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ABBREVIATIONS

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
ActaEthnHung	Acta Ethnographica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
ActaOrHung	Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
ActaMusPapensis	Acta Musei Papensis. A Pápai Múzeum Értesítője (Pápa)
Agria	Agria. Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve (Eger)
AH	Archaeologia Historica (Brno)
AHN	Acta Historica Neolosiensia (Banská Bystrica)
AJMK	Arany János Múzeum Közleményei (Nagykőrös)
AKorr	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt (Mainz)
Alba Regia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis (Székesfehérvár)
AnalCis	Analecta Cisterciensia (Roma)
AnnHN	Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici (Budapest)
Antaeus	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico (Budapest)
Antiquity	Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology (Durham)
AR	Archeologické Rozhledy (Praha)
ArchA	Archaeologia Austriaca (Wien)
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő (Budapest)
ArchHung	Archaeologia Hungarica (Budapest)
ArchLit	Archaeologia Lituana (Vilnius)
ArhSof	Археология. Орган на Националния археологически институт с музей – БАН (Sofia)
ARR	Arheološki Radovi i Rasprave (Zagreb)
Arrabona	Arrabona. A Győri Xantus János Múzeum Évkönyve (Győr)
AV	Arheološki Vestnik (Ljubljana)
Balcanoslavica	Balcanoslavica (Prilep)
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve (Szekszárd)
BAR	British Archaeological Reports (Oxford)
BMÖ	Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich (Wien)
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei (Budapest)
Castrum	Castrum. A Castrum Bene Egyesület folyóirata (Budapest)
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae (Budapest)
Cumania	Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Kecskemét)
DBW	Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart)
EMÉ	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve (Eger)
EurAnt	Eurasia Antiqua. Zeitschrift für Archäologie Eurasiens (Bonn)
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica (Budapest)
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae (Budapest)
GMSB	Годишник на музеите от Северна България (Варна)
GZM	Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu (Sarajevo)
GZMS	Glasnik Hrvatskih Zemaljskih Muzeja u Sarajevu (Sarajevo)
HAH	Hereditas Archaeologica Hungariae (Budapest)

Hesperia	Hesperia. Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (Princeton)
História	História. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat, majd a História Alapítvány folyóirata (Budapest)
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve (Miskolc)
INMVarna	Известия на Народния музей – Варна (Varna)
IstMitt	Istanbuler Mitteilungen (Tübingen)
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve (Nyíregyháza)
Jászkunság	Jászkunság. Az MTA Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Tudományos Egyesület folyóirata (Szolnok)
JbAC	Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum (Bonn)
JPMÉ	A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (Pécs)
KMMK	Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Tata)
LK	Levéltári Közlemények (Budapest)
MAA	Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica (Budapest)
MacAA	Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica (Skopje)
MAG	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft (Wien)
MBV	Münchener Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte (München)
MHKÁS	Magyarország honfoglalás és kora Árpád-kori sírleletei (Budapest)
MittArchInst	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Budapest)
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve (Szeged)
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica (Szeged)
MMMK	A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei (Budapest)
MŰÉ	Művészettörténeti Értesítő (Budapest)
MŰT	Művészettörténeti Tanulmányok. Művészettörténeti Dokumentációs Központ Évkönyve (Budapest)
NÉrt	Néprajzi Értesítő (Budapest)
NMMÉ	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve (Salgótarján)
OA	Opvscvla Archaeologica (Zagreb)
Offa	Offa. Berichte und Mitteilungen des Museums Vorgeschichtliche Altertümer in Kiel (Neumünster)
PA	Památky Archeologické (Praha)
Prilozi	Prilozi Instituta za povijesne znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (Zagreb)
PrzA	Przegląd Archeologiczny (Wrocław)
PtujZb	Ptujski Zbornik (Ptuj)
PV	Přehled výzkumů (Brno)
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift (Berlin)
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek (Budapest)
RGA	Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde (Berlin)
RT	Transylvanian Review / Revue de Transylvanie (Cluj)
RVM	Rad Vojvođanskih muzeja (Novi Sad)
SbNMP	Sborník Národního muzea v Praze (Praha)
Scripta Mercaturae	Scripta Mercaturae. Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Gutenberg)
SHP	Starohrvatska Prosvjeta (Zagreb)
SlA	Slovenská Archeológia (Bratislava)
SlAnt	Slavia Antiqua (Poznan)

SIS	Slovanské štúdie (Bratislava)
SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei (Kaposvár)
StComit	Studia Comitatus. A Ferenczy Múzeum Évkönyve (Szentendre)
StH	Studia Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
StSl	Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica (Budapest)
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat folyóirata (Budapest)
TBM	Tanulmányok Budapest Múltjából (Budapest)
Tisicum	Tisicum. A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve (Szolnok)
USML	Utrecht Studies in Medieval Literacy (Turnhout)
VAH	Varia Archeologica Hungarica (Budapest)
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu (Zagreb)
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Veszprém)
WiA	Wiadomości Archeologiczne (Warszawa)
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve (Szekszárd)
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum (Zalaegerszeg)
Zborník FFUK, Musaica	Zborník Filozofickej Fakulty Univerzity Komenského. Musaica (Bratislava)
ZbSNM	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea. História (Bratislava)
ZfAM	Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters (Köln)
ZHVSt	Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereins für Steiermark (Graz)
Ziegelei-Museum	Ziegelei-Museum. Bericht der Stiftung Ziegelei-Museum (Cham)
ZRNM	Zbornik Radova Narodnog Muzeja (Beograd)

BIANKA GINA KOVÁCS

LATE MEDIEVAL CERAMICS WITH STAMPED DECORATION IN CENTRAL TRANSDANUBIA

Zusammenfassung: Die mitteltransdanubischen, auf der Schulter mit Rundstempeln verzierten Töpfe aus dem Zentralgebiet des einstigen Ungarischen Königreiches gehörten in erster Linie zu den charakteristischen Produkten jener Töpferei, die im Spätmittelalter gelbliche Keramik herstellten. In der Region des Vértes-Gebirges ist auf jeden Fall mit ihrer Produktion zu rechnen, allerdings könnten sie auch in der Umgebung von Buda hergestellt worden sein. Anhand der bisherigen Daten sind sie um Buda seit der zweiten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts und im Vértes-Gebirge seit der ersten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts belegbar. Ihre Produktion kann bis zur Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts nachgewiesen werden. Anhand der Stempelmuster sind Kontakte zwischen mehreren Fundorten belegen zu können. Auf dem Untersuchungsgebiet kommen Exemplare aus rotgebranntem Ton in weitaus geringerer Zahl zum Vorschein, bei denen es sich womöglich um die minderwertigeren Nachahmungen der gelben Stücke handelt. Das stempelverzierte Tafelgeschirr wurde allerdings auf einem weitaus größeren Gebiet produziert: Die Budaer Zierkeramik und ihre Nachahmungen waren in Nordost-Transdanubien, während die roten Exemplare in der Region Nordwest-Transdanubiens verbreitet, ihre Herstellungsorte sind ebenfalls auf diesem Territorium zu suchen. Darüber hinaus geht man bei den wenigen grauen Stücken von österreichischem Ursprung aus.

Keywords: stamped pottery, stamped decoration, cylinder seal, late medieval period, 15th–16th century, Western Hungary, Central Transdanubia

During the study of late medieval pottery from Tata and the Vértes Mountains, I discerned a relatively small yet characteristic group: ceramics with stamped decoration. Under the term stamped ceramics I mean tableware decorated with a simple stamp or a round seal, as well as pots decorated with a cylinder seal on the shoulder.¹ The latter pots offer interesting research opportunities and can also serve as a starting point for the analysis of plain or differently decorated pots. In the present study, I am primarily focusing on stamped pots, but I also consider the stamped tableware of the investigated area. The overview of the published finds showed that for a thorough analysis of pots stamped on the shoulder, it is necessary to expand the geographical scope of the study, so I included the region of Central Transdanubia in the investigation. Central Transdanubia is one of the regions of present-day Hungary, it includes Fejér, Komárom-Esztergom, and Veszprém counties. In my study, I discuss only those stamped ceramics in detail that were discovered in this area.

The territory serving as a basis for the study is geographically divided: in the north, the Little Hungarian Plain and the ranges of the Transdanubian Midmountains define the landscape, in the south, there are the Transdanubian Hills, while in the middle, the Great Hungarian Plain stretches into the area.² Thus, in addition to exploring the characteristics of local pottery, it may also be possible to shed light on to what extent the geographical conditions limited the spread of pottery-making techniques and the pottery trade.

¹ Although a stamper was also used during the production, it did not serve as a decoration, but indicating the workshop, so I do not deal with the so-called Austrian ceramics with a stamped rim.

² *Marosi – Somogyi 1990a* 107, 365; *Marosi – Somogyi 1990b* 597, 661, 700.

Spread in the Carpathian basin

Decoration with a cylinder seal in Western Europe was already widely used between the 9th and 12th centuries, for example, in the Rhineland.³ Decoration made with a cylinder seal appeared on vessels fired in reducing atmosphere at sites in Austria: the earliest known items date to the 12th and 13th centuries (e.g., at Tulln),⁴ but this mode of decoration survived to the 14th and 15th centuries, as well.⁵ Near the western border of the Hungarian Kingdom (Kőszeg,⁶ Sopron,⁷ Gencsapáti-[Besenyő]Sziget⁸), grey vessels with characteristic decoration emerged as early as the 13th century due to trade. At that time, based on the patterns of the finds, the products of one workshop must have been brought to the marketplaces of Hungary located near the western border of the country. Some reduced-fired pots discovered in Kána can also be dated to the 13th century, still before the Mongol Invasion (1241–1242). The patterns of the items discovered in contemporary Sopron and Kőszeg are different, so these vessels must have been made in other workshops. According to their publisher, the Austrian origin of these ceramics is uncertain,⁹ although they may as well have come from there thanks to the mediating role of the Danube.

It was probably under the influence of Austrian ceramics that Hungarian potters started using this technique of decoration. The earliest stamped pots in Buda date to the 14th century. According to Imre Holl, these vessels were already made locally, as their colour is not grey but yellow or pink.¹⁰ Some pieces of tableware made with reduced firing and decorated with cylinder seals showing an intricate pattern can be dated to the same period. According to publications that have come out so far, they were not only widespread in Buda,¹¹ but also in North-Eastern Hungary¹² and Transylvania.¹³ Additionally, due to recent excavations, a few similar pieces are also known from Western Hungary.¹⁴ The foreign origin of some of these ceramics seems certain (they are associated with Austrian and Czech territories by their publishers),¹⁵ while other pieces, similarly to the pots, may have already been locally made.¹⁶

In Hungary, only a few items are known from the first half of the 15th century, which bear this type of decoration. The large, glazed storage vessels found in Visegrád,¹⁷ a pot from Fülöpjakabpuszta dated to the second half of the Sigismund era (1387–1437) with a coin,¹⁸ as well as a few fragments from the Dominican Cloister in Buda¹⁹ certainly date back to this period. Based on its shape and decoration, a grey pot discovered in Buda-Tabán may also be of a similar age.²⁰ Additionally, the vessels found in the Vértesszentkereszt-kolostor were also dated to this

³ See, for example, *Grunwald – Pantermehl – Schreg 2012*.

⁴ *Cech 1989* 168, Taf. 1.

⁵ E.g. *Cech 1987* Taf. 80. Q7.

⁶ *Holl 1992* figs 44–45.

⁷ *Holl 1973* fig. 26. 40, fig. 29. 10.

⁸ *Koller 2016* 145, fig. 10. 8–9.

⁹ *Terei 2016* 119, Pl. 9.

¹⁰ *Holl 1963* 346, fig. 73. 4.

¹¹ *Ritoók 1986* 225–233, figs 2–4; *Holl 1966* 25, Abb. 26–27.

¹² *Parádi 1965* 163–167, fig. 56; *Magyar 1969* fig. 86. 1–4.

¹³ *Benkő 2004* 57, Pl. 4. 11–12; *Bencze 2008*.

¹⁴ Bánd-Essegvár (excavated by Szabolcs Balázs Nagy).

¹⁵ *Parádi 1965* 164–167; *Holl 1966* 25; *Magyar 1969* 105.

¹⁶ *Ritoók 1986* 239.

¹⁷ *Tóth 2006* 58–61, figs 166–167.

¹⁸ *Parádi 1963* 224, 244, fig. 17. 4.

¹⁹ *H. Gyürky 1981* 43, Abb. 181. 4–5.

²⁰ *Holl 1955* fig. 52; *Feld – Gerelyes 1983* 169.

period by the supervisor of the excavations.²¹ In Transylvania, based on finds yielded by a pottery kiln in Székelykeresztúr, yellowish-red tableware decorated with cylinder seals was already produced there in the first half and around the middle of the 15th century.²² According to the Slovak scholarly literature, although stamped decoration appeared in the western part of present-day Slovakia as early as the 14th century, it became more common in the first half of the 15th century,²³ whereas in South-Eastern Slovakia, which was predominated by white pottery, it was not typical.

Within the borders of today's Hungary, this technique of decoration became more widespread in the second half of the 15th century. It seems that, by that time, stamped decoration had been introduced in the practice of pottery production used by local workshops in several regions. In rural areas, patterns made with a stamp or a cylinder seal usually appear on unglazed pots, but thanks to the producers of decorative pottery of Buda, glazed items also appeared in and around Buda.²⁴ While the decoration of tableware with seals was widespread over a large part of Transdanubia, pots stamped on the shoulder were mainly present in the central part of the country, according to scholarly literature. Large quantities are known from the castles of Tolna county (Felsőnyék,²⁵ Ozora²⁶), and usually only one or two fragments have been published from other sites.²⁷ The publishers of the fragments discovered in Ozora found that these vessels imitated the shapes of Austrian graphite pots.²⁸ Publications summarising the types of stamped motifs on pottery have so far been written in the case of two sites, the castles of Felsőnyék²⁹ and Liptó.³⁰

In the territory of Slovakia, this technique of decoration certainly survived and the patterns became more and more intricate over time.³¹ Sporadically, some early modern items were also found in Hungary (Füzér-Vár,³² Tata-Vár,³³ Székesfehérvár-Hiemer-ház³⁴) and Transylvania (Csekefalva),³⁵ but they represent a completely different type. Their shapes are different from that of the medieval vessels and they are glazed on the inside.

