

EPIGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN HUNGARY, 2012–2017

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Abstract: In his paper the author summarizes the results of the epigraphic research in Hungary concerning the Roman period Pannonia with a special regard to the systematic works of the series *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum III² Pannonia* and the *Tituli Aquincenses*. In this period 41 new stone inscriptions have been published and 58 *instrumenta* inscriptions. It is also noteworthy that several new *falsi* came to light.

Keywords: Latin epigraphy, Pannonia, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*

The three most important Hungarian scholars, Géza Alföldy, Jenő Fitz and Barnabás Lőrincz who spent their whole life with studying antique inscriptions passed in the years 2011 and 2012. Alföldy, who initiated the new edition of the *CIL III² Pannonia* in 2003 (re-edition of more than 6000 Latin inscriptions of the province) and conducted the international team and the editorial works of the Hungarian fascicules (over 3000 *tituli*) together with me, could not live to see the end of the works. After his death in 2011, B. Lőrincz followed him in 2012. This means that the Hungarian team of the *CIL* lost their two most important members – and several others, Margit Németh, Endre Tóth, and Zsolt Visy are also over 70. Up to 2010, despite Alföldy's long illness (between 2005 and 2009), the team could prepare the preliminary manuscript of the Aquincum fascicule that was published in the series *Tituli Aquincenses (TitAq I–III)*.¹ The corpus contains more than 1000 inscribed stone monuments of the town, and the third volume deals with more than 300 *instrumenta domestica* inscriptions (without the stamped tiles and the Samian ware stamps). The manuscript of the inscriptions of the *ager Aquincensis* (over 800 texts) that has also been prepared, Latinized and revised by Alföldy in 2011 will be the fourth volume of the series. During our work, new corpora of other Pannonian centers in Hungary as Brigetio, Savaria and Intercisa have also been published.² In order to make the results of our work better known, I have established the series *Studia Epigraphica Pannonica (SEP)*, and 8 volumes have been published between 2008 and 2016.³ Naturally, the loss of our colleagues influenced the present state of epigraphy in Hungary. In this paper my aim is to present the results of the research after their death.

Pietatis causa, we intended to edit a volume to the memory of G. Alföldy first. With Prof. W. Eck's help we invited Hungarian and international colleagues and friends to contribute, and all of them accepted our invitation. All members of the Hungarian team participated in the work. The volume with 25 contributors was published by

¹ On the project, see P. Kovács, Géza Alföldy, and the *CIL III² Pannonien* Project. Another paper to the topic: Géza Alföldy und Ungarn in: ECK–FEHÉR–KOVÁCS 2013, 123–130.

² L. BORHY: Vezető Komárom város római kori köemlékeihez [A Roman Stone Monument Guide of the Town of Komárom].

ActaArchBrig I/5. Komárom 2006; E. TÓTH: Lapidarium Savariense. Savaria római feliratos köemlékei. Szombathely 2011; VISY 2016.

³ SEP 1–8.

the publisher R. Habelt in the *Antiquitas* series in 2013.⁴ The fourth volume of the *Studia Epigraphica Pannonica* published in 2012 was dedicated to the memory of B. Lőrincz.

