



# The Roman cemetery in Bük

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## ABSTRACT

The main goal of this paper is to present a Roman-period cemetery at the Feketekúti-dűlő site in Bük. During the fieldwork, 71 Roman features (69 graves and 2 ditches) were excavated. The cemetery was biritual, with 51 cremation and 10 skeletal burials. The paper covers the detailed analysis of ceramic finds, glass objects and metal products. Based on the finds, the cemetery was used between the end of the first century and the middle/second half of the third century AD.

## KEYWORDS

Roman-period cemetery, Pannonia, Savaria, burial customs, Roman glass, Roman pottery, Roman brooches

## INTRODUCTION

Owing to the enlargement and construction of a new factory building of the Nestlé Purina plant in Bük in 2020, Várkapitányság Plc. carried out a field walking survey, a geophysical survey and a trial excavation in preparation for a preliminary archaeological documentation.<sup>1</sup> Following the discovery of Roman-period burials, the County Government Office commissioned a rescue excavation ahead of the construction work.

The archaeological work related to the construction was carried out in several phases: the rescue excavation from 20 July to 13 August 2020, the watching brief from 29 September 2020 to 28 June 2021 and from 7 May to 15 June 2021 were related to the Roman-period cemetery.<sup>2</sup>

The description of the graves and the analysis of the cemetery were written by Krisztián Anderkó, director of the excavation. The ceramic finds were assessed by Bianka Horváth, the glass finds by Kata Dévai, and the metal finds by Csilla Sáró, while Gábor Tóth undertook the examination of the human remains.

## LOCATION

The archaeological site of Feketeúti-dűlő in Bük (Vas County) is located on the Répce Plain, a plainland area on the northern outskirts of Bük that is part of the Vas-Sopron Plain (Fig. 1).

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<sup>1</sup>The trial excavation was led by archaeologist Zita Tokai (National Institute of Archaeology, Hungarian National Museum).

<sup>2</sup>The staff members of the archaeological work carried out by the Savaria Museum, Szombathely: Krisztián Anderkó archaeologist, Boglárka Németh, Tamás Tárczy and Péter Torma archaeological technicians, Viktor Seres surveyor and János Czöndör technician.

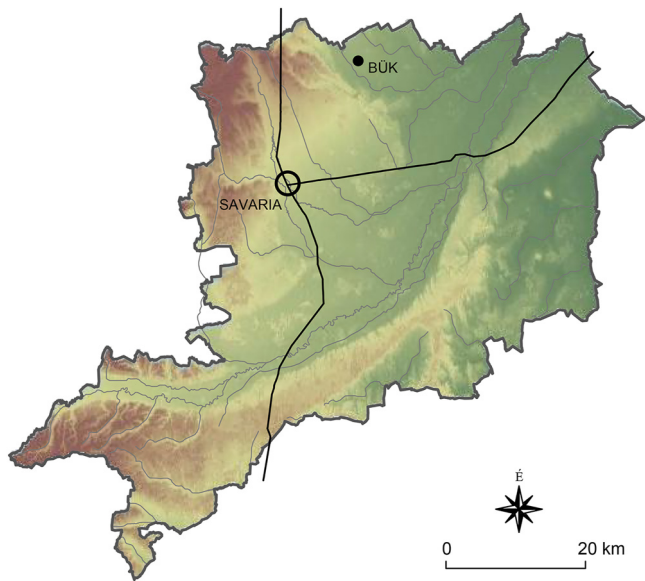


Fig. 1. Site location

A total of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated and 17,000 m<sup>2</sup> were surveyed during the watching brief in the fields located north-northeast of the Nestlé Plant and southeast of the so-called Vog Road (Fig. 2). Apart from random intrusions, the territory was undisturbed, although the upper 30–50 cm had been affected by agricultural work.

The site's stratigraphy is as follows: the upper 20–30 cm thick topsoil overlay a 30–50 cm thick subsoil, under which lay the yellowish-grey, sandy bedrock with reddish gravel lenses in some spots.

### RESEARCH PROCESS (FIG. 3)

The rescue excavation and the trial excavation of the cemetery's northeastern part were carried out in the first phase in 2020. Archaeological features were discovered in the 60 m long and 30 m wide central strip of the excavated area. The cemetery area ran in an east-northeast to south-southwest direction and its extent could also be determined with the exception of its southwestern part.

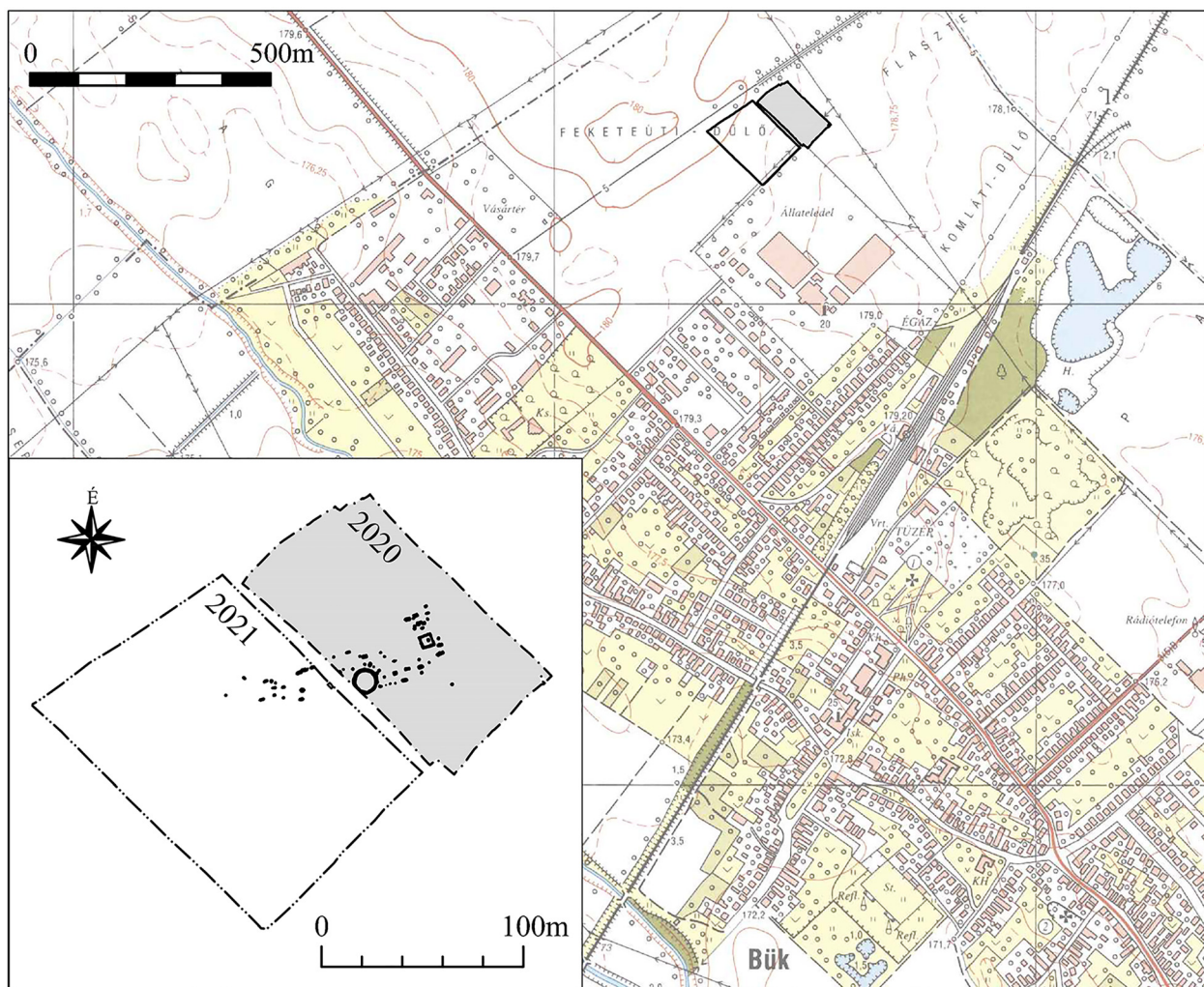


Fig. 2. Site plan

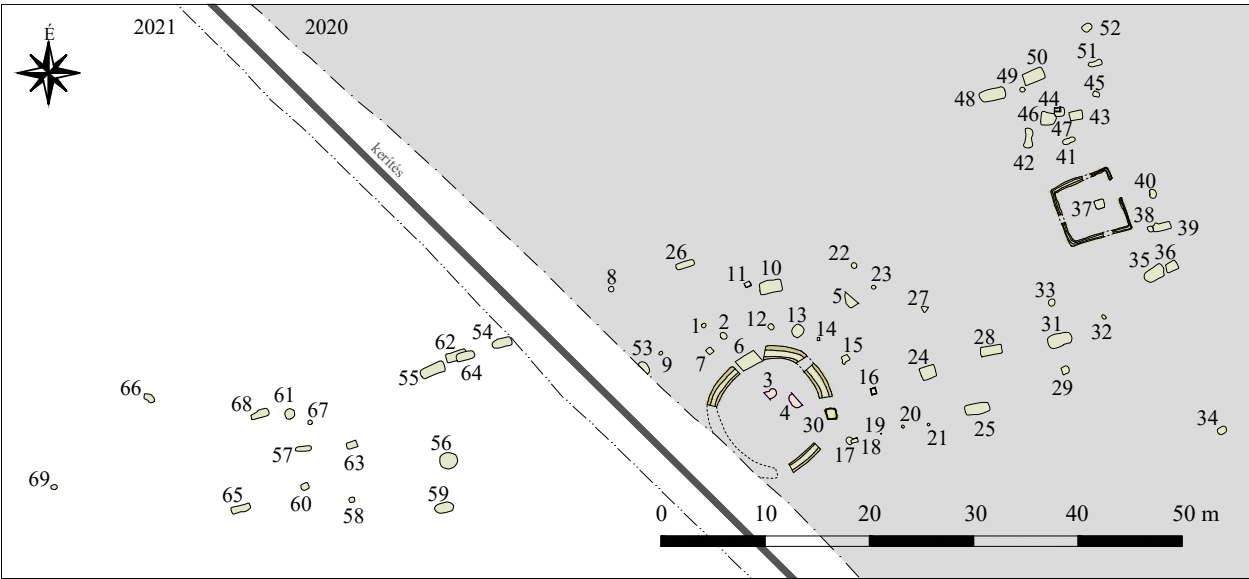


Fig. 3. Cemetery plan

In early 2021, a Roman inhumation burial was cut southwest of the excavated area while constructing a public utility and the greater part of the grave was destroyed as a result.

In 2021, the adjacent territory – to where the cemetery was assumed to extend – was leased by Nestlé Hungária Ltd. Additional graves were discovered when a 30–80 cm thick layer of soil was stripped away in order to create a temporary parking lot. Given that the depth of the construction work did not always reach the level of the archaeological features, quite a few graves may have remained undetected. It is also possible that the cemetery section on the area’s southwestern side – if it extended to that area – had been partly or entirely destroyed by similar construction work that had taken place some years earlier.

A total of 102 archaeological features (STR) were documented during the excavations, in layers dating from different periods spanning the time between the Roman era and the present. As most of the archaeological features were cut from the bottom of the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock, the features in the upper part were invariably damaged by agricultural work owing to their proximity to the modern surface. Their depth prevented their detection during the removal of the topsoil.

Of the 71 Roman-period features presented here, 69 were documented as graves, even though not all of them contained human remains. These pits were classified as burials mainly because of their location, their relationship to each other, or in view of their finds. The quantity of bone remains recovered from the graves varied across the cemetery. For example, only 1 g of bone was found in Grave 12, and it is therefore possible that some skeletal material was lost during the excavation of the graves, or that it had decomposed without a trace after the burial, for example in the case of neonates.

GRAVE CATALOGUE

Grave 1 (STR3) (Fig. 4)

|                         |                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit               | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during previous agricultural work |
| Form                    | Round, with concave sides                                                                                     |
| Dimensions <sup>3</sup> | Diam.: 50 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                       |
| Orientation             | –                                                                                                             |
| Fill                    | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                    |
| Burial rite             | Urned cremation                                                                                               |
| Date                    | Late 1st–2nd century AD                                                                                       |
| Human remains           | Sex: indiff, age: 15–x years, degree of combustion: 600 °C, bone weight: 40 g                                 |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Coarse, light grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P7). Fig. 71.

Grave 2 (STR4) (Fig. 5)

|               |                                                                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock           |
| Form          | Oval, with vertical sides, slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 70 cm, W: 60 cm, De: 25 cm                                     |
| Orientation   | N–NW–S–SE                                                         |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay  |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                           |
| Date          | –                                                                 |
| Human remains | None                                                              |

<sup>3</sup>De: depth, Diam: diameter, dR: rim diameter, dA: abdominal diameter, dB: base diameter, L: length, W: width, H: height, Th: thickness, Wt: wall thickness, meas.: measurable

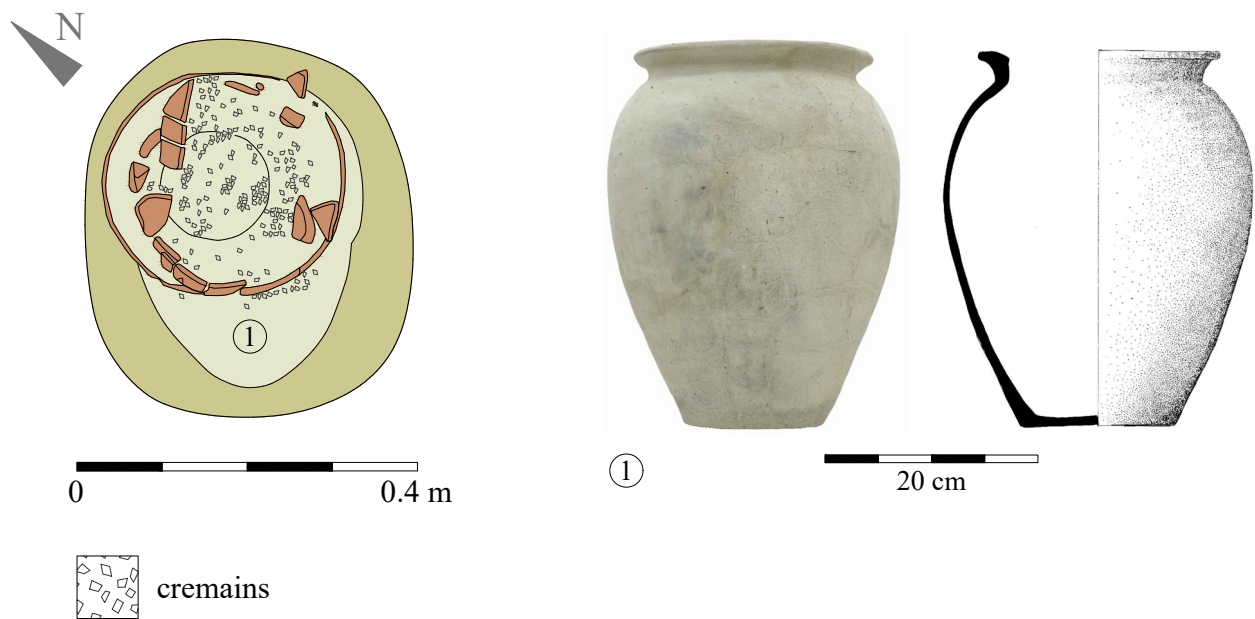


Fig. 4. Grave 1

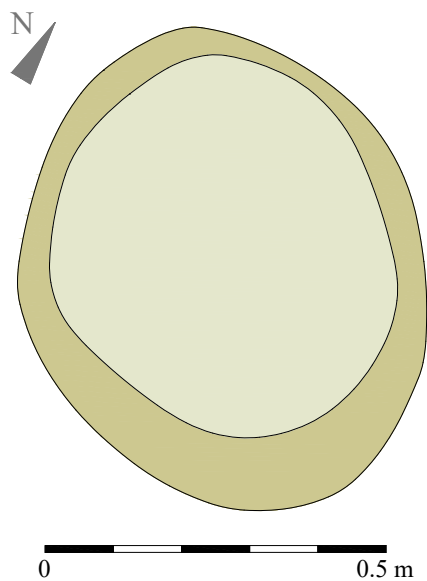


Fig. 5. Grave 2

Grave inventory: –  
Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall and base fragments of a secondarily burnt, coarse, grey jar; small wall fragments of a matte dark brown colour-coated cup/beaker; wall fragment of a coarse, thin-walled, grey beaker.

Grave 3 (STR7) (Fig. 6)

|               |                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                           |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded NE sides, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the stepped base                                                   |
| Dimensions    | L(meas.): 100 cm, W: 85 cm, De: 50 cm                                                                                                             |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                                                                                                             |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                        |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                                                                                                           |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                 |
| Description   | The pit was discovered during the test excavation; its SW end extended beyond the excavated area; the grave pit lay inside a ring ditch (Ditch 1) |
| Human remains | None                                                                                                                                              |

Grave inventory: –

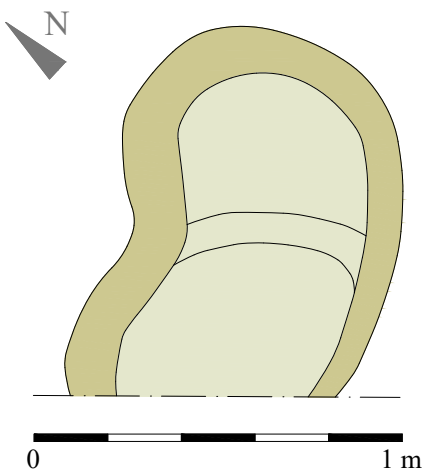


Fig. 6. Grave 3



Grave 4 (STR8) (Fig. 7)

|               |                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                           |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the base which sloped southwards                                    |
| Dimensions    | L(meas.): 75 cm, W: 150 cm, De: 80 cm                                                                                                             |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                                                                                                             |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with burnt clay and charcoal                                                                                  |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                                                                                                           |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                 |
| Description   | The pit was discovered during the test excavation; its NE end extended beyond the excavated area; the grave pit lay inside a ring ditch (Ditch 1) |
| Human remains | None                                                                                                                                              |

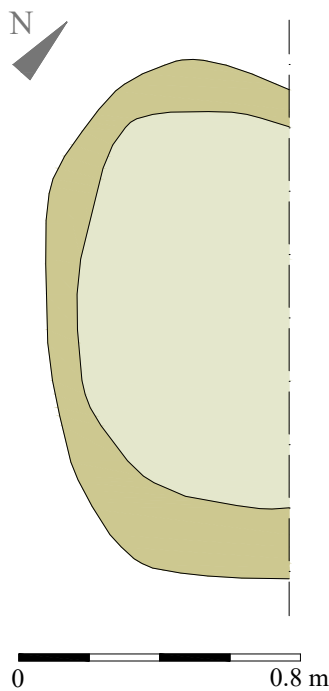


Fig. 7. Grave 4

Grave inventory: –

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: base fragment of a secondarily burnt, thin-walled, light grey cup; wall fragment of a light brown jug with smooth surface; small wall fragments of various oxidised and reduced vessels.

Grave 5 (STR11) (Fig. 8)

|           |                                                                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during previous agricultural work |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Form          | The grave extended beyond the trench, but is hypothesised to have been rectangular with rounded corners; the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the uneven stepped base                                                                                          |
| Dimensions    | L: 160 cm, W(meas.): 85 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Orientation   | N–S                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Burial rite   | Urned and unurned (scattered) cremation (double burial)                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Date          | Early/first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Description   | Cremains were deposited both inside the urn and beside it; the grave pit extended north-eastwards beyond the trial trench and its continuation was not found during subsequent excavations; it seems likely that only a very small part of it fell outside the trench |
| Human remains | 1. Sex: indiff., age: 25–35 years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 1,890 g<br>2. Sex: indiff., age: 5–10 years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 90 g                                                                                            |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, brownish-grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P8). Fig. 71
2. One-handled, pale yellow ovoid jug (Cat. P52). Fig. 73
3. Conical glass unguent bottle; lower body and base fragment (Cat. G8). Fig. 78.1
4. Copper-alloy Pannonian trumpet brooch (Cat. M4). Fig. 79.3
5. Iron knife (Cat. M50). Fig. 8.5
6. Iron nail (Cat. M71). Fig. 8.6
7. Fragmented iron object (Cat. M65). Fig. 8.7
8. Fragmented iron object (Cat. M66). Fig. 8.8

Grave 6 (STR21) (Fig. 9)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the ring ditch (Ditch 1)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Form          | Oval, the sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Dimensions    | L: 135 cm, W: 80 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Date          | 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Description   | Well-preserved skeleton laid on its right side; crushed skull, facing NW; left arm slightly bent at the elbow, with the fingers touching the wall of the grave pit, right arm bent at the elbow, with the hand near the chin; knees slightly bent and drawn up, positioned alongside each other. L. of skeleton: 140 cm<br>A coin of Hadrian was recovered from the grave fill during the trial excavation; presumably redeposited |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 11–13 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

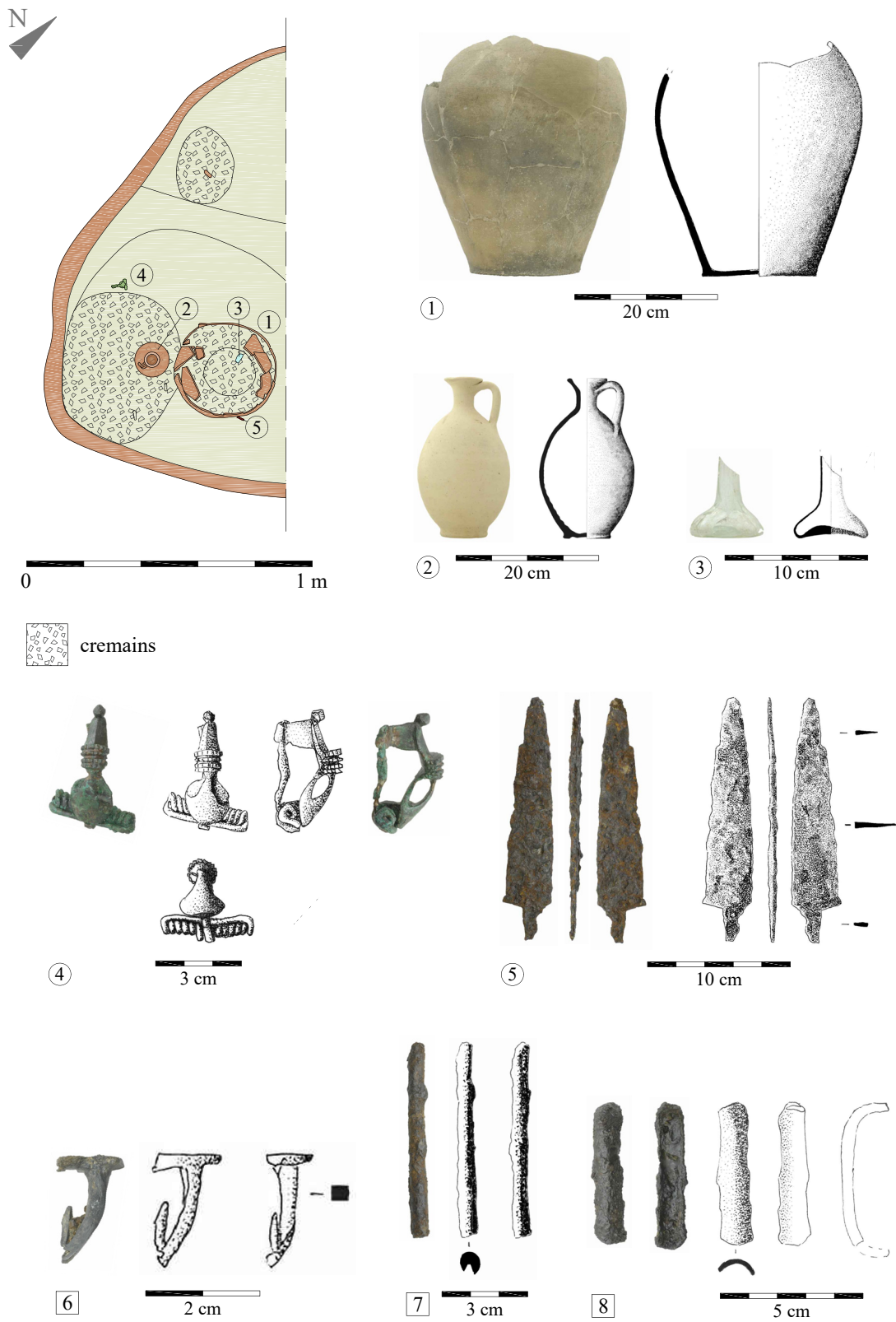


Fig. 8. Grave 5

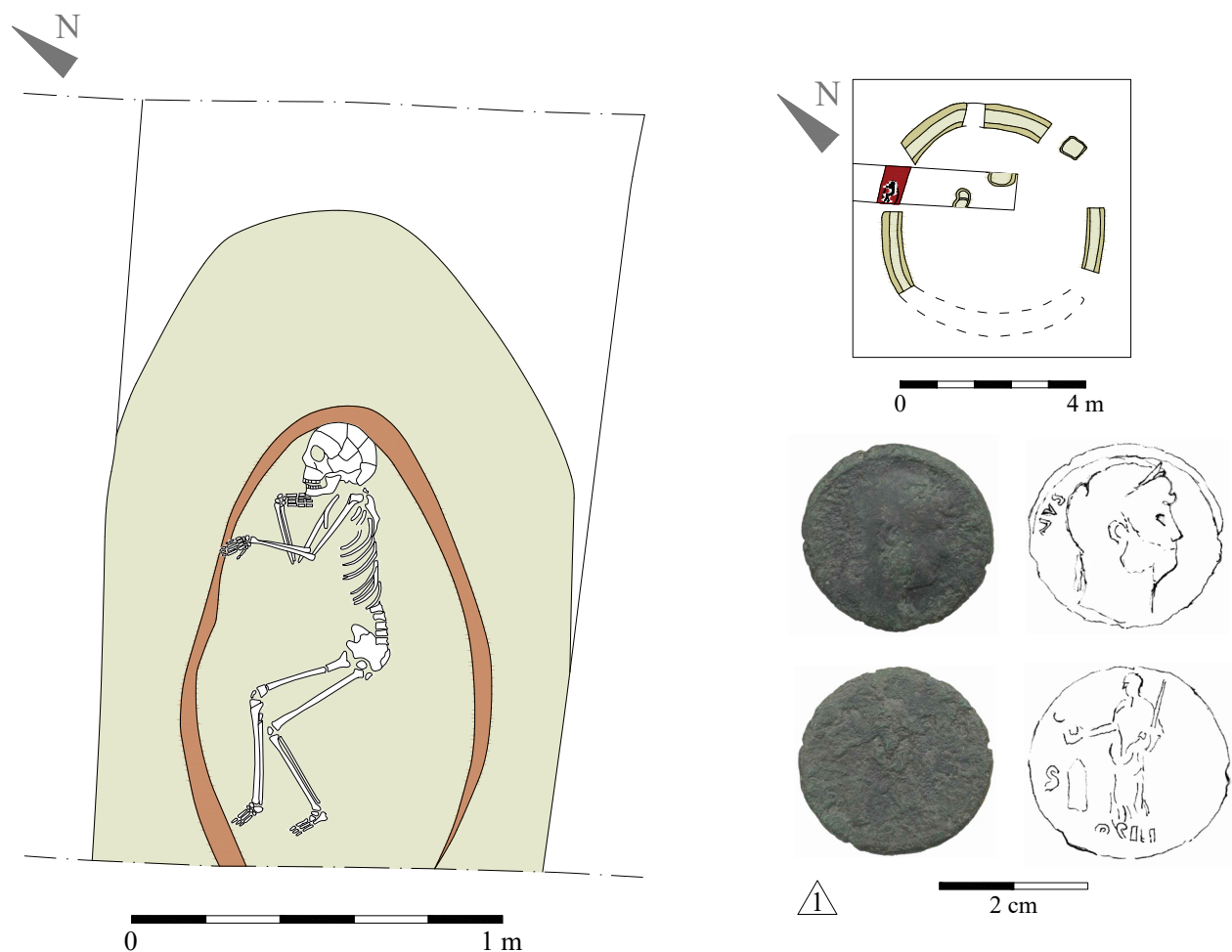


Fig. 9. Grave 6

Grave inventory:

1. Copper-alloy coin of Hadrian. Fig. 9.1

Grave 7 (STR33) (Fig. 10)

|               |                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the topsoil |
| Form          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and a flat base                                                              |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                                                                         |
| Dimensions    | L: 55 cm, W: 55 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                 |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                    |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                               |
| Date          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                              |
| Description   | The grave pit was lined with roof tiles set upright, with the urn placed in the middle                        |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 28–34 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 1,960 g                               |

Grave inventory:

1. Ovoid jar decorated with a painted band and rouletted bands, used as an urn (Cat. P68). Fig. 73

2. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M7). Fig. 10.2

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: base fragment of a dark grey colour-coated beaker; rim fragments of an oxidised plate with inward rim; wall fragments of a small, coarse, grey jar/beaker.

Grave 8 (STR34) (Fig. 11)

|               |                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; heavily disturbed during the removal of the topsoil |
| Form          | Round, with concave sides                                                                                    |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 50 cm, De: 25 cm                                                                                       |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                            |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                            |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                              |
| Date          | (first half of the) 3rd century AD                                                                           |
| Description   | Small grave pit, with the urn placed in the centre; only the lower part of the urn survived                  |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff, age: 23–35 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C                                                  |

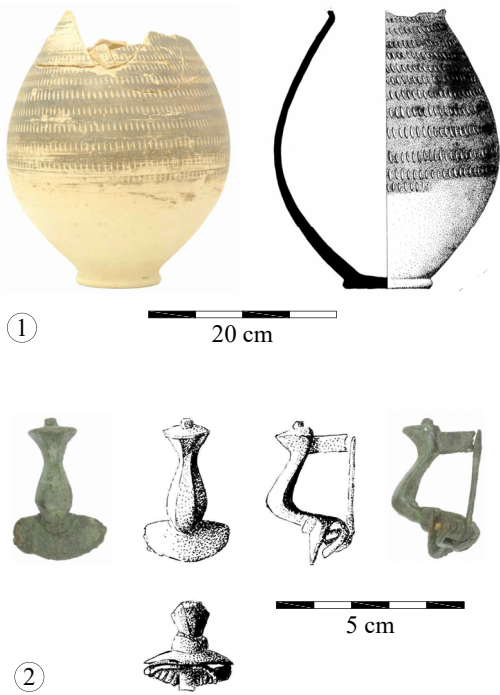
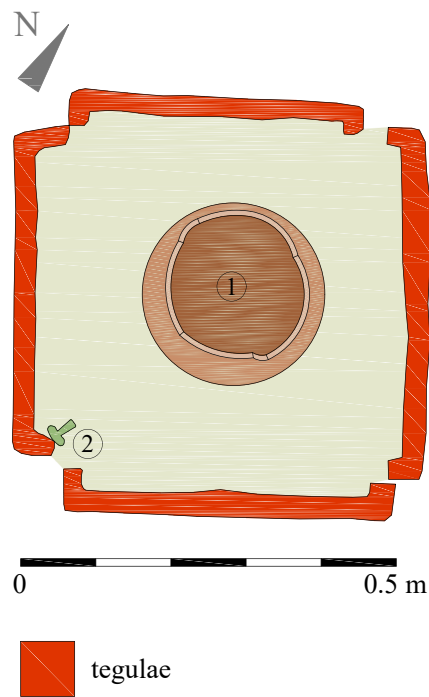


Fig. 10. Grave 7

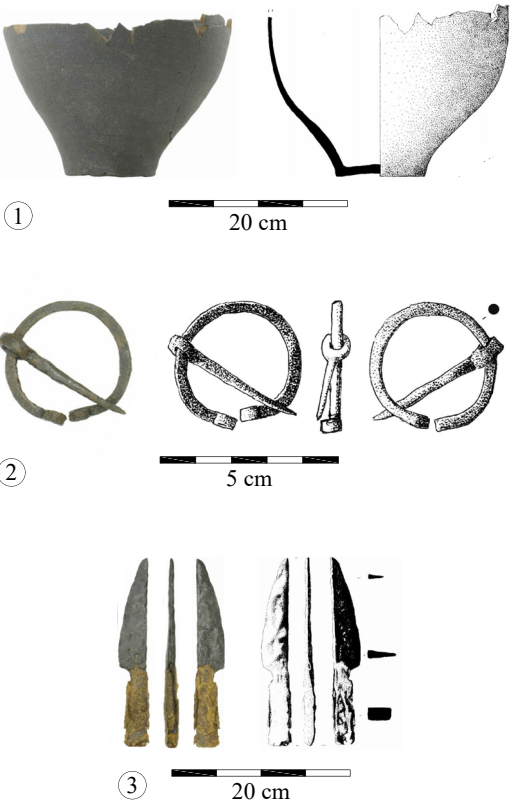
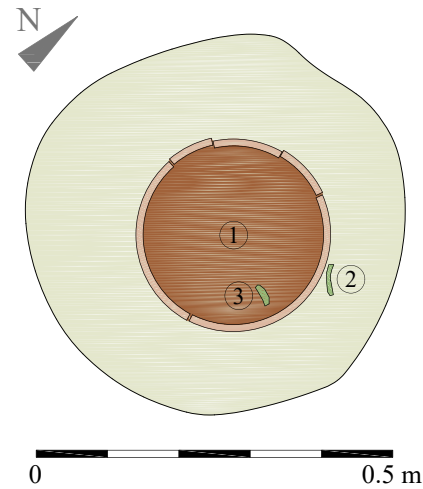


Fig. 11. Grave 8



## Grave inventory:

1. Base fragment of a coarse, dark grey jar (urn) (Cat. P15). [Fig. 72](#)
2. Copper-alloy penannular brooch (Cat. M13). [Fig. 79.11](#)
3. Iron knife (Cat. M60). [Fig. 81.2](#)

**Grave 9 (STR35) (Fig. 12)**

|                      |                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; heavily disturbed during the removal of the humus layer. |
| <i>Form</i>          | Urn, without a regular grave pit                                                                                  |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | Diam: 20 cm, De: 5 cm                                                                                             |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | –                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Urned cremation                                                                                                   |
| <i>Date</i>          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                                     |
| <i>Description</i>   | The edges of the grave pit were indistinct; only the lower part of the urn survived                               |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: 23–35 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C                                                      |

## Grave inventory:

1. Base fragment of a coarse, brownish-grey jar (urn) (Cat. P19). [Fig. 72](#)

**Grave 10 (STR38/1-2) (Fig. 13)**

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the humus layer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Form</i>          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 200 cm, W: 110 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Inhumation (double burial)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Date</i>          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Description</i>   | Two tegulae on the backfilled grave pit above the skeletons<br>1. STR38/1 (10/1): skeleton lying in extended position on its back, with the right side resting on the left side of the other; skull oriented E, tilted to the left; arms bent at the elbows, with the hands resting on the pelvis; legs parallel, alongside each other. Bones in good condition, L. of skeleton: 160 cm<br>2. STR38/2 (10/2): skeleton lying in extended position on its back, skull oriented E, face towards SW; right elbow bent, arm resting on abdomen; legs parallel, alongside each other. Bones in relatively good condition, L. of skeleton: 150 cm<br>The iron object and the vessel fragments were not found <i>in situ</i> in the grave |
| <i>Human remains</i> | 1. STR38/1 (10/1): sex: male, age: 47–53 years<br>2. STR38/2 (10/2): sex: female, age: 28–34 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Grave inventory:

1. Iron object (Cat. M92). [Fig. 13.1](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (2) rim fragment of a coarse, grey folded beaker with cornice rim (Cat. P47, [Fig. 72](#)); (3) rim fragment of a coarse, grey plate with inward rim (Cat. P36, [Fig. 72](#)); (4–5) rim and wall fragments of oxidised plates with inward rim (Cat. P78–79, [Fig. 73](#)); base fragment of a coarse, grey jar; wall fragments of a yellow jug.

**Grave 11 (STR39) (Fig. 14)**

|                      |                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the humus layer |
| <i>Form</i>          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                    |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 55 cm, W: 45 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                     |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | NE–SW                                                                                                             |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                        |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Urned cremation                                                                                                   |
| <i>Date</i>          | Early 3rd century AD                                                                                              |
| <i>Description</i>   | The grave pit was lined with roof tiles set upright, with the urn placed in the middle                            |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: 25–35 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C.                                                     |

## Grave inventory:

1. Coarse, reddish-grey ovoid jar (urn); it contained the small bones of a mole (Cat. P6). [Fig. 71](#)
2. Copper-alloy penannular brooch (Cat. M14). [Fig. 14.2](#)
3. Fragments of an iron knife (Cat. M62). [Fig. 14.3](#)
4. Iron ring (Cat. M29). [Fig. 14.4](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: small wall fragments of a coarse, grey jar and a yellow jug.

**Grave 12 (STR40) (Fig. 15)**

|                      |                                                                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                    |
| <i>Form</i>          | Oval, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the stepped base         |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 65 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 20 cm                                              |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | N–NE–S–SW                                                                  |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                 |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                              |
| <i>Date</i>          | –                                                                          |
| <i>Description</i>   | The pit contained tegula and imbrex fragments                              |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: neonate, degree of combustion: 800 °C, bone weight: 1 g |

## Grave inventory: –



Fig. 12. Grave 9

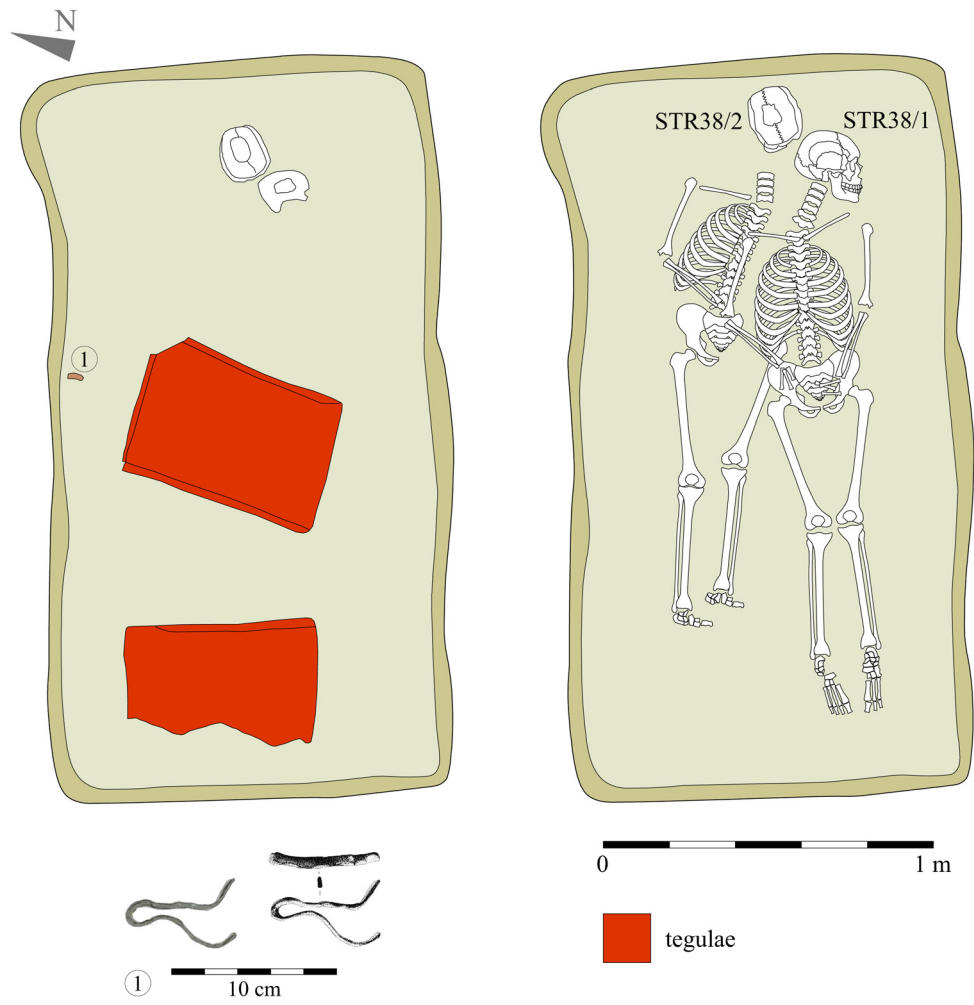


Fig. 13. Grave 10

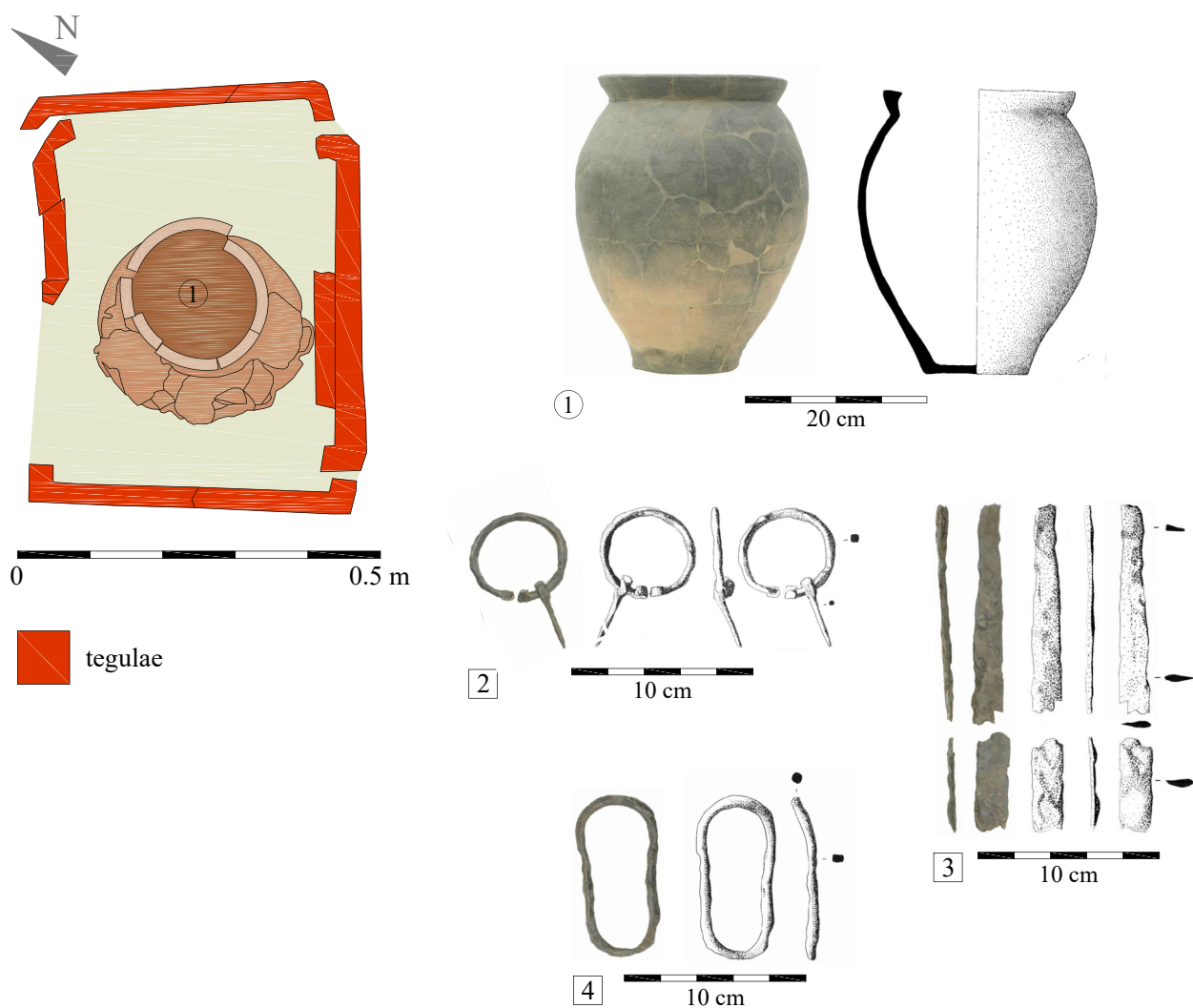


Fig. 14. Grave 11

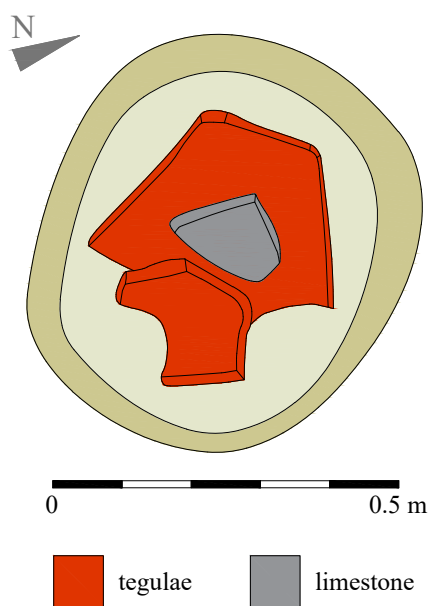


Fig. 15. Grave 12

Grave 13 (STR42) (Fig. 16)

|               |                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                |
| Form          | Round, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                       |
| Dimensions    | L: 120 cm, W: 105 cm, De: 40 cm                                                                                                                        |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                                                                      |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil in the upper part, a 20 cm thick charcoal layer under it                                                                    |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation (double burial)                                                                                                          |
| Date          | First half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                       |
| Description   | A modern pit (STR41) slightly cut the N end of the grave                                                                                               |
| Human remains | 1. Sex: indiff., age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C<br>2. Sex: indiff., age: 10–15 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 130 g |

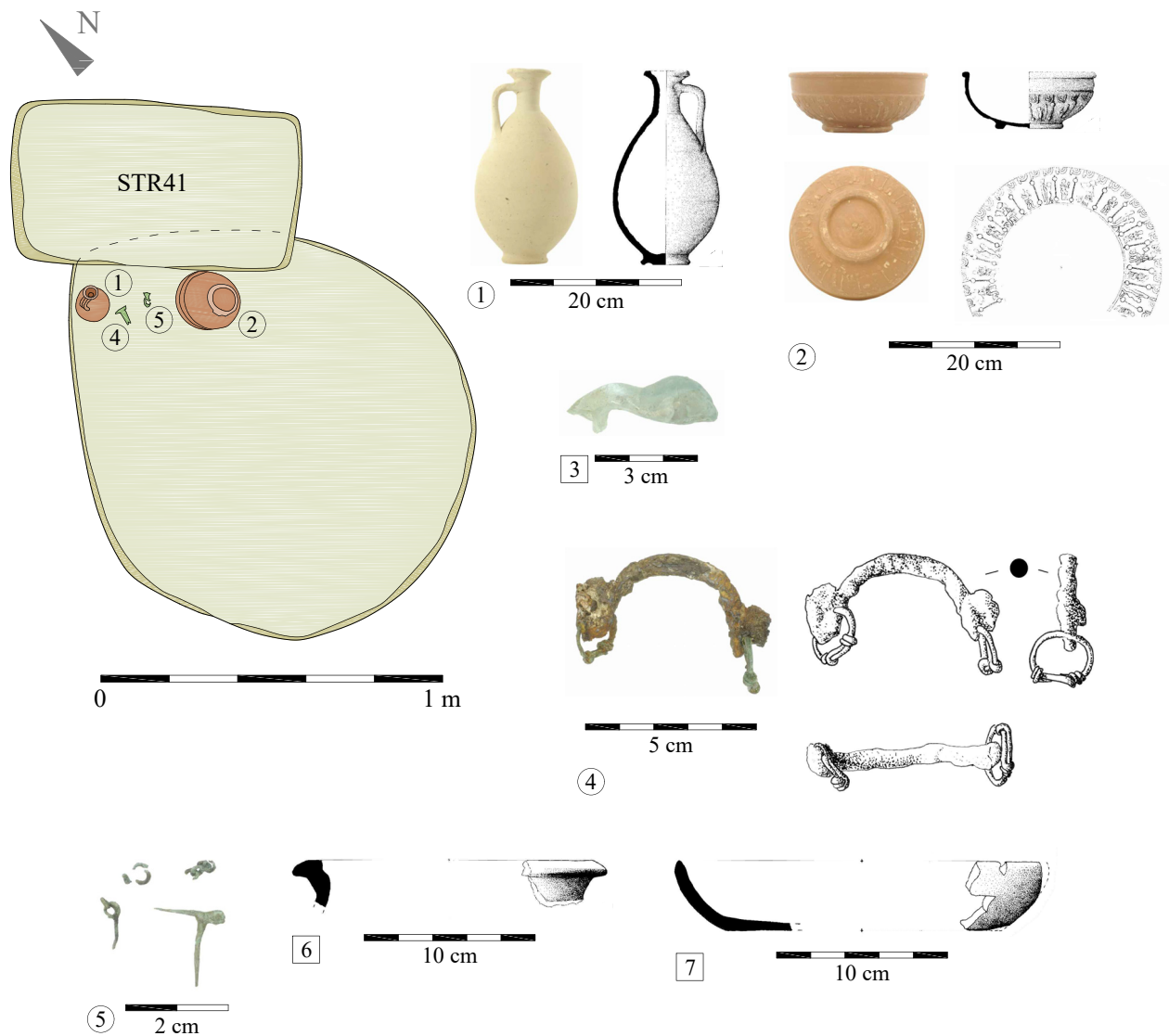


Fig. 16. Grave 13

- Grave inventory:
- 1. One-handed, pale yellow ovoid jug (Cat. P53). [Fig. 73](#)
  - 2. Relief-decorated Drag. 37 bowl; south Gaulish, Banassac (Cat. P95). [Fig. 74](#)
  - 3. Lower body and base fragment of a bluish-green glass unguent bottle; fused fragment with secondary vitrification; too poorly preserved to determine the vessel form with certainty (Cat. G19). [Fig. 16.3](#)
  - 4. Iron casket handle with two copper-alloy rings (Cat. M35). [Fig. 16.4](#)
  - 5. Copper-alloy chain fragment and rivet (Cat. M69). [Fig. 16.5](#)
- Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (6) rim fragment of a coarse, grey jar with everted, thickened rim; (7) fragments of secondarily burnt and deformed oxidised plates with inward rim (Cat. P71, [Fig. 73](#)); various coarse, grey wall fragments.

Grave 14 (STR43) ([Fig. 17](#))

|               |                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the humus layer |
| Form          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                    |
| Dimensions    | L: 30 cm, W: 25 cm, De: 16 cm                                                                                     |
| Orientation   | N–S                                                                                                               |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                        |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                   |
| Date          | Late 1st–2nd century AD                                                                                           |
| Description   | The edges of the grave pit were lined with limestone slabs, with the urn placed in the middle                     |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C                                                         |

- Grave inventory:
- 1. Coarse, dark grey slightly shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P1). [Fig. 71](#)



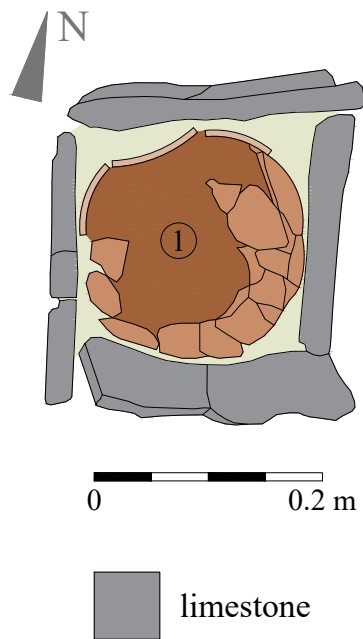


Fig. 17. Grave 14

Grave 15 (STR44) (Fig. 18)

|               |                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during previous agricultural work |
| Form          | Shallow, irregular rectangular with rounded corners, the sides sloping towards the flat base                  |
| Dimensions    | L: 70 cm x W: 60 cm x Diam: 6 cm                                                                              |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                     |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                    |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                 |
| Date          | –                                                                                                             |
| Description   | A concentration of charcoal-rich cremains in the NW part of the grave pit                                     |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 4–8 years, degree of combustion: 550 °C, bone weight: 80 g                                 |

Grave inventory: –

Grave 16 (STR46) (Fig. 19)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the humus layer                                                                                                             |
| Form          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Dimensions    | L: 60 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 32 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Orientation   | N–S                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Date          | First half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Description   | The grave pit was lined with tiles set upright; no human remains were found inside the glass urn placed in the grave (uncovered containers can lead to the complete disappearance of the cremated remains over the centuries) |
| Human remains | None                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

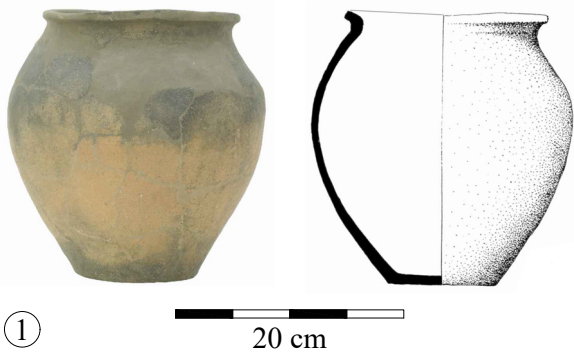


Fig. 18. Grave 15

Grave inventory:

1. One-handed, light yellow ovoid jug (Cat. P50). Fig. 73
2. Bluish-green tubular-rimmed glass bowl (Cat. G1). Fig. 76.1
3. Bluish-green large convex glass jar (Cat. G5). Fig. 77.2
4. Rim fragment of a colourless glass unguent bottle (Cat. G16). Fig. 78.11
5. Neck fragment of a bluish-green unguent bottle (Cat. G17). Fig. 78.12
6. Opaque blue quartz ceramic melon bead (Cat. G21). Fig. 78.13

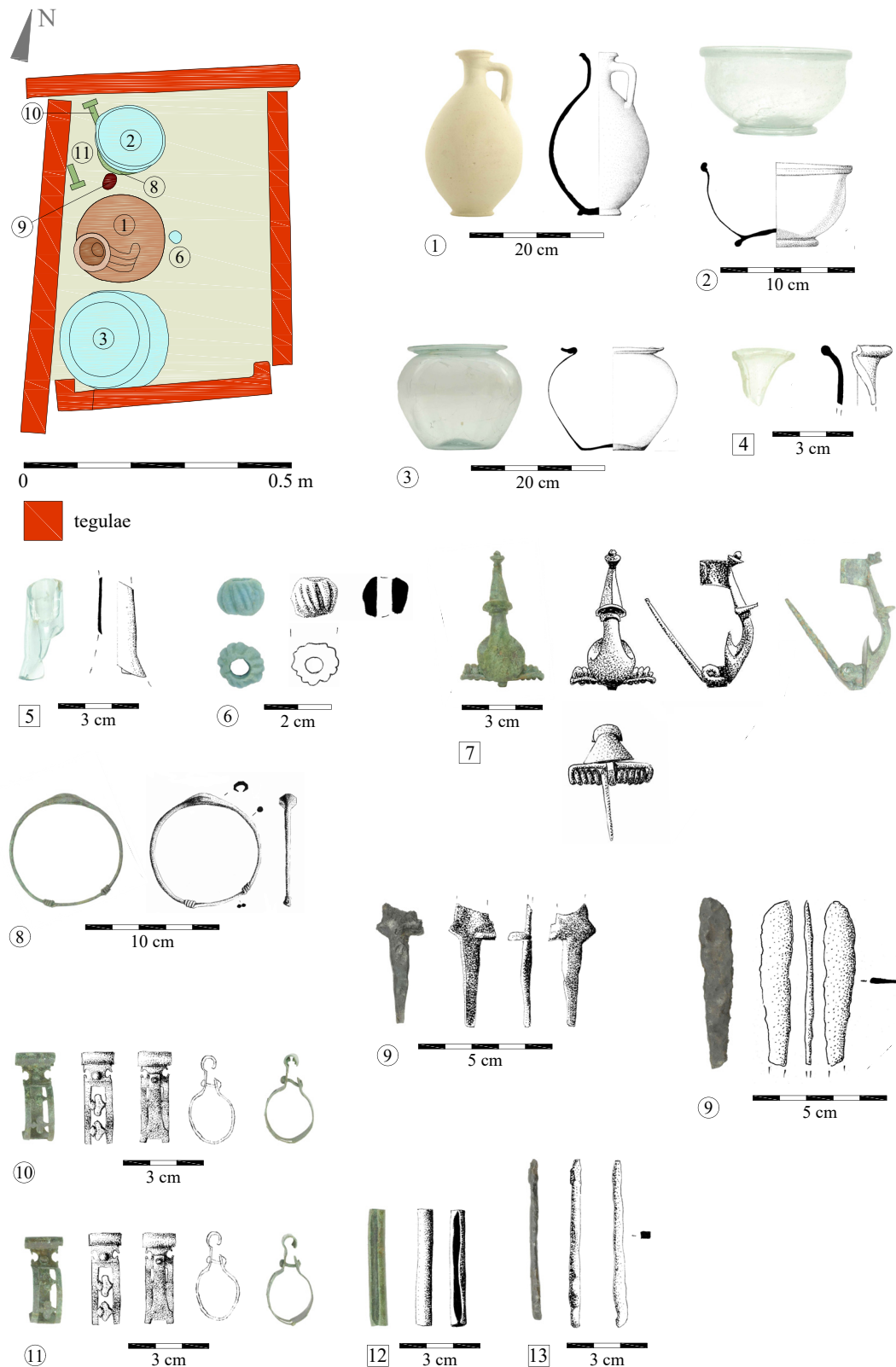


Fig. 19. Grave 16

7. Copper-alloy Pannonian trumpet brooch (Cat. M3).  
Fig. 19.7, Fig. 79.4  
8. Copper-alloy bracelet (Cat. M20). Fig. 19.10, Fig. 80.1

9. Iron knife (Cat. M58). Fig. 19.9  
10. Copper-alloy sheet with openwork decoration (Cat. M67). Fig. 19.10

11. Copper-alloy sheet with openwork decoration (Cat. M68). [Fig. 19.11](#)
12. Copper-alloy case (Cat. M63). [Fig. 19.12](#)
13. Iron object (Cat. M93). [Fig. 19.13](#)

- Grave inventory:
1. Coarse, reddish-grey ovoid, jar (urn) (Cat. P3). [Fig. 71](#)
2. Iron knife (Cat. M53). [Fig. 20/Grave 17.2](#)

Grave 17 (STR47) ([Fig. 20](#))

|               |                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during previous agricultural work |
| Form          | Roundish, with concave sides and base                                                                         |
| Dimensions    | L: 50 cm, W: 45 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                 |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                             |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                             |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                               |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 2nd century AD                                                                                 |
| Description   | Grave 18 (STR48) cut the E half of the grave                                                                  |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 10–20 years, degree of combustion: 450 °C                                                  |

Grave 18 (STR48) ([Fig. 20](#))

|               |                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during previous agricultural work       |
| Form          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and a flat base                                                                    |
| Dimensions    | L: 70 cm, W: 40 cm, De: 18 cm                                                                                       |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                       |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                           |
| Description   | The grave pit was lined with limestone slabs, the W side had a triangular shape, cut the E half of Grave 17 (STR47) |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 10–x years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 40 g                                      |

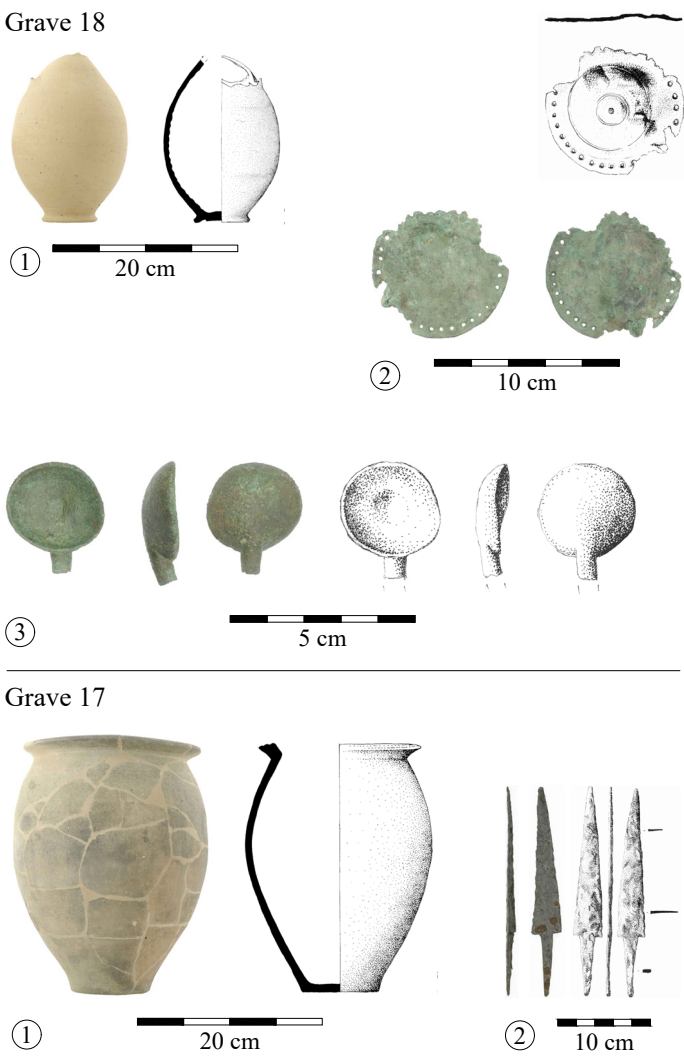
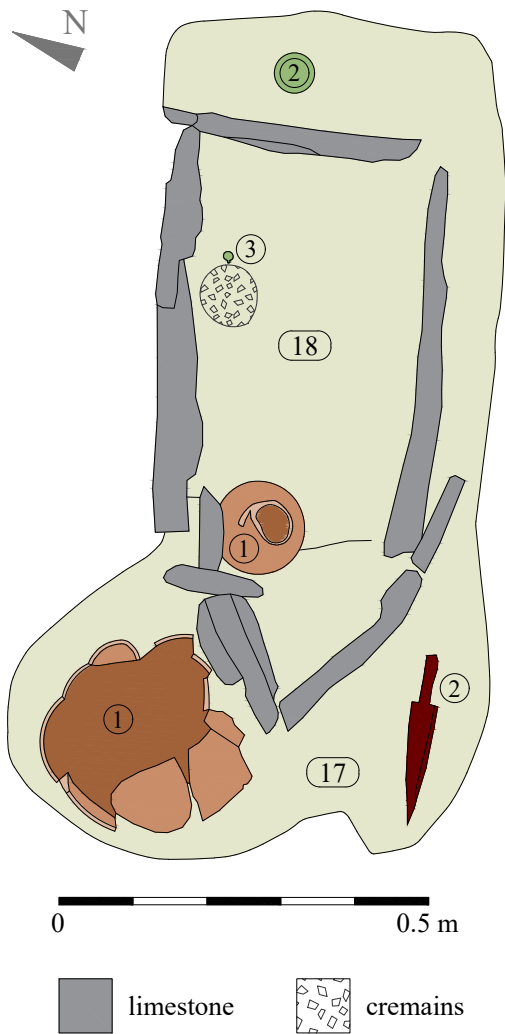