Methodology and aspects of the investigation

In my work, I fundamentally relied on assemblages processed by me (Tata-Kossuth tér 16, pottery finds from the cellar of the Tata-Vár, Gesztes-Vár, Gesztes-Kisvár, as well as previously published finds and assemblages. Furthermore, I tried to view the finds of as many sites as possible in person. So far, I have inspected the assemblages of sixteen excavations and thirty field-walking surveys

²¹ *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* 218–219, Pl. 33. 1–3, 6–7, 10, 12.

²² *Benkő 1992* 176–177, Pl. 47. 3, 5, Pl. 48. 1, 3, 5–6.

²³ *Hoššo 1984* 136–137; grey and red stamped vessels are known for example from Bratislava, *Polla 1979* 127–128, fig. 67, 76, Pl. XIX.

²⁴ *Holl 1963* 355–364.

²⁵ *Miklós 1988* 210, fig. 7.

²⁶ *Feld – Gerehlyes 1985* 169, fig. 4. 4–5; *Feld et al. 1989* 181, fig. 8. 5.

²⁷ For example, *Pintér 2006* fig. 16. 1; *Tóth 2006* fig. 58–60; *Kocsis 2016* fig. 6. 7; *Molnár et al. 2018* fig. 1r; *Trifunović 2012* Pl. 124. 13; *Horváth – H. Simon 1996* fig. 45. 8.

²⁸ *Feld – Gerehlyes 1985* 169.

²⁹ *Miklós 1988* fig. 12.

³⁰ *Hoššo 1984* Tab. 1.

³¹ *Hoššo 1984* 138.

³² *Farkas 2017* Pl. XVII. 1.

³³ Unpublished find (Inv. no. KDM 69.2.4).

³⁴ *Kovács 2017* fig. 3. 14.

³⁵ *Benkő 1992* Pl. 61. 6, Pl. 67. 7.

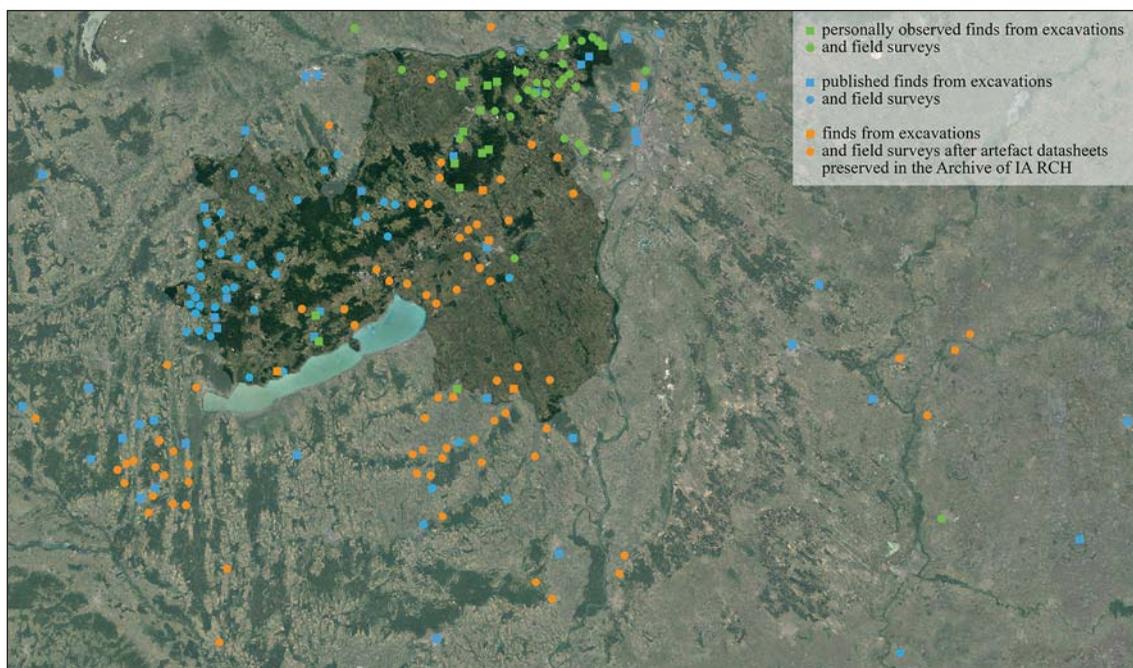


Fig. 1. Locations and types of the studied sites

either in part or full,³⁶ twenty of which comprised stamped ceramics. I was able to complement these with forty-six sites based on the datasheets of artefacts preserved at the Archive of the Institute of Archaeology at the Research Centre for the Humanities (*fig. 1*). Therefore, including sites known from scholarly literature, I was able to study stamped pottery from ninety-one sites of forty-three settlements in some way or another (in person, in photographs or drawings).

In the case of the pots stamped on the shoulder that I could inspect in person, I measured the width of the pattern on the spot, and when the stamped decoration remained in an appropriate length and quality, I recorded its length, too. In order to make the comparison more accurate and to facilitate the drawing, I started my research by making an imprint of the stamped decoration (if I had the opportunity) and then I digitised it. However, it turned out during the work that taking good quality, close-up photographs was a much more efficient method of data collection (mainly because of its speed) in terms of digitisation and comparability. During my research, I was looking for answers to the following questions:

- On what types of vessels (concerning material, shape, size) does the stamped decoration appear?
- When were the stamped vessels made in the examined area?
- What could have been the size of cylinder seals and what could they have looked like?
- Are there any vessels with identical motifs?

³⁶ Hereby, I thank the following colleagues and institutions for allowing me to inspect their assemblages personally: Kuny Domokos Museum in Tata (Sándor Petényi, Richárd Schmidt Mayer) [KDM], Szent István Király Museum in Székesfehérvár (Krisztián Pokrovenszki, Tamás Belegrai) [SZIKM], Balassa Bálint Museum in Esztergom (Mónika Merczi, Anita Kocsis) [BBM], Mátyás Király Museum in Visegrád (Edit Kocsis), Laczkó Dezső Museum in Veszprém (Ádám Pátkai) [LDM], Wosinsky Mór Museum in Szekszárd (Márta Vizi) [WMM], Danube Museum in Komárno (András Csuthy), Ferenczy Museum Centre in Szentendre, Tatabánya Museum, as well as Elek Benkő, Gábor Hatházi, and Gyöngyi Kovács. The datasheets of artefacts in the Archive of RCH Institute of Archaeology and the data collection of the Siklósi Legacy helped me in the collecting the pieces from Székesfehérvár, for which I am also grateful.

- Are the patterns workshop-specific?
- Do the vessels with the same pattern share other features, as well? By examining their characteristics, is it possible to “connect” plain ceramics or other vessels decorated in other ways with them? In other words, is it possible to identify the products of the individual workshops?
- Based on the stamped vessels, can we obtain any evidence whether the castles and monasteries in the studied area were supplied with ceramics from local workshops or from other places of production?
- Finally, my objective was to determine area of distribution of these artefacts as accurately as possible.

Stamped pots

Types of pots

According to the findings of Imre Holl, the colour of pottery vessels can be used as a starting point for their classification, as each raw material can usually be associated with certain characteristics (vessel form, shape of the rim, and decoration).³⁷ In line with his view, in the following, I will also be discussing the artefacts grouped by colour.

Yellow pots

The vast majority of pots stamped on the shoulder found in the study area had yellow, yellowish-white, and sometimes pink or orange colour (*figs 2–4, Table 1*). These colour variations can be grouped together because of the contemporary technology of firing. At that time, pots of different shades could be made even during the same firing, depending on where they were placed in the pottery kiln. They were usually tempered with large-grained sand, often containing black grains, as well. The shapes of their body and rim imitated the so-called “Austrian-type” graphite pottery as it was found concerning the items from Ozora. Minor differences can be observed in the shapes of the rims (e.g., rounded, terminating in a sharp edge at the bottom, terminating in a sharp edge at the top, terminating in sharp edges at the bottom and the top). The pieces that can be classified here were thrown on a fast wheel with no exception. Item glazed on the inside is still known only from Székesfehérvár.³⁸

The proportion of yellow pots is remarkably high among the finds from North-Eastern Transdanubia studied by me. These were already present in large quantities among the ceramics of the 12th–13th centuries. The yellow pots stamped on the shoulder that I have recorded were also particularly widely-used in the area above. Accordingly, I believe that the place of production of the group in question should be sought – at least in part – in this territory. This is also supported by the location of clay quarries recorded during data collection that took place around the turn of the 19th–20th century (*fig. 5*). Around the Vértes and Gerecse Mountains, several sites have been registered where good-quality, so-called refractory clay was quarried.³⁹ From these, the clay mines lying to the south of the Vértes Mountains were used by potters in Csákvár⁴⁰ in the modern era, but the high proportion of yellowish pottery in the area suggests that the high-quality

³⁷ Holl 1963 336.

³⁸ Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. no. SZIKM 80.522), Székesfehérvár-Zalka utca 4 (Inv. no. SZIKM 91.2148).

³⁹ Refractory clays are much more suitable for making ceramics used for cooking. In the Carpathian Basin, such clay mines are located at the foot of the mountains, after *Mattyasovszky – Petrik 1885* and *Kalecsinszky 1905*.

⁴⁰ Kresz 1991 537.

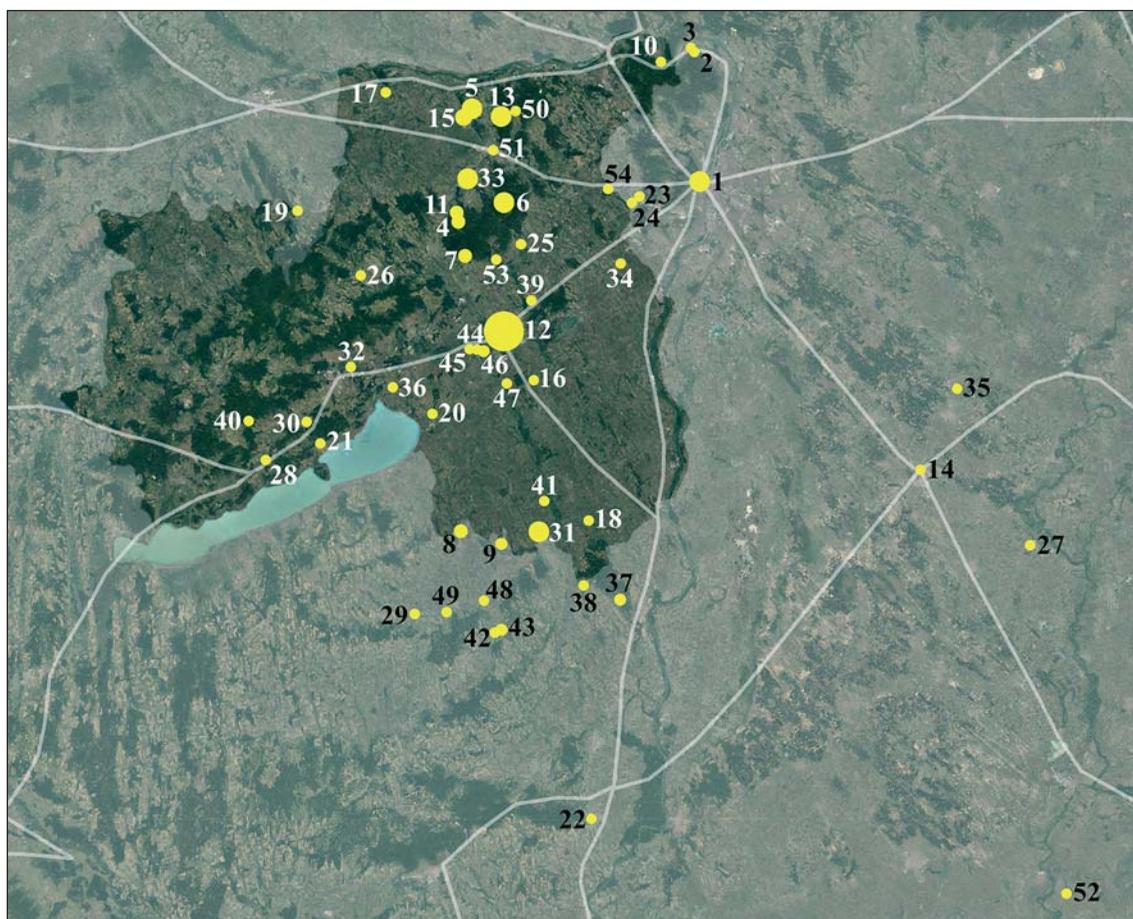


Fig. 2. Distribution of the stamped pots according to current knowledge (the size of the circles indicates the number of the pots, see details *Table 1*)

clays found there were already used in previous periods, including the Middle Ages. This is also confirmed by pottery kilns and the traces of workshops discovered in the investigated area (*fig. 6*). In the vicinity of Bajna, several 15th–16th-century pottery kilns producing yellowish pottery vessels are known from archaeological excavations and field-walking surveys.⁴¹ One of the excavated pottery kilns contained unfired items, as well. Zsolt Vágner experimented with firing them and demonstrated that the clay from which they were made has a yellowish colour in itself after being fired. However, he also found that the unearthed finished vessels had a lighter colour than the items fired by him, which indicates that a reduced firing process was used during their production.⁴² Presumably, the potters of other workshops in the region did the same. The products of the pottery kilns from Bajna and the pottery shards gathered during field-walking surveys in their vicinity, however, did not contain pots stamped on the shoulder,⁴³ which shows that although yellow-coloured ceramics were produced there, this method of decoration was not used by local potters.

⁴¹ *MRT 5* 40; *Horváth 1975* 108; *Horváth – Kelemen 1976* 51.

⁴² *Vágner 2002* 332–333.

⁴³ After information kindly communicated by Zsolt Vágner and István Feld, as well as based on the finds of field-walking surveys (Bajna-Bercse, Bajna-Kertalja, Bajna-Nagysárás, Bajna-Faluhely, Bajna-Csima, Bajót-Pélföldszentkereszt, Dág-Kiscsévpusztá, Dág-Temetőtábla, Dág-Dági-pusztá, Epöl-Öregszentegyház-dűlő, Sárísáp-Sápi-völgy, Pilismarót-Alsómarót, etc.) that I could inspect myself.

