

STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

NICOLAE SZABÓ

LXXV ANNOS NATO DEDICATA

Sous la direction de

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

avec Károly Tankó et Kata Dévai



L'Harmattan

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EARLY ROMAN BOW BROOCHES WITH HINGED PIN FROM NORTH-EAST PANNONIA (COLLECTION OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM)

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Katalin Berecz's PhD-thesis (2008) has a great importance in the research of Pannonian Roman brooches. In her PhD-thesis, two types of Roman brooches were collected and classified, the 'Aucissa type' and the 'Enamelled brooches'.¹ Among the 184 'Aucissa type' pieces collected by Berecz, 18 pieces were found in the territory of modern Hungary.² Although K. Berecz's research collection is extensive, it cannot be regarded as complete. The main aim of this paper is therefore the detailed classification of seven 'early Roman bow brooches with hinged pin' from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum,³ six of which were not included in K. Berecz's PhD-thesis.

1. General description of the 'Aucissa type' brooches

The two-piece brooches, known as Aucissa in the literature are characterized by a hinged pin, a bow with plate-like or 'D'-shaped cross-section and rib decoration. Occasionally the axis bar ends in two knobs and in some cases the bow can be the same. The brooch's catchplates are unperforated.⁴

The *'Bogenförmige Scharnierfibeln mit*

breitem Bügel und hochgebogenem Fuß',⁵ also known as 'Alésia brooches' can be defined as the pre-type of the 'Aucissa brooches'.⁶ The literature has two main theories about the origin of these items: according to the first hypothesis the first of these brooches were found in Italy, while the other theory believes that they were originally from Gallia.⁷

In general, Aucissa brooches date back to the period between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD, however the use of this type of brooches in the 2nd century AD has also been noted. The most popular phase of these brooches was the Augustan-Tiberian period⁸ when they were widely used. Although they were mainly found in Roman military camps, numerous brooches also came from civil settlements and cemeteries.⁹

The highly arched bow of the Aucissa type brooches made them suitable for holding thicker materials such as the fabric of the cloaks worn by Roman soldiers (*sagum*) in place, these Aucissa brooches were mainly associated with the Roman army.¹⁰ However, as I mentioned before, these brooches were also found in civil settlements and cemeteries from the Tiberian-Claudian age, which indicates that they were also worn by civilian men and women of this period.¹¹

Since no identical Aucissa brooches have been found in military camps yet, it is very likely that the Roman soldiers generally used only a

¹ 'Aucissa brooches' were collected from Pannonia and from the neighbor Barbaricum site while 'Enamelled brooches' were collected from Pannonia and from the Sarmatian Barbaricum.

² BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 1-2 (Árpás/Mursella), Kat. A 53 (Győr/Arrabona), Kat. A 59-65 (Komárom-Szöny/Briquetio), Kat. A 83 (Mezőőrs), Kat. A 166 (Százhalombatta/Matrica), Kat. A 167-168 (Szombathely/Savaria), Kat. A 174 (Velemzentvid), Kat. A 175-177 (Zalalövő/Salla).

³ I would like to express my gratitude to the colleagues of the Hungarian National Museum, Zsolt Mráv and Ádám Szabó for the opportunity of studying and publishing the brooches.

⁴ RIHA 1979, 114; RIHA 1994, 101; GUGL 1995, 9.

⁵ METZLER 1995, 225.

⁶ BEREZC 2008, 32.

⁷ ERICE LACABE 1995, 98; METZLER 1995, 227.

⁸ DEMETZ 1999, 164-165.

⁹ BEREZC 2008, 21, 3. térkép.

¹⁰ METZLER 1995, 235.

¹¹ BEREZC 2008, 43.

single brooch pinned to their military cloak on their shoulder.¹² Contrary to this, brooches were worn in pairs by civilian women. This custom originates in the Bronze and Iron Age when women wore two brooches on their shoulders. This custom was kept by the Celts even after the Roman conquest.¹³ A pair of Aucissa brooches was occasionally worn together with a different type of third brooch as finds from cemeteries indicate this: in the female grave No. 3 of Kirchheim bei München-Heimstetten (II) one Aucissa brooch was found together with two other types of brooches.¹⁴ The custom of wearing a pair of Aucissa brooches specifically by women can also be proven by the finds of Augusta Raurica and in her work E. Riha stated that the small¹⁵ Aucissa brooches (Typ 5.2) were used in pairs by girls and women.¹⁶

2. Research studies on Aucissa brooches found in Pannonia

At the beginning of the 20th century the three main monographic studies about Pannonian brooches were produced by Ilona Kovrig, Erzsébet Patek and Ibolya Sellye.¹⁷ Out of the three researchers, I. Kovrig and E. Patek investigated the Pannonian Aucissa brooches which were listed in Group no.7 in I. Kovrig's work¹⁸ and in group 'C' in E. Patek's.¹⁹ 76 pieces of Aucissa brooches were collected by I. Kovrig,²⁰ later E. Patek added to these, increasing their number to 127.²¹

¹² BERECZ 2008, 42-43.

¹³ This can be attested by the accessories from the cemeteries of Celtic origin, pre-Roman inhabitants, which are dating back to the 1-2nd century AD. For example, the *Norisch-pannonische flügelfibeln*, popular in Pannonia, were paired with the same type of brooch in graves 20, 21, 61, 97, 111 and 155 of Solymár-Dinnyehegy (KOCZTUR 1991, 177, 184, 192, 195, 205).

¹⁴ KELLER 1984, 23, Taf. 8. 1, 3-4.

¹⁵ RIHA 1979, 120-121, Taf. 27. 727-732; RIHA 1994, 106, Taf. 22. 2317-2319.

¹⁶ RIHA 1994, 19.

¹⁷ KOVRIG 1937; SELLYE 1939; PATEK 1942.

¹⁸ KOVRIG 1937, 14-15.

¹⁹ PATEK 1942, 34-37. E. Patek made her typological groups according to the supposed origin of the brooches and her 'Group C' refers to the 'Italian originated brooch forms'.

²⁰ KOVRIG 1937, 40-43.

²¹ PATEK 1942, 191-195.

