drawings were prepared by Éva Málík and Edit Matúz dr, photos were taken by Ilona Molnár and Péter Komjáthy.

## Abbreviations

BÁNKI 1992.	Zs. BÁNKI, Beiträge zum pannonischen spätrömischen glasierten Siedlungsmaterial in: Glasierte Keramik in Pannonien. Székesfehérvár 1992, 36–44	KUZSINSZKY 1932	KUZSINSZKY B., A gázgyári római fazekastelep. BudRég XI (1932)
BÓNIS 1942	BÓNIS Éva, A császárkori edényművesség termékei. DissPann. II. 20. Bp. 1942	MARÓTI 1985	MARÓTI É., Római kori pecsételt díszű edénytöredékek Pest megyéből. Studia Comitatusia 17 (1985) 97–158
BÓNIS 1990	BÓNIS Éva, A mázas kerámia Pannoniában. Előzmények és gyártási központok. ArchÉrt 117 (1990) 24–38	NAGY 1948	NAGY T., Az albertfalvai római telep. Antiquitas Hungarica II (1948) 92–114
BÓNIS 1991	É. BÓNIS, Glasierte Keramik der Spät Römerzeit aus Tokod. ActaArchHung 43 (1991) 87–150	NAGY 1949	NAGY T., Az albertfalvai romanizált eraviszkusz telep emléksanyaga. Antiquitas Hungarica III (1949) 49–60
BÓNIS–GABLER 1990	BÓNIS É.–GABLER D., Fazekasság in: Pannonia régészeti kézikönyve. Bp., 1990. 166–184.	NAGY 1962	NAGY T., Buda régészeti emlékei. Budapest Műemlékei. II. köt. Bp. 1962. 13–79, as well as 520–523
GABLER 1976	GABLER D., Importált reliefdíszű sigillaták és pannoniai utánzataik. ArchÉrt 103 (1976) 34–52	NAGY 1964	NAGY T., Perióduskutatások az aquincumi polgárváros területén. BudRég 21 (1964) 9–52
GABLER 1977	GABLER D., A dunai limes I–II. századi történetének néhány kérdése. ArchÉrt 104 (1977) 145–167	NAGY 1973	NAGY T. Budapest története az Őskortól a honfoglalásig. Budapest története. I. Bp. 1973, 39–216
GOSE 1984	E. GOSE, Gefässtypen der römischen Keramik im Rheinland. Köln-Bonn. 1984. 4. Auflage.	PÓCZY 1952	PÓCZY K. Festett állatalakos edények Aquincumban. ArchÉrt 79 (1952) 99–107
GRÜNEWALD 1979	M. GRÜNEWALD, Die Gefässkeramik des Legionslagers von Carnuntum. RLiÖ 29 (1979) Wien. 1979	PÓCZY 1956	K. PÓCZY Die Töpferwerkstätten von Aquincum. ActaArchHung 7/1956/73–138
IVÁNYI D.,	IVÁNYI D., A pannoniai mécsek. DissPann II. 2. Bp. 1935.	PÓCZY–ZSIDI	K. PÓCZY–P. ZSIDI Römische Keramik in Aquincum. Bp. 1992

## RÉGÉSZETI MEGFIGYELÉSEK AZ ÚN. ALBERTFALVAI VICUS ÉSZAKI RÉSZÉN (1973–1977)

### Telepsajátosságok

A területen két ovális és egy kerek, félig földbe mélyített lakógödröt bontottunk ki. Több gazdasági rendeltetésű kisebb objektum maradványa is előkerült.

A limesüttől nyugatra – 135 m-re egy KNY-i irányú, 5 m széles bekötő út került elő közel 20 m hosszúságban. Az út déli szélén kőalapozású, vályogfalas épület részlete került elő. ÉD-i irányban 28 m, KNY-i irány-

ban 16 m-t tártunk fel. Az épület gazdasági rendeltetésű lehetett.

A limesút újabb szakasza, az *auxiliaris* tábor északi kapujától 250 m-re északra, ÉD-i irányban 5 m, KNY-i irányban közel 7 m szélességben került napvilágra. Az újonnan előkerült limesszakasztól keletre épületmaradványok kerültek elő – első ízben – az albertfalvi vicus területén. Ezek valószínűleg gazdasági funkciót töltek be.

## Periodizáció

A *Flavius* kori palánkperiódus jelenlétét több helyen rögzítettük lakógödörök és gazdasági rendeltetésű kisebb objektumok formájában.

A *Traianus–Hadrianus* korban épült a limesút és ettől keletre egy kőalapozású épület. Az épülethez tartozó szintek agyagpadló, sóderes köves szint alakjában jelentkeztek. A limesúttól nyugatra 135 m-re napvilágra került egy újabb épület sóderes homokköves szintekkel, valamint egy KNy-i irányú bekötő út.

Mindkét épület gazdasági célt szolgált.

Az *Antoninus* korban az újjáépítés nyomát legtöbb helyen megfigyeltük a megfelelő szintekkel együtt.

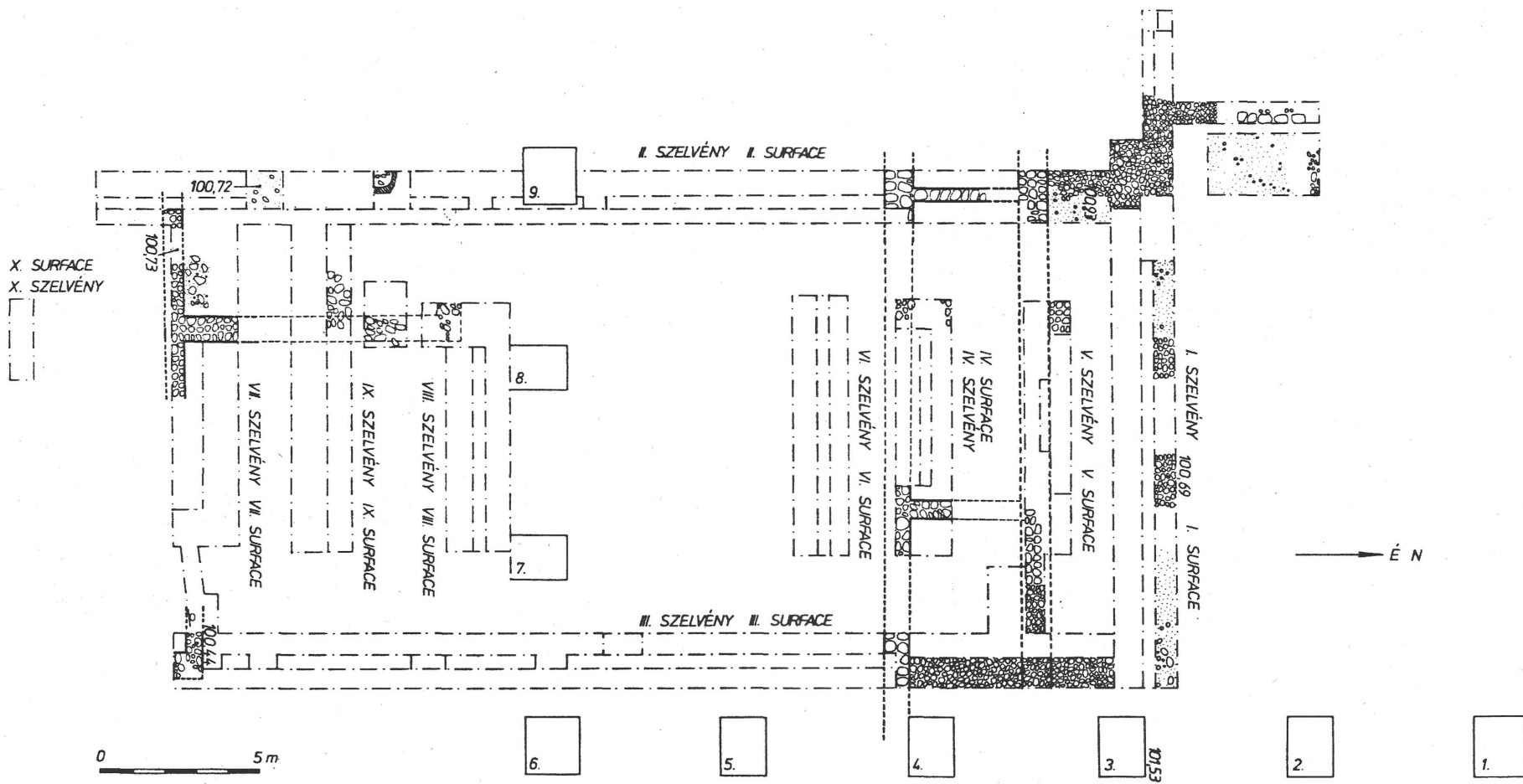
A rétegtani viszonyok elemzése és a későbbi leletek (rheinzaberni sigillaták, zöldmázás töredékek) is arra utalnak, hogy a következő periódusok emlékei Albertfalván, az északi *vicus* szóbanforgó területén – az újkori földmozgatások által – elpusztultak. Tehát már

a II. század második felére utaló szintek, épületmaradványok is magasabban lehettek, mint a mai felszín.