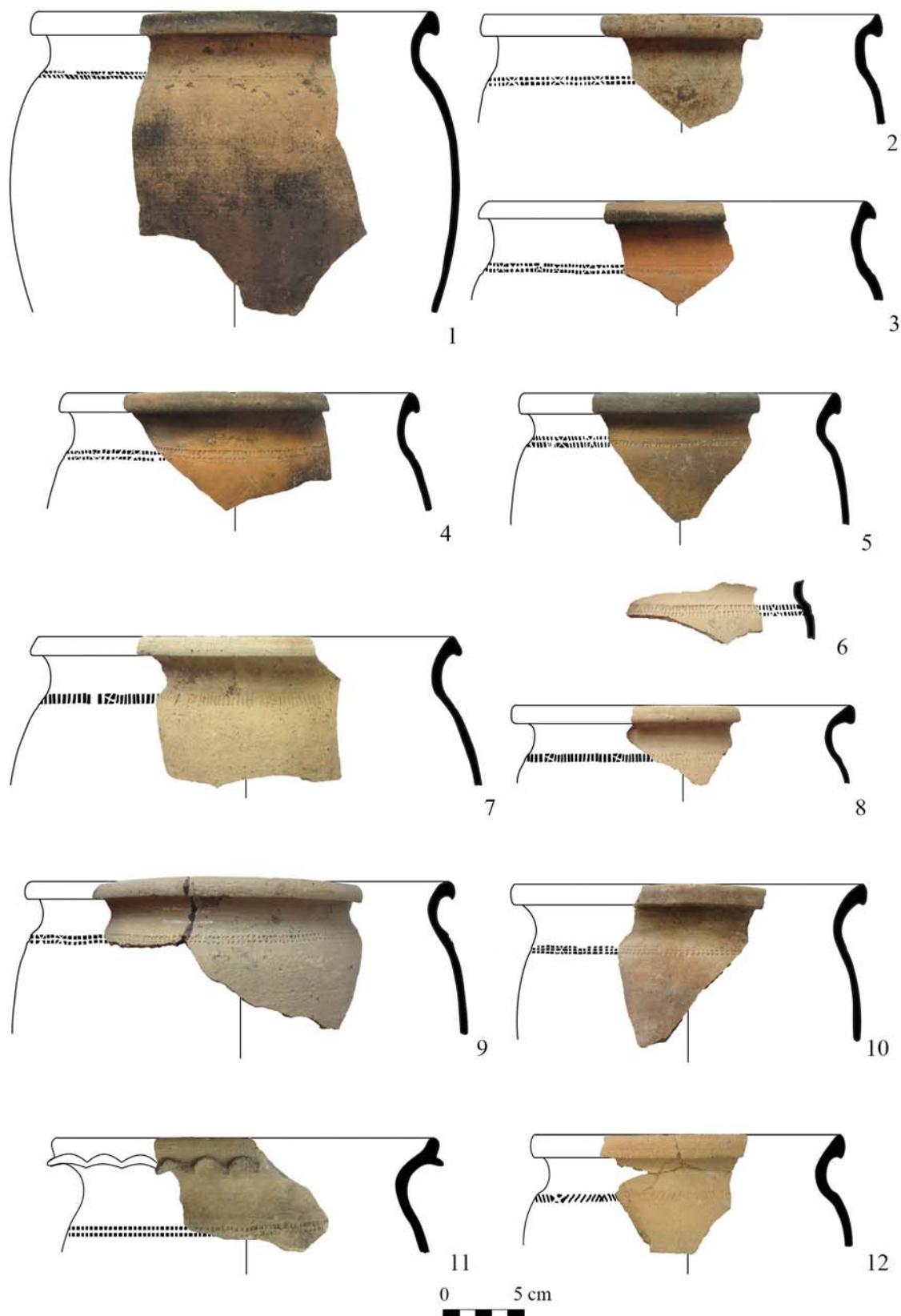


Fig. 3. Pots with stamped decoration on the shoulders. 1–7. Tata-Kossuth tér 16 (Inv. nos KDM 2016.13.29.28, 2016.13.29.14, 2016.13.29.13, 2016.13.29.167, 2016.13.29.169, 2016.13.29.124, and 2016.13.4.171); 8–10. Tata-Vár (Inv. nos KDM 68.21.1, 68.20.324, and 66.2.450); 11–12. Gesztes-Vár (KDM not inventoried)

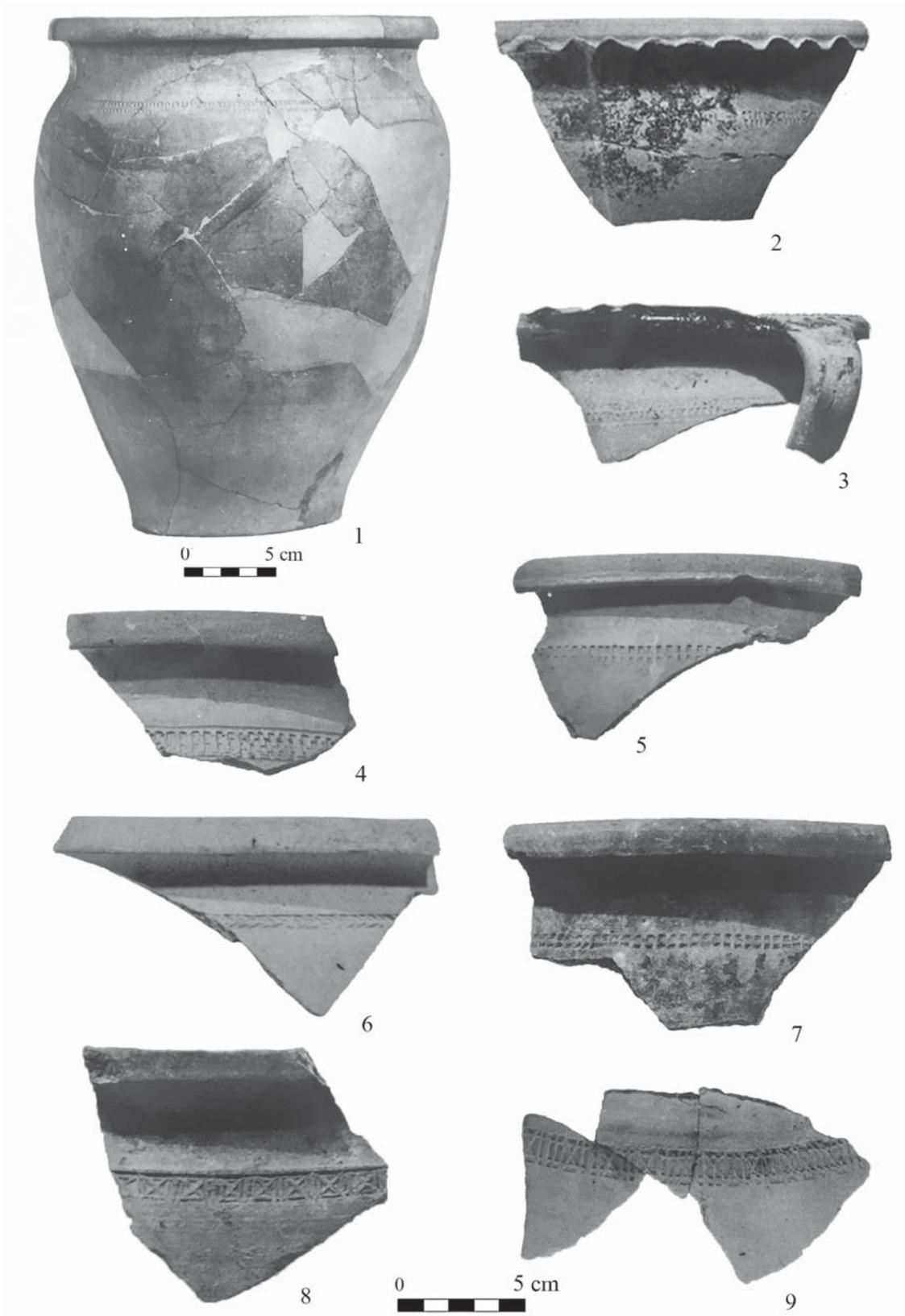


Fig. 4. Pots with stamped decoration on the shoulders. 1. Székesfehérvár-Géza tér (Inv. no. SZIKM 80.260); 2–3. Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. nos SZIKM 79.230 and 80.552); 4–5. Székesfehérvár-Malom utca 27 (Inv. nos SZIKM 87.204 and 87.203); 6. Csákvár-Gasser ház (Inv. no. SZIKM 60.17.2); 7. Zámoly-Kerekszenttamási (Inv. no. SZIKM 62.95.1); 8. Pusztægres-Őrspusztá (Inv. no. SZIKM 8967); 9. Igar-Kemencék (Inv. no. SZIKM 81.6.73)

By contrast, in Kecskéd, located in the northern part of the Vértes Mountains, a workshop was excavated that had produced yellow ceramics, including pots stamped on the shoulder, dating to the first half of the 16th century (*fig. 6*).⁴⁴ Therefore, there was certainly local production in that area. Although I have recorded most of the stamped pots in the neighbourhood of Székesfehérvár, their production in the town cannot be evidenced, as only one yellow and two red damaged stove tiles are known from the territory of the settlement.⁴⁵ These fragments might as well suggest the existence of a local pottery workshop, but it is also conceivable that they were taken to the site along with the finished products. In my opinion, local production cannot be completely ruled out on the basis of the yellow item, although there was no suitable raw material available for that in the close vicinity of the town. In the 19th century, in addition to non-refractory clay quarried locally, potters in Székesfehérvár also used high-quality clay transported from other places (e.g. from Csákberény). However, there is no evidence of obtaining raw material in this way in earlier periods.⁴⁶ On the issue of local production, the research carried out by Szabina Reich would yield further results. In any case, it is certain that, even if there was no local production, the town and its suburbs represented an important market for workshops producing yellow pottery. What we can infer from the location of clay quarries and the modern pottery production centre in Csákvár as well as the spread of stamped pots is that there must have been some workshops making yellow stamped pots in the territory of past villages lying at the southern feet of the Vértes Mountains.

The local production of yellow pots stamped on the shoulder in the vicinity of Buda is also uncertain. Relatively good-quality clay was available in this area that turned yellow after firing (*fig. 5*), so the conditions were favourable in this respect. However, while pots stamped on the shoulder are known in larger quantities from Buda,⁴⁷ they are completely missing from other sites in the region,⁴⁸ or there are only one or two items.⁴⁹ So two explanations might be proposed here: either there was local production in Buda (or its immediate vicinity), or this type of vessel was transported to the area in large quantities.

Exploring other parts of the distribution area, we find that the colour of ceramics produced in workshops excavated in Veszprém county is red (*fig. 6*).⁵⁰ Red ceramics predominated at other sites, too.⁵¹ Therefore, in light of the clay quarries, the local production of yellow pots stamped on the shoulder can be excluded in that region. According to currently available evidence, only a few fragments were discovered in the Great Hungarian Plain, where no suitable clay was available. Thus, we cannot talk about local preparation there, either. Some presumably non-locally made white pottery shards found in Kecskemét were subjected to material analysis. In addition to the white pieces, the fragment of a yellow pot stamped on the shoulder was also included among the samples. According to the results of the analysis, the material of the yellow fragment was completely different from that of the white ceramics, which – based on its properties – presumably originated from Northern Hungary.⁵² From the aspect of local production the southern part of Fejér county and Tolna county are also interesting. Here, too, the stamped ware in question is

⁴⁴ The excavation conducted in 2018 was supervised by Sándor Petényi, and I also took part in it.

⁴⁵ *Siklósi 2010 22.*

⁴⁶ *Kolláth 2015 130; Kresz 1991 537.*

⁴⁷ *Holl 1963 346*

⁴⁸ E.g., Solymár-Vár, after *Feld 1976.*

⁴⁹ E.g., Visegrád-Vár (*Tóth 2006* figs 58–60); Visegrád-Királyi palota (*Kocsis 2016* fig. 6. 7).

⁵⁰ *Szentlélek 1960 96; Regenye – Rainer 1996 78.*

⁵¹ E.g., *Holl – Parádi 1982a; Kovalovszki 1969; B. Wellisch 2008.*

⁵² *Molnár et al. 2018 20, 23.* Its material also contained crushed carbonate stone, which, in my opinion, supports that it originated from one of the above-mentioned clay extraction sites at the foot of the limestone mountains.

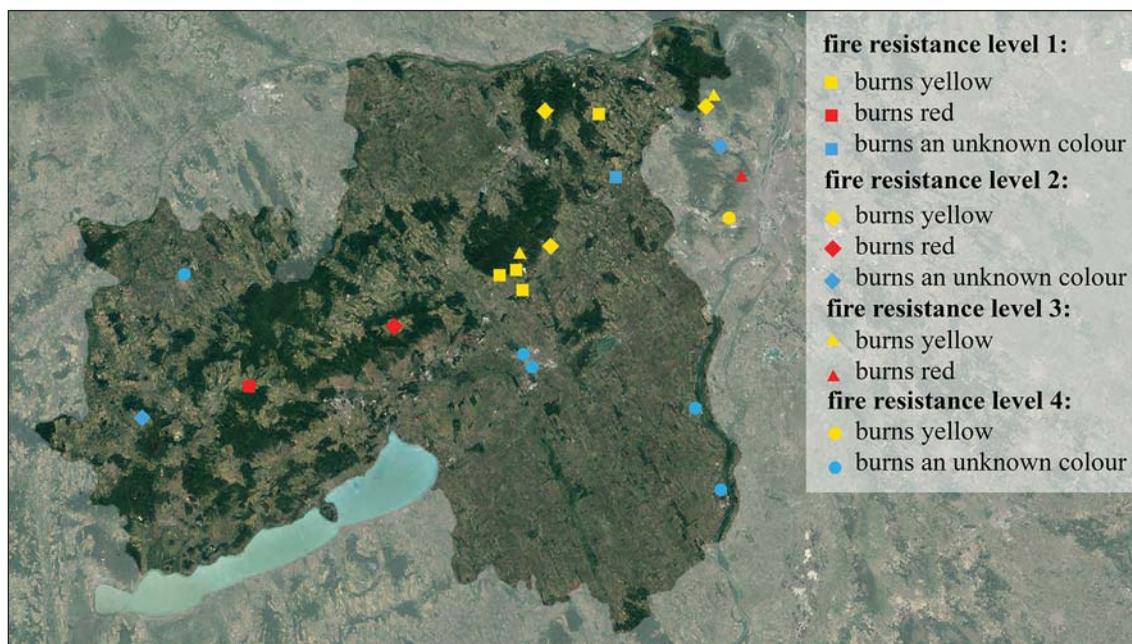


Fig. 5. Clay quarries in the area (after *Mattyassovszky – Petrik 1885* and *Kalecsinszky 1905*)