Fig. 20. Grave 17 and Grave 18

- Grave inventory:
1. Fragment of a one-handled, pinkish-yellow ovoid jug (Cat. P57). [Fig. 73](#)
  2. Copper-alloy mirror (Cat. M32). [Fig. 20/Grave 18.2, Fig. 80.5](#)
  3. Fragmented copper-alloy spoon (*cochlearium*) (Cat. M33). [Fig. 20/Grave 18.3](#)

Grave 19 (STR49) ([Fig. 21](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | The grave was severely damaged during previous agricultural work; the grave pit was not indicated by a soil mark, only by the urn at the base of the subsoil |
| Form          | Urn, without a regular grave pit                                                                                                                             |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 12 cm, De: 5 cm                                                                                                                                        |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                                                                            |
| Fill          | –                                                                                                                                                            |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                                              |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                |
| Description   | Only the lower part of the urn survived                                                                                                                      |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: unknown, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 45 g                                                                                  |

- Grave inventory:
1. Base fragment of a coarse, dark grey jar (urn) (Cat. P21). [Fig. 72](#)

Grave 20 (STR50) ([Fig. 22](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | The grave was severely damaged during previous agricultural work; the grave pit was not indicated by a soil mark, only by the urn at the base of the subsoil |
| Form          | Urn, without a regular grave pit                                                                                                                             |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 30 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                                                                                       |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                                                                            |
| Fill          | –                                                                                                                                                            |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                                              |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                |
| Description   | Only the lower part of the urn survived                                                                                                                      |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 350 °C                                                                                                  |

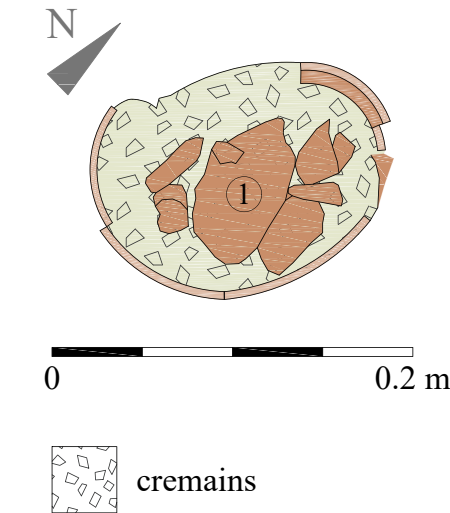


Fig. 21. Grave 19

- Grave inventory:
1. Base fragment of a coarse, reddish-dark-grey jar (urn) (Cat. P12). [Fig. 71](#)

Grave 21 (STR51) ([Fig. 23](#))

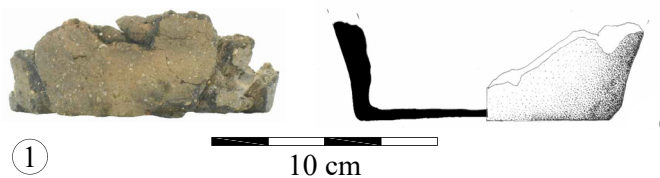
|               |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | The grave was severely damaged during previous agricultural work; the grave pit was not indicated by a soil mark, only by the cremains at the base of the subsoil |
| Form          | Urn, without a regular grave pit                                                                                                                                  |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 20 cm, De: 5 cm                                                                                                                                             |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Fill          | –                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                                     |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 5–10 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 50 g                                                                                    |

Grave inventory: –

Grave 22 (STR52) ([Fig. 24](#))

|               |                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work |
| Form          | Shallow round form, with concave sides and base                                                             |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 50 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                  |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                             |
| Date          | 2nd century AD                                                                                              |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 20–35 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C                                                |

Grave inventory:



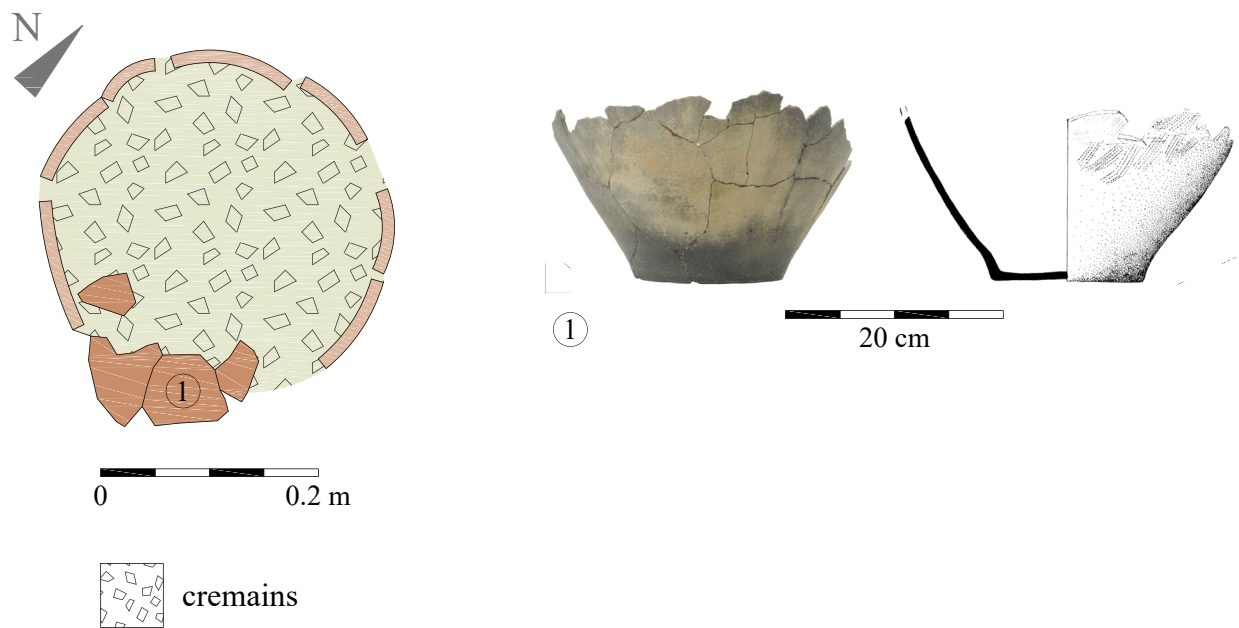


Fig. 22. Grave 20

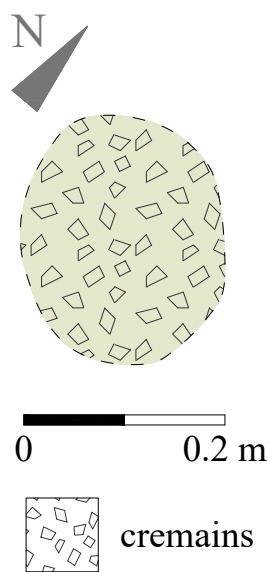


Fig. 23. Grave 21

1. Fragment of a coarse, dark grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P10). [Fig. 71](#)
2. Yellowish-grey pear-shaped oil lamp stamped ‘CER-IALIS’ on the base (Cat. P101). [Fig. 74](#)

Grave 23 (STR53) ([Fig. 25](#))

*Grave pit* Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil

|                      |                                                                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Form</i>          | Roundish, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | Diam: 40 cm, De: 16 cm                                              |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | –                                                                   |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                          |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unknown                                                             |
| <i>Date</i>          | 2nd century AD                                                      |
| <i>Human remains</i> | None                                                                |

Grave inventory:

1. One-handed, yellow, elongated ovoid jug (Cat. P58). [Fig. 73](#)
2. Light brown folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) with smooth surface (Cat. P87). [Fig. 74](#)

Grave 24 (STR54) ([Fig. 26](#))

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Form</i>          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 150 cm, W: 120 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Date</i>          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Description</i>   | The urn was placed in a smaller depression in the base of the grave pit                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | Diam: 40 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Human remains</i> | 1. Sex: male, age: 25–30 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 1,090 g ( <a href="#">Fig. 85</a> )<br>2. Sex: indiff., age: 10–20 years, degree of combustion: 700 °C, bone weight: 55 g ( <a href="#">Fig. 85</a> ) |



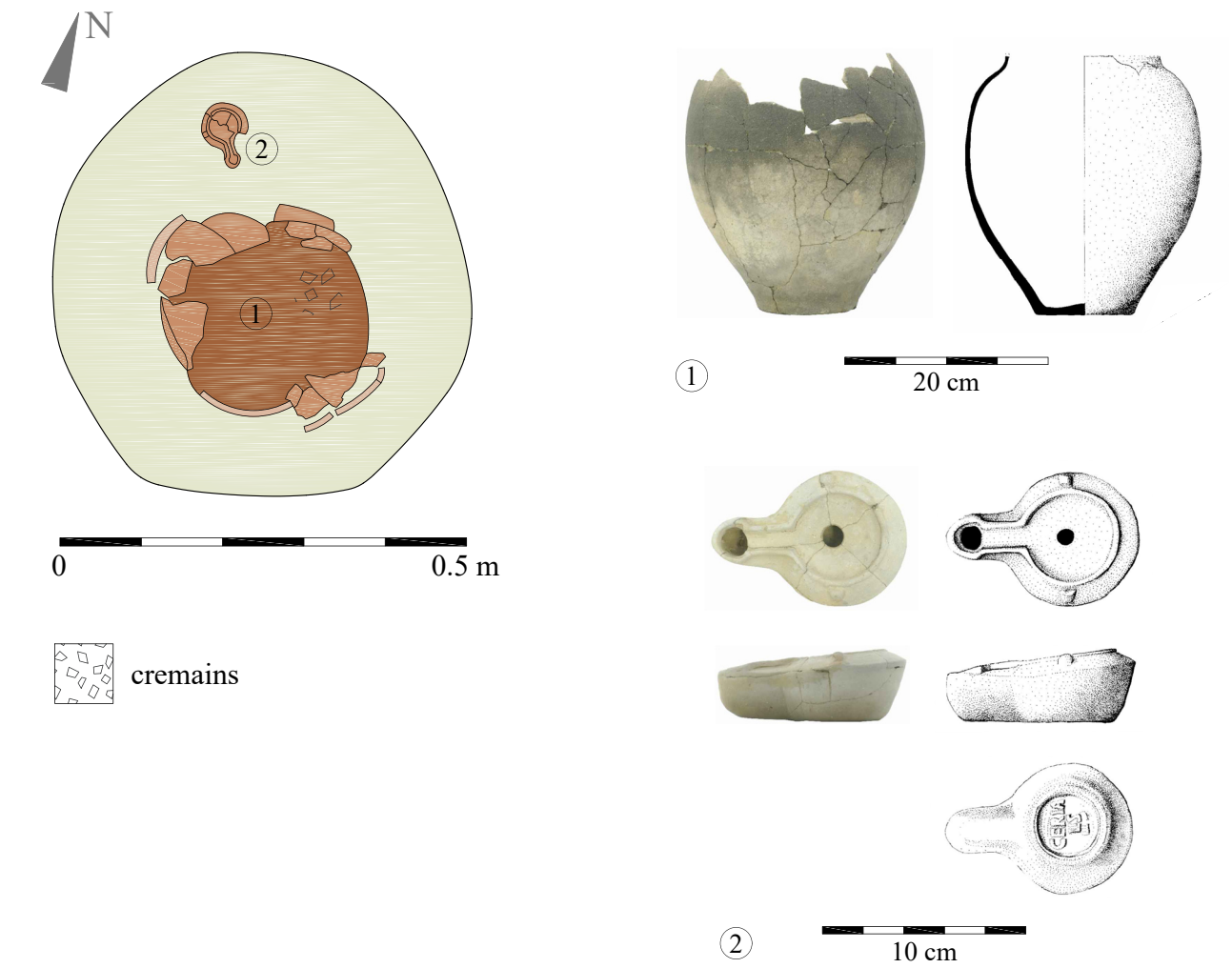


Fig. 24. Grave 22

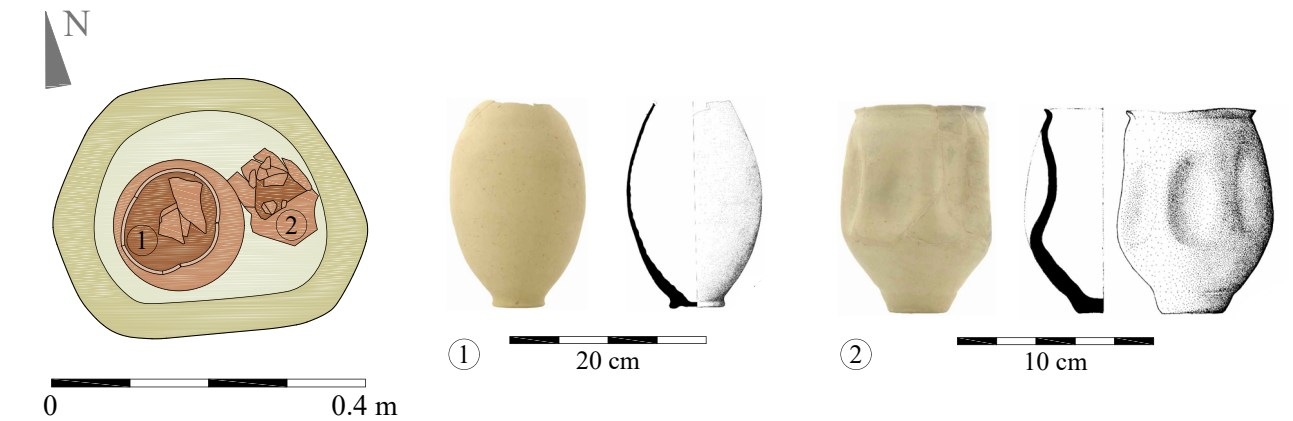


Fig. 25. Grave 23



Fig. 26. Grave 24

- Grave inventory:
1. Coarse, light grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P5). [Fig. 71](#)
  2. Fragment of a one-handled, light brown/yellow bulbous jug with the graffito 'QVIITA' and the sign 'X' (Cat. P54). [Fig. 73](#)
  3. Consp. 43 bowl decorated with stylised lilies and grape bunches on its rim (Cat. P92). [Fig. 74](#)
  4. Consp. 43 bowl decorated with stylised lilies and grape bunches on its rim (Cat. P93). [Fig. 74](#)
  5. Fragments of a Drag. 18/31 plate with the graffito 'QVIITA' on its base (Cat. P94). [Fig. 74](#)
  6. Fragments of a coarse, grey shouldered beaker (Cat. P42). [Fig. 72](#)
  7. Bluish-green glass bowl (Cat. G2). [Fig. 76.2](#)
  8. Bluish-green glass unguent bottle with squat globular body (Cat. G9). [Fig. 78.2](#)
  9. Bluish-green square glass bottle (Cat. G4). [Fig. 77.1](#)
  10. Iron nails, four pieces (Cat. M72). [Fig. 16.10](#)
  11. Iron nail with domed head (Cat. M82). [Fig. 16.11](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (12) fragments of a yellow jug with base ring (Cat. P63, [Fig. 73](#)); various wall fragments of oxidised and reduced vessels.

Grave 25 (STR55) ([Fig. 27](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Dimensions    | L: 240 cm, W: 105 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Description   | Skeleton lying in extended position on its back; crushed skull oriented E, tilted to the left; arms bent at the elbows, with the hands resting on the pelvis; legs parallel, alongside each other, most of the foot bones missing. Bones in good condition, L. of skeleton: 160 cm |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 17–19 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

Grave inventory:  
Vessel fragments from the grave fill: rim and wall fragments of a coarse, dark grey jar with red core.

Grave 26 (STR56) ([Fig. 28](#))

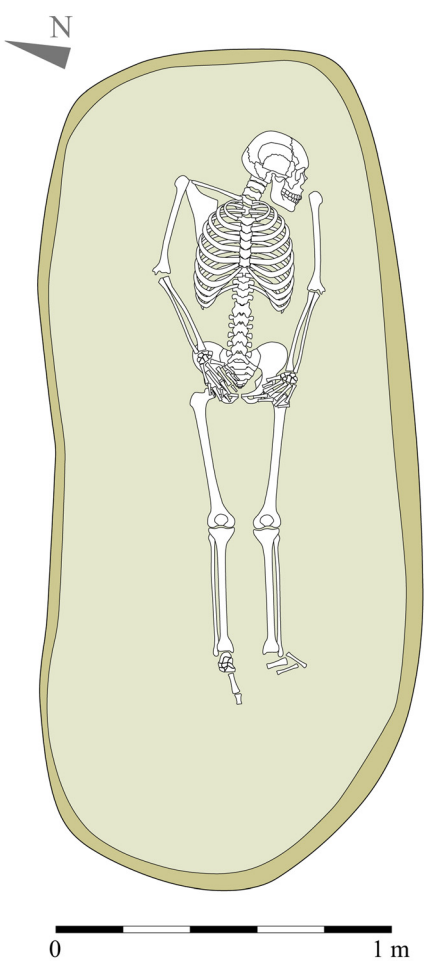


Fig. 27. Grave 25

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded shorter sides, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base which had a gentle eastward slope                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Dimensions    | L: 180 cm, W: 65 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Description   | Skeleton lying in extended position on its back; skull oriented NE, tilted to the right; right arm bent at the elbow, with the hand resting on the pelvis, left arm lay across the body; legs extended parallel, left foot turned out leftward. Top of skull slightly damaged, post-cranial bones well-preserved, L. of skeleton: 160 cm |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 15–17 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

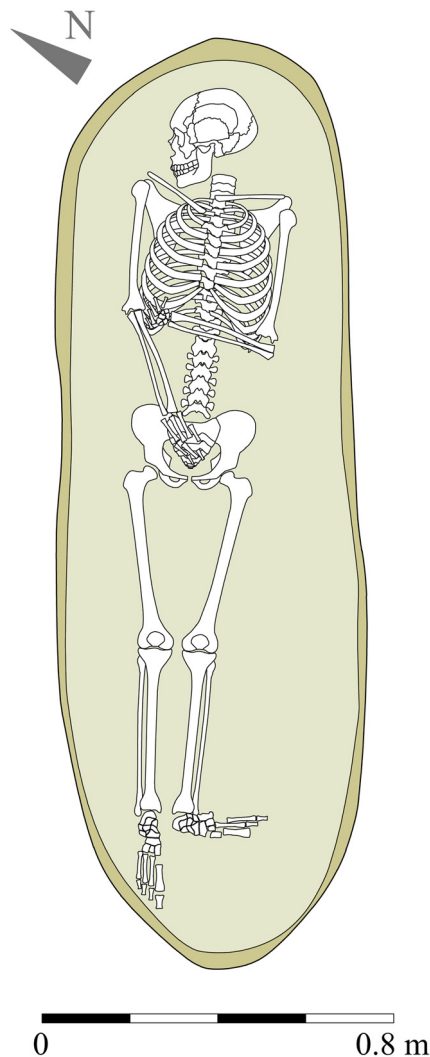


Fig. 28. Grave 26

Grave inventory:–

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: flat base fragment of an oxidised plate.

Grave 27 (STR57) (Fig. 29)

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit   | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil                                                                                      |
| Form        | Triangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dimensions  | All sides measured 50 cm, De: 45 cm                                                                                                                                                                |
| Fill        | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Burial rite | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Date        | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                          |
| Description | The grave pit was lined with tegulae, which covered the sides, the base and the top of the pit. The excavation of the burial exposed a previously unencountered feature, a rectangular pit that in |

part underlay and in part enclosed Grave 22. This feature may have been part of the grave

Human remains Sex: indiff., age: 20–30 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 490 g

Grave inventory:

1. One-handed, light brown shouldered jug (Cat. P51). Fig. 73
2. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G10). Fig. 78.3
3. Greenish conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G11). Fig. 78.4
4. Fragments of a copper-alloy brooch (Cat. M19). Fig. 29.4
5. Iron knife (Cat. M54). Fig. 29.5
6. Copper-alloy case (Cat. M64). Fig. 29.6
7. Iron object with textile remains (Cat. M94). Fig. 29.7
8. Iron object with spiral terminal (Cat. M95). Fig. 29.8
9. Copper-alloy mount retaining a rivet (Cat. M27). Fig. 29.9
10. Copper-alloy mount retaining a rivet (Cat. M26). Fig. 29.10
11. Iron nail (Cat. M73). Fig. 29.11
12. Four iron fragments (Cat. M100). Fig. 29.12
13. Copper-alloy sheet fragment (Cat. M101). Fig. 29.13
14. Three copper-alloy fragments (Cat. M 102). Fig. 29.14

Grave 28 (STR58) (Fig. 30)

|               |                                                                                             |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                     |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 205 cm, W: 85 cm, De: 30 cm                                                              |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                   |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                  |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                               |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                   |
| Description   | The walls of the grave pit were burnt                                                       |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 30–40, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 650 g                     |

Grave inventory:

1. One-handed, brown-painted globular jug decorated with rouletted bands (Cat. P65). Fig. 73
2. Pinkish-orange biconical jar decorated with barely discernible rouletting (Cat. P69). Fig. 73
3. Dark red biconical bowl decorated with horizontal rouletted bands (Cat. P82). Fig. 74
4. Orange-yellow pear-shaped beaker (Cat. P85). Fig. 74
5. Oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base (Cat. P70). Fig. 73

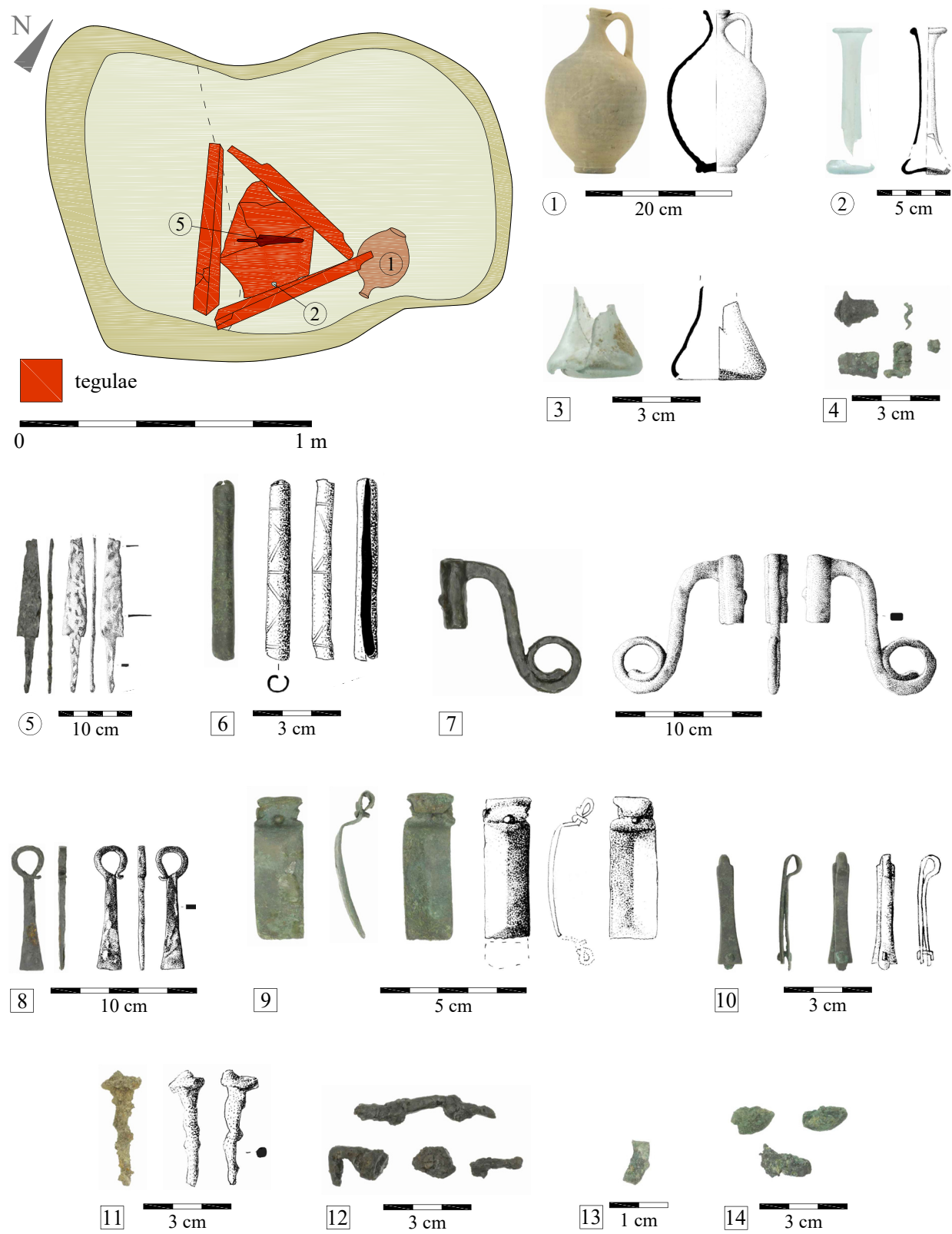


Fig. 29. Grave 27



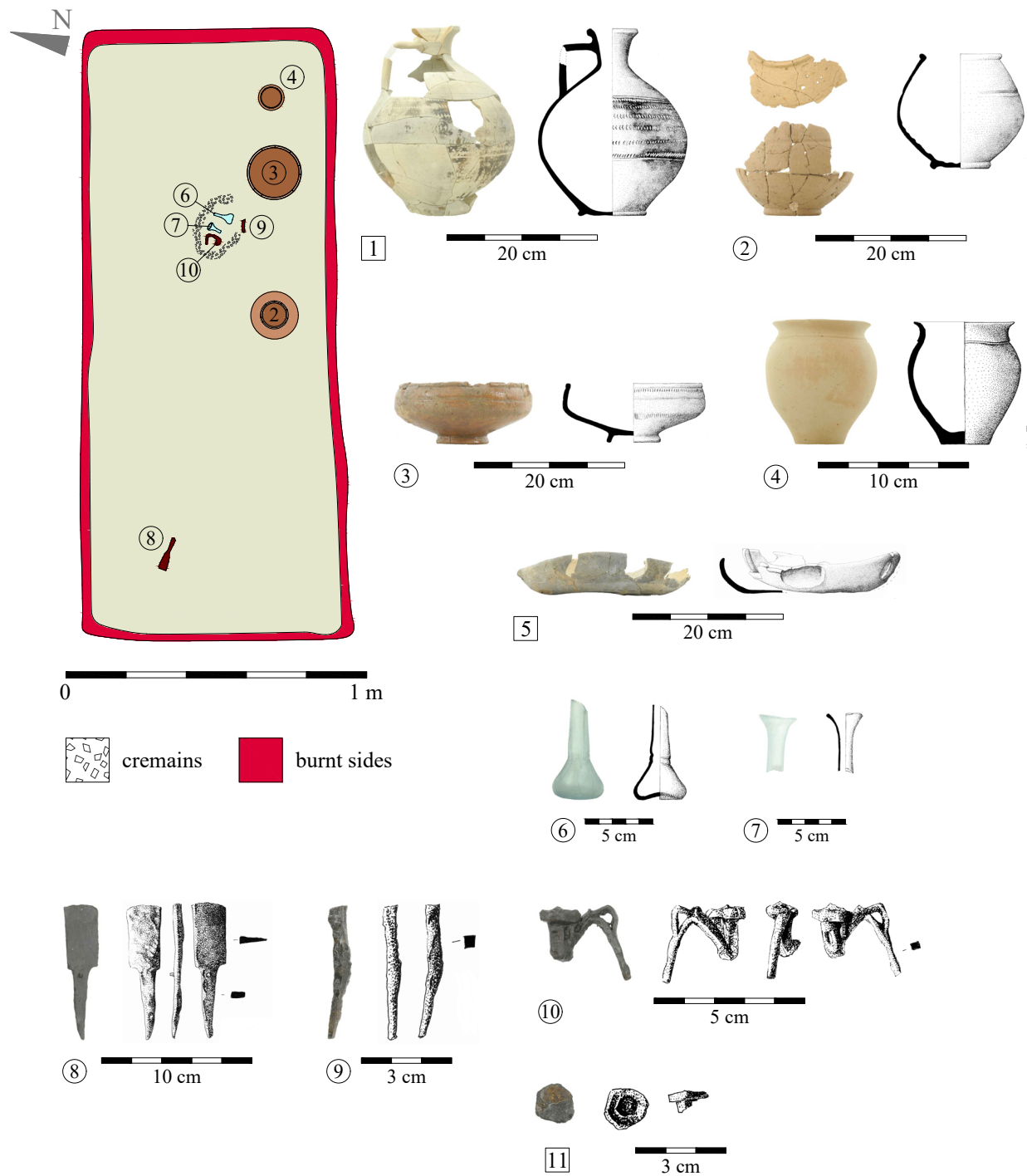


Fig. 30. Grave 28

6. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G12). [Fig. 78.5](#)  
7. Rim and neck fragment of a bluish-green glass unguent bottle (Cat. G18). [Fig. 78.6](#)  
8. Iron knife (Cat. M59). [Fig. 30.8](#)  
9. Iron nail fragment (Cat. M85). [Fig. 30.9](#)

10. Iron nail (Cat. M74). [Fig. 30.10](#)  
11. Iron nail fragment (Cat. M74). [Fig. 30.11](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: rim and wall fragments of a coarse, grey globular beaker with everted rim and horizontal combing on its neck.

Grave 29 (STR59) (Fig. 31)

|               |                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil    |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the concave sides sloped inwards towards the slightly uneven base |
| Dimensions    | L: 75 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                    |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                        |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                                |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                    |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                                    |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 37–46 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C, bone weight: 360 g                                    |

Grave inventory:

1. Copper-alloy needle (Cat. M34). Fig. 31.1
2. Iron hobnail (Cat. M24). Fig. 31.2

Grave 30 (STR60) (Fig. 32)

|             |                                                                                                               |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit   | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil |
| Form        | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base      |
| Dimensions  | L: 95 cm, W: 90 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                 |
| Orientation | N–S                                                                                                           |
| Fill        | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                             |
| Burial rite | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                 |

|               |                                                                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                     |
| Description   | The burial lay in one of the gaps in a ring ditch (Ditch 1)                   |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 2–5 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 25 g |

Grave inventory:

1. Orange elongated ovoid jug decorated with barely discernible rouletted bands (Cat. P66). Fig. 73
2. Grainy, dark grey lid with coarse surface (Cat. P32). Fig. 72
3. Iron casket handle (Cat. M36). Fig. 32.3
4. Iron lock plate with L-shaped keyhole (Cat. M37). Fig. 32.4
5. Iron sheet fragments
  - a. Fragmented iron sheet retaining three dome-headed rivets (Cat. M41). Fig. 32.5
  - b. Fragmented iron sheet retaining a dome-headed rivet (Cat. M40).
  - c. Fragmented iron sheets, five pieces (Cat. M42).
  - d. Fragmented iron sheets, three pieces (Cat. M43).
  - e. Fragmented iron sheets, five pieces (Cat. M44).
  - f. Fragmented iron sheets, six pieces (Cat. M45).
  - g. Fragmented iron sheets, six pieces (Cat. M46).
  - h. Fragmented iron sheets, eight pieces (Cat. M47).
6. Iron nails. Two intact and two fragmented pieces (Cat. M75). Fig. 32.6
7. Iron key (Cat. M38). Fig. 32.7
8. Fragmented iron key (Cat. M39). Fig. 32.8
9. Iron nail with bent shaft (Cat. M86). Fig. 32.9

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: fragment of a coarse, light grey small jar/beaker decorated with horizontal combing on the neck.

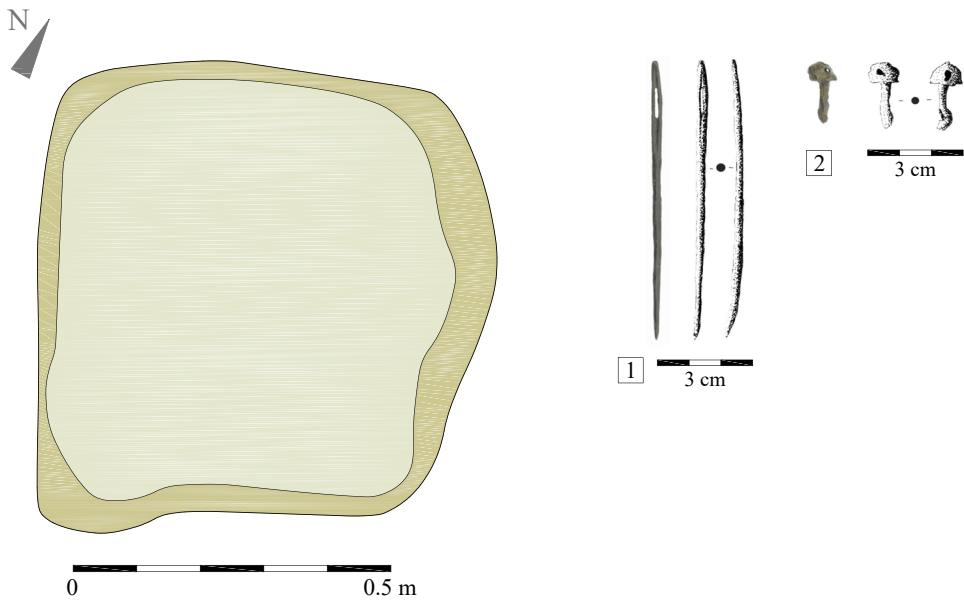


Fig. 31. Grave 29

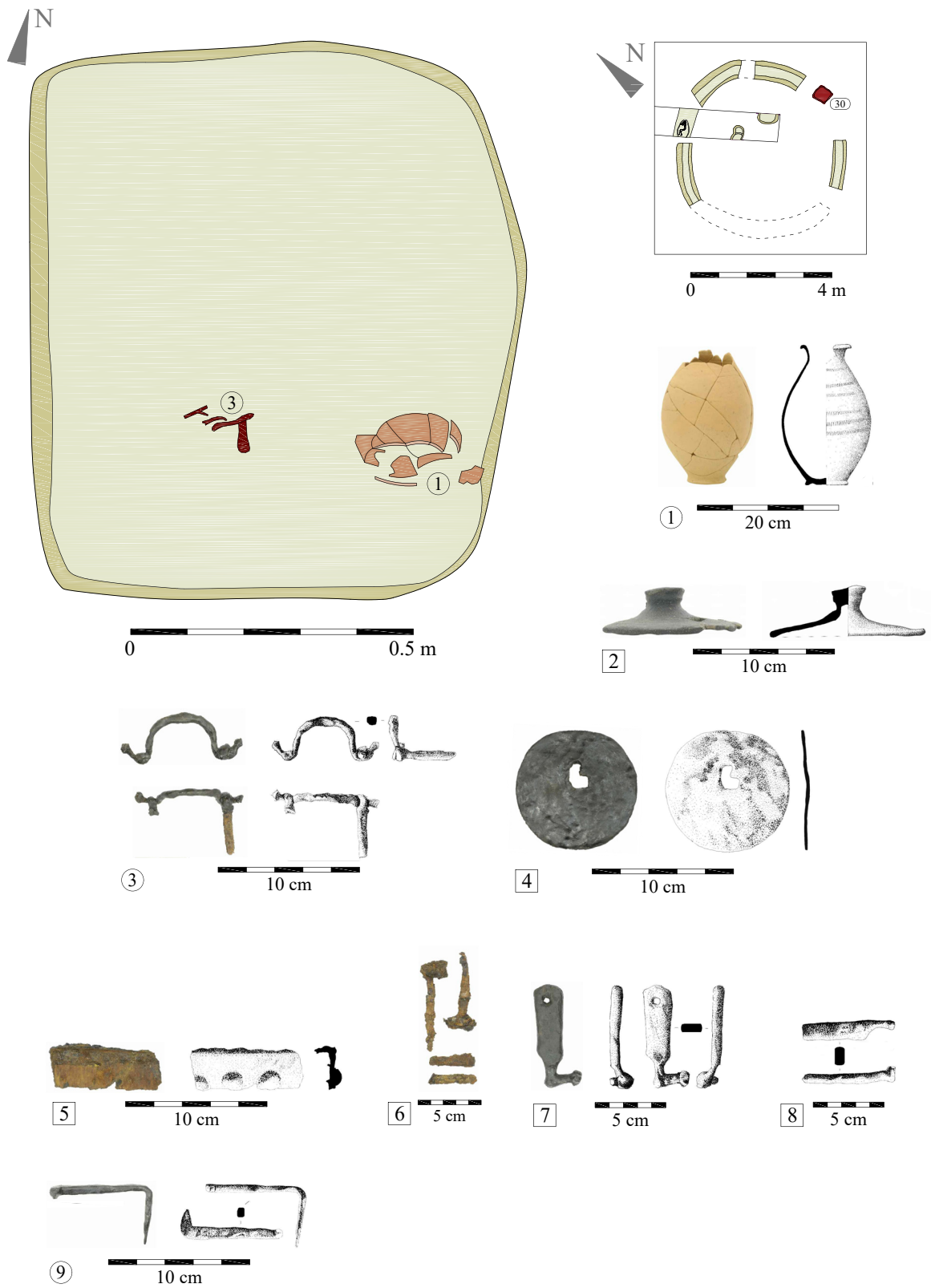


Fig. 32. Grave 30

Grave 31 (STR61) (Fig. 33)

|               |                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                         |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded ends, the sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 230 cm, W: 120 cm, De: 40 cm                                                 |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                       |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                      |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                                         |
| Date          | –                                                                               |
| Human remains | None                                                                            |

Grave inventory: –

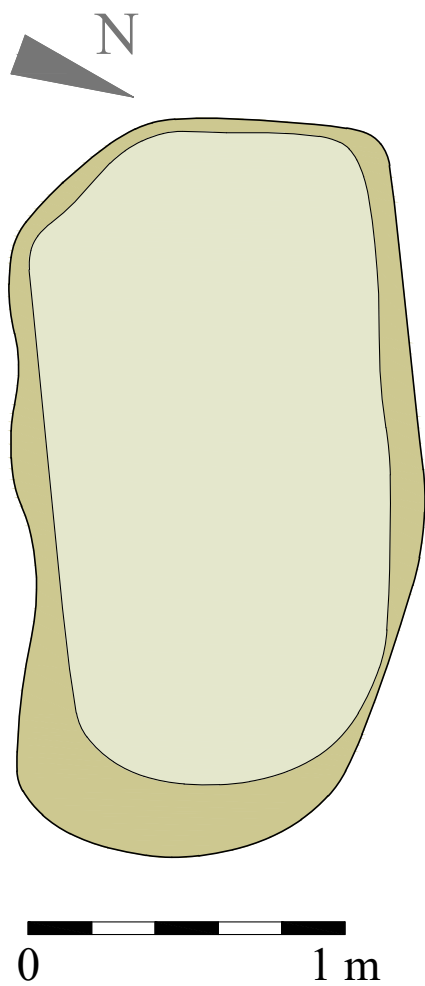


Fig. 33. Grave 31

Grave 32 (STR62) (Fig. 34)

|           |                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit | The grave was severely damaged during previous agricultural work; the grave pit was not indicated by a soil mark, only by the urn at the base of the subsoil |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|               |                                                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Form          | Urn, without a regular grave pit                           |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 20 cm, De: 10 cm                                     |
| Orientation   | –                                                          |
| Fill          | –                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                            |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                              |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 350°C |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, light grey jar (urn) (Cat. P18). Fig. 72

Grave 33 (STR63) (Fig. 35)

|               |                                                                                                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil. |
| Form          | Roundish, with vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                                                    |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 60 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                         |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                              |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                              |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                  |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                      |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 6–10 years, degree of combustion: 450 °C, bone weight: 95 g                                 |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of an ovoid jug decorated with rouletted bands. Deformed (Cat. P67). Fig. 73
2. Thin-walled, black colour-coated, grey hemispherical cup decorated with a rouletted band (Cat. P97). Fig. 74
3. Thin-walled, orange cup with profiled body (Cat. P99). Fig. 74
4. Iron knife (Cat. M56). Fig. 35.4

Grave 34 (STR64) (Fig. 36)

|               |                                                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock |
| Form          | Oval, the sides slightly tapered towards the flat base  |
| Dimensions    | L: 85 cm, W: 65 cm, De: 10 cm                           |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                   |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                              |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                 |
| Date          | –                                                       |
| Human remains | None                                                    |

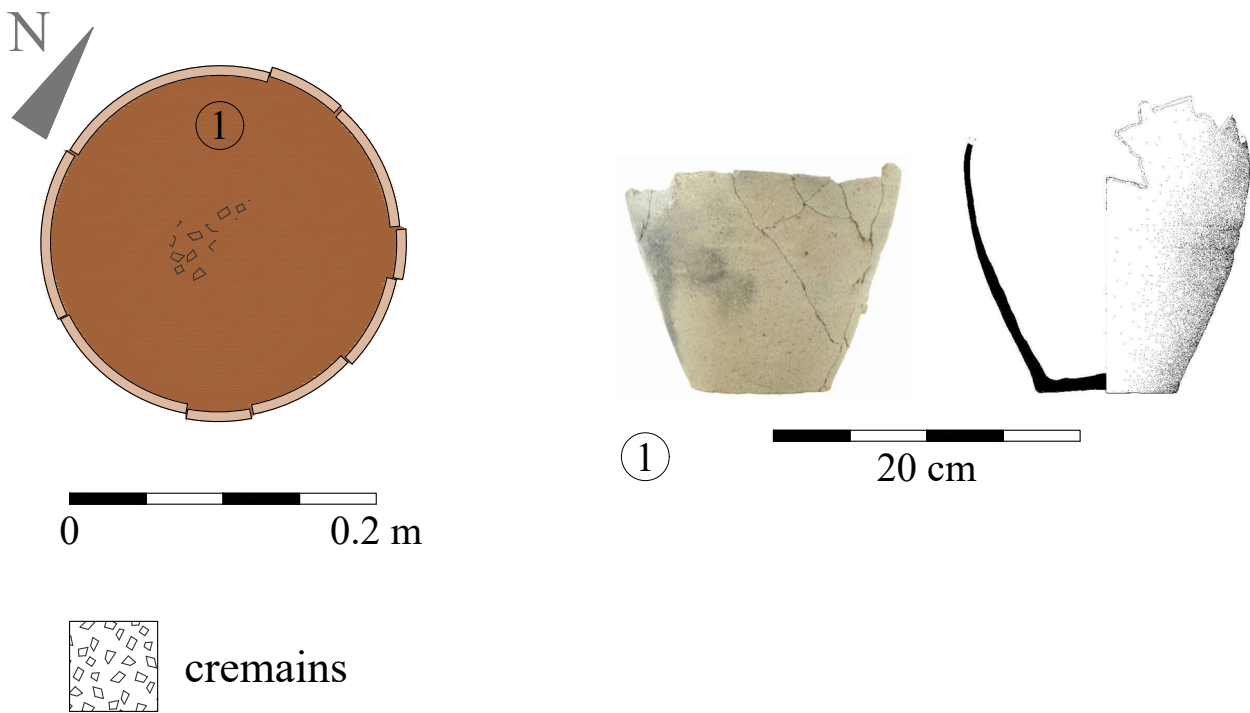


Fig. 34. Grave 32

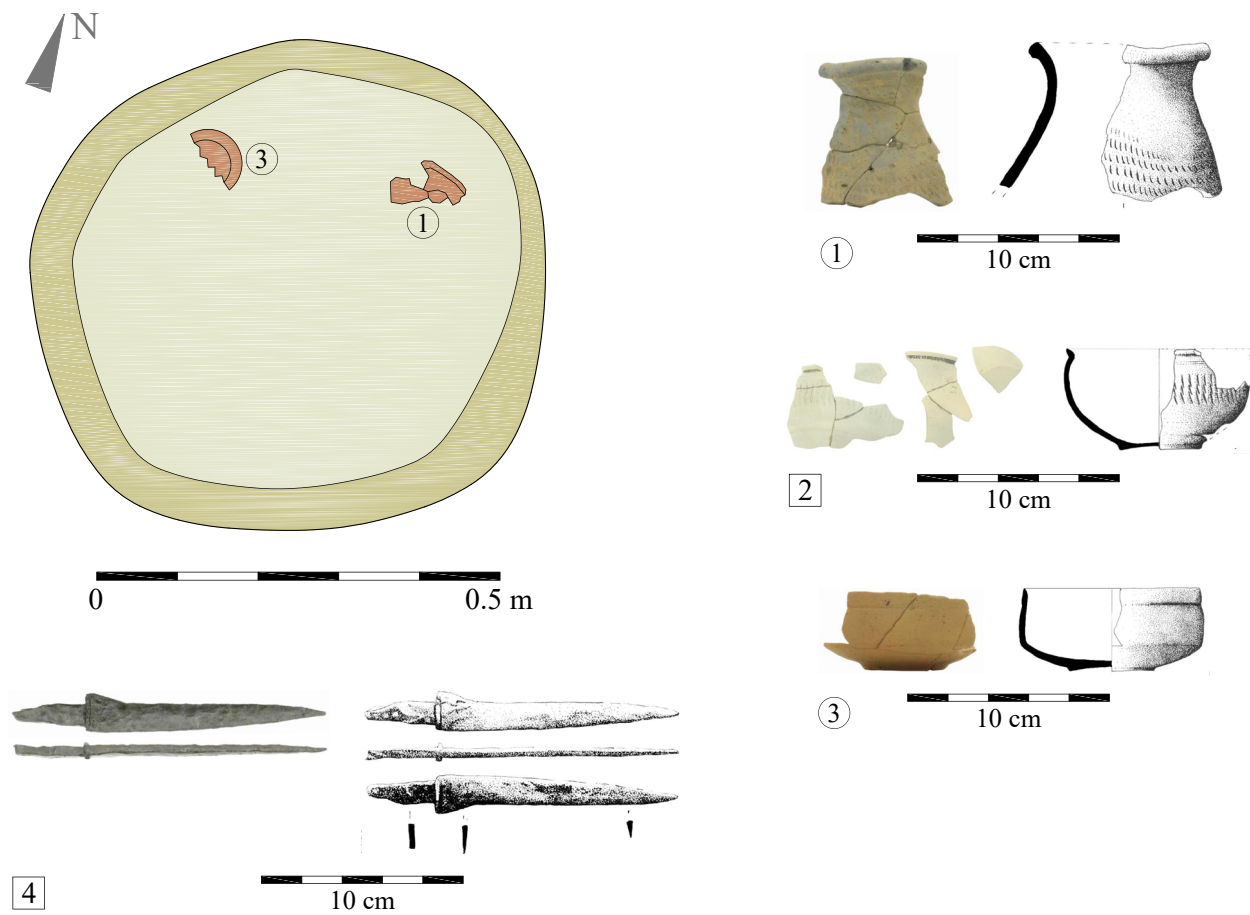


Fig. 35. Grave 33



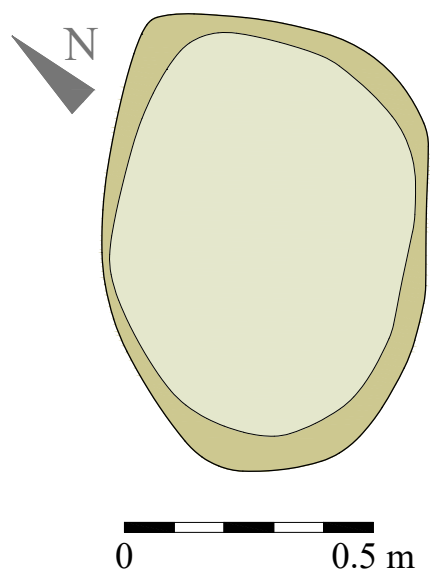


Fig. 36. Grave 34

Grave inventory: –

Grave 35 (STR65) (Fig. 37)

|             |                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit   | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work, only the lower section survived |
| Form        | Shallow oval form, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                                                                          |
| Dimensions  | L: 200 cm, W: 120 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                                              |
| Orientation | E-NE-W-SW                                                                                                                                    |

|               |                                                                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                 |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                    |
| Date          | –                                                                                |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 175 g |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Iron knife (Cat. M51). 37.1
- 2. Iron nail (Cat. M76). 37.2

Grave 36 (STR66) (Fig. 38)

|               |                                                                                             |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                     |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 105 cm, W: 90 cm, De: 20 cm                                                              |
| Orientation   | E-NE-W-SW                                                                                   |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                            |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                               |
| Date          | 2nd century AD                                                                              |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 5–15 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C, bone weight: 60 g              |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Small, pale yellow globular pitcher with high base (Cat. P64). Fig. 73
- 2. Copper-alloy hairpin (Cat. M23). Fig. 38.2
- 3. Copper-alloy rivet (Cat. M70). Fig. 38.3

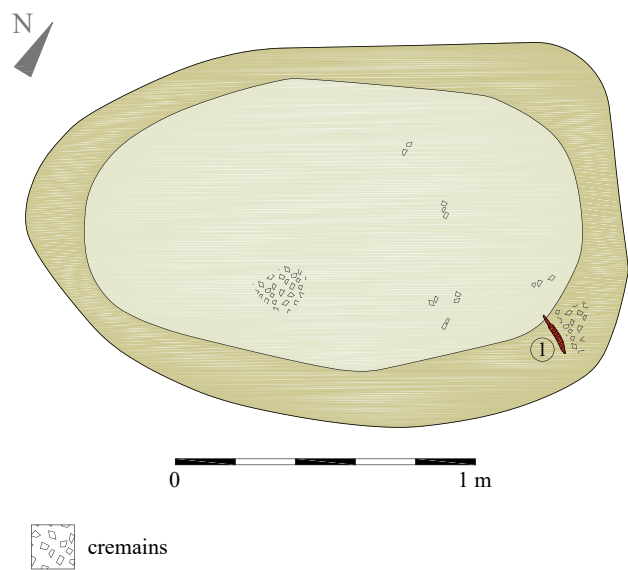
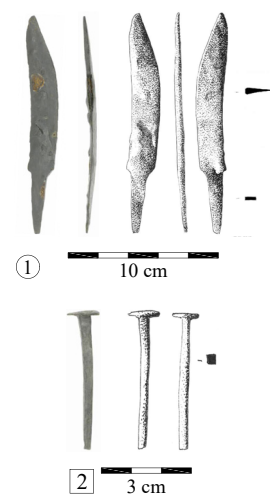


Fig. 37. Grave 35



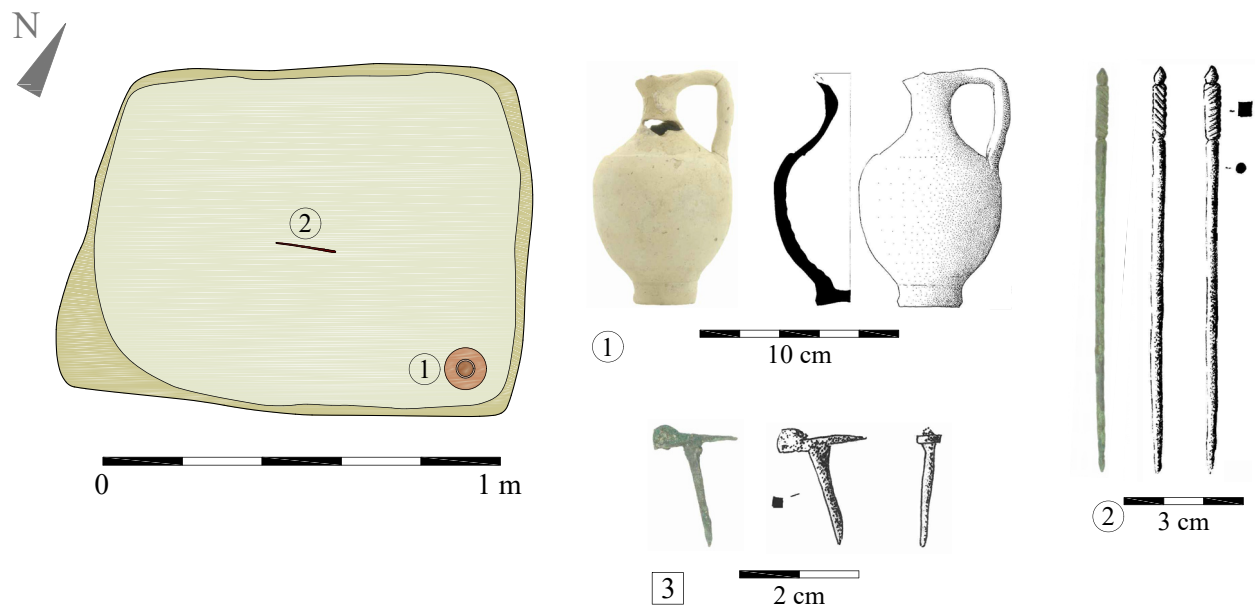


Fig. 38. Grave 36

Grave 37 (STR68) (Fig. 39)

|               |                                                                                                      |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; disturbed during the removal of the subsoil |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base          |
| Dimensions    | L: 90 cm, W: 75 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                        |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                            |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                           |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                      |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                            |
| Description   | The grave was enclosed within a rectangular ditch (STR67)                                            |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 4–6 years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 100 g                       |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragments of a coarse, grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P9). Fig. 71
2. Thin-walled, dark grey colour-coated, light grey biconical cup decorated with a rouletted band, found inside No. 3 (Cat. P96). Fig. 74
3. Base fragment of an orange jug (Cat. P61). Fig. 73
4. Fragments of a one-handed orange jug (Cat. P60). Fig. 73
5. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G13). Fig. 78.7
6. Iron knife (Cat. M52). Fig. 39.6

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (7) fragments of a secondarily burnt oxidised plate with slightly inward rim

(Cat. P72, Fig. 73); (8) flat base fragment of a secondarily burnt yellow jug (Cat. P62, Fig. 73); (9) rim fragment of a coarse, grey beaker with everted, angular rim.

Grave 38 (STR69) (Fig. 40)

|               |                                                                                                      |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; disturbed during the removal of the subsoil |
| Form          | Roundish, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                                           |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 50 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                               |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                           |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                      |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                        |
| Description   | Contiguous with Grave 39                                                                             |
| Human remains | Sex: female?, age: 25–40 years, degree of combustion: 250 °C, bone weight: 470 g                     |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, light grey jar (urn) (Cat. P13). Fig. 71
2. Fragment of a coarse, grey lid (Cat. P33). Fig. 72
3. Copper-alloy band retaining three iron rivets (Cat. M96). Fig. 40.3
4. Three iron fragments with textile remains (Cat. M104). Fig. 40.4
5. Iron fragment with textile remains (Cat. M103). Fig. 40.5

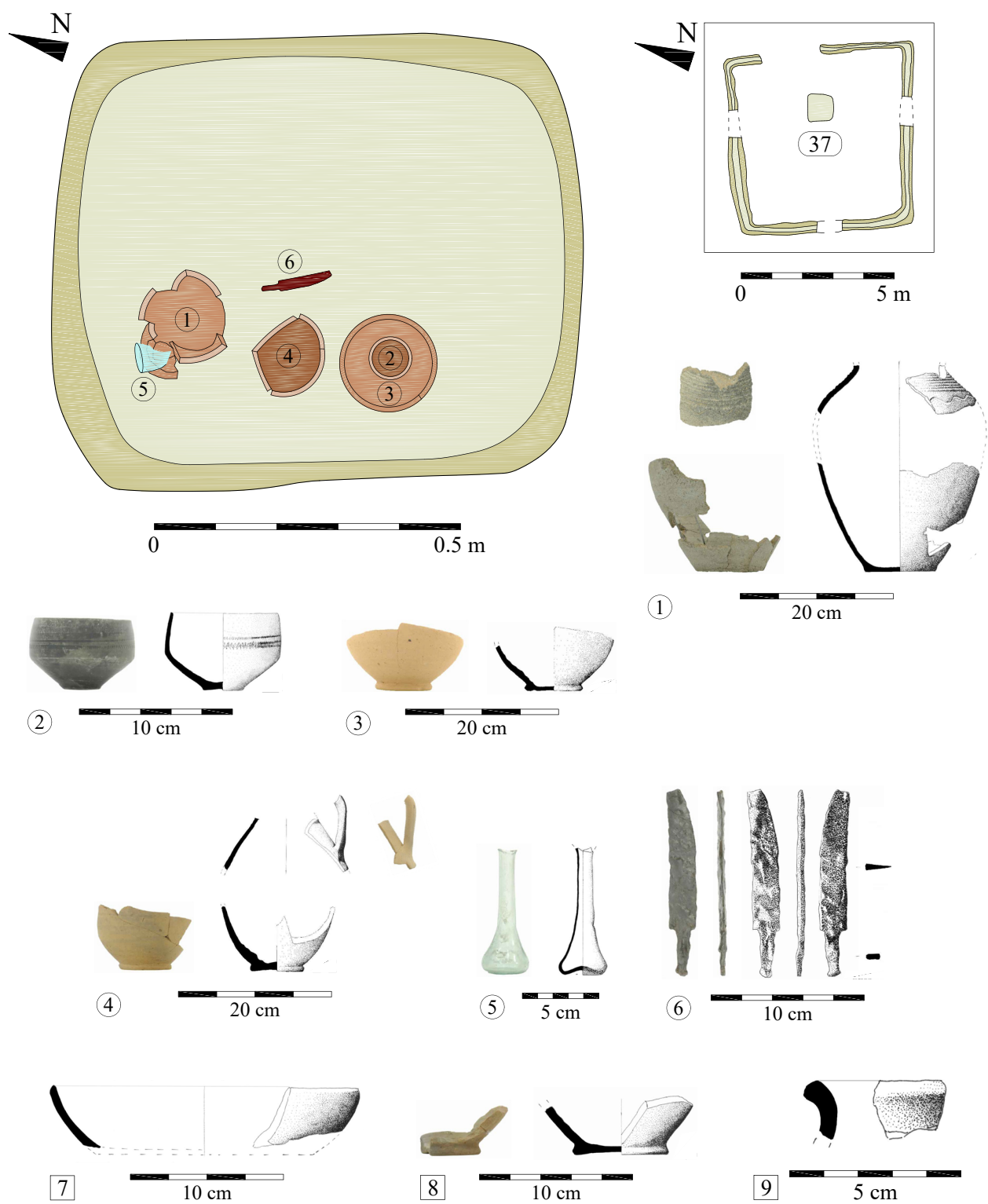


Fig. 39. Grave 37

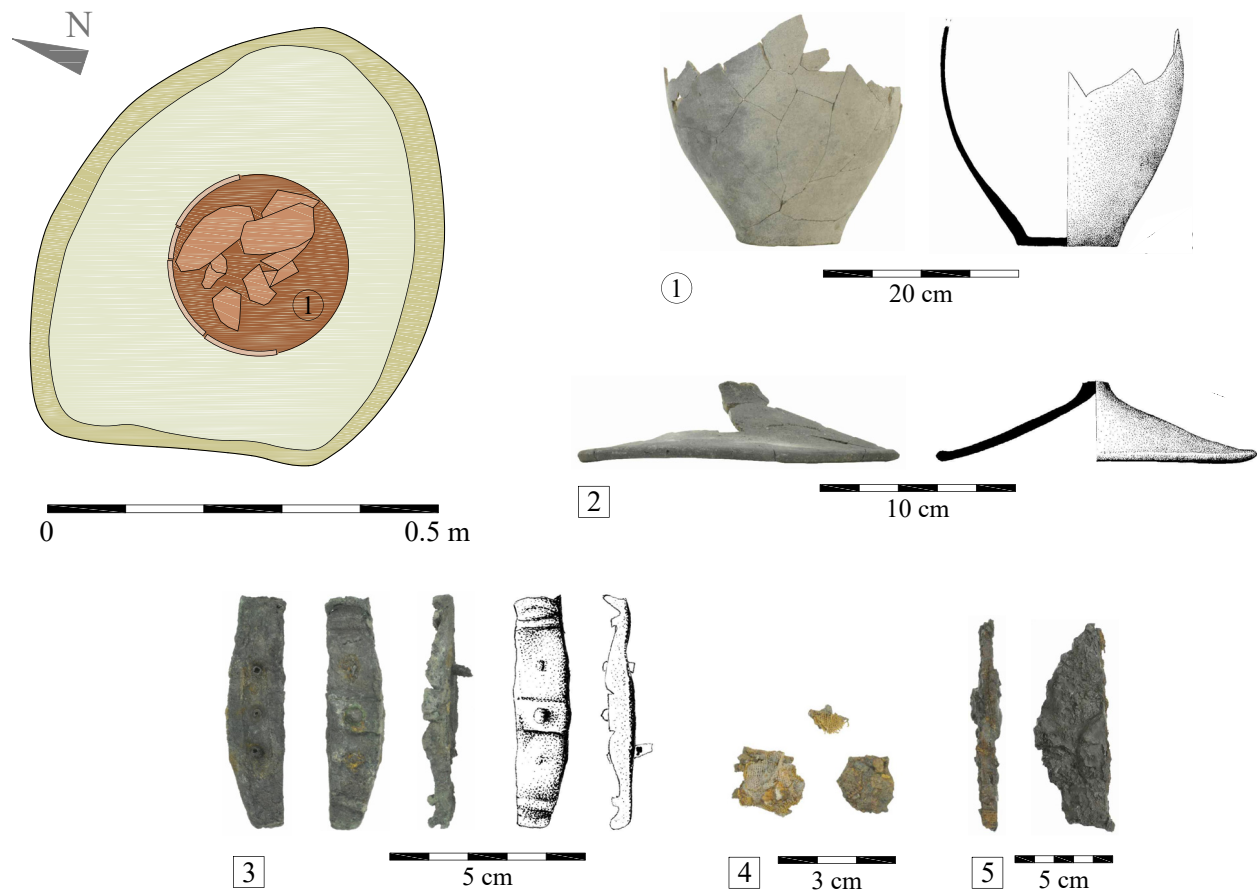


Fig. 40. Grave 38

Grave 39 (STR70 - STR70/1) (Fig. 41)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Form          | Rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Dimensions    | L: 170 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Burial rite   | Unurned cremation (multiple burial)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Date          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Description   | Contiguous with Grave 38. A semicircular projection (STR70/1) with a horizontal limestone slab covered with cremains in the NW corner; additional cremains in other parts of the grave pit                                                                                                     |
| Human remains | 1. STR70(a): sex: indiff., age: 5–10 years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 25 g<br>2. STR70(b): sex: male, age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 220 g<br>3. STR70/1(c): sex: indiff., age: 37–46 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 1,280 g |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a roughcast, dark brown colour-coated, folded breaker (*Faltenbecher*) (Cat. P86). Fig. 74
2. Copper-alloy strongly profiled brooch (Cat. M2). Fig. 79.2
3. Iron nail/clamp (Cat. M81). Fig. 41.3

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: small wall fragment of a coarse, grey jar.