The catalogue of K. Berecz's PhD-thesis contains 184 Aucissa brooches which are divided into six subtypes.²² These subtypes are based on the chronological age of the brooches: the typology begins with 'pre-Aucissa brooches' belonging to A242.1 subtype and ends with the latest Aucissa forms belonging to A242.6 subtype.²³ K. Berecz considered the A242.6 subtype as a transition between the 'Aucissa brooches' and the first group of the 'enamelled bow brooches' (Berecz IA/3), which were still decorated by *niello* technique instead of enamelling.²⁴

3. The study of the seven bow brooches with hinged pin from the Roman Collection of Hungarian National Museum

The classic Aucissa type

Following K. Berecz's typology, five of the brooches belong to the A242.2 subtype which is also referred to as the subtype of the classic Aucissa brooches. The main characteristics of A242.2 subtype are the following:

- the axis bar of the hinged pin often ends in round knobs,
- the first part of the bow is highly arched and decorated with longitudinal ribs,
- there is a plate at the junction of the bow and the hinged pin which may be decorated with engraving or stamping,
- the second part of the bow narrows above the catchplate and ends in a multi-piece knob,
- the catchplate is triangular and unperforated.²⁵

Three of the brooches came from Csákberény-Orondpuszta (Cat. 3-5) and two brooches came from Százhalombatta (Cat. 1-2). All brooches differ from each other in their details.

An Aucissa brooch consists of two pieces and its pin is fixed by an axis bar. In case of the early Aucissa brooches the tube was made by casting, later it was made by stretching.²⁶ Three brooches (Cat. 1-3) from the catalogue have a cast tube and a drilled hole for the hinged pin, while

²² These six main types are equivalent to the 'Aucissa types' of scientific literature from abroad (BERECZ 2008, 32, 1. típusábra).

²³ BERECZ 2008, 33-34, 39.

²⁴ BERECZ 2008, 32.

²⁵ BERECZ 2008, 34-35.

²⁶ BERECZ 2008, 16.

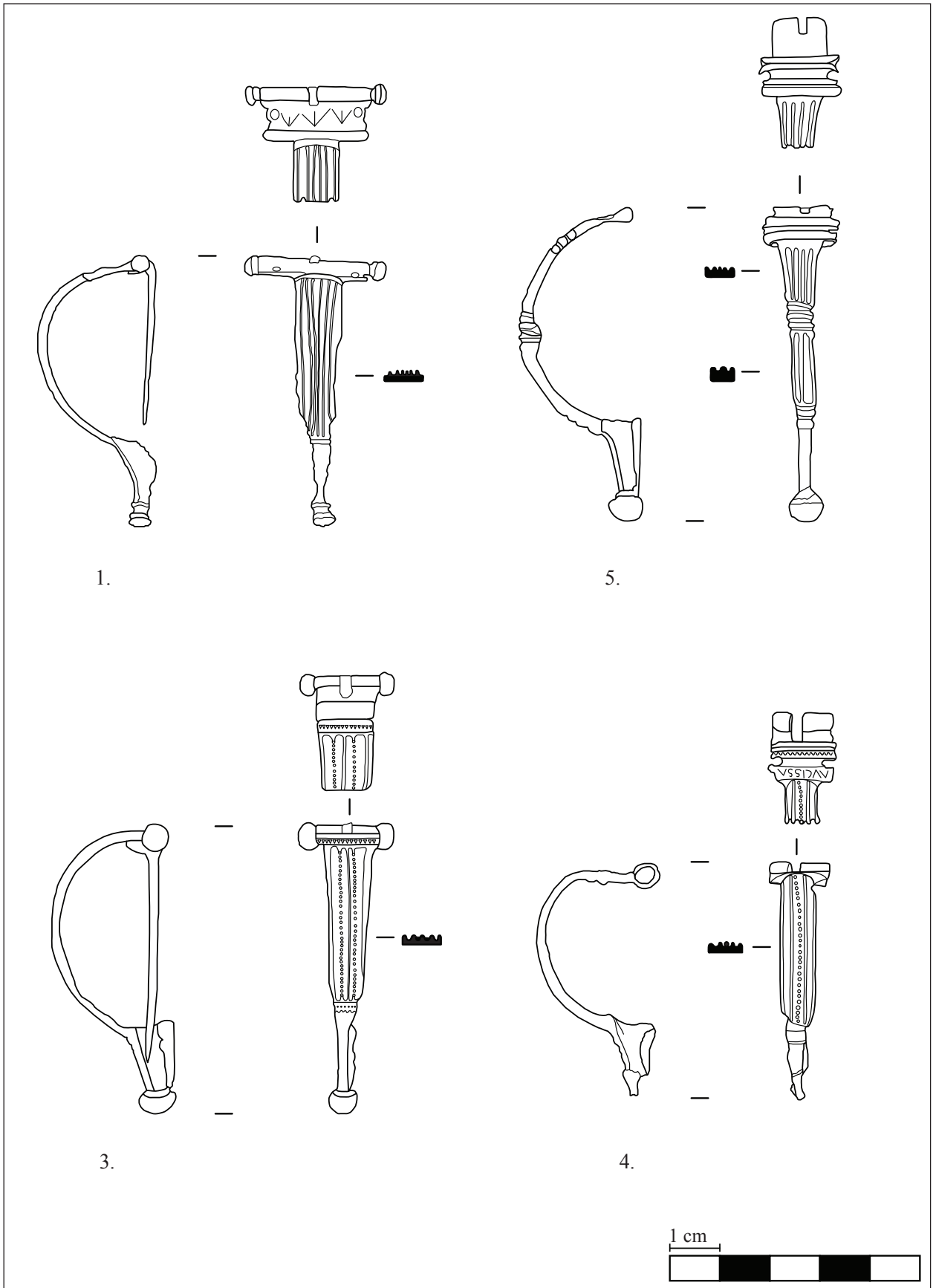


Fig. 1. 1: A242.2 brooch from Százhalombatta, 3-5: A242.2 brooches from Csákberény-Orondpuszta.

the other two brooches have a tube formed from the top of the bow rolled up (Cat. 4) or back (Cat. 5). Only the axis bars of Cat.1 and Cat.3 brooches were decorated with round knobs.