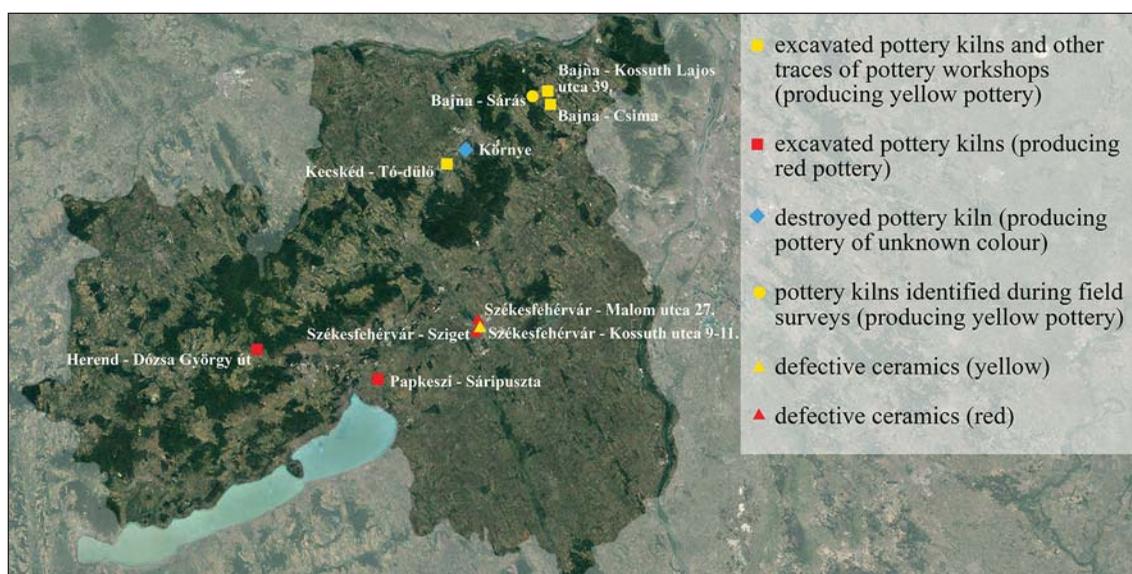


Fig. 6. Known late medieval pottery kilns and finds which refers to pottery workshops in the area

present in a considerable amount, but no clay firing to yellow colour was available. On the other hand, if we consider the market area of the modern pottery production centre around Csákvár using clays quarried at the southern foot of the Vértes Mountains, it appears that the Csákvár potters also transported their products to the area in question at that time (*fig. 7*). In my view, the same might have been the case in the late Middle Ages, as well.

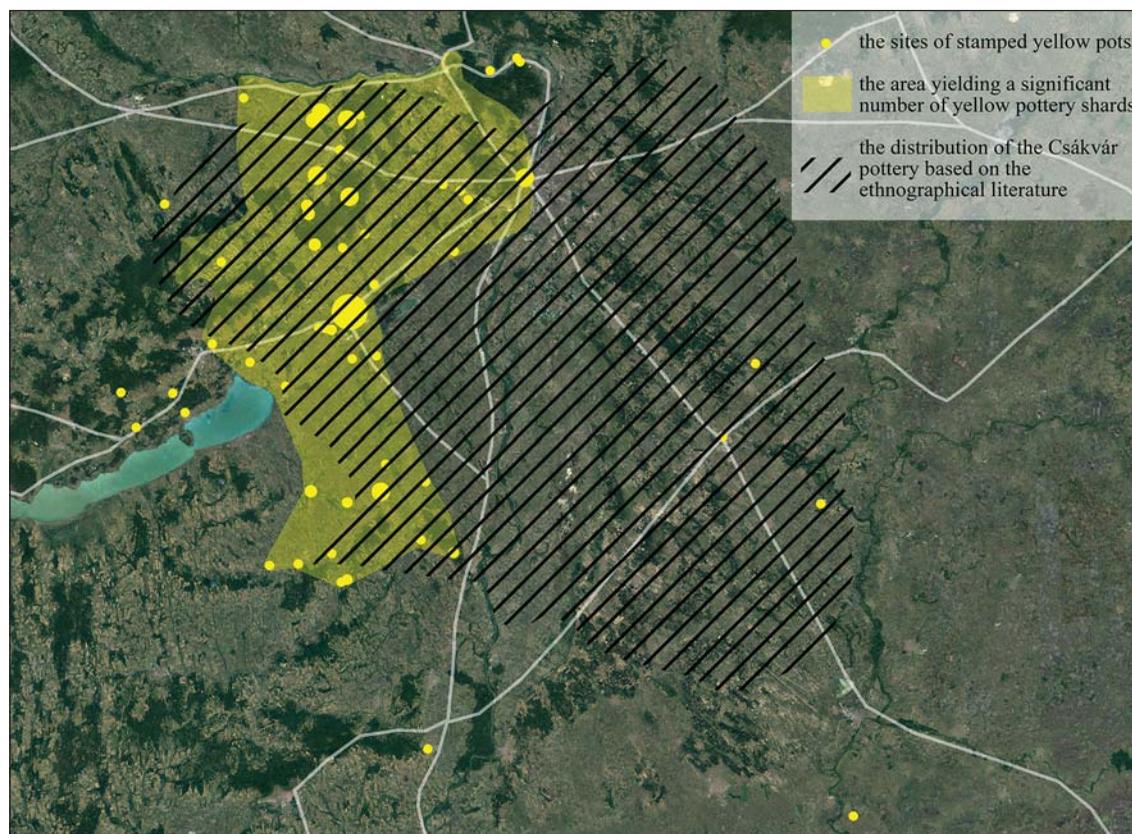


Fig. 7. Distribution of the late medieval yellow ceramics (second half of the 15th century and first half of the 16th century) and the market area of the pottery of Csákvár in the 19th century

Red pots

A small number of pots made of red-firing clay and stamped on the shoulder are also present in the material under investigation (*figs 8–9*). Due to their extensive spatial distribution, their characteristics are not uniform, but their shapes are generally similar and were thrown on the fast wheel like their yellow counterparts. Red stamped pots with identical forms are present among the finds discovered at the castle of Ozora,⁵³ the castle of Felsőnyék,⁵⁴ Felsőnyék-Déli halastó,⁵⁵ Székesfehérvár,⁵⁶ Moha-5. lelőhely (archaeological site no. 5),⁵⁷ the castle of Tata,⁵⁸ the monastery of Vértesszentkereszt,⁵⁹ the castle of Solymár,⁶⁰ Esztergom-Kovácsi,⁶¹ Biatorbágy-Református temető,⁶² and Érd-Riminyák (Pusztafalu).⁶³ Dark pink vessels with similar shapes, but decorated with cylinder seal resulting in a lower quality also emerge among the artefacts of the castle of

⁵³ Inv. no. WMM OZ.84.8.

⁵⁴ *Miklós 1988* 210.

⁵⁵ Inv. no. WMM 85.12.3.

⁵⁶ Székesfehérvár-Piac tér (Inv. no. SZIKM 89.3430), Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. nos SZIKM 82.1014, 83.267, 83.393 and 83.592), Székesfehérvár-Táncsics utca 2 (Inv. no. SZIKM 86.836), Székesfehérvár-Zalka utca 4 (Inv. nos SZIKM 90.1968 and 90.2284–90.2286).

⁵⁷ Inv. no. SZIKM 91.1557.

⁵⁸ Unpublished material (Inv. no. KDM 69.1.31).

⁵⁹ Inv. no. KDM 86.1.307, see *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* Pl. 33. 10.

⁶⁰ *Feld 1976* Pl. 15. 6.

⁶¹ *MRT 5* Pl. 49. 8.

⁶² *MRT 7* Pl. 49. 8.

⁶³ *MRT 7* Pl. 49. 11.

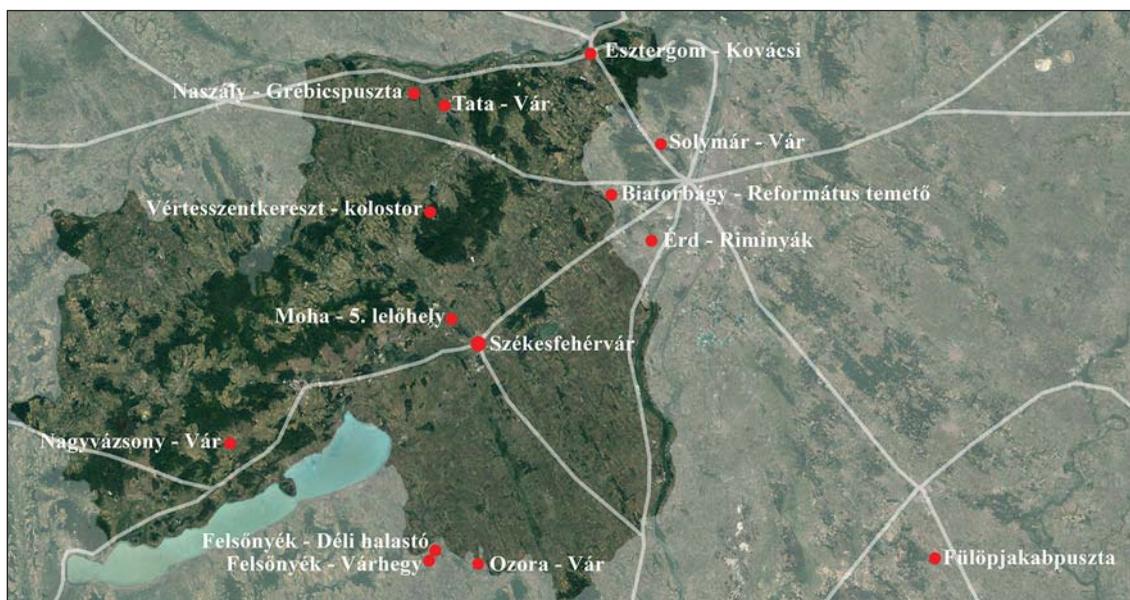


Fig. 8. Sites of the red pots with stamped decoration

Nagyvázsony.⁶⁴ A vessel with a similar shape in reddish-brown colour, but dated earlier, to the first half of the 15th century, is known from Fülöpjakabpuszta.⁶⁵ Red items with different types of rims can be found in the assemblage of the Tata-Vár⁶⁶ and site Naszály-Grébcspuszta,⁶⁷ which was an estate of the castle (*fig. 9*). In the case of the latter fragments, only the mode of decoration was adopted, but concerning the other items, it is a question, why do they have similar shapes? In my view, except for the early piece from Fülöpjakabpuszta, these vessels no longer imitated the “Austrian-style pottery”, but were rather the locally made, high-quality yellow ceramics. It seems likely that these are the products of workshops that did not have access to the better quality, yellow-firing clay. Nevertheless, the shapes of their vessels were influenced by the nearby workshops producing yellow ware.

Grey pots

Grey vessels stamped on the shoulder also existed in the studied area. Some of them are light grey and their forms are completely identical to the yellow vessels presented above (Székesfehérvár).⁶⁸ It seems likely that they were made in the same workshops as the yellow pieces, and their grey colour may be the result of a different rate of reduced firing, which could have been done on purpose or even by accident. Additionally, a dark grey, “Austrian-type” rim fragment was discovered in Vértesszentkereszt, which does not contain graphite, and its material and shape also differ from those of the pots described above. Similar ones are known from Kőszeg and Visegrád-Vár, which date to the 13th century,⁶⁹ so the item from Vértesszentkereszt may belong to the group of earthenware that emerged there.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ I would like to thank Ádám Pátkai to allow me to inspect the assemblage of the 2018 excavation of the castle of Nagyvázsony partially.

⁶⁵ Parádi 1963 224, 244, fig. 17. 4.

⁶⁶ Inv. no. KDM 69.1.44.

⁶⁷ Inv. no. KDM 71.4.1.

⁶⁸ Székesfehérvár-Királyi bazilika (Kolláth 2012 22, fig. 27), Székesfehérvár-Vasvári Pál utca 3 (Inv. no. SZIKM 89.448), Székesfehérvár-Jókai utca 2 (Inv. no. SZIKM 87.856).

⁶⁹ Holl 1992 figs 44–46; Tóth 2006 fig. 78.

⁷⁰ Its place of discovery does not provide any clue for dating.