## IV. Összefoglalás

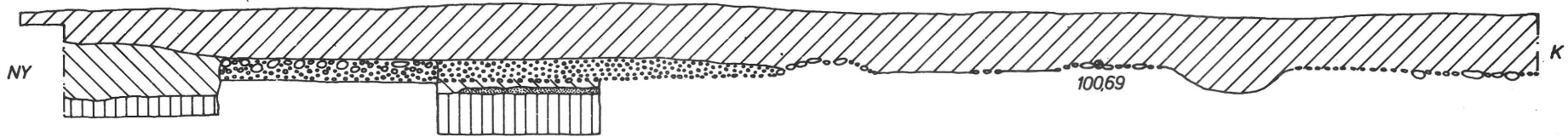
Az új régészeti adatok szerint az albertfalvi *auxiliaris vicus* északkeleti részén, a *Flaviusok* uralkodása alatt félig földbe mélyített lakógödörök voltak kisebb objektumokkal. A régészeti elemzések alapján tisztázódott itt, hogy ezek helyére kerültek az úthálózattal kísért – feltehetően – gazdasági rendeltetésű, kőalapozású agyagfalas épületek. Az említett új épületek teljes feltárása is a jövő egyik szakmai feladata Albertfalván. Ezeknek eredménye is hozzájárulhat – az albertfalvai *vicus* már ismert sajátosságaival együtt – a pannoniai *auxiliaris vicusok* feldolgozásához.

SZIRMAI Krisztina  
Budapesti Történelmi Múzeum  
Aquincumi Múzeum

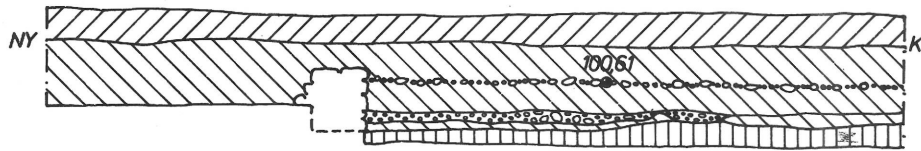


Picture 1: Summary drawing of the place where the 1975 archaeological work was carried out.

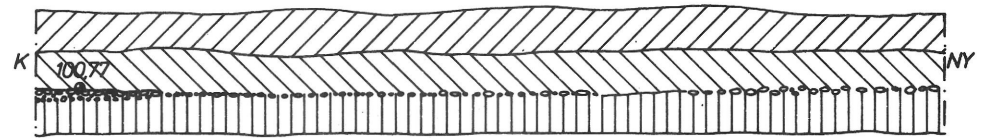
I. FELÜLET ÉSZAKI METSZETE | SURFACE N SECTION



VII. FELÜLET ÉSZAKI METSZETE | SURFACE N SECTION



V. FELÜLET DÉLI METSZETE | SURFACE S SECTION



ÚJKOR  
RECENT

SZÜRKE KEVERT  
GREY MIXED

BARNA AGYAG  
BROWN CLAY

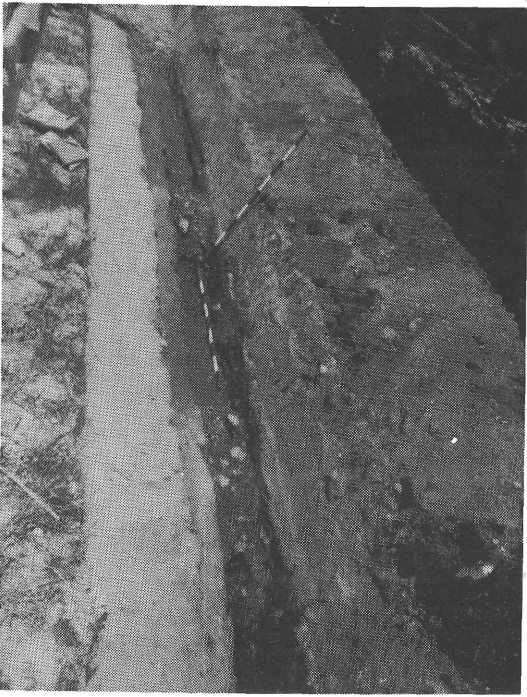
KÖVES RÉTEG  
STONY LAYER

SÓDER  
GRAVEL

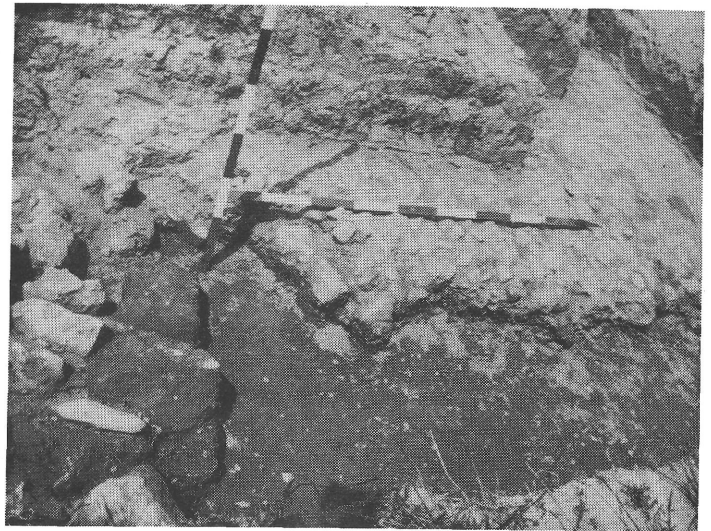
HOMOKKÓ  
SANDSTONE



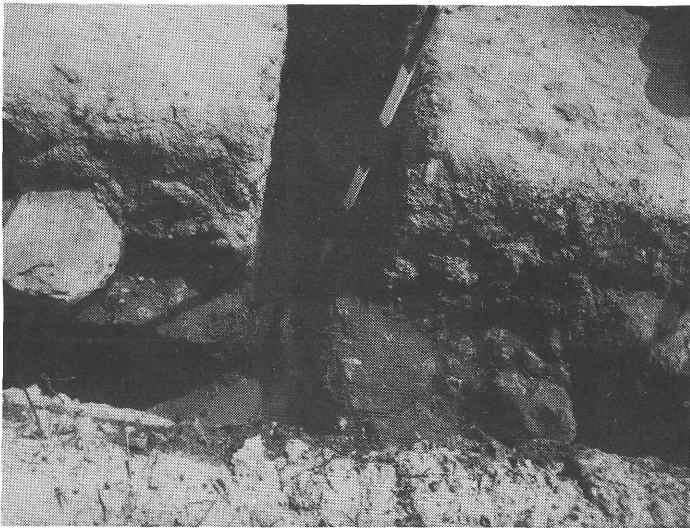
Picture 2: Sections of surfaces Nos 1975/1, 5, 7



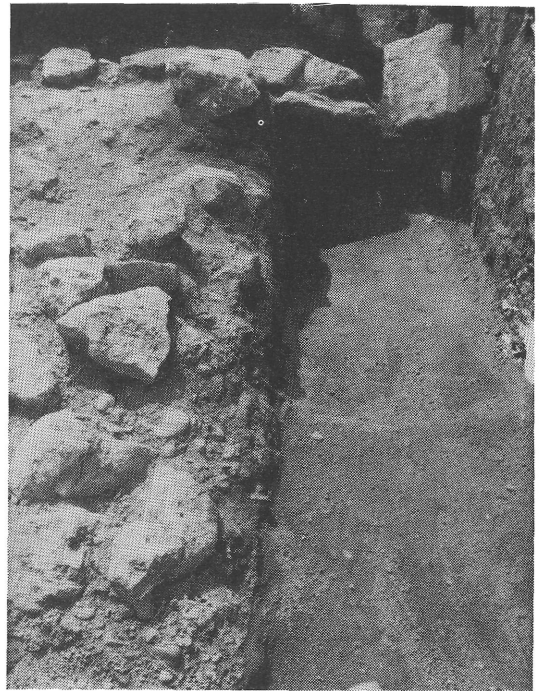
3



4



5



6

Picture 3: Surface 1 with the gravelled, stony level (1975)

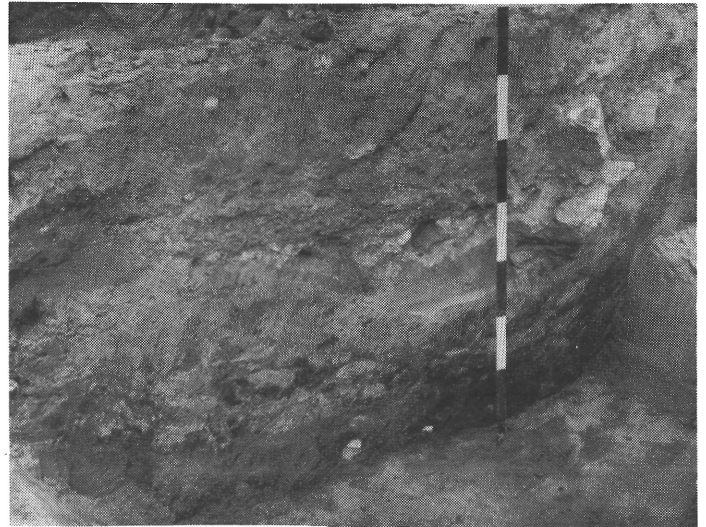
Picture 4: Surfaces 1-2 – Remnants from the East of the stony level and foundation wall (1975)