As we mentioned above, brooches from A242.2 subtype have ribbed bows.²⁷ The brooches from Százhalombatta have simple decorations by longitudinal ribs with a rounded surface. Cat. 2 has a bow decorated with four ribs, while Cat. 1 is decorated with two ribs running along the edges and with four ribs running in the middle of the bow. The cross-section of Cat. 1 is identical with variant 20.3.1.d. of Erice Lacabe,²⁸ which is known from Asciburgium,²⁹ Siscia,³⁰ from the north-eastern part of Iberian Peninsula³¹ and from the territory of modern France.³² The ribbed bow of Cat. 2 also has a parallel feature with Erice Lacabe's typology therefore it can be referred to as a variant of the 20.3.1.b type.³³ Aucissa brooches with four simple rib decorations on the bows have been published by A. K. Ambroz,³⁴ and R. Erice Lacabe,³⁵ in addition to the three brooches found on the Iberian Peninsula, also mentioned one found in Portugal.³⁶ According to the catalogue of I. Kovrig, Pannonian equivalents of these can also be presumed.³⁷

In case of the A242.2 subtype brooches, the plate joining the top of the bow and the hinged pin can have various decorative formations. The plate of Cat. 1 is decorated with two holes on the edges and a three-way arrowhead shape on its surface. Brooches with similar patterns

are known from Asciburgium,³⁸ Novaesium,³⁹ Gallia⁴⁰ and from the north-eastern part of the Iberian Peninsula.⁴¹ Another version of this pattern with a two-way motif can be seen on a brooch from Poilhes⁴² and a more ornate version of the Cat. 1 design has a lined pattern between the branches of the arrowhead.⁴³ However, describing the plate of Cat. 2 can be problematic, as this find is only known from literature. The brooch from Százhalombatta is a 'Kovrig IV/36' type which means that there are two possible decoration options for the plate. It may be decorated either with perforated semi-circles on its sides and etched palmettes on its surface or with eye-shaped decorations on its edge.⁴⁴ Decoration with perforated semi-circles along the edges is very common on Aucissa brooches,⁴⁵ and we can find parallels for the palmette decoration from Siscia⁴⁶ in Pannonia, and this motif can be found on Aucissa brooches from Asciburgium,⁴⁷

²⁷ ERICE LACABAE 1995, Fig. 10; BERCZ 2008, 2. ábra.

²⁸ ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114.

²⁹ BECHERT 1973, Taf. 2. 14-15.

³⁰ KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, Nr. 30, T. IV. 25, T. XXXV. 16; BERCZ 2008, Kat. A 106, 6. tábla 3.

³¹ Arcobriga: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114, Lám. 26. 206; Emporiae: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114, Lám. 27. 207; Unknown site: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114, Lám. 27. 208.

³² Metz and Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 129.

³³ ERICE LACABAE 1995, 113.

³⁴ AMBROZ 1966 T. 4, 12, 15-16.

³⁵ Their find places are Emporiae and Tarraco: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 129, Lám. 24, 191-193.

³⁶ Conimbriga: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 129.

³⁷ KOVRIG 1937, 42-43.

³⁸ BECHERT 1973, 30, Taf. 1. 2, 8.

³⁹ SIMPSON 2000, 32, Pl. 8. 10.

⁴⁰ Titelberg: METZLER 1995, 277, Abb. 157. 4, 6. = GASPAR 2007, 165, Taf. 65. 1339, 1344.

⁴¹ Emporiae: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114, Lám. 24. 192; Tarraco: ERICE LACABAE 1995, Lám. 37. 279; Unknown site: ERICE LACABAE 1995, 114, Lám. 27. 208.

⁴² FEUGÈRE 1985, Pl. 135. 1676.

⁴³ For example: Arrabona: BERCZ 2008, 1. tábla 4. (= SZÓNYI 1992, frontispiece: dashes can't be seen); Cambodunum: SCHLEIERMACHER 1993, 30, Taf. 15. 171; Emporiae: ERICE LACABAE 1995, Lám. 27. 207, Lám. 38. 281, 286; Loupian: FEUGÈRE 1985, 115, Pl. 119. 1517; Mediolanum: DOLLÉ 1978, 20, Pl. VII. 194; Numantia: ERICE LACABAE 1995, Lám. 28. 220; Siscia: KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, Nr. 26, T. IV. 24 = BERCZ 2008, Kat. A 102; Titelberg: GASPAR 2007, Taf. 62. 1285, Taf. 63. 1304, 1308.

⁴⁴ KOVRIG 1937, 15, 115-116. I. Kovrig discussed our brooch in her IV/36. type together with other brooches from Brigetio, Mursa, Siscia, Dalj, Gospić and an unknown site. Unfortunately, except for one brooch, which had been found in the river Sava by Siscia, the descriptions of I. Kovrig gives no information about which brooches were decorated by palmettes and which ones by eye-shaped motifs (KOVRIG 1937, 42-43).

⁴⁵ Vide among the brooches of Riha Typ 5.2, Feugère Type 22b and Erice Lacabae Tipo 20, which were referred to A242.2 (BERCZ 2008, 34).

⁴⁶ KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, Nr. 20, T. III. 18; BERCZ 2008, Kat. A 96, 9. tábla 2. From Siscia a brooch was also published with a decoration of three palmettes (KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, Nr. 73, T. IV. 27).

⁴⁷ BECHERT 1973, 30, 32, Taf. 1. 1, Taf. 2. 14-15.