Grave 40 (STR71) (Fig. 42)

|               |                                                                                                      |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; disturbed during the removal of the subsoil |
| Form          | Roundish, with concave sides and flat base                                                           |
| Dimensions    | L: 80 cm, W: 60 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                        |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                     |
| Burial rite   | Unurned cremation                                                                                    |
| Date          | First half of the 2nd century AD                                                                     |
| Description   | The urn was enclosed by limestone slabs set on edge in a triangular arrangement                      |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 25–x years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 130 g                      |

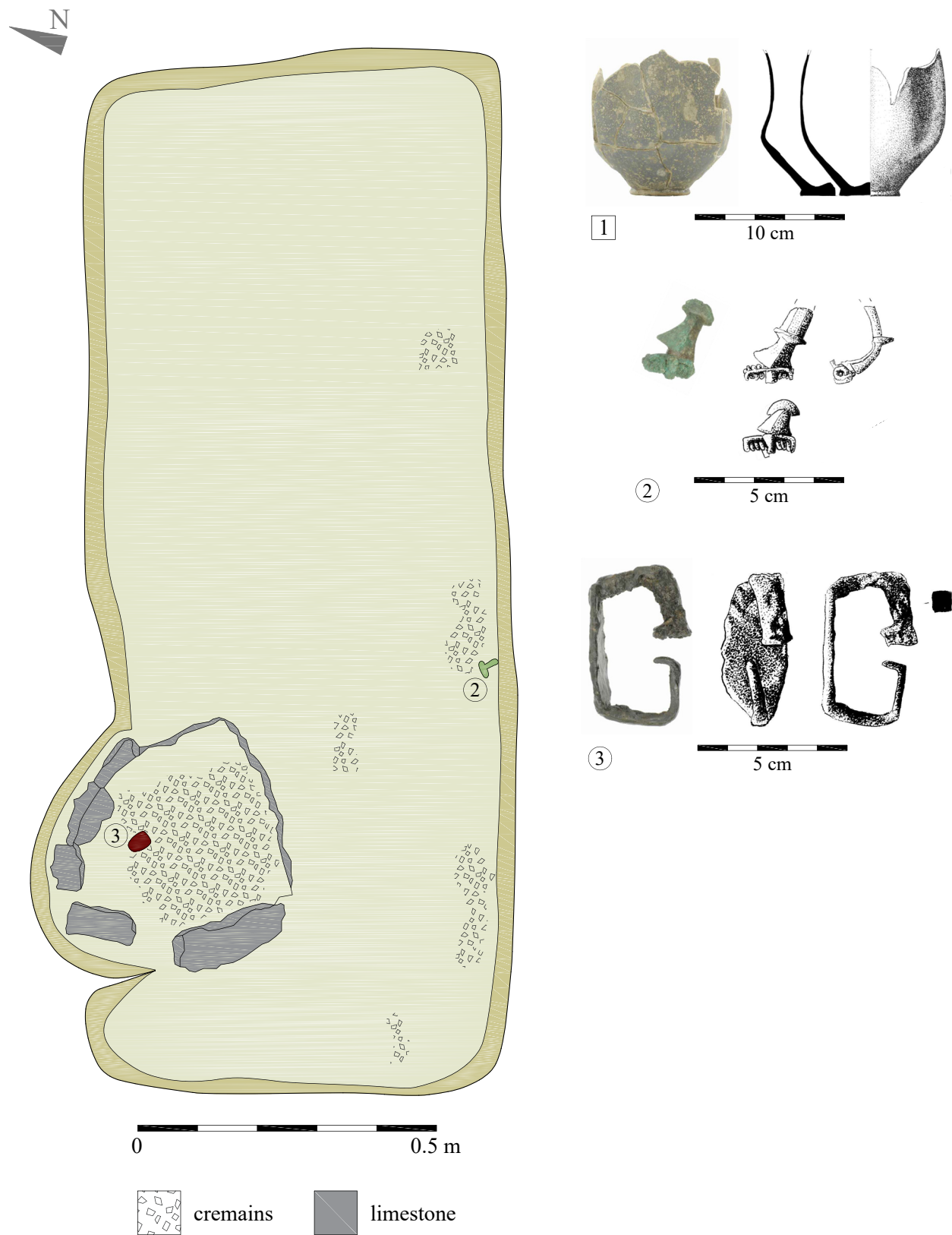


Fig. 41. Grave 39



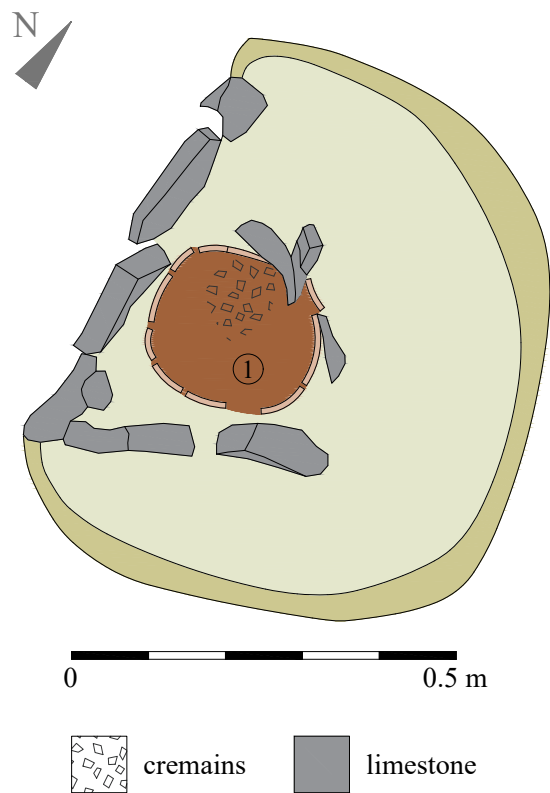


Fig. 42. Grave 40

Grave inventory:

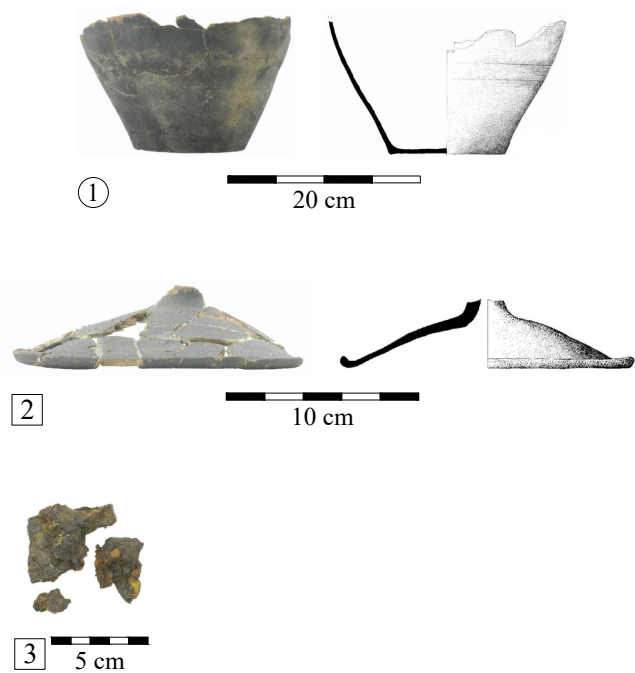
- 1. Fragment of a coarse, dark grey jar (urn) (Cat. P14). Fig. 71
- 2. Fragment of a coarse, dark grey lid (Cat. P34). Fig. 72
- 3. Three iron sheet fragments (Cat. M105). Fig. 42.3

Grave 41 (STR72) (Fig. 43)

|               |                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work, only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow irregular oval form, the vertical sides tapered towards the uneven base                                                              |
| Dimensions    | L: 120 cm, W: 45 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                                               |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                    |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                             |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                |
| Date          | Late 1st–2nd century AD                                                                                                                      |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 155 g                                                              |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Fragment of a coarse, brownish-grey globular beaker (Cat. P41). Fig. 72
- Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall fragment of a coarse, grey jar.



Grave 42 (STR73) (Fig. 44)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; the upper part damaged during previous agricultural work and the removal of the subsoil                                                                                                      |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                              |
| Dimensions    | L: 180 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Orientation   | S–SE–N–NW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Description   | Crushed skull oriented S-SE; left arm bent at the elbows, resting on the ribs, right arm extended parallel to the body; legs extended parallel alongside each other, foot bones largely missing. Most bones in good condition, L. of skeleton: 150 cm |
| Human remains | Sex: female, age: 23–28 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

Grave inventory:

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall fragment of a coarse, light grey jar; rim fragment of a coarse, grey jar with everted, rounded rim and globular body.

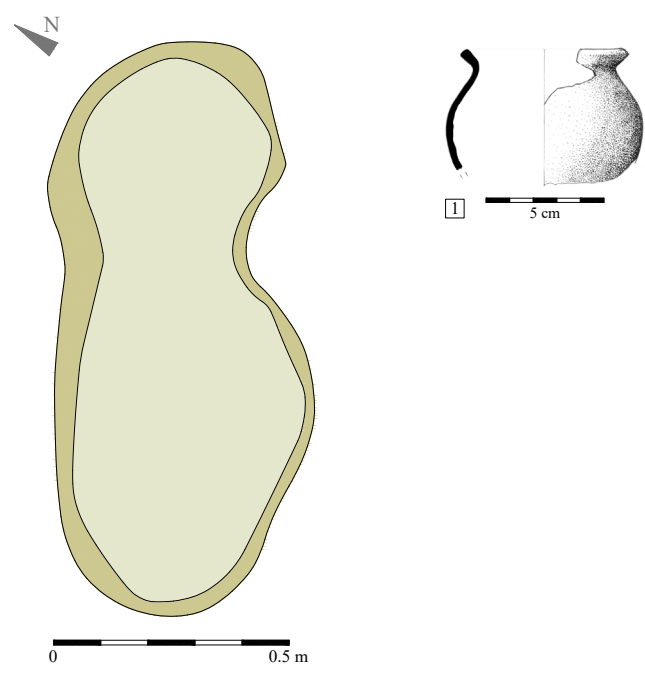


Fig. 43. Grave 41

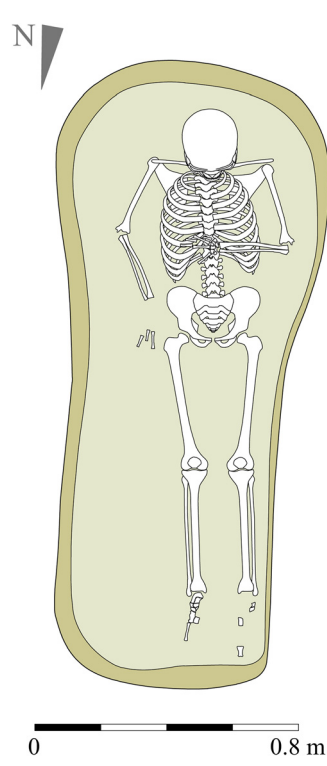


Fig. 44. Grave 42

Grave 43 (STR74) (Fig. 45)

|               |                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; disturbed during the removal of the subsoil                                                |
| Form          | Rectangular, with almost vertical sides and flat base                                                                                               |
| Dimensions    | L: 100 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | E-NE-W-SW                                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation (double burial)                                                                                                                     |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 2nd century AD                                                                                                                       |
| Description   | The urn was placed in a smaller depression in the grave (diam: 60 cm, De: 10 cm)                                                                    |
| Human remains | 1. Sex: indiff., age: 6–10 years, degree of combustion: 700 °C, bone weight: 40 g<br>2. Sex: female, age: 25–35 years, degree of combustion: 600 °C |

Grave inventory:

1. Coarse, grey shouldered jar (urn) (Cat. P4). Fig. 71
2. Coarse, orange-grey conical bowl (Cat. P39). Fig. 72
3. Wall fragment of a thin-walled, greyish-brown cup with barbotine decoration (Cat. P98). Fig. 74
4. Copper-alloy fragment (Cat. M106). Fig. 45.4

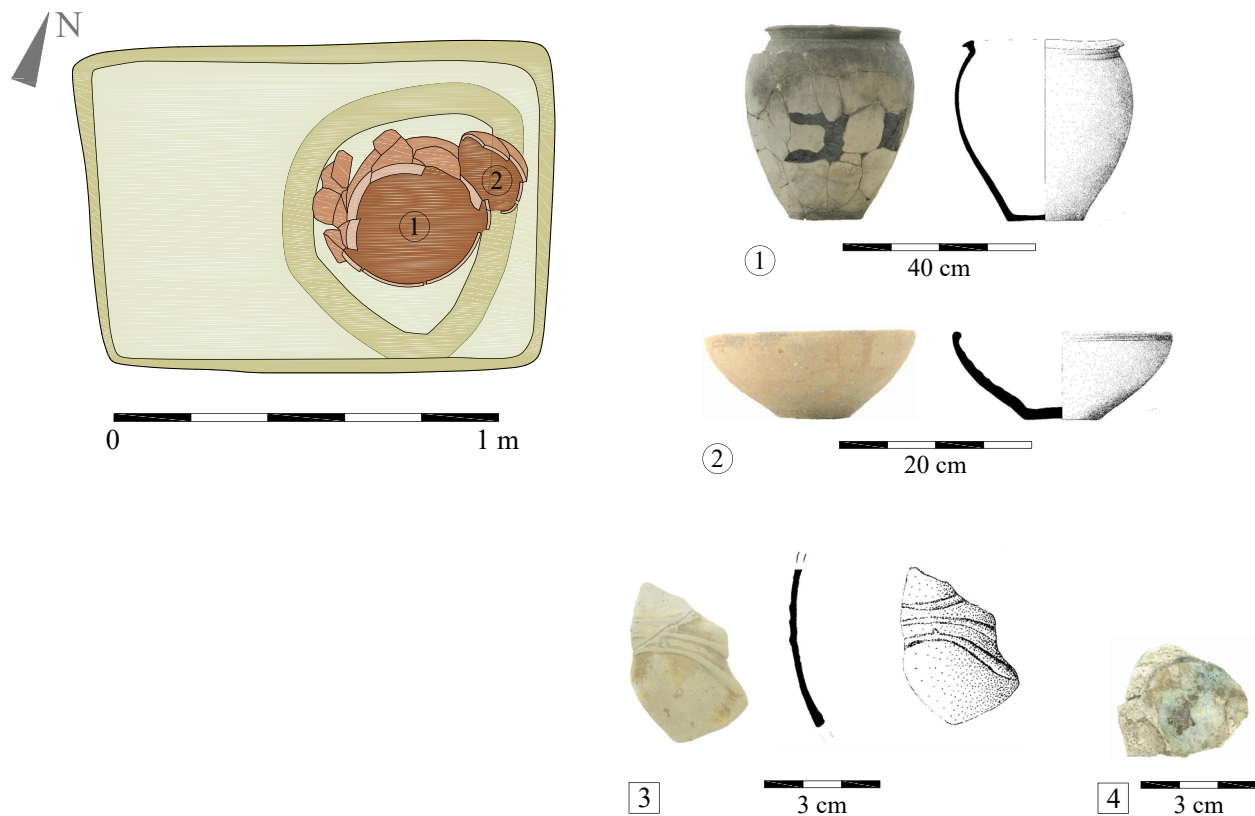


Fig. 45. Grave 43

Grave 44 (STR75) (Fig. 46)

|               |                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly disturbed during the removal of the subsoil                                       |
| Form          | Rectangular, with vertical sides and flat base                                                                                                      |
| Dimensions    | L: 50 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                                       |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                       |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 2nd century AD                                                                                                                       |
| Description   | The grave pit was lined with roof tiles set upright, with the lowermost tegula projecting beyond the sides; the grave cut the NW corner of Grave 47 |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 115 g                                                                    |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a narrow-necked, pale yellow pear-shaped jug (Cat. P55). Fig. 73
2. Coarse, light grey shouldered beaker (Cat. P43). Fig. 72
3. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G14). Fig. 78.8

Grave 45 (STR76) (Fig. 47)

|               |                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work, only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded shorter sides, the vertical sides tapered towards the uneven base.                                     |
| Dimensions    | L: 50 cm, W: 40, De: 10 cm                                                                                                                   |
| Orientation   | E–W                                                                                                                                          |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                             |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                              |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 2nd century AD                                                                                                                |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C                                                                                    |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, light grey jar (urn) (Cat. P16). Fig. 72
2. Unslipped imitation of a Consp. 43 or Drag. 35 bowl (Cat. P83). Fig. 74
3. Coarse, grey shouldered beaker (Cat. P40). Fig. 72
4. Iron knife (Cat. M48). Fig. 81.1
5. Iron nails, six pieces. Four intact and two fragmented pieces (Cat. M77). Fig. 47.5

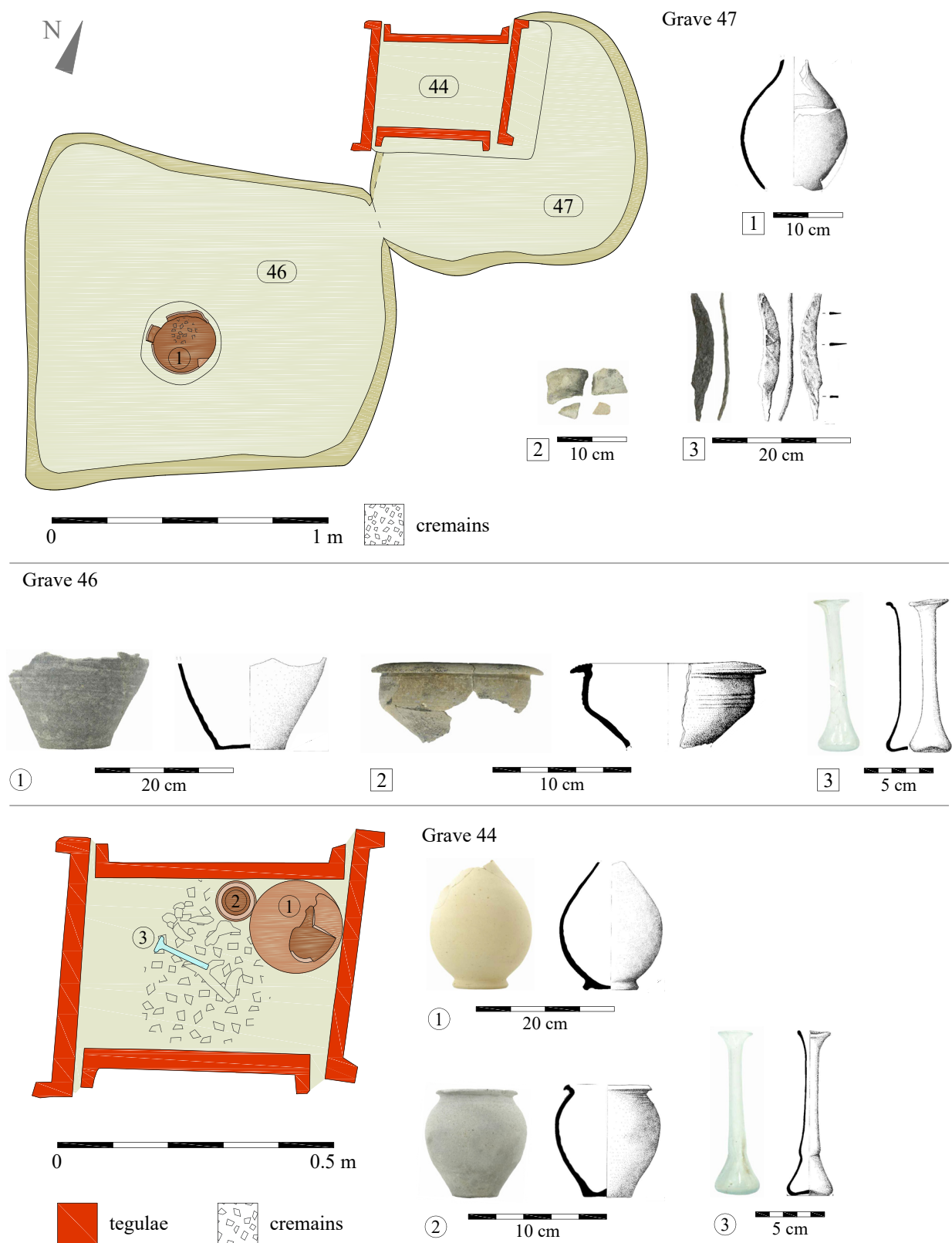


Fig. 46. Grave 44, Grave 46 and Grave 47

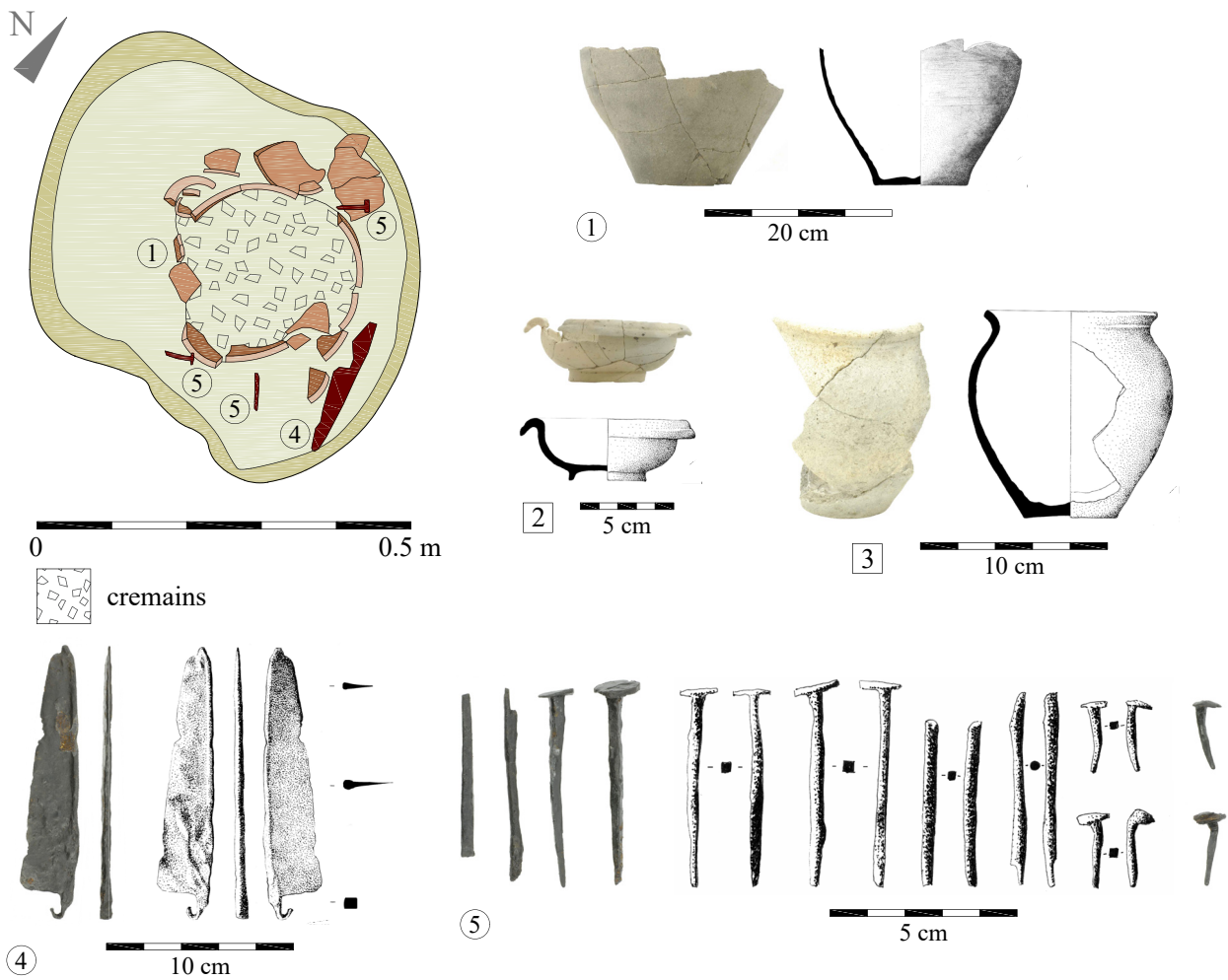


Fig. 47. Grave 45

Grave 46 (STR77) (Fig. 46)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived                                                        |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                     |
| Dimensions    | L: 140 cm, W: 120 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Orientation   | E-NE-W-SW                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                           |
| Description   | The NE corner of the grave was contiguous with Grave 47; however, it could not be determined which burial was earlier. The urn was placed in a depression within the grave (Diam: 40 cm, De: 10 cm) |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 4–5 years, degree of combustion: 700 °C, bone weight: 50 g                                                                                                                       |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, light grey jar (urn) (Cat. P17). Fig. 72

2. Coarse, dark grey profiled bowl with horizontal everted rim (Cat. P38). Fig. 72
3. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G15). Fig. 78.9

Grave 47 (STR78) (Fig. 46)

|               |                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base<br>Diam: 100 cm, De: 10 cm                   |
| Dimensions    | E-NE-W-SW                                                                                                                                    |
| Orientation   | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                   |
| Fill          | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                |
| Burial rite   | Late 1st–early 2nd century AD                                                                                                                |
| Date          | NW part disturbed by Grave 44, SW corner contiguous with Grave 46                                                                            |
| Description   | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 600 °C, bone weight: 70 g                                                               |
| Human remains |                                                                                                                                              |



- Grave inventory:
- 1. Fragments of an oxidised, one-handled, globular jug (Cat. P56). [Fig. 73](#)
  - 2. Small base and wall fragments of a coarse, grey jar (urn) (Cat. P22). [Fig. 46/Grave 47.2](#)
  - 3. Iron knife (Cat. M49). [Fig. 46/Grave 47.3](#)

Grave 48 (STR79) ([Fig. 48](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Form          | Rectangular with semicircular ends, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                  |
| Dimensions    | L: 250 cm, W: 110 cm, De: 50 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Description   | Well-preserved skeleton in supine position; arms bent at the elbows, left hand resting on the ribs, right hand on the pelvis; legs extended parallel beside each other, most of the foot bones missing. L. of skeleton: 160 cm |
| Human remains | Sex: female, age: 22–28 years                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

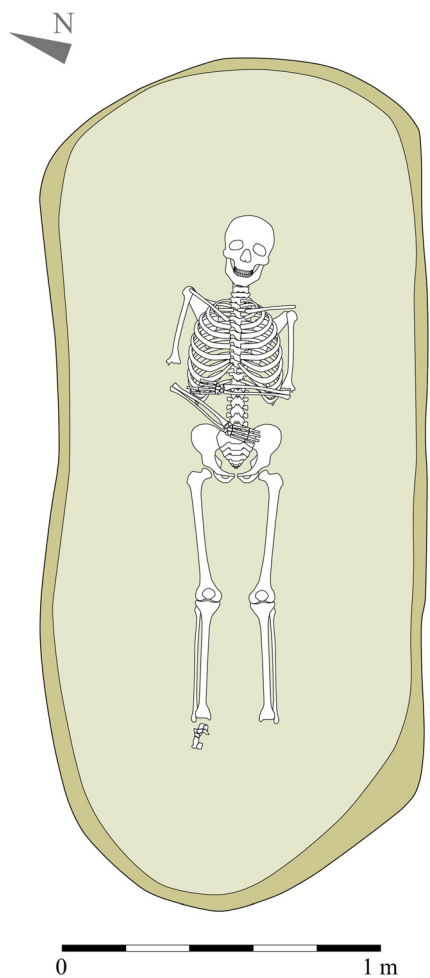


Fig. 48. Grave 48

Grave inventory: –

Grave 49 (STR80) ([Fig. 49](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work and the removal of the topsoil; only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow, round pit, with concave sides and base                                                                                                                             |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 45 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                  |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                                               |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                               |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 30–50 years, degree of combustion: 700 °C                                                                                                                |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Fragment of a coarse, reddish-dark-grey jar (urn) (Cat. P11). [Fig. 71](#)

Grave 50 (STR81) ([Fig. 50](#))

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Form          | Rectangular, with rounded corners, the sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                     |
| Dimensions    | L: 210 cm, W: 120 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Orientation   | E–NE–S–WS                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Date          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Description   | Well-preserved skeleton in supine position; arms bent at the elbows, right arm resting on the ribs, the left on the pelvis, the bones of the hands missing; legs extended parallel alongside each other, most of the foot bones missing |
| Human remains | Sex: probably male, age: 35–41 years ( <a href="#">Fig. 84</a> )                                                                                                                                                                        |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Coarse, dark grey folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) (Cat. P45). [Fig. 72](#)
- 2. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M5). [Fig. 50.2](#)
- 3. Two iron fragments with textile remains (Cat. M107). [Fig. 50.3](#)

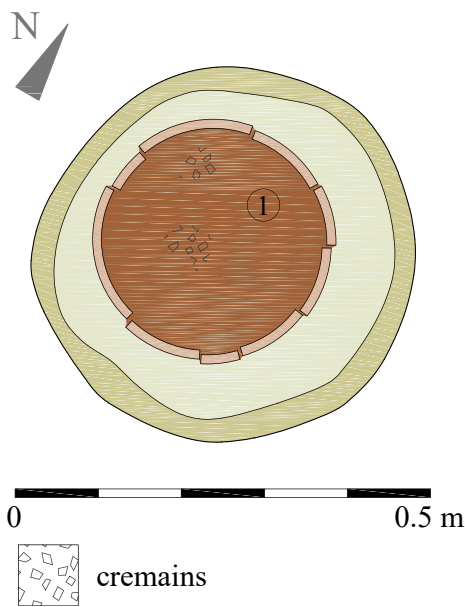


Fig. 49. Grave 49

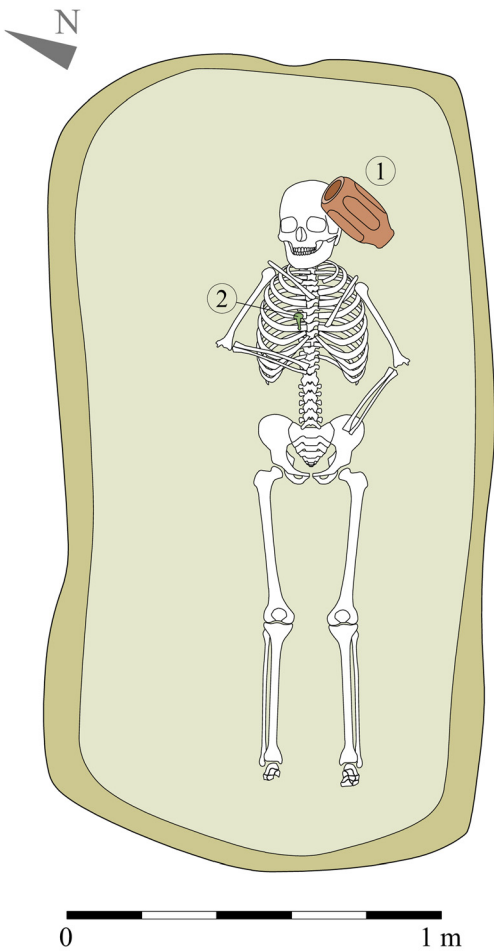
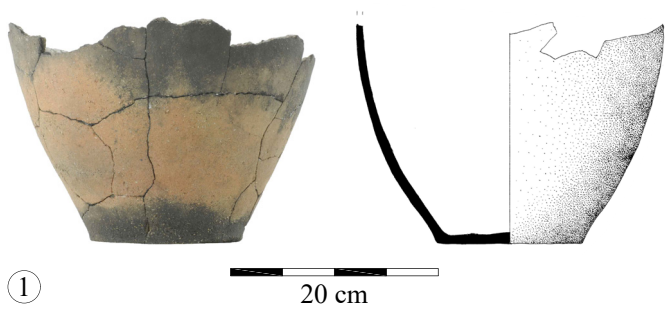
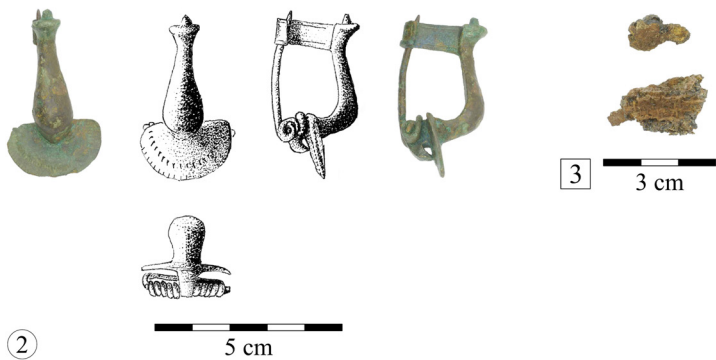
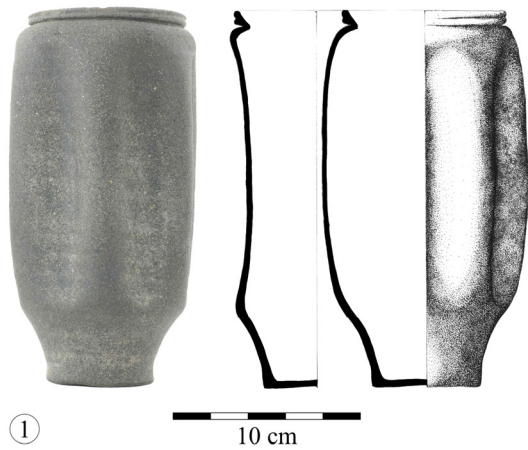


Fig. 50. Grave 50



Grave 51 (STR82) (Fig. 51)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work and the removal of the topsoil; only the lower part survived |
| Form          | Shallow, irregular oval pit, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat, slightly eastward sloping base                                                                 |
| Dimensions    | L: 130 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                                                                           |
| Orientation   | E–NE–S–WS                                                                                                                                                                |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                                                         |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                                                            |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 15–x years, degree of combustion: 500 °C, bone weight: 30 g                                                                                           |

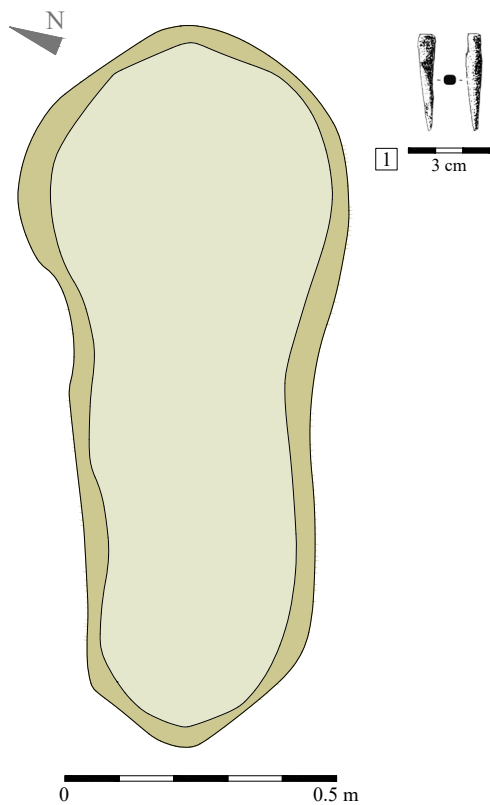


Fig. 51. Grave 51

- Grave inventory:
1. Iron nail fragment (Cat. M87). Fig. 51.1

Grave 52 (STR83) (Fig. 52)

|           |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged during previous agricultural work and the removal of the topsoil, only the lower section survived |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|               |                                                                                                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with semicircular ends, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 90 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                              |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                                                                  |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                 |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                                                                    |
| Date          | Late 1st–early 3rd century AD                                                                              |
| Human remains | None                                                                                                       |

Grave inventory:

1. Base fragment of a coarse, grey beaker (Cat. P44). Fig. 72

Grave 53 (STR84)<sup>4</sup> (Fig. 53)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; severely damaged and largely destroyed during construction-related earthwork                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Form          | Probably rectangular with rounded corners, the sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Dimensions    | L(meas.): 50 cm, W: 100 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Orientation   | NE–SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation (possible double burial)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Date          | (first half of the) 3rd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Description   | Poorly-preserved skeleton in supine position; crushed skull; only fragments of the left humerus, the right humerus, a few vertebrae and some rib fragments remained; the commingled remains of two individuals. It cannot be determined with absolute certainty whether the grave was a double burial or if the skeletal material from two graves commingled due to some disturbance |
| Human remains | 1. Sex: female, age: 20–40 years<br>2. Sex: indiff., age: 10–11 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

Grave inventory:

1. Iron penannular brooch (Cat. M16). Fig. 79.12
  2. Fragmented iron object, nail (?) (Cat. M88). Fig. 53.2
  3. Copper-alloy ring (Cat. M28). Fig. 53.3
  4. Copper-alloy mount (Cat. M25). Fig. 80.4
- Nos. 3–4 were stray finds and therefore their association with the grave is uncertain. However, their date correlates well with the date of the penannular brooch (Cat. M16).

<sup>4</sup>After the rescue excavation, the construction-related earthworks continued with a watching brief. Unfortunately, the museum was not always informed in a timely manner. In January 2021, while laying utilities, a skeleton was found, most of which was damaged during the earthworks.

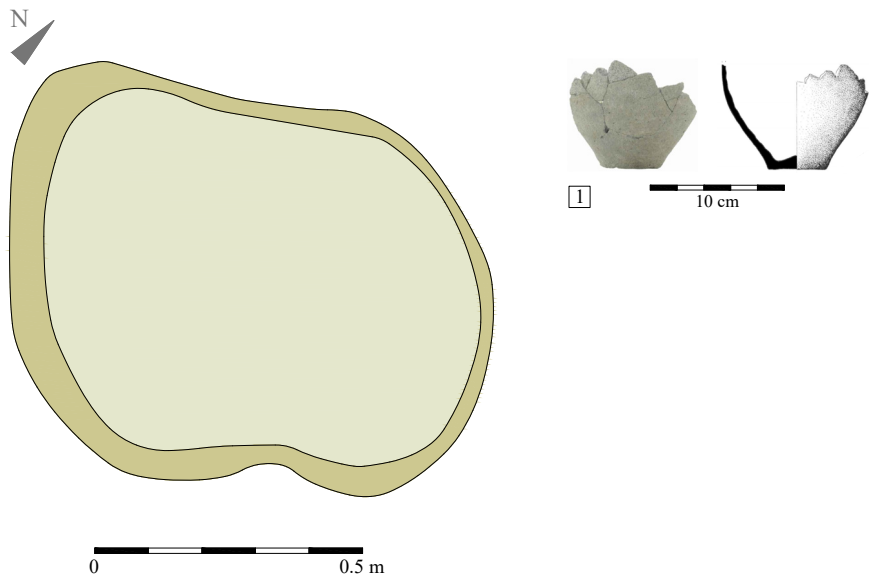


Fig. 52. Grave 52

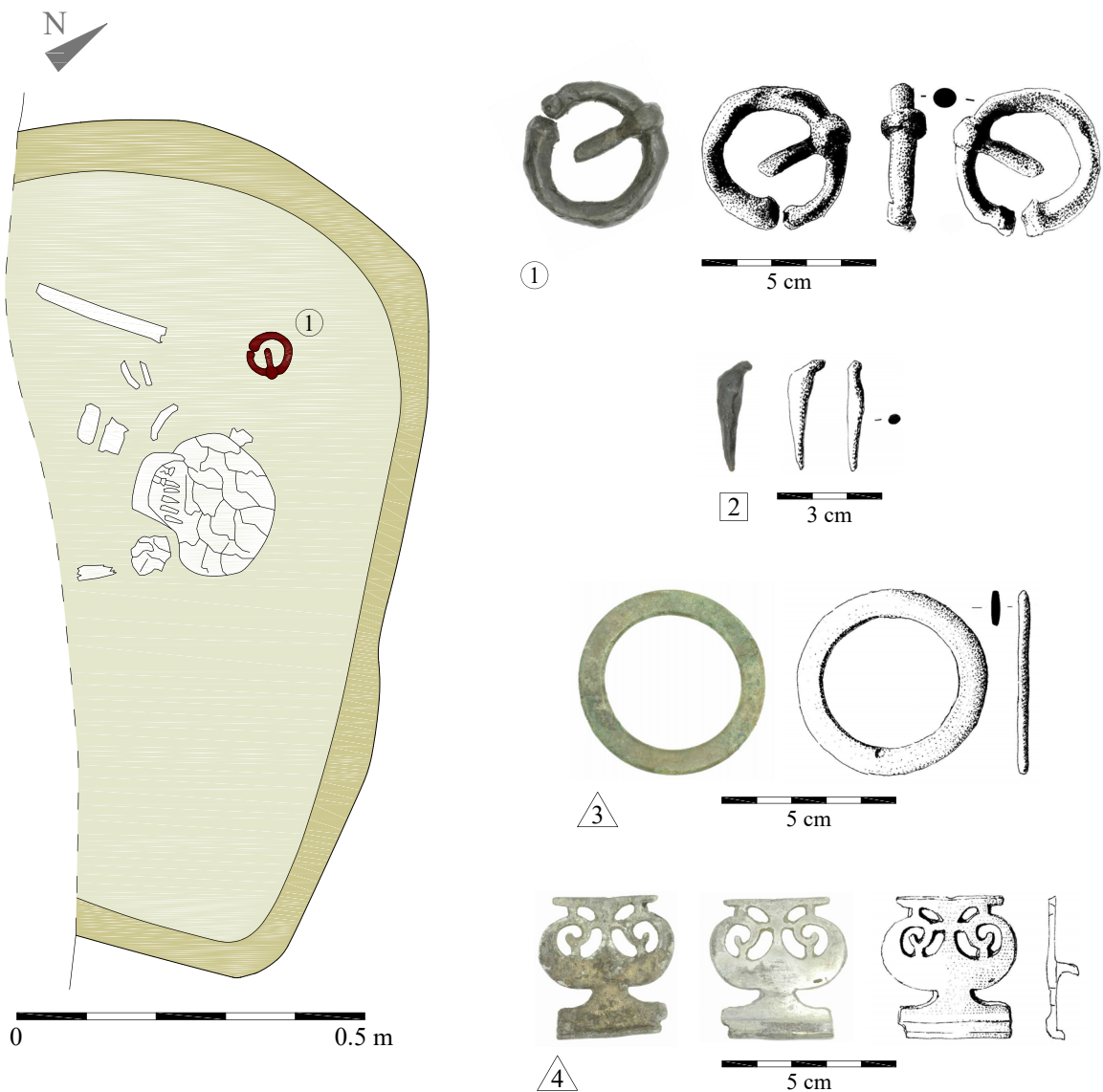


Fig. 53. Grave 53

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall fragment of a coarse, dark grey folded beaker; wall fragments of an oxidised jug and plate.

#### Grave 54 (STR85) (Fig. 54)

|                      |                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived  |
| <i>Form</i>          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners at the E end and oval W end, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 190 cm, W: 90 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                                                       |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | E-NE-S-WS                                                                                                                            |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                                                    |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                        |
| <i>Date</i>          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                     |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 600 °C, bone weight: 540 g                                                      |

##### Grave inventory:

1. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M9). Fig. 79.7
2. Iron nail (Cat. M78). Fig. 54.2

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall fragment of a coarse, brownish-dark-grey jar decorated with criss-cross brushing.

#### Grave 55 (STR87) (Fig. 55)

|                      |                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived |
| <i>Form</i>          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners at the E end and oval W ends, vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base   |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 245 cm, W: 100 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                     |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | E-NE-S-WS                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                                                   |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                       |
| <i>Date</i>          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                    |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: 5–10 years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 150 g                                                     |

##### Grave inventory:

1. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M8). Fig. 79.6

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (2) rim and base fragments of a secondarily burnt, oxidised plate with slightly inward rim (Cat. P73, Fig. 73); wall fragment of a coarse, light grey jar.

#### Grave 56 (STR88) (Fig. 56)

|                      |                                                                                                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work |
| <i>Form</i>          | Shallow, roundish form, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base                  |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 170 cm, W: 160 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                    |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | –                                                                                                  |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                         |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                      |
| <i>Date</i>          | Second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD                                                        |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: Indiff., age: 25–40 years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 385 g                   |

##### Grave inventory:

1. Orange plate or lid with upturned, rounded rim (Cat. P80). Fig. 73
2. Grey pear-shaped oil lamp with the stamp 'FORTIS' on its base (Cat. P102). Fig. 74
3. Greenish spindle-shaped glass beaker (Cat. G3). Fig. 76.3
4. Bluish-green base and rim fragment of globular glass jar (urn) (Cat. G6). Fig. 77.3
5. Greenish small indented glass jar (Cat. G7). Fig. 76.4
6. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M11). Fig. 79.9
7. Iron finger-ring set with a gem (Cat. M21). Fig. 80.2
8. Copper-alloy finger-ring set with a gem (Cat. M22). Fig. 80.3
9. Fragmented iron ring (Cat. M30). Fig. 56.9
10. Fragmented iron object (Cat. M97). Fig. 56.10
11. Iron nails, two pieces (Cat. M79). Fig. 56.11
12. Iron nail (Cat. M83). Fig. 56.12

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (13) rim fragment of a secondarily burnt, coarse, grey folded beaker with everted rim and narrowed neck (Cat. P49, Fig. 72); (14) rim fragment of an oxidised plate or lid with upturned, rounded rim and curved wall (Cat. P81, Fig. 73); wall fragment of a coarse, grey jar decorated with combing; small wall fragments of oxidised and reduced vessels.

#### Grave 57 (STR89) (Fig. 57)

|                      |                                                                                                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Grave pit</i>     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work |
| <i>Form</i>          | Shallow, oval, elongated form, the vertical sides slightly tapered towards the flat base           |
| <i>Dimensions</i>    | L: 150 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                     |
| <i>Orientation</i>   | E–W                                                                                                |
| <i>Fill</i>          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                         |
| <i>Burial rite</i>   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                      |
| <i>Date</i>          | Second half of the 2nd–early 3rd century AD                                                        |
| <i>Human remains</i> | Sex: indiff., age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C, bone weight: 655 g                   |



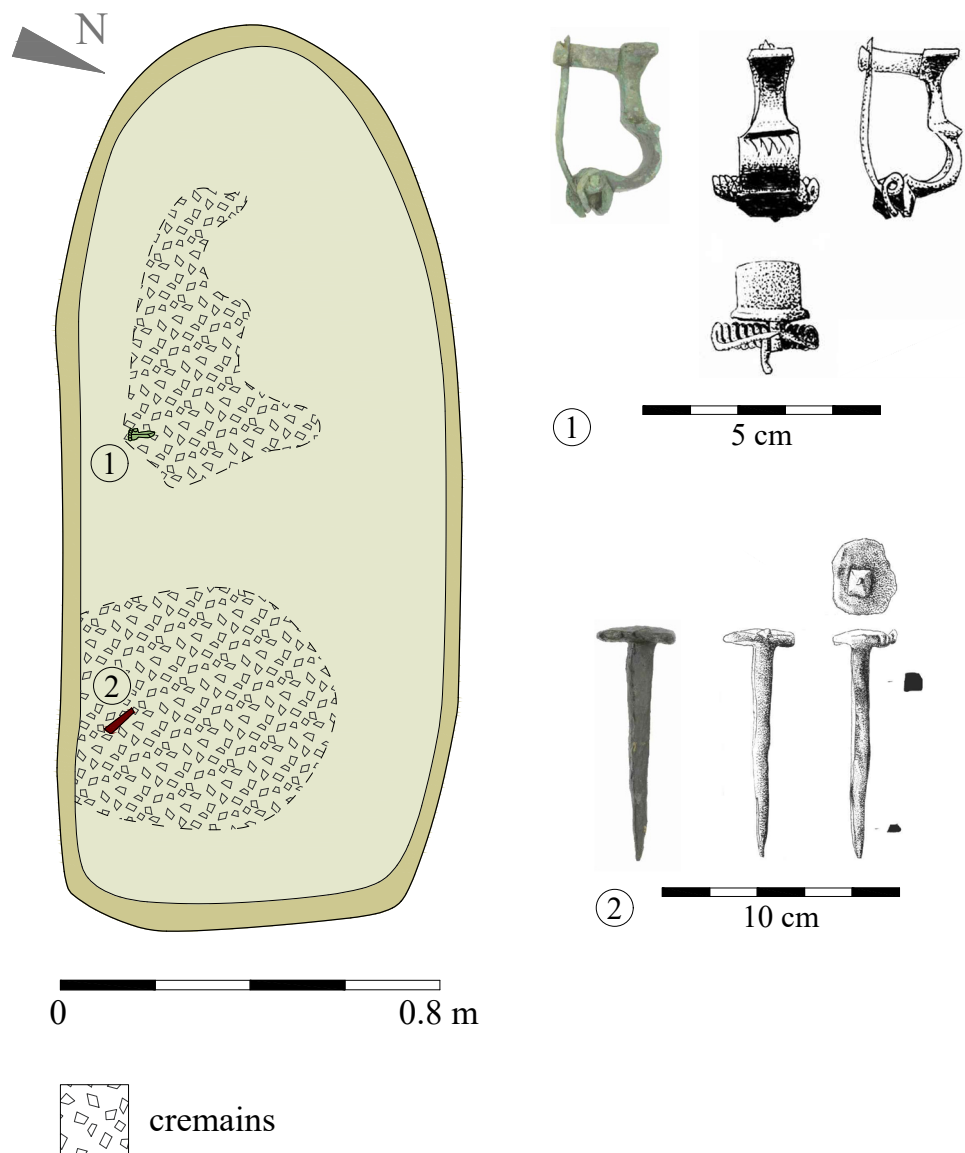


Fig. 54. Grave 54

- Grave inventory:
- 1. Fragment of an imitation of a ‘Germanic beaker’ (Cat. P88). [Fig. 74](#)
  - 2. Iron knife (Cat. M55). [Fig. 57.2](#)
  - 3. Three fragments of a copper-alloy mount with rivet holes, one retaining a small rivet (Cat. M98) and a copper-alloy fragment (Cat. M108). [Fig. 57.3](#)
  - 4. Iron nail (Cat. M80). [Fig. 57.4](#)
  - 5. Iron nails, five fragmented pieces (Cat. M89). [Fig. 57.5](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: tiny rim fragment of a small orange beaker; wall fragments of reduced vessels.

Grave 58 (STR90) (Fig. 58)

|               |                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly damaged during the removal of the subsoil |
| Form          | Round, the vertical sides tapered towards the concave base                                                  |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 60 cm, De: 40 cm                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                            |
| Burial rite   | Urned cremation                                                                                             |
| Date          | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                   |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 10–20 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C                                                |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Coarse, dark grey ovoid jar (urn) (Cat. P2). [Fig. 71](#)
- 2. Fragment of an orange elongated ovoid jug (Cat. P59). [Fig. 73](#)

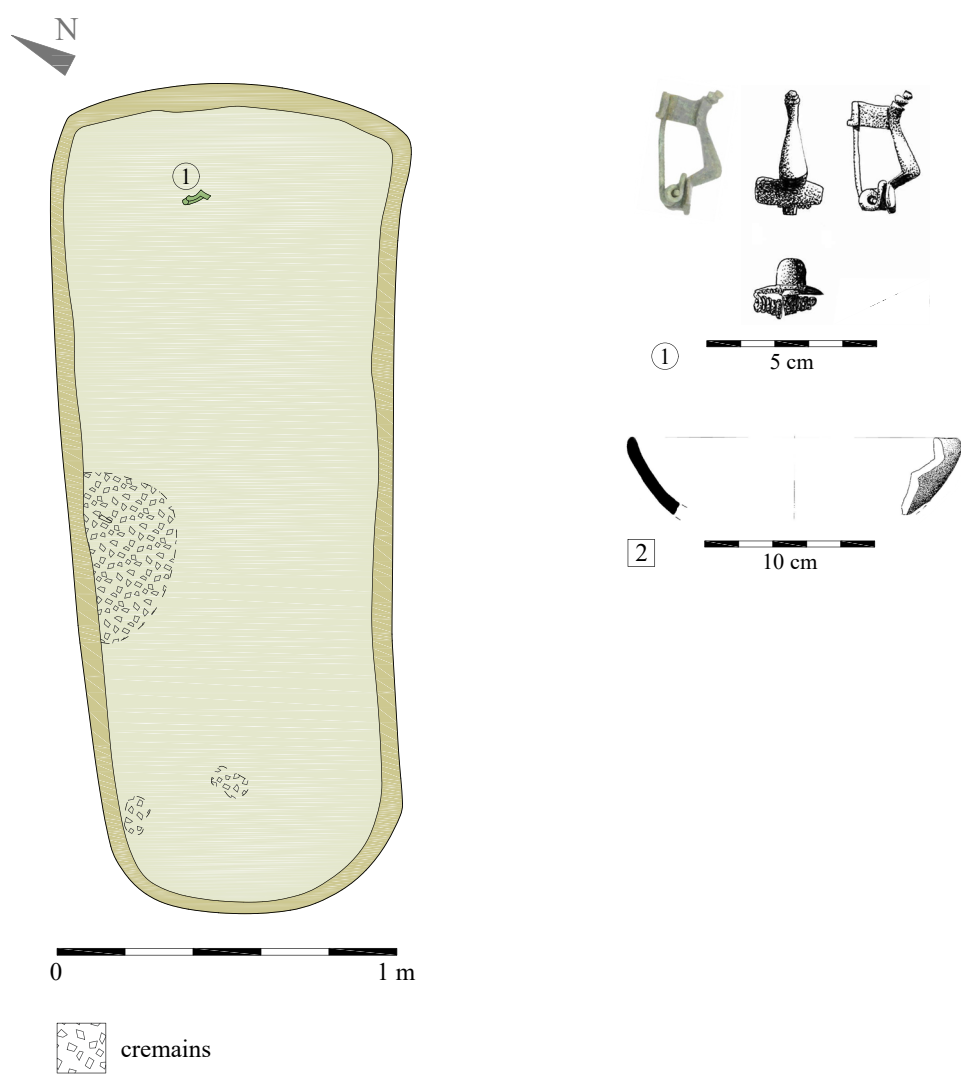


Fig. 55. Grave 55

3. Round oil lamp decorated with a lion head in high relief on its discus, found inside No. 1 (Cat. P100). Fig. 74
4. Iron nail (Cat. M84). Fig. 58.4

Grave 59 (STR91) (Fig. 59)

|               |                                                                      |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock              |
| Form          | Oval, the sides tapered towards the flat base                        |
| Dimensions    | L: 180 cm, W: 90 cm, De: 30 cm                                       |
| Orientation   | E–NE–W–SW                                                            |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                           |
| Burial rite   | Unknown                                                              |
| Date          | –                                                                    |
| Description   | The pit contained tegula and imbrex fragments, similarly to Grave 12 |
| Human remains | None                                                                 |

Grave inventory: –  
Vessel fragments from the grave fill: (1) base fragment of a coarse, grey jar decorated with criss-cross brushing (Cat. P20, Fig. 72.); (2) fragment of a coarse, grey plate with strongly

inward rim and flat base (Cat. P35, Fig. 72.); (3) fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base (Cat. P74, Fig. 73); base fragment of a secondarily burnt beaker (Cat. P91, Fig. 74.); (4) base fragment of a secondarily burnt beaker; rim fragment of a coarse, grey storage jar with horizontal everted rim; wall fragments of various oxidised and reduced vessels.

Grave 60 (STR92) (Fig. 60)

|               |                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; slightly damaged during the removal of the subsoil                  |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners at the NE end and oval SW end, the concave sides tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 75 cm, W: 65 cm, De: 25 cm                                                                                                |
| Orientation   | E–NE–S–WS                                                                                                                    |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                             |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                |
| Date          | (first half of the) 3rd century AD                                                                                           |
| Human remains | Sex: female?, age: 30–40 years, degree of combustion: 350 °C, bone weight: 1,200 g                                           |



Fig. 56. Grave 56

- Grave inventory:
1. Copper-alloy penannular brooch (Cat. M15). [Fig. 60.1](#)

2. Copper-alloy penannular brooch with iron pin (Cat. M17). [Fig. 60.2](#)

3. Fragmented iron nail (Cat. M90). [Fig. 60.3](#)

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: base fragment of a coarse, grey vessel.

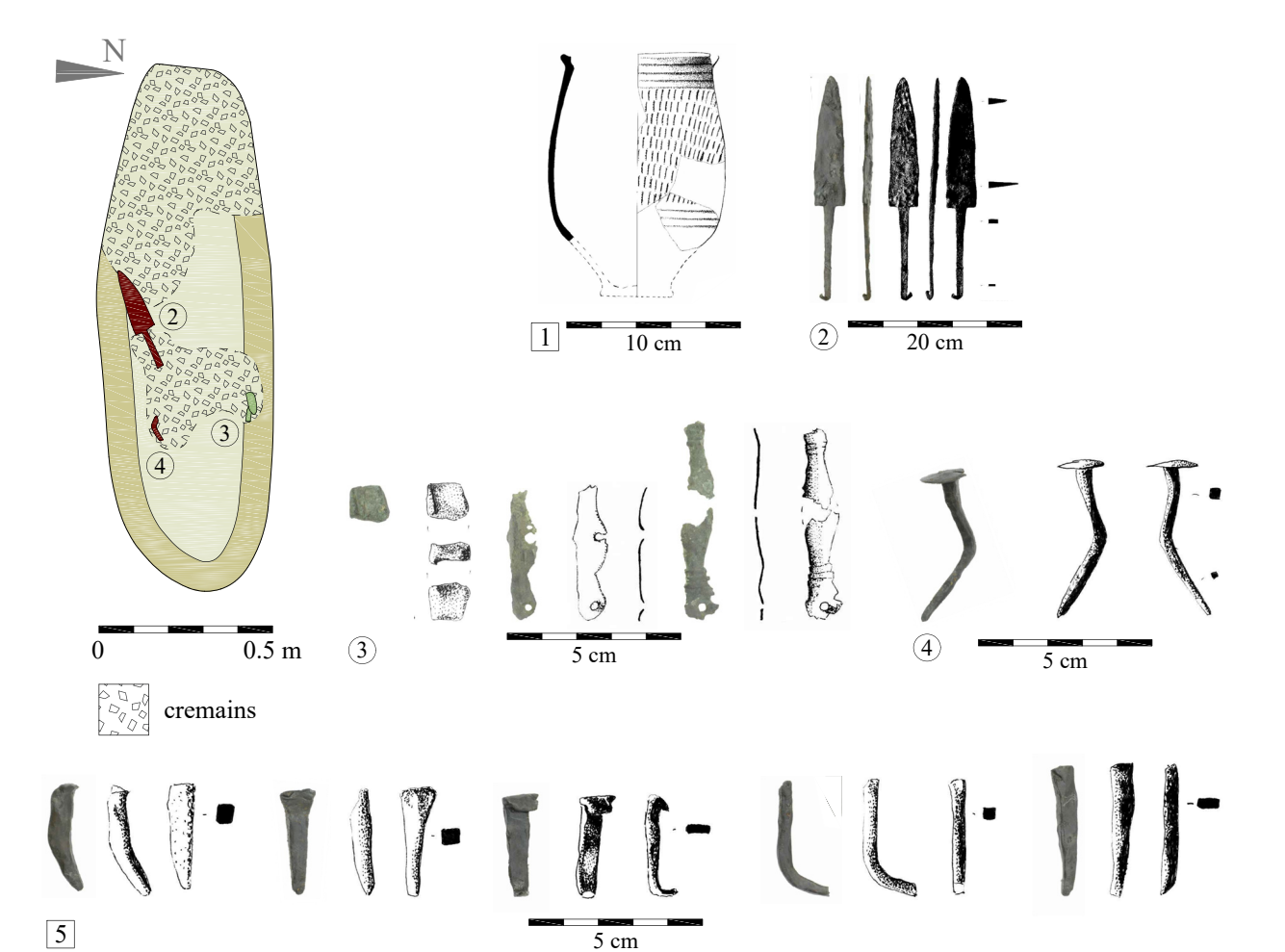


Fig. 57. Grave 57

Grave 61 (STR93) (Fig. 61)

|               |                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow, round form, the vertical, concave sides tapered towards the flat base                                                      |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 90 cm, De: 15 cm                                                                                                              |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                       |
| Date          | (first half of the) 3rd century AD                                                                                                  |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 25–40 years, degree of combustion: 300 °C, bone weight: 300 g                                                    |

Grave inventory:

1. Yellowish-white small shouldered jar (Cat. P89). Fig. 74
2. Copper-alloy penannular brooch (Cat. M18). Fig. 61.2
3. Iron knife (Cat. M57). Fig. 81.4

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: rim fragment a coarse, grey plate with inward, thickened rim; wall fragment of a coarse, grey vessel.