Picture 5: Surfaces 2-3 – Remnants from the West of foundation walls (1975)

Picture 6: Surface 3: Remnant from the North of a stone cover and foundation wall. (1975)



7

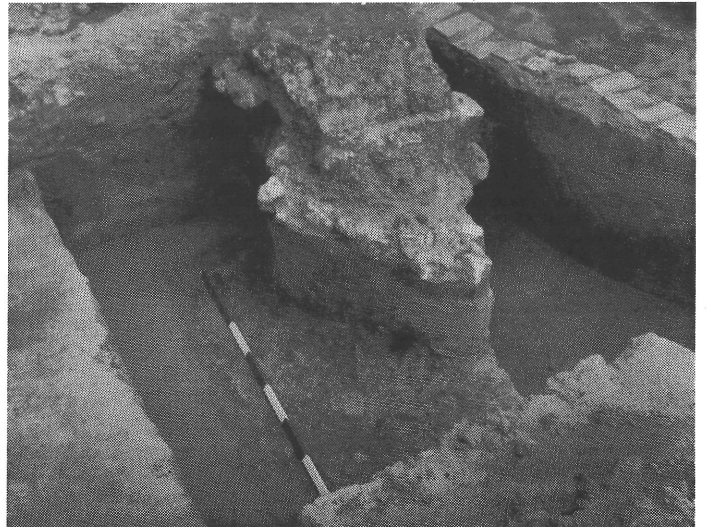


11

8



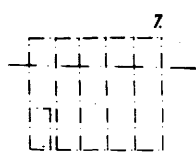
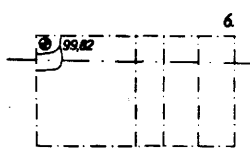
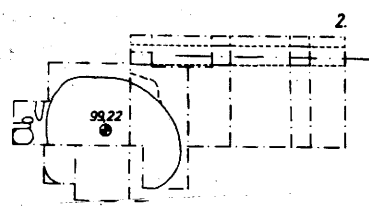
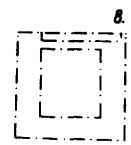
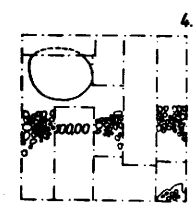
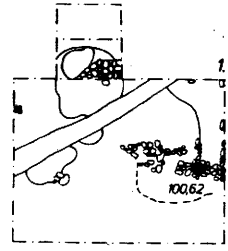
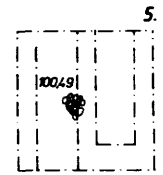
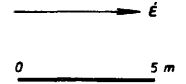
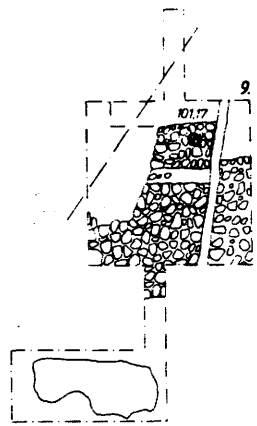
12



Picture 7-8: Surface No. 7 as viewed from varying aspects (1975)

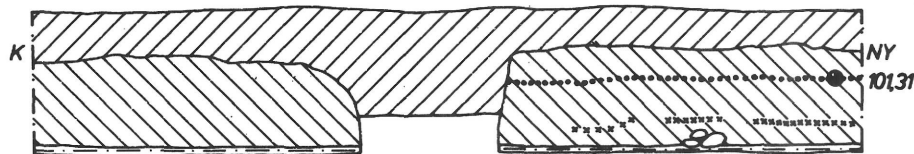
Picture 11: Surface 1: Western section from the South-East of the dwelling pit. (1977)

Picture 12: Surface 1: Fragment of a wall with a North-Southern orientation, and the Western part of an earlier feature. (1977)

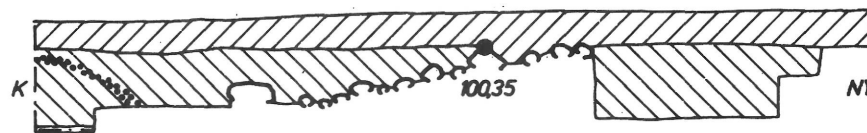


Picture 9: Summary drawing of the location of the archaeological excavations in 1977.

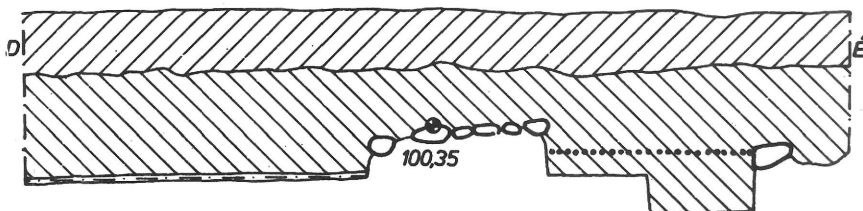
1. FELÜLET DÉLI METSZET | SURFACE S SECTION



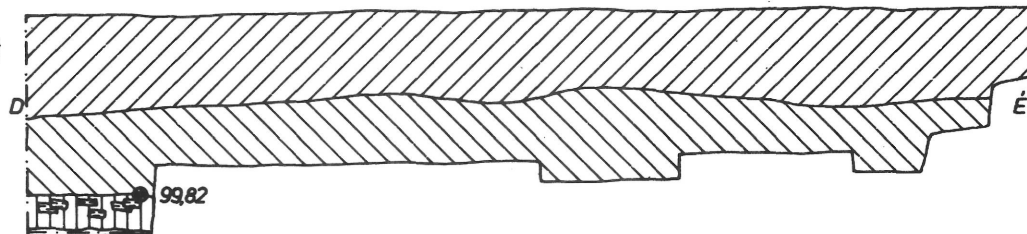
3. FELÜLET DÉLI METSZET | SURFACE S SECTION




4. FELÜLET NYUGATI METSZET | SURFACE W SECTION



6. FELÜLET NYUGATI METSZET | SURFACE W SECTION




 ÚJKOR  
RECENT

 SZÜRKE KEVERT  
GREY MIXED

 BARNA AGYAG  
BROWN CLAY

 SÁRGA AGYAG  
YELLOW CLAY

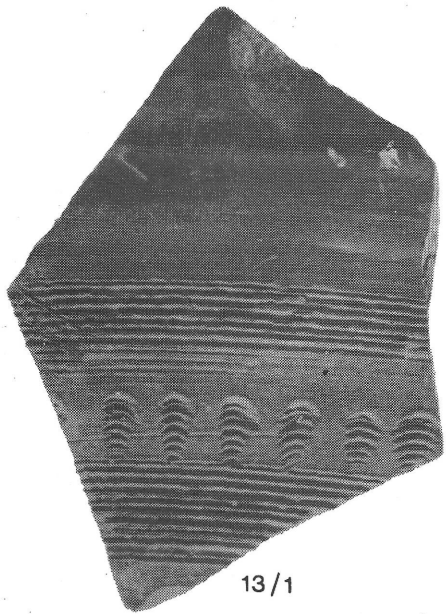
 SÓDER  
GRAVEL

 FASZÉN  
CHARCOAL

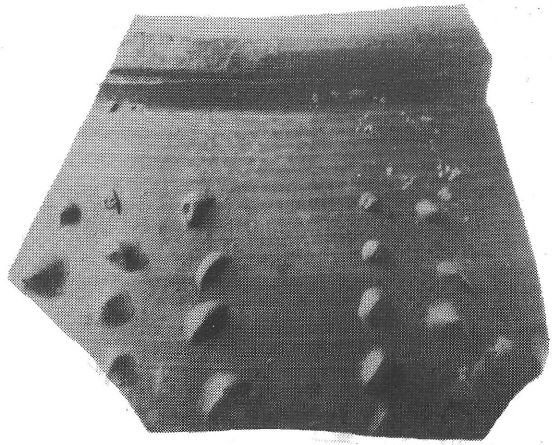
 NYERS SÁRGA ALTALAJ  
VIRGIN SOIL



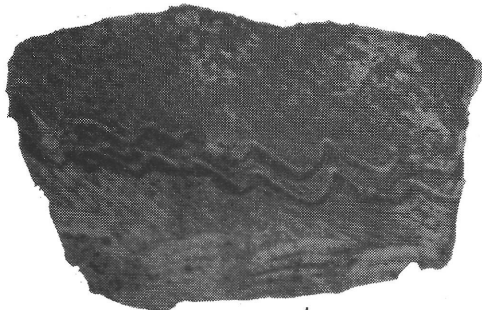
Picture 10: Sections of surfaces Nos 1977/1, 3, 4, 6.