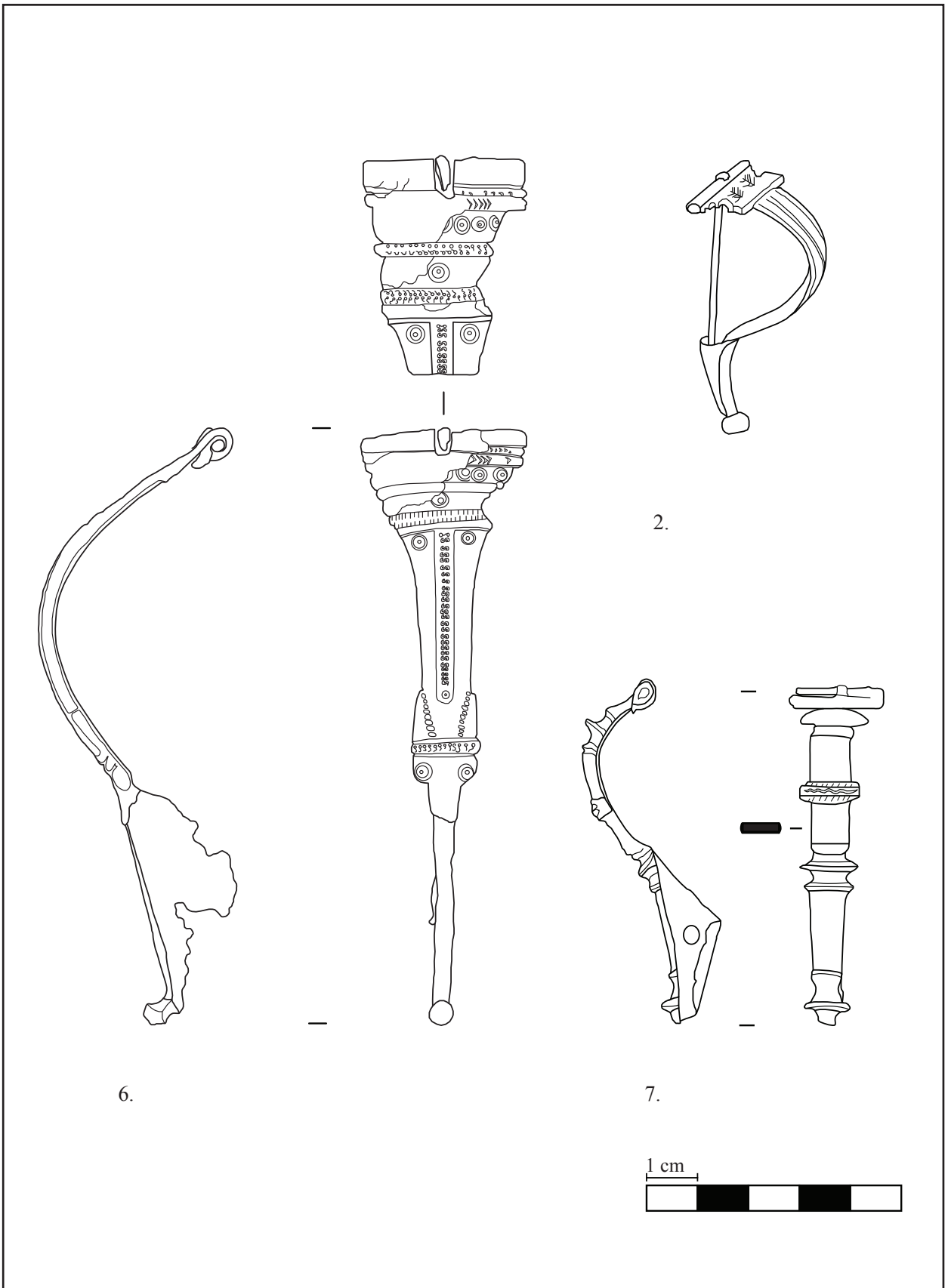


Fig. 2. 2: A242.2 brooch after I. Kovrig's Taf. IV/36., 6: regional form of the Aucissa type from Brigetio, 7: a brooch with hinged pin and a cross-moulding from Tokod-Altáró.

Augusta Raurica,⁴⁸ Novaesium⁴⁹ and Gallia.⁵⁰ The eye-shaped decoration also frequently appears on Aucissa brooches with simple ribbed bows⁵¹ and with complex ribs.⁵²

Cat. 3 and Cat. 4 brooches with 5 ribbed lines along the bow were found in Csákberény. Decorations of these two brooches serve as an example for a beaded line running along between longitudinal ribs: as we can see on Fig. 1.3 and Fig. 1.4, Cat. 3. is decorated with two plain ribs along the edges and with another plain rib between two beaded lines, while Cat. 4. is decorated with two plain ribs along the edges and with one beaded line between another two plain ribs. Near the catchplates a horizontal rib ends the longitudinal decorations in both cases.

Neither in the type-table of Aucissa brooches cross sections,⁵³ nor in the Láminas of R. Erice Lacabe, can we find any parallel of the Cat. 3 brooch. Nevertheless, we can present some brooches from Alésia⁵⁴ and Titelberg⁵⁵ with similar but more complex rib decorations with two simple ribs on the edges and one wavy horizontal line between two beaded ribs. Contrary to Cat. 3, Cat. 4 does have its parallels in foreign typology; it is the equivalent of R. Erice Lacabe's 20.3.2.c variant.⁵⁶ Parallel brooches with Cat.4. are not just known from the north-eastern part of the Iberian Peninsula,⁵⁷ but from the whole territory of the Roman Empire.⁵⁸

Both brooches have decorations on their plates. Cat. 3 plate is decorated with a line of triangles in relief pattern which is as unique as its bow decoration. K. Berecz published an Aucissa brooch from Salla⁵⁹ with a plate engraved with triangles and although this decorative design is widely known from the territory of the Roman Empire,⁶⁰ it cannot be regarded as a close parallel because it differs from the Cat 3. brooch in its technique. A brooch with a similar decoration to Cat. 3 hasn't been found among the Pannonian Aucissa brooches, but we can adduce to a parallel from Le Châtelet de Gourzon, which was possibly decorated in the same way.⁶¹ Finding parallel examples to the plate decoration of Cat. 4 is less problematic. On its edges there are semi-circular incisions, above the hinged pin three horizontal ribs divide the surface with a horizontally stamped AVCISSA inscription at the end. This kind of name-stamp, AVCISSA, appears on some Pannonian brooches,⁶² but the bows of these brooches are different from the one described above (Cat. 4). However, there are some examples of brooches from the Roman Empire with bows decorated with a similar single beaded rib line and AVCISSA name-stamps. These brooches are known from areas in present day Bulgaria,⁶³ France,⁶⁴ Great Britain⁶⁵ and from the territories of former Yugoslavia.⁶⁶

⁴⁸ RIHA 1979, 116, 118, Taf. 23. 601, Taf. 25. 675; RIHA 1994, 104-105, Taf. 18. 2253, Taf. 20. 2291-2293.

⁴⁹ SIMPSON 2000, 36, Pl. 9. 8, 8b.

⁵⁰ Pègue: FEUGÈRE 1985, 81, Pl. 117. 1505; Lugdunum Convenarum: FEUGÈRE 1985, 102, Pl. 135. 1684; Titelberg: GASPAS 2007, 160, Taf. 62. 1284.

⁵¹ For example: BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 95, 10. tábla 4 (Siscia).

⁵² For example: BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 53, 1. tábla 4 (Arrabona), BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 97-98, 1. tábla 1, 4 (Siscia).

⁵³ BEREZC 2008, 2. ábra.

⁵⁴ LERAT 1979, 43, Pl. 17. 158.

⁵⁵ METZLER 1995, 277, Abb. 157. 3. = GASPAS 2007, 165, Taf. 65. 1341.

⁵⁶ ERICE LACABE 1995, 116.

⁵⁷ Aoiz: ERICE LACABE 1995, 116, Lám. 32. 246; Arcobriga: ERICE LACABE 1995, 116, Lám. 32. 243-244; Bejís: ERICE LACABE 1995, 116, Lám. 32. 245.

⁵⁸ The detailed list of distribution area sees under: ERICE LACABE 1995, 131. Further pieces are known from Great-Britain (BAYLEY-BUTCHER 2004, 66, 69, Cat. 74-77, 91, Pl. 50. 74-77, Pl. 51. 91), Italy (CARLEVARO *et alii* 2006, 155,

Tombe 151/2; Tombe 527/1) and Germany (HAFFNER 1978, Taf. 292. 15).