Grave 62 (STR94) (Fig. 62)

|               |                                                                                                        |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base; sides mostly burnt |
| Dimensions    | L: 200 cm, W: 90 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                         |
| Orientation   | E–NE–S–WS                                                                                              |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                             |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                          |
| Date          | 2nd century–early 3rd century AD                                                                       |
| Description   | Grave 64 cut the SE part of the grave pit                                                              |
| Human remains | Sex: male?, age: 40–50 years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 125 g                         |

Grave inventory:

1. Fragment of a coarse, grey folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) (Cat. P46). Fig. 72
2. Nozzle and body fragments of a brownish-grey pear-shaped oil lamp (Cat. P104). Fig. 74
3. Fragmented iron nail (Cat. M91). Fig. 62/Grave 62.3

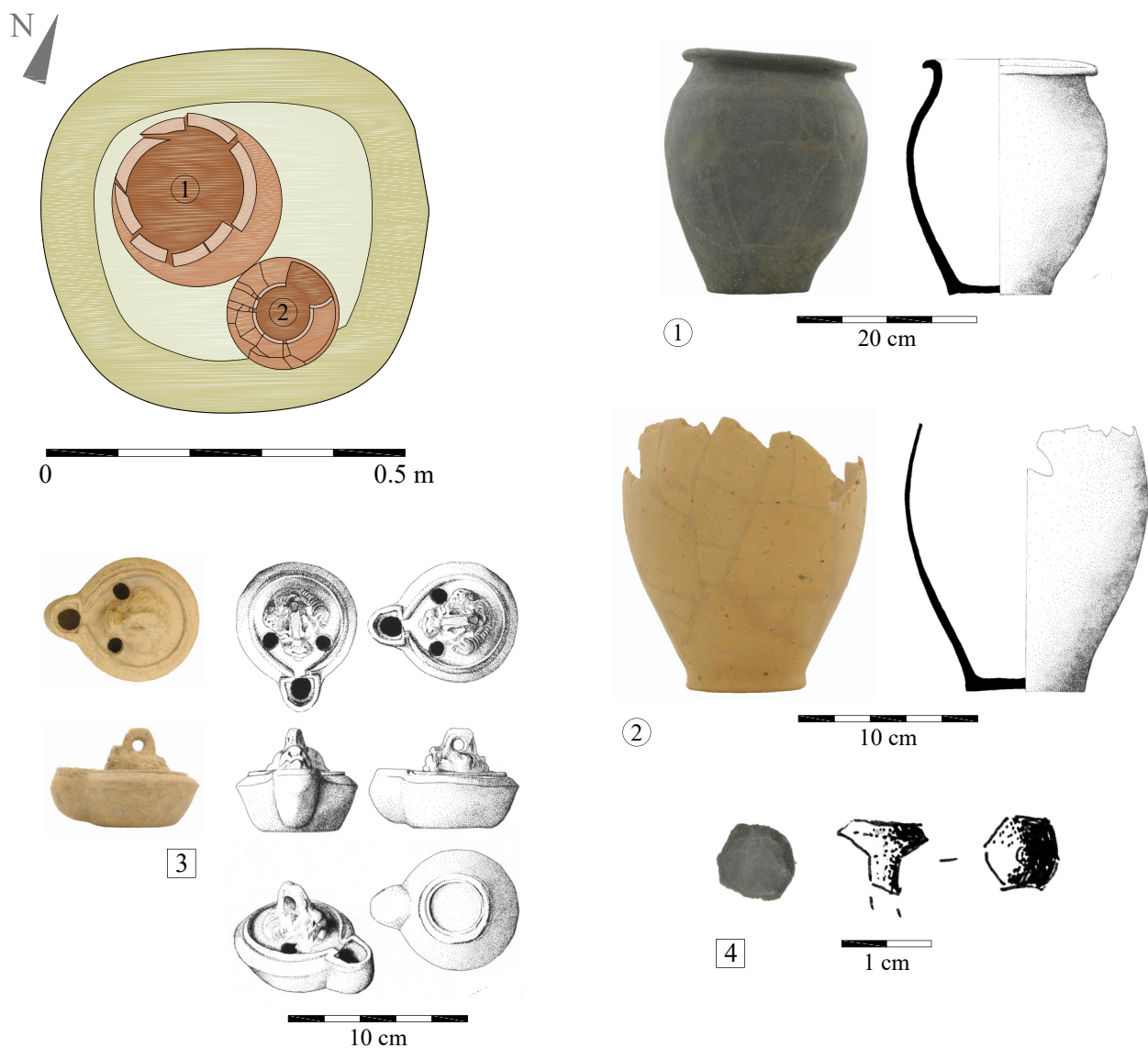


Fig. 58. Grave 58

Grave 63 (STR95) (Fig. 63)

|               |                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                   |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners at the NE end and oval SW end, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base; part of the sides burnt |
| Dimensions    | L: 100 cm, W: 65 cm, De: 20 cm.                                                                                                           |
| Orientation   | E-NE-S-W                                                                                                                                  |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                          |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                             |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                         |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 23–35 years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 340 g                                                          |

Grave inventory: –  
Vessel fragments from the grave fill: fragments of a secondarily burnt, oxidised plate with inward rim; wall fragment

of a coarse, grey jar; rim fragment of a coarse, grey plate with inward rim; wall fragments of various oxidised vessels.

Grave 64 (STR96) (Fig. 62)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Form          | Rectangular with rounded corners, the sides slightly tapered towards the slightly concave base sloping from W to E                                                                                                                                                        |
| Dimensions    | L: 196 cm, W: 75 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Orientation   | W-SW-E-NE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Date          | Second half of the 3rd century AD (?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Description   | Well-preserved skeleton in supine position; skull tilted to the right; arms bent at the elbows, resting on the ribs, hand bones missing; legs extended parallel alongside each other, part of the foot bones missing. L. of skeleton: 165 cm. Cut the SE part of Grave 62 |
| Human remains | Sex: female, age: 38–42 years                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



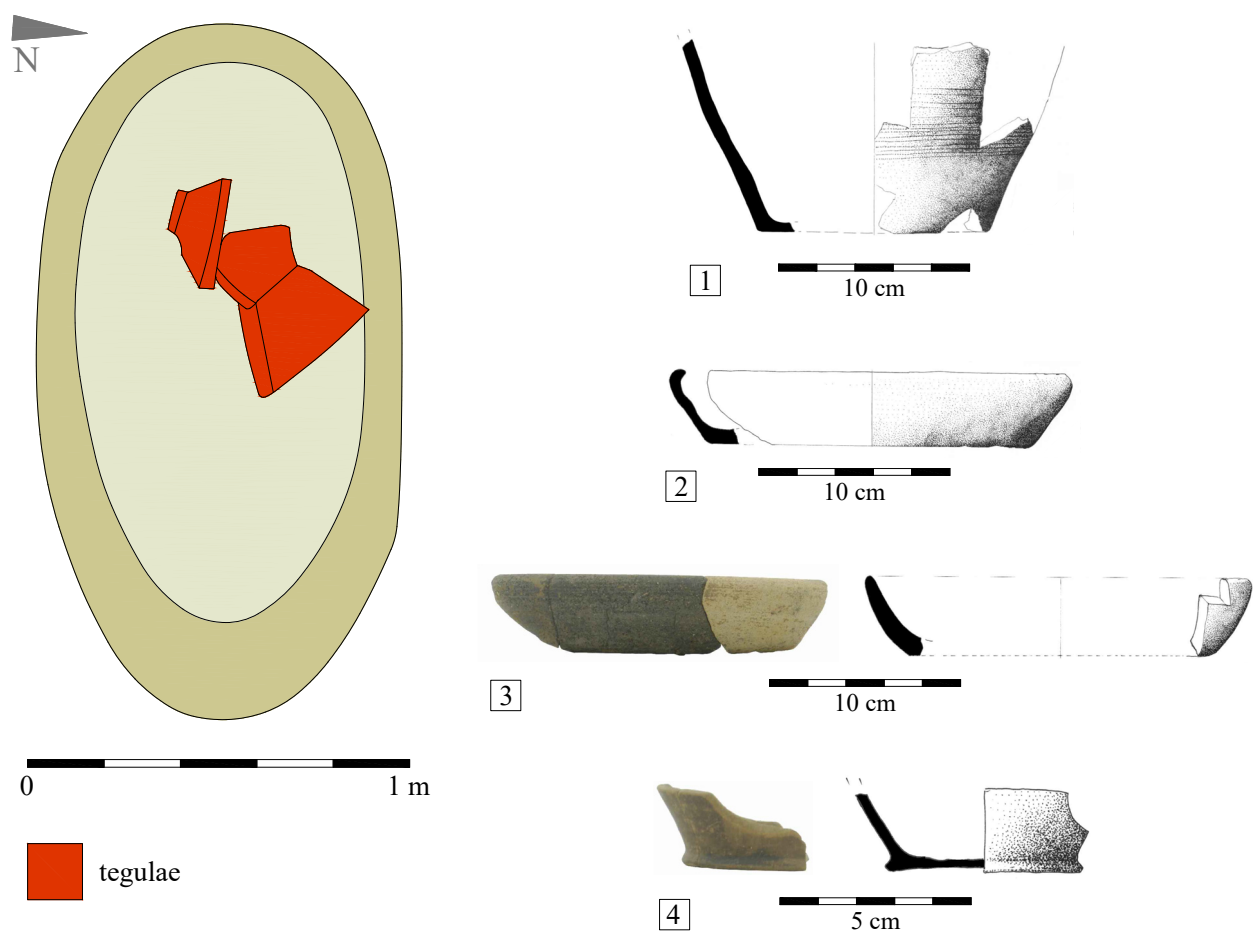


Fig. 59. Grave 59

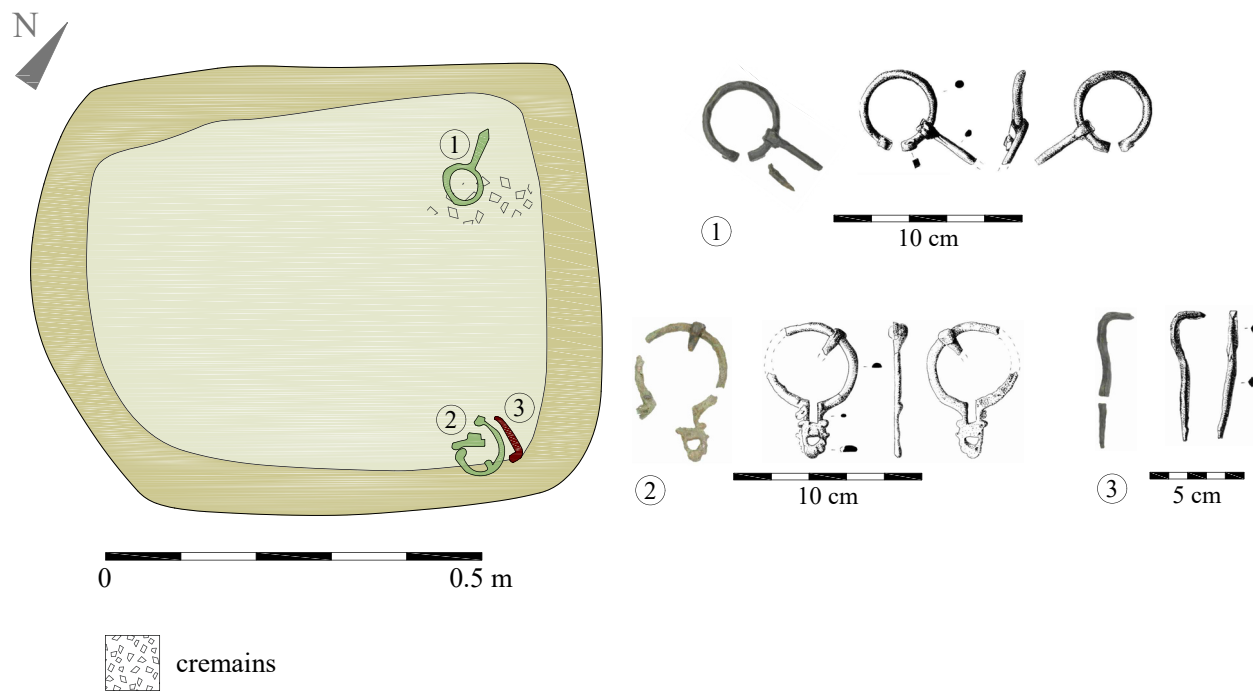


Fig. 60. Grave 60

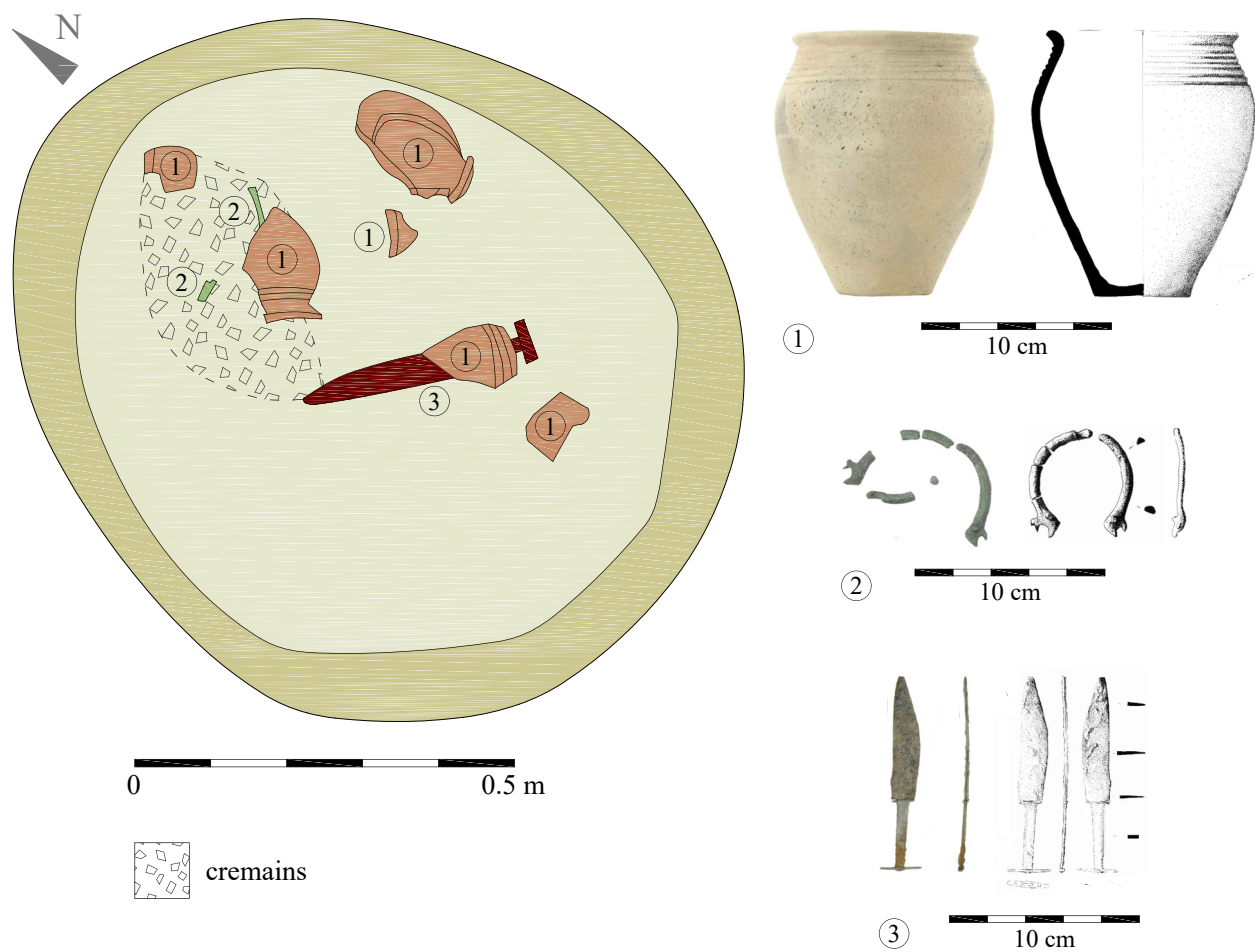


Fig. 61. Grave 61

Grave inventory:

- 1. Large one-handed, globular mug with vertical rim (Cat. P90). Fig. 74
- 2. Round, biconical ceramic spindle whorl (Cat. P105). Fig. 74

Grave 65 (STR97) (Fig. 64)

|               |                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Long, narrow, shallow rectangular pit with rounded corners, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                        |
| Dimensions    | L: 180 cm, W: 65 cm, De: 10 cm                                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | E–NE–S–WS                                                                                                                           |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay                                                                    |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                       |
| Date          | Late 2nd–early 3rd century AD                                                                                                       |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 15–x years, degree of combustion: 200 °C, bone weight: 10 g                                                      |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Copper-alloy brooch with divided bow (Cat. M12). Fig. 79.10

- 2. Four iron fragments (Cat. M109). Fig. 64.2
- 3. Glass fragments. Colourless vessel fragments. Fused fragment with secondary vitrification; too poorly preserved to determine the vessel form with certainty (Cat. G22).

Vessel fragments from the grave fill: wall fragment of an orange jug.

Grave 66 (STR98) (Fig. 65)

|               |                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; damaged during previous agricultural work; only the lower section survived |
| Form          | Shallow, slightly irregular oval form, the vertical sides tapered towards the flat base                                             |
| Dimensions    | L: 120 cm, W: 60 cm, De: 20 cm                                                                                                      |
| Orientation   | NW–SE                                                                                                                               |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                                                                                   |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                                                                       |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                   |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 5–x years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 5 g                                                        |

Grave inventory: –

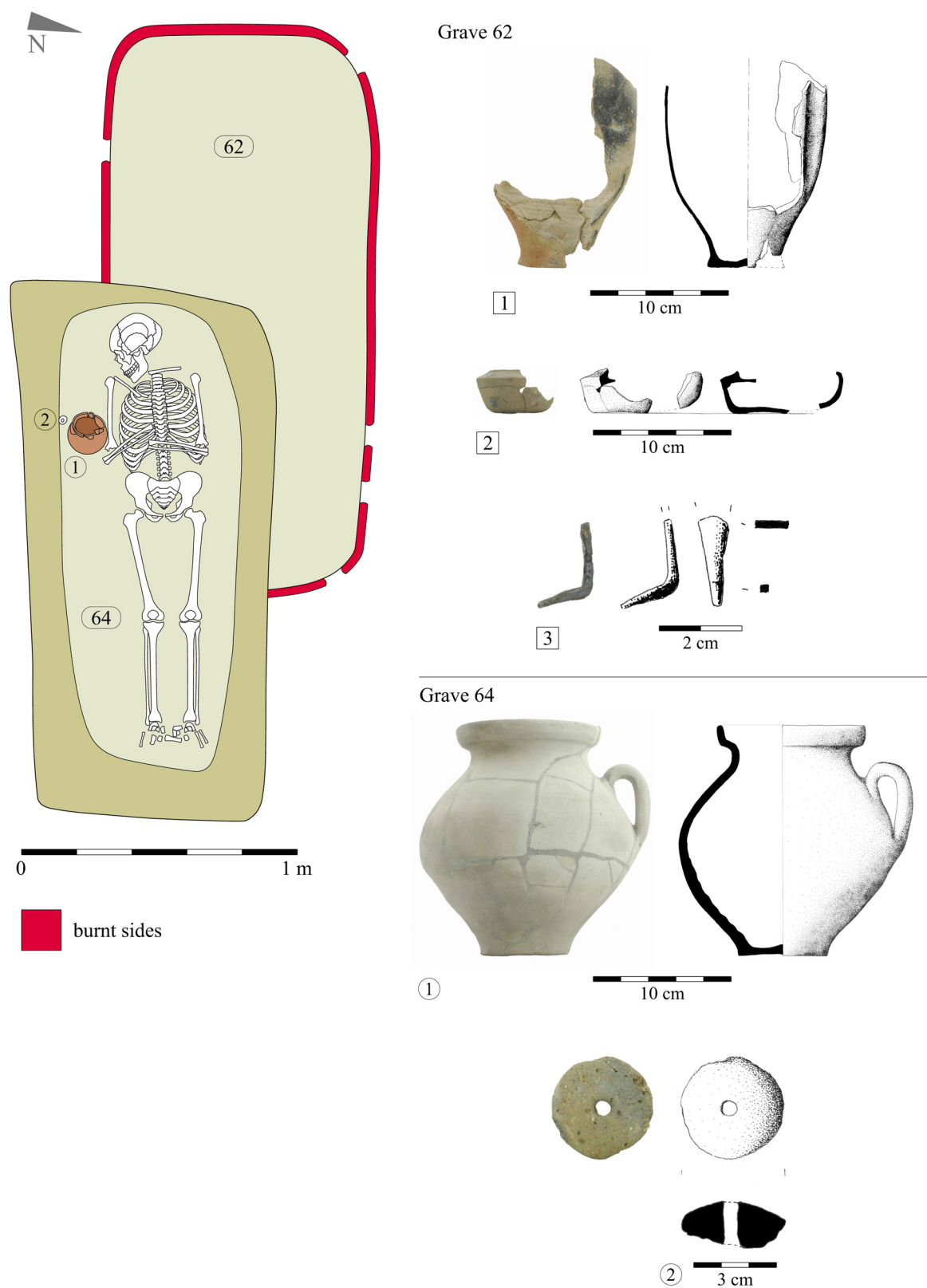
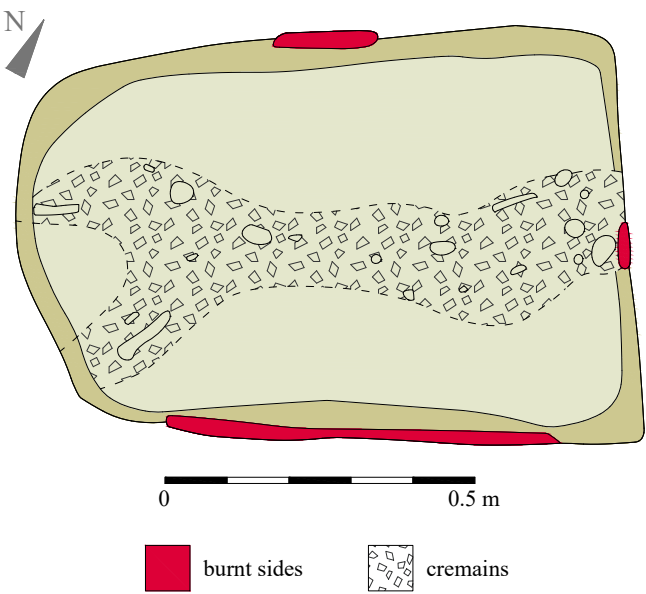


Fig. 62. Grave 62 and Grave 64



Grave 67 (STR99) (Fig. 66)

|               |                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                         |
| Form          | Shallow, round form, the vertical, concave sides tapered towards the flat base  |
| Dimensions    | Diam: 40 cm, De: 20 cm                                                          |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with charcoal                               |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                   |
| Date          | First half of the 3rd century AD                                                |
| Human remains | Sex: indiff., age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 150 g |

Grave inventory:

1. Bronze coin of Gordian III. Fig. 66.1

Fig. 63. Grave 63

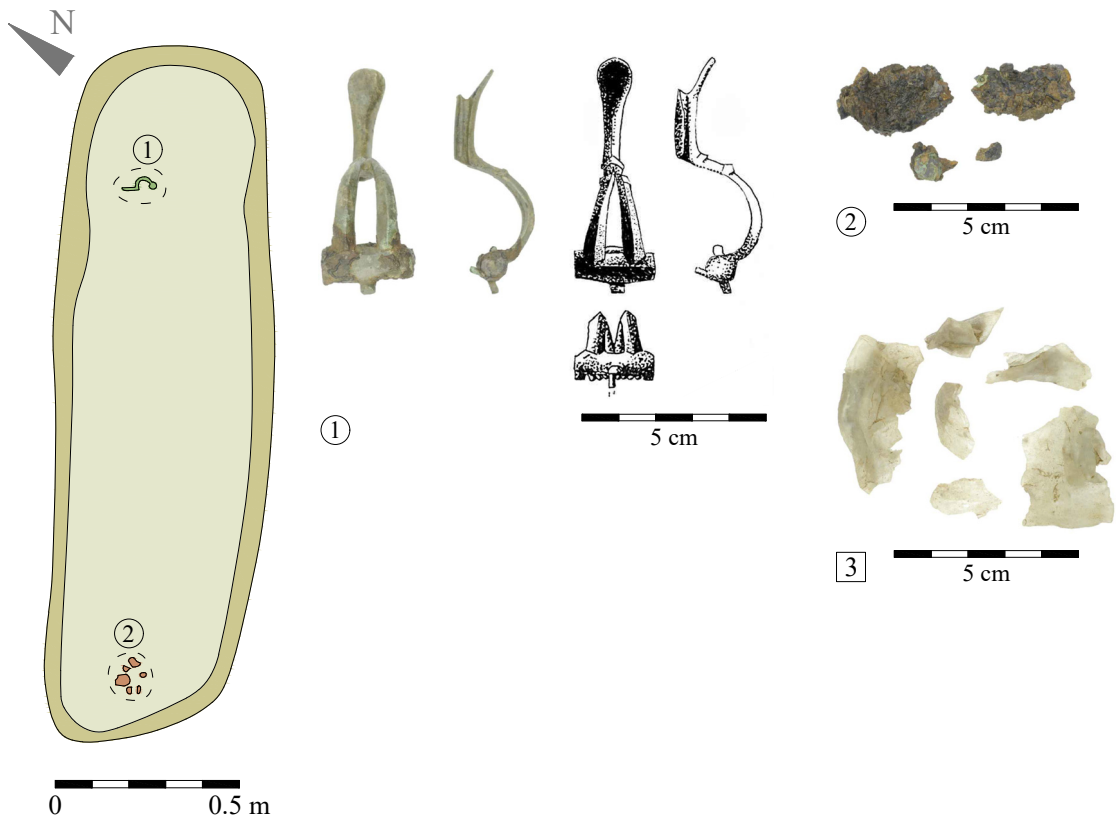


Fig. 64. Grave 65

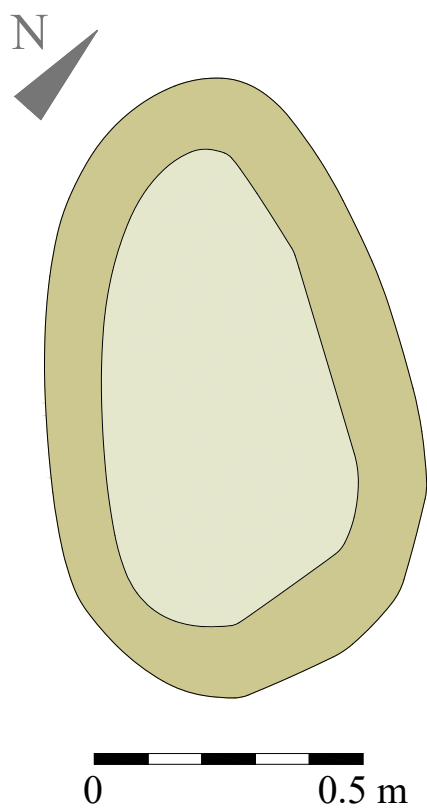


Fig. 65. Grave 66

Grave 68 (STR101) (Fig. 67)

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock; the grave’s upper part damaged during previous agricultural work                                                                                                   |
| Form          | Shallow, rectangular pit with rounded corners, the sides slightly tapered towards the concave base; the pit was deepest at the chest, sloping upward towards the head and the feet                                          |
| Dimensions    | L: 175 cm, W: 70 cm, De: 30 cm                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Orientation   | E-NE–W-SW                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Burial rite   | Inhumation                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Date          | –                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Description   | Well-preserved skeleton in prone position, with the face downward; hands bent back at the elbows towards the upper arms; legs extended, left knee slightly bent under the right; foot bones missing. L. of skeleton: 150 cm |
| Human remains | Sex: male, age: 31–40 years                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Grave inventory: –



Fig. 66. Grave 67



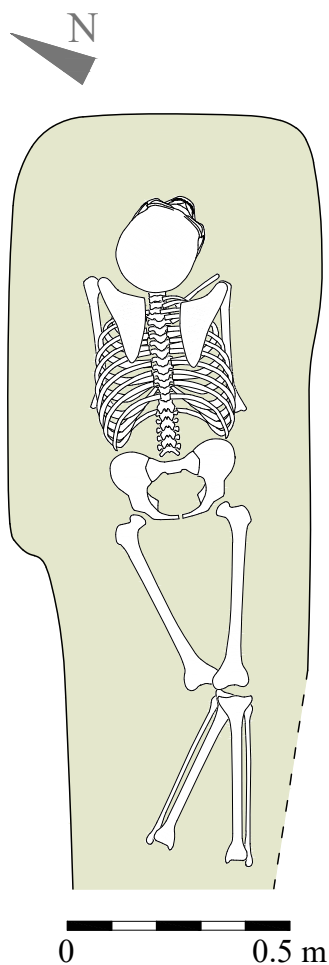


Fig. 67. Grave 68

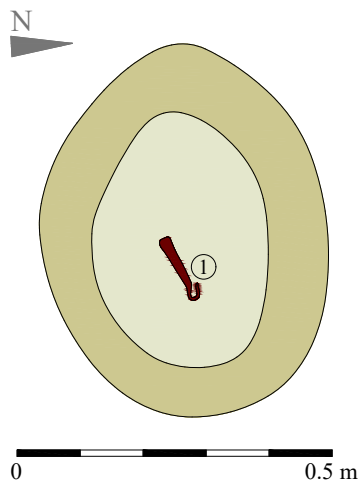


Fig. 68. Grave 69

Grave 69 (STR102) (Fig. 68)

|               |                                                                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grave pit     | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                               |
| Form          | Shallow slightly irregular oval form, the concave sides tapered towards the flat base |
| Dimensions    | L: 60 cm, W: 50 cm, De: 20 cm                                                         |
| Orientation   | –                                                                                     |
| Fill          | Topsoil mixed with subsoil, flecked with burnt clay and charcoal                      |
| Burial rite   | Unurned (scattered) cremation                                                         |
| Date          | –                                                                                     |
| Human remains | Sex: female?, age: 20–x years, degree of combustion: 400 °C, bone weight: 130 g       |

Grave inventory:

- 1. Iron object (Cat. M99). Fig. 68.1

DESCRIPTION OF THE DITCHES

Ditch 1 (STR5 = STR37) (Fig. 69)

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ditch:      | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Form        | The round ditch either had a U-shaped or a slightly convex section                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Dimensions  | W: 40–60 cm, De: 15–25 cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Fill        | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Description | Two gaps in the round ditch: a 70 cm long break on the S side and a 225 cm long break on the E side, Grave 30 was found in the latter gap; Grave 6 was cut into the N-NE part of the ditch; part of the SW section extended beyond the excavated area; inner diameter: 5 m |
| Date        | Late 1st century–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



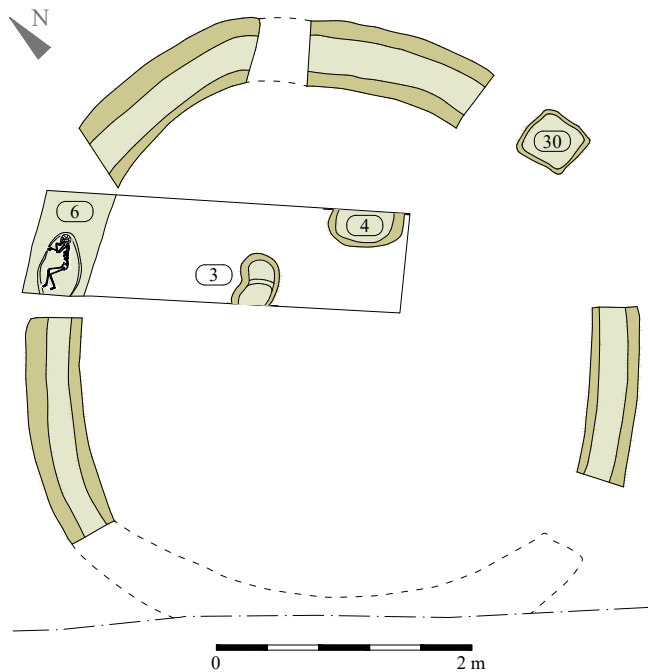


Fig. 69. Ditch 1

Redeposited finds from the ditch:

1. Fragment of a coarse, grey elongated ovoid jar (Cat. P23). Fig. 72
2. Base fragment of a coarse, light grey jar (Cat. P24). Fig. 72
3. Base fragment of a coarse, thin-walled grey jar (Cat. P25). Fig. 72
4. Base fragment of a coarse, grey jar (Cat. P26). Fig. 72
5. Fragment of a coarse, grey ovoid storage jar (Cat. P27). Fig. 72
6. Rim fragment of a coarse, dark grey storage jar (Cat. P28). Fig. 72
7. Rim fragment of a coarse, light grey small jar (Cat. P29). Fig. 72
8. Rim fragment of a coarse, grey jar/storage jar (Cat. P30). Fig. 72
9. Rim fragment of a coarse, grey jar/storage jar (Cat. P31). Fig. 72
10. Rim fragment of a coarse, dark grey beaker with cornice rim (Cat. P48). Fig. 72
11. Rim fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base (Cat. P75). Fig. 73
12. Rim fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base (Cat. P76). Fig. 73
13. Profile fragment of an oxidised plate with inward rim and flat base (Cat. P77). Fig. 73
14. Rim fragments of oxidised and reduced plates with slightly inward rim and flat base
15. Small base fragments of a yellow jug
16. Wall fragments of reduced and oxidised vessels

## Ditch 2 (STR67) (Fig. 70)

|                    |                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Ditch</i>       | Cut from the subsoil into the upper part of the bedrock                                                                                        |
| <i>Form</i>        | Rectangular enclosure ditch with U-shaped section                                                                                              |
| <i>Dimensions</i>  | W: 30–60 cm, De: 20–35 cm                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Orientation</i> | E-NE–W-SW                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Fill</i>        | Topsoil mixed with subsoil                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Description</i> | A 180 cm long gap in the E-NE side of the ditch; Grave 37 lay inside the ditch, whose shape was somewhat irregular, measuring 550 cm by 500 cm |
| <i>Date</i>        | Late 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD                                                                                                      |

Redeposited finds from the ditch:

1. Fragment of a pinkish-orange hemispherical cup (Cat. P84). Fig. 74
2. Base fragment of a secondarily burnt, yellow jug
3. Wall fragments of oxidised vessels

## OTHER FEATURES AND STRAY FINDS (STR100)

A total of eight modern-period pits were excavated and documented during the excavation (STR10, 29–32, 36, 41, 45). These pits were of identical size and orientation and contained no finds.

Several archaeological artefacts were found during the removal of the topsoil; however, they could not be associated with archaeological features, and it seems likely that they originated from previously destroyed graves or some other features dating from the cemetery's use-life.

### Pottery

1. Slightly deformed, grey pear-shaped oil lamp with two lugs on its shoulder (Cat. P103). Fig. 74
2. Coarse, grainy, greyish-orange plate with strongly inward, thickened rim and flat base. Restored (Cat. P37). Fig. 72

### Metal objects

1. Copper-alloy Norico-Pannonian brooch with moulded double-knobbed bow (Cat. M1). Fig. 79.1
2. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M6). Fig. 79.5
3. Copper-alloy knee brooch (Cat. M10). Fig. 79.8
4. Copper-alloy mirror (Cat. M31). Fig. 80.6
5. Iron knife (Cat. M61). Fig. 81.3

### Glass objects

1. Bluish-green conical glass unguent bottle. Neck, body and base, long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved

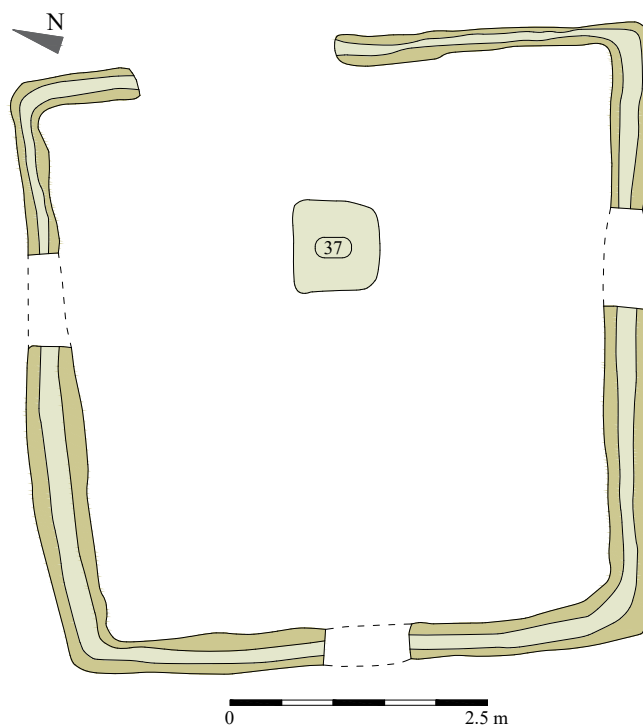


Fig. 70. Ditch 2

body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base (Cat. G20). Fig. 78.10

2. Fragmented round-sectioned bone instrument with broken terminal (H: 7 cm), found inside the glass unguent bottle, presumably the rod used for extracting and applying the perfume or ointment in the bottle.

## THE FINDS

### Pottery

#### Grey coarse pottery

**Jars (Figs 71 and 72).** Most of the jars used as urns in the cemetery's cremation graves are incomplete, except for a few which preserved the entire profile. Most jars have bulbous or elongated oval forms with wide mouths. The bulbous exemplars have their greatest circumference at their belly or shoulders. They can be divided into three groups according to their height: large ones standing over 30 cm tall (Cat. P4, Cat. P5, Cat. P6, Cat. P7, Cat. P8, and probably Cat. P11, Cat. P12, Cat. P14), medium ones over 25 cm high (Cat. P2, Cat. P3, Cat. P9, Cat. P10, and probably Cat. P13, Cat. P15, Cat. P17, Cat. P18, Cat. P23) and small ones (Cat. P1). Rim forms show a great formal diversity, from simple to more profiled, T-sectioned forms. As these vessels were intended for everyday use, most are unsuitable for a more precise dating.

Cat. P1, the smaller variety, has an everted, angular rim and a plump, slightly deformed, ovoid body. Parallels can be found among the urns with brushing from Poetovio dating

from the first–second centuries.<sup>5</sup> A similar jar from the Gerhát pottery workshop in Brigetio dates to the period of the workshop's activity.<sup>6</sup> Two later jars from Brigetio dating from the late second–early third century have a similar shape, but are grooved on the rim interior, a trait lacking on the piece from Bük.<sup>7</sup>

Cat. P2 has a similar, simple curved rim and is decorated with horizontal brushing from the shoulder down. Both represent an undecorated version of the form, although one with brushing is known from Brigetio.<sup>8</sup>

Cat. P6 and Cat. P27 have flaring, triangular-sectioned rims, the latter decorated with a wavy line on the shoulder. A jar from the first half of the second century found in Poetovio has an identical rim.<sup>9</sup>

Cat. P3 has an elongated ovoid form with triangular-sectioned rim decorated with grooves.

Triangular-sectioned rims were further profiled to create T-shaped rims,<sup>10</sup> such as the rim of the large shouldered jars with horizontal grooves (Cat. P4, Cat. P5), which are common in early Roman cemeteries. They were found in large

<sup>5</sup>Istenič (1999) 137–138; Istenič (2000) 310, 319, 368, Pl. 50, Pl. 59.11,9, Pl. 108.3.

<sup>6</sup>B. Bónis (1979) 131, Abb. 17.2.

<sup>7</sup>Delbó (2017) 38, 72, Pl. 1.2, 7.

<sup>8</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 32, Pl. 2.9,11.

<sup>9</sup>Istenič (1999) 138; Istenič (2000) 323, Pl. 63.6.

<sup>10</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 34; Vámos (2014) 111.

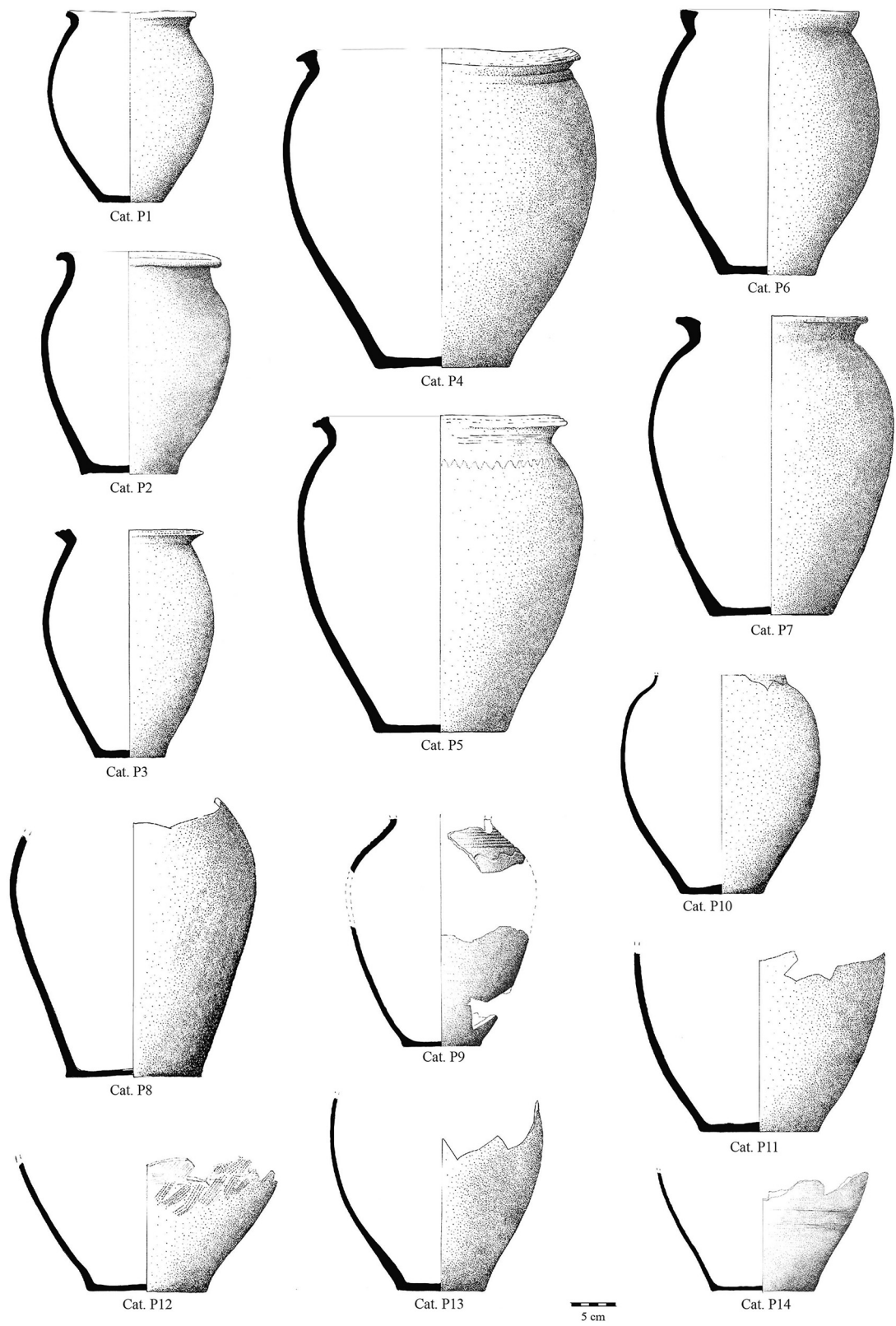


Fig. 71. Grey coarse pottery I

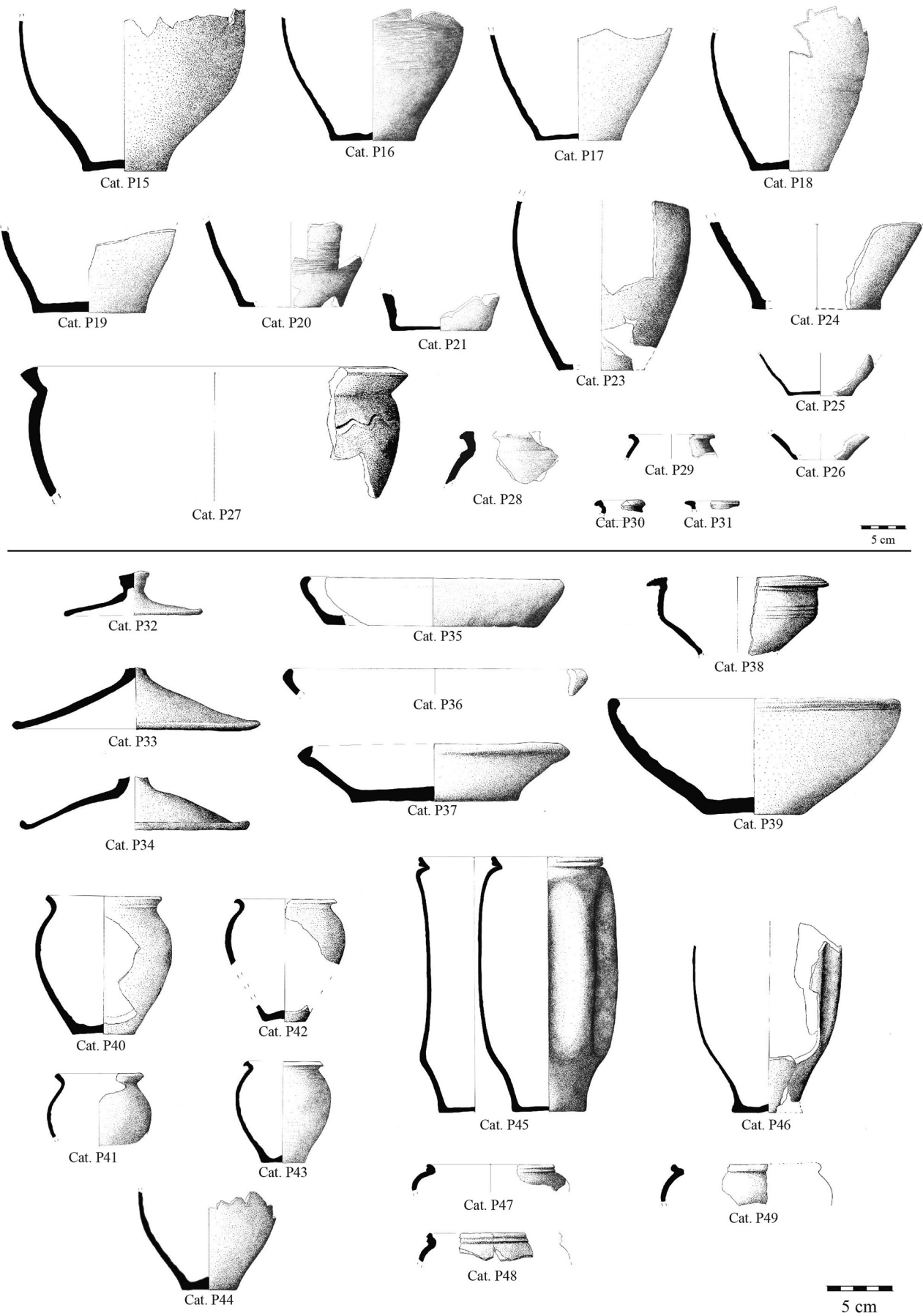


Fig. 72. Grey coarse pottery II



numbers at Savaria,<sup>11</sup> Arrabona<sup>12</sup> and Carnuntum,<sup>13</sup> in contexts dating to the second half of the first century and the first half of the second century. The neck of Cat. P5 is decorated with combing, its shoulder with a wavy line, while its belly with brushing.

The rim of Cat. P7 represents a transition between triangular and horizontally everted rims, to which a good analogy can be cited from the early Roman cemetery of Savaria.<sup>14</sup> Cat. P31 is similar, its parallel from Carnuntum was dated to the second–third centuries.<sup>15</sup> Only one fragmented shouldered jar (Cat. P9) can be assigned to the group of narrow-necked jars. It has dense combed decoration on the shoulder with a wavy line underneath. In the absence of the mouth, the rim form cannot be determined: however, similar narrow-necked jars with triangular rims and dense horizontal grooves/ribs on the neck are known from Brigetio<sup>16</sup> and Budaörs.<sup>17</sup> Yet another variant is represented by the everted rim fragment of Cat. P29, which has oblique, incised lines under the rim. A similarly formed and decorated rim fragment of a jar was found in the Roman cemetery of Matrica, which, with a short interruption, was in use from the end of the first century until the fourth century, making a more precise dating impossible.<sup>18</sup>

- Cat. P1** Grave 14/1. Dark grey slightly shouldered jar (urn) with angular, everted rim and coarse surface. Restored. H: 22.6 cm, dB: 7.6 cm, dR: 15.7 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 17.1](#)
- Cat. P2** Grave 58/1. Ovoid jar (urn) with curved, rounded rim. The body is covered with horizontal brushing from the shoulder down. Dark grey ware with coarse surface. Intact. H: 26.8 cm, dR: 19 cm, dA: 20 cm, dB: 11.5 cm, Wt: 0.7–0.8 cm. [Fig. 58.1](#)
- Cat. P3** Grave 17/1. Reddish-grey ovoid jar (urn) with coarse surface. Everted, triangular-sectioned rim decorated with a pair of grooves. A horizontal groove encircles the shoulder. Restored. H: 27 cm, dR: 17.7 cm, dA: 20.4 cm, dB: 8.5 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 20/Grave 17.1](#)
- Cat. P4** Grave 43/1. Shouldered grey jar (urn) with coarse surface. Everted, T-sectioned rim decorated with shallow grooves. H: 37.8 cm, dR: 33.6 cm, dA: 36.8 cm, dB: 15.8 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 45.1](#)

- Cat. P5** Grave 24/1. Light grey shouldered jar (urn) with coarse surface. Everted, T-sectioned rim decorated with a pair of grooves. The neck is decorated with horizontal combing and a wavy line underneath, the belly with horizontal brushing. Intact. H: 37.8 cm, dR: 30.4 cm, dA: 34 cm, dB: 15.8 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 26.1](#)
- Cat. P6** Grave 11/1. Reddish-grey ovoid jar (urn) with coarse surface. Flaring, triangular-sectioned rim. Intact. H(meas.): 31.4 cm, dR: 21.4 cm, dA: 27.2 cm, dB: 11.6 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 14.1](#)
- Cat. P7** Grave 1/1. Light grey shouldered jar (urn) with coarse surface. The horizontal rim is decorated with grooves, the body with horizontal brushing. Intact. H: 34 cm, dR: 22 cm, dB: 13.4 cm, Wt: 0.7–0.8 cm. [Fig. 4.1](#)
- Cat. P8** Grave 5/1. Fragment of a brownish-grey shouldered jar (urn) with coarse surface, decorated with criss-cross brushing. H(meas.): 32 cm, dA: 28.6 cm, dB: 15.6 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 8.1](#)
- Cat. P9** Grave 37/1. Fragments of a grey shouldered jar (urn) with reddish-light grey core and coarse surface. The shoulder is decorated with horizontal combing and a wavy line underneath. H(meas.): 28 cm, dB: 8.8 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 39.1](#)
- Cat. P10** Grave 22/1. Fragment of a dark grey shouldered jar (urn) with coarse surface. The lower part of the neck is decorated with horizontal combing. H(meas.): 25.6 cm, dB: 9.8 cm, dA: 23.4 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 24.1](#)
- Cat. P11** Grave 49/1. Fragment of a reddish-dark-grey jar (urn) with light grey core and coarse surface, decorated with barely discernible brushing. H(meas.): 21.5 cm, dB: 14.2 cm, dA: 30 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 49.1](#)
- Cat. P12** Grave 20/1. Base fragment of a reddish-dark-grey jar (urn) with light grey core and coarse surface, decorated with criss-cross brushing. H(meas.): 16.2 cm, dB: 14 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 22.1](#)
- Cat. P13** Grave 38/1. Fragment of a light grey jar (urn) with red core and coarse surface. H(meas.): 22.5 cm, dA: 24.8 cm, dB: 10.2 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 40.1](#)
- Cat. P14** Grave 40/1. Fragment of a dark grey jar (urn) with red core and coarse surface, decorated with criss-cross brushing. H(meas.): 37.8 cm, dB: 15.8 cm, dA: 34 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 42.1](#)
- Cat. P15** Grave 8/1. Base fragment of a dark grey jar (urn) with red core and coarse surface, the body decorated with horizontal brushing. H(meas.): 18 cm, dA: 26 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 11.1](#)
- Cat. P16** Grave 45/1. Fragment of a light grey jar (urn) with coarse surface. Secondarily burnt. H(meas.): 13.7 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.6 cm. [Fig. 47.1](#)

<sup>11</sup>Mócsy (1954) Fig. 5.18.1, Fig. 9.44.2, Fig. 6.29.1, Fig. 12.55.1.

<sup>12</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) Pl. 12.3.

<sup>13</sup>Petznek (1998) 206–207, Typ 6.6; Petznek (1999) 287, Taf. 13, Kat.-Nr. 179–195.

<sup>14</sup>Mócsy (1954) Fig. 8.37.3.

<sup>15</sup>Petznek (1998) 196, Typ 3.4; Petznek (1999) Taf. 4, Kat.-Nr. 37.

<sup>16</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 34.

<sup>17</sup>Delbó (2016) 77, Abb. 13.7.

<sup>18</sup>Topál (1981) Pl. XLII/Grave 132.4.

- Cat. P17** Grave 46/1. Fragment of a light grey jar (urn) with coarse surface. H(meas.): 13 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 46.1](#)
- Cat. P18** Grave 32/1. Fragment of a light grey jar (urn) with coarse surface and traces of secondary burning. H(meas.): 19.3 cm, dB: 9 cm, dA: 18.2 cm, Wt: 0.9 cm. [Fig. 34.1](#)
- Cat. P19** Grave 9/1. Base fragment of a brownish-grey jar (urn) with light grey core and coarse surface, covered with barely discernible horizontal brushing. dB: 13 cm, Wt: 0.9 cm. [Fig. 12.1](#)
- Cat. P20** Grave 59/1. Base fragment of a coarse, grey jar decorated with criss-cross brushing. H(meas.): 9.8 cm, dB: 12.5 cm, Wt: 0.7–0.8 cm. [Fig. 59.1](#)
- Cat. P21** Grave 19/1. Base fragment of a dark grey jar (urn) with reddish-dark brown core and coarse surface. dB: 11.6 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 21.1](#)
- Cat. P22** Grave 47/2. Small wall and base fragments of a grey jar (urn) with coarse surface, decorated with criss-cross brushing. Secondarily burnt. Wt: 1–1.2 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 47.2](#)
- Cat. P23** Ditch 1/1. Fragment of a grey, elongated ovoid jar with coarse surface. H(meas.): 19.6 cm, dA: 20.6 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P24** Ditch 1/2. Base fragment of a light grey jar with coarse surface. H(meas.): 10 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P25** Ditch 1/3. Base fragment of a thin-walled, grey jar with coarse surface. H: 5 cm, dB: 7.6 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P26** Ditch 1/4. Base fragment of a grainy, grey jar with coarse surface. dB: 11.4 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P27** Ditch 1/5. Fragment of an ovoid, grey storage jar with coarse surface. Everted, triangular-sectioned rim decorated with a pair of grooves. The shoulder is decorated with a wavy line, the body with criss-cross brushing. H(meas.): 15 cm, dR: 45.8 cm, Wt: 0.7–1.1 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P28** Ditch 1/6. Rim fragment of a dark grey storage jar with T-shaped, everted rim and coarse surface, decorated with criss-cross brushing from the shoulder down. Wt: 0.9 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P29** Ditch 1/7. Rim fragment of a small light grey jar with coarse surface. Everted, angular rim, the shoulder is decorated with a row of incised oblique lines. dR: 10 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P30** Ditch 1/8. Rim fragment of a grey jar/storage jar with coarse surface. Everted, T-sectioned rim. Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P31** Ditch 1/9. Rim fragment of a grey jar/storage jar with horizontal everted rim and coarse surface. Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 72](#)

**Lids (Fig. 72).** Only one of the three grey lids in the ceramic assemblage still had its knob. Two lids (Cat. P32, Cat. P33) represent the form with knobs and horizontal, slightly round-angled rims, while the third (Cat. P34) has curved sides and a rounded, upturned rim, and was originally fitted with a knob. Two of these lids were found together with urns and were probably used to cover them. The third lid (Cat. P32) was found beside a handleless jug. These lid types were current from the mid-first to the early third century.<sup>19</sup> Lids with upturned rims were common in the second–third centuries,<sup>20</sup> although an early piece is known from the southern cemetery of Savaria (late first–early second centuries).<sup>21</sup>

- Cat. P32** Grave 30/2. Lid with simple, angular rim and deformed conical knob. Dark grey ware with coarse surface. H: 3.5 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm, Diam: 10.5 cm. [Fig. 32.2](#)
- Cat. P33** Grave 38/2. Fragment of a lid with simple, angular rim. Grey ware with coarse surface. H: 4.85 cm, Diam: 20 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 40.2](#)
- Cat. P34** Grave 40/2. Fragment of a lid with upturned, rounded rim. Dark grey ware with red core and coarse surface. H: 3.5 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm, Diam: 10.5 cm. [Fig. 42.2](#)

**Plates and bowls (Fig. 72).** The grey, coarse versions of imitation Pompeian red ware were common forms from the mid-second century until the end of the Roman period, being most popular in the second and third centuries,<sup>22</sup> while virtually only the variants with strongly inward rim remained in use by the third and fourth centuries.<sup>23</sup> Several profile and rim fragments from the Bük cemetery can be linked to this group. Cat. P35 has a flat base, a steep wall and a strongly inward, rounded rim. Cat. P36 is similar, while an orange-red plate (Cat. P37) with thick, strongly inward rim is probably a late piece. A similar plate from Gerulata has been dated to the first half of the third century.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>19</sup>Vámos (2014) 113; Petznek (1998) 267–268, Typ 26.

<sup>20</sup>Petznek (1998) 265–266, Typ 24; Petznek (1999) 373, Taf. 52, Kat.-Nr. 1055.

<sup>21</sup>P. Buócz (1961) 228, Fig. 9/Grave XXVI.2.

<sup>22</sup>Ottományi (2019) 64; Delbó (2017) 40; Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 45; Petznek (1998) 256–262, Typ 21, Kat.-Nr. 972–1038; Grünwald (1979) 63–64, Taf. 57.5–13, Taf. 58.1–13; B. Bónis (1942) 23, T. 21.52, T. 22.1–2.

<sup>23</sup>Vámos (2014) 141; Petznek (1998) 260–261, Typ 21.4–5.

<sup>24</sup>Kreković (1998) 31, Taf. 30.3.

- Cat. P35** Grave 59/2. Profile fragment of a coarse, grey plate with inward rim and flat base. H: 4 cm, dR: 20 cm, dB: 17 cm, Wt: 0.5–0.6 cm. [Fig. 59.2](#)
- Cat. P36** Grave 10/3. Small rim fragment of a coarse, grey plate with inward rim and flat base. H(meas.): 2.3 cm, dR: 23 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P37** Stray find/Pottery 2. Coarse, greyish-orange plate with strongly inward, thickened rim and flat base. Restored. H: 5 cm, dR: 21.6 cm, dB: 13.8 cm, Wt: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 72](#)

Coarse grey bowls are represented by a bowl with horizontal rim, the so-called *caccabus*, and a conical bowl with inward rim. The profiled bowl (Cat. P38) with horizontal rim is decorated with grooves on the rim and belly. The sharply profiled version of this bowl form, attested from the Flavian period onward, reached the peak of its popularity in the Trajanic-Hadrianic period,<sup>25</sup> and declined by the end of the second, beginning of the third century.<sup>26</sup> Its parallels are known, among others, from Carnuntum, Arrabona and Aquincum.<sup>27</sup>

- Cat. P38** Grave 46/2. Deep profiled bowl with horizontal everted rim. The rim, the neck and the belly are decorated with grooves. Dark grey ware with coarse surface. Secondarily burnt. H(meas.): 6 cm, dR: 14 cm, dA: 12 cm, Wt: 0.2–0.4 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 46.2](#)

Bowls with curved sides and slightly inward, thickened rim, such as Cat. P39, are also attested in Celtic pottery.<sup>28</sup> The form closely resembles one of the bowl forms in Éva Bónis's study<sup>29</sup> and a bowl produced in Mautern in the first half of the second century;<sup>30</sup> the piece from Bük can be seen as their simplified version.