First of all, together with Bence Fehér we continued the work of the CIL and the *Tituli Aquincenses*. Some *addenda et corrigenda* of the previous volumes initiated by B. Fehér and several new inscriptions have been published from Aquincum/Budapest in the last years.⁵ Zsolt Mráv also prepared the preliminary version of the inscriptions of Scarbantia/Sopron in Hungarian, including several new finds, too (ca. 100 *tituli*: RIU 161–234, TRHR 30–46).⁶ His work is yet to be edited and translated. I have processed and published all the inscriptions in the museum of Tata (and completed the work started with B. Lőrincz on the stone monuments in county Komárom-Esztergom)⁷. Unfortunately, their provenance cannot be identified. I have prepared the preliminary *schedae* of the inscriptions from counties Zala and Veszprém (i.e. the *territoria* of Salla, Mogetiana and Mursella: ca. 132 inscriptions: RIU 285–372, TRHR 52–96) and the limes region between Brigetio and Cirpi (ca. 86 inscriptions: RIU 699–708, 749–839, TRHR 99–104, 112–141). Together with Bence Fehér we described all the stone monuments in county Somogy (new photos were also taken), and published all the fragments from the late Roman villa Somogyvár-Resterica (TRHR 170–192).⁸ We have also revised the stone monuments found in secondary use in the counter fort of Bölcse (AÉp 2003, 1408–1451)⁹. Several palimpsest altars were completely re-read by Fehér, and I published a new fragment of an altar dedicated to Iuppiter Teutanus (AÉp 2014, 1073).¹⁰ During this work – based on the book inventory of the museum of Szekszárd (county Tolna) – I could edit two new but lost fragments from Dombóvár (AÉp 2014, 1079–1080).¹¹ After B. Lőrincz's death – who originally dealt with the stone monuments found or kept in Slovakia (ca. 70 inscriptions: RIU 624–634, 737–748, IPSSTA 12, TPSSR 1–40) – I have continued his work and I could describe almost all the accessible inscriptions. As a preliminary result of this work I published a Hercules altar, with co-authors a new fragment of Trebonianus Gallus' and his son's milestone from Gerulata, and three reused fragments from the excavations of the counter fort of Izsa. After Lőrincz's death, I must continue the editorial works of the CIL XVII Pannonia alone, too. The works have begun decades ago (in the 1960s) and unfortunately, all the editors passed away as Gerold Walser, Sándor Soproni and now B. Lőrincz. In the final version of the manuscript there are 337 *miliaria* from the province, including the uninscribed ones, too. Hopefully, the volume will be published soon, after the editorial work get finished in Berlin.

In the discussed period (2012–2017) 41 stone inscriptions have been discovered and published in Hungary. Naturally, the greater part of them can be linked to the systematic work of the CIL; 6 of them are from Aquincum, 9 from county Komárom-Esztergom and 5 from Scarbantia, and 4 milestones belong to the CIL XVII (see Table 1). These are mainly funerary texts but there are 12 votive inscriptions (including a basis dedicated to Liber Pater: Nr. 25), four milestones (Nr. 1, 29, 37–38) and two statue bases (Nr. 5, 36). Among the new finds I would like to mention only an early Roman tombstone from Dunaszekcső (TRHR 201) that has recently been re-found. The *stela* was erected to Ti. Claudius Magiatus in the Claudian period; he was a *missicius* of the *cohors I Alpinorum*.¹² The picture field shows the *togatus* figure of Magiatus in a medallion, which is an extremely unusual type among the Eastern Pannonian *stelae*. Another funerary inscription from Intercisa/Dunaújváros was erected to an *exarchus* of the *numerus equitum Syrorum sagittariorum* (*n. eqq. S.sag.*) in Intercisa at the turn of the 4th century.¹³ The earlier unknown *numerus* is probably the missing link of the former Hemesan cohort (*cohors I mill. Hemesenorum sag.*) and the *numerus sagittariorum* of the 4th century mentioned in the Not. Dig. (Occ. XXXIII,38). The *exarchus* was most probably called Valerius Primanus sive Disan (that can be a Thracian, cf. the Diza names) or Syrian (cf. RIU 1184 that mentions a certain M. Aurelius Deisan with the origo Hemesa) name as well.

One of the most interesting new results has been the detailed publication of the 50 fragments of carved and inscribed stone monuments from the 4th century villa of Somogyvár-Resterica (TRH 170–192).¹⁴ Almost all of them

⁴ ECK–FEHÉR–KOVÁCS 2013.

⁵ B. FEHÉR: Supplementum ad voll. I–II Titulorum Aquincensium. SEP 3, 52–55; BESZÉDES 2013; FEHÉR 2014b; FEHÉR 2015; FEHÉR 2016a; FEHÉR 2016c; KOVÁCS–OTTOMÁNYI 2017.

⁶ MRÁV 2013b.

⁷ See earlier, P. KOVÁCS–B. LŐRINCZ: Neue römische Inschriften aus Komitat Komárom-Esztergom I. ZPE 174 (2010) 277–287; P. KOVÁCS–B. LŐRINCZ: Neue römische Inschriften aus Komitat

Komárom-Esztergom II. ZPE 179 (2011) 247–270 and now: KOVÁCS–PETÉNYI 2014; KOVÁCS 2016a; KOVÁCS 2017a.