⁵⁹ BEREZC 1990, 77-78, Abb.1. = BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 175, 1. tábla 5, 29. tábla 1.

⁶⁰ For example: ERICE LACABE 1995, Lám. 29. 226, Lám. 30. 230, 232, Lám. 36. 273, Lám. 39. 287; PHILIPPE 1999 Fig. 38. 139, Fig. 39. 200.

⁶¹ The plate of this brooch from Le Châtelet de Gourzon is decorated with a row of triangular, which possibly similar to our brooch from Csákberény, but we don't have any information about the technic of this ornament (FAUDET 1999, 19, Pl. X. 66).

⁶² Savaria: BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 167, 5. tábla 5, 29. tábla 2-4; Siscia: PATEK 1942, 195. = BEREZC 2008, Kat. A 165; Unknown site: KOVRIG 1937, 15, 115.

⁶³ GENČEVA 2004, T. IX. 2.

⁶⁴ Glanum: FEUGÈRE 1985, 75, Pl. 126. 1593. Inscription: AVCISSAI.

⁶⁵ Richborough: BAYLEY-BUTCHER 2004, 66, Cat. 74, Pl. 50. 74.

⁶⁶ HATTATT 2000, 391, Fig. 176. 833.

There is a fifth brooch which was also found in Csákberény-Orondpuszta. Its highly arched bow is decorated with several longitudinal and horizontal ribs. The first section of the bow is decorated with five simple longitudinal ribs followed by another three across, then another three ribs lengthways. The first section and the second undecorated section of the bow are also divided by a line of three horizontal ribs.

In the case of the type A242.2 brooches the first part of the bow often ends with horizontal ribs,⁶⁷ but the cross ribbed decoration appearing on the first section of the bow on the Cat. 5 brooch cannot be seen on Aucissa brooches. One brooch with a highly arched bow and horizontal ribs from Carnuntum⁶⁸ has some similarity to Cat. 5 in profile, however there is a significant difference: its bow lacks the longitudinal rib decoration. Two brooches from Siscia⁶⁹ also have a horizontal rib decoration, but altogether they show less similarity to the fifth brooch found at Csákberény than the above mentioned brooch from Carnuntum, therefore the Siscia brooches cannot be regarded as close parallels with the Cat. 5 brooch.

According to K. Berecz A242.2 Aucissa subtype was in use between the beginning of the Augustan period and the middle of the 1st century AD.⁷⁰ All brooches (Cat. 1-5) are stray finds and the lack of data concerning their background means that it is not possible to date them accurately.

Regional forms of the Aucissa type brooches

Cat. 6 brooch was found in Brigetio and it follows the characteristics of the Aucissa type brooches regarding the shape of its bow, its end-knob, or its unperforated catchplate. However, it differs from the classic Aucissa brooches in the construction of its bow. The plate of this large-sized brooch does not form a separate section at the top of the bow, but altogether it widens above

the hinged pin then it narrows down but widens again before the beginning of the middle part of the bow. The plate and the first section of the bow are richly decorated.

Similarly shaped bows like the brooch from Brigetio are not known from the Western Roman Empire,⁷¹ we can only find them in Moesia, Dacia and beyond the eastern frontiers of the Empire. This therefore suggests that these brooches were concentrated in a specific area. In our research we would also need to define the previous development stages of this regional Aucissa brooch. The question arising is whether we can identify their previous stage within the development of the Late La Tène brooches or we should presume that these regional brooches derived from the Aucissa brooches. The second theory is generally accepted by researchers, which also means that this type of brooch probably appeared towards the end of the period when the Aucissa brooches were used.⁷² These regional brooches were probably made in local workshops, which were located in the northern part of Moesia Superior,⁷³ so the presence of this type of brooch in Brigetio suggests some connections between the two areas. Cat. 6 brooch was possibly worn by a soldier, as S. Coçis stated this in the case of similar brooches found in Dacia.

The decoration of the bow is individual just like in the case of the Aucissa brooches. Bow brooches with hinged pin, similar to the Aucissa type from Diana can be classified into three main varieties, and Cat. 6 belongs to the Grbić I/1. variety.⁷⁴ Further varieties include brooches with undecorated or poorly decorated ribs⁷⁵ and some varieties were even made with horizontally ribbed bows.⁷⁶ In case of Cat. 6, the bow is decorated with dot-circles which is a decoration

⁶⁷ As we can see in the case of A242.2 brooches from Emona (BERECZ 2008, 3. tábla 2-3, 6) and Siscia (BERECZ 2008, 6. tábla 1, 3, 5-6, 9. tábla 1-2, 4, 6, 10. tábla 4).

⁶⁸ JOBST 1992, 495-496, Kat. 45; BERECZ 2008, Kat. A 4, 2. tábla 1.

⁶⁹ KOŠČEVIĆ 1980, 46, Nr. 48, Nr. 63, T. V. 30, T. VI. 40; BERECZ 2008, Kat. A 124, 139, 7. tábla 2, 8. tábla 4.

⁷⁰ BERECZ 2008, 36.

⁷¹ AMBROZ 1966, T. 4. 19-21; BOJOVIĆ 1983, 23-24; COÇIS 2004, 79; GENČEVA 2004, 106.

⁷² BOJOVIĆ 1983, 22-23; COÇIS 2004, 79; GENČEVA 2004, 106; BERECZ 2008, 25.

⁷³ GRBIĆ 1996, 87, 90-91.

⁷⁴ GRBIĆ 1996, 87. This type can be referred to COÇIS 2004, Tip. 14b2a1 and GENČEVA 2004, Type 15a.

⁷⁵ COÇIS 2004, Pl. XLVIII. 688-693, Pl. XLIX.

⁷⁶ GRBIĆ 1996, Fig. 3; COÇIS 2004, Pl. L-LIII; GENČEVA 2004, T. XIII. 4-9.

known from Southeast Europe.⁷⁷ Moreover, some brooches from Bulgaria are similar to ours not just only in the decoration of their bows but also in the decoration of their plates.⁷⁸

The production of this type probably started at the beginning of the 1st century AD, but their use can be presumed until the 2nd or 3rd century AD. Brooches found at Ulpia Traiana for example were all dated from the Trajan period.⁷⁹ Due to the lack of more precise background evidence we must assume that Cat. 6 also comes from the same period.