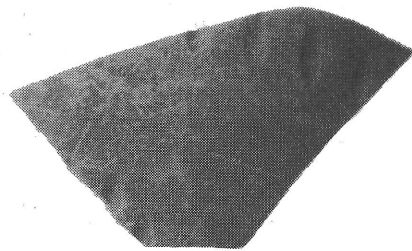
13/1



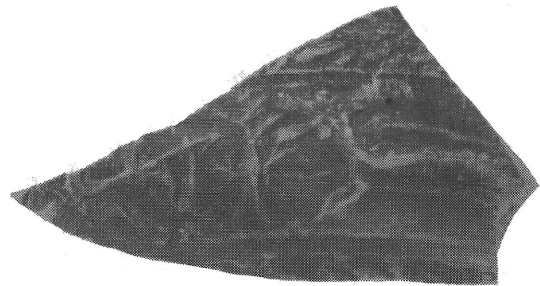
14/1



13/2



14/2



14/3

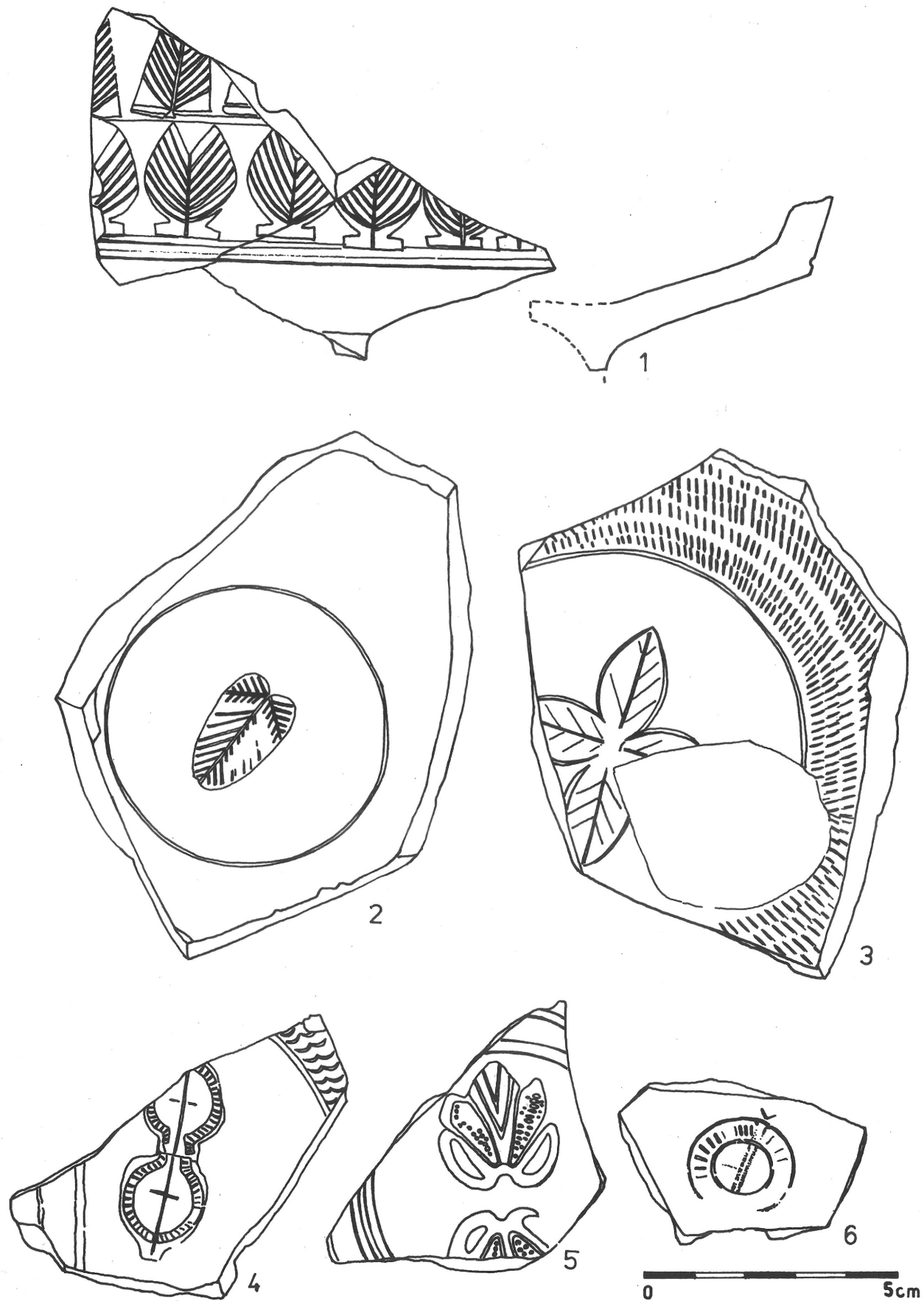


18/1

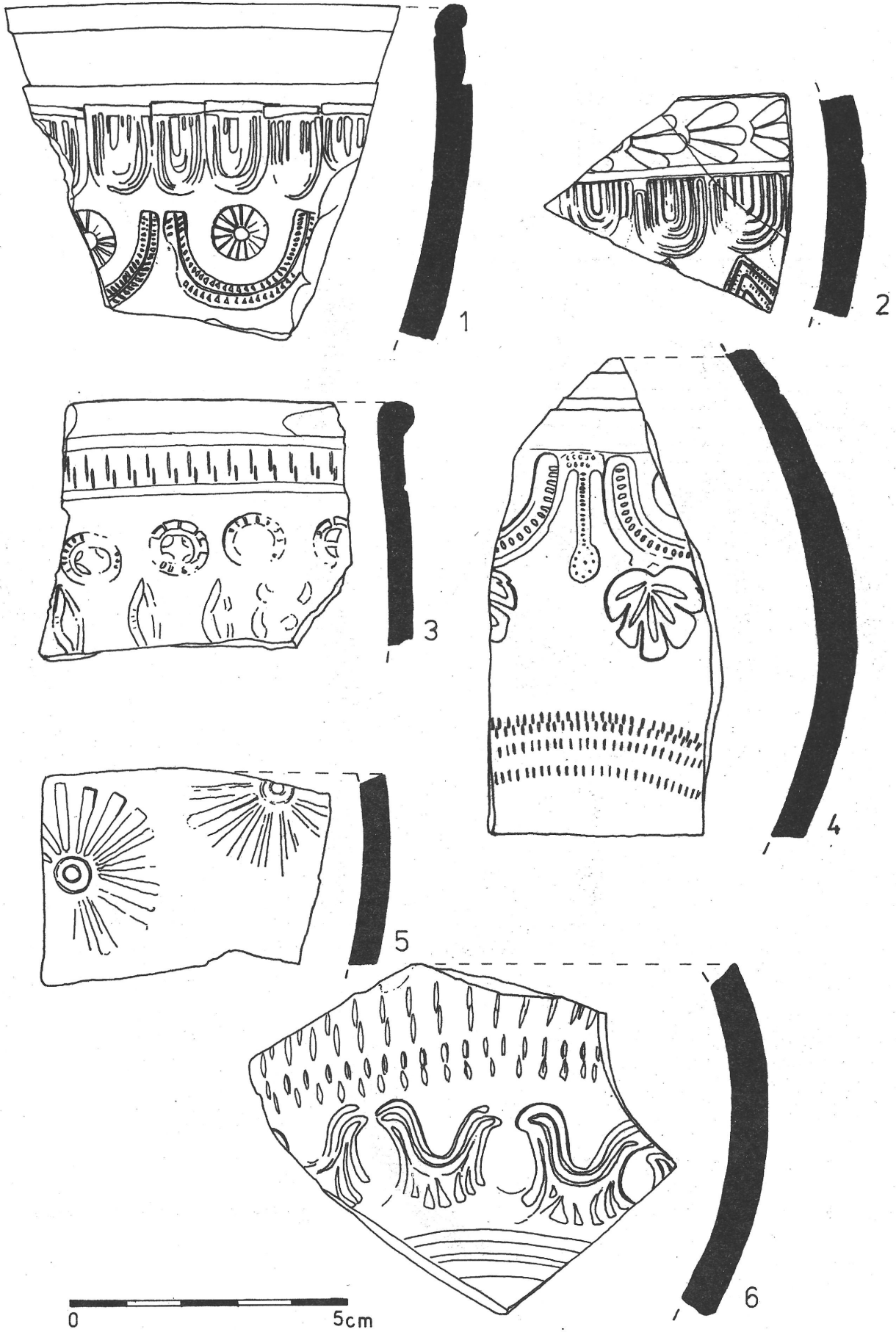


18/2

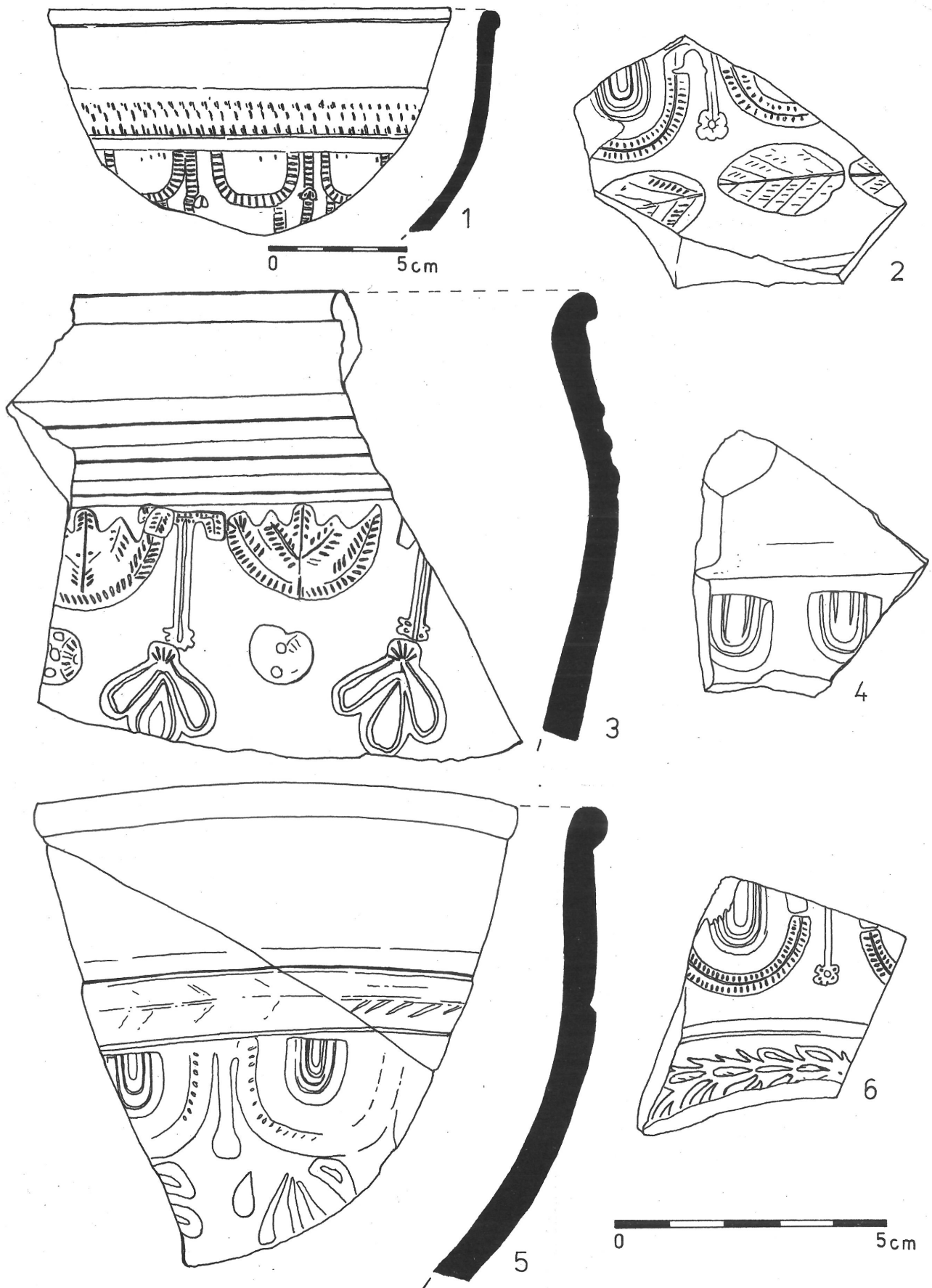
Picture 13: 1-2: Decorated body-sherds. Picture 14: 1-3: Decorated vessel sherds.  
Picture 18: 1-2: Lamp from the vicus.