- Cat. P39** Grave 43/2. Deep conical bowl with inward, thickened rim and flat base. The rim is decorated with a pair of horizontal grooves. Secondarily burnt, orange-grey, grainy ware with coarse surface. Restored. H: 8.9 cm, dR: 22.8 cm, dB: 7.7 cm, Wt: 0.6–0.9 cm. [Fig. 45.2](#)

**Beakers (Fig. 72).** The grey beakers from the cemetery's burials can be divided into two groups: bulbous or ovoid smaller pieces and taller folded beakers (*Faltenbecher*). The small beakers typically have their widest circumference at

the shoulder and taper towards the base, their rims are everted or curved. Their height ranges between 7 and 11 cm. Cat. P40 and Cat. P41 have everted, evenly thick rims, while Cat. P42 has a curved rim and a neck decorated with combing. Cat. P43 has a T-sectioned rim and a neck decorated with combing, to which a close parallel can be cited from Nemesböd.<sup>31</sup> These beakers were very common in Roman burials of the first–second centuries, and are therefore unsuitable for a more precise dating.<sup>32</sup>

- Cat. P40** Grave 45/3. Coarse, grey shouldered beaker with everted, angular rim. The neck is decorated with horizontal combing. H: 10.8 cm, dR: 8.6 cm, dB: 4.6 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.4 cm. [Fig. 47.3](#)
- Cat. P41** Grave 41/1. Fragment of a brownish-grey globular beaker with everted, angular rim. H: 4.8 cm, dR: 7 cm, Wt: 0.1–0.3 cm. [Fig. 43.1](#)
- Cat. P42** Grave 24/6. Fragments of a coarse, grey shouldered beaker with everted, angular rim and slightly concave base. The lower part of the neck is decorated with horizontal combing. Secondarily burnt. H: 9.6 cm, dR: 8 cm, dB: 3.4 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 26.6](#)
- Cat. P43** Grave 44/2. Light grey shouldered beaker with coarse surface. Everted, T-sectioned rim. The lower part of the neck is decorated with horizontal combing. Intact. H: 7.7 cm, dR: 5.9 cm, dA: 7.4 cm, dB: 3.6 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.6 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 44.2](#)
- Cat. P44** Grave 52/1. Base fragment of a grey beaker with coarse surface. dB: 4 cm, dA: 11 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.4 cm. [Fig. 52.1](#)

The taller beakers with indented walls have cornice rims (*Karniesrand*) (Cat. P45, Cat. P47, Cat. P48) or a thickened, rounded one (Cat. P49). One beaker from the Bük cemetery was intact, the other four were fragmented. Cat. P45 can be assigned to the common, tall, elongated ovoid variant with cornice rim and tapering, tall base with six indents on the body. Cat. P46, a fragmented beaker, perhaps had the same form. Early analogies are known from Arrabona<sup>33</sup> and Brigetio<sup>34</sup> from the late first–second centuries. The various types of coarse, grey folded beakers survived into the third and fourth centuries.<sup>35</sup> Given that the Bük beaker was found in an inhumation burial, it is more likely to be of a later date. A good analogy was found in Grave 210 of the cemetery of the Budaörs *vicus* that was dated to the early third century.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>31</sup>Márton et al. (2015a) 8, 115, Fig. 23.2.

<sup>32</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 37; Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 47–48; Delbó (2016) 73–74, Abb. 12.1–2; Mócsy (1954) Fig. 4.14.7; P. Buócz (1961) 222, Fig. 3/Grave III.2; T. Szőnyi (1973a) 59, Pl. XV.4 (stray find); Márton et al. (2015a), 8, 97, Fig. 5.2.

<sup>33</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 52, Pl. 8.1/Grave B10 (urned burial).

<sup>34</sup>Borhy et al. (2018) 136, 137, Fig. 20.2.

<sup>35</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 51; Ottományi (2012) 248; Petznek (1998) 252–256, Typ 20; Petznek (1999) 365, Taf. 48, Kat.-Nr. 930–969.

<sup>36</sup>Delbó (2016) 76, 74, Abb. 12.12.

<sup>25</sup>B. Bónis (1942) 23, T. 22.13.

<sup>26</sup>Delbó (2017) 40; Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 42–43; Petznek (1998) 239, Typ 17.2.

<sup>27</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 51, Pl. VII.1; Vámos (2014) 102–103; Petznek (1998) 238–249, Typ 17.2.

<sup>28</sup>Szilasi (2007) Taf. 6.7; Grünwald (1983) Taf. 48.8–10.

<sup>29</sup>B. Bónis (1942) T. XXII.5.

<sup>30</sup>Groh and Sedlmayer (2006) Taf. 61.1443/34, Periode 2.2.

- Cat. P45** Grave 50/1. Tall folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) with cornice rim. Dark grey ware with coarse surface. Intact. H: 19.8 cm, dR: 8.5 cm, dA: 11 cm, dB: 5.7 cm, Wt: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 50.1](#)
- Cat. P46** Grave 62/1. Fragment of a tall folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) with coarse surface. Secondarily burnt. H(meas.): 15.4 cm, dB: 5.6 cm, Wt: 0.2–0.3 cm. [Fig. 62.1](#)
- Cat. P47** Grave 10/2. Rim fragment of a coarse, grey folded beaker with cornice rim. dR: 10 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P48** Ditch 1/10. Rim fragment of a coarse, dark grey beaker with cornice rim. dR: 10 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 72](#)
- Cat. P49** Grave 56/13. Rim fragment of a coarse, grey folded beaker with everted, rounded rim. Secondarily burnt. dR: 12 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 56.13](#)

### Oxidised pottery

**Jugs (Fig. 73).** Only oxidised jugs occur among the grave goods, mostly one-handed, ovoid – sometimes globular or bulbous – jugs (Cat. P50–Cat. P57 and probably Cat. P60), with a smaller number of elongated oval forms (Cat. P58, Cat. 59). Most of the jugs lack their upper part; only in four cases was the complete profile preserved. Their rims are either simple everted, rounded (Cat. P52), slightly thickened (Cat. P53), or double-moulded (Cat. P50 and P51). These jug forms were widespread in the late first and second centuries, with the globular ones dated earlier and the elongated form being more common in the second century.<sup>37</sup> Jugs with everted, double-moulded rims and with simple everted or slightly thickened rims are equally attested in the early cemeteries of Savaria.<sup>38</sup>

The belly of Cat. P54 is inscribed with an 'X' and 'QVIITA', both incised before firing, causing a slight indent on the wall. A terra sigillata bowl bearing the same graffito (Cat. P94) was found together with this jug in Grave 24. Two cognomina, *Quieta* and *Quinta*, can provide pointers for interpreting the graffito. The X marking ownership<sup>39</sup> is often associated with a name, usually in the genitive, but also attested in the nominative,<sup>40</sup> suggesting that this graffito could be the result of grammatical changes, or of the mixing or inaccurate use of grammatical formulas.<sup>41</sup>

One remarkable piece is a small, one-handed, globular pitcher (Cat. P64). Similar, but somewhat larger pieces were

found in Poetovio, where they were mostly dated to the second century.<sup>42</sup> The pitcher from Bük is less elaborate, with a simple, raised base, without a base ring, and an everted rim. Its spout broke off. Interestingly, it was unsuitable for storing liquids because the neck is solid, not hollow.

- Cat. P50** Grave 16/1. One-handed, light-yellow ovoid jug with smooth surface. Everted, profiled rim, narrow neck and base ring. Three-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Intact. H: 24.2 cm, dR: 5.7 cm, dA: 14.6 cm, dB: 6.6 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 19.1](#)
- Cat. P51** Grave 27/1. One-handed, light brown shouldered jug with smooth surface. Everted, double-moulded rim, narrow neck and base ring. Two-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Traces of secondary burning. Intact. H: 22.4 cm, dR: 3.7 cm, dA: 13.2 cm, dB: 5.6 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.6 cm. [Fig. 29.1](#)
- Cat. P52** Grave 5/2. One-handed, pale-yellow ovoid jug with smooth surface. Everted rim, narrow neck and base ring. Two-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Intact. H: 22 cm, dR: 5.4 cm, dA: 13 cm, dB: 6.3 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 8.2](#)
- Cat. P53** Grave 13/1. One-handed, pale yellow ovoid jug with smooth surface. Everted, slightly thickened rim, narrow neck and base ring. Three-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Intact. H: 22 cm, dR: 5.1 cm, dB: 5 cm. [Fig. 16.1](#)
- Cat. P54** Grave 24/2. Fragment of a one-handed, light brown/yellow bulbous jug with smooth surface. Three-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Incised with the word 'QVIITA' and the sign 'X', causing a slight indent on the vessel wall. H(meas.): 22.3 cm, dB: 7.8 cm, dA: 16.2 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 26.2](#)
- Cat. P55** Grave 44/1. Fragment of a narrow-necked, pale yellow pear-shaped jug with smooth surface. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. H(meas.): 17.8 cm, dB: 8 cm, dA: 12.8 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 44.1](#)
- Cat. P56** Grave 47/1. Fragments of a one-handed, globular jug. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Secondarily burnt and deformed. H(meas.): 18.5 cm, dA: 15 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.5 cm. [Fig. 46/Grave 47.1](#)
- Cat. P57** Grave 18/1. Fragment of a one-handed, pinkish-yellow ovoid jug with smooth surface and profiled base ring. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. H(meas.): 18 cm, dB: 6 cm, dA: 12.5 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 20/Grave 18.1](#)
- Cat. P58** Grave 23/1. One-handed, yellow elongated ovoid jug with smooth surface. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. H(meas.): 20.5 cm, dB: 5.3 cm, dA: 13 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.5 cm. [Fig. 25.1](#)

<sup>37</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 38; T. Szőnyi (1976) 28; Delbó (2017) 42; Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 63; Vámos (2014) 91–92, Pl. 20; Gassner (1990) 137–138, Taf. 1.2–4, 6–7 (still in use in the early third century at Carnuntum).

<sup>38</sup>Mócsy (1954) 186; Medgyes (1984) Taf. X.1, Taf. XII.1, Taf. XVI.2,5, Taf. XX.2–3; P. Buócz (1961) 237.

<sup>39</sup>Barta (2006) 124.

<sup>40</sup>With the verb *fecit* or *manu*: CAG-59-02 (2011) 300, CAG-59-02 (2011) 251, CAG-55 (2001) 357, and TitAq III, 43, 169–170, Nr. 1130, Nr. 1457. 14 (Aquinum).

<sup>41</sup>I would here like to thank Tünde Vágási for her help in the interpretation.

<sup>42</sup>Isternič (1999) 126–127; Isternič (2000) 19–20, 263, Plate 3.12.



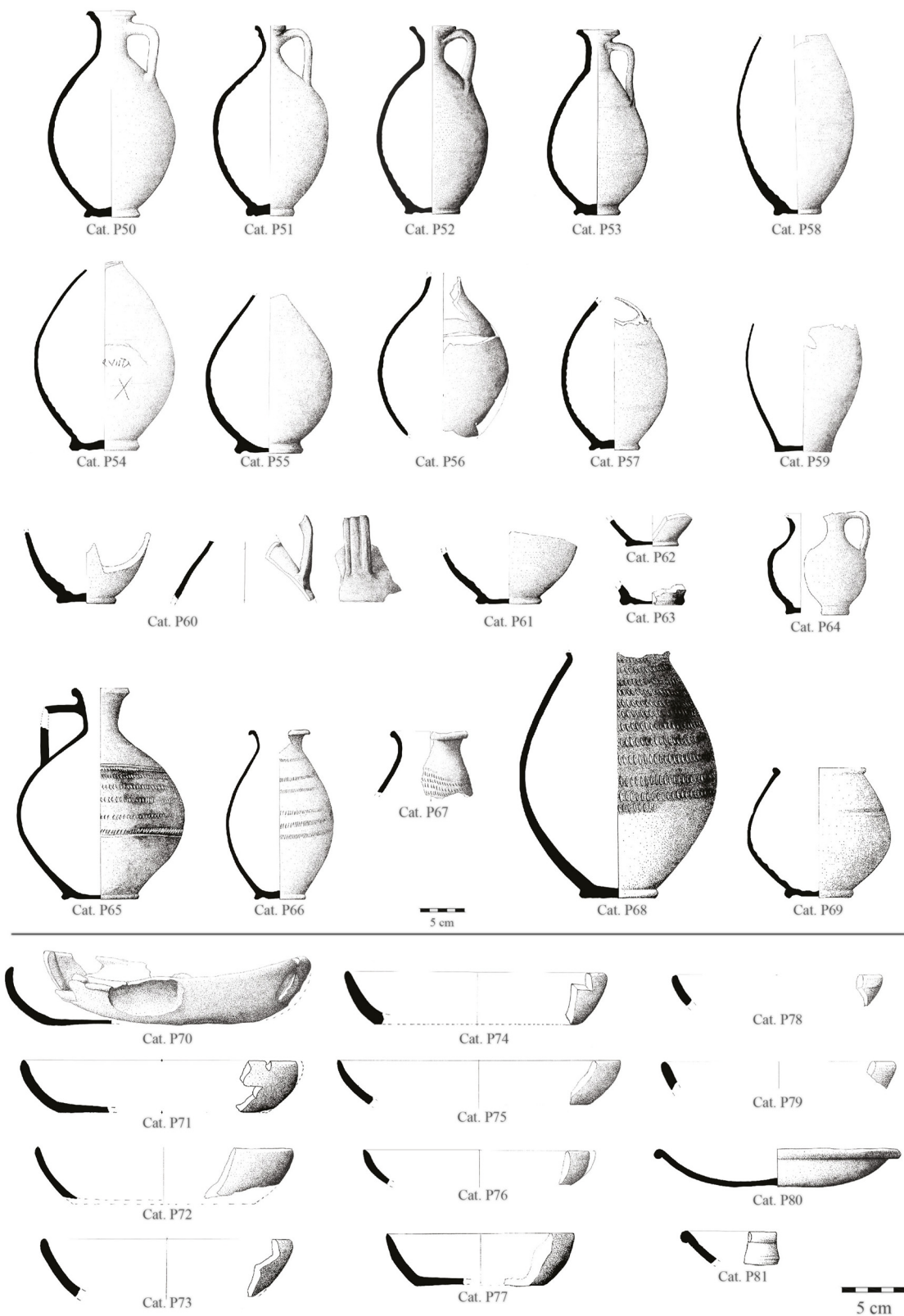


Fig. 73. Oxidised vessels



- Cat. P59** Grave 58/2. Fragment of an orange elongated ovoid jug with flat base and smooth surface. Made of porous, sand-tempered clay. H(meas.): 15 cm, dB: 6.7 cm, dA: 14 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 58.2](#)
- Cat. P60** Grave 37/4. Base and wall fragments of a one-handled orange jug with the lower attachment and part of the three-ribbed handle. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. It has a smooth surface. Secondarily burnt. dB: 6.7 cm, dA: 14.6 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 39.4](#)
- Cat. P61** Grave 37/3. Base fragment of an orange jug with slightly profiled base and smooth surface. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. H(meas.): 8.3 cm, dB: 7.5 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 39.3](#)
- Cat. P62** Grave 37/8. Flat base fragment of a secondarily burnt yellow jug. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 39.8](#)
- Cat. P63** Grave 24/12. Base and wall fragments of a yellow jug with base ring. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. dB: 11 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 26.12](#)
- Cat. P64** Grave 36/1. Small, pale yellow globular pitcher with everted rim, oval-sectioned handle and high base. The upper part of the neck is solid. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. H: 11.8 cm, dR(meas.): 2.6 cm, dA: 7 cm, dB: 3 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 38.1](#)

**Jugs with painted horizontal band ([Fig. 73](#)).** In addition to the oxidised, undecorated jugs, exemplars decorated with painted horizontal bands and rouletted decoration were also recovered from the burials: a one-handled globular jug (Cat. P65) and handleless ovoid jugs (Cat. P66 and 67).

Cat. P65 is a strongly globular, narrow-necked jug with flaring, thickened rim, decorated with six rouletted bands on the belly. The secondarily burnt jug was originally painted, of which only patches survived on the vessel body. The undecorated version is attested in relatively large numbers at Poetovio, where it was dated to the second half of the first century and the first half of the second century.<sup>43</sup> Typical Roman vessel forms with painted horizontal bands appeared at the beginning of the second century.<sup>44</sup> At Arrabona, one-handled jugs with painted horizontal bands were found in cremation and inhumation burials alike; Eszter Szőnyi dated them to the second century based on their decoration.<sup>45</sup> Comparable pieces are known from Savaria<sup>46</sup> and Aquincum,<sup>47</sup> from the second century, and from Brigetio, dated from the second half of the second century to the beginning of the third century.<sup>48</sup> However, these jugs with painted

horizontal bands are not the exact formal counterparts of the jug from Bük. A painted narrow-necked, ovoid jug from Brigetio, dated from the late first century to the late second century, has a similar thickened rim.<sup>49</sup>

- Cat. P65** Grave 28/1. One-handled, globular jug with flaring, thickened rim, narrow neck and base ring. Three-ribbed handle. The belly is decorated with a brown-painted band and rouletting. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Secondarily burnt. H: 24.5 cm, dR: 6.7 cm, dA: 19.4 cm, dB: 8.9 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.8 cm. [Fig. 30.1](#)

Cat. P66 is a handleless, elongated oval jug with curved, rounded rim. Its upper third is decorated with barely discernible rouletting, while the body apparently lacks a painted band (which, however, may have worn off). Cat. P67, possibly from an ovoid or oval jug and decorated with similar rouletting, was burnt and deformed during cremation. The handleless form has Celtic origins. Early parallels are known from Poetovio<sup>50</sup> and, slightly later, from Brigetio.<sup>51</sup>

- Cat. P66** Grave 30/1. Slightly elongated, orange ovoid jug with curved rim. The upper two-thirds of the vessel is decorated with barely discernible rouletted bands. Made of sand-tempered, porous clay. H(meas.): 18.4 cm, dB: 6 cm, dA: 12.5 cm, Wt: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 32.1](#)

- Cat. P67** Grave 33/1. Fragment of the upper part of an ovoid jug with everted, angular rim, decorated with rouletted bands from the shoulder down. Made of fine, sand-tempered clay. Secondarily burnt and deformed. H(meas.): 7 cm, dR: 8.5 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.5 cm. [Fig. 35.1](#)

**Jars ([Fig. 73](#)).** Two oxidised jars were found in the cemetery, both decorated with painting and rouletting.

One is an ovoid jar with a painted horizontal band (Cat. P68), used as an urn in Grave 7. Jar rims are generally horizontally everted, and either left plain or decorated with grooves or ribs.<sup>52</sup> A vessel of Celtic origin, it first appeared in Poetovio in the Flavian period, whence it spread to the western and southern areas of Pannonia.<sup>53</sup> This was the most popular vessel with painted horizontal bands after handleless jugs in the Iseum in Savaria:<sup>54</sup> both the painting and the fabric strongly resemble a rim fragment recovered

<sup>43</sup>Istenič (1999) 123–124; Istenič (2000) 266, Plate 6.5.

<sup>44</sup>Turi (2022) 17.

<sup>45</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 28, Pl. XIX.1; T. Szőnyi (1974) 24–25, Pl. III.5–6, Pl. VI.1–2, Pl. VIII.1.

<sup>46</sup>Mócsy (1954) 178, Fig. 8.38.1.

<sup>47</sup>B. Bónis (1947) 48, Pl. II.6.

<sup>48</sup>B. Bónis (1970) 78, Fig. 5.7, Fig. 10.2; Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 116, Pl. 67–70, Kat. 869–890.

<sup>49</sup>Borhy et al. (2018) 102, 166, Fig. 38.1.

<sup>50</sup>Istenič (1999) 130; Istenič (2000) Pl. 32.8, Pl. 33.6.

<sup>51</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 115, Pl. 65, Kat. 849; B. Bónis (1970) 74.

<sup>52</sup>Turi (2022) 18; Ottományi and Gabler (1985) 206.

<sup>53</sup>B. Bónis (1970) 78, 80; Ottományi and Gabler (1985) 206; Gabler (1973) 158.

<sup>54</sup>Turi (2022) 19, Kat. 117–143.

from the Hadrianic-period levelling layer of the sanctuary.<sup>55</sup> In Carnuntum, these jars are attested from the mid-first to the beginning of the third century, without any major changes in form.<sup>56</sup> They were common grave goods in the second and third centuries in Brigetio,<sup>57</sup> where their production continued into the early third century.

**Cat. P68** Grave 7/1. Incomplete ovoid jar with base ring. The upper two-thirds of the vessel is painted matte brown and decorated with rouletted bands. High-quality, made of fine, untempered clay. It was used as an urn. H(meas.): 28.8 cm, dB: 8.8 cm, dA: 23.2 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 10.1](#)

Cat. P69 is a biconical jar with rounded, thick rim. Its upper part is decorated with horizontal rouletted bands between two grooves. The poorly preserved jar was originally painted reddish-brownish, which has almost entirely worn off. Similar jars with red slip are known from Poetovio, dating from the first century,<sup>58</sup> and from Emona, although with different decoration, from the second half of the first century.<sup>59</sup> It shares some similarities with the red-painted 'deep bowl' decorated with rouletting from Grave 302 of the Páty cemetery,<sup>60</sup> which was dated to the second half of the first century by the pair of *Flügelfibeln*.<sup>61</sup> Its simpler, smaller version without a base ring decorated with a single horizontal groove under the rim is known from Brigetio.<sup>62</sup>

**Cat. P69** Grave 28/2. Pinkish-orange biconical jar with indrawn neck, slightly everted, rounded rim and base ring. The upper part of the vessel is decorated with barely discernible rouletting bordered by horizontal grooved lines. Only a few patches of the brownish-red painting survived. Porous, micaceous fabric with large red inclusions. Poorly preserved. H: 12.5 cm, dR: 10.8 cm, dA: 14.5 cm, dB: 8 cm, Wt: 0.3–0.4 cm. [Fig. 30.2](#)

**Plates (Fig. 73).** The single plate form in the ceramic inventory is the type with inward rim, mainly its oxidised variety. Most of the pieces are heavily burnt, possibly deformed from burning, and no traces of painting are visible (or they were not originally painted). Painted imitations of Pompeian red ware are attested in Pannonia from the Flavian period until the mid-second century, in some cases up to the Antonine/Severan period.<sup>63</sup> Besides this ware, oxidised plates

appeared at the end of the first century and became popular in the second and third centuries.<sup>64</sup> Only the heavily burnt and deformed plate (Cat. P70) survived intact. Other rim and body fragments have flat bases, curved walls and rounded (Cat. P73, Cat. P74, Cat. P78, Cat. P79) or tapered rims (Cat. P71, Cat. P72, Cat. P75, Cat. P76). The width of the rim is usually 18–21 cm and 14.5 cm in one case.

**Cat. P70** Grave 28/5. Oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base. Secondarily burnt and deformed. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H: 4.3 cm, dR: c. 21 cm, Wt: 0.5–0.6 cm. [Fig. 30.5](#)

**Cat. P71** Grave 13/7. Fragment of a secondarily burnt and deformed oxidised plate with inward rim. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H: 3.6 cm, dR: 22 cm, dB: 17 cm, Wt: 0.7–0.8 cm. [Fig. 16.7](#)

**Cat. P72** Grave 37/7. Fragments of a secondarily burnt oxidised plate with slightly inward rim. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H(meas.): 4.3 cm, dR: 20 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 39.7](#)

**Cat. P73** Grave 55/2. Rim and base fragments of a secondarily burnt oxidised plate with slightly inward rim. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H(meas.): 4.5 cm, dR: 19 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 55.2](#)

**Cat. P74** Grave 59/3. Profile fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H: 4 cm, dR: 20 cm, dB: 16 cm, Wt: 1 cm. [Fig. 59.3](#)

**Cat. P75** Ditch 1/11. Rim fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H(meas.): 3.4 cm, dR: 22 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 73](#)

**Cat. P76** Ditch 1/12. Rim fragment of an oxidised plate with slightly inward rim and flat base. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. H(meas.): 2.7 cm, dR: 18 cm, Wt: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 73](#)

**Cat. P77** Ditch 1/13. Profile fragment of an oxidised plate with inward rim and flat base. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. Secondarily burnt. H: 4 cm, dR: 14.5 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 73](#)

**Cat. P78** Grave 10/4. Rim fragment of a secondarily burnt oxidised plate with inward rim. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. dR: 16.6 cm, Wt: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 73](#)

**Cat. P79** Grave 10/5. Rim and wall fragments of an oxidised plate with inward rim. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. dR: 18 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 73](#)

**Bowls (Figs 73 and 74).** Cat. P80 and Cat. P81 represent oxidised bowls, sometimes designated fruit bowls, with curved sides and horizontal or slightly upturned rims. This

<sup>55</sup>Turi (2022) 109, 189, Kat. 121.

<sup>56</sup>Gassner (1990) 141, Taf. 2.1–3.

<sup>57</sup>B. Bónis (1970) 74.

<sup>58</sup>Istenič (1999) 130–132; Istenič (2000) 288, Pl. 28.4.

<sup>59</sup>Plesničar-Gec (1977) 82, T. 5.14, 17.

<sup>60</sup>Ottományi (2019) 72, Pl. 32.5.

<sup>61</sup>Ottományi (2019) 30, 61.

<sup>62</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 85, Pl. 50.626.

<sup>63</sup>Delbó (2017) 46; Ottományi (2019) 64.

<sup>64</sup>Delbó (2017) 42; Ottományi (2007) 172; Ottományi (2012) 236; Gassner (1990) 146, Taf. 5.1–5.

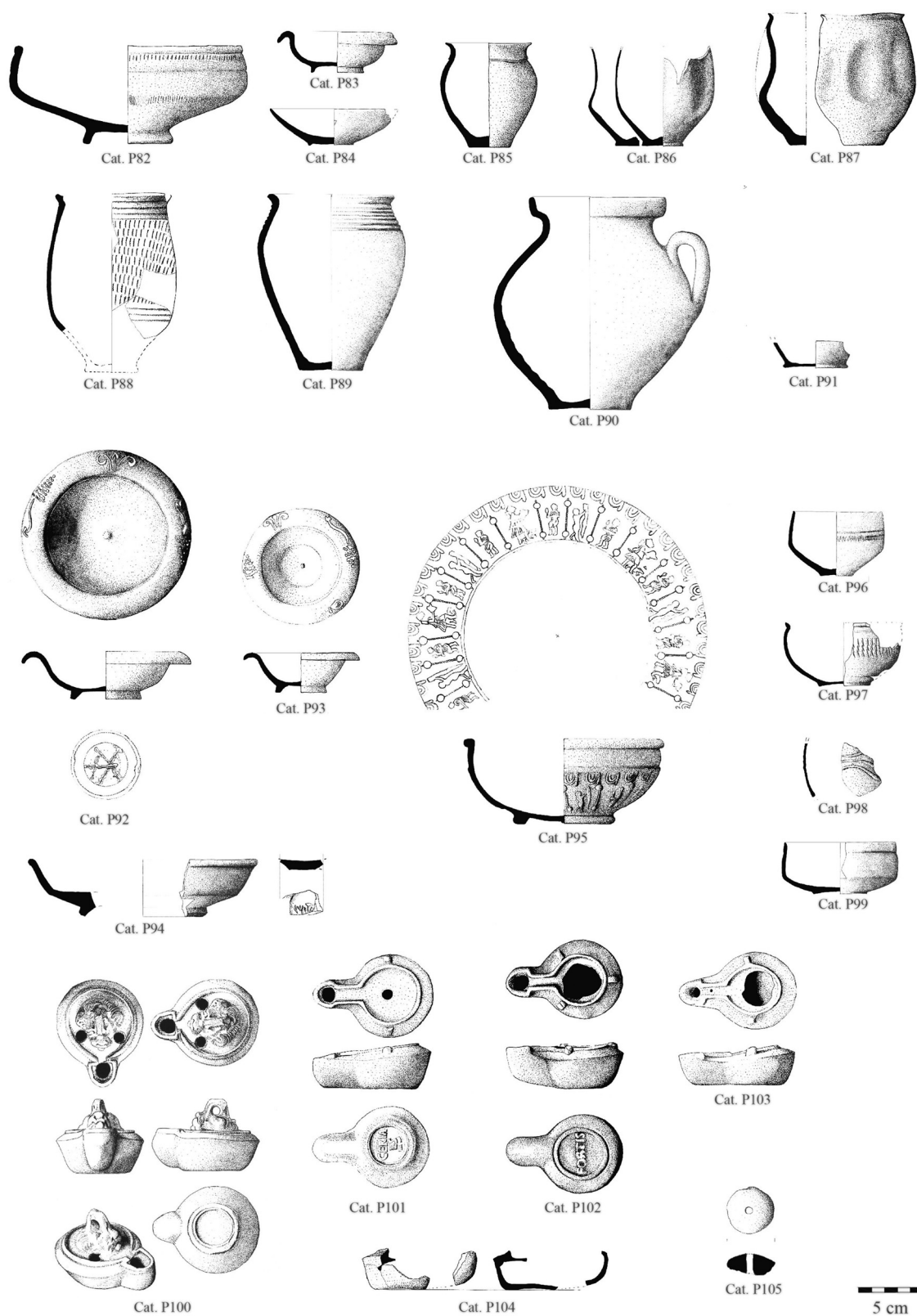


Fig. 74. Oxidised vessels, imported pottery, oil lamps and miscellaneous clay finds

type could be used both as a bowl and as a lid.<sup>65</sup> They were originally used for covering Pompeian red ware in the first century BC.<sup>66</sup> Their parallels are attested in the early Roman cemeteries of Savaria<sup>67</sup> and occur in large number among the second–third century ceramic finds from the Isis sanctuary.<sup>68</sup> Several pieces are recorded from Brigetio<sup>69</sup> and Aquincum,<sup>70</sup> and were popular in Carnuntum from the second quarter of the second century.<sup>71</sup>

**Cat. P80** Grave 56/1. Orange plate or lid with upturned, rounded rim, curved sides and slightly flattened base/top. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. Intact. H: 3.3 cm, dR: 18.8 cm, dB: 10.5 cm, Wt: 0.7 cm. [Fig. 56.1](#)

**Cat. P81** Grave 56/14. Rim fragment of an oxidised plate or lid with upturned, rounded rim and curved sides. Sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. Wt: 0.5–0.6 cm. [Fig. 56.14](#)

Cat. P82 is a biconical bowl decorated with horizontal rouletted bands, whose form and decoration imitate thin-walled cups, although with the addition of a tall base ring. A similar bowl with a larger rim diameter dated to the second half of the second century from Carnuntum was identified as an imitation of terra sigillata.<sup>72</sup>

**Cat. P82** Grave 28/3. Dark red biconical bowl with tall base ring, decorated with rouletted bands. Poorly preserved. Restored. H: 7.6 cm, dR: 17.6 cm, dB: 7 cm, Wt: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 30.3](#)

Cat. P83 is an oxidised bowl imitating the shape of Consp. 43 or Drag. 35. In Poetovio, these imitations, typically red-slipped vessels, were current from the Flavian period and are attested in burials up to the first half of the second century.<sup>73</sup> Their undecorated, unslipped versions are known from Aquincum.<sup>74</sup>

**Cat. P83** Grave 45/2. Small oxidised bowl with everted rim decorated with a groove. Imitation of Consp. 43 or Drag. 35 bowls. Made of fine, untempered clay. Secondarily burnt. H: 3 cm, dR: 9.2 cm, dA: 7.2 cm, dB: 4 cm, Wt: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 47.2](#)

Another local imitation (Cat. P84) is a less finely made piece: a hemispherical cup with rather thick wall and coarse surface. The curve of the profile breaks immediately below the rim and strongly thickens.

**Cat. P84** Ditch 2/1. Fragment of a pinkish-orange hemispherical cup with small, vertical thin rim and tiny base ring. Probably a local imitation of thin-walled cups. Made of micaceous, sand-tempered clay. H: 2.8 cm, dR: 9 cm, dB: 2.9 cm, Wt: 0.2–0.4 cm. [Fig. 74](#)

**Beakers (Fig. 74).** All of the oxidised beakers differ in term of their forms and fabrics, the single exceptions being two typical Roman sand-tempered yellow wares (Cat. P85 and P87); two other beakers are brown colour-coated.

Cat. P85 is a shouldered beaker with curved, thinning rim and flat base, an oxidised version of grey, coarse small beakers. The shoulder bears a horizontal groove.

**Cat. P85** Grave 28/4. Orange-yellow pear-shaped beaker with smooth surface. Everted, thin rim, flat base. A horizontal groove runs around the shoulder. Made of fine clay with red inclusions. H: 8.1 cm, dR: 6.6 cm, dB: 3.2 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm. [Fig. 30.4](#)

The upper part of Cat. P86, a roughcast, brownish-red colour-coated folded beaker, is missing. Its simplified version is represented by Cat. P87 with plain, everted rim, but lacking the slip and roughcasting. These beakers, common from the Flavian period, were current until the end of the second and beginning of the third century,<sup>75</sup> and they commonly appear among the Pannonian finds from the second quarter of the second century.<sup>76</sup> Their parallels can be found in the early burials of Savaria.<sup>77</sup>

**Cat. P86** Grave 39/1. Fragment of the lower part of a matte dark brown colour-coated, light brown folded breaker (*Faltenbecher*). The exterior is roughcast. Made of fine, untempered clay. H(meas.): 7.8 cm, dB: 3.6 cm, dA: 7.7 cm, Wt: 0.1–0.3 cm. [Fig. 41.1](#)

**Cat. P87** Grave 23/2. Folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*) with slightly everted, thin rim and short flat base. Unslipped, light brown ware with traces of secondary burning. Made of fine, micaceous clay. Restored. H: 10.4 cm, dR: 6.6 cm, dA: 7.9 cm, dB: 3.2 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.8 cm. [Fig. 25.2](#)

<sup>65</sup>Grünwald (1983) 29, Taf. 37.8–14.

<sup>66</sup>Petznek (1998) 257; Grünwald (1983) 29.

<sup>67</sup>Mócsy (1954) 174, Fig. 4.12.2; P. Buócz (1961) 226, Fig. 7/Grave XVIII.1.

<sup>68</sup>Bíró and Horváth (in print).

<sup>69</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) 57, Pl. 49, Kat. 612, Pl. 50, Kat. 613, Kat. 620.

<sup>70</sup>Vámos (2014) 99–100, Pl. 28.379–380.

<sup>71</sup>Radbauer (2015) 72–73.

<sup>72</sup>Gassner (1990) 144, Taf. 4.6.

<sup>73</sup>Istenič (1999) 96–97.

<sup>74</sup>Vámos (2014) 68, 70, Pl. 5.55–60.

<sup>75</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) 37; Gabler (1977) 160; Krekovič (1998) 8–9; Pavić (2007) 183; Ottományi (2012) 233.

<sup>76</sup>Gassner (1991) 275, with further analogies; Grünwald (1979) 38.

<sup>77</sup>Medgyes (1984) 186, Pl. III.3; P. Buócz (1961) 227, Fig. 8/Grave XXII.2.

Cat. P88, a so-called Germanic beaker, imitates a type of Rhaetian ware with everted rim. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the rim and under the belly, with dense, oblique strokes in-between. A comparable brownish colour-coated beaker from Savaria was dated to the mid-second century;<sup>78</sup> two similar vessels from Brigetio date to the last third of the second century,<sup>79</sup> and to the end of the second century–the first half of the third century.<sup>80</sup> Rhaetian beakers were current in Pannonia from the mid-second to the end of the third century. With the decline of imports, the production of local imitations started at the end of the second and beginning of the third century.<sup>81</sup>

**Cat. P88** Grave 57/1. Fragment of a brown colour-coated, light brown high beaker with everted rim and slightly cylindrical body tapering towards the base, decorated with oblique strokes between horizontal grooved lines. Made of micaceous, sand-tempered clay. The coating only survived in some spots. H(meas.): 9 cm, dR: 9 cm, Wt: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 57.1](#)

One of the latest grave goods from the cemetery is a small jar with everted, slightly thickened rim decorated with dense ribbing underneath (Cat. P89). It differs from the usual Roman pottery with its heavier fabric. The surface of the small yellowish-white vessel is uneven owing to its high lime content. Bónis mentioned a similar yellowish-white jar from Drnovo dating from the early Roman period.<sup>82</sup>

**Cat. P89** Grave 61/1. Small, yellowish-white shouldered jar with everted rim. The neck is decorated with horizontal ribbing. Made of porous clay with high lime content. Intact. H: 13.8 cm, dR: 9.8 cm, dA: 11.3 cm, dB: 5.1 cm, Wt: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 61.1](#)

Cat. P90, a large, one-handed globular mug with vertical rim, is another late Roman vessel. Grey versions of this mug form are common grave goods in late Roman burials.<sup>83</sup> Several grey mugs with an identical or similar rim form were deposited in the fourth-century graves of Keszthely and Keszthely-Dobogó.<sup>84</sup>

**Cat. P90** Grave 64/1. One-handed globular mug with vertical rim, flat base and oval-sectioned handle. Light grey, sand-tempered ware with smooth surface. Intact. H: 16 cm, dR: 10.3 cm, dA: 14.3 cm, dB: 6.3 cm, Wt: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 62](#). Grave 64.2

### Imported pottery and miscellaneous clay finds

**Terra sigillata** ([Fig. 74](#)). Terra sigillata bowls were only deposited in two burials: Graves 13 and 24.

Two Consp. 43 bowls decorated with stylised lilies and grape bunches in barbotine on their rim were found in Grave 24 (Cat. P92 and 93). In addition to the barbotine decoration, this form typically comes without stamps. It was produced until the first half of the second century in northern Italy,<sup>85</sup> while in Pannonia, they probably remained current until the Hadrianic period along the trade routes.<sup>86</sup> The two bowls have different rim sizes (13.2 and 9.3 cm). Cat. P92 bears an incised graffito, 'XX' or 'XP', marking property,<sup>87</sup> inside the base ring. A Consp. 20 bowl from Poetovio, dating from the second half of the first century, has the same sign, identified as 'XX'.<sup>88</sup>

**Cat. P92** Grave 24/3. Consp. 43 bowl decorated with stylised lilies and grape bunches on its rim. There is an incised graffito inside the base ring. Restored. H: 3.7 cm, dR: 13.2 cm, dB: 5.5 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm. Parallels: Conspectus Form 43.1 (Tardo-Padana). [Fig. 26.3](#)

**Cat. P93** Grave 24/4. Consp. 43 bowl decorated with stylised lilies and grape bunches on its rim. Restored. H: 3.2 cm, dR: 9.3 cm, dB: 4 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm. Parallels: Conspectus Form 43.1 (Tardo-Padana). [Fig. 26.4](#)

The same burials yielded fragments of a secondarily burnt Drag. 18/31 bowl (Cat. P.94), inscribed 'QVIITA' on the base, which may have been incised inside the base ring. The same graffito appears on a jug from the same burial (Cat. P54). The Drag. 18/31 form was current from the end of the first century to the mid-second century. The early pieces are south Gaulish products, which were supplanted by central Gaulish products from the early second century.<sup>89</sup> The original colour of the bowl from Bük did not survive, making its exact classification difficult.

<sup>78</sup>Gabler (2013) 237, Kat. 20.46.

<sup>79</sup>Delbó (2017) 44, 78, Pl. 7.14; Fényes (2003) 12, 22, 40, Kat. b.2, Pl. IV.1.

<sup>80</sup>Gátfalvi-Delbó (2019) Pl. 58, Kat. 755.

<sup>81</sup>Delbó (2017) 44; Fényes (2003) 12; T. Szőnyi (1973b) 102; Varga (2009) 213–214.

<sup>82</sup>B. Bónis (1942) 41, 65, T. I.12.

<sup>83</sup>Biatorbágy: Ottományi (2023) 315, 311 Abb. 23.6–8; Budaörs: Ottományi (2016) 249–250, Fig. 92.3–10, with further analogies; Páty: Ottományi (2019) 168, Pl. 84.9–11; Gerulata: Kreković (1998) 35–36, 93, Taf. 28.1–2.

<sup>84</sup>Sági (1960) 202, Abb. 16.1,5, Abb. 36.7,13,16, Abb. 48.2,4; Sági (1981) 25, Abb. 10.7.

<sup>85</sup>Ettlinger et al. (1990) 128–129.

<sup>86</sup>Gabler (2013) 219.

<sup>87</sup>Barta (2006) 124.

<sup>88</sup>Isternić (2000) 340, Pl. 80/Grave 396.5.

<sup>89</sup>Webster (1996) 33, 35.



**Cat. P94** Grave 24/5. Fragments of a Drag. 18/31 bowl, inscribed 'QVIITA' on the base. The base interior bears part of an undeterminable stamp. Secondly burnt. H: 4 cm, dR: 18 cm, dB: 10 cm, Wt: 0.4–0.7 cm. [Fig. 26.5](#)

The single relief-decorated terra sigillata from the cemetery is a Drag. 37 bowl (Cat. P95) produced in Banassac in southern Gaul.<sup>90</sup> The upper edge of the relief-decorated band is bordered by an ovolo: three figures are repeated in panels separated by roped borders with larger beads on their terminals: the goddess Diana facing right (O.110), a sacrificer facing left (O.977) and a naked male figure in profile, also facing right, is holding a falling drapery in his two raised hands, although the identification of the latter figure is uncertain.<sup>91</sup> He is one of the figures of the so-called Brive group,<sup>92</sup> the southern Gaulish workshop active in the late first–early second century (until the Hadrianic period).<sup>93</sup> This figure also appears in Felix Oswald's catalogue, although in a different posture (O.897).<sup>94</sup> The Banassac workshop exported its products to Pannonia from the Trajanic period onward, and its products were still in circulation in the Danube region in the Hadrianic period.<sup>95</sup>

**Cat. P95** Grave 13/2. Relief-decorated Drag. 37 bowl. Intact. South Gaulish, Banassac. H: 6.6 cm, dR: 15.5 cm, dB: 7.9 cm, Wt: 0.35 cm. [Fig. 16.2](#)

**Thin-walled cups** ([Fig. 74](#)). Among the dark grey colour-coated, grey thin-walled cups, a biconical cup (Cat. P96) and a hemispherical cup (Cat. P97) bear the same rouletted decoration on their upper parts. Cups decorated exclusively with rouletting appeared in the Claudian period and became widespread from the Flavian period.<sup>96</sup> Hemispherical cups decorated with rouletting were frequent grave goods in the first–second centuries in Emona.<sup>97</sup> The two cups are north Italian imports, which were eventually supplanted by the wares of western workshops from the mid-second century.

**Cat. P96** Grave 37/2. Thin-walled, light grey biconical cup with a slightly shabby, dark grey slip. The upper part of the vessel is decorated with a rouletted band. High-quality, made of fine, untempered clay. H: 4.7 cm, dR: 6.4 cm, dB: 2.4 cm, Wt: 0.2–0.3 cm. [Fig. 39.2](#)

**Cat. P97** Grave 33/2. Thin-walled, black colour-coated, grey hemispherical cup with a small, everted rim and a slightly concave base. The upper part of the vessel is decorated with a rouletted band. High-quality, made of fine, untempered clay. H: 4.8 cm, dR: 9.2 cm, dB: 2.8 cm, Wt: 0.1 cm. [Fig. 35.2](#)

The barbotine motif on the wall fragment of a cup (Cat. P98) could equally be a bundle of three water plant leaves or a trident motif. They can generally be dated from the Flavian period to the first third of the second century.<sup>98</sup>

**Cat. P98** Grave 43/3. Wall fragment of a greyish-brown thin-walled cup decorated with a bundle of three water plant leaves in barbotine. Made of fine, untempered clay. Secondly burnt. The dark slip only survived in some spots. L: 4.1 cm, W: 3 cm, Wt: 0.2 cm. [Fig. 45.3](#)

Oxidised cups are represented by an undecorated, profiled cup with straight rim. This form is known from Mursella, where a workshop active between the mid-/second half of the first century producing thin-walled pottery was identified.<sup>99</sup> The fabric of Cat. P99, containing larger grains and small pebbles, also suggests that it was a Pannonian or local product.

**Cat. P99** Grave 33/3. Thin-walled, orange cup with profiled body and slightly concave base. Unslipped, grit-tempered, micaceous, local thin-walled imitation. H: 3.8 cm, dR: 9 cm, dB: 4 cm, Wt: 0.1–0.2 cm. [Fig. 35.3](#)

**Oil lamps** ([Fig. 74](#)). Five oil lamps, all *Firmalampen*, came to light in the cemetery. The lion head lamp found in the urn of Grave 58 is a unique piece (Cat. P100). The uniquely modelled lamp is a variant of the Loeschcke X and Loeschcke XK/Leibundgut XXXIII types. The handle was set on the lion's head, which projects from the *discus*, and the

<sup>90</sup>I would here like to thank Péter Vámos (Aquincum Museum of the Budapest History Museum, Budapest) for his help in this identification.

<sup>91</sup>Moser and Tilhard (1987) 46, Nr. 200.

<sup>92</sup>Bémont and Jacob (1986) 115–116, Fig. 24; Moser and Tilhard (1986) 94, Fig. 1.4.

<sup>93</sup>Moser and Tilhard (1986) 100.

<sup>94</sup>Oswald (1936–1937) Pl. XLIV.897.

<sup>95</sup>Gabler (2022) 40, 111.

<sup>96</sup>Berger-Pavić (2021) 138.

<sup>97</sup>Plesničar-Gec (1977) 18.

<sup>98</sup>Maioli (1972–1973) 111–112, 120, Fig. 24; Istenič (1999) 104, n. 1:10; Istenič (2000) Pl. 1.10; cups with the trident motif: Plesničar-Gec (1977) 20, T. 1.73; Maioli (1972–1973) 112–113, 122, Fig. 47.

<sup>99</sup>T. Szőnyi (1997–1998) 522–523, Pl. III.21.

filling holes are thus located on either side of the head. Its exact parallel is known from one of the cremation graves<sup>100</sup> of the northern cemetery of Savaria,<sup>101</sup> while another similar exemplar comes from the Roman cemetery of Gerulata, dating from the second half of the first–second century.<sup>102</sup>

**Cat. P100** Grave 58/3. Round, light brown oil lamp with shortened nozzle and high relief decoration of a lion's head with modelled eyes, snout and mane on its discus; a round vertical handle rises from its forehead. The discus has two filling holes, the nozzle has one wick hole. A raised rim without lugs encloses the discus. The base bears a double engraved circle without a stamp. The reddish-brown slip only survived in some spots. H: 5.4 cm, L: 8.2 cm, W: 6.5 cm. Parallels: Frečer 2015, λ 140; Medgyes 1984, T. II.4. Date: 80–150 AD. Fig. 58.3

Three more *Firmalampen* can be assigned to the Loeschcke X/Iványi XVII type, while one cannot be classified owing to its fragmentation (Cat. P104). Cat. P101 bears the stamp 'CERIALIS', which typically appears on Loeschcke X lamps and dates to the second–third centuries in Poetovio.<sup>103</sup> A lamp with this stamp dated to the second century was found at Salla.<sup>104</sup> The closest parallel comes from Gerulata: a *Firmalampe* with two lugs on its shoulder and the stamp of Latin letters in two lines as on the lamp from Bük.<sup>105</sup> Comparable stamps with the letters in two rows are attested on other Pannonian lamps, too, including one from Savaria.<sup>106</sup> The base of Cat. P102 bears the stamp 'FORTIS'. Lamps stamped with the name of this northern Italian maker appeared at the end of the first century and can be found up to the third century, occasionally as late as the mid-fourth century on some sites.<sup>107</sup> This lamp type was by far the most popular. Fortis-stamped lamps were also

produced outside Italy, as shown by the negative forms from Poetovio, Siscia, Savaria, and further east, Mursa, Brigetio, Aquincum and Intercisa.<sup>108</sup> Cat. P103, a stray find, is not stamped on its base.

**Cat. P101** Grave 22/2. Yellowish-grey pear-shaped oil lamp with two lugs on its shoulder. The discus and the nozzle are enclosed by a raised rim. Round wick hole and filling hole. The 'CERIALIS' stamp is enclosed within a double engraved circle; the letters are in two rows on the base; the second row is double-stamped. H: 3.5 cm, L: 9.3 cm, W: 6.4 cm. Fig. 24.2

**Cat. P102** Grave 56/2. Grey pear-shaped oil lamp with three lugs on its shoulder. The discus and the nozzle are enclosed by a raised rim. The nozzle has a round wick hole. The discus is incomplete. The 'FORTIS' stamp is enclosed within a double engraved circle. The dark grey slip only survived in some spots. H: 3.5 cm, L: 9.3 cm, W: 6.4 cm. Fig. 56.2

**Cat. P103** Stray find/Pottery 1. Slightly deformed, grey pear-shaped oil lamp with two lugs on its shoulder. The discus and the nozzle are enclosed by a raised rim. The nozzle has a wick hole and an air hole. The discus is incomplete. The stamp enclosed within a double engraved circle on the base is indiscernible. The dark grey slip only survived in some spots. H: 3 cm, L: 9.35 cm, W: 6 cm. Fig. 74

**Cat. P104** Grave 62/2. Nozzle and body fragments of a brownish-grey pear-shaped oil lamp. The discus is enclosed by a raised rim. The dark slip only survived in some spots. Secondarily burnt. H: 3 cm, L: c. 9 cm. Fig. 62. Grave 62.2

*Firmalampen* of the Loeschcke X type were in all likelihood produced in Savaria as well, probably making these pieces local products. The comparison of the two Loeschcke XK lamps is also instructive: the lion head on the probably imported exemplar from Savaria is very finely detailed, while only the main features of the lion are depicted on the lamp from Bük, the details are not finely worked out.

**Spindle whorl (Fig. 74).** A biconical spindle whorl was placed next to the woman interred in Grave 64, which was subjected to intense heat, making it vitreous and became deformed (Cat. P105). Spindle whorls are usually found in female burials, not only as an implement of spinning and weaving, but also as symbols of married women.<sup>109</sup> Their presence as grave goods is documented

<sup>100</sup>Medgyes (1984) 177, 185, Pl. II.4.

<sup>101</sup>Mócsy (1954) 189 (the cemetery is dated between 85 and 140 AD).

<sup>102</sup>Frečer (2015) 191, 247–248, 338–339, Fig. 4.6; Pichlerová (1981) 28–29, 163–164, Grave 118, Tab. CLXXXIV.3.

<sup>103</sup>Istencić (1999) 155–156; Istencić (2000) 296, Pl. 36.7.

<sup>104</sup>Pongrácz (1990) 114, Abb. 1.32.

<sup>105</sup>Frečer (2015) 194, λ144.

<sup>106</sup>Frečer (2015) 267; Iványi (1935) Nr. 1654–1657, Nr. 1660–1661, Nr. 3734, Taf. LXXXII.14–17, 20–22.

<sup>107</sup>Palágyi (2002) 6; Fényes (2002) 62; Pongrácz (1990) 114, with further analogies; Delbó (2016) 49.

<sup>108</sup>Fényes (2002) 66–67.

<sup>109</sup>Pásztókai-Szeőke (2011); Topál (2003) 17.

both in early Roman<sup>110</sup> and late Roman burials in Pannonia.<sup>111</sup>

**Cat. P105** Grave 64/2. Round, biconical clay spindle whorl with a perforation in the middle. Secondarily burnt and deformed. Diam: 4.6 cm; Th: 1.4 cm. Fig. 62. Grave 64.2

### Summary

A significant proportion (36%) of the burials was devoid of pottery. A further 33% contained a single vessel, while 25% had two to three vessels, and only a few were furnished with five or six ceramic vessels (Fig. 75). The vessels included both intact exemplars deposited in the burial as grave goods, as well as heavily burnt and deformed fragmentary vessels that had probably been collected after the cremation pyre had burned down and then placed in the grave, and small vessel fragments which likely entered the grave when the grave pit was backfilled. In the case of unurned scattered cremation burials, it is difficult to distinguish between these fragments.

Some of the graves provided with a single vessel were urned burials, either with a single urn or an urn accompanied by metal objects, such as a brooch, an iron knife, or a finger ring. Graves dating from the second to the early third centuries often had a beaker and a brooch or an iron knife. Besides urns and beakers, jugs were also sometimes the single vessel placed in the burial, paired with a bronze mirror, a hairpin and a spoon, suggesting that these were female burials. Although Graves 16 and 27 contained a single jug each, both were furnished with various glass and metal grave goods. Both are considered early burials.

Many early cremation graves contained two or three other vessel types in addition to urns: a variety of ceramic, glass and metal grave goods. Grave 23 contained a jug and a beaker, although no human remains were found in the grave pit. Of the earliest burials, Graves 28, 24, and 37 contained five to six different vessels, along with glass and metal objects. Grave 56 stands out by being the single later burial with a rich assortment of grave goods, such as various ceramic and glass vessels, along with finger-rings and a brooch.

Grave 24 was the burial of an adult male and an individual of indeterminate sex, either a child or a young adult. Interestingly, three vessels in this burial, a jug and two terra sigillata bowls, bore ownership marks. The word 'QVIITA'

was incised onto the belly of the jug and the base of the Drag. 18/31 bowl, probably indicating the owner's name, *Quinta* or *Quieta*, suggesting that a girl or a young woman was buried next to the man.

While some of the earliest graves contained imported terra sigillata bowls and thin-walled cups, the majority of the grave pottery was made up of local tableware or cooking ware products. There were few imitations of imported wares, such as terra sigillata, thin-walled cups, oil lamps and folded beakers.

### The glass finds

**Bowls (Fig. 76.1–2).** Given that the identification of different bowl types among the glass finds runs into difficulties, the comprehensive and detailed documentation of intact glass bowls from early cemeteries in Pannonia is an important task. In the case of fragmented glass, the exact plate and bowl forms often remain unidentifiable because usually only the rims or bases are preserved, which could come from any one of several variants, being rarely distinctive to one particular form. Additionally, it is often difficult to determine the diameter of small pieces.<sup>112</sup>

The assessment of the vessel glass from the Bük cemetery indicated the presence of two rare, early bowl forms in the region: both are blown vessels, primarily used from the mid-first to mid-second century AD.

Tubular rimmed bowls (Isings Form 44) and a shallow variant (Isings Form 45) in colours ranging from deep blue, yellowish-brown and other strong colours to light bluish-green translucent or other greenish tones appeared in the late first century BC,<sup>113</sup> mainly in Italy, for example at Aquileia and Herculaneum,<sup>114</sup> and were present in the Ticino region in the mid-first century AD.<sup>115</sup> There is evidence for the use of the bowl type at Magdalensberg in the Tiberian period.<sup>116</sup> They retained their popularity until the mid-second century in the western part of the Empire. Their presence at Augst is attested from the late Tiberian and Claudian periods.<sup>117</sup> Only a few examples are known from Pannonia: of these, one comes from a burial uncovered in Győr and dates to the second half or the end of the first century AD,<sup>118</sup> the other blue-green example was found in Sopron. The bowl form is known from the province's western part, mainly from first-century contexts, and was probably an Italian import.<sup>119</sup>

<sup>112</sup>Fünfschilling (2015) 138.

<sup>113</sup>Grose (1974) 50; Cool and Price (1995) 94–95.

<sup>114</sup>Scatozza-Höricht (1986) 35.

<sup>115</sup>Biaggio Simona (1991) I, 84, Tav. 7, Fig. 41, 42.

<sup>116</sup>Czurda-Ruth (1979) 61.

<sup>117</sup>Rütti (1991) 104–106.

<sup>118</sup>T. Szőnyi (1973a) Abb. 15, Taf. X.2.

<sup>119</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 52, Kat. Nr. 6.

<sup>110</sup>Páty: Ottományi (2019) 60, Pl. 37.5–7 (from the first century AD); Aquincum: Topál (2003) 17, Pl. 14/Grave 31.5 (dating to the second half of the second century).

<sup>111</sup>Müller (2009) 52, Fig. 1.90 (Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, dating to the fourth century).

| Grave | Rite | Urn/jar | Lid | Jug | Beaker | Bowl | Plate | Cup | Lamp | Spindle whorl |
|-------|------|---------|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|-----|------|---------------|
| 1     | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 5     | ☼    | ×       |     | ×   |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 6     | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 7     | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 8     | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 9     | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 10    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 11    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 12    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 13    | ☼    |         |     | ×   |        | ×    | ×     |     |      |               |
| 14    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 15    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 16    | ☼    |         |     | ×   |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 17    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 18    | ☼    |         |     | ×   |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 19    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 20    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 21    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 22    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     | ×    |               |
| 23    | ?    |         |     | ×   | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 24    | ☼    | ×       |     | ×   | ×      | xxx  |       |     |      |               |
| 25    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 26    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 27    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 28    | ☼    | ×       |     | ×   | ×      | ×    | ×     |     |      |               |
| 29    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 30    | ☼    |         | ×   |     |        | ×    |       |     |      |               |
| 32    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 33    | ☼    |         |     |     |        | ×    |       | xx  |      |               |
| 35    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 36    | ☼    |         |     | ×   |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 37    | ☼    | ×       |     | xxx |        |      | ×     | ×   |      |               |
| 38    | ☼    | ×       | ×   |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 39    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 40    | ☼    | ×       | ×   |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 41    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 42    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 43    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        | ×    |       | ×   |      |               |
| 44    | ☼    |         |     | ×   | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 45    | ☼    | ×       |     |     | ×      | ×    |       |     |      |               |
| 46    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        | ×    |       |     |      |               |
| 47    | ☼    | ×       |     | ×   |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 48    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 49    | ☼    | ×       |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 50    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 51    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 52    | ?    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 53    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 54    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 55    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      | ×     |     |      |               |
| 56    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      | ×    |       |     | ×    |               |
| 57    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 58    | ☼    | ×       |     | ×   |        |      |       |     | ×    |               |
| 59    | ?    | xx      |     |     | xx     |      | xx    |     |      |               |
| 60    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 61    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      |               |
| 62    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     | ×    |               |
| 63    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 64    | ☼    |         |     |     | ×      |      |       |     |      | ×             |
| 65    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 66    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 67    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 68    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |
| 69    | ☼    |         |     |     |        |      |       |     |      |               |

☼ cremation burial

☼ inhumation burial

? unknown burial rite

Fig. 75. Distribution of the ceramic vessels of the cemetery



**Fig. 76.** 1: Tubular-rimmed glass bowl (Cat. G1, Grave 16/2); 2: Glass bowl (Cat. G2, Grave 24/7); 3: Spindle-shaped glass beaker (Cat. G3, Grave 56/3); 4: Small indented glass jar (Cat. G7, Grave 56/5)



**Cat. G1** Grave 16/2. Tubular-rimmed glass bowl. Vertical out-turned rim, edge bent out and down. Slightly concave-sided body, wide, slightly convex lower body and horizontal base with a vertical base ring. Bluish-green. H: 6.5 cm, dR: 11.2 cm, dB: 6.1 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 44; Rütli 1991, Form AR 109.1; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 22; Cool and Price 1995, 94–96; Cottam and Price 1998, 79–80, Fig. 25; Biaggio Simona 1991/1, 84. Date: AD 50–150. Fig. 76.1, Fig. 19.2

Type Isings Form 41b with straight tapering wall is the other characteristic early bowl form. Its distinctive trait is the tubular base ring with a rather steeply rising wall and a flat base: the base ring and base are on the same level, the stand ring seems to be attached to the side.<sup>120</sup> This early bowl form, although already blown, recalls earlier moulded glass vessels with its steep, straight walls. The angular profile of these glass vessels imitated the form of terra sigillata vessels. The type also resembles the silver and other metal vessels used at the time. However, the latter were often fitted with handles, as shown by the exemplars in the silver treasure from the House of Menander at Pompeii.<sup>121</sup> It is attested at Ticino from the later first and the early second centuries AD.<sup>122</sup> The form is also found at Herculaneum<sup>123</sup> and it was recovered from an Augustan context on the Magdalensberg.<sup>124</sup> Its use has also been demonstrated on Cyprus and is described as a deep bowl by Olof Vessberg.<sup>125</sup> These bowls were usually made of strongly-coloured glass, such as the dark blue specimen in the collection of the Corning Museum, although pieces of translucent greenish or bluish-green glass are also known.<sup>126</sup> They most often appear among the grave goods in early cremation burials, but are under-represented among the highly fragmented settlement finds. A cobalt blue specimen dating from the later first century is known from Keszthely-Dobogó in Pannonia,<sup>127</sup> regarded as a rare find.

**Cat. G2** Grave 24/7. Glass bowl. Outsplayed, fire-rounded rim, straight wall, curving in at the base, tubular base ring. Intact. Bluish-green. H: 6.5 cm, dR: 9.8 cm, dB: 5.8 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 41b; Vessberg 1952, Type B.1.ß; Biaggio Simona 1991, Form 5.3.1. Date: 1st–early 2nd centuries AD. Fig. 26.7, Fig. 76.2

### Beakers (Fig. 76)

**Spindle-shaped beaker.** The glass vessel from Grave 56 is perhaps the most interesting piece in the glass assemblage.

Made of greenish glass, it has a tall, narrow, elegant shape. The spindle-shaped beaker has a narrow upper part, rim, and neck, expands into a spherical body and tapers towards the base. The neck is decorated with delicate self-coloured spiral trails. The latter probably indicates an eastern origin, similarly to the small jar with indented sides (Cat. G7) found in the same burial. Spiral trailed decoration was more current in the second and third centuries AD. The single good analogy to this beaker form also comes from Pannonia; regrettably, it is an unprovenanced vessel, listed in László Barkóczi's catalogue as No. 83. The two vessels are identical in design, decoration and shape, and were probably produced in the same workshop. Barkóczi dated it to the third century and considered it to be an imported vessel; however, trailed decoration was widespread and employed throughout the Empire. The vessel form itself is extremely rare, with no known parallels from any other site. However, it must be borne in mind that comparisons can only be made if vessels with a full profile are available. When searching for possible parallels, intact vessels are available. A fragment has to be sufficiently large and diagnostic for comparison with intact vessels. If too small, it constrains the search for possible parallels, and it is often not possible to find exact parallels to smaller fragments unless there are intact vessels of the same form. It is therefore possible that vessels similar to this spindle-shaped beaker do exist, but remain unrecognised owing to their undiagnostic small fragments.