A brooch with hinged pin and a cross-moulding

Cat. 7 silver brooch was found in Tokod-Altáró. The first part of its bow is arched with a square shaped cross section and while it is quite wide at the top near the hinged pin, it narrows down towards the tube. The bow is decorated by several horizontal knobs, ribs and a cross-moulding. The catchplate of the brooch has a triangular shape and it is pierced with one hole.

In her PhD-thesis K. Berecz identified the A242.6 subtype as the final subtype of the Aucissa brooches⁸⁰ and listed 26 examples of this subtype.⁸¹ However, it is necessary to note that she also listed some brooches⁸² within the A242.6 subtype which only show partial similarity to the main characteristics of the subtype.⁸³

Cat. 7 brooch is one example as it differs from the classic A242.6 brooches, but based on K. Berecz's classification theory, this brooch can also be identified as a member of A242.6 subtype. Furthermore, even though that this brooch presents the derivation in the development of the hinged pin brooches that eventually led to the appearance of the enameled bow brooches like the ones identified in the A242.6 subtype, in my opinion, it would not be appropriate to classify the Cat. 7 brooch as an A242.6. A further examination of the atypical A242.6 brooches would perhaps help create an independent subtype for these non-enameled bow brooches with hinged pin.

We know brooches similar to the Cat. 7 brooch from Siscia,⁸⁴ France⁸⁵ and Bulgaria.⁸⁶ Apart from a few differences, two brooches from the *oppidum* of Titelberg,⁸⁷ one brooch from the *vicus* of Hüfingen⁸⁸ and one brooch from Augusta Raurica⁸⁹ can also be mentioned as parallels. Later, the rectangular horizontal panel, which can be seen on Cat. 7, got larger and its surface became suitable for elaborate decorations.⁹⁰ Finally, another example for the form derivation is a bow brooch with hinged pin from the grave No.105 of Wederath-Belginum. The rectangular shaped panel across its bow is complemented further along by a square shaped piece with enamel decoration.⁹¹

⁷⁷ Singidunum: BOJOVIĆ 1983, T. III. 18; Ulpia Traiana: COÇIS 2004, Pl. XLVI. 667; Moesia: GENČEVA 2004, T. XII. 2-4.

⁷⁸ GENČEVA 2004, T. XII. 2-4.

⁷⁹ COÇIS 2004, 80.

⁸⁰ K. BEREZC has paralleled A242.6 subtype to the followings: Ettliger 31 = Böhme 9 = Riha 5.5 = Bojović 5 = Feugère 23 = Erice Lacabe 24 (BEREZC 2008, 39).

⁸¹ BEREZC 2008, 39, Kat. A 62-64 (Brigetio); Kat. A 7, 10, 38-41, 2. tábla 5-6 (Carnuntum); Kat. A 45, 5. tábla 2 (Dumbovó/Dombó); Kat. A 75 (Emona); Kat. A 48-52 (Gradiše na Cepni); Kat. A 83, 1. tábla 3 (Mezőörs); Kat. A 1-2, 1. tábla 1-2 (Mursella); Kat. A 94 (Poetovio); Kat. A 170 (Rittium); Kat. A 98, 150, 161, 5. tábla 1, 9. tábla 1 (Siscia); Kat. A 183-184 (Unknown site).

⁸² For example: PATEK 1942, 193, Kovrig 1937, Taf. IV. 32/Nr. 17, Kovrig 1937, Taf. IV. 33/Nr. 1; PATEK 1942, 195, T. V. 33/Nr. 9; BEREZC 2008, Kat. 62-64 (Brigetio); JOBST 1992, 495-496, Nr. 50-51; BEREZC 2008, Kat. 9-10, 2. tábla 5-6 (Carnuntum).

⁸³ A242.6 subtype is characterized by the followings: its cross-section is rectangular; a longitudinal wavy line often decorates the first part of the bow and a horizontal

rib, with connecting plate on occasion, decorates the bow beyond the catchplate (BEREZC 2008, 39).

⁸⁴ SELLYE 1939, 25, 70, T. X. 2.

⁸⁵ DILLY – JOBIC 1993, Fig. XV. 196 (the cross-moulding of the brooch is decorated with two dot-circles); PHILIPPE 1999, Fig. 49. 324 (the cross-moulding of the brooch is decorated with one dot-circle).

⁸⁶ GENČEVA 2004, T. 10. 10.

⁸⁷ GASPAR 2007, Taf. 81. 1741, 1750. The rectangular cross-moulding is missing in both cases.

⁸⁸ RIECKHOFF 1975, Taf. 7. 105. Differs from Cat. 7. in that the full bow is arched and the rectangular cross-moulding is missing.

⁸⁹ RIHA 1994, Taf. 32. 2602. The rectangular cross-moulding is missing.

⁹⁰ For example: ETLINGER 1973, Taf. 11. 10, 12-15 (= Typ 35); RIECKHOFF 1975, Taf. 8. 117-127 (= Typ 4.10.C.4); RIHA 1994, Taf. 33. 2626-2631 (= Typ 5.16); GASPAR 2007, Taf. 81. 1743-1745.

⁹¹ HAFNER 1971, 28, Taf. 23. 7.