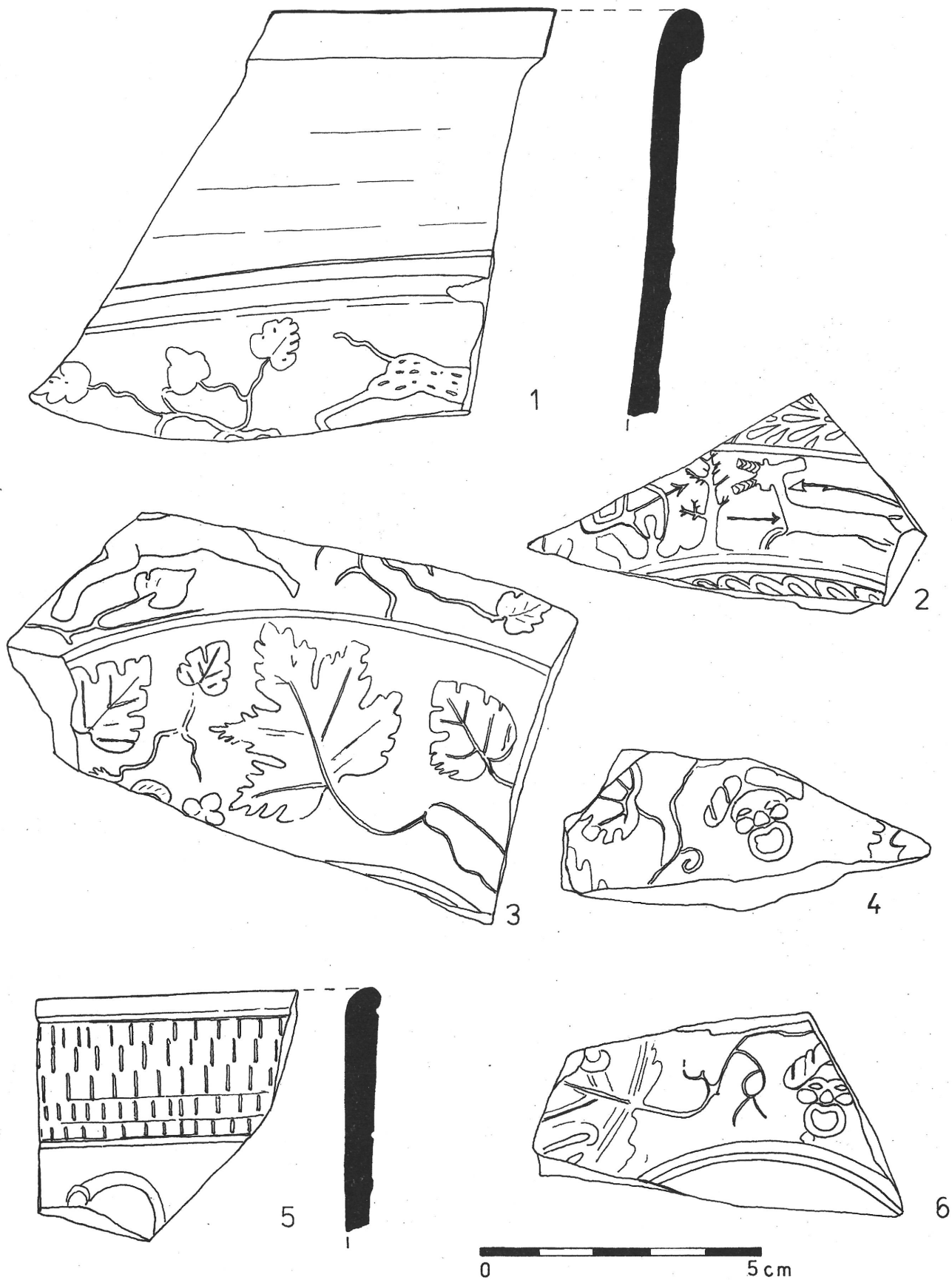
Picture 15: Sherds with a stamped-in design.



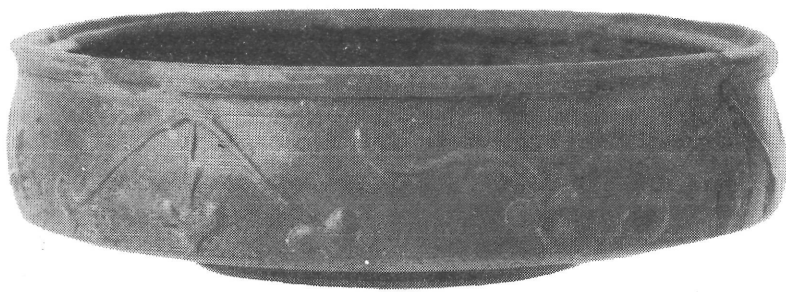
Picture 16: Bowl sherds with a stamped-in design.



Picture 17: 1-6: Bowl sherds with a stamped-in design from the vicus.



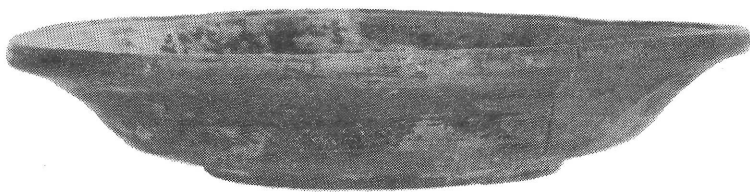
Picture 19: 1-6: Sherds of bowls imitating Samian ware.