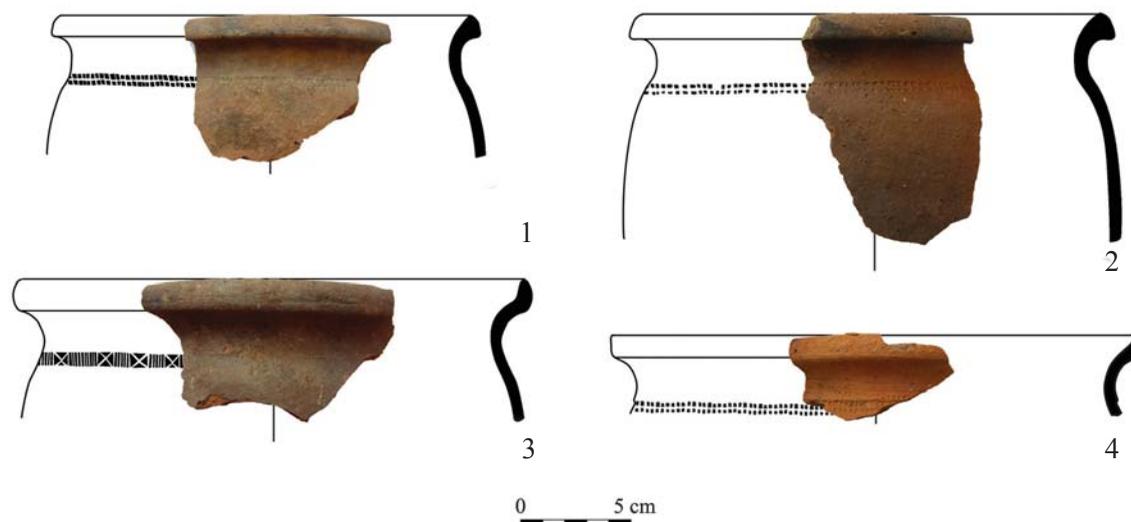


Fig. 9. Stamped red pots. 1, 3. Tata-Vár (Inv. nos KDM 69.7.31 and 69.1.44); 2. Oroszlány-Vértesszentkereszt (Inv. no. KDM 86.1.307); 4. Naszály-Grébicspuszta (Inv. no. KDM 71.4.1)

Dating the pots

A significant portion of pots stamped on the shoulder was yielded by mixed layers or field-walking surveys, but fortunately, some pieces were also found as part of a closed assemblage. The medieval cellar of the castle of Tata must have been buried around the mid-16th century based on the rich material – including 15th-century stove tiles and imported cups – discovered in it.⁷¹ Most of the fragments unearthed during the small-scale excavation in the medieval market town of Ótata, next to the castle, came from a late medieval pit. Additionally, some other fragments were yielded by the levelling layer of a similar age. The former must have been used in the second half of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century on the basis of 15th-century belt fittings and stove tiles dated to the second half of the 15th century discovered in its fill. The latter could also have developed in the first half of the 16th century judging from a Loštice cup originating from the late 15th century.⁷² The Vértesszentkereszt Abbey was abandoned by its monks in 1543 and was not used afterwards, so the finds discovered there unquestionably date before this event.⁷³ A significant part of the fragments was found in layers that formed next to the northern wall of the monastery. The supervisor of the excavations thought that these layers must have been got into place when the building was reconstructed after 1478. According to written sources, the monastery was uninhabited for some time before the reconstruction, so the supervisor of the excavations dated the material found in the above-mentioned layers to the first half of the 15th century, which is confirmed by the large number of stove tiles dating to the reigns of Louis the Great of Hungary (1342–1382) and Sigismund of Luxembourg (1387–1437). The room in the north-east corner of the rectangular monastery functioned as a kitchen from the late 15th century on,⁷⁴ so a part of the layers could have started to develop next to it. Pots stamped on

⁷¹ According to Sarolta Szatmári, who supervised the excavations, it was likely to take place in 1529, when the Ottomans occupied the castle for the first time, *Szatmári 1974* 47.

⁷² B. Kovács 2018 33–35, figs 8–9, fig. 13.

⁷³ Strong burn marks were observed at several places in the area of the monastery, which probably indicates the destruction of the building. Most of the finds were discovered below this layer everywhere, *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* 60, 96.

⁷⁴ *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* 23, 94–95.

the shoulder were found in the fill layers of both periods.⁷⁵ In Géza tér located in the inner city of Székesfehérvár, a cesspit and a garbage pit were excavated, which therefore contained closed assemblages of artefacts. The finds discovered together with the pots stamped on the shoulder (i.e. glass and pottery artefacts) originate from the period preceding the Ottoman occupation, that is, the second half of the 15th century and the early 16th century.⁷⁶

Turning to the items discovered outside the studied area, yellow and pink coloured pottery of “Austrian shape” emerged among the finds of the castle of Buda as early as the 14th century, as discussed above. The earliest item came from a layer dated with the coins of King Louis the Great and Queen Mary of Hungary (1382–1385).⁷⁷ In the castle of Felsőnyék, the excavation of the cistern yielded well-dated finds. At that site, the pots stamped on the shoulder came from a layer slightly above the layer that contained the coins of Vladislaus I, so the supervisor of the excavations dated them to the second half of the 15th century and the early 16th century.⁷⁸ Based on their stratigraphic position, the items unearthed from two cesspits of the castle of Ozora were dated to the late 15th and early 16th centuries by their publishers.⁷⁹ Two well-dated finds are known from the Great Hungarian Plain, as well. The brownish-red pot from Fülöppjakabpuszta must originate from the first half of the 15th century, based on the coins found in it.⁸⁰ The yellow item from Kecskemét was found in a 16th-century well that was filled back in the same century.⁸¹

In the light of the foregoing, the majority of the pots stamped on the shoulder discovered in North-Eastern Transdanubia fit well with the previously established chronology of similar pots in Tolna county: their production had its heyday in the second half of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century. Within the investigated area, earlier items dated to the first half of the 15th century are only known from the monastery of Vértesszentkereszt. It is still uncertain how the 14th-century pots stamped on the shoulder in Buda relate to the presented group made in North-Eastern Transdanubia as no items belonging to such early assemblages are known from the latter area. Judging from the well-dated finds, it appears that the production of pots stamped on the shoulder terminated in the investigated area around the mid-16th century, presumably due to the devastation of the Ottoman wars.

The size and use of the pots

Most of the discovered pots stamped on the shoulder are, of course, fragmentary. Within the studied area, it occurred only in Székesfehérvár that the discovered pottery shards could be fit together and completed.⁸² This fact and the diameters of rim fragments indicate that the variations of stamped pots in terms of size were quite considerable. The items 20–22 cm in diameter (and about 7–10 litre in volume) were the most common ones, but much smaller and larger pots were also in use (*fig. 10*).

⁷⁵ Based on the publication, it appears that the fill had several layers, but the finds discovered in it were bagged up together. The supervisor of the excavation dated the tableware found there to the second half of the 15th century, while the pots stamped on the shoulder – presumably based on the known analogues from Buda – were uniformly dated to the first half of the 15th century. Judging by the shapes of vessels, I believe that the fill contained pieces from the later period, as well, e.g. *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* Pl. 33. 12.

⁷⁶ Inv. nos SZIKM 80.188–80.243, 80.256–80.272 and 82.688–702.

⁷⁷ *Holl 1963* 346, 365, fig. 73. 4.

⁷⁸ *Miklós 1988* 210.

⁷⁹ *Feld – Gerelyes 1985* 169; *Feld et al. 1989* 181.

⁸⁰ The latest ones of which were minted towards the end of the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg, *Parádi 1963* 210, 224.

⁸¹ *Molnár et al. 2018* 14.

⁸² Further completed items are known from the castles of Felsőnyék and Ozora, *Feld – Gerelyes 1985*; *Miklós 1988*; *Feld et al. 1989*.

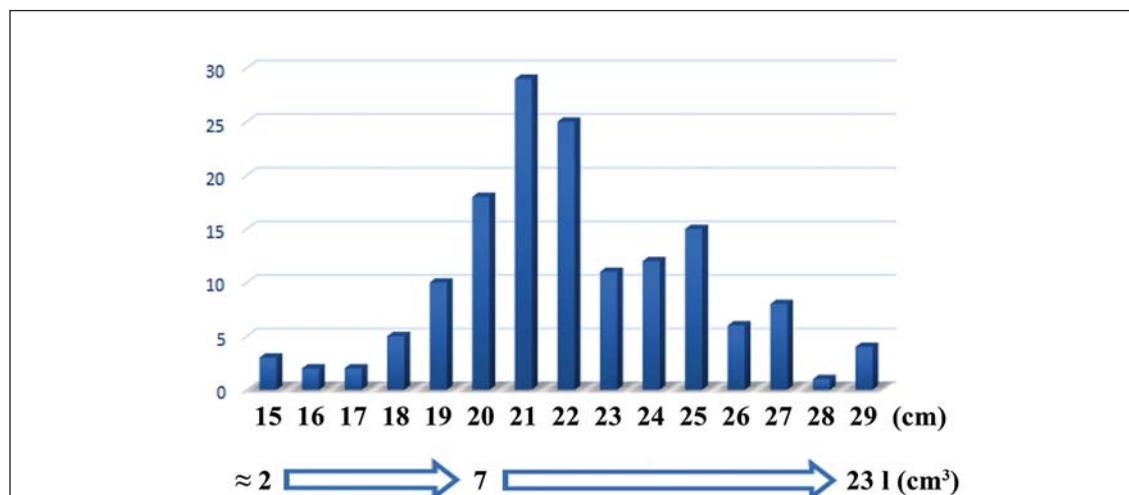


Fig. 10. Diameter and capacity of the stamped pots

The question of the function was raised in relation to an item found in the kitchen of the Visegrád Palace. Edit Kocsis proposed that the given vessel was used for storage because of the lack of soot traces on it.⁸³ Approximately two-thirds of the examined items showed characteristic marks of burning due to cooking, from the smallest to the largest pieces.⁸⁴ So these pots – like pots, in general – had primarily a cooking function, but some of them could certainly be used for storing, as well.

The appearance and size of the seals

Numerous representations of medieval potters have survived in Western Europe, showing several tools used by them during their work. Despite this, I have not found any image depicting a cylinder seal, yet. According to scholarly literature, this type of tool was used only by a few workshops in the modern era,⁸⁵ but their appearance was recorded during ethnographic collection,⁸⁶ and the seals used in the Middle Ages must have looked similar (a disc with a handle). The decorated pots can be used not only to reconstruct the motifs and thickness of the individual cylinders, but, provided that the complete section of a pattern is available, the diameter of the tool may also be calculated (based on the circumference of the circle: $K = 2 r \pi \rightarrow d = K / \pi$). In the case of the studied items, the length of the patterns was between 3.1 cm and 7.9 cm, so the diameter of the cylinders ranged from about 1 cm to 2.5 cm (*fig. 11*). The thickness of the cylinder was between 3 mm and 10 mm. Naturally, both in terms of the diameter and thickness the mean values were the most common (diam.: ca. 1.5 cm, Th.: 5-6 mm).

As no such tool is known from archaeological excavations, the material of the cylinder seals is uncertain. According to Péter Véninger, the seals originating from the Migration Period could be made of wood, ceramics, bone, and metal, alike.⁸⁷ When studying late medieval decorative pottery of Buda, Imre Holl inferred that wooden seals were used for their production.⁸⁸ Based on

⁸³ Kocsis 2016 179.

⁸⁴ E.g. pot, diam.: 15 cm (Inv. no. SZIKM 82.692); pot, diam.: 20 cm (Inv. no. SZIKM 80.260); and pot, diam.: 29 cm (Inv. no. SZIKM 82.688).

⁸⁵ E.g. in Mohács, pitcher makers used a rolling stamp cylinder, which was called 'cifra' in Hungarian, Kresz 1991.

⁸⁶ Csupor – Csuporné Angyal 1998 fig. 22.

⁸⁷ Véninger 2016 218.

⁸⁸ Holl 1963 355.

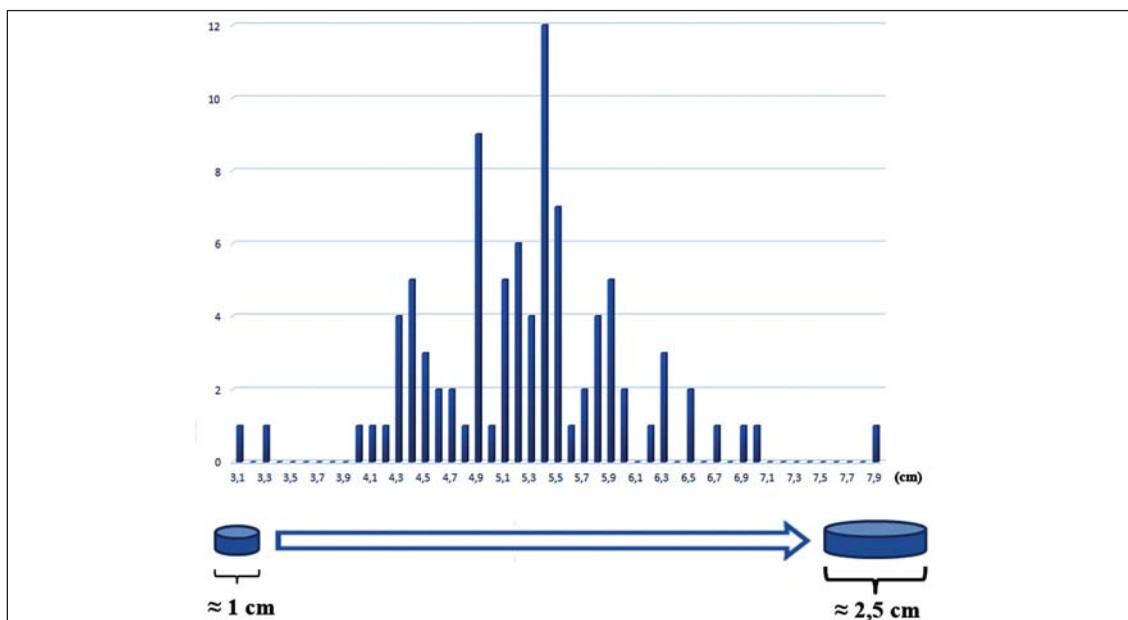


Fig. 11. Section length and the diameter of the stamping tools

ethnographic collections, wooden cylinder seals were used in the modern era.⁸⁹ Consequently, wood seems to be the most likely material in the case of medieval cylinder seals, as well. If that is so, it also explains why no such tool has come to light in archaeological excavations, so far. From this point of view, the large glazed storing vessels from Visegrád mentioned above are also interesting. Only five of them bore stamped decoration, yet these were made not with one but two cylinder seals of almost identical pattern. The two patterns differ in a minor detail, which also renders their diameters somewhat different. One of them is made up of slightly thinner lines, but otherwise, the proportions and angles of the motifs on them are completely identical.⁹⁰ The close similarity raises the question whether it is possible (and worthwhile) to make such an exact copy of wood. In my opinion, they must have made a clay replica of a wooden seal, which also seem to offer an explanation for the slightly thinner lines. Based on this, it is far from certain that all medieval cylinder seals were made of wood, but of course, this could only be proved if a tool would be found during an excavation.

Patterns

The patterns on the cylinder seals are extremely diverse. They have numerous variations ranging from the simplest patterns consisting of two to three rows of small squares to the more complex versions divided by various X motifs. On one occasion, decoration made with a cylinder seal was referred to as a workshop sign in scholarly literature,⁹¹ so I thought it would be worth addressing this question, as well. In this, I could make use of the finds unearthed during the 2018 excavation of the site Kecskéd mentioned above. I could inspect only a part of the artefacts produced in the workshop discovered there, but even this was enough for me to identify the motifs of at least seven different cylinder seals. Some of these belonged to the simplest type, comprising two rows of squares, but there were other motifs (e.g. fishbone pattern), as well. In my view, this suggests that the patterns were not used as workshop signs but rather as decorations. We

⁸⁹ *Csupor – Csuporné Angyal 1998 32.*

⁹⁰ *Tóth 2006 58, figs 166–167.*

⁹¹ *MRT 7 101.*

cannot say that vessels decorated with different cylinders were made in different workshops, but the pieces bearing completely identical patterns were certainly produced in the same workshop. Concerning the rim stamps of grey graphite ceramics, the experiments carried out by Márta Vizi demonstrated that the same seal could produce different patterns due to the convexity and different dimensions of the rims of the pots.⁹² In the case of vessels decorated with a cylinder seal, these minor differences are less confusing, since they bore a complete row of motifs which, even if not pressed on the vessel at the same angle, could be compared due to the repetition of the small motifs. The assemblage from Tata, for example, comprised a pot on which the same cylinder seal was applied upside down as on another item, but the identity was still clearly visible. Thus, the close observation of the stamped patterns can help us to identify the market district of a workshop even if we do not know the place of production itself. Naturally, the successfulness of its reconstruction depends on the discovery and accessibility of finds.