**Cat. G3** Grave 56/3. Spindle-shaped glass beaker. Narrow, horizontal folded rim, edge bent out, up, and in, flattened, wide, short neck expanding into a spherical body and tapering towards the base. The vessel body is curved at the bottom and has a concave, thickened base with pontil mark. Decorated with a delicate spiral trail wound around the neck. Intact. Greenish. H: 18.3 cm, dR: 6.8 cm, dB: 5.3 cm. No known parallels. A single similar unprovenanced vessel is mentioned by Barkóczi (HNM, inv. no. 10.1951.93). Date: first half of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 76.3, Fig. 56.3

**Square bottles (Fig. 77).** Square bottles were among the most widespread and popular glass types used as container and transport vessels between the first and third centuries. Bottles were made in a variety of shapes (square, prismatic, hexagonal and octagonal forms). Following the invention and spread of glassblowing in the first century BC, mould-blown vessels soon made their appearance. This technique was initially used for producing decorative tableware, such as the elegant pieces made by the renowned Ennion; by the mid-first century AD, another range of these wares had appeared, made by inflating the parison on the blow-pipe into a multi-part mould to form the body and the base, with the rim, the neck, the shoulder and the handle formed by hand subsequently.<sup>128</sup> Apart from the basic shape, the appearance of these vessels is fairly uniform.<sup>129</sup> Square

<sup>120</sup>Fünfschilling (2015) 141.

<sup>121</sup>Isings (1957) 57.

<sup>122</sup>Biaggio Simona (1991) I, 84–85, Form 5.3.1.

<sup>123</sup>Scatozza-Höricht (1986) 36.

<sup>124</sup>Czurda-Ruth (1979) 87.

<sup>125</sup>Vessberg (1952) 116.

<sup>126</sup>Whitehouse (1997) 102.

<sup>127</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 53, Kat. Nr. 8.

<sup>128</sup>Taylor (1997/8) 3–4.

<sup>129</sup>Dévai (2024).



1.



2.



3.

**Fig. 77.** 1. Square glass bottle (Cat. G4, Grave 24/9); 2: Large convex glass jar (Cat. G5, Grave 16/3; 3): Rim and base fragment of a globular glass jar (Cat. G6, Grave 56/4)

bottles represent the most common form; these vessels were the typical packing vessels used in trade. The practical shape of the Isings Form 50 type facilitated the efficient use of storage space, while the thick walls of these vessels ensured the safe transportation of their valuable content.<sup>130</sup> Most were thick-walled and could be repeatedly reused after the original content was used up.<sup>131</sup> Prismatic bottles are identical to Form 167c in Barkóczi's catalogue,<sup>132</sup> and correspond to the forms referred to as AR 156, Isings 50, Trier 114/119, Cottam–Price 1998, Fig. 89, Lazar 6.3.2 and Harter E1.<sup>133</sup> Square bottles have several variants and often bear trademarks on their base.<sup>134</sup> Their use is depicted on several reliefs, sarcophagi and gravestones.<sup>135</sup> Relatively few such bottles have been published from Pannonia, and even these have not been assessed systematically. In 1988, Barkóczi published the vessel glass, including the exemplars on display at the time, from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum and other major museums.<sup>136</sup> The most common patterns in Barkóczi's catalogue are variants of concentric circles, sometimes combined with dots or L-shaped motifs in the corners and/or the centre.<sup>137</sup> The excavations at Brigetio/Szőny-Vásártér yielded 52 square bottle fragments, of which eighteen bear some kind of decoration or inscription.<sup>138</sup> An interesting feature of the square bottle recovered from Grave 24 is the concentric circles motif on the base, together with the letters FASS, a unique mark in the Roman Empire.

**Cat. G4** Grave 24/9. Square glass bottle. Horizontal folded rim, edge bent out, up and in, short cylindrical neck, horizontal shoulder, straight, square body, flat, thickened base with base mark. Angular, finely reeded ribbon handle applied to the shoulder and attached below the rim. Base mark: four concentric circles (diam. 1.7 cm, 2.8 cm, 3.9 cm, 5.3 cm) and the letters F A S S in the corners. Intact. Bluish-green. H: 19.8 cm, dR: 4.1 cm, dB: 6.4 × 6.4 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 50; Rütli 1991, Form AR 156; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 114/119; Cool and Price 1995, 179–199; Cottam and Price 1998, 194–195, Fig. 85. Date: first half of 1st–end of 2nd centuries AD. Fig. 77.1, Fig. 26.9

**Jars (Fig. 76 and 77).** Large cinerary urns, including variants made of glass, were commonly used as containers for ashes in early Roman cremation burials. The use of cinerary urns was widespread in all areas of the Empire where this burial rite was practiced, although they are less frequent in the east. In terms of their form, these vessels can be described as jars. However, their function was not to store food or liquids, but, in the case of larger ones, to preserve ashes. These jars are wholly lacking from settlement finds, implying that they were made specifically for funerary purposes and were not intended for household use. Interestingly, shortly after the invention of glassblowing and the spread of blown vessel glass, these large jar forms, which were much more difficult to make than their smaller counterparts, became highly popular. One intriguing technical detail shared by most of these large utilitarian vessels is that they have heat-treated rims and heavy handles, but lack pontil scars. Marianne Stern suggested that the absence of a scar may indicate that the glassblowers had already figured out how to make large vessels before they developed and perfected the pontil technique. Alternately, they were not yet confident enough to reattach the vessel.<sup>139</sup> There are many variations in the finish of the edge, handle and base, in the proportions of the neck and body, and in the overall shape of the body.

**Large convex jar.** The Isings Form 67a type is widely attested in the western provinces, while no more than a handful is known from the Empire's eastern provinces.<sup>140</sup> The Magdalensberg provides evidence of its early use.<sup>141</sup> It was already in use at Pompeii and Herculaneum at the time of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.<sup>142</sup> These finds are also interesting because they attest to the type's use on settlements, suggesting that this large vessel was principally used in domestic contexts and that it did not merely function as a cinerary urn.<sup>143</sup> In Pannonia, however, the type is known only from burials, implying that in this region they were probably used only as specially made cinerary urns. The use of these types often varies from one region to the next. The use of this type can be traced from the reign of Tiberius and Claudius until the second century at Augst and Trier,<sup>144</sup> while its use in the Empire's western half lasted up to the third century, when there was a major change in burial rites and cremation became far less frequent.<sup>145</sup> Most specimens representing this type can be dated to the first–second centuries AD. The finds are concentrated in the western part of Pannonia; several examples are known from Győr and Szombathely, mainly

<sup>130</sup>Charlesworth (1966) 26–27.

<sup>131</sup>Cool (2022) 374.

<sup>132</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 174–178.

<sup>133</sup>Rütli (1991) 131–146, Kat. 2610–3222; Goethert-Polaschek (1977) 193, 201; Cottam and Price (1998) 194–198, Cool and Price (1995) 179–198; Lazar (2003) 150; Harter (1999) 105–111.

<sup>134</sup>Foy and Nenna (2006).

<sup>135</sup>Rottloff (1999) 42.

<sup>136</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 171–181. The pieces published by Barkóczi do not represent the actual number of finds brought to light during various excavations. The vessels in his catalogue were later incorporated into Irena Lazar's *Corpus des Signatures* series; see Lazar (2006) 263–273.

<sup>137</sup>Barkóczi (1988) Kat. Nr. 422–424.

<sup>138</sup>Dévai (2024); Dévai (2019) 249–253.

<sup>139</sup>Stern (2001) 40.

<sup>140</sup>Calvi (1968) 88.

<sup>141</sup>Czurda-Ruth (1979) 153–155, not later than about 45 AD.

<sup>142</sup>Scatozza Hörich (1986) Form 56a.

<sup>143</sup>Scatozza Hörich (1986) 68–70.

<sup>144</sup>Rütli (1991) 110, Form AR117; Goethert-Polaschek (1977) Form 147a.

<sup>145</sup>Cool and Price (1995) 109–112; Cottam and Price (1998) 140–141; Whitehouse (1997) 175.

from first- and second-century burial contexts.<sup>146</sup> It does not appear to have been used in the province's eastern part, although this could be illusory because a systematic overview of this vessel type covering the entire province is still lacking.

**Cat. G5** Grave 16/3. Large convex glass jar. Vertical out-turned rim, edge rolled in and then bent out, wide globular body, concave base with central thickening. Intact. Bluish-green. H: 15.2 cm, dR: 15.5 cm, dB: 9.5 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 67c; Rütli 1991, Form AR 117; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 47a; Cool and Price 1995, 109–112; Cottam and Price 1998, 140–141, Fig. 60. Date: 1st–late 2nd centuries AD. Fig. 77.2, Fig. 19.3

**Globular jar.** A free-blown urn form characterised by wide, fire-rounded rim and globular body. This type was in general use in the second and third centuries and has been recovered from a context dated between 120 and 160 AD at Strasbourg.<sup>147</sup> It is attested from the later first to the third century at Augst.<sup>148</sup> This vessel form comes in a wide range of sizes.

**Cat. G6** Grave 56/4. Base and rim fragment of a globular glass jar (urn). Funnel mouth, out-turned fire-rounded rim, wide globular body, concave base with central thickening. Bluish-green. dR: 10.8 cm, dB: 7.6 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 94; Rütli 1991, Form AR 104.5; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 37; Arveiller-Dulong 1985, 101. Date: second half of 1st–end of 2nd centuries AD. Fig. 77.3, Fig. 56.4

**Small, indented glass jar.** A small vessel with indented sides, a rare glass type. While the form itself is a jar, the function remains uncertain: it may have been used as a household vessel. This small vessel lacks any parallels in the western half of the Empire. Barkóczi classified a similar vessel with indented sides from Aquincum as a cup. The vessel listed under No. 114 in his catalogue in particular is very similar to this vessel in terms of its size, rim form, indented sides and base form. It has a narrow neck and an oval body, but the neck of the vessel from Grave 56 of the Bük cemetery is much narrower and the body has a wider, rounded shape. Both jars have a base ring.<sup>149</sup> The cup found at Aquincum dates to the end of the first century, beginning of the second century.<sup>150</sup> One other major difference is that the shoulder of the Bük jar is decorated with a self-coloured trail, which is more typical of a later period, the second to third centuries.

**Cat. G7** Grave 56/5. Small indented glass jar. Flaring rim folded in and down, wide neck, widening, squat, ovoid indented body, base slightly concave and thick, applied base ring with pontil mark. A self-coloured spiral trail is wound around the upper body in three revolutions. Intact. Greenish. H: 8 cm, dR: 5.5 cm, dB: 3.7 cm. Parallels: Vessberg, 1952, Taf. IV.15; Petru 1972, 23a. Similar vessels with indented sides are mentioned by Barkóczi 1988, Form 49, Kat. Nr. 113–114. Date: end of 1st–first half of 2nd centuries AD. Fig. 76.4, Fig. 56.5

**Unguent bottles (Fig. 78).** The majority of the vessel glass from the Bük cemetery can be assigned to the conical unguent bottle type, the so-called candlestick unguentarium, characterised by an out-turned rim with sheared or rolled edge, a long, narrow neck and a flattened conical body. The rim is often exaggerated on the Pannonian specimens. The rim is rolled in on one side and fire-rounded and thickened on the other. The body and base are often very thick. In general, the quality of the glass is rather mediocre and most of these unguent bottles are of carelessly worked colourless or greenish glass. The underside of the base is sometimes stamped. Clasina Isings divided the bottles of her Form 82 into two groups: Form 82a with a constriction at the bottom of the neck and Form 82b without a constriction.<sup>151</sup> She also distinguished a Variant A and B according to the form of the vessel body: a tall and wide bell-shaped or truncated conical form.<sup>152</sup> Many bottles do not fall neatly into one of these two variants, but exhibit characteristics of both. Moreover, the presence or absence of a constriction at the base of the neck may be of little significance,<sup>153</sup> this being probably the reason why Jennifer Price and Sally Cottam, as well as Karin Goethert-Polaschek, assigned the variants to the same form. Isings noted the presence of the form in Italy and the East, and dated its use from the end of the first century to about AD 220.<sup>154</sup> It is found throughout Italy, from Ticino to Herculaneum,<sup>155</sup> mainly north of the Alps, but is also common in the western part of the Empire, as shown by its presence at Trier,<sup>156</sup> Colchester and other sites in Britain.<sup>157</sup> At Augst, the use of this vessel type can be traced from the later first century to the third quarter of the third century AD.<sup>158</sup> It is also attested in Slovenia, its use falling into the later first and earlier third centuries.<sup>159</sup> Regarding the exemplars from Pannonia, Barkóczi distinguished three types (Cat. nos 200–213), citing the Isings

<sup>151</sup>Isings (1957) 97–100.

<sup>152</sup>Isings (1957) 97.

<sup>153</sup>Whitehouse (1997) 147–148.

<sup>154</sup>Isings (1957) 97–100.

<sup>155</sup>Biaggio-Simona (1991) I, 148–149; Scatoza Hörich (1986) 62.

<sup>156</sup>Goethert-Polaschek (1977) 119–121, Form 73.

<sup>157</sup>Price and Cottam (1998) 172–174; Cool and Price (1995) 162.

<sup>158</sup>Rütli (1991) 119, Form AR 135 and AR 136; Fünfschilling (2015) 407, 80–200 AD; 200–250 AD.

<sup>159</sup>Lazar (2003) 178, Abb. 50, Form 8.6.10.

<sup>146</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 207–208; T. Szőnyi (1973a) 22; P. Buócz (1961) 221, Abb.4.

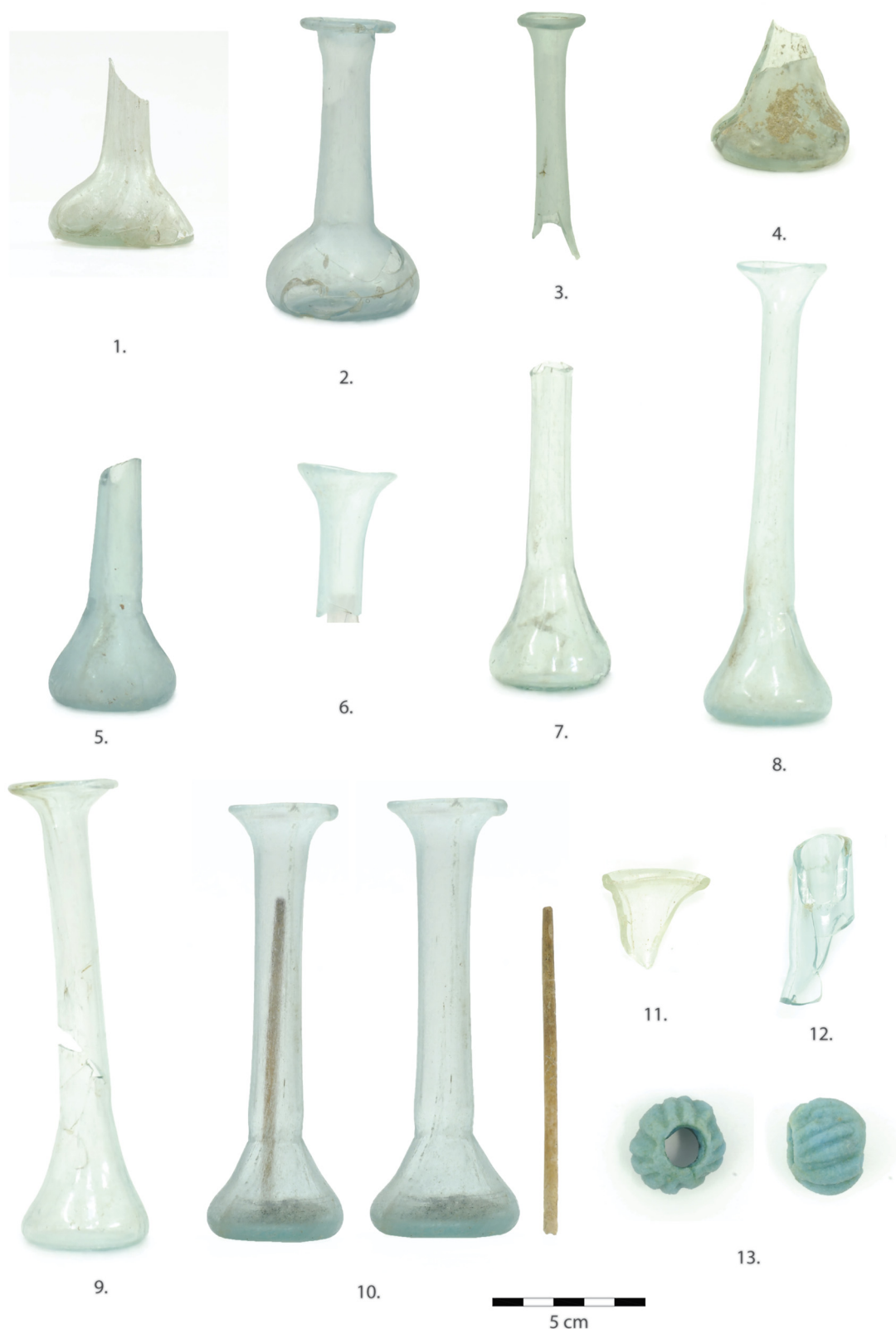
<sup>147</sup>Arveiller-Dulong (1985) 101 f., Kat. 177–184.

<sup>148</sup>Rütli (1991) I, 101–102.

<sup>149</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 86, Kat. Nr. 114.

<sup>150</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 86, Kat. Nr. 114.





**Fig. 78.** 1. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G8, Grave 5/3); 2. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G9, Grave 24/8); 3. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G10, Grave 27/2); 4. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G11, Grave 27/3); 5. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G12, Grave 28/6); 6. Glass unguent bottle (Cat. G18, Grave 28/7); 7. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G13, Grave 37/5); 8. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G14, Grave 44/3); 9. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G15, Grave 46/3); 10. Conical glass unguent bottle (Cat. G20, STR 100); 11. Glass unguent bottle (Cat. G16, Grave 16/4); 12. Glass unguent bottle (Cat. G17, Grave 16/5); 13. Melon bead (Cat. G21, Grave 16/6)



82B2 type for the wide, tall variant.<sup>160</sup> Unguent bottles with a long, thin cylindrical neck and slender conical body are common find in western Pannonia, mainly at Savaria and Scarbantia, where they were found in the late first- and early second-century contexts, as well as on the settlements along the Amber Road, possibly an indication that they were imported from Italy, as also suggested by Barkóczi. The pieces from the Bük cemetery also support this possibility. Later, in the second century, the same vessel form appears along the *limes*, at Brigetio, Aquincum and Arrabona.<sup>161</sup>

Following Goethert-Polaschek, Price and Cottam, and Whitehouse, the more slender and wider forms of conical unguent bottles are here treated as representing the same type, regardless of the presence or absence of a constriction at the base of the neck.

- Cat. G8** Grave 5/3. Conical glass unguent bottle. Lower body and base fragment. Slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base. Bluish-green. dB: ~4.9 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82b; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.1, Fig. 8.3
- Cat. G9** Grave 24/8. Conical glass unguent bottle. Rim out-splayed, edge, folded up and in, tall, narrow, cylindrical neck, flat, thickened base with pontil mark. Intact. Bluish-green. H: 10.5 cm, dR: 3.4 cm, dB: 4.5 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.2, Fig. 26.8
- Cat. G10** Grave 27/2. Conical glass unguent bottle. Rim, neck and base fragment. Rim edge rolled out, up and in, long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base with pontil mark. Bluish-green. dR: 2.7 cm, dB: ~3.2 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.3, Fig. 29.2
- Cat. G11** Grave 27/3. Conical glass unguent bottle. Lower body and base fragment. Slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base with pontil mark. Greenish. dB: 3 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.4, Fig. 29.3

- Cat. G12** Grave 28/6. Conical glass unguent bottle. Lower body and base fragment. Slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base with pontil mark. Bluish-green. dB: 2.3 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.5, Fig. 30.6
- Cat. G13** Grave 37/5. Conical glass unguent bottle. Neck, body and base fragment. Long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base. Bluish-green. dB: 2.5 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.7, Fig. 39.5
- Cat. G14** Grave 44/3. Conical glass unguent bottle. Rim out-splayed, rolled up and in, long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base with pontil mark. Bluish-green. H: 11.8 cm, dR: 2.9 cm, dB: 2.8 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.8, Fig. 46/Grave 44.3
- Cat. G15** Grave 46/3. Conical glass unguent bottle. Rim out-splayed, rolled up and in, long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into flat, thickened base. Bluish-green. H: 10.8 cm, dR: 2.6 cm, dB: 2.7 cm. Parallels: Isings 1957, Form 82; Rütli 1991, Form AR 135, 136; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Form 73; Cool and Price 1995, 161–162; Cottam and Price 1998, 172–173, Fig. 77. Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. Fig. 78.9, Fig. 46/Grave 46.3

In some cases, the glass vessels found in the burials were fragmented to the extent that the exact type and form could not be determined. Nevertheless, they could be clearly identified as perfume bottles. Grave 16 yielded two different types of unguent bottles, while Graves 13 and 28 each contained a single perfume bottle. These pieces are also included in the catalogue because the function of the vessels could be determined.

- Cat. G16** Grave 16/4. Rim fragment of glass unguent bottle. Rim bent out, up and in and flattened, funnel neck. Colourless. dR: 3 cm. Insufficiently preserved to securely identify the exact vessel form. Fig. 78.11, Fig. 19.4
- Cat. G17** Grave 16/5. Neck fragment of unguent bottle. Bluish-green. Insufficiently preserved to securely identify the exact vessel form. Fig. 78.12, Fig. 19.5

<sup>160</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 114–118.

<sup>161</sup>Barkóczi (1988) 114–116, Form 87.

- Cat. G18** Grave 28/7. Rim and neck fragment of an unguent bottle. Rim bent out, up, in and flattened, cylindrical neck. Bluish-green. dR: 2.5 cm. Insufficiently preserved to securely identify the exact vessel form. [Fig. 78.6](#), [Fig. 30](#).
- Cat. G19** Grave 13/3. Lower body and base fragment of an unguent bottle, Bluish-green. Fused fragment, secondary fusion due to the cremation rite. Too poorly preserved to securely identify the exact vessel form. [Fig. 16.3](#)
- Cat. G20** Stray find/Glass object 1. Truncated conical glass unguent bottle. Neck, body and base fragment. Long cylindrical neck, slightly convex-curved body sloping out and curving into a flat, thickened base. Intact. Bluish-green. H: 10 cm, dR: 3 cm, dB: 2.1 cm. Parallels: [Isings 1957](#), Form 82; [Rütti 1991](#), Form AR 135, 136; [Goethert-Polaschek 1977](#), Form 73; [Cool and Price 1995](#), 161–162; [Cottam and Price 1998](#), 172–173, [Fig. 77](#). Date: last quarter of 1st century–first quarter of 2nd century AD. [Fig. 78.10](#)

**Melon beads.** Melon beads are a long-lived and common form that were used in pre-Roman times and remained popular among the Germanic peoples of western and northern Europe until the Viking age.<sup>162</sup> They were probably modelled on pieces made of lapis lazuli or turquoise from the Near East, where their deposits had been exploited since the third millennium BC by the latest. Beads with similarly coloured glazes could also be produced artificially in larger quantities following the invention of silicate fabrics and glazing processes.<sup>163</sup> The initial place of production was Egypt. According to Thea E. Haevernick, however, the western provinces of the Roman Empire were so intensely supplied with these beads in the first century that a centre of production can also be assumed in Western Europe.<sup>164</sup> It was widely popular throughout the Empire in the later first century and at the beginning of the second century.<sup>165</sup> Margaret Guido noted that Roman glass melon beads were imported into Britain from the Claudian to Antonine periods. Their use is almost entirely restricted to the first and second centuries.<sup>166</sup> Owing to their bright blue colour, these beads were believed to provide protection against the evil eye and were possibly worn as apotropaic amulets. They were worn singly or as part of a string of beads as shown by the grave goods from various sites.<sup>167</sup> While melon beads are known from almost each and every Roman settlement, being particularly frequent on military sites. The Roman-period beads come in two main sizes, a smaller variant with a diameter of about 1.2 cm and a larger one with a diameter of 2.5 cm. The larger ones in particular were used for

decorating the harness of saddle and pack horses, as depicted on the equestrian gravestone of Flavius Bassus in Cologne and as also confirmed by finds from Krefeld-Gellep.<sup>168</sup> Many different terms have been used to describe the raw material of the beads, such as earthenware, frit and glass paste. The raw material of melon beads is rarely genuine glass, but rather a material representing a transition between glass and ceramics. Melon beads are made up mostly of quartz sand, ground glass and calcified bone, and the appropriate term for their fabric is quartz ceramic.<sup>169</sup>

- Cat. G21** Grave 16/6. Quartz ceramic melon bead. Opaque, blue. Axis: 1.4 cm, basis: 0.5–0.6 cm, Diam: 1.2 cm. Parallels: [Guido 1978](#), [Fig. 35](#), nos. 21 and 22; [Riha 1990](#), Typ 11.1.1, 758–1145, Taf. 33–35; [Rütti 1988](#), Taf. 27, 1935; [Crummy 1983](#), [Fig. 33](#), 543–547 and [Fig. 41](#), 548; [Höpken 2003](#); [Eisen 1930](#), 21. Date: mainly 1st–2nd centuries AD. [Fig. 78.13](#), [Fig. 19.6](#)

#### Vessels of indefinable form.

- Cat. G22** Grave 65/3. Colourless vessel fragments. Fused fragment, secondary fusion due to cremation burial, too poorly preserved to identify the shape of the vessel with certainty.

**Summary.** A total of ten glass objects were recovered from the 69 burials in the excavated part of the cemetery. Aside from a single melon bead, the rest represent glass vessels. This proportion corresponds to the early Roman period in Pannonia, when the deposition of glass vessels in cremation burials was infrequent. After the Roman conquest, glass vessels first appear in the burials of the settlements lying along the Amber Road, in the first and second centuries AD, mostly as imported Italian vessels. Locally produced glass made its appearance in the second century and the use of glassware became more common. A conical unguent bottle, a stray find from the area of the cemetery (Cat. G20), contained a 7 cm long bone instrument with broken terminal, presumably the rod used for extracting and applying the perfume or ointment in the bottle.

Glass objects were recovered from the following burials: Graves 5, 13, 16, 24, 27, 28, 37, 44, 46 and 56. Most burials contained a single glass object (Grave 5, Cat. G8; Grave 13, Cat. G19; Grave 37, Cat. G13; Grave 44, Cat. G14; Grave 46, Cat. G15). All glass vessels were recovered from cremation graves: two conical glass unguent bottles came from child burials (Grave 37, Cat. G13, and Grave 46, Cat. G15), two burials contained two glass vessels each (Grave 27, Cat. G10 and G11, and Grave 28, Cat. G12 and G18), while two burials yielded three vessels each (Grave 24, Cat. G2, G9 and G4, and Grave 56, Cat. G3, G6, and G7). Grave 16 was the richest in glass finds, containing five glasses (Cat. G1, G5, G16, G17 and

<sup>162</sup>[Guido \(1978\)](#) 100.

<sup>163</sup>[Eisen \(1930\)](#) 21.

<sup>164</sup>[Rütti \(1988\)](#) 97.

<sup>165</sup>[Riha \(1990\)](#) 80.

<sup>166</sup>[Guido \(1978\)](#) 100.

<sup>167</sup>[Riha \(1990\)](#) 80.

<sup>168</sup>[Priling \(1997\)](#) 58; [Höpken \(2003\)](#) 353.

<sup>169</sup>[Höpken \(2003\)](#) 355–357.

G21). In terms of function, the vessel glass from the burials comprised twelve unguent bottles, three jars, two bowls, a cup and a bottle, alongside a melon bead, indicating that unguent bottles were most often deposited in the burials, followed by glass vessels functioning as cinerary urns. Three burials stand out in terms of their richness: Grave 16, which contained a bowl, a jar, two unguent bottles and a melon bead; Grave 24, yielding a bowl, an unguent bottle and a square bottle, the latter's base bearing a stamp that is unique in the Roman Empire (Cat. G4); and Grave 56, from which a tall, slender, spindle-shaped beaker (Cat. G3) and a small, indented jar (Cat. G7) were recovered, neither of which has good parallels. Both are decorated with applied trails and their form dates them both to the beginning of the third century. Another spindle-shaped intact beaker is known from Pannonia, suggesting that these two vessels were perhaps the products of a local workshop active in the later second century AD. Grave 56 was a cremation burial containing the remains of a 25–40-year-old individual, probably a male, judging from the surface of the occipital bone and the tarsus. The date of this burial could be determined from the other grave goods found in it. These included a plate or lid with everted, rounded rim, curved side wall and a slightly flattened base/top, whose use became common at Carnuntum from the second quarter of the second century, a grey pear-shaped oil lamp with three lugs on the shoulder, stamped 'FORTIS', whose use can be dated between the end of the first to the third century AD, and a finger-ring set with a gemstone of the type current in the second–third centuries AD. These finds date the burial to the later second or the third century.

## Metal objects

**Jewellery, brooches and dress accessories.** Several types of jewellery and dress accessories were brought to light during the excavation, all made of copper-alloy and iron, and none of precious metals.

**Brooches.** Nineteen Roman-period brooches were found during the excavation. Most brooches could be assigned to a specific type, save for a fragmented piece (Cat. M19). These Roman-period brooches represent six types, namely Norico-Pannonian brooches with moulded double-knobbed bow (Cat. M1), strongly profiled brooches (Cat. M2), Pannonian trumpet brooches (Cat. M3–4), knee brooches (Cat. M5–11), brooches with divided bow (Cat. M12) and penannular brooches (Cat. M13–18).

*Norico-Pannonian brooch with moulded double-knobbed bows (Doppelknopffibel).* The type is characterised by the moulded double knob on its bow. Probably originating from the eastern Alpine region,<sup>170</sup> the main distribution of Norico-Pannonian brooches with double-knobbed bows was Noricum and Pannonia,<sup>171</sup> although they are also attested in Italy, Rhaetia and the Barbaricum, but are less common in

Germania Superior, Dalmatia and Dacia.<sup>172</sup> The first classification was made by Oscar Almgren, who distinguished the A236 subtype (with rectangular perforations on the catchplate) and the A237 subtype (with round perforations on the catchplate).<sup>173</sup> Later, Jochen Garbsch created a detailed typology of the type.<sup>174</sup> The earliest Norico-Pannonian brooches with moulded double-knobbed bows appeared in the early–middle Augustan period,<sup>175</sup> and the type was used during the first–second centuries AD.<sup>176</sup>

The single Norico-Pannonian brooch with double-knobbed bow (Cat. M1) can be assigned to the Garbsch (1965) A236h variant. Its main characteristics are the two-piece construction, the decorated wide hook (*Sehnenkappe*) and the catchplate with a triangular openwork and a rectangular, decorated, unperforated part. According to Garbsch, Variant A236h was popular in Noricum and appeared in western Pannonia.<sup>177</sup> A handful of A236h brooches are also known from eastern Pannonian sites, such as Aquincum,<sup>178</sup> Brigetio,<sup>179</sup> and Pilisjászfalu.<sup>180</sup> This variant was less common in Dacia.<sup>181</sup> Garbsch also cited an A236h brooch from Szombathely.<sup>182</sup> The production of this variant is certainly attested at Gleisdorf,<sup>183</sup> St. Pölten (Noricum)<sup>184</sup> and probably Cluj-Napoca (Dacia).<sup>185</sup> Garbsch A236h is dated between 80/90 and 180 AD.<sup>186</sup>

**Cat. M1** Stray find/Metal objects 1. Norico-Pannonian brooch with moulded double-knobbed bow. The pin and the catchplate of the two-piece copper-alloy brooch are fragmented. Sprung pin, external chord, axial rod with end knobs, 4 + 4 coils. Wide hook (*Sehnenkappe*) decorated with engraved lines. The semicircular-sectioned upper bow tapers to an oval-sectioned middle bow between the knobs and the oval-sectioned lower bow. The catchplate has a triangular openwork and a rectangular unperforated part, decorated with a curved wolf-tooth-like chased motif on the left side. L: 6.95 cm, W: 3.15 cm, C.s: 0.6–0.7 × 0.5–0.6 cm. Parallels: Garbsch (1965) A236h. Date: 80/90–180 AD. Fig. 79.1

<sup>172</sup>Garbsch (1965) 217–224; Cociş (2004) 72–73.

<sup>173</sup>Almgren (1923) 109, Taf. XL.236–237.

<sup>174</sup>Garbsch (1965) 27–48.

<sup>175</sup>Demetz (1999) 55–56.

<sup>176</sup>Garbsch (1965) 78, Abb. 41.

<sup>177</sup>Garbsch (1965) 38, Karte 13.

<sup>178</sup>Garbsch (1965) 38, 197, Nr. 412.2.

<sup>179</sup>Garbsch (1965) 38, 214, Nr. 490.1.

<sup>180</sup>Merczi (2021) 38–39, Kat. 20, Pl. 4.2.

<sup>181</sup>Cociş (2004) 72.

<sup>182</sup>Garbsch (1965) 38, 214, Nr. 489.

<sup>183</sup>Lead model (Hinker, 2022, 12, Fig. 3.d; Hinker and Bade, 2022, 146–148, 163–164, Kat. 61, Abb. 16, Tab. 1, Taf. 3).

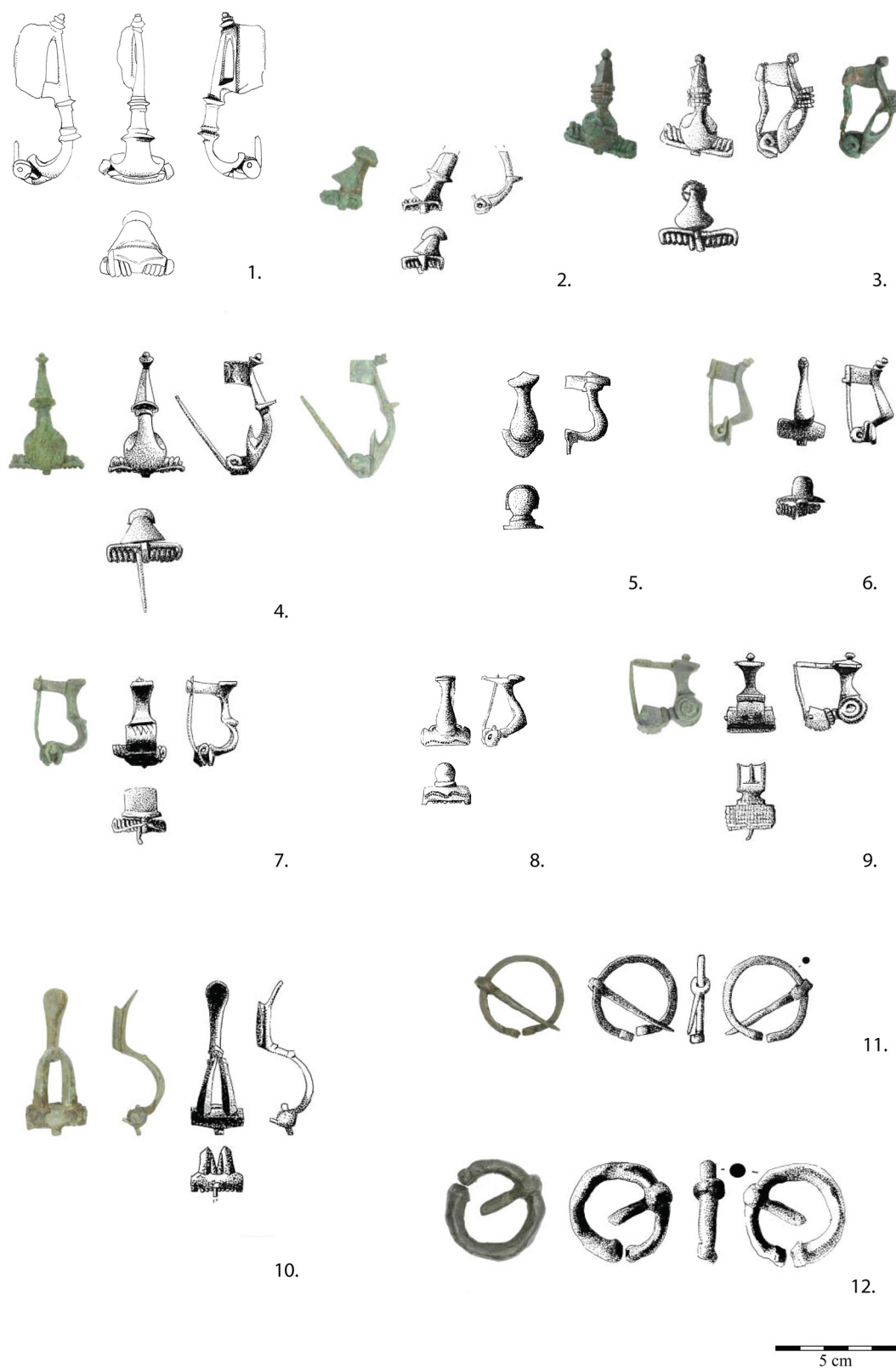
<sup>184</sup>Discarded brooch (Cociş, 2019, 58, Pl. 128.58).

<sup>185</sup>Pottery mould fragments (Cociş, 2019, 25, Pl. 69.695–697).

<sup>186</sup>Garbsch (1965) 37, Abb. 41.

<sup>170</sup>Demetz (1999) 49–52; Sáró (2022) 160.

<sup>171</sup>Patek (1942) 161–166; Garbsch (1965) 27–49; Demetz (1999) 54, 228, Liste V, Karte 9; Sáró (2020a) I, 31, 131, note 809.



**Fig. 79.** Brooches. 1: Norico-Pannonian brooch with double knobbed bow (Cat. M1, Stray find/Metal objects 1); 2: Strongly profiled brooch (Cat. M2, Grave 39/2); 3: Pannonian trumpet brooch (Cat. M4, Grave 5/4); 4: Pannonian trumpet brooch (Cat. M3, Grave 16/7); 5: Knee brooch (Cat. M6, Stray find/Metal objects 2); 6: Knee brooch (Cat. M8, Grave 55/1); 7: Knee brooch (Cat. M9, Grave 54/1); 8: Knee brooch (Cat. M10, Stray find/Metal objects 3); 9: Knee brooch (Cat. M11, Grave 56/6); 10: Brooch with divided bow (Cat. M12, Grave 65/1); 11: Penannular brooch (Cat. M13, Grave 8/2); 12: Penannular brooch (Cat. M16, Grave 53/1)



*Strongly profiled brooch.* The main characteristic of strongly profiled brooches is the moulded knob dividing the bow. Strongly profiled brooches derive from the late La Tène brooches of the eastern Alpine region.<sup>187</sup> This type has many variants, suggesting that they were produced in several regions and workshops. They were popular in the Rhineland, along the Danube, in the Balkans and in the Barbaricum.<sup>188</sup> As the form of these brooches is quite varied, a comprehensive typology of strongly profiled brooches is still lacking. Most studies focus on a specific variant or survey the brooches of a particular settlement, cemetery or province.<sup>189</sup> The type was popular in the first–second centuries AD, and the latest variants were used up to the beginning of the third century AD.<sup>190</sup>

The single strongly profiled brooch (Cat. M2) is of the Almgren 84/Merczi (2014) 3/Sáro (2020a) 7.2.2 type. These brooches lack a headplate and their upper bow is triangular with triangular section. Analogies to Cat. M2 abound in Pannonia. According to Mónika Merczi, this variant was popular in the northern Pannonian *limes* region, but less so in the province's southerly areas.<sup>191</sup> However, the number of Pannonian analogies is continuously increasing.<sup>192</sup> The Merczi (2014) 3/Sáro (2020a) 7.2.2 variant was also current in Dacia, Noricum, Dalmatia, Moesia, Thrace and the Barbaricum.<sup>193</sup> Moreover, it was certainly produced in Pannonia and Dacia.<sup>194</sup> The suggested date for the variant is the second century–beginning of the third century AD.<sup>195</sup>

**Cat. M2** Grave 39/2. Strongly profiled brooch. Fragment of a two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Sprung pin, external chord, axial bar, 4 + 4 coils. Cylindrical hook. No headplate. The upper bow is triangular with triangular section, the moulded knob is semi-circular, the lower bow is trapezoidal. It lacks the finial knob and catchplate. L: 1.6 cm, W: 2.8 cm. Parallels: Almgren 84; Merczi (2014) 3; Sáro (2020a) 7.2.2. Date: 2nd century–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 41.2, Fig. 79.2

*Pannonian trumpet brooches.* The most distinctive feature of Pannonian trumpet brooches is their large, trumpet-shaped bow. Trumpet brooches were produced both with and without a headplate (Almgren 86, Almgren

85). The type evolved from the strongly profiled brooches with or without a headplate in the Barbaricum and Pannonia.<sup>196</sup> Trumpet brooches have several varieties, with slightly differing distributions. The so-called Pannonian trumpet brooches were the most widespread in Pannonia and Noricum, and they are also attested in Dacia, but are less common in farther-lying provinces.<sup>197</sup> The production of Pannonian trumpet brooches probably began at the end of the first century AD, with the type remaining fashionable throughout the second century AD.<sup>198</sup> Almgren distinguished two main forms (A85, A86),<sup>199</sup> while Ilona Kovrig and Erzsébet Patek later proposed several variants,<sup>200</sup> and Sorin Cociş also created a detailed typology.<sup>201</sup> Unfortunately, a comprehensive study of this brooch type is still lacking.

Two Pannonian trumpet brooches were found in Graves 5 and 16 (Cat. M3–4). Based on their main attributes, they can be assigned to two variants: Cociş 21b1a/Sáro 8.4 (Cat. M3) and Cociş 21b4b (Cat. M4).

Brooches of the Cociş (2004) 21b1a/Sáro (2020a) 8.4 type have a large, trumpet-shaped bow without a headplate, the upper bow has a semicircular section and transitions to the moulded knob. This variant partly corresponds to Kovrig T. VI.60,<sup>202</sup> which merges brooches with large and small trumpet-shaped bows. The Cociş (2004) 21b1a/Sáro (2020a) 8.4 variant was distributed throughout Pannonia<sup>203</sup> and was also worn in Noricum, Dacia and Moesia.<sup>204</sup> It was popular in the second century AD.<sup>205</sup>

Cat. M4 can be assigned to the Cociş (2004) 21b4b type, whose main attribute is the large trumpet-shaped bow transitioning to the large mid-bow knob. This variant is known from Pannonia<sup>206</sup> and Dacia,<sup>207</sup> and can be dated to the second century AD.<sup>208</sup>

<sup>196</sup>Sáro (2014) 167; Sáro (2022) 162.

<sup>197</sup>Cociş (2004) 114.

<sup>198</sup>Cociş (2004) 114; Sáro (2022) 170.

<sup>199</sup>Almgren (1923) Taf. IV.85–86.

<sup>200</sup>Kovrig (1937) 17–18; Patek (1942) 40–42.

<sup>201</sup>Cociş (2004) 111–115.

<sup>202</sup>Kovrig (1937) 17, 51–52, T. VI.60.

<sup>203</sup>Sáro (2020a) II, 171–172, notes 269–270.

<sup>204</sup>Sáro (2020a) II, 172, notes 271–273.

<sup>205</sup>Sáro (2020a) II, 172; Sáro (2021) 160. Based on the similarity of Almgren 84 and Kovrig T. VI.60 brooches, Merczi assumed that the Pannonian trumpet brooch variant might have been used up to the beginning of the third century AD (Merczi, 2012, 494).

<sup>206</sup>For example: Hant (Sáro 2014, 193, Kat. 64, Pl. 8.4), Kiskőszeg (Batina) (Kovrig, 1937, 54, T. VII.69), Páty, *vicus* (Ottományi, 2007, 190–191, Fig. 140.10, Fig. 141.1), Regöly (Kovrig, 1937, 54, T. VII.69; Sáro, 2011, Kat. 206, Pl. XXV.5). A similar brooch was also published from Vindobona (Schmid, 2010, 106, Taf. 18.152).

<sup>207</sup>Cociş (2004) 114, 204, Pl. XCVIII.1378–1379.

<sup>208</sup>Cociş (2004) 114.

<sup>187</sup>Sáro (2022) 160.

<sup>188</sup>Merczi (2012) 479.

<sup>189</sup>For further examples, see Sáro (2022) 160.

<sup>190</sup>Sáro (2020a) I, 37–38.

<sup>191</sup>Merczi (2014) 18.

<sup>192</sup>Sáro (2020a) II, 168, note 239; Sáro (2022) 162, 176, Kat. 9, Fig. 2.9, notes 44–45.

<sup>193</sup>Sáro (2022) 162.

<sup>194</sup>Sey (2013) 251, 253, Kat. 22.4, Kat. 22.12; Cociş (2019) 24, Pl. 412; Sáro (2020b) 118–119, 124, Cat. 1, Fig. 1, Fig. 4; Sáro (2022) 162, notes 47–48.

<sup>195</sup>Sáro (2020a) II, 168; Sáro (2022) 169.



- Cat. M3** Grave 16/7. Pannonian trumpet brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. Sprung pin, external chord, axial bar, 6 + 6 coils. Cylindrical hook. No headplate. The large upper bow is trumpet-shaped with semicircular section and transitions to the double mid-bow knob, the lower bow is triangular with triangular section. Collared conical finial knob. Rectangular catchplate, turning to the right. L: 4.9 cm, W: 2 cm. Parallels: Kovrig (1937) T. VI.60; Patek (1942) Taf. XXII.5; Cociş (2004) 21b1a; Sáró (2020a) 8.4. Date: 2nd century AD. Fig. 19.7, Fig. 79.4
- Cat. M4** Grave 5/4. Pannonian trumpet brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. Sprung pin, external chord, axial bar, 6 + 6 coils. Cylindrical hook. No headplate. The large upper bow is trumpet-shaped with semicircular section, and transitions to the large mid-bow knob decorated with four ribs and small lines, the lower bow is triangular with triangular section. Collared conical finial knob. Trapezoidal catchplate, turning to the right. L: 4.3 cm, W: 3.2 cm. Parallels: Kovrig (1937) T. VII.69–69a; Jobst 6A; Cociş (2004) 21b4b. Date: 2nd century AD. Fig. 8.4, Fig. 79.3

*Knee brooches.* The shape of these brooches resembles a bent knee, hence their name. Knee brooches were widely distributed from Britain to Syria and the Barbaricum. Popular and worn over a vast territory, knee brooches had several variants, and the brooches of this type from Britain, the Germanic-Rhaetian and Norico-Pannonian region all have their distinctive traits. The type was current from the Hadrianic period to the beginning of the third century AD.<sup>209</sup> The first classification of Pannonian knee brooches was undertaken by Kovrig and Patek,<sup>210</sup> whose work was continued and refined by Katalin Berecz and Mónika Merczi.<sup>211</sup> Previous research associated the type with soldiers' costumes. However, recent studies have demonstrated their presence on non-military settlements and in cemeteries, and that on the testimony of various depictions, they were worn by men, boys and women alike.<sup>212</sup>

Seven knee brooches (Cat. M5–11) were found during the excavation, five of which came from burials (Graves 7, 50, 54–56, Cat. M5, 7–10). These brooches represent five variants: Merczi (2011) B/1, B/3, B/16, A/2 and Gugl (1995) 13e.

Merczi (2011) B brooches have a sprung pin construction. Variant B/1 has a semicircular headplate which transitions directly to the semicircular-sectioned bow (Cat. M5). This variant was popular in Pannonia,<sup>213</sup> Noricum and Moesia Superior, and is also attested in Dacia, Moesia

Inferior and the Barbaricum.<sup>214</sup> Variant B/2 resembles the previous one, but the headplate transitions to the bow with a semicircular step (Cat. M6). These brooches were also popular in Noricum, Pannonia and Moesia Superior, and were also distributed in Dacia and Moesia Inferior.<sup>215</sup> Variants B/1 and B/2 were quite certainly produced in Pannonian workshops, as shown by a clay mould, lead models, and semi-finished or discarded brooches.<sup>216</sup> Variant B/3 is characterised by a semicircular headplate and a trapezoidal-sectioned bow (Cat. M7). This variant was also distributed in Noricum, Pannonia and Moesia Superior, and appeared in Dacia, Moesia Inferior and the Barbaricum.<sup>217</sup> Merczi also presented a handful of variants with a rectangular headplate;<sup>218</sup> however, her catalogue does not include brooches resembling the Gugl (1995) 13e variant, which have a rectangular headplate with a rectangular moulding in the middle and a bow with semicircular section (Cat. M8). This variant is mainly known from Noricum,<sup>219</sup> but it also appears in Pannonia,<sup>220</sup> although in smaller numbers. Merczi B/16 brooches have a rectangular headplate, a rectangular upper bow with rectangular section and a narrower lower bow with trapezoidal section (Cat. M9). Their main distribution is Pannonia and Noricum. However, they also appear in Dacia, Moesia Superior and the Barbaricum.<sup>221</sup>

Knee brooches were also produced with sprung pins and pin cases cast in one with the brooch. The form of the pin cases varies. Knee brooches with this pin mechanism were also distributed in Germania, Rhaetia, Noricum, Pannonia and Dacia, although in differing proportions, and it would appear that this pin mechanism was more popular in the western provinces.<sup>222</sup> Based on the archaeological material from Komárom-Esztergom County, Merczi distinguished three variants of knee brooches with sprung pins and pin cases (Merczi 2011, A).<sup>223</sup> Merczi A/2 brooches are characterised by a faceted spring case, a bow with semicircular section and the transversely positioned catchplate. The large bow tapers on top and then expands, a typical trait of knee brooches from Noricum and Pannonia (Cat. M10). Knee brooches with these combined characteristics were mainly distributed in Noricum and Pannonia.<sup>224</sup> Cat. M11 is

<sup>214</sup>Merczi (2011) 29–31; Sáró (2020a) II, 173, note 291.

<sup>215</sup>Merczi (2011) 32; Sáró (2020a) II, 174, note 298.

<sup>216</sup>Merczi B/1: Aparhant (Itatókút-Csorgó-dűlő), Brigetio, Carnuntum. Merczi B/2: Aparhant (Itatókút-Csorgó-dűlő), Brigetio (Sáró, 2024, 247).

<sup>217</sup>Merczi (2011) 33–34. Pannonia: Brigetio (Sey, 2006, 59, 115, Kat. 32; Bartus et al., 2015, 43, Kat. 7, Pl. 25.7).

<sup>218</sup>B/8, B/12, B/14, B/16, B/21 (Merczi, 2011, 38–39, 42–44, 47).

<sup>219</sup>Gugl (1995) 37, note 153, Nr. 120, Taf. 16; Kropf and Nowak (2000) 34–35, Kat. 116–128, Taf. 23–26.

<sup>220</sup>Patek (1942) Taf. XXII. 22; Gugl (1995) 37, note 153; Kropf and Nowak (2000) 34, note 27.

<sup>221</sup>Merczi (2011) 44–45; Sáró (2014) 173–174. Pannonia: Brigetio (Bartus et al., 2015, 44, Kat. 9, Pl. 25.9).

<sup>222</sup>Merczi (2011) 25–26.

<sup>223</sup>Merczi (2011) 26–28.

<sup>224</sup>Merczi (2011) 27–28.

<sup>209</sup>Merczi (2011) 7; Merczi (2012) 494; Sáró (2022) 163–164; Sáró (2024) 248.

<sup>210</sup>Kovrig (1937) 20–21; Patek (1942) 56–62.

<sup>211</sup>Berecz (1987); Merczi (2011).

<sup>212</sup>Sáró (2024) 247–248.

<sup>213</sup>Sáró (2020a) II, 173, note 291; Merczi (2021) 39–40, Kat. 27, Pl. 5.5; Sáró (2022) 164, 177, Kat. 11–12, Fig. 2.

unusual in that it cannot be assigned to any of Merczi's variants. Given its cylindrical case, it could be described as a Merczi A/1, but the decoration of the case, the transition of the headplate to the bow, and the form and decoration of the bow make this brooch rather uncommon. The bow's top view is similar to Merczi B/16, described above. Although it does not have a close analogy, its attributes would suggest that it was produced in the Norico-Pannonian region.

**Cat. M5** Grave 50/2. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. Sprung pin, external chord, axial bar, 5 + 5 coils. Cylindrical hook. Semicircular headplate, decorated with curved double wolf-tooth-like or zig-zag chased motifs. The headplate transitions to the bow without a step. The large upper bow with semicircular section and S-profile tapers towards the lower bow terminating in small collared cylindrical knob. Rectangular catchplate, turning to the right, the edge is thick, and the long edges are decorated with chased lines on both sides. L: 4.3 cm, W: 2.45 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) B/1; Sáró (2020a) 9.2. Date: Hadrianic period–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 50.2

**Cat. M6** Stray find/Metal objects 2. Knee brooch. Two-piece (?) copper-alloy brooch. The pin mechanism and the catchplate are fragmented, the hook is missing. The semicircular, undecorated headplate transitions to the bow with a semicircular step. The large upper bow with semicircular section and S-profile tapers and then expands towards the collared lower bow. Rectangular catchplate. L: 3.52 cm, W: 1.8 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) B/2; Sáró (2020a) 9.4. Date: Hadrianic period–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 79.5

**Cat. M7** Grave 7/2. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The catchplate is fragmented. Sprung pin, external chord, iron axial bar, 5 + 4 coils. Cylindrical hook. Semicircular headplate, without decoration. The headplate transitions to the bow with a semicircular step. The large upper bow with trapezoidal section and S-profile tapers and then expands towards the lower bow, which terminates in a small collared triangular knob. Rectangular catchplate with thickened edge, turning to the right. L: 3.65 cm, W: 2.4 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) B/3. Date: Hadrianic period–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 10.2

**Cat. M8** Grave 55/1. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. Sprung pin, internal chord, axial bar, 5 + 4 coils. Cylindrical hook. Rectangular headplate with a rectangular moulding in its middle decorated with a curved wolf-tooth-like chased motif. The headplate transitions to the bow without a step. The large semicircular-sectioned upper bow with right-angled profile gradually tapers to the lower bow and terminates in a double knob. Rectangular catchplate, turning to the right. L: 3.62, W: 2 cm. Parallels: Gugl (1995) 13e; Knopf and

Nowak (2000) 7.7. Date: Hadrianic period–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 55.1, Fig. 79.6

**Cat. M9** Grave 54/1. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The catchplate is fragmented. Sprung pin, external chord, axial bar, 7 + 5 coils. Cylindrical hook. The rectangular headplate with rounded corners transitions to the bow without a step. The upper bow is rectangular with a rectangular moulding and is decorated with a curved wolf-tooth-like chased motif, the lower bow is narrower with trapezoidal section and terminates in a small knob. Rectangular catchplate with thickened edge, turning to the right. L: 3.75 cm, W: 2.1 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) B/16. Date: Hadrianic period–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 54.1, Fig. 79.7

**Cat. M10** Stray find/Metal objects 3. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The catchplate is fragmented. Sprung pin in a case, internal chord, axial bar, 4 + 4 coils; rectangular case with open back, decorated with a curved wolf-tooth-like chased motif. The headplate transitions to the bow with a small, semicircular step. The large semicircular-sectioned upper bow tapers, then broadens into a hollowed terminal; the lower bow is angular in profile and terminates in a small collar. Transverse, originally hook-shaped catchplate. L: 2.9 cm, W: 2.18 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) A/2. Date: Hadrianic age–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 79.8

**Cat. M11** Grave 56/6. Knee brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. Sprung pin in a case, internal chord, axial bar, 5 + 4 coils; the case is cylindrical with open back and decorated with ribs and chased lines. The headplate transitions to the bow with a small, rectangular step decorated with chased lines. The large upper bow is decorated with three ribs flanked by concentric circles; the rectangular-sectioned lower bow is narrower and terminates in a collared knob. Transverse, hook-shaped catchplate. L: 3 cm, W: 2 cm. Parallels: Merczi (2011) A. Date: Hadrianic age–beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fig. 56.6, Fig. 79.9

*Brooches with divided bow.* Brooches with divided bow (designated as a fork-shaped bow in Hungarian studies and as *gegabelte Bügel* in German studies after their form) were mainly distributed in the *limes* region.<sup>225</sup> Astrid Böhme created the most well-known classification of the type based on the pin mechanism and the number, shape and decoration of the bars and knobs.<sup>226</sup> Brooches with divided bow and sprung pin, or sprung pin in a case (Böhme 26–27) were popular along the German-Rhaetian *limes*, while brooches with a hinged pin (Böhme 30) were fashionable in Pannonia

<sup>225</sup>Ettlinger (1973) 137.

<sup>226</sup>Böhme (1972) 24–26, 29–30.

and to its east.<sup>227</sup> This type was used at the end of the second century–beginning/first half of the third century AD.<sup>228</sup> Although widely worn by the military,<sup>229</sup> they have also been found on civilian settlements, indicating that civilians also used them.<sup>230</sup>

The single brooch with divided bow was recovered from Grave 65. It can be assigned to the Böhme 26b/Riha 4.10.2 variety,<sup>231</sup> which has also been reported from Britain, Germania Inferior, Germania Superior, Rhaetia and the Barbaricum.<sup>232</sup> The closest analogies to Cat. M12 come from Britain, Gaul, Germania Superior, Pannonia and Moesia.<sup>233</sup>

**Cat. M12** Grave 65/1. Brooch with divided bow. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The pin is fragmented. Sprung pin in a case, internal chord, axial bar, 4 + 4 coils; a rectangular knob projects from the cylindrical case with open back. The upper bow is divided by two triangular-sectioned bars, each decorated with a ridge, the lower bow is rounded and has a triangular section. A ridge decorates the transition from the upper to the lower bow. Rectangular unperforated catchplate, shorter than the lower bow, turning to the right. L: 5.88 cm, W: 1.95 cm. Parallels: Böhme (1972) 26b; Riha (1979) 4.10.2. Date: end of 2nd–beginning of 3rd century AD. Fig. 64.1, Fig. 79.10

*Penannular brooches.* Penannular brooches have a different pin mechanism in that the pin moves freely on the bow. They come in two main forms: the first is omega-shaped, the other is the ring-shaped.<sup>234</sup> Both were current throughout the Roman period.<sup>235</sup> Numerous studies have been devoted to the classification of penannular brooches; the greatest variety could be noted among the brooches from Britain, whose detailed classification

was undertaken, among others, by Elizabeth Fowler,<sup>236</sup> Donald F. Mackreth<sup>237</sup> and Anna L. Booth.<sup>238</sup> However, this type does not appear in the monographic studies by Kovrig and Patek. The Pannonian penannular brooches from Komárom-Esztergom County have been covered by Merczi who created a typological scheme for the type.<sup>239</sup> They were worn by men, women and children alike in Pannonia.<sup>240</sup>

The six penannular brooches were all recovered from burials (Cat. M13–18, Graves 8, 11, 53, 60, 61). Three brooches (Cat. M13–15) can be assigned to Merczi (2000) 2.1, characterised by an open ring and terminals coiled back at right angles to the ring. This variant was widely distributed both in the western provinces and in Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia Superior, Dacia and Dalmatia.<sup>241</sup> It was used from the first century AD in Britain.<sup>242</sup> In Pannonia, their fashion apparently started sometime in the third century AD, probably in its second half, and lasted until the fourth century AD.<sup>243</sup> However, two burials, each containing a Merczi 2.1 brooch, can be cited from the cemetery of the military town of Aquincum: Grave 2 of Cemetery 1 was dated to the first–second centuries AD by a coin,<sup>244</sup> while Grave 35 of Cemetery 1 to the middle third of the second century.<sup>245</sup> The use of these brooches also started earlier in Dacia: Cociş dated all penannular brooch variants (Cociş 28) from the mid-second century AD.<sup>246</sup> Cat. M16 is similar to the previous variant in that it has an open ring, but the terminals are not coiled, but knobbed. While this type does not appear in Merczi's typology, it can be correlated with variants from Britain (Hull P6, Mackreth k1b).<sup>247</sup> Similar brooches also appear in Dacia.<sup>248</sup> Cat. M17–18 represent Merczi (2000) 2.3: they have a closed ring and moulded decorated terminals. Based on the shape of the moulding, they can be divided into further subvariants.<sup>249</sup> This variant was popular in Pannonia, but is also known from Germania, Noricum and Dacia.<sup>250</sup>

<sup>236</sup>Fowler (1960).

<sup>237</sup>Mackreth (2011) 206–233.

<sup>238</sup>Booth (2014).

<sup>239</sup>Merczi (2000).

<sup>240</sup>Penannular brooches were mainly worn by men and children in the late Roman period, although they are occasionally also found in women's graves (Merczi, 2000, 261, 263; Merczi, 2012, 458; Ottományi, 2019, 102).

<sup>241</sup>Merczi (2000) 261; Cociş (2004) 131; Petković (2010) 224.

<sup>242</sup>Booth (2014) 145–147, Fig. 4.16–17, Fig. 4.42.