20/1



22



20/2

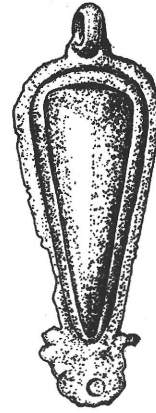


23

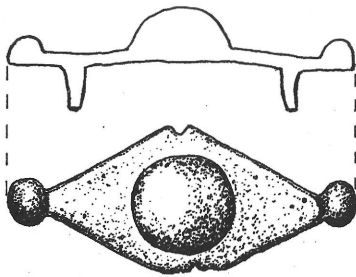
Picture 20: 1-2: Early Roman dishes. Picture 22: Cup from Albertfalva.  
Picture 23: Decorated lamp sherd from the vicus.



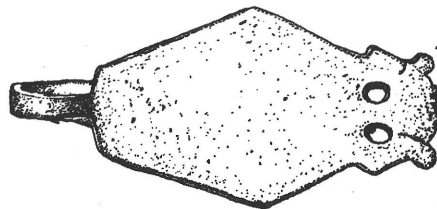
1



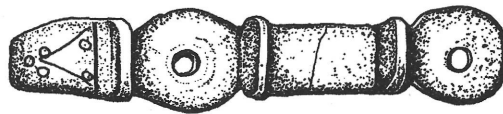
2



3



4



5



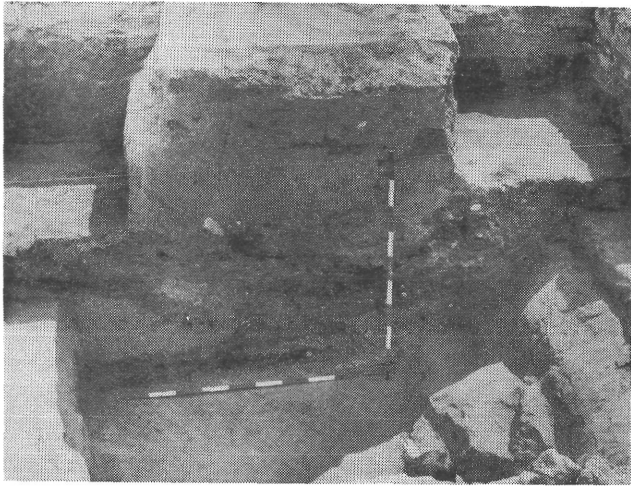
6



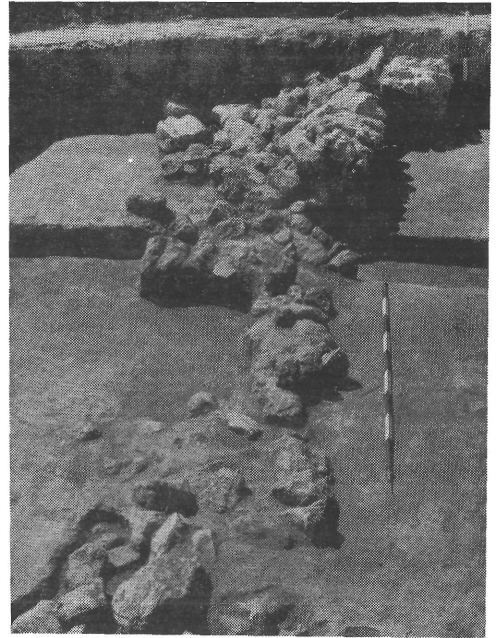
7



Picture 21: 1-7: Bronze finds from the vicus.



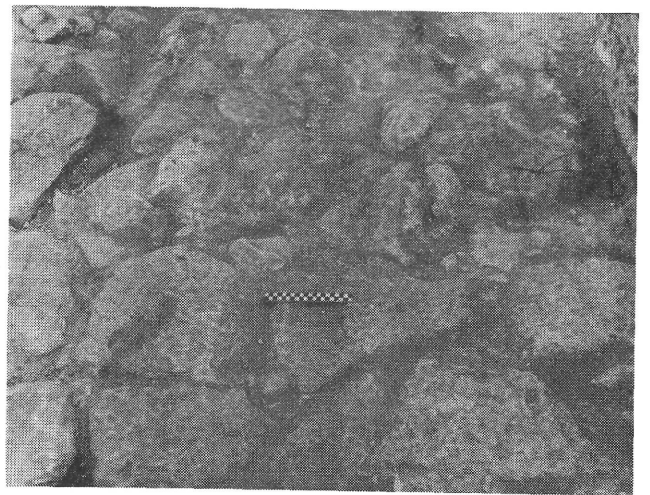
24 / 1



2

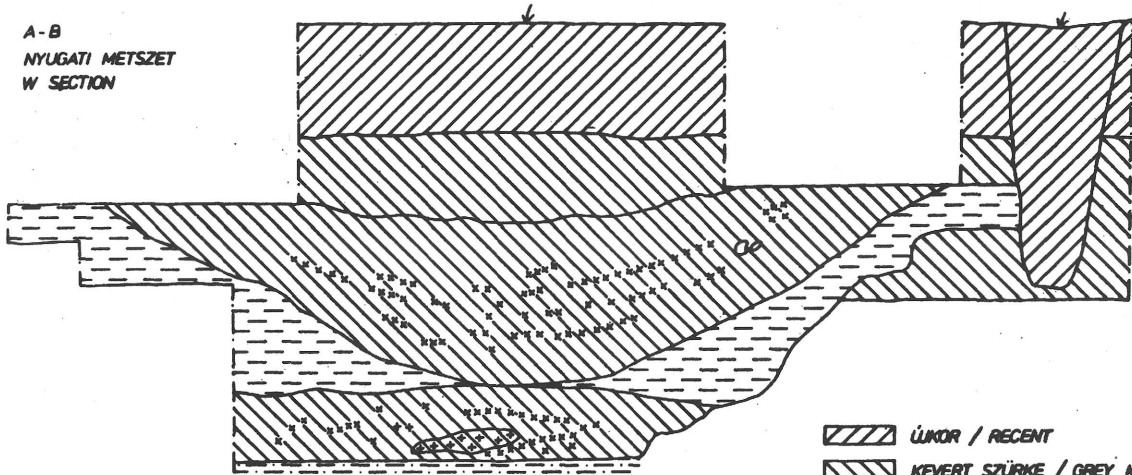


3 4

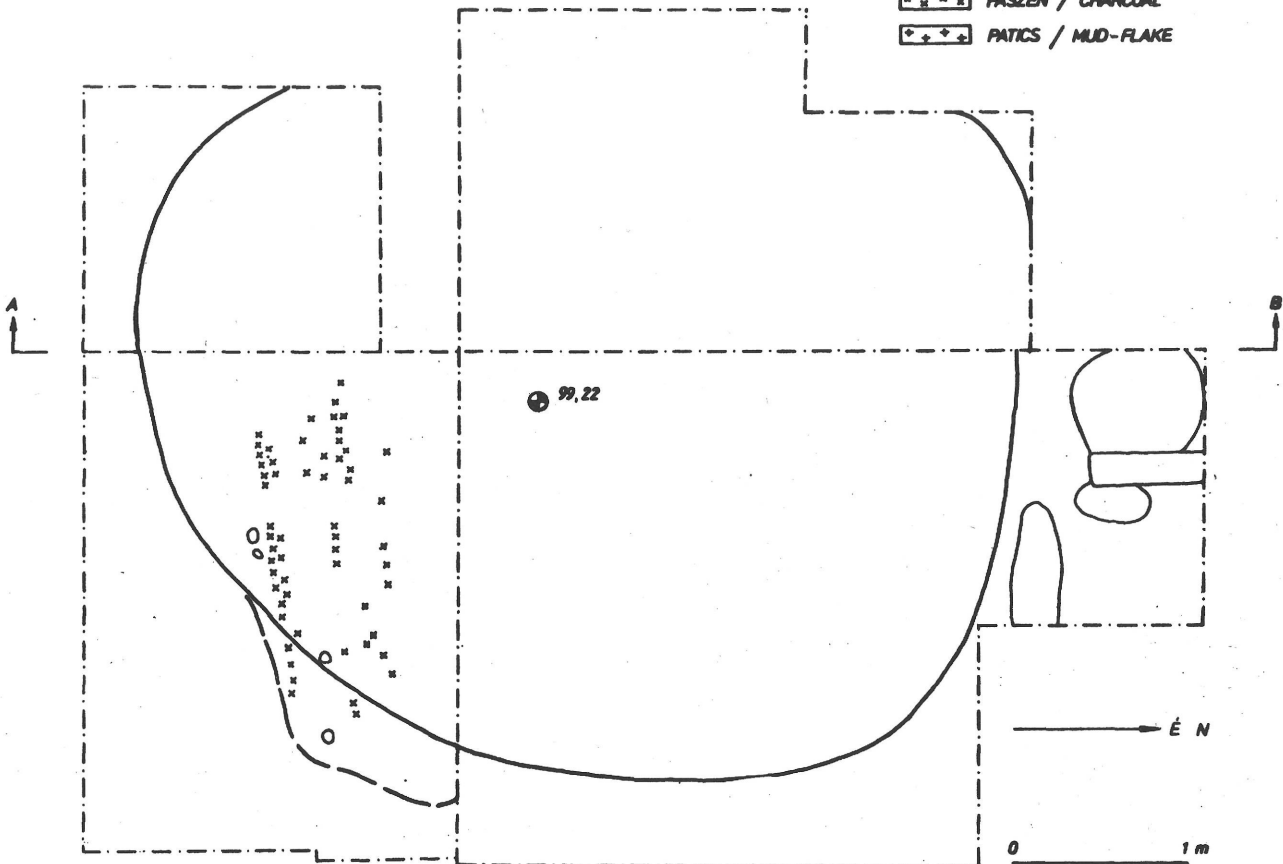


Picture 24: 1: Albertfalva surface 2, Western view of the Eastern section of the discolouring. (1977)  
2: Surface 3, Albertfalva general view from the North. (1977)  
3: Surface 9, Western view of a part of the limes road. (1977)  
4: Surface 9, Part of the limes road with the trace of a wheel.