Relations based on the patterns

Based on the patterns available so far, several connections could already be recorded, the number of which will certainly increase in the future (*fig. 12*). Naturally, in some cases, the pots belonging to the assemblage of the same site (e.g., Tata-Kossuth tér 16⁹³, Tata-Vár⁹⁴) were decorated with

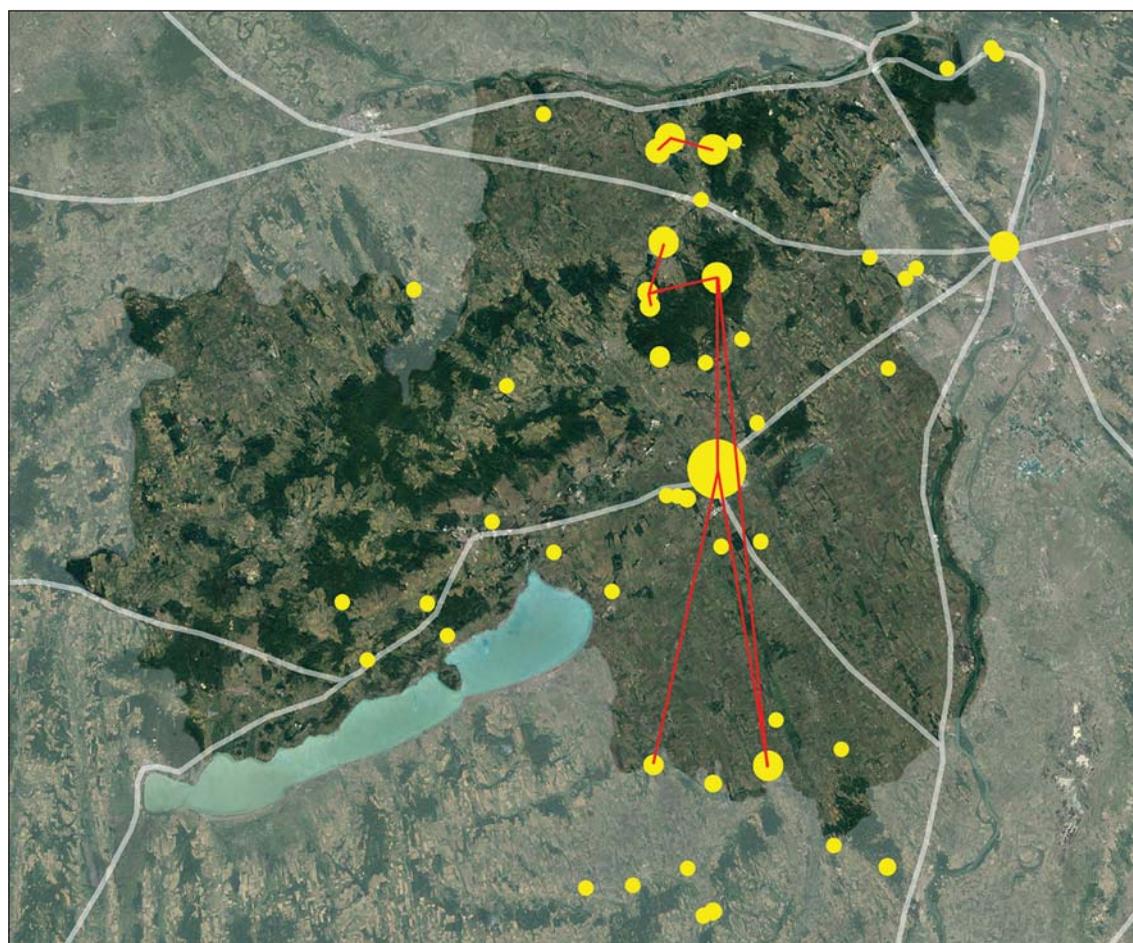


Fig. 12. Network relations based on the patterns

⁹² *Vizi 2000* 182.

⁹³ Unpublished finds (Inv. nos KDM 2016.13.29.124 and 2016.13.29.167).

⁹⁴ Unpublished finds (Inv. nos KDM 66.3.450 and 67.6.9).

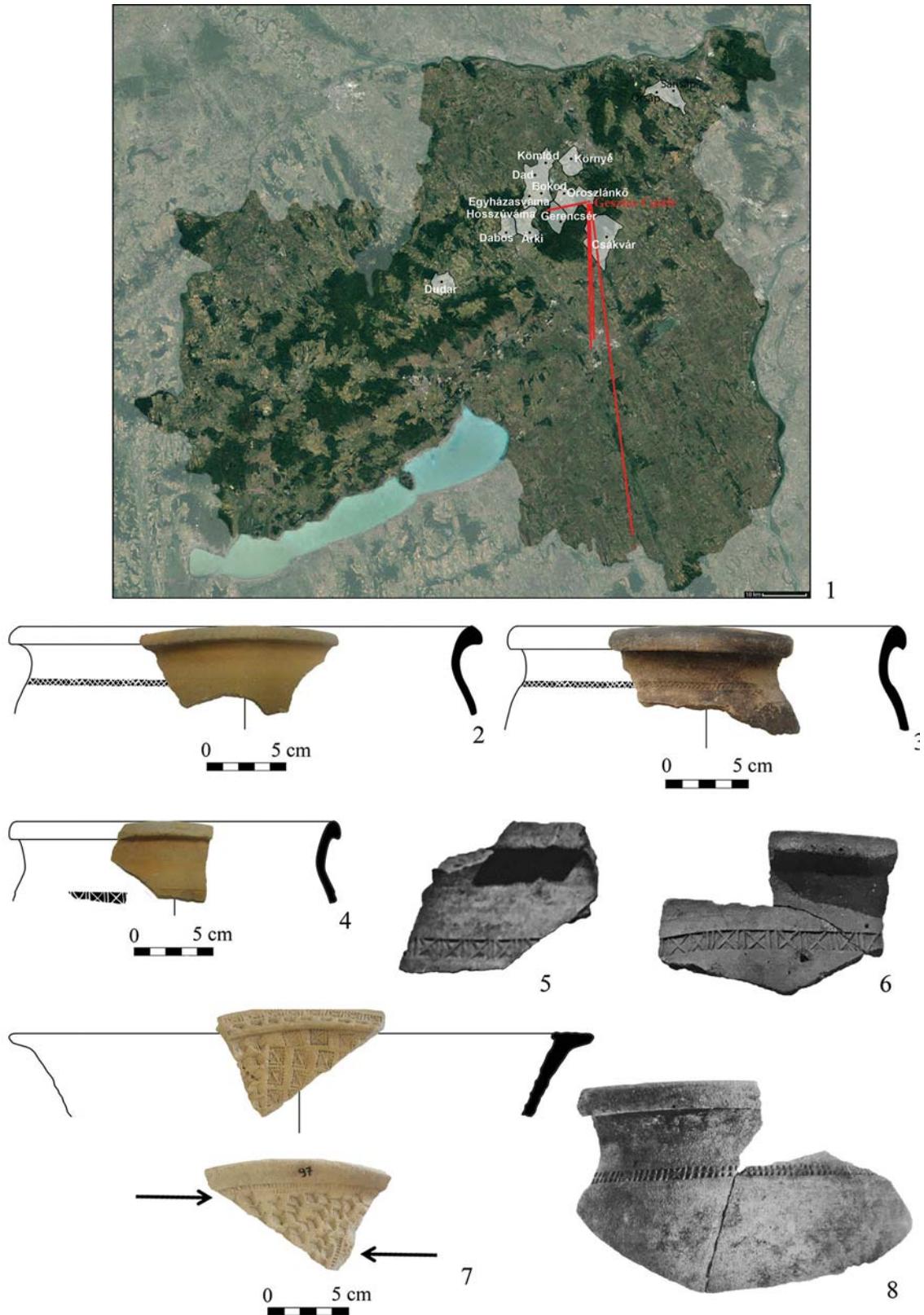


Fig. 13. Network relations of the stamped ceramics of the castle of Gesztes. 1. The estates of the castle of Gesztes and the relations of the stamp patterns on the finds from the castle; 2, 4, 7. Gesztes-Vár (KDM not inventoried); 3. Oroszlány-Vértesszentkereszt (Inv. no. KDM 86.1.364); 5. Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. no. SZIKM 82.1014); 6. Igar-Kemencék (Inv. no. SZIKM 81.6.67); 8. Székesfehérvár-Szűcs Gyula utca (Inv. no. SZIKM 55.196.1)

the same pattern. From the aspect of relations, it is of particularly high importance to examine the finds of those sites where there was certainly no local production (e.g. castles). In the case of the Tata-Vár, based on the stamped patterns found on the pots, it was possible to demonstrate links with the finds of two nearby sites, Tata-Kossuth tér 16 (the area of the former Ótata market town) and Baj-Öregkovács-hegy (a noble manor house), which clearly illustrates that the castle and the surrounding settlements were supplied by the same workshops with cooking pots. In this respect, the case of the castle of Gesztes in the Vértes Mountains is even more intriguing, as it seems to have been provided with ceramics by workshops located both to the north and south of the mountains. The former is demonstrated by a completely identical stamped pattern known from the Vértesszentkereszt Abbey, while the latter is supported by another stamped pattern also known from Székesfehérvár and Igar, as well as by the decoration of a ceramic tableware, the exact analogue of which was again discovered in Székesfehérvár (*fig. 13*). This is striking because, logically, it would have been easier to supply the castle from the north than to transport pottery across the mountain from the south, all the more so as products of the same quality were made in both places. Perhaps, the fact that ceramics were also taken to the building from the south may be in connection with the fact that Csákvár, located on the south side of the Vértes, was one of the estates of the castle. It is possible that the situation similar to the case of the village of Deák, a property of the castle of Sümeg, where, according to a written document from 1524, the potters of the village provided vessels for the kitchen of the castle in exchange for some tax relief.⁹⁵ In the case of the monastery of Vértesszentkereszt, also situated in the Vértes, in addition to the item from Gesztes mentioned above, connections could be demonstrated with Gerencsérvár and the ceramics of the Kecskéd pottery workshop on the basis of the decorative patterns.⁹⁶ I have seen relatively few assemblages from sites to the south of the Vértes in person, but some connections might be established even in this way: in Székesfehérvár the possibility of the same stamped motif emerged in connection with a fragment discovered in the castle of Felsőnyék and a fragment from the site of Igar-Kemencék, in addition to the patterns known from the castle of Gesztes.⁹⁷

Considering the pottery studied so far, it could be observed in the case of vessels decorated with the same stamped pattern that their tempering was similar and the shapes of their rims were identical, as well. Since the rim shapes differing only in minor details may reflect the passage of time and multiple potters may as well have produced the same rim forms, more extensive statistical analyses might be needed to associate undecorated pots with stamped ones.

Stamped tableware

Tableware comprises more impressive items of stamped pottery. Stamped patterns can be seen on four types of artefacts. Stamped cups and bowls are the most common ones, and sometimes jugs and lids are also decorated in this way. The distribution area of such pieces of tableware was much larger than that of pots stamped on the shoulder. While the decoration of cooking pots with stamping was used only by potters in North-Eastern Transdanubia, the stamping of tableware was also widespread in Western Transdanubia (*fig. 14, Table 2*).⁹⁸ Known vessels and fragments make it possible for us to identify several workshops. When studying the finds from Buda, at first, Imre Holl was able to distinguish between two groups within tableware decorated with stamping.⁹⁹ The first group comprised vessels made of white or yellowish material, with

⁹⁵ Holl – Parádi 1982a 110.

⁹⁶ Unpublished finds in Kuny Domokos Museum in Tata and Mezősiné Kozák 1993 Pl. 33. 12.

⁹⁷ Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. no. SZIKM 79.125) and the castle of Felsőnyék (Inv. no. WMM 85.1.570).

⁹⁸ E.g. Parádi 1965 163.

⁹⁹ Groups I and II of the decorative pottery of Buda.