<sup>243</sup>Merczi (2000) 261.

<sup>244</sup>Topál (2003) 66, No. 2, Pl. 71.

<sup>245</sup>Topál (2003) 86, No. 4, Pl. 95.

<sup>246</sup>Cociş (2004) 131.

<sup>247</sup>Bayley and Butcher (2004) 240; Mackreth (2011) 212.

<sup>248</sup>Cociş (2004) 210, Pl. CXII.1586.

<sup>249</sup>Cociş (2004) 129–130; Petković (2010) 226–227.

<sup>250</sup>Sedlmayer (1995) 182; Merczi (2000) 263; Cociş (2004) 130. Pannonia: Brigetio (Sey 2006, 61, 117, Kat. 39).

<sup>227</sup>Böhme (1972) 25; Jobst (1975) 72; Bayley and Butcher (2004) 181; Cociş (2004) 137; Redžić (2007) 63–65; Petković (2010) 255–258; Redžić and Jovićić (2010) 52.

<sup>228</sup>Böhme (1972) 25–26, 30.

<sup>229</sup>Böhme (1972) 25; Böhme (1974) 6; Riha (1979) 109; Mackreth (2011) 196, proto CR 1.a.

<sup>230</sup>Bayley and Butcher (2004) 181; Bartus et al. (2017) 125–126, Kat. 1, Fig. 5.

<sup>231</sup>Böhme (1972) 25; Riha (1979) 110; Bayley and Butcher (2004) 181.

<sup>232</sup>Böhme (1972) 61, 91–92, Fundliste 17, Taf. 14–15.614–654; Böhme (1974) 6, Abb. 1.17.

<sup>233</sup>Britain: Richborough (Bayley and Butcher, 2004, 104, Fig. 82.256); Gaul: Arlon, *vicus* (Henrotay, 2009, 109, Tab. 6.56); Germania Superior: Augst, Insula 31 (Ettlinger, 1973, Taf. 17.11; Riha, 1979, 110, Taf. 22.596); Pannonia: Brigetio, civil town (Bartus et al., 2017, 125–126, Kat. 1, Fig. 5); Moesia: Péciné (Redžić and Jovićić, 2010, 55, No. 27, T. III.27).

<sup>234</sup>Riha (1979) 16, 205, Abb. 1.8.

<sup>235</sup>Riha (1979) 205; Merczi (2000) 254.

- Cat. M13** Grave 8/2. Penannular brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. The hinged pin swings freely on the ring. The rectangular-sectioned open ring has terminals coiled back at right angles to the ring. L: 3.6 cm, W: 3.5 cm. Parallels: [Merczi \(2000\) 2.1](#); [Bayley and Butcher \(2004\) Hull P3](#). Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD. [Fig. 11.2](#), [Fig. 79.11](#)
- Cat. M14** Grave 11/2. Penannular brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. Intact. The hinged pin swings freely on the ring. The rectangular-sectioned open ring has terminals coiled back at right angles to the ring. L: 5 cm, W: 5.35 cm. Parallels: [Merczi \(2000\) 2.1](#); [Bayley and Butcher \(2004\) Hull P3](#). Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD. [Fig. 14.2](#)
- Cat. M15** Grave 60/1. Penannular brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The pin is fragmented. The hinged pin swings freely on the ring. The round-sectioned open ring has terminals coiled back at right angles to the ring. Diam: 4.25 cm. Parallels: [Merczi \(2000\) 2.1](#); [Bayley and Butcher \(2004\) Hull P3](#). Date: 3rd–4th century AD. [Fig. 60.1](#)
- Cat. M16** Grave 53/1. Penannular brooch. Two-piece iron brooch. The pin is fragmented. The hinged pin swings freely on the ring. The round-sectioned open ring has round knobbed terminals. Diam: 4.05 cm. Parallels: [Bayley and Butcher \(2004\) Hull P6](#). Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD. [Fig. 53.1](#), [Fig. 79.12](#)
- Cat. M17** Grave 60/2. Penannular brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch with iron pin. Ring and pin both fragmented. The hinged pin swings freely on the ring. The semicircular-sectioned closed ring ends in openwork terminals. L: 7.15 cm, W: 5.45 cm. Parallels: [Merczi \(2000\) 2.3](#). Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD. [Fig. 60.2](#)
- Cat. M18** Grave 61/2. Penannular brooch. Two-piece copper-alloy brooch. The bow is fragmented, the pin is missing. The triangular-sectioned ring has knobbed openwork terminals. L: 5.26 cm, W: 1.15 cm. Parallels: [Merczi \(2000\) 2.3](#). Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD. [Fig. 61.2](#)

#### *Fragmented brooches.*

- Cat. M19** Grave 27/4. Fragments of a copper-alloy brooch. 4 coils have remained of the pin mechanism. Two fragments remain of the bow, one with a moulded mid-bow knob. 1: L: 1.5 cm, W: 1.2 cm, Th: 0.4–0.9 cm; 2: L: 0.9 cm, W: 0.3 cm, Th: 0.4 cm; 3: L: 1.4 cm, W: 0.9 cm, Th: 0.04 cm; 4: L: 1.2 cm, W: 0.6 cm; 5: L: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 29.4](#)

**Jewellery and dress accessories.** Bracelets were jewellery items typically worn by women and girls during the Roman period, although men sometimes also sported bracelets as military awards, as can be seen in a handful of depictions.<sup>251</sup> One copper-alloy bracelet was found in the burials uncovered at Bük (Cat. M20, Grave 16). The wire hoop is closed and expands into an oval, hollow section roughly opposite the twisted terminals. Similar bracelets lacking the hollow decorative section correspond to Annamária Facsády's Type IV.<sup>252</sup> The construction was extremely practical; the bracelet's size could be adjusted due to the twisted endings. The type came into use from the first century BC and was popular in the first–second centuries in Pannonia.<sup>253</sup> Analogies to Cat. M20 are known from Pannonian sites, for example from Chernelházadamonya-Kukucs farm,<sup>254</sup> Grave 153 at Százhalombatta,<sup>255</sup> Graves 14 and 69 of the Szombathely-Hámán Kató Street cemetery,<sup>256</sup> Szombathely-Iseum,<sup>257</sup> the Győr-Homokgödri cemetery, Sopron-Bécsi Hill, Sopron-Balfi Street (territory of the Roman-period cemetery), Szentjakabfa-Grave (glass urn in a stone casket), Törökbálint, Fischamend (?), and the collection of the Sopron Museum.<sup>258</sup> Comparable pieces have been published from Augst ([Riha 1990](#), Variant 3.26.1) and Emona.<sup>259</sup> This variant was used during the first century–the beginning of the second century AD.<sup>260</sup> Based on the distribution of this variant, András Márton and Gábor Ilon argued that they had not been worn by the local population, as earlier believed, but by the women of an immigrant community.<sup>261</sup>

Finger-rings were not merely bodily adornment, but oft-times also had a practical function or symbolic meaning. They were worn by both men and women. Typologies of Roman-period rings are essentially based on form and decoration, while the methodological details differ.<sup>262</sup> Two metal finger-rings set with gems were recovered from Grave 56 (Cat. M21–22). While both are set with an oval gemstone, their form differs slightly, with the head, shoulders and

<sup>251</sup>R. Facsády (2009) 50.

<sup>252</sup>R. Facsády (2009) 52, Pl. 3.

<sup>253</sup>R. Facsády (2009) 52.

<sup>254</sup>Márton and Ilon (2024) 53, C15, Pl. 3.1.

<sup>255</sup>Topál (1981) 52, 94, Pl. XLIX/Grave 153.10.

<sup>256</sup>Mócsy (1954) 168, 172, Fig. 4.14.12–13, Fig. 15.69.3.

<sup>257</sup>Sosztarits (2013) 122, Kat. 8.75.

<sup>258</sup>Mócsy (1954) 188.

<sup>259</sup>Petru (1972) T. IV.25, T. XIII.4, T. XX.37, T. XXIV.20, T. XXVII.13, 39, T. XXX.23, T. LVII.20, T. LXXXVII.26, T. LXXXVIII.9, T. XCIV.11–13, 15–21; [Riha \(1990\)](#) 62, 144–145, Nr. 596–598, Taf. 22; [Márton and Ilon \(2024\)](#) 72.

<sup>260</sup>Mócsy (1954) 188; [Riha \(1990\)](#) 62, Tab. 77; [Márton and Ilon \(2024\)](#) 72.

<sup>261</sup>Márton and Ilon (2024) 72.

<sup>262</sup>E.g. [Guiraud \(1989\)](#) 180–197; [Riha \(1990\)](#) 30–48, Taf. 14; [Ruseva-Slokoska \(1991\)](#) 74–83, 99–101; [R. Facsády \(2009\)](#) 36–41, Pl. 1–2.



hoop forming a single unbroken or broken curve. Cat. M21 corresponds to Guiraud (1989) 2c/Facsády (2009) I/b,<sup>263</sup> while Cat. M22 to Facsády (2009) II/b.<sup>264</sup> These finger-rings can be dated to the second–third centuries AD.<sup>265</sup>

Women's hair was not just fixed, but also decorated with hairpins. The size and number of hairpins depended on the sophistication and form of fashionable female hairstyles, which changed constantly during the Roman period. Most hairpin typologies focus on the head, their most characteristic part.<sup>266</sup> The copper-alloy hairpin from Grave 36 (Cat. M23) has a cone-shaped head and the upper rectangular part of the shaft is decorated with engraved lines, corresponding to Riha (1990) 12.26.3/Facsády (2009) IV.<sup>267</sup> Generally produced from bone and copper-alloys,<sup>268</sup> these hairpins were used between the third quarter of the first century and the first half of the third century AD at Augst-Kaiseraugst.<sup>269</sup>

Small nails with an average length of 1 cm and a domed head with a diameter between 0.5 and 1.5 cm are hobnails that were generally made of copper-alloy or iron. The nailing of Roman-period shoes was both functional and a matter of fashion.<sup>270</sup> Previously, burials containing hobnails were assumed to be the interments of soldiers, but it has since been demonstrated that aside from military leather footwear, the soles of civilian shoes were also nailed.<sup>271</sup> The single copper-alloy hobnail (Cat. M24) was recovered from the burial of a 37–46-year-old man (Grave 56).

Several belt accessories were also brought to light. Men and women both wore belts, but their types differed and changed over the centuries. Roman-period leather belts were fitted with various metal elements, including buckles, mounts, rivets, strap fittings and pendants.<sup>272</sup>

A pelta-shaped mount with openwork decoration and white metal coating (Cat. M25) was found in Grave 53. The use of these mounts was greatly elucidated by the discovery

of a belt set at Enns and there is now a general consensus that these mounts were parts of belts with ring-shaped buckles.<sup>273</sup> The form and decoration of Cat. M25 compare well with Stefanie Hoss's Type B.27b.<sup>274</sup> Its exact analogy was published from Carnuntum (Petronell) and Dura-Europos.<sup>275</sup> S. Hoss noted that even though her list of the known B.27-type buckles is far from complete, the current record indicates a concentration of these mounts along the Danubian *limes*. The type was tentatively dated from the late second to the middle third of the third century AD.<sup>276</sup>

Cat. M26 and M27 are plain rectangular copper-alloy mounts which were probably also attached to a leather belt. The metal sheet was folded back and riveted to the strap-end. S. Hoss published several simple rectangular mounts associated with pelta-shaped buckles, and a similar association can also be assumed for Cat. M26 and M27.<sup>277</sup> Both mounts were recovered from Grave 27.

Several belt accessories from Bük are simple copper-alloy (Cat. M28) and iron (Cat. M29–30) rings, either round (Cat. M28, M30) or elongated oval in form (Cat. M29). S. Hoss reviewed the similar pieces and discussed them among the belt buckles, noting that owing to the lack of a pin, the belts were fastened in another manner than when using other buckle types.<sup>278</sup> Simple rings served a variety of purposes, for example as harness and casket fittings, and they were also worn as jewellery. Therefore, their context and position within the grave are essential for identifying their function, and inhumation burials in particular provide much important information in this respect. S. Hoss assigned the decorated and plain round pieces with an outer diameter of between 4.5 and 5 cm to her Type A.6.1.<sup>279</sup> The chronology of the type is based on tombstones with ring buckle depictions and dated finds: tombstones are known from the period between 211 and 268 AD, while archaeological finds from the end of the third century AD.<sup>280</sup> Only Cat. M28 was found together with another belt fitting (Cat. M25) and thus its identification as a belt fitting is indisputable. While the elongated oval ring (Cat. M29) was probably used as a buckle, Cat. M30 could have served various purposes. Cat. M28 and M29 from Graves 11 and 53 were found together with penannular brooches, and their date is synchronised with the date range of the brooches.

<sup>263</sup>Guiraud (1989) 181, Fig. 11, Fig. 14; R. Facsády (2009) 36, Type I/b.

<sup>264</sup>R. Facsády (2009) 36, Type II/b.

<sup>265</sup>R. Facsády (2009) 36.

<sup>266</sup>E.g. the typological schemes by Riha (1990) 97–113, Taf. 123; Ruseva-Slokoska (1991) 88; R. Facsády (2009) 88–89.

<sup>267</sup>Riha (1990) 111; R. Facsády (2009) 85. For example, a close analogy is known from Augst, Insula 41/47, FK B 2338, with pottery from the first half of the second century AD (Riha, 1990, 111, 180, Taf. 61.2575).

<sup>268</sup>Ruprechtsberger (1979) 80, Nr. 32; Riha (1990) 111, Nr. 2570–2583.

<sup>269</sup>Riha (1990) Taf. 151.

<sup>270</sup>Driel-Murray (1999) 132–133; Driel-Murray (2001) 350–352.

<sup>271</sup>Examples from Pannonia: 7–9-year-old child's grave (No. 496), 25–35-year-old woman's grave (No. 1341) of the civil cemetery at Aquincum (Sáró, 2022, 177), 12–14-year-old child's grave (No. 33) of the Budaörs *vicus* (Ottományi 2016, 23; Rupnik, 2016, 550, Fig. 1.23, Fig. 2), a small girl's grave (No. 91) at Matrica (Topál 1981, 38, 94). For a brief overview of hobnails from Pannonian graves, see Ottományi (2016) 195.

<sup>272</sup>For Norico-Pannonian native belts, see Garbsch (1965) 79–114, Abb. 57–58; Garbsch (1985) 572, Abb. 12; Hinker (2017) 56–70, 73–74, Abb. 16; Sáró (2020a) I, 42–48; Sáró (2022b). For military belts, see Oldenstein (1976), 211–226; Hoss (2012); Hoss (2014); Hoss (2017).

<sup>273</sup>Hoss (2014) 209.

<sup>274</sup>Hoss (2014) 209, B.1769–1787, Taf. 62.

<sup>275</sup>Hoss (2014) 211, B.1782, B.1786, Taf. 62.

<sup>276</sup>Hoss (2014) 210, B.1786. The mount's *terminus ante quem* is 256 AD (Hoss, 2014, 211).

<sup>277</sup>Hoss (2014) 44–45, 48, 50, A.613, A.616, A.679, A.708, Taf. 16, Taf. 18. Pelta-shaped buckles were dated from approximately the mid-second century to the second half of the third century AD (Hoss, 2014, 41).

<sup>278</sup>Oldenstein (1976) 168, Abb. 2; Hoss (2014) 58. Jürgen Oldenstein also reviewed the ring buckles, citing several similar pieces with a pin (Oldenstein, 1976, 218, Taf. 79.1048–1055).

<sup>279</sup>Hoss (2014) 58–60, A.820–A.829, Taf. 21.

<sup>280</sup>Hoss (2014) 59.



- Cat. M20** Grave 16/8. Bracelet. Copper-alloy, intact piece. Closed hoop of round-sectioned wire expanding into an oval, hollow section opposite the twisted terminals. L: 8.3 cm, W: 8.25 cm, decoration:  $3.5 \times 0.8$  cm. Parallels: [Riha \(1990\)](#) 3.26.1; [Facsády \(2009\)](#) Variant IV. Date: 1st century–first half of the 2nd century AD. [Fig. 19.8](#), [Fig. 80.1](#)
- Cat. M21** Grave 56/7. Finger-ring set with a gem. Iron, fragmented piece. The head, shoulders and hoop form a single unbroken curve. The oval-sectioned hoop expands into a bevel with a recessed cell set with an oval gemstone. L: 2.25 cm, W: 1.3 cm. Parallels: [Guiraud \(1989\)](#) 2c; [Facsády \(2009\)](#) I/b. Date: 2nd–3rd centuries AD. [Fig. 56.7](#), [Fig. 80.2](#)
- Cat. M22** Grave 56/8. Finger-ring set with a gem. Copper-alloy, fragmented piece. The curve of the hoop is broken at the head. The hoop thickens towards the shoulders and expands into an oval bevel set with an oval gemstone. L: 3.7 cm, W: 1.8 cm, head:  $2.3 \times 1.85$  cm. Parallels: [Facsády \(2009\)](#) II/b. Date: 2nd–3rd centuries AD. [Fig. 56.8](#), [Fig. 80.3](#)
- Cat. M23** Grave 36/2. Hairpin. Copper-alloy, intact. Hairpin with cone-shaped head, the upper rectangular part of the shaft is decorated with engraved lines. L: 10.13 cm; head: L: 1.82 cm, W: 0.36 cm. Parallels: [Riha \(1990\)](#) 12.26.3; [Facsády \(2009\)](#) IV. Date: third quarter of the 1st century–first half of the 3rd century AD. [Fig. 38.2](#)
- Cat. M24** Grave 29/2. Hobnail. Iron. Domed head and short shaft. L: 1.9 cm, shaft: L: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; head: Diam:  $0.9 \times 0.1$  cm, Th: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 31.2](#)
- Cat. M25** Grave 53/4. Copper-alloy mount. Openwork pelta-shaped mount with central rectangular projection. The display face is coated with white-metal. An attachment spike on the reverse. L: 4.05 cm, W: 3.9 cm, Th: 0.17 cm, nail:  $0.7 \times 0.32$  cm. Parallels: [Hoss \(2014\)](#) B.27b. Date: late 2nd century–mid-3rd century AD. [Fig. 53.4](#), [Fig. 80.4](#)
- Cat. M26** Grave 27/10. Copper-alloy mount. The metal sheet was folded back and riveted. L: 3.95 cm; front side: L: 3.4 cm, W: 0.82 cm, Th: 0.12 cm; Rivet: L: 0.5, shaft: Diam: 0.2 cm, Diam: 0.26 cm, reverse: W: 0.81 cm. [Fig. 29.10](#)
- Cat. M27** Grave 27/9. Copper-alloy mount. The upper end was folded back and riveted. L: 4.95 cm, W: 1.62 cm, Th: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 29.9](#)
- Cat. M28** Grave 53/3. Copper-alloy ring. Intact. The plain annular ring is round with oval section. Diam: 5.4 cm, Th: 0.32 cm. Parallels: [Hoss \(2014\)](#) A.6.1. Date: 3rd century AD. [Fig. 53.3](#)
- Cat. M29** Grave 11/4. Iron ring. The annular ring is of long oval shape, round-sectioned on the short and rectangular-sectioned on the long sides. L: 8.75 cm, W: 4.4 cm, Th: 0.6 cm. Parallels: [Hoss \(2014\)](#) A.6.1. Date: 3rd century AD. [Fig. 14.4](#)
- Cat. M30** Grave 56/9. Fragmented iron ring. It was probably an annular ring lacking any diagnostic traits. The body has an oval section.  $3.05 \times 2.65$  cm, Th: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 56.9](#)

**Toiletry.** Toiletry articles are common grave goods in Roman-period burials. Several objects can be associated with women; for example, mirrors are one of the most typical female accessories. Roman-period mirrors were principally made of metals, such as copper-alloy and silver.<sup>281</sup> Their form and decoration were fairly standardised in the Roman Empire, and only small differences existed. Glenys Lloyd-Morgan created the first and most important typological scheme of these objects in her study of the Roman-period mirrors of the Western Roman Empire. She distinguished 20 main types and several subtypes based on the form, the handle and the decoration of the mirrors.<sup>282</sup> Until the beginning of the 21st century, mirrors from only a handful of Pannonian sites were studied in detail.<sup>283</sup> Anikó Bózsza's comprehensive study, published in 2019, provides a detailed overview of these objects.<sup>284</sup> The two main forms are the rectangular (1) and disc (2) mirrors, but more unusual and unique forms (4) are also attested. Her study also covers the mirror handles found without the mirror itself (3).<sup>285</sup>

One of the mirrors from Bük is a stray find (Cat. M31), the other was recovered from Grave 18 (Cat. M32). Both are round, but their details differ.

The back of Cat. M31 is decorated with engraved concentric circles, while the edge of the front side with a single engraved line. Based on these traits, the mirror can be assigned to the Bózsza 2.2.1 variant. Subtype 2.2 comprises handled disc mirrors.<sup>286</sup> Bózsza 2.2.1 mirror handles are baluster-shaped<sup>287</sup> and are attached to the mirror disc with a leaf-shaped element. Unfortunately, mirror handles rarely survived.<sup>288</sup> These mirrors were used simultaneously with other variants during the first century (Flavian period?)–second century AD.<sup>289</sup>

The edge of Cat. M32 is decorated with a row of round perforations; the front side is undecorated, the back side is decorated with two engraved concentric circles, and it

<sup>281</sup>The function of small-sized lead mirrors is still uncertain and these objects and genuine mirrors are often discussed separately in the studies covering them ([Bózsza and Szabó, 2013](#), 9–14; [Bózsza, 2019](#), 9).

<sup>282</sup>[Lloyd-Morgan \(1981\)](#). See also [Bózsza \(2019\)](#) 9, 26–27, with further literature.

<sup>283</sup>[Istenič \(1999\)](#) 64–65; [Kelbert \(2007\)](#).

<sup>284</sup>[Bózsza \(2019\)](#).

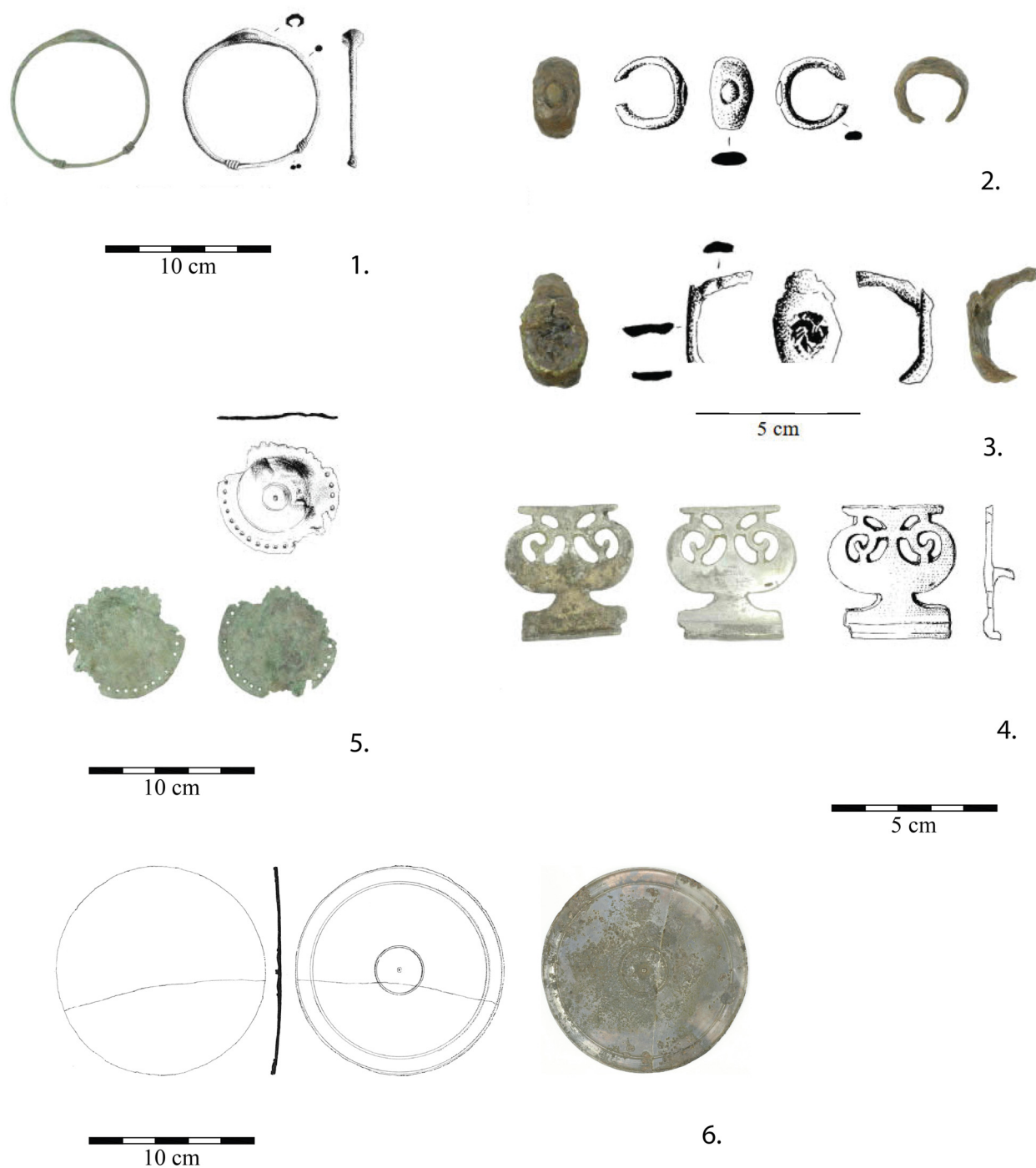
<sup>285</sup>[Bózsza \(2019\)](#) 9–25.

<sup>286</sup>Handles are straight, bent or in the shape of Hercules's gnarled club ([Bózsza, 2019](#), 16).

<sup>287</sup>The single exceptional piece comes from Carnuntum ([Bózsza, 2019](#), 17).

<sup>288</sup>A handful of Pannonian examples can be cited, such as the mirrors from the Arrabona-Kálvária Street cemetery, a stray find ([Bózsza, 2016](#), Kat. 126, Pl. XVII.126), and Graves 3 ([Bózsza, 2016](#), Kat. 113, Pl. XIX.133), and 14 ([Bózsza, 2016](#), Kat. 144, Pl. XXII.144) from the northern cemetery of Savaria (67 Paragvári Street).

<sup>289</sup>[Bózsza \(2019\)](#) 17.



**Fig. 80.** Jewellery, dress accessories and mirrors. 1: Bracelet (Cat. M20, Grave 16/8); 2: Iron finger-ring set with a gem (Cat. M21, Grave 56/7); 3: Copper-alloy finger-ring set with a gem (Cat. M22, Grave 56/8); 4: Copper-alloy mount (Cat. M25, Grave 53/4); 5: Copper-alloy mirror (Cat. M32, Grave 18/2); 6: Copper-alloy mirror (Cat. M31, Stray find/Metal objects 4)

originally had a handle.<sup>290</sup> Based on the edge decoration and the position of the engraved lines, the mirror can be assigned to the Bózsza 2.2.2a variant.<sup>291</sup> Hand mirrors with a border pattern of round perforations on the disc were very popular throughout the Roman Empire. Most are copper-alloy pieces, although the earliest Italian exemplars were made of silver.<sup>292</sup> These mirrors were used in the first–second centuries AD. Most had been deposited in the second half of the first century–end of the second century AD.<sup>293</sup>

**Cat. M31** Stray find/Metal objects 4. Copper-alloy disc mirror. The handle is missing. The edge of the front side is decorated with an engraved line, the back with engraved concentric circles. Both sides were polished. Diam: 12.5 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. Parallels: Bózsza (2019) 2.2.1. Date: 1st century (Flavian period)–2nd century AD. Fig. 80.6

**Cat. M32** Grave 18/2. Copper-alloy disc mirror. The disc is fragmented, the handle is missing. The edge is decorated with a row of round perforations. One side is plain, the other is decorated with two engraved concentric circles. Diam: 7.2 cm, Th: 0.12–0.2 cm. Parallels: Bózsza (2019) 2.2.2a. Date: second half of the 1st century–end of the 2nd century AD. Fig. 20/Grave 18.2, Fig. 80.5

**Objects of everyday life.** Roman-period spoons differ from their modern counterparts in that they are smaller and have different shapes. Their two main forms are the *cochlearium* and the *ligula*, which served different purposes: *cochlearia* were used for eating eggs, sweets, and probably oysters and mussels, which were loosened and picked up with the pointed end, while *ligulae* were used more or less like modern spoons.<sup>294</sup> For example, a fragmented *cochlearium* with eggshell remains was found in Augst.<sup>295</sup> The *cochlearium* from Bük is fragmented: only the bowl and base of the handle have survived (Cat. M33). Similar metal pieces with round bowls and straight handles with pointed

terminals from Augst were dated to the first century–beginning of the second century AD.<sup>296</sup>

Although also employed as medical instruments, needles were most commonly used for sewing. Their material varies: copper-alloy, iron and bone pieces are known. Cat. M34 from Grave 29 is a copper-alloy needle with an oval eyelet, a widespread type throughout the Roman Empire.<sup>297</sup>

Roman-period caskets have been extensively studied, and Dorottya Gáspár's work in this field must be highlighted.<sup>298</sup> Caskets were produced in various sizes and served a wide range of purposes.<sup>299</sup> Their metal fittings – mounts, bands, rivets/nails, clasps, hinges, handles, locks and keys of copper-alloy and iron – are frequently found on Roman-period settlements and in cemeteries.<sup>300</sup>

Several casket fittings were found in the burials of the Bük cemetery. Iron handles from Graves 13 and 30 (Cat. M35–36) attest to the perished caskets. Both handles are curved; however, the exact form of their terminals is unknown. The handles of Roman-period caskets were typically secured with iron split-spike loops, as in the case of Cat. M36.<sup>301</sup> Cat. M35 was attached with two copper-alloy rings. The T-shaped copper-alloy rivet from Grave 13 (Cat. M69) probably comes from the casket.<sup>302</sup> Based on the similarity, Cat. M70 from Grave 36 was probably also a casket rivet.

The highest number of casket fittings comes from Grave 30. Besides the handle (Cat. M36), a round iron lock plate with an L-shaped keyhole (Cat. M37), two partly fragmented iron keys (Cat. M38–39), fragmented iron sheets (Cat. M40–47) and an iron rivet<sup>303</sup> (Cat. M86) were recovered from the burial. The numerous iron mount fragments are simple, undecorated pieces, with some retaining the melted domed rivet heads (Cat. M40–41).

**Cat. M33** Grave 18/3. Fragmented copper-alloy spoon (*cochlearium*). The bowl is round with a thin rim. The originally straight handle is broken. L: 3 cm, W: 2.55 cm, bowl: Th: 0.2 cm, Depth: 0.68 cm. Parallels: Riha and Stern (1982) Taf. 11–14. Date: 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century AD. Fig. 20/Grave 18.3

**Cat. M34** Grave 29/1. Copper-alloy needle. Flat head pierced by an oval eyelet, round-sectioned shank. L: 7.85 cm, W: 0.3 cm, eyelet: 0.75 × 0.1 cm. Fig. 31.1

<sup>290</sup>Numerous Pannonian mirrors with a handle are known: Arrabona (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 199, Pl. XXXVII); Brigetio, Grave 79 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 170, Pl. XXVIII), grave find (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 182, Pl. XXXII); Budapest–Fő Street (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 178, Pl. XXX); Felsőcikola, Tumulus VII (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 168, Pl. XXVIII); Hidasház-Hosszúfalva (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 165, Pl. XXVII); Savaria, northern cemetery (77 Paragvári Street): Grave 20 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 185, Pl. XXXIII), Grave 57 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 161, Pl. XXVI), Grave 60 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 158, Pl. XXV.159), Grave 66 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 164, Pl. XXVII), Grave 69 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 202, Pl. XXXVIII), Grave 77 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 177, Pl. XXX), Grave 90 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 194, Pl. XXXV); Savaria-Zanat, Grave 5 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 186, Pl. XXXIII); Scarbantia, southern cemetery, Grave 30 (Bózsza, 2016, Kat. 180, Pl. XXXI).

<sup>291</sup>Bózsza (2019) 17–18.

<sup>292</sup>Bózsza (2019) 18–19.

<sup>293</sup>Bózsza (2019) 19.

<sup>294</sup>Riha and Stern (1982) 10.

<sup>295</sup>Morel (1982); Riha and Stern (1982) 67, Abb. 2, Nr. 133, Taf. 13, Taf. 32.7.

<sup>296</sup>Riha and Stern (1982) 14, 24.

<sup>297</sup>For example, Lauriacum: Ruprechtsberger (1979) 48, 164–165, Nr. 452–457; Brigetio: Sey (2006) 56, 112, Kat. 18.

<sup>298</sup>Gáspár (1971) 53; Gáspár (1982); Gáspár (1986) 36–39; T. Szőnyi (2004) 10; Sey (2012) 589.

<sup>299</sup>Gáspár discussed the possible meaning(s) of Latin expressions such as *scrinum* and to reconcile the known Latin expressions with the archaeological record (Gáspár 1971).

<sup>300</sup>For a detailed multilingual glossary, see Gáspár (1986) 31–35.

<sup>301</sup>For example, Gáspár (1986) Taf. CIII.667B.

<sup>302</sup>Gáspár (1986) Taf. CXCVIII.209, 751.

<sup>303</sup>Cat. M75 rivets also came from Grave 30 and could have been part of the casket.

- Cat. M35** Grave 13/4. Iron casket handle with two copper-alloy rings. Curved handle with round section; the exact form of the terminals is unknown. The attachment rings are of round-sectioned wire with the ends twisted together in opposite directions. L: 5.6 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Diam: 0.7 cm, rings: diam: 1.8 cm, Th: 1.8 cm. [Fig. 16.4](#)
- Cat. M36** Grave 30/3. Iron drop handle from a casket. Curved handle with round section; the exact form of the terminals is unknown. Two iron split-spike loops with which it was secured. L: 7.5 cm, W: 3.1 cm, split-spike loops:  $4.45 \times 0.62 \times 0.66$  cm. [Fig. 32.3](#)
- Cat. M37** Grave 30/4. Round iron lock plate with L-shaped keyhole. Diam: 8.5 cm, Th: 0.2 cm. [Fig. 32.4](#)
- Cat. M38** Grave 30/7. Iron slide key. Roundish bow pierced by a hole, rectangular upper handle, round-sectioned shaft narrower than the bow, the bit projects at right angle to the shaft, the bit's toothing is undefinable. L: 7.2 cm, W: 2.6 cm, Th: 0.82 cm. [Fig. 32.7](#)
- Cat. M39** Grave 30/8. Fragmented iron slide key. Rectangular bow and upper handle, round-sectioned shaft narrower than the bow, the bit projects at right angle to the shaft. L: 6.52 cm, W: 1.18 cm, Th: 0.82 cm. [Fig. 32.8](#)
- Cat. M40** Grave 30/5.2. Fragmented iron sheet retaining a dome-headed rivet. L: 4.6 cm, W: 3.2–3.3 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm, Th(rivet): 0.8 cm.
- Cat. M41** Grave 30/5.1. Fragmented iron sheet retaining three dome-headed rivets. L: 7.3–7.4 cm, W: 2.75–3 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm, Th(rivet): 0.7–0.8 cm. [Fig. 32.5](#)
- Cat. M42** Grave 30/5.3. Fragmented iron sheets, five pieces. 1: L: 2.9 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm; 2: L: 2 cm, W: 0.9 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm; 3: L: 2.65 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 4: L: 1.95 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 5: L: 1.9 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.2 cm.
- Cat. M43** Grave 30/5.4. Fragmented iron sheets, three pieces. 1: L: 2.4 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 2: L: 2.1 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 3:  $1.3 \times 1.3$  cm, Th: 0.6–0.7 cm.
- Cat. M44** Grave 30/5.5. Fragmented iron sheets, five pieces. 1: L: 3.4 cm, W: 2.5 cm, Th: 0.2–0.6 cm; 2: L: 1.7 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Th: 0.1–0.2 cm; 3: L: 2.6 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Th: 0.2–0.7 cm; 4: L: 3.2 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.2 cm, 1.3 cm; 5: L: 2.7 cm, W: 2.4–2.5 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm.
- Cat. M45** Grave 30/5.6. Fragmented iron sheets, six pieces. 1: L: 2.3 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 2: L: 2 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 3: L: 2.4 cm, W: 2.2 cm, Th: 0.4–0.8 cm; 4: L: 3.2 cm, W: 3 cm, Th: 0.2–0.6 cm; 5: L: 3.1 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2–0.5 cm; 6: L: 2 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2–0.8 cm.
- Cat. M46** Grave 30/5.7. Fragmented iron sheets, six pieces. 1: L: 3.4 cm, W: 2.6 cm, Th: 0.2–0.8 cm; 2: L: 2.2 cm, W: 2.1 cm, Th: 0.2–0.8 cm; 3: L: 2 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.2–0.55 cm; 4: L: 2.5 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.3–0.7 cm; 5: L: 2.3 cm, W: 2.1 cm, Th: 0.2–1 cm; 6: L: 3.34 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.2–0.7 cm.

- Cat. M47** Grave 30/5.8. Fragmented iron sheets, eight pieces. 1: L: 2.5 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 2: L: 2.3 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.2–0.7 cm; 3: L: 1.7 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 4: L: 1.3 cm, W: 0.8 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 5: L: 3.2 cm, W: 2.7 cm, Th: 0.2–1.1 cm; 6: L: 2.25 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 7: L: 2.15 cm, W: 1.35 cm, Th: 0.2–0.7 cm; 8: L: 2.3 cm, W: 1.2 cm, Th: 0.2 cm.

**Knives and knife sheath elements.** Knives occur frequently among the archaeological finds from Roman settlements and cemeteries. They have varied forms, and based on the material of each archaeological site, several independent typologies have been created.<sup>304</sup> One characteristic part of knives is the tang, which has two main forms, the rod tang (*Griffangel*) and the flat tang or grip-tongue (*Griffzunge*).<sup>305</sup> Based on the position of the tang relative to the blade, Verena Scheltenbrand Obrecht divided knives with rod tangs into three subtypes: 1. the tang continues the line of the blade back, 2. the tang lies on the midline of the straight blade back, and 3. the tang lies on the midline of the blade with curved edge.<sup>306</sup> László Rupnik adopted this typological scheme and synchronised the main typological systems in his assessment of the knives from Budaörs.<sup>307</sup> However, it must be borne in mind that it is virtually impossible to correlate functional categories and forms: each knife could be used for various purposes, and the same knife could serve different functions.<sup>308</sup>

Fifteen knives (Cat. M48–62) were found in fourteen of the excavated graves, most of which have a tang and are suitable for typological classification.<sup>309</sup> Regrettably, the non-metal covering and adornments of the handles have not survived.

The knives from Bük can be assigned to various subtypes. Most knives have a rod tang (Cat. M48–59), although the position of the tang and the blade shapes differ. Two knives (Cat. M48–49) have a tang that continues the line of the back. Cat. M48 has a straight edge and resembles the knives in one of Rupnik's groups.<sup>310</sup> Cat. M49 differs in that its back and edge are both curved.<sup>311</sup> The rod tang of the other knives lies on the midline of the blade back. The back and edge of Cat. M50–52 are also curved, although the direction of the curves differs. Cat. M50 resembles a group of

<sup>304</sup>For example, Salamon (1957); Schaltenbrand Obrecht (1996); Dolenz (1998).

<sup>305</sup>Schaltenbrand Obrecht (1996) 166; Dolenz (1998) 249.

<sup>306</sup>Schaltenbrand Obrecht (1996) 166–167, Tab. 72.

<sup>307</sup>Rupnik (2012) 565, Fig. 12.

<sup>308</sup>Schaltenbrand Obrecht (1996) 167; Rupnik (2012) 565. For a discussion of the possible function of different knife types, see Schaltenbrand Obrecht (1996) 167.

<sup>309</sup>Except for Cat. M62, a fragmented piece lacking the tang.

<sup>310</sup>Rupnik (2012) Fig. 12, Fig. 13.4–7.

<sup>311</sup>Dolenz (1998) 259–260, Taf. 102.ME51, Taf. 103.ME54.



knives from Budaörs,<sup>312</sup> while Cat. M51–52 compare well with knives from Magdalensberg.<sup>313</sup> Three knives have triangular blades (Cat. M53–55),<sup>314</sup> while one has a straight back and curved edge (Cat. M56).<sup>315</sup> Cat. M57 is more unusual in that its tang terminates in a cross-guard-like bar. Heimo Dolenz published a similar knife from Magdalensberg and discussed it under his Variant V.A3.1.<sup>316</sup> Unfortunately, Cat. M58–59 are both fragmented and the exact form of their blades remains unknown. Only two knives have a complete tang that continues the line of the back (Cat. M60–61). Both knives have curved blades; Cat. M61 can probably be assigned to Dolenz's Variant V.A2.1c.<sup>317</sup>

Knives were mainly deposited in the burials of men and boys.<sup>318</sup> The graves containing knives at Bük were all cremation burials, and the sex of the deceased is mostly unknown. However, two knives (Cat. M48, M59) were deposited in the burials of 30–40-year-old men (Graves 28 and 45).

Knife sheaths were made of metal and various organic materials, and can only be documented in highly fortunate circumstances. Metal sheaths often corrode to the knife blade, and thus their original shape remains unknown. Leather sheaths were regularly decorated with metal mounts and rivets. The carefully documented position of these fittings in a handful of late Roman-period inhumation graves contributed to the reconstruction of the one-time form, size and appearance of sheaths.<sup>319</sup>

The burials with knives at Bük were all cremation burials,<sup>320</sup> some of which contained metal objects that can be interpreted as the fittings of knife sheaths. Long, cylindrical mounts (Cat. M63–66) were found together with knives in Graves 5, 16, and 27. Cat. M63–64 are of copper-alloy and Cat. M64 was decorated with a bundle of chased lines, while Cat. M65 and M66 are more simple pieces made of iron. The knife and knife sheath fittings found in Grave 1, a late Roman-period burial uncovered at Bodajk-Proletár-földek, contributed greatly to identifying these metal objects. The end of the approximately 24 cm long and 5.7 cm wide rectangular leather knife sheath was reinforced with two cylindrical mounts and decorated with small round bronze rivets between them.<sup>321</sup> Cat. M63–65 resemble the cylindrical fittings from the Bodajk burial, suggesting that they were also used to decorate and reinforce the knife sheath. The slightly curved Cat. M66 probably served the same purpose.

Two copper-alloy sheets with openwork motifs (Cat. M67–68) were found in Grave 16. Both have the same form, decoration and size. The copper-alloy sheets were bent into a round shape and then secured with a rivet. They lay close to the knife and to each other, with the display sides retaining the rivets facing in the opposite direction. It seems likely that they were also part of the sheath. A handful of metal objects found together with knives have been interpreted along the same lines. Two undecorated iron straps bent into an oval shape found with a knife in Grave 4 at Nemesböd were interpreted as knife sheath fittings.<sup>322</sup> Graves 44 and 55, two early Roman-period burials uncovered on Hámán Kató Street in Savaria, contained knives and three copper-alloy mounts with openwork terminals retaining the rivets, which András Mócsy interpreted as sheath fittings.<sup>323</sup>

- Cat. M48** Grave 45/4. Iron knife. The tang is fragmented. The tang continues the line of the back, the blade edge is straight. L: 14.2 cm, W: 2.8 cm, Th: 0.5 cm, tang: 1.45 cm, Diam: 0.65 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 13.4–7. Fig. 47.4, Fig. 81.1](#)
- Cat. M49** Grave 47/3. Iron knife. The tang and the blade are fragmented. The tang continues the line of the back, the blade edge is curved. L: 17.8 cm, W: 2.5 cm, Th: 0.4 – 0.5 cm, tang: L: 4.4 cm, W: 0.6–1.5 cm, Diam: 0.5–0.6 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A1c. Fig. 46/Grave 47.3](#)
- Cat. M50** Grave 5/5. Iron knife. The tang is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade, the blade edge and the back are curved. L: 16.9 cm, W: 3.5 cm, Th: 0.3–0.5 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 13.8–11, 13. Fig. 8.5](#)
- Cat. M51** Grave 35/1. Iron knife. The tang is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade. L: 13.3 cm, W: 1.68 cm, Th: 0.2–0.45 cm, tang: 3.8 × 0.35–0.9 cm, Diam: 0.38 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A1b. Fig. 37.1](#)
- Cat. M52** Grave 37/6. Iron knife. The blade is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade. L: 12.3 cm, W: 1.8 cm, Th: 0.5 cm, tang: 3 cm, Diam: 1 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A1b. Fig. 39.6](#)
- Cat. M53** Grave 17/2. Iron knife. The tang is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the triangular blade. L: 22.4 cm, W: 3 cm, Th: 0.3–0.75 cm, tang: 6.54 × 0.5–1.3 × 0.6 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 13.12, 14–15. Fig. 20/Grave 17.2](#)
- Cat. M54** Grave 27/5. Iron knife. The blade is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the triangular blade. L: 21.2 cm, W: 3.1 cm, Th: 0.45 cm, tang: 7.65 × 1.3–0.5 × 0.55 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 13.12, 14–15. Fig. 29.5](#)

<sup>312</sup>[Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 12, Fig. 13.8–11, 13.](#)

<sup>313</sup>[Dolenz \(1998\) 257–259, Typ V.A1b.](#)

<sup>314</sup>[Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 12, Fig. 13.12, 14–15.](#)

<sup>315</sup>[Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 12, Fig. 15.1–2.](#)

<sup>316</sup>[Dolenz \(1998\) 268, Taf. 111.ME114.](#)

<sup>317</sup>[Dolenz \(1998\) 264, Taf. 107.ME78–79.](#)

<sup>318</sup>[Ottományi \(2016\) 192, 195; Ottományi \(2019\) 60, 66.](#)

<sup>319</sup>The recently published burial from Bodajk-Proletár-földek has provided important new information ([Kiss and Libor, 2024, 148](#)).

<sup>320</sup>Only Cat. M61 was a stray find.

<sup>321</sup>[Kiss and Libor \(2024\) 142, 148, Table 1.3/1–3.](#)

<sup>322</sup>[Márton et al. \(2015a\) 15, Cats. 47–48, Fig. 17.12–13.](#)

<sup>323</sup>[Mócsy \(1954\) 170–171, Fig. 9.44.7, Fig. 12.55.11.](#)



- Cat. M55** Grave 57/2. Iron knife. The tang is deformed and lies on the midline of the triangular blade. L: 25.4 cm, W: 3.4 cm, Th: 0.4–0.6 cm, tang: L: 10.6 cm, W: 0.6–1.1 cm, Diam: 0.2–0.4 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 13.12, 14–15. Fig. 57.2](#)
- Cat. M56** Grave 33/4. Iron knife. The tang is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade with straight back and curved edge. L: 11.5 cm, W: 1.95 cm, Th: 0.4 cm, tang: 3.55 × 0.6–1.15 × 0.45 cm. Parallels: [Rupnik \(2012\) Fig. 15.1–2. Fig. 35.4](#)
- Cat. M57** Grave 61/3. Iron knife. The tang lies on the midline of the curved blade. The tang terminates in a cross-guard-like bar. L: 31.8 cm, W: 4.3 cm, Th: 0.5 cm, tang: L: 11.7 cm, Diam: 0.5 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A3.1. Fig. 61.3, Fig. 81.4](#)
- Cat. M58** Grave 16/9. Iron knife. The tang and the blade are fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade. Curved edge, the form of the back (straight or curved) is uncertain. L: 6.35 cm, W: 1.8 cm, Th: 0.22 cm, tang: 3.3 × 0.7 × 0.45 cm. [Fig. 19.9](#)
- Cat. M59** Grave 28/8. Iron knife. The blade is fragmented. The tang lies on the midline of the blade. The form of the back and the edge is uncertain. L: 8.85 cm, W: 2.2 cm, Th: 0.6 cm, tang: 4.5 × 0.3–1.2 × 0.5 cm. [Fig. 30.8](#)
- Cat. M60** Grave 8/3. Iron knife. The tang continues the line of the back, the blade edge is curved. L: 20.8 cm, W: 3.15 cm, Th: 0.75 cm, tang: 8.22 × 2.63 × 1.5 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A2. Fig. 11.3, Fig. 81.2](#)
- Cat. M61** Stray find/Metal objects 5. Iron knife. The tang continues the line of the back, the blade edge is curved. L: 20.8 cm, W: 2.6 cm, Th: 0.55 cm, tang: L: 11.5 cm, W: 1.6–2.1 cm, Th: 0.5–0.6 cm. Parallels: [Dolenz \(1998\) V.A2.1c. Fig. 81.3](#)
- Cat. M62** Grave 11/3. Fragments of an iron knife. Two elongated fragments of the blade, the tang is missing. L: 16.8 cm, W: 1.55 cm, Th: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 14.3](#)
- Cat. M63** Grave 16/12. Copper-alloy case. The thin metal sheet was bent into an open, hollow case. The surface is undecorated. L: 4.3 cm, W: 0.65 cm, Th: 0.12 cm. [Fig. 19.12](#)
- Cat. M64** Grave 27/6. Copper-alloy case. The thin metal sheet was bent into an open, hollow case, decorated with chased lines. L: 6.15 cm, W: 0.76 cm, Th: 0.1 cm. [Fig. 29.6](#)
- Cat. M65** Grave 5/7. Fragmented iron object. Straight cylindrical iron object with roundish section. L: 6.8 cm, W: 0.5–0.6 cm. [Fig. 8.7](#)
- Cat. M66** Grave 5/8. Fragmented iron object. Straight iron sheet with bent terminal. L: 4.9 cm, W: 0.9–1 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. [Fig. 8.8](#)
- Cat. M67** Grave 16/10. Copper-alloy sheet. The metal sheet was bent into a round shape and secured with a rivet. Decorated with openwork motifs resembling two ivy leaves. The folded section is narrower than openwork-decorated section. It terminates in a ferrule-like loop. L: 3.2 cm, W: 1.8 cm, Th: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 19.10](#)
- Cat. M68** Grave 16/11. Identical with Cat. M67. [Fig. 19.11](#)



**Fig. 81.** Knives. 1: Cat. M48, Grave 45/4; 2: Cat. M60, Grave 8/3; 3: Cat. M61, Stray find/Metal objects 5; 4: Cat. M57, Grave 61/3

**Nails and clamps.** Nails served various purposes during the Roman period. As mentioned in the above, several rivets were found together with casket remains (Cat. M69, M86) and probably secured the fittings to it. Other rivets found in graves without casket fittings could also come from smaller or larger wooden boxes. For example, Cat. M70 resembles Cat. M69 and can probably also be interpreted as a casket rivet.<sup>324</sup> Documenting the remnants of wooden boxes in burials is a difficult task and inhumation graves provide important information in this respect. Iron nails by the head and/or feet of the deceased and along the sides of the grave can be indications of a decomposed wooden coffin or chest.<sup>325</sup> Cremation burials are more problematic. Iron nails were also used to hold together the funerary pyre,<sup>326</sup> and it has also been suggested that the single nails placed in graves had an apotropaic function.<sup>327</sup>

Altogether, 40 nails were found in 18 graves at Bük (Graves 5, 13, 24, 27–28, 30, 35–36, 39, 45, 51, 53–54, 56–58, 60, 62). The position of the nails was documented in Graves 13, 24, 28, 30, 39, 45, 54, 56–57, 60 (Cat. M69, M72, M74, M77–M79, M80–82, M85–86, M90). Graves 5, 27, 35, 39, 51, 53–54, 58, 60

<sup>324</sup>For similar rivets, see [Gáspár \(1986\) Taf. CXCVIII.209, 751](#)).

<sup>325</sup>[Ottományi \(2016\) 143](#).

<sup>326</sup>[Mócsy \(1954\) 189; K. Palágyi and Nagy \(2000\) 79; Bíró \(2007\) 48; Ottományi \(2016\) 167; Ottományi \(2019\) 66](#).

<sup>327</sup>[V. Koczur \(1998\) 84–85; Ottományi \(2016\) 143, 162, 194; Rupnik \(2016\) 554; Ottományi \(2019\) 66](#).

and 62 yielded a single nail each,<sup>328</sup> while the number of nails and their fragments varied between three and six in other burials (three pieces from Graves 28 and 56, five pieces from Graves 24 and 30, and six pieces from Graves 45 and 57).

The form of rivets and nails is slightly varied. Cat. M69–70 are T-shaped rivets. Most of the nails have flat disc-shaped heads and shafts of different lengths (Cat. M71–M81). Cat. M81 has a somewhat irregular form; it was intentionally bent and served as a clamp. Other nails have dome-shaped heads (Cat. M82–84).

- Cat. M69** Grave 13/5. Copper-alloy T-shaped rivet and chain fragments. L: 1.5 cm, W: 1.35 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. [Fig. 16.5](#)
- Cat. M70** Grave 36/3. Copper-alloy T-shaped rivet. L: 1.9 cm, W: 1.36 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. [Fig. 38.3](#)
- Cat. M71** Grave 5/6. Iron nail. Flat disc-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft with bent terminal. L: 4.9 cm, W: 0.9–1 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. [Fig. 8.6](#)
- Cat. M72** Grave 24/10. Iron nails, four pieces. Flat disc-shaped heads, rectangular-sectioned shafts. 1: shaft: L: 4 cm, Th: 0.3 cm, head: Diam: 1.1 × 1 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 2: shaft: L: 4.3 cm, Th: 0.3 cm, head: Diam: 1.1 × 1.2 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 3: shaft: L: 4.3 cm, Th: 0.2 – 0.3 cm, head: Diam: 1 × 1.3 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 4: shaft: L: 4.1 cm, Th: 0.3 cm, head: Diam: 1.45 × 1.4 cm, Th: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 26.10](#)
- Cat. M73** Grave 27/11. Iron nail. Flat disc-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 3.9 cm, W: 1.35 cm, Th: 0.2–0.6 cm. [Fig. 29.11](#)
- Cat. M74** Grave 28/10–11. Iron nails. One intact and one fragmented piece, both with a flat disc-shaped head. The intact piece has a rectangular-sectioned shaft and is bent. 1 (intact): L: 6.5 cm, W: 1.1 × 1.35 cm, Th: 0.55 cm; 2 (fragmented): head: Diam: 1.4 × 1.3 cm, Th: 0.1–0.2 cm, shaft: L: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 30.10–11](#)
- Cat. M75** Grave 30/6. Iron nails. Two intact and two fragmented pieces. The intact pieces have flat disc-shaped heads and rectangular-sectioned shafts. 1: shaft: L: 4.5 cm, Th: 0.4–0.5 cm, head: 1.5 × 1.2 cm, Th: 1.1 cm; 2: shaft: L: 5.1 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm, head: 1.9 × 1.5 cm, Th: 1 cm; 3: shaft: L: 3.2 cm, Th: 0.45–0.55 cm; 4: shaft: 3.3 cm, Th: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 32.6](#)
- Cat. M76** Grave 35/2. Iron nail. Flat disc-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 4.6 cm, W: 1.1 cm, Th: 0.35 cm. [Fig. 37.2](#)
- Cat. M77** Grave 45/5. Iron nails, six pieces. Four intact pieces with flat, disc-shaped heads (1–4) and two fragmented pieces lacking the heads (5–6), all with rectangular-sectioned shafts. 1: L: 5.45 cm, shaft: L: 5 cm, Th: 0.2–0.33 cm, head: 1.1 × 1.3 cm, Th: 0.2 cm; 2: L: 5.3 cm, shaft: L: 5.1 cm, Th: 0.2–0.4

cm, head: 1 × 1 cm, Th: 0.1–0.2 cm; 3: L: 2 cm, shaft: L: 1.8 cm, Th: 0.15–0.2 cm, head: 0.6 × 0.86 cm, Th: 0.2–0.3 cm; 4: L: 1.85 cm, shaft: 1.74 cm, Th: 0.13–0.26 cm, head: 0.6 × 0.78 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; 5: L: 5.16 cm, Diam: 0.3 cm; 6: L: 4.3 cm, Diam: 0.3–0.36 cm. [Fig. 47.5](#)

- Cat. M78** Grave 54/2. Iron nail. Flat, disc-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 9.72 cm, W: 1 cm, Th: 0.96 cm, head: 2.55 × 3.15 cm, Th: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 54.2](#)
- Cat. M79** Grave 56/11. Iron nails, two pieces, both with flat, disc-shaped heads and rectangular-sectioned shafts. 1: L: 5.85 cm, shaft: W: 0.6–0.7 cm, Th: 0.4–0.5 cm, head: 1.3 × 0.84 cm, Th: 0.14–0.2 cm; 2: L: 4.45 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 56.11](#)
- Cat. M80** Grave 57/4. Iron nail. Flat, disc-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 4.3 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 57.4](#)
- Cat. M81** Grave 39/3. Iron nail/clamp. Flat, disc-shaped head and rectangular-sectioned shaft, intentionally bent into a rectangular shape and then hammered thin on the upper side. L: 5.3 cm, W: 3.2 cm, Th: 0.3–0.7 cm. [Fig. 41.3](#)
- Cat. M82** Grave 24/11. Iron nail. Small, slightly dome-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 2.24 cm, W: 0.9 cm, Th: 0.22 cm. [Fig. 26.11](#)
- Cat. M83** Grave 56/12. Iron nail. Small, slightly dome-shaped head, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 1.5–1.75 cm, W: 0.8 cm. [Fig. 56.12](#)
- Cat. M84** Grave 58/4. Fragmented iron nail. Small, slightly dome-shaped head, shaft almost entirely lacking. L: 0.6 cm, W: 0.35 cm, Th: 0.32 cm, head: 0.85 × 0.8 cm. [Fig. 58.4](#)
- Cat. M85** Grave 28/9. Fragmented iron nail. Head missing, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 4.4 cm, W: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 30.9](#)
- Cat. M86** Grave 30/9. Fragmented iron nail. Head missing, bent rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 7.1 cm, W: 0.88 cm, Th: 0.6 cm. [Fig. 32.9](#)
- Cat. M87** Grave 51/1. Fragmented iron nail. Head missing, rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 3.6 cm, W: 0.7 cm, Th: 0.3–0.7 cm. [Fig. 51.1](#)
- Cat. M88** Grave 53/2. Fragmented iron nail (?). Head missing, bent round-sectioned shaft. L: 3.1 cm, W: 0.72 cm, Th: 0.5 cm. [Fig. 53.2](#)
- Cat. M89** Grave 57/5. Fragmented iron nails, five pieces. Four pieces lack the heads, one has a fragmented head, all with rectangular-sectioned shafts, two pieces are bent. 1: L: 3.5 cm, W: 0.35 cm, Th: 0.35 cm; 2: L: 3.8 cm, W: 0.65 cm, Th: 0.46 cm; 3: L: 3.05 cm, W: 0.75 cm, Th: 0.6 cm; 4: L: 2.95 cm W: 0.55 cm, Th: 0.6 cm; 5: L: 2.85 cm, W: 0.65 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 57.5](#)
- Cat. M90** Grave 60/3. Fragmented iron nail. Bent, rhomboid-sectioned shaft. L: 6.8 cm, W: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 60.3](#)
- Cat. M91** Grave 62/3. Fragmented iron nail. Bent rectangular-sectioned shaft. L: 2.25 cm, W: 0.7 cm, Th: 0.3 cm. [Fig. 62.3](#)

<sup>328</sup>Cat. M69 (Grave 13), and Cat. M70 (Grave 36) are not listed here. As mentioned in the above, these rivets probably came from caskets.

*Miscellaneous undefinable objects and fragments.* The interpretation of several objects and fragments is near-impossible. Cat. M92–M99 are more-or-less intact pieces; however, neither their find contexts, nor their shape provide any pointers for their interpretation. For example, Cat. M92 could come from a casket,<sup>329</sup> but from some other object, too. A handful of iron objects are equally enigmatic (Cat. M94–95, M99). Future studies will hopefully identify their one-time function. Cat. M100–109 are fragments of copper-alloy and iron objects.

Finally, mention must be made of certain pieces with textile remains (Cat. M94, M103–104, and 107) whose future examination will no doubt yield interesting results.