⁸ FEHÉR–KOVÁCS 2017a.

⁹ FEHÉR 2016b.

¹⁰ KOVÁCS 2014d.

¹¹ KOVÁCS 2014e.

¹² KOVÁCS–PÁNYA 2017a.

¹³ BUZA–KOVÁCS–TÓTH 2017.

¹⁴ FEHÉR–KOVÁCS 2017.

belonged to marble *stelae* dated to the 2nd century. The fragments mention the members of two families, the *Fabii* and the *Lucii* and several male members who most probably served in the *legio I adiutrix*. Based on the decoration of the *stelae* and the material (Norican, so-called Pohorje marble) the stone monuments can be linked to a similar one in county Salla and western Pannonia.¹⁵ However, the closest parallels can be observed in the stone material found in secondary use in the late Roman inner fortress of Alsóhetény (AÉp 2009, 1090–1104, and RIU 1007, TRH 193 and from Dombóvár: AÉp 2014, 1078–1080).¹⁶ The new finds are extremely important in regard of the problematic of the Romanization of the region south of Lake Balaton, as very few Latin inscriptions were known from here earlier (RIU 949–962). Based on the new finds the earlier assumptions can be probably proven that at least two Roman municipalities can be supposed south of the Balaton; Iovia along the Sopianae–Brigetio road in the vicinity of Alsóhetény (*It. Ant.* 264,8)¹⁷ and Municipium Volgum/Valcum along the Sopianae–Savaria road near Somogyvár (*It. Ant.* 233,3).¹⁸ The latter municipium was only attested earlier by two sarcophagi from Intercisa (RIU 1244, 1253). It is an interesting fact that one of the new small fragments contains only the letters LG before an interpunction, the most probable restoration of which is [--- *m(unicipii) Volg(um)*] (TRHR 185). This possibility is confirmed by an altar found in secondary use in the medieval monastery of Somogyvár (TRHR 193) that was erected by a *quaestor collegii* of an unnamed municipality.¹⁹

Five *falsi* were found as well (see *Table 2*). Several Roman stone monuments and forged ones came to light in Ács in 2017.²⁰ The most important among them may be the one with the inscription *Columna Valentini*. Originally, it was an uninscribed Roman milestone found most probably in the region of Ad Statuas. It was re-erected later together with several other Roman stone monuments in the garden of the castle of Baron Esterházy around 1820, and one of his men forged the inscription referring to a funerary text from Ács that had been erected by a certain Aurelius Valentinus to his wife (RIU 543). It seems this man knew Italian better than Latin as he carved the following text: *Colonna (!) / Valen{t}/tini*. Later, he corrected the second O to V. Another stone slab was also found in the garden with the following text:

PALESTRA TIRON ET PVBIS LECT EXERC. DESIG.

The *falsus* was interpreted as follows: *Palestra Tiron(um) et pubis lect(ae) exerc(itus) desig(nata)*. Although these forged stone monuments became widely known in the Hungarian scholarly literature of the 19th century, only the latter one was published by Th. Mommsen in the CIL among the *falsi* (CIL III 223*, the former one was only mentioned *apud* 4332).

Several inscriptions have been published since 2012 that were found outside Hungary (see *Table 3*). Only part of them belongs to my work with the stone monuments in Slovakia (Nr. 1–4, 7). The other part of them has been discovered in Hungarian archives and was described in the 19th–20th centuries (Nr. 5, 9), or has recently been smuggled to Hungary (Nr. 8). Among them I wish to present a Roman tombstone from Smederevo/Szendrő in Serbia that was found and described by a Hungarian officer of the occupying Austro-Hungarian troops in World War I (Nr. 9).²¹ Zs. Mráv published an interesting altar from Dalmatia (Nr. 8 = AÉp 2014, 1015) that had been erected by a certain Felicissimus whose hometown was *Scarabatia*, i.e. Scarbantia/Sopron.²²

In the last years 58 *instrumenta* inscriptions have been published from Hungary (see *Table 4*). An edict of Hadrian to the praetorians must be mentioned among them that was published by Zs. Mráv, I. Vida and W. Eck, A. Pangerl, P. Weiß at the same time (Nr. 57) (later further two fragments of the same edict emerged: AÉp 2013,