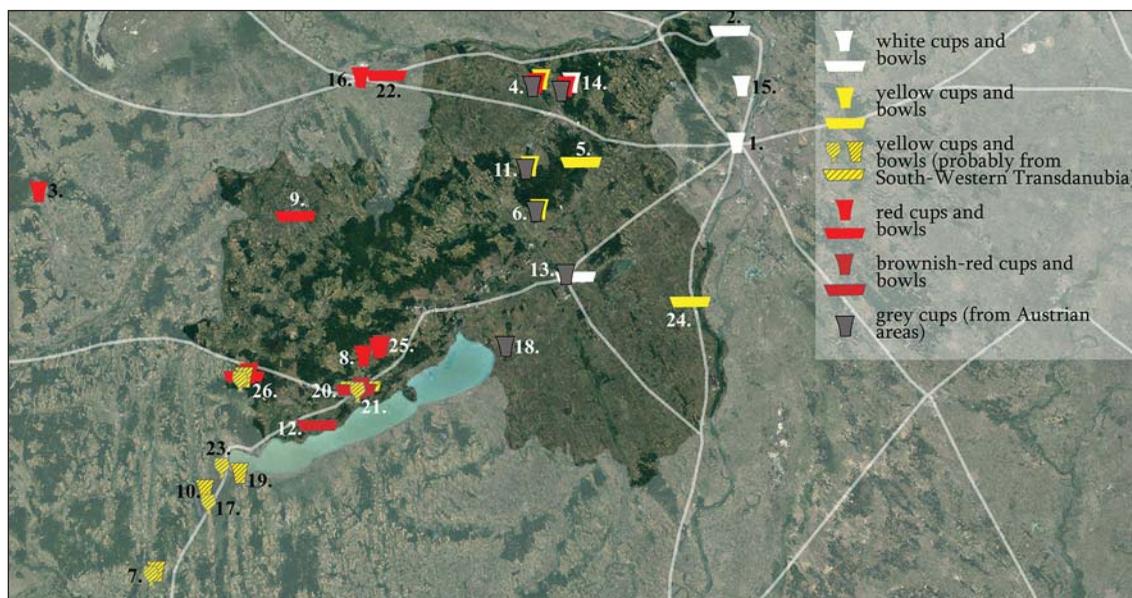


fig. 14. Distribution of stamped tableware types in and around the studied area (see details *Table 2*)

or without glaze, and the second consisted of glazed cups and bowls with the red material and white engobe.¹⁰⁰ Later, he identified further types, which were also present in the castle of Buda, even if in small numbers.¹⁰¹ Some pieces of pottery belonging to Group I were also discovered at the sites examined by us. The glazed items seem to be largely concentrated in the central region of the country, mainly around Buda,¹⁰² but their unglazed versions were discovered in more remote places, as well.¹⁰³ A cylindrical cup made of fine yellowish clay and decorated with triangular stamped motifs was found in the castle of Tata (*fig. 15. 2*).¹⁰⁴ The fragment of pottery vessel fired pink, and decorated with stamping and spikes was discovered in the monastery of Vértesszentkereszt.¹⁰⁵ The excavations of the manor house at Baj brought to light the fragments of a very fine, stamped cup fired snow-white,¹⁰⁶ which is probably associated with a cup discovered at Szent György tér in Buda,¹⁰⁷ and a stamped bowl known from the Visegrád Citadel.¹⁰⁸ In the castle of Csókakő, the fragment of a yellowish-white cup with bevelled rim was unearthed. Its rim was decorated with impressed sticks, and below the rim, a row of stamped triangles is visible (*fig. 15. 5*).¹⁰⁹ At the Hospitallers' Convent in Székesfehérvár, a white pottery shard decorated with leaf-shaped stamped motifs was discovered (*fig. 15. 7*).¹¹⁰ The fragments of two unglazed bowls

¹⁰⁰ Holl 1963 355.

¹⁰¹ Holl 2005 377–382.

¹⁰² Holl 1963 362–364.

¹⁰³ Published unglazed items from the central part of the country: Royal Castle in Buda (Holl 2005 Abb. 41); Pomáz-Kastély (MRT 7 Pl. 49. 12–13); Esztergom-Helemba-sziget (Parádi 1965 159, fig. 51, it is considered to be a local item, and not the product of a Buda workshop).

¹⁰⁴ Szatmári 1974 fig. 9; László – Schmidt Mayer 2008 58, cat. no. 40.

¹⁰⁵ Mezősiné Kozák 1993 Pl. 29. 3.

¹⁰⁶ Inv. nos KDM 96.109.1 and 96.113.1.

¹⁰⁷ Benda 2002 fig. 11.

¹⁰⁸ Tóth 2006 52, Pl. 75.

¹⁰⁹ Inv. no. SZIKM 89.1.914, datasheet at the Archaeological Archive of the Research Centre for the Humanities.

¹¹⁰ From the site Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Hospitallers' Convent) (Inv. no. SZIKM 79.215).

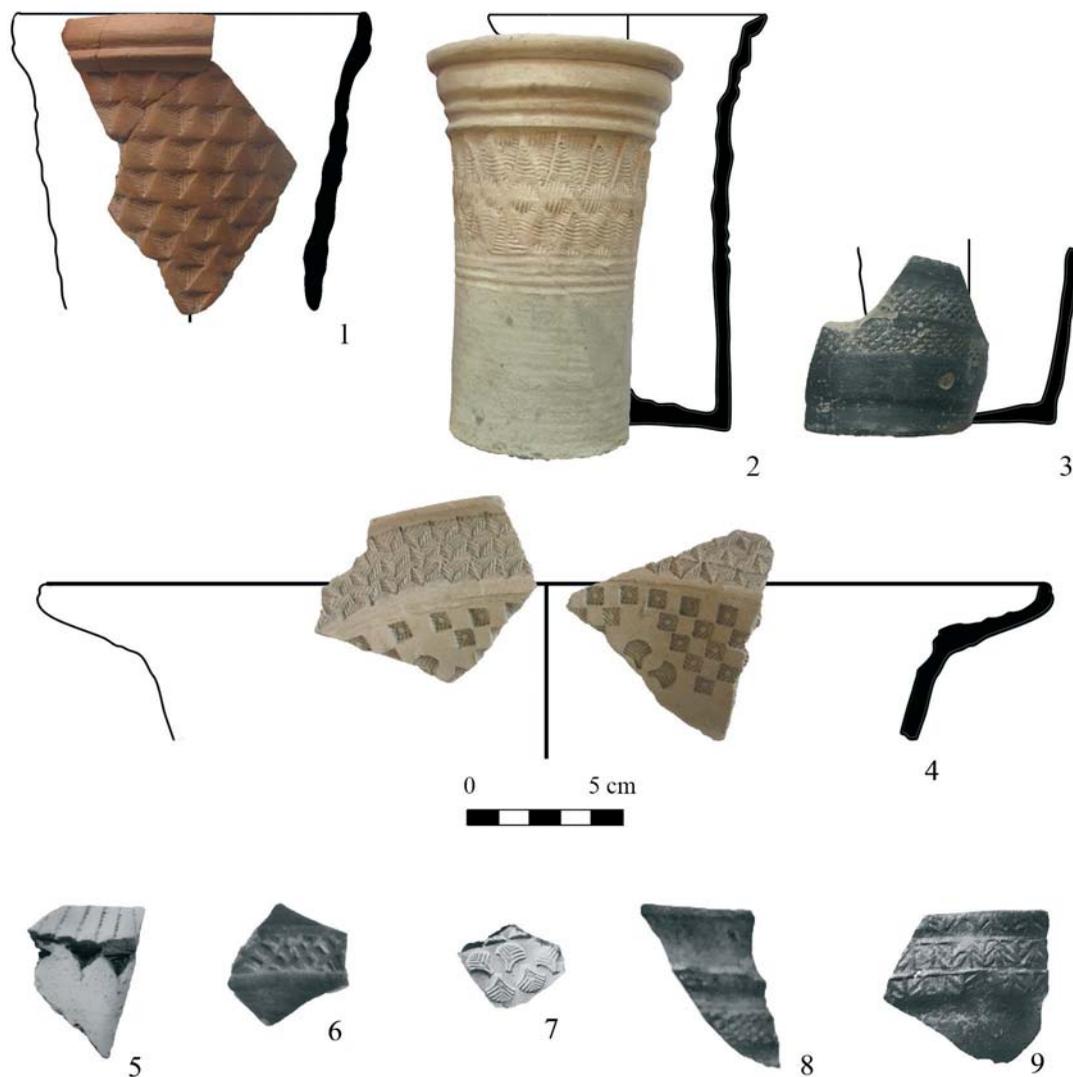


Fig. 15. Stamped tableware. 1–3. Tata-Vár (Inv. nos KDM 68.20.682, 66.3.410 and 68.20.853); 4. Gesztes-Vár (KDM not inventoried); 5. Csókakő-Vár (Inv. no. SZIKM 89.1.914); 6. Balatonfőkajár-Rókalik (Inv. no. LDM 65.50.12); 7, 9. Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. nos SZIKM 79.215 and 79.214.); 8. Székesfehérvár-Gagarin tér (Inv. no. SZIKM 90.1425)

were found at the castle of Gesztes.¹¹¹ One of them is of finer material, pink-yellow in colour, and has a wide rim decorated with triangular motifs similar to that on the Tata cup, and bears square and leaf-shaped seal impressions on its side (*fig. 15. 4*). Leaves similar to the latter also appear on ceramics from Buda¹¹² and the mentioned fragment from Székesfehérvár, while the triangular motif can be seen on pottery shards from Nagykanizsa in addition to those from Buda.¹¹³ The material of the other fragment from Gesztes also has yellowish material, but it was tempered with slightly coarser, larger-grained sand, and its rim was much narrower than that of the other specimen. It is covered with patterns not only on the inside but also on the outside. In addition to the stamped motif showing an X within a frame, a triangular stamped pattern similar to the

¹¹¹ Kuny Domokos Museum in Tata, without inventory number.

¹¹² *Holl 1963* fig. 54.

¹¹³ *Parádi 1965* fig. 53. 8.

one demonstrated above also appears on it, but their placement seems much more casual, lacking a concept. On the outer surface, there are also triangular motifs and an ornament made with a cylinder seal known from pots also appears on it. This suggests that in the workshop where the bowl was made, pots stamped on the shoulder were also produced, which is confirmed by a pot from Székesfehérvár decorated with the same pattern (*fig. 12. 7–8*).¹¹⁴ Based on their quality, the pieces discussed above must have been produced by potters in Buda, while the latter fragment certainly comes from a local workshop.¹¹⁵ The bowl fragment from Ivánca, already described by Imre Holl, seems to have similar material.¹¹⁶ From the yellow cups discovered in Sarvaly, Imre Holl also inferred to a workshop found in the countryside, but he localised it in Southern Transdanubia based on the published fragments from Nagykanizsa¹¹⁷ and some unpublished pieces (from Zalavár, Balatonszentgyörgy-Téglagyár, and Fenékpusztá-Pusztaszentegyháza).¹¹⁸ The published item from the Balatonmagyaród-Kolon site¹¹⁹ can certainly be connected to this circle, just like a cup from Felsődörgicse¹²⁰ and perhaps a bowl fragment from Alsódörgicse.¹²¹ Stamped lids emerging among white and yellowish ceramics (e.g. Buda,¹²² Kőszeg¹²³), are still not known from Central Transdanubia.

The fragments of red cups found at the castle of Tata (*fig. 15. 1*) and the manor house of Baj' belong to another group, which is missing from Buda. Both vessels are bright red and have finely tempered material and a polished surface. They are shaped like a funnel. The side of the cup from Tata is decorated with triangles, while the side of the one from Baj bears rouletted patterns, and both have bumps on the inside due to stamping. Similar stamped ceramics imitating Gothic metal cups were widely used in the second half of the 15th century: their specimens were discovered in Buda and its region, as well as in Lower Austria¹²⁴ and in the territory of present-day Slovenia (the so-called Celje type cup).¹²⁵ Due to the material and the technique used, the two items presented above can be classified into a relatively well-defined group. Similar pieces are known from Győr-Káptalándomb,¹²⁶ the castle of Kőszeg,¹²⁷ the castle of Nagyvázsony,¹²⁸ and probably a fragment from Sarvaly and another piece from Csepely¹²⁹ can be classified here, too.¹³⁰ The listed finds were presumably the products of a workshop the market district of which seems to have covered the Little Hungarian Plain and its peripheral areas, and their place of production must have also been located somewhere in this area. Other, stamped cups of similar shape, but rather brownish-red in colour also appear in the Balaton Uplands. However, because of the difference in the quality of their material and the lack of bumps on the inside, they must have been made in a different

¹¹⁴ Székesfehérvár-Szűcs Gyula utca (Inv. no. SZIKM 55.196.1).

¹¹⁵ Its material and quality is very similar to those of the stamped pots found in the region.

¹¹⁶ Holl 1963 fig. 65.

¹¹⁷ Parádi 1965 fig. 53.

¹¹⁸ Holl – Parádi 1982a 104.

¹¹⁹ Vándor 1996 fig. 70.

¹²⁰ Pintér 2006 fig. 15. 1. It is not evident from the drawing that the cup was decorated with stamping, but I also had the opportunity to view it in person.

¹²¹ Inv. no. LDM 78.37.61. This piece has fine, yellowish material, B. Wellisch 2008 fig. 15 (the fragment in the middle).

¹²² Holl 2005 Abb. 41.

¹²³ Holl 1992 fig. 53. 1–2.

¹²⁴ Holl 2005 382, Abb. 54.

¹²⁵ Guštin 2001 146–154.

¹²⁶ Szőke – Szőnyi – Tomka 1978–1979 Taf. 85. 1.

¹²⁷ Holl 1992 Pl. 59. 13; Holl 2005 Abb. 17. 3.

¹²⁸ From the excavations conducted in 2018.

¹²⁹ Kovalovszki 1969 fig. 33 (the top left fragment).

¹³⁰ It is not clear from the publication whether they had bumps on the inside, hence the uncertainty.

workshop from the group of pottery discussed above. They have been discovered in Csepely¹³¹ and Felsődörgicse¹³² so far, so it is possible that they were made in one of the local workshops, the market district of which covered a smaller area based on our current knowledge (*fig. 14*). Among the red, stamped cups it is possible to identify a major group, which comprised both funnel-shaped cups and spherical goblets. Their common feature is a more coarsely tempered material and less demanding workmanship. Their specimens are mainly known from Sarvaly,¹³³ but they were also found in Alsódörgicse¹³⁴ and the Little Hungarian Plain (e.g. Kóny).¹³⁵ On the other hand, they seem to be missing from the territory of Eastern Transdanubia. These vessels intended for use on the table must have been made in local workshop(s), which also produced simple kitchen vessels.

A few bowls of red material are also known from the area under investigation. In the western part of this area, they form at least three different groups according to their material and quality similar to that of the cups. The pieces of the finest material – like the first type of red cups presented above – made with the most careful craftsmanship have a polished surface, and there are bumps on their outer surface due to stamping.¹³⁶ One of the bowl fragments found in the site Győr-Szeszgyár¹³⁷ and another one from Sarvaly¹³⁸ can be included here. Based on their characteristics and area of distribution, their place of production is likely to be the same as that of the first group of red cups. Conditionally, the piece found in the castle of Pápa can also be included here, although its colour is grey according to the publication. Its craftsmanship, however, seems to be completely identical to that of the red bowls.¹³⁹ It is still uncertain how the spherical goblet with a polished surface and the polished bowl – which has a different shape from the previous bowls – discovered in Sarvaly relate to the first group, as their material appears to be different based on the photographs found in their publication. The second group comprises unpolished items of slightly coarser material but still of good quality and decorated with a variety of stamped patterns. Its known provenances are Alsódörgicse¹⁴⁰ and the Pauline Monastery at Salföld (*fig. 14*).¹⁴¹ The items belonging to the third group might be imitations made by local masters. Their material is much coarser, tempered with small pebbles. In some cases, the stamped motifs were replaced with a simple rouletted pattern (Gyepükaján-Nagykeszi,¹⁴² Sarvaly¹⁴³), and there are even some pieces where the stamped decoration was imitated with incisions (Győr-Szeszgyár,¹⁴⁴ Alsódörgicse¹⁴⁵).