- Cat. M92** Grave 10/1. Undefinable iron object. The band was folded in two. L: 6.95 cm, W: 3.6 cm, Th: 0.41 cm. [Fig. 13.1](#)
- Cat. M93** Grave 16/13. Undefinable iron object. Fragmented iron rod with rectangular section. L: 6.05 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 19.13](#)
- Cat. M94** Grave 27/7. Iron object with textile remains. One terminal is tubular, the other is rolled into a spiral. Tube: L: 4.7 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.3 cm; spiral terminal:  $9.3 \times 1 \times 0.7$  cm. [Fig. 29.7](#)
- Cat. M95** Grave 27/8. Iron object with spiral terminal. L: 8.5 cm, W: 1.65 cm, Th: 0.4 cm; spiral terminal:  $0.45 \times 0.48 \times 2.2$  cm. [Fig. 29.8](#)
- Cat. M96** Grave 38/3. Copper-alloy band retaining three iron rivets. L: 6.12 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.85 cm. [Fig. 40.3](#)
- Cat. M97** Grave 56/10. Fragmented iron object. Rectangular-sectioned rod with one end bent. L: 5.2 cm, Th: 0.6–0.7 cm. [Fig. 56.10](#)
- Cat. M98** Grave 57/3. Three fragments of a copper-alloy mount with rivet holes (1–3), one retaining a disc-headed rivet (4). 1: L: 2.2 cm, W: 0.4–0.8 cm, Th: 0.1–0.2 cm; 2: L: 3.1 cm, W: 0.5–0.9 cm, Th: 0.1–0.2 cm; 3: L: 3.7 cm, W: 0.43–0.8 cm, Th: 0.04–0.05 cm; 4: L: 0.67 cm, shaft: L: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.16 cm, head:  $0.4 \times 0.35$  cm, Th: 0.1 cm. [Fig. 57.3](#)
- Cat. M99** Grave 69/1. Iron object. Rectangular, with hook-like terminal. L: 9 cm, W: 1.6 cm, Th: 0.5 cm, hook: Diam: 1.6 cm. [Fig. 68.1](#)
- Cat. M100** Grave 27/12. Four iron fragments. 1: L: 4.7 cm, Th: 0.4–0.6 cm; 2: L: 2.8 cm, head: Diam: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.4–0.5 cm; 3: Diam: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.5–0.7 cm, 4: L: 1.75 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. [Fig. 29. 12](#)
- Cat. M101** Grave 27/13. Copper-alloy sheet fragment. L: 0.7 cm, Th: 0.1 cm. [Fig. 29. 13](#)
- Cat. M102** Grave 27/14. Three copper-alloy fragments. 1:  $1.5 \times 0.9 \times 0.5$ –0.7 cm; 2:  $1.6 \times 1.2 \times 0.5$ –0.7 cm; 3:  $1.85 \times 0.6$ –0.8 cm. [Fig. 29. 14](#)
- Cat. M103** Grave 38/5. Iron sheet fragment with textile remains. L: 9.4 cm, W: 3.42 cm, Th: 0.6–1.22 cm. [Fig. 40.5](#)

- Cat. M104** Grave 38/4. Three iron sheet fragments with textile remains. 1:  $0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.4$  cm; 2:  $1.9 \times 1.6 \times 0.7$  cm; 3:  $1.67 \times 1.5 \times 0.33$  cm. [Fig. 40.4](#)
- Cat. M105** Grave 40/3. Three iron sheet fragments. 1:  $4.6 \times 3.4 \times 0.4$ –0.5 cm; 2:  $3.5 \times 2.9 \times 0.5$  cm; 3:  $1.85 \times 1.3 \times 0.4$  cm. [Fig. 42.3](#)
- Cat. M106** Grave 43/4. Copper-alloy fragment.  $2.35 \times 2.45 \times 0.18$  cm. [Fig. 45.4](#)
- Cat. M107** Grave 50/3. Iron fragment with textile remains. L: 3.05 cm, W: 1.55 cm, Th: 1.05 cm. [Fig. 50.3](#)
- Cat. M108** Grave 57/3. Copper-alloy fragment.  $1.1 \times 1 \times 0.45$ –0.5 cm. [Fig. 57.3](#)
- Cat. M109** Grave 65/2. Four iron fragments. 1:  $3.1 \times 2 \times 0.9$ –1.3 cm; 2:  $2.8 \times 1.5 \times 0.3$  cm; 3:  $1.3 \times 1.2 \times 0.4$ –0.6 cm; 4:  $0.7$ – $0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.15$  cm. [Fig. 64.2](#)

**Summary.** Various types of metalwork were unearthed during the excavation, all made of copper-alloy or iron, while precious metal articles were lacking from among the finds.

The brooches, jewellery items and belt fittings provide a colourful picture of the period's popular dress accessories. A total of nineteen Roman-period brooches were found during the excavation, representing several types and their variants, such as the Norico-Pannonian brooch with moulded double knobbed bow (Cat. M1), strongly profiled brooches (Cat. M2), Pannonian trumpet brooches (Cat. M3–4), knee brooches (Cat. M5–11), brooches with divided bow (Cat. M12) and penannular brooches (Cat. M13–18). With a few exceptions, the burials contained a single brooch (Graves 5, 7–8, 11, 16, 27, 39, 50, 53–56, 60–61, 65); only Grave 60 yielded two brooches (Cat. M15, M17: penannular brooches). Most brooches can be dated to the first and second centuries AD. The dating of the penannular brooches, the latest type, provides good chronological anchors for the cemetery's use-life since this type was mainly used in the third–fourth centuries AD. Few pieces of jewellery were found in the burials (Grave 16, 36, 56). Analogies to the bracelet expanding into an oval, hollow section roughly opposite the twisted terminals are mainly known from western Pannonia. Based on the distribution of the type, it has been suggested that they had not been worn by the local population, as earlier believed, but by the women of an immigrant community. Finger-rings set with gems and a copper-alloy hairpin were found in Graves 36 and 56. A few burials contained belt accessories (Graves 11, 27, 53, 56). Based on the known analogies, Cat. M25–29 can perhaps be tentatively associated with the military.

Toiletry is represented by two copper-alloy mirrors (Cat. M31–32: one a stray find, the other from Grave 18). Both compare well with similar finds from Pannonia and can be dated to the early Roman period. Objects of everyday life are also common finds in Roman-period burials. A spoon (*cochlearium*) (Cat. M33, Grave 18) and a sewing needle (Cat. M34, Grave 29) represent this category of objects. The spoon can be dated to the first century–beginning of the second century AD. Several casket fittings were also unearthed (Cat. M35–47, M69–70, M75, M86, Graves 13, 30,

<sup>329</sup>Gáspár (1986) Taf. CIII.667B.

36), with the highest number coming from Grave 30 (Cat. M36–41, M75, M86).

Of the fifteen knives (Cat. M48–62), fourteen were recovered from burials (Cat. M48–60, 62, Graves 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 27–28, 33, 35, 37, 45, 47, 57, 61), while one was a stray find (Cat. M. 61). The knives could be classified based on the position of the tang relative to the blade, the single exception being Cat. M62, a fragmented piece. The graves containing knives at Bük were all cremation burials: with the exception of two male burials (Cat. M48, M59, Graves 28, 45), the sex of the deceased in the other burials is not known. Defining a group of objects was quite challenging (Cat. M63–68). Based on analogies, they were interpreted as elements of knife sheaths.

Nails served various purposes during the Roman period. Altogether, 40 nails were found in 18 burials (Graves 5, 13, 24, 27–28, 30, 35–36, 39, 45, 51, 53–54, 56–58, 60, 62), some of which were probably casket rivets (Cat. M69–M70, M86), while the function of the others pieces is uncertain. The future examination of the textile remains preserved on handful of iron fragments (Cat. M94, M103–104, and 107) will no doubt yield interesting results.

## THE HUMAN REMAINS

### Materials and methods

Human remains from the cremation and inhumation burials of the site were examined. Of the 51 burials examined (bone remains marked with a separate STR number), 10 were skeletal remains and 57 were cremated remains – in some cases from several individuals. The examination of the remains was carried out according to the recommendations of Lisowski, Nemeskéri and Harsányi, Wahl, Herrmann, Van Vark and Czigány.<sup>330</sup> The estimation of basic sex and age data and the analysis of the skeletal remains were based on the general works of Éry and Molleson.<sup>331</sup> The estimation of stature was based on the methodology of Sjøvold.<sup>332</sup> Demographic calculations (estimates) were made using the palaeoanthropological computer programme by Bernert.<sup>333</sup>

### Basic anthropological data

**Skeletal remains.** Sex characteristics are given in Table 2, testable cranial measurements in Table 3 and long bone measurements in Table 4.

Grave 6 Fragmentary skull and skeleton. Sex cannot be determined. Age: 11–13 years, based on long bone measurements.

Grave 10 10/1 (STR38/1): Skull and skeleton. Male. Age: 47–53 years, based on the ossification of cranial sutures, pubic surface, internal structure of humerus and wear of dentition. Changes in the limb bones and lumbar spine due to increased physical strain. Puncture/cut wound of 10 mm on the left side of the sternum, extending over half the thickness of the corpus (6 mm), without any sign of healing (Fig. 82).  
10/2 (STR38/2): Missing and fragmentary skull and skeleton. Female. Age: 28–34 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, pubic surface, internal structure of femur and wear of dentition. Physical stress changes in limb bones and dorsal spine.

Grave 25 Skull and skeleton. Male. Age: 17–19 years, based on juvenile ossification. Dentition: caries, abscesses, radix, calculus. Iron deficiency anaemia (cribra orbitalia). Upper limbs: physical strain. Inflammatory marks on the palate, femurs and tibias (periostitis). Genu valgum (X-leg) (Fig. 83).

Grave 26 Skull and skeleton. Sex cannot be determined. Age: 15–17 years, based on dentition, long bone dimensions and juvenile openness.

Grave 42 Missing and fragmentary skull and skeleton. Female. Age: 23–28 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, internal structure of femur and wear of dentition.

Grave 48 Missing, fragmentary skull and skeleton. Female. Age: 22–28 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, internal structure of humerus and femur, and wear of dentition. Lesions on upper limbs indicating increased physical stress.

Grave 50 Missing, fragmentary skull and skeleton. Probably male. Age 35–41 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, internal structure of humerus and femur and wear of dentition. Lesions on the upper limbs suggesting increased physical exertion. Poor dental status. Iron deficiency anaemia (cribra orbitalia). Evidence of severe healed soft tissue injury and altered loading with bone growth on the left femur corresponding to musculus rectus femoris and musculus biceps femoris caput longum (adhesion) and on the right tibia corresponding to musculus parenoaeus (origin) (Fig. 84).

Grave 53 Bone fragments from skull and skeleton; remains of two individuals. 1: Female, 20–40 years. 2: Child, 10–11 years.

Grave 64 Missing, fragmentary skull and skeleton. Female. Age: 38–42 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, pubic surface, internal structure of humerus and femur and wear of dentition. Cribra orbitalia. Ossa Wormiana. Lesions on the upper limbs indicate increased physical exertion.

Grave 68 Missing, fragmentary skull and skeleton. Male. Age 31–40 years, based on ossification of cranial sutures, internal structure of femur and wear of dentition. Lesions on upper and lower limbs suggesting increased physical exertion and periostitis. Minimal rim on cervical vertebrae.

<sup>330</sup>Lisowski (1968); Nemeskéri and Harsányi (1968); Wahl (1981); Herrmann (1988); Vark et al. (1996); Czigány (2000) 19–20.

<sup>331</sup>Éry (1992); Molleson (1986).

<sup>332</sup>Sjøvold (1990).

<sup>333</sup>Bernert (2005).



Table 1. Summary table of the cremated remains

| Grave     | Sex     | Age (years) | Degree of combustion (°C) | Weight (gram) | Note                                                |
|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | Indiff. | 15–x        | 600                       | 40            |                                                     |
| 5         | Indiff. | 25–35       | 500                       | 1890          |                                                     |
| 5         | Indiff. | 5–10        | 500                       | 90            |                                                     |
| 7         | Male    | 28–34       | 300                       | 1960          | ligamentum ossificatio on dorsal vertebrae          |
| 8         | Indiff. | 23–35       | 300                       |               |                                                     |
| 9         | Indiff. | 23–35       | 300                       |               |                                                     |
| 11        | Indiff. | 25–35       | 600                       |               |                                                     |
| 12        | Indiff. | neonatus    | 800                       | 1             |                                                     |
| 13        | Indiff. | 10–15       | 400                       | 130           |                                                     |
| 14        | Male    | 30–40       | 350                       |               | mandible fragments intra vitam tooth loss           |
| 15        | Indiff. | 4–8         | 550                       | 80            |                                                     |
| 17        | Indiff. | 10–20       | 450                       |               |                                                     |
| 18        | Indiff. | 10–x        | 500                       | 40            |                                                     |
| 19        | Indiff. | ?           | 500                       | 45            |                                                     |
| 20        | Indiff. | 20–x        | 350                       |               | bone fragmentation                                  |
| 21        | Indiff. | 5–10        | 400                       | 50            |                                                     |
| 22        | Indiff. | 20–35       | 300                       |               |                                                     |
| 24        |         |             |                           |               |                                                     |
| (Fig. 85) | Male    | 25–30       | 300                       | 1090          | 15 mm healed cut on a fragment of the parietal bone |
| 24        | Indiff. | 10–20       | 700                       | 55            |                                                     |
| 27        | Indiff. | 20–30       | 300                       | 490           |                                                     |
| 28        | Male    | 30–40       | 300                       | 650           |                                                     |
| 29        | Male    | 37–46       | 350                       | 360           |                                                     |
| 30        | Indiff. | 2–5         | 400                       | 25            |                                                     |
| 32        | Indiff. | 20–x        | 350                       |               |                                                     |
| 33        | Indiff. | 6–10        | 450                       | 95            |                                                     |
| 35        | Indiff. | 30–40       | 200                       | 175           |                                                     |
| 36        | Indiff. | 5–15        | 350                       | 60            |                                                     |
| 37        | Indiff. | 4–6         | 500                       | 100           |                                                     |
| 38        | Female? | 25–40       | 250                       | 470           |                                                     |
| 39 (a)    | Indiff. | 5–10        | 500                       |               |                                                     |
| 39 (b)    | Male    | 30–40       | 300                       | 220           |                                                     |
| 39 (c)    | Indiff. | 37–46       | 300                       | 1280          |                                                     |
| 40        | Indiff. | 25–x        | 500                       | 130           | including bird bone                                 |
| 41        | Indiff. | 20–x        | 500                       | 155           |                                                     |
| 43        | Indiff. | 6–10        | 700                       | 40            |                                                     |
| 43        | Female  | 25–35       | 600                       |               |                                                     |
| 44        | Indiff. | 30–40       | 200                       | 115           |                                                     |

(continued)



Table 1. Continued

| Grave | Sex     | Age (years) | Degree of combustion (°C) | Weight (gram) | Note |
|-------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|------|
| 45    | Male    | 30–40       | 400                       |               |      |
| 46    | Indiff. | 4–5         | 700                       | 50            |      |
| 47    | Indiff. | 20–x        | 600                       | 70            |      |
| 49    | Indiff. | 30–50       | 700                       |               |      |
| 51    | Indiff. | 15–x        | 500                       | 30            |      |
| 54    | Indiff. | 20–x        | 600                       | 540           |      |
| 55    | Indiff. | 5–10        | 400                       | 150           |      |
| 56    | Indiff. | 25–40       | 200                       | 385           |      |
| 57    | Indiff. | 30–40       | 350                       | 655           |      |
| 58    | Indiff. | 10–20       | 300                       |               |      |
| 60    | Female? | 30–40       | 350                       | 1200          |      |
| 61    | Indiff. | 25–40       | 300                       | 300           |      |
| 62    | Male?   | 40–50       | 300                       | 125           |      |
| 63    | Indiff. | 23–35       | 200                       | 340           |      |
| 65    | Indiff. | 15–x        | 200                       | 10            |      |
| 66    | Indiff. | 5–x         | 400                       | 5             |      |
| 67    | Indiff. | 20–x        | 400                       | 150           |      |
| 69    | Female? | 20–x        | 400                       | 130           |      |

Table 2. Characteristics showing gender expression

| Grave | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | Sex |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 10/1  | 0  | +2 | +1 | 0  | +1 | 0  | +1 | 0  | +1 | +1 | 0  | +2 | +1 | +1 |    | +1 | +1 |    | +1 | +2 | +2 | +1 | +2 | ♂   |
| 10/2  | 0  | –2 | –1 | –1 | +2 | 0  | –1 | –1 | 0  | +1 | –1 | +1 |    |    |    | –1 | 0  |    | –1 |    | 0  | –1 | –2 | ♀   |
| 25    |    |    | +1 | +1 | +1 | –2 | 0  | 0  | –1 | –1 | –1 | 0  |    |    |    | +1 | +1 |    |    |    | +2 | –1 | +1 | ♂   |
| 42    |    | –2 | –1 | –1 | –1 | –1 | –1 | 0  | 0  | –1 | –1 | –1 |    |    |    | –2 | –2 |    |    |    | –2 | –1 | 0  | ♀   |
| 48    | 0  | –1 | –1 | –1 | +1 | 0  |    | –1 | 0  | –1 | –1 | –1 |    |    |    |    | 0  |    | –1 |    | 0  | 0  | –1 | ♀   |
| 50    | 0  | 0  | +1 | –1 | –2 | –1 |    | 0  | +1 | +1 | +2 | +1 |    |    |    | +1 | +1 |    | 0  |    | 0  | 0  | +2 | ♂?  |
| 64    | –1 | –2 | 0  | –1 | 0  | +1 |    | 0  | –1 | –1 | –1 | –1 |    |    |    | 0  | –1 |    |    |    | –1 | –1 | 0  | ♀   |
| 68    |    | +1 | +2 | –1 | +1 | 0  | +2 |    | +2 | +1 | +1 | +1 |    |    |    | +1 |    |    |    |    | +1 | +1 |    | ♂   |

**Cremated remains (Table 1).** Based on physical characteristics, they are generally poorly, weakly or moderately burnt remains. Most of them are in the washed state, some in the unwashed state (in these cases, the mass of calcinates is not indicated).

Cremation temperatures are observed to vary widely (200–800°C). Higher temperatures are generally observed for infants (same fire as for adults?). The weight of cremated remains varies considerably. The mass is lower for younger individuals and higher for older individuals. In the case of cremation graves, the weight of the remains cremated at higher temperatures is often lower, while at lower temperatures they may be heavier.

Cremation grave 24 deserves special attention for its archaeological annexes (Fig. 85). The bone material in the

ceramic urn was examined in a washed state (the grave also contains a separate package bone material). The bone material is considered to be the remains of one individual. The fragments identify bones of the skull, vertebrae, shoulder bones, arm bones, pelvis and lower limbs. The weight of the cremated bones is 1,090 g. Quantity: class category over 100. Fragmentation: mainly 1–5 cm pieces (medium). Incomplete combustion. The brownish colour and physical characteristics indicate that the cremation took place at around 300 °C. Sex, based on the head of the femur, the head of the humerus, the greater iliac crest, the pelvic fragment (sulcus praeauricularis), the surface of the occipital bone and the tarsus: male. Biological age, based on the ossification of the cranial sutures, the internal structure of the humeral

Table 3. Measurements of the skulls

| Martin No. | Grave 10/1 ♂ | Grave 10/2 ♀ | Grave 25 ♂ | Grave 42 ♀ | Grave 48 ♀ | Grave 50 ♂? | Grave 64 ♀ | Grave 68 ♂ |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1          | 183          | 188          |            |            | 180        | 176         | 177        |            |
| 5          |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 8          | 129          | 137          |            |            | 150        | 137         | 134        |            |
| 9          | 94           |              |            |            | 95         | 91          | 92         |            |
| 10         | 115          | 114          |            |            | 120        | 122         | 114        |            |
| 11         | 123          | 122          |            |            | 133        | 123         | 114        |            |
| 12         | 108          | 113          | 113        |            | 114        | 104         | 107        |            |
| 17         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 20         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 23         | 510          |              |            |            | 523        | 508         | 495        |            |
| 38         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 40         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 43         | 103          |              |            |            | 100        | 96          | 96         |            |
| 45         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 46         |              |              |            |            | 91         |             | 82         |            |
| 47         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 48         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 51         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 52         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 54         |              |              |            |            | 25         |             | 24         |            |
| 55         |              |              |            |            |            |             |            |            |
| 60         | 58           |              |            | 54         | 52         |             | 53         | 53         |
| 61         | 61           |              |            |            | 54         |             | 55         |            |
| 62         | 49           |              |            | 44         | 38         |             |            |            |
| 63         | 40           |              |            |            | 37         |             | 32         |            |
| 65         | 124          | 119          | 124        |            | 110        | 122         | 110        | 130        |
| 66         | 95           | 96           | 93         |            | 93         | 105         | 90         | 111        |
| 69         | 32           | 30           | 31         | 31         |            | 33          | 29         | 32         |
| 70         | 77           | 60           | 56         |            | 62         | 64          | 55         | 57         |
| 71         | 36           | 31           | 38         | 21         | 33         | 34          | 33         | 35         |

head and the condition of the vertebrae: 25–30 years. Pathology: Cervical vertebra 2: minimal degeneration. 15 mm healed wound (incision) on the left parietal bone fragment, approx. 46 × 40 mm, running vertically.

## Discussion

The composition of the population living in the area at the time of the Roman occupation was changed in the wake of the army movements, immigrants from other parts of the Empire and foreign groups who were received or settled. The extent of this change remains unknown. In addition to the information gained from inscriptions, it is possible to characterise the province's population through the study of

human bone remains. As far as the skull dimensions are concerned, the populations of eastern and western Transdanubia differed. Long-headedness is typical, with a more heterogeneous population and narrower orbits in both sexes in western Transdanubia. The calculated heights are generally higher in western Transdanubia than in eastern Transdanubia.<sup>334</sup> Roman burials are known from the broader area of the site,<sup>335</sup> and a parallel can be sought with

<sup>334</sup>Merczi and Tóth (2014).

<sup>335</sup>K. Zoffmann (1981); Tóth (1994).

Table 4. Skeletal bone measurements

|              |      | Grave 10/1 ♂ |     | Grave 10/2 ♀ |     | Grave 25 ♂ |     | Grave 42 ♀ |    | Grave 48 ♀ |     | Grave 50 ♂? |     | Grave 64 ♀ |     | Grave 68 ♂ |    |
|--------------|------|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|----|
| Martin No.   |      | R            | L   | R            | L   | R          | L   | R          | L  | R          | L   | R           | L   | R          | L   | R          | L  |
| Clavicula    | 1    |              | 148 |              |     |            |     |            |    | 140        | 30  |             |     |            |     |            |    |
|              | 6    | 40           | 40  | 30           | 29  | 42         | 41  |            | 30 |            | 33  | 38          | 37  | 30         | 31  | 43         | 43 |
| Humerus      | 1    | 310          | 309 |              |     | 332        |     |            |    |            |     |             |     |            |     | 342        |    |
|              | 2    | 305          | 305 |              |     |            | 323 |            |    |            |     |             | 316 |            |     | 336        |    |
|              | 4    | 68           |     |              |     |            | 70  |            |    |            |     |             |     |            |     |            | 66 |
|              | 7    | 70           | 66  | 56           | 54  | 67         | 65  | 52         | 51 | 62         | 61  | 63          | 63  | 59         | 56  | 67         |    |
| Radius       | 1    | 244          | 239 |              |     | 255        |     |            |    |            | 233 |             |     |            |     |            |    |
| Ulna         | 1    | 264          | 261 |              |     |            |     |            |    |            | 255 | 256         |     |            |     |            |    |
| Femur        | 1    | 445          | 445 |              |     | 443        | 451 |            |    |            |     | 451         |     | 443        | 442 |            |    |
|              | 2    | 443          | 440 | 414          | 415 | 442        | 450 |            |    |            | 431 | 450         |     | 437        | 434 |            |    |
|              | 6    | 31           | 30  | 26           | 26  | 27         | 27  | 23         | 23 | 28         | 28  | 28          |     | 25         | 27  | 29         | 31 |
|              | 7    | 30           | 31  | 23           | 25  | 29         | 28  | 21         | 23 | 26         | 25  | 26          |     | 27         | 28  | 31         | 30 |
|              | 9    | 39           | 37  | 29           | 28  | 37         | 35  | 27         | 27 | 31         | 31  | 31          | 32  | 31         | 33  | 40         | 36 |
|              | 10   | 26           | 26  | 23           | 23  | 25         | 25  | 22         | 23 | 22         | 22  | 25          | 25  | 21         | 24  | 25         | 25 |
|              | 19   | 49           | 47  | 44           | 44  | 48         | 46  | 40         | 39 | 44         | 43  | 44          | 44  | 43         | 42  | 46         | 47 |
|              | 20   | 86           | 84  |              |     |            |     |            |    |            |     |             |     |            |     |            | 85 |
|              | 8    | 95           | 93  | 75           | 76  | 85         |     | 70         | 73 | 83         | 81  | 85          |     | 79         | 84  | 92         | 95 |
| Tibia        | 1    | 358          | 364 |              |     |            | 366 |            |    |            |     | 349         | 351 |            |     |            |    |
|              | 1/b  | 359          | 366 |              |     |            | 368 |            |    |            |     | 355         | 352 |            |     |            |    |
|              | 3    |              |     |              |     |            |     |            |    |            |     |             |     |            |     |            |    |
|              | 8/a  | 35           | 36  | 28           | 30  | 31         | 32  |            |    | 31         | 30  | 33          | 35  | 28         | 28  |            | 34 |
|              | 9/a  | 24           | 25  | 23           | 31  | 25         | 26  |            |    | 22         | 23  | 25          | 22  | 22         | 21  |            | 31 |
|              | 10/b | 80           | 82  | 67           | 67  | 79         | 78  |            |    | 79         | 75  | 79          | 77  | 66         | 71  | 83         |    |
| Stature (cm) |      | 165.6        |     |              |     | 169.6      |     |            |    | 162.5      |     | 165.1       |     | 165.9      |     | 177.0      |    |



**Fig. 82.** Grave 10 (STR38/1). Male, 47–53 years, puncture/cut wound of the sternum

the results from the early and late Roman rural cemetery at Nemesböd.<sup>336</sup>

Most of the Roman bone material at Bük comes from burials with cremated remains. This limits the information that can be expected. The results from the cremated remains (small number of elements) are only indicative and not suitable for population comparisons. From the gender classification and age at death it can be concluded that both men and women, children and adults were buried in the cemetery. The high number of graves and the sex and age distribution suggest that the cemetery had probably been the permanent cemetery of a settlement. The heights of four males and two females were estimated at 165.6 cm, 169.6 cm, 165.1 cm and 177.0 cm, and 162.5 cm and 165.9 cm, respectively, which exceed the values for western Transdanubia, and are several centimetres higher than usual for eastern Transdanubia, raising the possibility of the survival of the local Celtic population. Determining age and sex is often difficult, especially in the case of cremated remains. In many cases, it is not possible to determine the sex and age of individuals accurately. After aggregating the sexes, an estimate of mortality can be made.<sup>337</sup> Life expectancy at birth was no more than 18 years. After the age of 15, life expectancy is 17.6 years. Adult mortality peaked in the 30–34 age group. In addition to the poor mortality rate, the general effects of high physical stress, which also cause lesions in the bones of the limbs and vertebrae of the spine, are an indication of the difficult living



**Fig. 83.** Grave 25 (STR55). Male, 17–19 years, genu valgum and periostitis

conditions. Lesions indicating physical stress were more common in older people. Physical stress lesions were also frequently observed among women, which may indicate that women were also engaged in significant physical labour. Dental health is generally poor, indicating a higher intake of carbohydrates. Iron deficiency anaemia is also related to diet. These also point to general health problems in the population. Remains of children and adolescents were found in both burial types, indicating a high infant mortality rate. Non-specific periostitis, traces of trauma and genu valgum can also be observed in the bony material.

## THE CEMETERY IN THE LANDSCAPE

There is no direct association between the cemetery excavated in 2020–2021 and the Roman sites previously

<sup>336</sup>Tóth (2015).

<sup>337</sup>Acsádi and Nemeskéri (1970).





**Fig. 84.** Grave 50 (STR81). Male(?), 35–41 years, post-injury lesions

excavated at Bük or its broader area. The Damjanich Street cemetery, located about 550 m southeast of the site, extends over the plots of 30 and 32 Damjanich Street, which are registered as independent archaeological sites. The remains of two urned burials were collected at 30 Damjanich Street by Géza Nógrádi, who also recorded that an urn, coins, a skeleton, a pot and a spear had already been found in the area.<sup>338</sup> An inhumation burial, an urn, an iron knife, and a ceramic bowl were discovered during house construction on the neighbouring plot at 31 Damjanich Street.<sup>339</sup> In 1962, while digging the foundation of a house, a large sarcophagus containing a male and a female burial and a rich array of grave goods was uncovered by Terézia Buócz at 33 Damjanich Street.<sup>340</sup> A field walking survey conducted in 2009 identified a Roman villa at Bük, Harmadik tag, which might be identical with the Roman villa mentioned by



**Fig. 85.** Grave 24 (STR54). Cremated bones: male, 25–30 years

József Dénes in an area known as ‘Harmadik Radó-tag’ field opposite the gas station.<sup>341</sup>

In addition to the above finds, stray finds and various artefacts from secondary contexts are also known from Bük. During the excavation of St. Clement’s Church, founded in the Árpadian Age, Roman tegulae and a human head carved from limestone were found.<sup>342</sup> In 1869, Lajos Balogh reported the discovery of a stray Roman gold coin in Felső-Bük, while an altar dedicated to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus was found in the Hegyi dűlő area in 1889.<sup>343</sup> In 1891, Lajos Bella excavated a Roman grave west of the Izabella farmstead, beyond the Répce.<sup>344</sup> Several other Roman sites are known some 2 km northeast of the cemetery excavated by us that lie in the administrative area of Csepreg. In 2017, an early Roman cremation burial was found during the installation of a solar power plant.<sup>345</sup> Late Roman inhumation burials were found on Szentkirály Hill, while traces of a Roman settlement came to light to its northwest on the outskirts of Szakony.<sup>346</sup>

## CEMETERY LAYOUT (FIG. 3)

Almost all of the excavated archaeological features were Roman; the dating of features lacking artefactual material was based on their location. The excavated graves lay in the roughly 100 m long and 30 m wide middle zone of the excavated area. The cemetery map is complete on the east-northeastern side, while there is a roughly 6–8 m wide unexplored zone in the middle, and the west-southwestern area remains uncertain, as only a watching brief related to the construction was conducted there. Levelling works affected the site to varying depths (30–80 cm), meaning that some

<sup>341</sup>Dénes (2014) 301.

<sup>342</sup>Mezősiné Kozák (1983) 206.

<sup>343</sup>Dénes (2014) 301.

<sup>344</sup>Csatkai (1936) 2.

<sup>345</sup>Sánta (2020).

<sup>346</sup>Nováki (1963).

<sup>338</sup>Savaria Museum, Archaeological Archives, 223: Géza Nógrádi: Ásatási jelentés, Bük, Damjanich u. 30.

<sup>339</sup>Mayer and Tóth (1993) 12.

<sup>340</sup>Savaria Museum, Archaeological Archives, 174: Terézia P. Buócz: Leletmentés jelentés, Bük, Damjanich u. 33.



graves could lie undetected, even though the area's south-western part had already been disturbed years earlier, possibly involving the partial or complete destruction of graves if the cemetery had extended to that area. The proximity of the archaeological features to the surface suggests that graves have been destroyed during the decades of agricultural work, which is also indicated by the stray finds of pottery, metal and glass found during the removal of the soil layers. Obviously, some of these could date from the period of the cemetery's active use, being the remnant of offerings, cemetery visits or various disturbances.

One significant feature of the cemetery is that it extended east-northeast–west-southwest, which can be explained by either natural reasons or some other rationale. The natural phenomena – waters, topography – directly influencing the choice of the site are unknown. The villa or *vicus* with which the burials could be associated has not been discovered yet, as neither has the presence of a presumably important road for orientation and access.

A similar orientation was documented for the Roman cemetery at Nemesbőd, also excavated in Vas County.<sup>347</sup> The same orientation can be noted in the case of the centuriated land on the territory of Savaria,<sup>348</sup> suggesting that the centuriation of the colony might have determined the orientation of the cemetery.

The graves were spaced at greater and smaller distances from each other, being more dense around the ditches. Grave 37, enclosed by a rectangular ditch (Ditch 2) in the cemetery's north-northeastern end, was probably one of the earliest burials.

A ring ditch (Ditch 1), probably also dating from the early period, was found in the middle of the cemetery. Two pits without human remains (Graves 3 and 4) were excavated within its perimeter during the trial excavation. The ditch was incomplete, and a cremation (Grave 30) was found in the 2 m long gap in its eastern side. Another burial (Grave 6), similarly uncovered during the test excavations, cut into the ditch, making it one of the latest burials since the ditch had probably been infilled by that time. The other late burial is Grave 64, which cut a scattered cremation burial (Grave 62), whose grave goods can be dated to the third–fourth centuries and thus clearly did not belong to the early period. With the exception of these two graves, the inhumation burials avoided the cremation graves, among which there were only a few cutting into earlier graves. It seems likely that the graves were marked, even though no carved or inscribed grave markers were found during the excavations. Apart from the graves mentioned above, very few intersected. Graves 38–39 and 46–47 were contiguous with each other. Grave 18 cut into Grave 17, while Grave 44 into Grave 48.

Although the area is divided by an unexcavated zone, two characteristic elements were observed in the distribution of the cemetery's graves. One is that a significant portion of

the burials clustered around the ditches, the other is related to the cremations. Only one urned burial and 12 unurned (scattered) cremation burials were found in the western part, while their number was roughly identical in the eastern part, with a ratio of 17:19.

## BURIAL CUSTOMS

Several groups could be distinguished among the excavated archaeological features, based on partly overlapping criteria. Firstly, and most importantly, based on the disposal of the dead: the cemetery was biritual, with 51 cremation and 10 inhumation burials (Fig. 86). Given the double and triple burials, the number of interred individuals was higher than the number of features containing human remains, as the remains of 69 individuals were found in 61 burials (Fig. 87). In eight cases, the identification of the burial rite was not possible due to the lack of bone remains.

### Cremation burials

Most of graves contained cremation burials (51), into which the remains of 57 individuals had been deposited; these could be further divided into 33 unurned (scattered) cremation and 24 urned burials based on the main burial rite, while finer subdivisions can be made if the cremation mode is also considered.<sup>349</sup>

### In situ cremations

In this case, the funerary pyre was built above or into the grave pit, and its heat left its mark beside the grave pit in the first case, and on the walls and/or base in the second. It seems likely that the pyre was erected inside the grave pit in the case of three unurned cremation burials because the walls were burnt to the thickness of some centimetres.

Grave 28 was located in the north-northeastern part of the cemetery, relatively far from the neighbouring graves. The cremains were strewn into a rectangular pit with rounded corners. The 30–40-year old man was cremated at a temperature of c. 300 °C and was buried with a rich assortment of grave goods. The two other unurned cremation burials with burnt sides (Graves 62 and 63) lay at the south-southeastern end of the cemetery. None of the graves contained large amounts of charcoal, suggesting that the remains of the burnt pyre were removed after it had burned down.

Nevertheless, it is possible that in some cases the pyres were built over the graves, even though the excavations did not provide any conclusive evidence. This might be the case of the double burial in Grave 13, where a considerable amount of charcoal was found, which may have originated from the burnt pyre. Pyres built into or above grave pits have their origins in northern Italy, where they appeared at the end of the first century BC and became especially

<sup>347</sup>Márton and Fülöp (2015) 20.

<sup>348</sup>Bödöcs (2014).

<sup>349</sup>Márton et al. (2015b) 24–25.

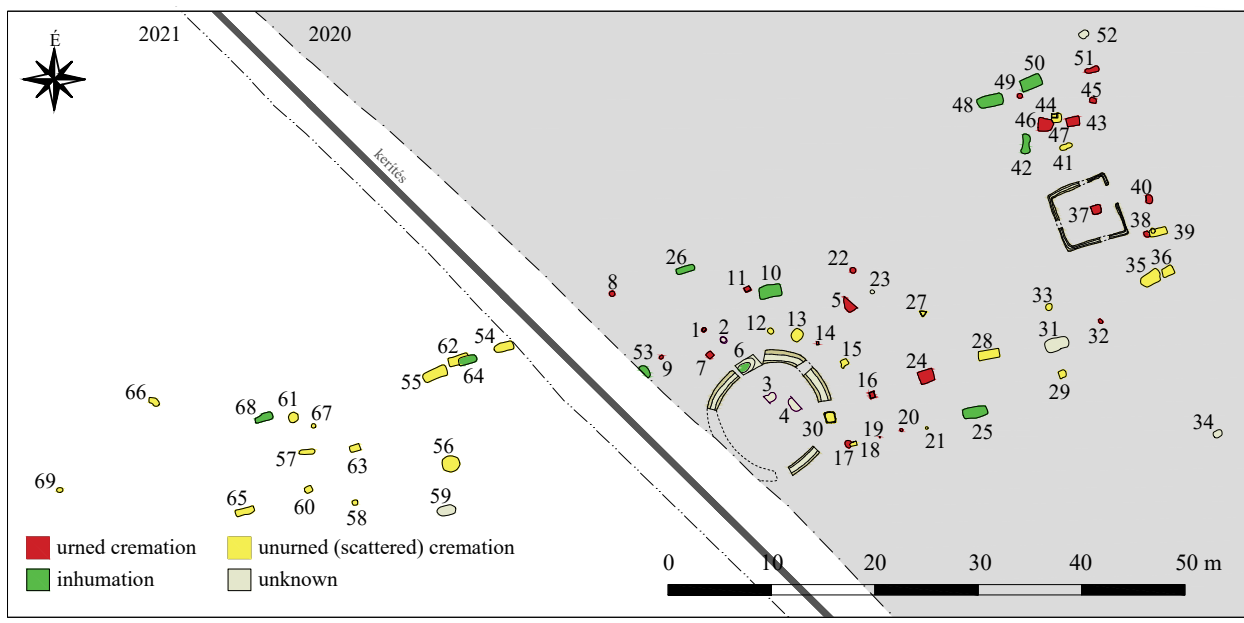


Fig. 86. Distribution of different burial rites in the cemetery

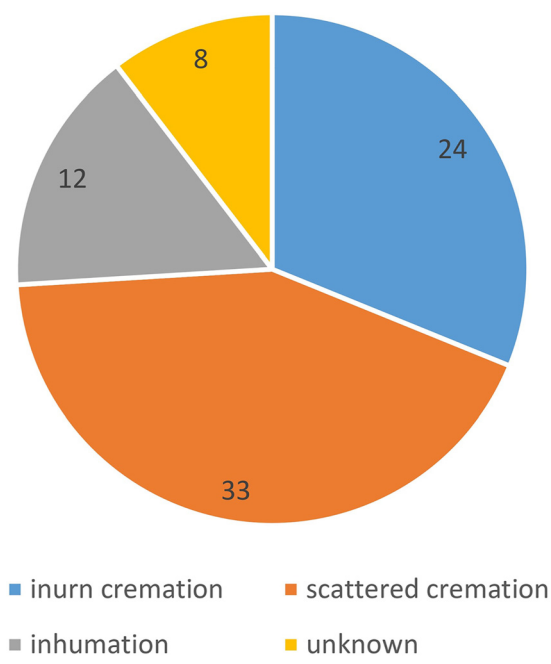


Fig. 87. Percentage distribution of burial rites

common in the Po region. The conscripted soldiers from that region probably played an important role in the spread of this funerary practice.<sup>350</sup>

### Off-site cremations

In the case of off-site cremations, the location of the cremation and the burial differed. A central pyre site was

used for cremations and after the pyre burnt down, the remains were collected and deposited in the cemetery. The repeated use of the same location could lead to the mingling of the cremains of different persons and also that the amount of cremains from a body in the grave was significantly smaller than in case of *in situ* cremations.<sup>351</sup>

If the burned walls of the grave pits are regarded as evidence of on-site cremation, all other cremations, excepting the ones listed above, took place away from the grave pits. However, no evidence of a centralised, repeatedly used pyre site was found during the excavations.

**Disposal of the cremains.** Based on the disposal of the cremated human remains, urned and unurned (scattered) cremation burials were found in the cemetery.

**Urned cremation burials.** After the pyre had burned down, the cremains were collected and placed into a ceramic or glass jar before depositing them in the grave. Of the 22 excavated urns, 21 were ceramic (Graves 1, 5, 7–8–9, 11, 14, 17, 19–20, 22, 24, 32, 37–38, 40, 43, 45–46, 49, 51).

The remains of two different persons were identified in Graves 24 and 43. The cremains from Grave 24 weighed 55 and 1,090 g, respectively, and two different cremation temperatures could be identified (700 °C and 300 °C), while in the case of Grave 43, the cremation temperatures were closer to each other (600 °C and 700 °C), although the weight of the cremains differed significantly (1,000 g<sup>352</sup> and 40 g). In these cases, it cannot be determined with absolute certainty whether the remains of different individuals were

<sup>350</sup>Márton et al. (2015b) 27.

<sup>351</sup>Márton et al. (2015b) 23.

<sup>352</sup>Unwashed weight.

deliberately placed in the same urn or whether they commingled during the repeatedly used central pyre site.

The most often used ceramic urns were ovoid or globular grey jars with a grainy fabric, occasionally decorated with a wavy line or brushing, the most common type in early Imperial-period cemeteries. In one case, the cremains were deposited in a brown-painted jar decorated with rouletted bands (Grave 7).

Only a single glass urn was brought to light from a burial with a rich assortment of grave goods (Grave 16). There were no cremains in the crushed urn, possibly because poorly-preserved calcined bones can decompose over time.

Two typical grave pit forms were documented in the case of urned burials: rectangular (10) and rounded (12). Most of these grave pits had slightly inward sloping sides and flat bases; of these, three were lined with tegulae (Graves 7, 11, 16) and two with limestone slabs (Graves 14, 40).

In four cases, there was no formal grave pit and only the urn indicated the presence of a burial (Graves 9, 19, 20, 32), while in three cases, a smaller recess was created for the urn within the grave pit (Graves 24, 43, 46). The orientation of the grave pits could only be determined in the case of the rectangular pits: three were aligned north to south (Graves 5, 14, 16), one east to west (Grave 45), and two northeast to southwest (Graves 7, 11), the others conformed to the cemetery's east-northeast to west-southwest orientation.

**Unurned (scattered) cremation burials.** After cremation, the collected calcined remains were buried without prior deposition in a container of durable material. This rite could be noted in the case of 29 graves, one of which contained both an urned and an unurned cremation burial (Grave 5), while two graves yielded the remains of several individuals: two in Grave 13 and three in Grave 39. In the case of the latter, the cremains of one individual were placed on a limestone slab set in a semicircular recess on the grave pit's NE side. However, it remains uncertain whether this deposition was accidental or deliberate. In the latter case, it is possible that the newly interred person was somehow related to the ones already resting in the grave.

The typical pit shapes in this group were rectangular (15) and round (13), although a triangular pit was also documented (Grave 27).

One of the simple pits was lined with limestone slabs (Grave 18), while two others with tegulae set on edge (Graves 27, 44).

**Inhumation burials.** The inhumation burials of the cemetery did not form a separate group and neither were they spatially discrete from the cremation burials. In fact, with a single exception (Grave 64 cut Grave 62), their location was taken into account.

They were simple earth-dug graves containing skeletons arranged in anatomical order, without any traces of disturbance. The remains of 12 individuals were probably interred in the ten grave pits; the reason for the uncertainty is that the osteoarchaeological assessment of Grave 53, which had

come to light and been partly destroyed during the construction of a public utility, revealed that the grave contained the remains of two individuals and it was no longer possible to determine whether or not they had been originally deposited in the same grave pit.

With the exception of Graves 6 and 68, the bodies were deposited in a supine, extended position with the hands placed slightly above the pelvis. In Grave 6, the body of a 11–13-year-old child was laid on its right side with the legs slightly drawn up, while in Grave 68, a 31–40-year-old man was buried in a prone position.

The remains of a woman and a man were discovered in Grave 10, partially laid on top of each other, suggesting that they had been interred at the same time and that there was a family or marital relation between them. The man's sternum bore an unhealed stab/cut indicating a violent death. Two tegulae were laid on top of the burial.

The simple grave pits were rectangular with rounded corners or shorter curved sides, and were always much larger than the deceased interred in them. There were no traces of coffins or chests, and with a single exception (Grave 42), their orientation matched the orientation of the cemetery.

Seven burials (Grave 10/1–2, 25–26, 48, 50, 68) were oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, while three (Graves 6, 53/1–2) had a slightly different orientation of northeast to southwest. The burial of the 38–42-year-old woman in Grave 64 was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast, in the exact opposite direction, while the orientation of Grave 42, the burial of 23–28-year-old woman, differed wholly from the other graves with its orientation of south-southeast to north-northeast.

The chronological position of most inhumation burials overlapped with that of the cremation burials. Finds with a dating value were recovered from five graves. A coin of Hadrian found in Grave 6 was certainly not an *in situ* find, but was probably redeposited during the backfilling of the grave. The grave cut into the ring ditch probably represents a burial from the cemetery's late period after the ditch was infilled. The pottery fragments dated between the end of the first century and the third century found in Grave 10 were probably similarly redeposited. A knee brooch and a grey *Faltenbecher* dated Grave 50 to between Hadrian's reign and the third century, while a penannular brooch assigned Grave 53 to the third–fourth centuries, and a one-handed mug from Grave 64 indicated that it could be dated to the second half of the third–fourth centuries.

Neither the grave goods, nor the orientation of the burials provided any pointers as to whether these graves can be associated with the local indigenous population or with Christian beliefs.<sup>353</sup> The osteoarchaeological assessment of the human remains indicated that 75% of the skeletons showed signs of hard physical labour and poor health, suggesting a less than affluent population of a lower social status.

<sup>353</sup>Ottományi (2016) 128–132.

**Pits without human remains.** Eight features lacking human remains were found during the excavation of the cemetery (Graves 3–4, 16, 23, 31, 34, 52, 59), three of which (Graves 3, 31, 34) also lacked grave goods. Given the lack of human remains, it is not possible to determine with utmost certainty whether these pits were burials, symbolic graves, or pits with other functions. However, their size and position were identical to graves in the cemetery which is why they were documented as graves.

## ENCLOSURE DITCHES

A ring ditch (Fig. 69) and a rectangular ditch (Fig. 70) were revealed by the excavations. A shorter section of the ring ditch was already excavated during the trial excavation, together with an inhumation burial (Grave 6, recorded as STR5). Subsequently, during the rescue excavation, the same feature was given a different registration number (STR37). The circuit of the 40–60 cm wide ditch was incomplete, with a break of 70 cm on the southern side and of 225 cm on the eastern side; Grave 30, an unurned (scattered) cremation burial, was found in the latter section. Two features (Graves 3–4) were excavated and recorded as graves within the ditch, although neither contained any human remains.

The rectangular ditch (STR67) was located at the northeastern end of the cemetery. One of the earliest burials (Grave 30), dated to the second half/end of the first century, was found inside this ditch. Ditched graves, marking separation and higher status,<sup>354</sup> are attested from the La Tène period onwards. Mortuary enclosures, both round and rectangular, have been regularly documented in early Imperial-period cemeteries where they generally enclose cremation burials.<sup>355</sup>

However, it is conceivable that these features were not simple enclosure ditches, but possibly parts of barrows (*tumuli*). In this case, the earth removed from the ditch was heaped up inside the enclosed area and the grave or graves were partly or completely cut into it. This would explain the lack of a grave *sensu stricto* inside Ditch 1.<sup>356</sup>

## PERIODISATION OF THE CEMETERY (FIG. 88)

Neither the location of the archaeological features unearthed during the excavation, nor their position relative to each other provide a firm basis for establishing a chronological sequence for the cemetery. As we have seen in the section covering the cemetery's layout, the graves were – with a few exceptions – spaced at varying distances apart. The graves did not form regular rows, although their density was visibly higher around the two enclosure ditches. There were larger empty spaces between the graves on the cemetery's western

and southwestern side than on the eastern side. The reasons for this could be that fewer burials were actually deposited in this area, although it seems more likely that the earthwork related to the construction project did not reach the level of the graves everywhere. The number of archaeological features uncovered during the excavation and the watching brief was probably lower than the number of burials that took place during the Roman period. This is indicated by the archaeological finds that were not associated with any specific features, which may have originated from graves that were destroyed over the centuries.

With a very few exceptions, the graves in the cemetery did not intercut, probably because the location of the earlier graves was taken into account during subsequent burials. Graves 38–39 and 46–47 lay immediately adjacent to each other. On the testimony of their finds, these burials were probably deposited shortly after each other: Graves 38–39 can be dated to the end of the first century AD–beginning of the second century AD, while Graves 46–47 to the second century AD. In two cases, the relationship between the graves was clearer: Grave 18 cut Grave 17, while Grave 44 cut Grave 48. Their grave goods indicated that there was no significant time gap between these burials either; all four graves could be dated to the period between the end of the first century and the beginning of the second century AD. In the case of Grave 39, dated to the late second or early third century, it is unclear whether it contained one or two burials since the rectangular grave pit contained the commingled cremains of two individuals (sex: indiff., age: 5–10 years; sex: male, age: 30–40 years). The cremains of a third individual (sex: indiff., age: 37–46 years) were deposited on a horizontal limestone slab placed in a semicircular projection on the grave pit's northwestern side. During the excavation, it could not be determined with certainty whether the burial was accidental or intentional. In the latter case, it is conceivable that the individual buried later had some personal connection to those already buried.

Although most inhumation graves were located by the edge of the cemetery, they did not form a separate group and neither were they spatially discrete from the cremations. With a single exception, they took into account the cremations: Grave 62 from the second century was cut by Grave 64, which was dated to the cemetery's latest period (second half of the third century).

The relationship between the ring ditch and Grave 30, discovered in a gap in the ditch's circuit, could be examined in some detail. Grave 30, dating to the late first or early second century AD, indicates that the ditch already existed by this time. Another grave associated with the ring ditch was the burial of an 11–13-year-old child laid on its right side found in its northwestern section. Similarly to Grave 64, this was probably one of the latest burials since the ring ditch had already become infilled naturally or had been intentionally backfilled by this time.

Aside from the location of the archaeological features, the grave goods and other finds provided the basis for establishing and refining the cemetery's chronological phasing. It became clear during the assessment that a detailed phasing accurate to the decade would not be

<sup>354</sup>Beszédes (2012) 330–331.

<sup>355</sup>Ottományi (2016) 170; Ottományi (2019) 42.

<sup>356</sup>Beszédes (2024) 53–67.

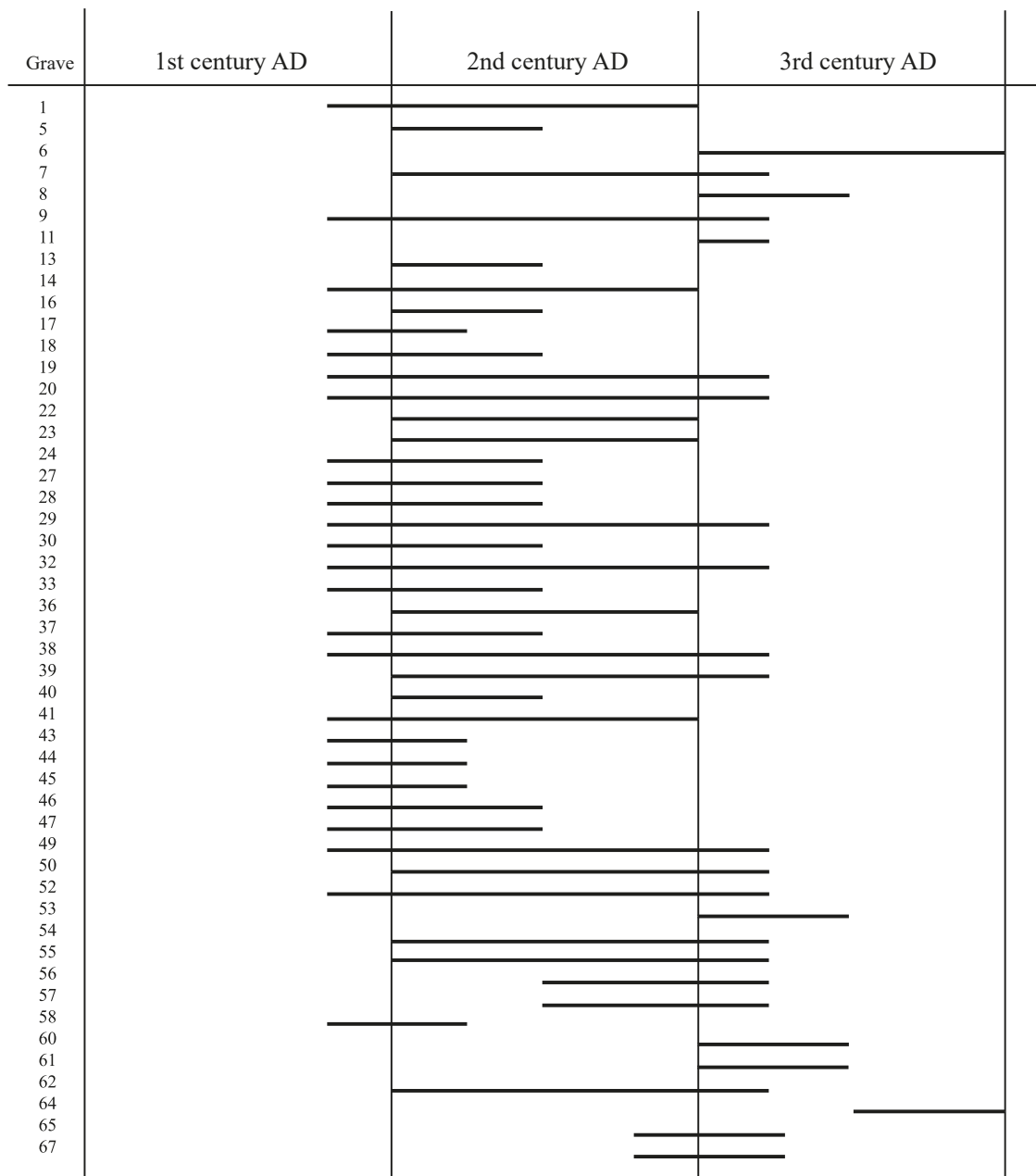


Fig. 88. Periodisation of the cemetery

possible. 20 graves did not contain any grave goods and six of these even lacked human remains. It also became clear that some finds, particularly small, non-joining pottery fragments, had been secondarily deposited into the graves along with their fill. One case in point is a coin of Hadrian from Grave 6, which cut the ring ditch: the context clearly indicated that coin was not originally deposited in the burial. Seven graves contained only urns, without any additional grave goods. The dating of these urns, into which the cremains were deposited, ranged from the late first to the third century AD.

The finds with a more precise dating value indicated that the cemetery was used between the end of the first century and the middle/second half of the third century. Grave 37,

one of the earliest burials perhaps as early as the end of the first century, was enclosed by a rectangular ditch. Although the pits (Graves 3 and 4) found within the ring ditch contained no human remains or any finds with a dating value, this archaeological feature likewise dates to the cemetery's early period.

The cemetery's early cremation burials clustered around the enclosure ditches. The grave goods from these burials, which included north Italian terra sigillata bowls and thin-walled cups, a relief-decorated terra sigillata from Banassac, a Loeschcke XK oil lamp, glass unguent bottles, an Isings Form 41b glass bowl, a bronze spoon (*cochlearium*) and a bronze mirror, indicated a date in the late first to early second century.



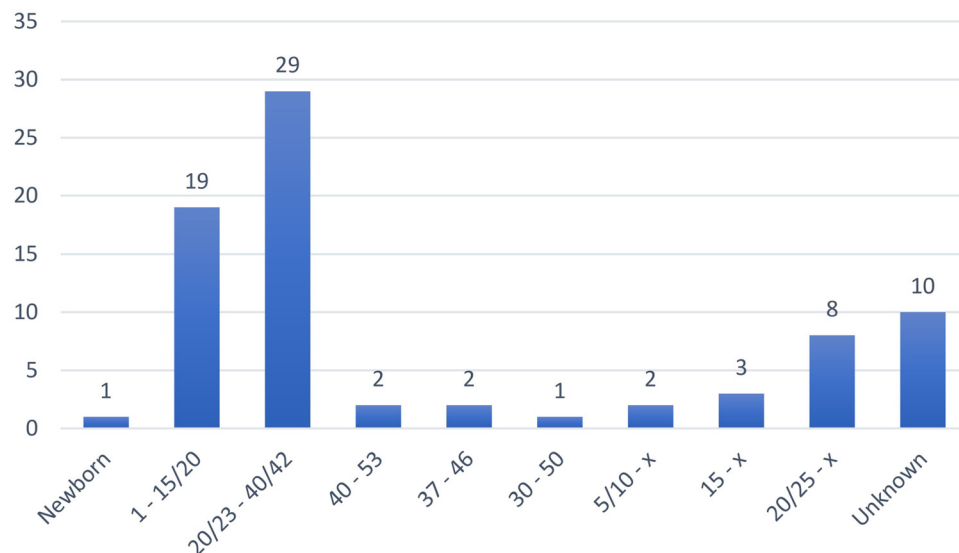


Fig. 89. Age distribution of the cemetery population

Several graves could be dated to the period between the beginning of the cemetery's use and the first quarter of the third century. However, due to the lack of finds with a closer dating value and the high fragmentation of the finds, a more accurate dating was not possible for these burials. The simple urns, jugs, plates, beakers and knives deposited in these graves were the typical grave goods of Roman burials over an extended period.

Burials from the mid-second to the early third century were generally positioned at the edges of the earlier burial groups, alongside a significant concentration in the cemetery's western section. The finds with a good dating value from these burials included *Faltenbecher* (both grey and roughcast variants), an oil lamp stamped 'CERIALIS', fruit bowls, jars with painted bands, knee brooches, strongly profiled brooches, brooches with divided bow, an iron finger-ring set with a gem and a copper-alloy finger-ring set with a gem.

Several burials, also located in the cemetery's western section, yielded finds that indicate a date no earlier than the beginning of the third century. These included penannular brooches, a spindle-shaped glass beaker, a one-handled mug and a coin of Gordian. Grave 58, lying somewhat to the south of the other burials in the same area, can be dated to the late first century or the early second century. Given the amount of soil removed in this area, it is conceivable that there are still undiscovered cemetery sections and that this burial represents the sole surviving grave from an earlier burial group that was aligned to the two enclosure ditches.

There was no chronological difference between the two main cremation types (urned and unurned). Both practices were attested among both the earliest graves and those dating from the second to the early third century. Similarly, it is difficult to assign the cemetery's inhumation burials that did not form a group but lay around

the cremation burials to a specific time period. With the exception of four graves (Graves 6, 50, 53, 64), these lacked grave goods. Moreover, the association between the burial and the grave finds is uncertain: in the case of Grave 6, the coin of Hadrian may be a redeposited piece, while the metal objects from Grave 53, which was heavily disturbed by utility works, came from the earth 'scattered' beside the grave. Grave 50 can be dated from the second to the early third century (*Faltenbecher*, knee brooch), while Grave 64, based on its location (cuts into Grave 62) and the one-handled mug found in it, cannot be dated earlier than the second half of the third century.

The graves were generally aligned northeast to southwest, the single exception being the north to south oriented Grave 42. However, in the lack of grave goods, it was impossible to establish whether this divergence can be ascribed to the practices of a particular ethnic group or period. Most bodies were deposited in an extended, supine position. However, there were two exceptions: a man buried prone in Grave 68 and an individual laid on its side in Grave 6. Grave 68 lay near the cemetery's western edge, although not on its periphery, and neither was it isolated from the other burials. The man was interred in a shallower grave pit and his arms were flexed at the elbows with the hands pressed against his chest, possibly because they had been bound. The osteoarchaeological examination of the two individuals did not indicate any pathological conditions or trauma that would account for their atypical interment.

There was no apparent differentiation in the grave good types or their distribution according to sex. The single spindle whorl, typically deposited in female burials, was found beside the 38–42-year-old woman in Grave 64. Knives were common grave goods: the 16 exemplars were recovered from both early and late graves. In two cases, they were

found in adult male burials, in three cases in child burials, and in the remaining cases the sex of the interred individuals could not be determined.

The grave goods found in the graves shed light on an important aspect of the population using the cemetery. In addition to imported ceramics, the use of glassware, oil lamps, mirrors, spoons and various brooch types are clear signs of Romanisation. The graffiti incised on the vessels found in Grave 24 reflect a familiarity with, and use of, the Latin language. The absence of late Celtic artefacts from among the finds suggests that the Bük area was inhabited by a Roman population with extensive trade connections.

## CONCLUSION

This paper presented the results of the archaeological excavation of a Roman-period cemetery conducted at the Bük-Feketeúti-dűlő site in 2020–2021, in the course of which a roughly 27,000 m<sup>2</sup> large area was investigated, of which the Roman cemetery extended over approximately 1,800 m<sup>2</sup>. The site lies on the plain by the Répce River, on the one-time boundary between the *territoria* of Savaria and Scarbantia. Of the 71 excavated Roman-period features, 69 were identified as graves and two as enclosure ditches. The northeast to southwest orientation of the cemetery corresponds to the orientation of the centuriated land of Savaria. The cemetery was biritual, with 51 cremation and 10 inhumation burials. Given the double and triple burials, the number of interred individuals was higher than the number of features with human remains, as the remains of 69 individuals were found in 61 burials. In eight cases, the identification of the burial rite was not possible due to the lack of bone remains.

The cemetery's use spanned the period from the late first century to the mid-/second half of the third century. The early burials were grouped around the two enclosure ditches; over time, they were located increasingly farther away. Overall, the composition of the grave inventories suggests that the individuals interred in the cemetery were members of a highly Romanised community. Most of the human remains were recovered from cremation burials, which limited the amount of information that could be extracted. The sexing of the human remains indicated that the cemetery population was made up of individuals of both sexes and all age groups, from children to adults. The high number of graves, as well as the age and sex distribution, point to the cemetery having been the permanent burial ground of a local community. The average life expectancy was a mere 18 years, while the highest mortality rate was noted among adults, particularly in the 30–34 year age group (Fig. 89). The high mortality rate, coupled with the widespread skeletal changes caused by heavy physical labour, such as those found in the limbs and vertebrae, suggests that the population lived under rather harsh conditions.

No traces of a settlement or building were found, and it therefore remains uncertain with what type of Roman settlement – a villa, a road station or a *vicus* – the burial ground

can be associated. The location of any buildings or a settlement is similarly uncertain. Can a link be posited between this cemetery and the graves found on Damjanich Street, lying about 550 m southeast of the cemetery? It seems possible that the settlement lay somewhere between these two sites. Another intriguing issue is whether the cemetery's orientation was influenced by the centuriation system, and the possible similarities with other Roman cemeteries in the Savaria area. Did the settlement using the cemetery lie on the *territorium* of Savaria or Scarbantia? The various questions raised during the assessment of the Bük cemetery definitely calls for further research.

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