¹⁵ B. DJURIĆ: Eastern Alpine marble and Pannonian trade. In: Akten des IV. Internationalen Kolloquiums über Probleme des provinzialrömischen Kunstschaftens. Hrsg.: B. Djurić, I. Lazar. Situla 37. Ljubljana 1997, 73–86; D. Gabler: Marmorverwendung im nördlichen Teil Oberpannoniens: Zusammenhänge zwischen Kunst und Wirtschaft. In: Akten des 3. Internationalen Kolloquiums über Probleme des provinzialrömischen Kunstschaftens: Bonn, 21.–24. April 1993. Hrsg.: G. Bauchheß. BJ-Bh 51. Köln 1996, 339–344; H. W. MÜLLER: Herkunftsbestimmung von römischen Marmorobjekten aus der Gegend des Balaton, Ungarn. *BalacaiKözl* 6 (2001) 245–254; E. POCHMARSKI: Transport of marble on land or by river in SE-Noricum, Western Pannonia. *Histria Antiqua* 21 (2012) 29–36.

¹⁶ Zs. MRÁV: Másodlagosan beépített római mészkő és márvány köemlékek az alsóhetényi belső erődéből. Előzetes kutatási beszámoló [The secondary built-in stone and marble monuments in

the inner Roman fortress of Alsóhetény]. In: E. Tóth: *Studia Valeriana. Az alsóhetényi és ságvári késő római erődök kutatásának eredményei. Dombóvár 2009, 243–281* and KOVÁCS 2014e

¹⁷ G. BERTÓK: Item a Sopianae Bregetione m. p. CXS: Iovia XXXII m. p. Adalékok a dél-dunántúli római kori településtörténethez: Iovia lokalizációja. *WMMÉ* 22 (2000) 101–110.

¹⁸ E. TÓTH: Zur Urbanisierung Pannoniens. Municipium Volgum. *FolArch* 37 (1986) 163–181.

¹⁹ [I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / et Iunoni Reg]in(ae) (?) [C(aius)] Iul(ius) Pro(vincialis) / quaest(or) coll[e]gi ex p(rae) p(osito) or p(rimo)p(ilo) aram / et cancellos / posuit v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) m(erito).

²⁰ KOVÁCS 2017b.

²¹ KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2016a.

²² MRÁV 2014a.

2182–2184).²³ Only the first document can be linked to Hungary. Another, even more interesting text came to light in the *principia* of the legionary of Brigetio in 2015 (Nr. 20).²⁴ Several fragments of an edict of Philippus Arabs were found. The fragments preserved an *interlocutio de plano* including the acclamation *Invicti Di vos servent*. Evidently, a greater part of the *domestica* inscriptions are graffiti on pottery fragments (Nr. 23, 10–17, 27–35), and there are four military diplomas (Nr. 9, 23–24, 58). It is important that several lead curse tablets (two of which have been published: Nr. 4, 36) have been identified in the archaeological material of the cemeteries of Aquincum and Savaria. A PhD thesis was dedicated to this topic as well.²⁵ Two new *phylacteria* were published from Aquincum and Sopiana (found in a grave) and an older one was re-read (Nr. 5–6, 22).²⁶ The new lamella from Aquincum (that has been lost in World War II but its photo and drawing has been found) was written in Greek against migraine (*hemigrania*), however, the word *melech/king* was written in Hebrew characters (cf. the Halbturn amulet SEG 58,1142 that reproduced the Hebrew text of the Shema Yisrael written in Greek characters).²⁷ The most interesting part of this group is the 18 inscribed lead tags that were found in the sacred area of the Iseum of Savaria in the pre-sanctuary layers (Nr. 37–54).²⁸ Together with other finds, the *tesserae* can be linked to a textile workshop that functioned in the southern suburb of Savaria along the Amber Road at the turn of the 2nd century AD. All these commodity lead tags contain abbreviations of the customer's name, the prize, and different types of cloth (*m(antus)*, *m(antellum)*, *b(anata)*, *tun(ica)*, *vestis*, *p(alla)*), its material (*la(na)*, *vel(umen)/vel(lera)*) and color (*mur(teolus)*, *cort(iceus)*, *fer(rugineus)*, *(ha)em(atinus)*) on both sides. Last but not least I must mention a circular bronze stamp of the *publicum vicesimae libertatis* from Aquincum with the following inscription (Nr. 8 = AÉp 2013, 1262) (slightly modified by me, i.e. the use of genitive is more probable than the use of nominative)²⁹:

P(ublici) XX (vicesimae) lib(ertatis) Raet(iae) Nor(ici)
Dalm(atiae) Pan(n)oni(arum) II / Concord(iae) Aq(uileiae)
Histr(iae) Lib(urniae) an(no) III.