¹³¹ Kovalovszki 1969 fig. 33 (the fragments in the middle of the second row).

¹³² Pintér 2006 fig. 16. 2.

¹³³ Holl – Parádi 1982a Abb. 164, Abb. 165. 5–8.

¹³⁴ Inv. no. LDM 78.2.37.62, see B. Wellisch 2008 61.

¹³⁵ Holl 1963 364, fig. 64.

¹³⁶ There were bumps on the outer surface because the bowls, unlike the cups, were usually decorated on the inside.

¹³⁷ Takács – Paszternák 2000 fig. 13. 2.

¹³⁸ Holl – Parádi 1982a Abb. 54. 1, Abb. 160. 6.

¹³⁹ Mithay 1988 fig. 9. 11; after photograph (neg. no. 54.487) in Archaeological Archive of the Research Centre for the Humanities shows well that the surface of the piece was polished. It may have turned grey only due to secondary burning, but, of course, reduced firing is also possible.

¹⁴⁰ B. Wellisch 2008 fig. 15 (the fragment on the right).

¹⁴¹ Inv. no. BM 65.117.309.

¹⁴² Holl – Parádi 1982b fig. 12. 3–5.

¹⁴³ Holl – Parádi 1982a Abb. 54. 3.

¹⁴⁴ Takács – Paszternák 2000 fig. 13. 4.

¹⁴⁵ B. Wellisch 2008 fig. 15 (the fragment on the left).

In connection with red, stamped vessels, it is also worth mentioning those vessels that were used for storing liquid, as their handles were sometimes decorated with impressed motifs. This way of decoration does not seem to have been popular among potters who made yellow ceramics,¹⁴⁶ but in red material various items came to light in Sarvaly.¹⁴⁷

Finally, the representatives of one more group were present in the studied area. The items that can be classified here were made of particularly fine material. Their outer surface is dark grey, while their inner surface and their broken surface is light grey. In terms of their material and colour, they are very similar to the grey jars made with reduced firing known from the early modern period. Although the fragments are tiny, most of them appear to belong to cylindrical cups. Their sides are decorated with a stamped grid pattern. Until now, such ceramics are known from five sites, namely the castle of Tata,¹⁴⁸ the Baj manor house,¹⁴⁹ the monastery of Vértesszentkereszt,¹⁵⁰ Székesfehérvár,¹⁵¹ and Balatonfőkajár¹⁵² (fig. 15. 3, 6, 8). While the context of the fragments from Baj, Székesfehérvár, and Balatonfőkajár cannot be dated well, the item from Tata was found in the previously mentioned cellar buried around the middle of the 16th century,¹⁵³ and the Vértesszentkereszt Abbey was abandoned around the 1543 Ottoman occupation of Tata and was not used later.¹⁵⁴ Therefore, based on the latter two find-circumstances, these fragments must be dated to the late Middle Ages (the second half of the 15th century or the first half of the 16th century). Similar cups dating to the second half of the 15th century are known from several sites in Austria and Moravia (Wiener Neustadt, Eisenstadt, Horn,¹⁵⁵ Pfaffenschlag),¹⁵⁶ so the origins of this group of grey pottery can probably be located in that area.

Other types of pottery

It is worth mentioning here that decorations made with a seal or cylinder stamp appear not only on vessels but also on other ceramic artefacts (e.g., stove tiles, children's toys).¹⁵⁷ So far, such stamped decoration is known from a stove tile (Tata-Kossuth tér 16)¹⁵⁸ and a red candlestick (Székesfehérvár-Sziget)¹⁵⁹ within the examined area.

¹⁴⁶ Among the finds viewed so far, I did not find any handle made of yellow clay decorated with stamping. It was only in the case of the jug from Sarvaly that I suspect that it could be yellow in colour based on its decoration and the material as seen in its published photograph, but the authors mention it among the red jugs, *Holl – Parádi 1982a* 100, Abb. 160. 5.

¹⁴⁷ *Holl – Parádi 1982a* Abb. 160. 1–5, Abb. 163. 5–6.

¹⁴⁸ Inv. no. KDM 68.20.853.

¹⁴⁹ Inv. nos KDM 2010.2.233 and 2010.32.42.

¹⁵⁰ *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* Pl. 29. 4.

¹⁵¹ Székesfehérvár-Vasvári Pál utca 3 (Inv. no. SZIKM 89.652); Székesfehérvár-Gagarin tér (Inv. no. SZIKM 90.1425), Székesfehérvár-Sziget (Inv. no. SZIKM 79.214).

¹⁵² Inv. no. BBM 65.50.12.

¹⁵³ *Szatmári 1974* 47.

¹⁵⁴ *Mezősiné Kozák 1993* 96.

¹⁵⁵ *Cech 1985* 256, Abb. 36.

¹⁵⁶ *Nekuda 1975* Abb. 99. 8.

¹⁵⁷ E.g. *Slivka 1991* Abb. 5.

¹⁵⁸ *B. Kovács 2018* fig. 8 (the fragment on the right).

¹⁵⁹ Inv. no. SZIKM 81.166.

Societal questions

The different character of the sites of the examined group of vessels also allows us to draw conclusions about society. The data indicate well that the stamped pots were widely used. They were used in the kitchens of royal and aristocratic residences and ecclesiastical buildings, as well as in towns, market towns, and rural environments (*Table 1*).¹⁶⁰ This can be observed both near their sites of production and in more remote place, too.

In contrast, stamped tableware of higher quality comes from a more upscale environment based on our current knowledge (*Table 2*). In the eastern part of the studied area, grey, white and yellowish tableware is known only from castles (Csókakő, Gesztes, Tata), noble residences (Baj), and ecclesiastical environments (Székesfehérvár, Vértesszentkereszt).¹⁶¹ In the western part of the studied area, the high-quality red ceramics emerge not only in castles but also in wealthier rural houses (Sarvaly, Csepely, Felsődörgicse). At the sites of the examined area (Sarvaly, Felsődörgicse, Alsódörgicse), the same can be observed in the case of yellow tableware associated with South Transdanubian workshops. Additionally, the lower-quality versions of red pottery may have been popular with the poorer members of the population.

Summary

Pots decorated with cylinder seals on the shoulder represent a characteristic type of ceramics, mainly of those yellow and yellowish-white in colour. Their presence can be evidenced in the examined area as early as the first half of the 15th century, but, according to our current knowledge, they became more widespread from the second half of the 15th century onwards and their production can be attested until the middle of the 16th century. The place of production of these pots can be located in the region of the Vértes and Gerecse Mountains, based on the identified quarries of refractory clay firing to a yellow colour and the distribution of the ceramics themselves. Their production around Buda is still uncertain. According to the testimony of finds, this mode of decoration was not used in the territory lying to the east of the Gerecse, but it was popular to the south and north of the Vértes, and to the west of the Gerecse. The comparison of the stamped motifs enabled us to prove that some of the vessels discovered at different sites were made in the same workshop. The number of such vessels will certainly increase in the future as more and more stamped pots are identified. By mapping the distribution of pots stamped on the shoulder, we also obtained information about the market district of yellow and yellowish-white ceramics produced in the studied territory, which covered a much wider area than the place of production. Southwards, these pottery vessels were transported in large amounts as far as the central part of Tolna county, but a few items appear farther away, as well. Furthermore, these products also seem to have been imitated in the region by potters using red clay.

In the area under investigation, the tableware decorated with stamping comprises a few vessels that can be classified as the so-called decorative pottery of Buda, but similar items were also made by local workshops producing yellowish ceramics. The red, unglazed, stamped tableware emerged primarily in the western half of the studied area. Based on their quality, at least three groups of them can be distinguished. Furthermore, in the eastern part of the area some fine grey stamped items were also found, which Austrian provenance can be presumed.

¹⁶⁰ As the pots found in the area of the former villages were mostly discovered during field surveys, it is not yet possible to decide whether they came only from the richly furnished houses or they were also used in the poorer houses of these settlements.

¹⁶¹ Except for two items discovered during field-walking surveys.

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APPENDIX

Type of the archaeological site	Site no. on maps	Name of the archaeological site	Quantity (Yellow pots)
Castle – Royal residence	1	Buda-Királyi palota	?
	2	Visegrád-Vár	3
	3	Visegrád-Királyi palota	1
Castle – Royal residence / noble residence	4	Oroszlány-Gerencsértvár	12<
	5	Tata-Vár	43
	6	Várgesztes-Vár	32
Castle – Noble residence	7	Csókakő-Vár	14<
	8	Felsőnyék-Várhegy	16
	9	Ozora-Vár	5<
Monastery / other ecclesiastical buildings	1	Buda-Domonkos kolostor	1
	10	Dömös-Prépostság	1
	11	Oroszlány-Vértesszentkereszt-kolostor	9
	12	Székesfehérvár-Vasvári Pál utca 3.	3
	12	Székesfehérvár-Szent Anna kápolna előtt	1
	12	Székesfehérvár-Sziget	25
Manor-house	13	Baj-Öregkovács-hegy	42
Town	12	Székesfehérvár-Arany János utca	1
		Székesfehérvár-Gagarin tér	5
		Székesfehérvár-Géza tér	9
		Székesfehérvár-Jókai u. 2.	5
		Székesfehérvár-Jókai u. 20.	2
		Székesfehérvár-Kossuth utca	1
		Székesfehérvár-Kossuth utca 9–11.	2
		Székesfehérvár-Népköztársaság út 21–23.	1
		Székesfehérvár-Piac tér	10
		Székesfehérvár-Táncsics Mihály utca 2.	10
		Székesfehérvár-Zalka utca 4.	12
		Székesfehérvár-Zalka utca 6.	1
Suburb	1	Buda-Tabán	?
	12	Székesfehérvár-Malom utca 16.	1
		Székesfehérvár-Malom utca 28.	1
		Székesfehérvár-Malom utca 35.	5
		Székesfehérvár-Móri út 26.	1
		Székesfehérvár-Móri út 28.	1
		Székesfehérvár-Szücs Gyula utca	2
	12	Székesfehérvár-Selyem utca	1
Székesfehérvár-Selyem utca 1–13.	13		
Market town	14	Kecskemét-Nagykőrösi utca 7–9.	1
	15	Tata-Kossuth tér 16.	19
		Tata-Nagykert utca 34–36.	1

Table 1. Types of the archaeological sites with stamped pots and their quantity

Type of the archaeological site	Site no. on maps	Name of the archaeological site	Quantity (Yellow pots)
Village	16	Aba-Belsőbáránd	2
	17	Ács határa	1
	18	Alap-Dózsa u. 109.	1
	19	Bakonytamási-Hathalompuszta IV. (MRT 4 site no. 14/6)	1
	20	Balatonfőkajár-Rókalik (MRT 2 site no. 5/13)	2
	21	Balatonfüred-Molnár Antal szőlője (MRT 2 site no. 6/22)	1
	22	Bátaszék-Kövesd-Diósvölgy	1
	23	Biatorbágy-Dózsa György utca (MRT 7 site no. 34/11)	1
	24	Biatorbágy-Református temető (MRT 7 site no. 1/43)	1
	25	Csákvár-Gasser-ház	1
	26	Csetény-Református templom (MRT 4 site no. 20/1)	1
	27	Csongrád-Bokros, Rekettyés-ér, Gyója	1
	28	Dörgicse-Felsődörgicse, Szérűskertek	1
	29	Értény-Barnahát-puszta	1
	30	Hidegkút-Eresztvény (MRT 1 site no. 24/3)	1
	31	Igar-Kemencék	30
	32	Kádárta	1
	33	Kecskéd-Tó-dűlő	42<
	34	Martonvásár-Orbánhegy	1
	35	Nyársapát-Templompart	1
	36	Papkeszi-Rostás-puszta (MRT 1 site no. 39/16)	1
	37	Paks-Cseresznyés	5<
	38	Pálfa-Al-Egres	1
	39	Pátka-MRT 7/3. lelőhely	1
	40	Pula-Templom-dűlő (MRT 2 site no. 41/1)	1
	41	Pusztægres-Őrspuszta	1
	42	Regöly-Sánc a temetőtől DNy-ra	1
	43	Regöly-Alsómajsa Sóstói-dűlő	4
	44	Sárszentmihály-Május 1. út	1
	45	Sárszentmihály-Varga-malom	3
	46	Sárszentmihály-MRT 10/13. lelőhely	4
	47	Tác-Pötöllepuszta	2
	48	Tamási-Adorjáni-erdő alja	1
	49	Tamási-Szemcsepuszta	1
50	Tardos-Ófalu-dűlő	2	
51	Tatabánya-Építőipari Szövetkezet	3	
52	Törökkanizsa (Нови Кнежевац)-77. lelőhely	1	
53	Zámoly-Kerekszenttamási	3	
54	Zsámbék-Római katolikus templom (MRT 7 site no. 38/22)	1	

Table 1. Types of the archaeological sites with stamped pots and their quantity

Type of the archaeological site	Site no. on maps	Name of the archaeological site
Castle – Royal residence	1	Buda-Királyi palota
		Buda-Szent György tér
Castle – Royal residence / noble residence	2	Visegrád-Fellegvár
	3	Kőszeg-Vár
	4	Tata-Vár
	5	Várgesztes-Vár
	6	Csókakő-Vár
Castle – Noble residence	7	Nagykanizsa-Vár
	8	Nagyvázsony-Vár
	9	Pápa-Várkastély
	10	Zalavár
Monastery / other ecclesiastical buildings	11	Oroszlány-Vértesszentkereszt-kolostor
	12	Salföld-Kolostorrom
	13	Székesfehérvár-Vasvári Pál utca 3.
	13	Székesfehérvár-Sziget
Manor-house	14	Baj-Öregkovács-hegy
	15	Pomáz-Klissza
Town	16	Győr-Káptalándomb
Market town	17	Balatonmagyaród-Kolon
Village	18	Balatonfőkajár-Rókalik (<i>MRT 2 site no. 5/13</i>)
	19	Balatonszentgyörgy-Téglagyár
	20	Dörgicse-Alsódörgicse, Templomrom
	21	Dörgicse-Felsődörgicse, Szerűskertek
	22	Győr-Szeszgyár
	23	Fenekpuszta-Pusztaszentegyháza
	24	Ivánca
	25	Nagyvázsony-Csepely
	26	Sümeg-Sarvaly

Table 2. Types of the archaeological sites with stamped tableware