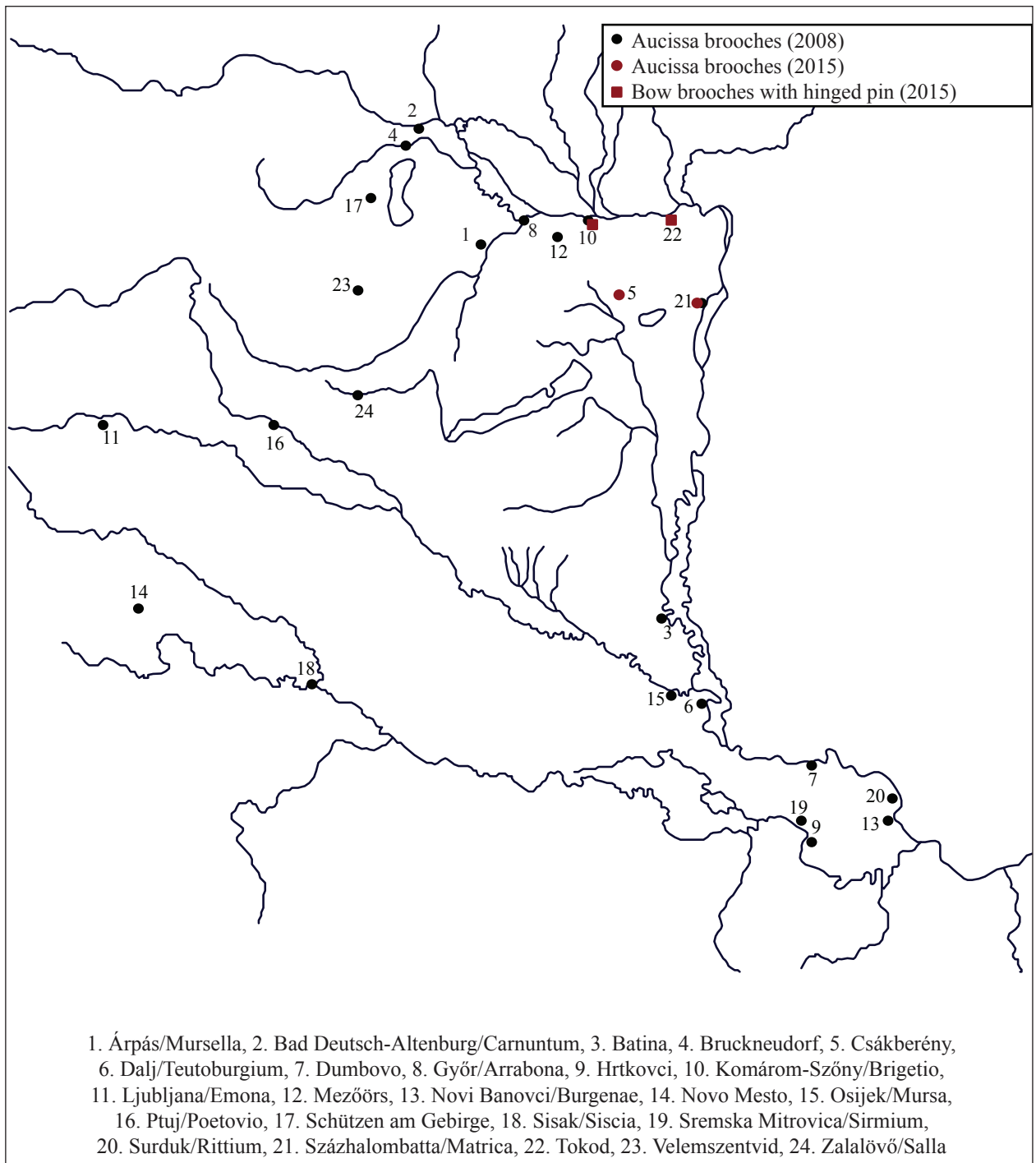


Fig. 3. Aucissa brooches and early roman bow brooches with hinged pin after K. Berecz, with the additions of the author.

Early Roman bow brooches with hinged pin along the Danubian limes

At the end of this study we would like to present and examine those four archaeological sites where the brooches were found. The four sites are as follows: Brigetio/Komárom-Szöny, Csákberény, Matrica / Százhalombatta and Tokod-Altáró.

The main aim of this examination is to establish whether they have military connections or not.

The archaeological site of Brigetio is the furthest to the west. In her PhD-thesis, K. Berecz identifies seven Aucissa brooches which were found in Brigetio: two of them belong to A242.2, one of them belongs to A242.4 and three of them

belong to A242.6 type.⁹² Unfortunately, these brooches are only known from other literature therefore they do not provide us with first-hand information about their finding context. Brigetio was situated along the northern border of Pannonia, so it had a well-known military and strategic function. Its earliest auxiliary-camp was possibly built in the first half of the 1st century AD.⁹³ While the A242.2, A242.4 and A242.6 brooches can be linked to some military activities at Brigetio in the 1st century AD, the situation with Cat. 6 brooch is different. Cat. 6 can only be dated back to the 2nd century at the earliest and it was most probably brought back from the area of the Lower-Danube and not from the western provinces.

Following the river Danube our next site is Tokod, where Celtic inhabitants had been living before the Roman conquest.⁹⁴ In the 1st century AD a civil Roman settlement was built on the former Celtic site.⁹⁵ It had a cemetery⁹⁶ and there may have also been an auxiliary camp near the settlement.⁹⁷ This site is interesting for us because probably both soldiers and civilians lived here which means that the user of the Cat. 7 brooch could have been both.

The two A242.2 brooches discussed in the present study are from Matrica/Százhalombatta, although we do not have information about the exact location where they were found. Matrica was known as a military site, but the question is whether we can presume that there was any military construction there in the early Roman period? Recently, a military camp was discovered at Matrica, however, no brooches from the early Roman period were found⁹⁸ and even the phase that preceded the fortress' stone construction period can only be dated back to the 2nd century

AD.⁹⁹ A report about the rescue excavation of E. B. Thomas in 1963 refers to an earlier fortress which was located south of the stone fortress and was dated back to the last third of the 1st century at the earliest.¹⁰⁰ Cat. 1-2 brooches are dated between the end of the Augustan Age and the middle of the 1st century, therefore it is not logical to relate these brooches to the above-mentioned military camps. Further research is needed to find out if a military station existed at Matrica in the early part of the 1st century AD, or the two Aucissa brooches were just lost by soldiers moving from one place to another.

Finally, three brooches are from Csákberény which is considered special as it is situated in centre of Pannonia, not along the Danube. According to the PhD-thesis of K. Berecz, there are other Aucissa brooches known from the inner settlements of North-East Pannonia: one A242.2 type was found at Arrabona, one A242.6 type was found at Mezőörs and two A242.6 brooches were found at Mursella.¹⁰¹ In the case of these brooches soldiers and veterans were presumed as users by K. Berecz.¹⁰² We have very little data on Csákberény in Roman times: some remains of a building were found in the 1880s then later a Roman bath was discovered.¹⁰³ According to research a villa rustica is also supposed to be here dating back to the 3rd century AD.¹⁰⁴ The use of this site in the early Roman period is proven by brooches found in Csákberény-Orondpuszta¹⁰⁵ and a few of coins from Söréd, near to Csákberény, which were dated back to the 1st

⁹² BEREZ 2008, Kat. A 59-60 (A242.2), Kat. A 61 (A242.4), Kat. A 62-64 (A242.6).

⁹³ BORHY – SZÁMADÓ 2003, 78.

⁹⁴ HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 332-333; KELEMEN 1981, 21-22; PROHÁSZKA 2003, 7.

⁹⁵ HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 332-333, 338; KELEMEN 2003, 86; PROHÁSZKA 2003, 9.

⁹⁶ HORVÁTH *et alii* 1979, 331, 340.

⁹⁷ VISY 2000, 43; KELEMEN 2003, 86; PROHÁSZKA 2003, 13-14.