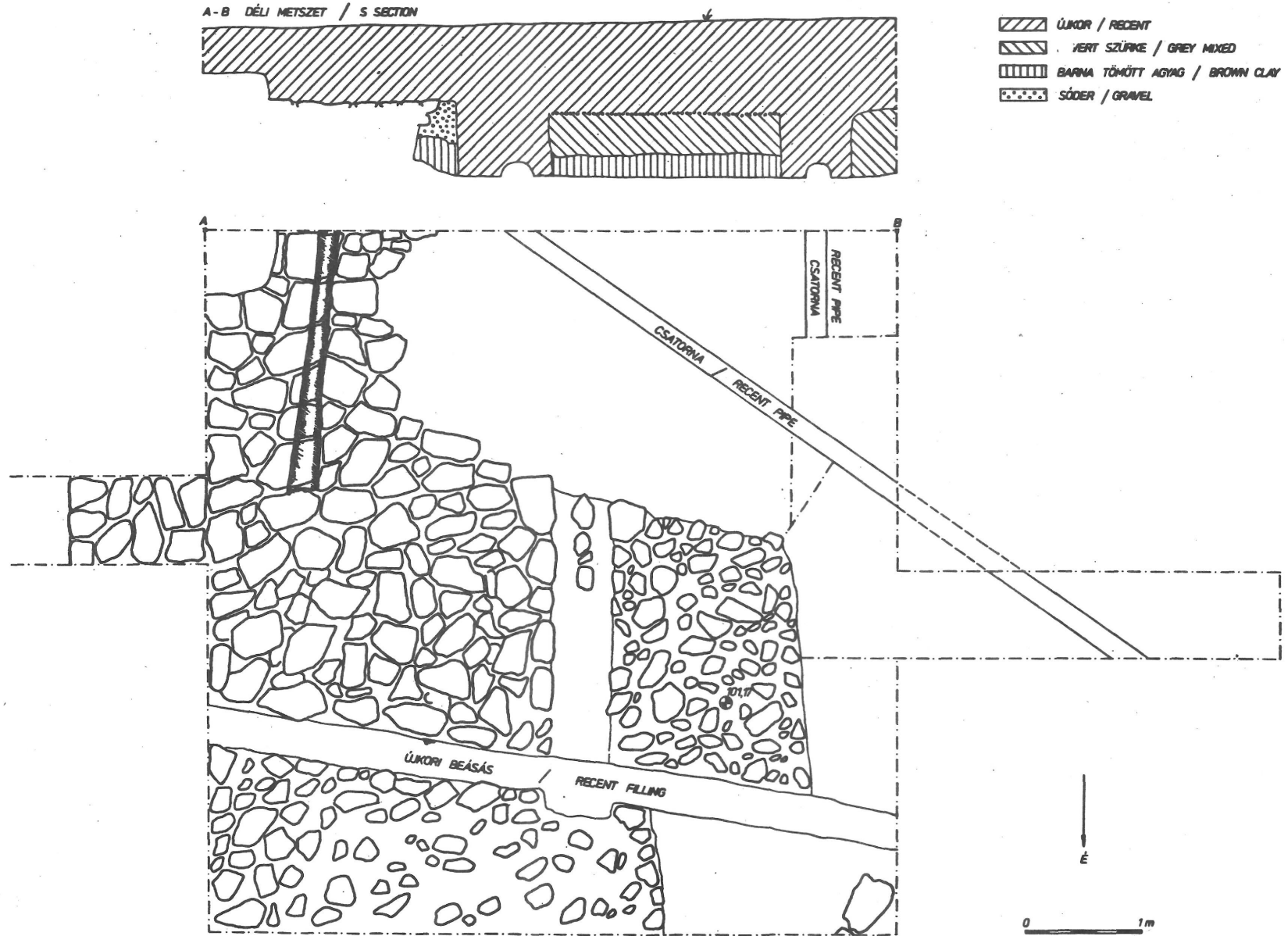
A-B  
 NYUGATI METSZET  
 W SECTION



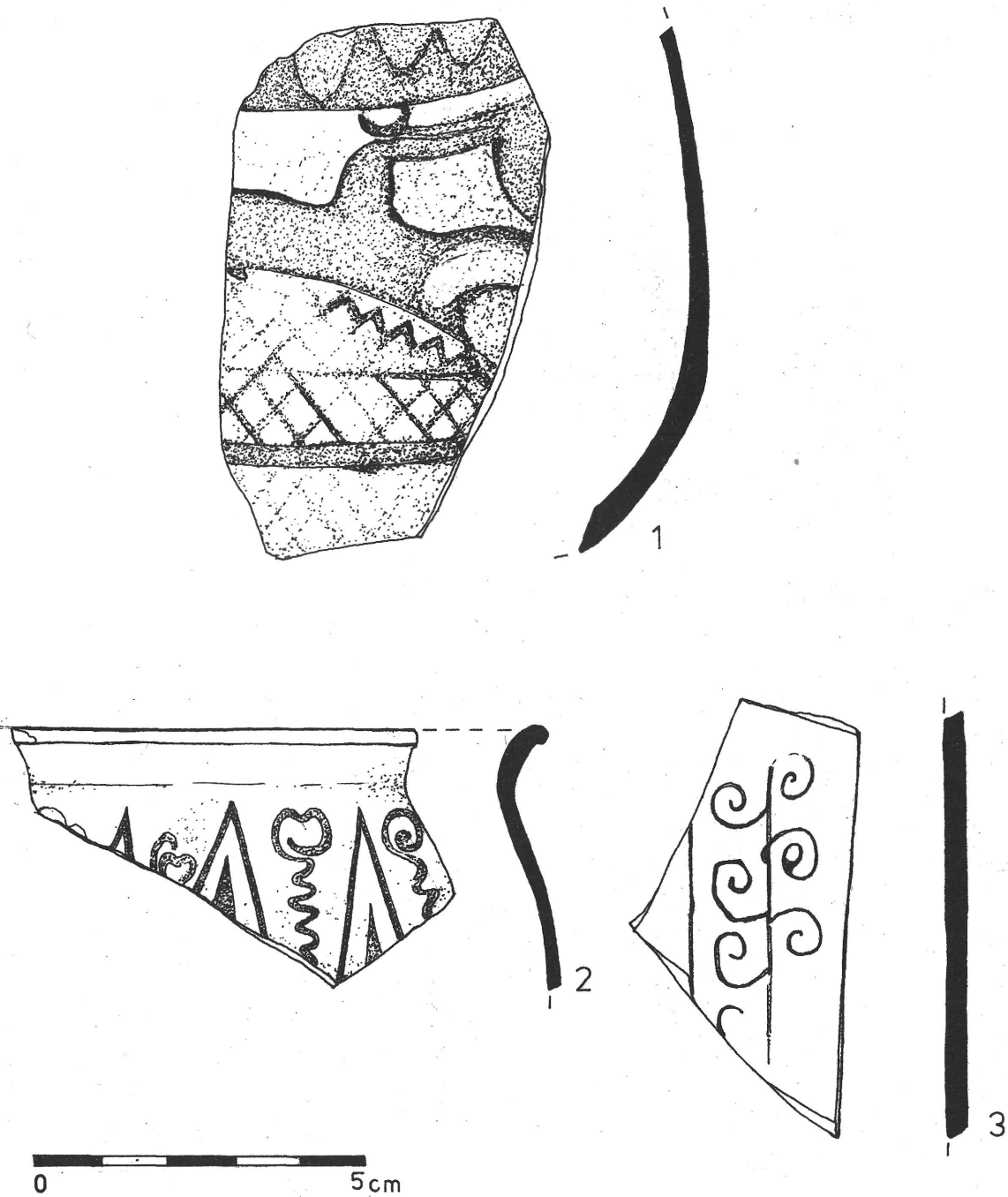
-  ÚJKOR / RECENT
-  KEVERT SZÜRKE / GREY MIXED
-  SÁRGA AGYAG / YELLOW CLAY
-  NYERS SÁRGA / VIRGIN SOIL
-  FASZÉN / CHARCOAL
-  PATICS / MUD-FLAKE