The stamp that also shows the figure of Libertas can only be dated by the mention of *Pannoniae duae*. It is very interesting to observe the geographical order of the provinces and cities. First, provinces are enumerated from the West to the East, and the North Italian cities, Concordia and Aquileia can be found in the second line together with Histria and Liburnia. It seems highly probable that a kind of archaism can be observed here: the earlier (pre-Augustan) region of the publicum was mentioned in the latter line (Histria belonged to Regio X of Italy, Liburnia later belonged to province Dalmatia), and the provinces mentioned in the former line were probably annexed later (after the Roman occupation in the second half of Augustus' rule). Another interesting fact is that the eastern provinces of Illyricum (from Moesia superior) are omitted: (cp. *App. Ill. VI.16, XXIX.84, and Cassius Dio XII (Zon. VIII.19.8)*).³⁰

Not too much can be said on Greek epigraphy, as for instance no stone inscription with Greek text has been recently found in Pannonia. The 3rd edition of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Pannonicarum* was published in 2007 with 215 texts.³¹ Since that time several (more than twenty) new finds came to light in the province and therefore a supplement of the corpus is planned.³² The language of the magical *phylacteria* is Greek, as well as that of the new Pannonian ones (Nr. 5, 6, 22). A magical gem and a graffito were also written in Greek (Nr. 11, 25).

²³ MRÁV–VIDA 2011–2013b; W. ECK–A. PANGERL–P. WEISS: Edikt Hadrians für Prätorianer mit unsicherem römischem Bürgerrecht. ZPE 189 (2014) 241–253; W. ECK: Ein Edikt Hadrians zugunsten der Prätorianer auf einer fragmentarischen Bronzetafel. *Mediterraneo Antico* 16 (2013) 39–47; W. ECK–A. PANGERL–P. WEISS: Ein drittes Exemplar des Edikts Hadrians zugunsten von Prätorianern vom Jahr 119 n. Chr. ZPE 191 (2014) 266–268.

²⁴ BORHY 2015.

²⁵ BARTA 2012; BARTA 2013; BARTA 2015a; BARTA 2015b; BARTA 2016.

²⁶ KOTANSKY–KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2015; NÉMETH–SZABÓ 2016; FEHÉR 2016a.

²⁷ KOTANSKY–KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2015.

²⁸ PÁSZTÓKAY SZEŐKE–RADMAN–LIVAJA 2013.

²⁹ HAVAS 2015.

³⁰ Á. DOBÓ: *Publicum Portorium Illyrici*. DissPann II/16. Budapest 1940.

³¹ CIGP³.

³² J. GY. SZILÁGYI: Anacreonteum Brigetióból. *Ókor* 6 (2007) 74–78; GY. NÉMETH–Á. SZABÓ: To a beautiful soul. Inscriptions on lead mirrors (Collection of Roman Antiquities, Hungarian National Museum). *ACD* 46 (2010) 101–113, Nr. 1–6, SEG 58, 1142; Gy. NÉMETH: Against rabies? A new phylacterion from Pannonia. In: *Cultus deorum. Studia religionum ad historiam. II.: De rebus aetatis Graecorum et Romanorum*. In memoriam István Tóth. Pécs 2008, 89–92; B. FEHÉR: About the reliability of a seventeenth century epigraphic description. Why did we forget a Greek inscription from Sirmium? In: *Classica, Mediaevalia, Neolatina III*. Debrecen–Budapest 2009, 419–424; F. HUMER (Hrsg.): *Von Kaisern und Bürgern. Antike Kostbarkeiten aus Carnuntum*. Wien 2009, 3121183 = AÉp 2009, 1058 = SEG 59, 1187, *Götterbilder – Menschenbilder. Religion und Kult in Carnuntum*. Wien 2011, 320 Nr. 489, 322 Nr. 495–496 = SEG 61, 838, *TitAq* 1036, 1055, 1198, 1343, 1372, 1384 Frag. 1, 1522, 30* and Nr. 5, 6, 11, 22, 25.