⁹⁸ P. Kovács mentioned just one knee-brooch from the pale-phase of the camp (KOVÁCS 2000, 81).

⁹⁹ KOVÁCS 2000 26; THÚRY 2000, 107.

¹⁰⁰ THOMAS 1964b, 40; DINNYÉS *et alii* 1986, 233.

¹⁰¹ BEREZ 2008, Kat. 1-2, Kat. 53, Kat. 83.

¹⁰² The A242.2 brooch from Arrabona was rated as a proof of the early military camp, while the two A242.6 brooches from Mursella were related to veterans (BEREZ 2008, 51-52).

¹⁰³ MAROSI 1934, 96.

¹⁰⁴ THOMAS 1964a, 273-274; FITZ 1970, 18.

¹⁰⁵ Over the above-presented three Aucissa brooches one *Norisch-pannonische flügelfibel*, five strongly profiled brooches, one Pannonian trumpet-shaped brooch and two knee-brooches (SÁRÓ 2011, Kat. 12, 87-91, 197, 233-234) are known from Csákberény which belong to the collection of the Hungarian National Museum as well. Some further information can be found in the scientific literature about the numerous early roman brooches and coins, which have come from Csákberény (LICHTNECKERT 1894, 168).

century AD.¹⁰⁶ Unfortunately, the insufficient available data does not allow us to identify the brooches' users.

Summary

The main aim of this paper was to supplement the knowledge about Aucissa brooches in Pannonia. Seven bow brooches with hinged pin have been discussed, all of which were found in North-East Pannonia. The prime importance of these brooches is that they increased the number of known Aucissa brooches measurably in the area of North-East Pannonia, where significantly less number of Aucissa brooches had been known earlier compared with the western and southern part of Pannonia.

The first five brooches (Cat. 1-5) were classed among the 'Classic Aucissa brooches' namely A242.2 subtype and the last two

brooches (Cat. 6-7) were defined as derivative types of the early Roman brooches with hinged pin. Cat. 6 belongs to a regional type which was possibly produced in the area of Diana, while Cat. 7 represents a transitional phase between non-enamelled and enamelled bow brooches with hinged pin. Without available data about their location context, we were not able to make a definite statement about the chronology of these Aucissa brooches.

The location of the sites where these brooches were found is in line with the previous observations of K. Berecz.¹⁰⁷ We agree with her that the Aucissa brooches mostly came from those sites which had active army camps or settled veterans in residence, but we also have to emphasize that these brooches could also be found in the inner parts of the province, not just along the frontiers.

¹⁰⁶ FITZ 1970, 18.

¹⁰⁷ BEREZ 2008, 52-53.

Catalogue

Cat. 1. (Fig.1.1)

Aucissa brooch. Two-piece, bronze. The pin and the catchplate are broken. The pin is hinged in a cylindrical tube, which ends in two knobs. The plate is pierced by two holes and decorated with three arrow-heads in relief. The first bow is arched and divided by six longitudinal ribs, the second bow ends in a two-piece round knob. The catchplate is triangular.

L.: 5,4 cm W.: 2,3 cm

Type: Berecz A242.2

Site: Százhalombatta / Matrica (Pest County), stray find

inv. no: 17.1902.33.

Cat. 2. (Fig.2.2)

Aucissa brooch. Two-piece, bronze. The pin is hinged in a closed tube. The plate is decorated. The first part of the bow is arched and divided by four longitudinal ribs, the second bow ends in a knob. The catchplate is possibly triangular.

L.: 5,5 cm W.: 2,5 cm

Type: Berecz A242.2

Site: Százhalombatta / Matrica (Pest County), stray find

Cat. 3. (Fig.1.3)

Aucissa brooch. Two-piece, bronze. Complete. The pin is hinged in a closed tube, which ends in two round knobs. The plate is decorated with a row of triangles in relief. The first part of the bow is arched and divided by five longitudinal ribs, which ends with a horizontal row of dots. The second part of the bow ends in a round knob, which is decorated with a chased line. The catchplate is triangular.

L.: 5,8 cm W.: 1,9 cm

Type: Berecz A242.2

Site: Csákberény, Orondpuszta (Fejér County), stray find

inv. no: 86.1906.78.

Cat. 4. (Fig.1.4)

Aucissa brooch. Two-piece, bronze. The hinged pin and the end of the bow are broken. The pin is hinged in a tube form from the top of the bow rolled up. The plate is decorated with horizontal ribs, an AVCISSA inscription in relief and on its edges semi-circles are cut off. The first part of the bow is arched and divided by five longitudinal ribs, which ends with a horizontal rib. The catchplate is triangular.

L.: 4,7 cm W.: 1,3 cm

Type: Berecz A242.2

Site: Csákberény, Orondpuszta (Fejér County), stray find

inv. no: 86.1906.80.

Cat. 5. (Fig.1.5)

Aucissa brooch. Two-piece, bronze. The hinged pin is broken. The pin is hinged in a tube form from the top of the bow rolled down. The plate is decorated with horizontal ribs and on its edges semi-circles are cut off. The first part of the bow is arched and divided by five longitudinal ribs at first and after a horizontal bunch of ribs it continues with three ribs. The first part of the bow ends with three horizontal ribs, the second part of it ends in a two-piece round knob. The catchplate is triangular.

L.: 6,3 cm W.: 1,5 cm

Type: Berecz A242.2

Site: Csákberény, Orondpuszta (Fejér County), stray find

inv. no: 86.1906.79.

Cat. 6. (Fig.2.6)

Derivation of Aucissa type. Two-piece, bronze. The hinged pin is broken. The pin is hinged in a tube form from the top of the bow rolled down. The first part of the bow is highly arched and richly decorated by stamping, dotting and chasing. The second part of the bow ends in a double cone-shaped knob. The catchplate is possibly trapezoidal.

L.: 11,7 cm W.: 3,3 cm

Type: Grbić I/1.

Site: Komárom - Szőny / Brigetio (Komárom-Esztergom County), stray find

inv. no: 63.22.35.

Cat. 7. (Fig.2.7)

Strip-bow brooch. Two-piece, silver. The hinged pin is broken. The pin is hinged in a narrow tube. The bow is divided by knobs, ribs and a rectangular cross-moulding with a wavy line in relief. The first part of the bow is arched, the second part of it ends in a two-piece rounded knob. The catchplate is triangular, pierced by one hole.

L.: 6,7 cm W.: 1,8 cm

Site: Tokod-Altáró (Komárom-Esztergom County), stray find

inv. no: 58.3.1.

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