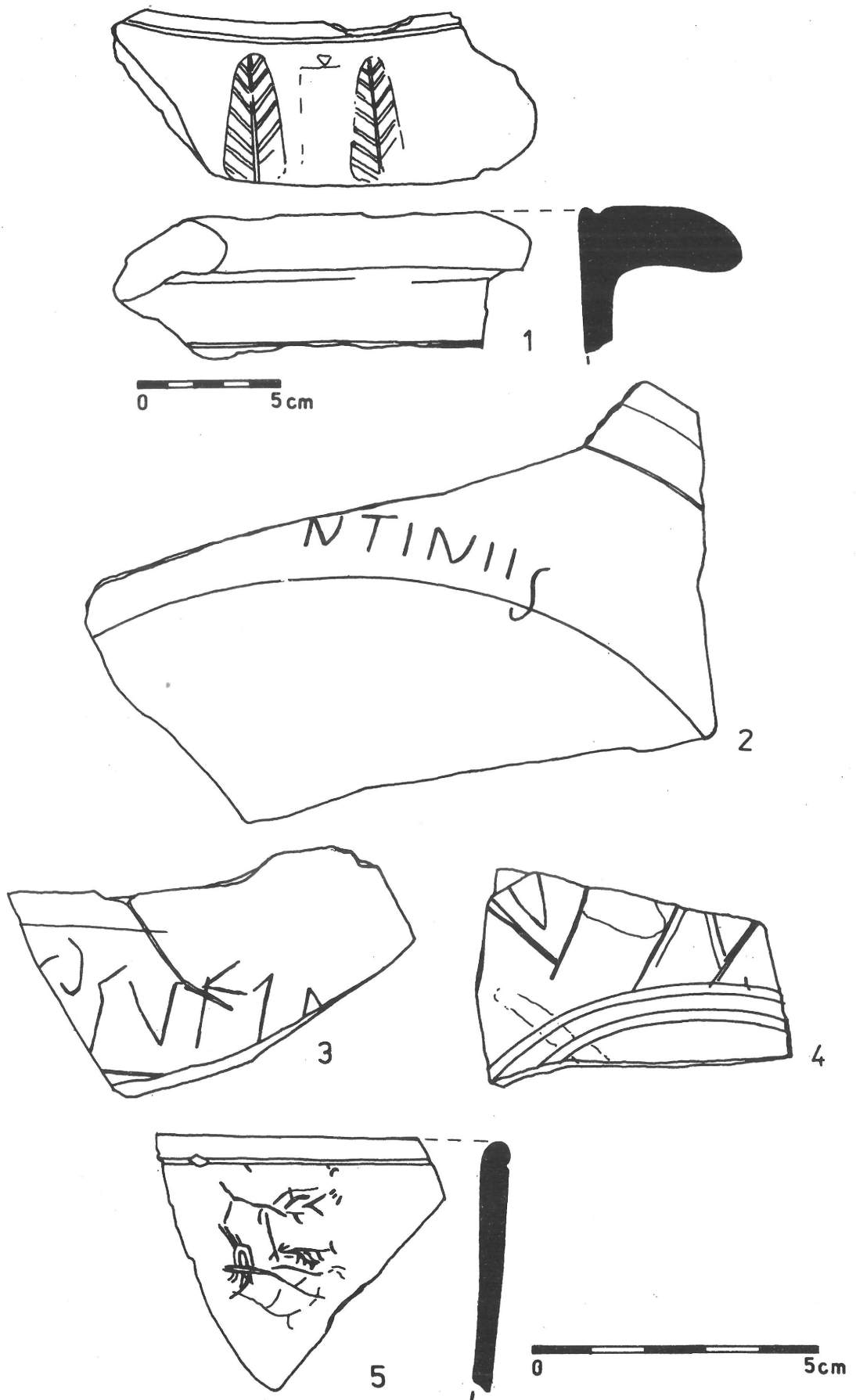
Picture 25: Drawing of the base and section of Surface 2.



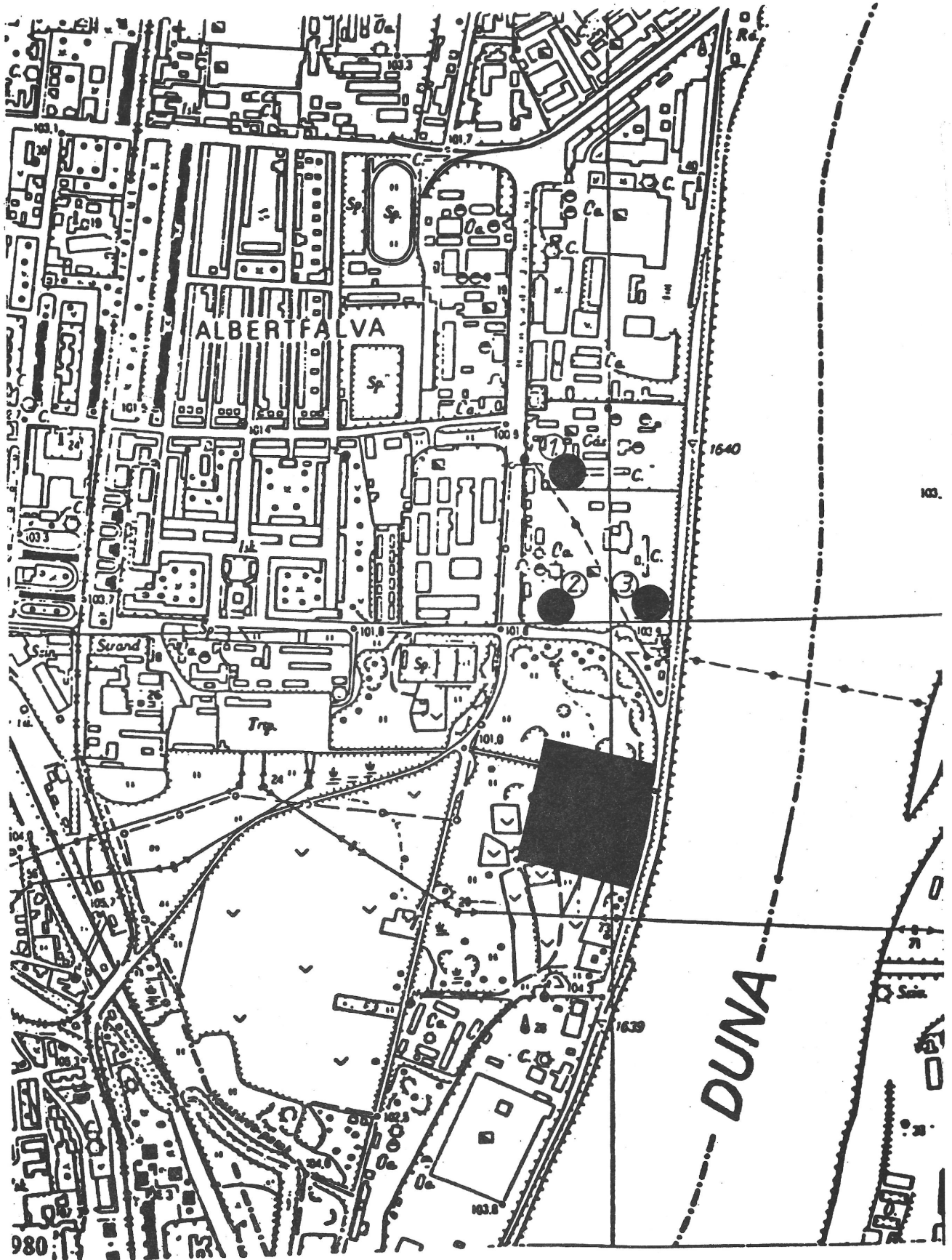
Picture 26: Drawing of the base and section of Surface 9.



Picture 27: 1-3: Painted early vessel sherds from the vicus of Albertfalva.



Picture 28: 1-5: Ceramic sherds with carved-in and stamped-in designs from Albertfalva.



Picture 29: Drawing of the location with the camp of the excavations in 1973–1977.

1. 1973–1974: 18 Hunyadi János út. 2. 1975: 18 Hunyadi János út.

3. 1977: 18 Hunyadi János út.

LOCATION	Samian ware	Ceramics	Metal	Glass	Bone	Fresco	Altogether
	o b j e c t s						
Dwelling pit "A" Loc. III, Surf. 1.	9	2	—	—	1	—	12
Dwelling pit "B" Loc. III, Surf. 2.	56	21	8	—	—	—	85
Dwelling pit "C" Loc. III, Surf. 4.	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Smaller pits Loc. III, Surf. 6.	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
East-west road Loc II, Surf. 1, 2, 3	3	9	—	—	—	—	12
Limes road Loc. III, Surf 9	10	5	—	—	—	—	15
Stone-foundation building I. Loc. II, Surf. 2, 3, 5, 7	22	8	—	2	—	1	33
Stone-foundation building II. Loc. III, Surf. 3, 4	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
	103	55	8	2	1	1	170

Selection of characteristic finds in the various features