Concerning greater scholarly works, I must mention L. Borhy's work on the history of Pannonia,³³ and my own works based on the written sources of the province.³⁴ Naturally, all kinds of epigraphic evidences (with translation and commentaries) were used in these works, too. Several scholarly works were published on the epigraphy of *territoria* and the *vici* of Pannonia.³⁵ Zs. Mráv also dealt with several imperial building inscriptions from the towns of Southern Pannonia (Cibalae (bath and aqueduct): AÉp 2013, 1253–1254) and Noricum (Celeia (its function remained unknown): AÉp 2013, 1178–1179) under Septimius Severus' rule, and he connected them to the emperor's personal munificence because of their loyalty.³⁶ Zs. Mráv has continued to review the new inscriptions from Hungary for the AÉp, meanwhile I have been reviewing the new and year by year increasing number of military diplomas of the Roman Empire also for the AÉp (in AÉp 2014 there are already 55 entries). Attempts have also been made to use 3D technology for epigraphy in Hungary too,³⁷ and hopefully, an overview of the paleography of the inscriptions of Aquincum will be published soon.

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³³ L. BORHY–M. SZABÓ: Die Römer in Ungarn. Mainz 2014.

³⁴ KOVÁCS 2014a; KOVÁCS 2014b; P. KOVÁCS: A History of Pannonia in the Late Roman Period I (284–363 AD). Antiquitas I/67. Bonn 2016.

³⁵ KOVÁCS 2013; KOVÁCS 2014c; BÍRÓ 2017.

³⁶ MRÁV 2013b; *Id.*: Building munificences of Septimius Severus in the cities of the Pannonian provinces. Epigraphic evidence.

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³⁷ E.g. KOVÁCS–PÁNYA 2017a; KOVÁCS–PÁNYA 2017b; I. G. FARKAS: Egy régi-új római mérföldkő Pécsről [An old-new Roman milestone from Pécs]. In: Res Militares Antiquae II. A II. Ókori Hadtörténeti és Fegyvertörténeti Konferencia tanulmányai, Szeged, 2014. április 11–12. Szeged 2015, 21–24.

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APPENDIX 1 – NEW FINDS

INSCRIBED STONE MONUMENTS

Table 1

Provenance	Type	Literature	Remark/reference
1. Almásfüzitő	Milestone	LÁSZLÓ–SZABÓ 2016	Maximinus Thrax
2. Bölske	Altar	KOVÁCS 2014d	Teutanus-altar AÉp 2014, 1073
3. Budakalász	Altar	SZABÓ 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1265
4. Budakalász	Altar	SZABÓ 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1267
5. Budakalász	Statue base	SZABÓ 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1267
6. Budaörs	Gravestone	MRÁV 2014b	AÉp 2014, 1075
7. Budapest	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–OTTOMÁNYI 2017	Canabae
8. Budapest	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–OTTOMÁNYI 2017	Canabae
9. Budapest	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–OTTOMÁNYI 2017	Canabae
10. Budapest	Gravestone	BESZÉDES 2013	Contra Aquincum AÉp 2013, 1258
11. Budapest	Gravestone	BESZÉDES 2013	Contra Aquincum AÉp 2013, 1259
12. Budapest	Sarcophagus	FEHÉR 2016c	TitAq 656 frag. re-found
13. Dombóvár	Gravestone	KOVÁCS 2014e	AÉp 2014, 1079
14. Dombóvár	Gravestone	KOVÁCS 2014e	AÉp 2014, 1080
15. Dunaszekcső	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–PÁNYA 2017a	Re-found TRHR 201
16. Dunaijváros	Gravestone	BUZA–KOVÁCS–TÓTH 2017	
17. Dunaijváros	Gravestone	BUZA–KOVÁCS–TÓTH 2017	
18. County Komárom-Esztergom	Sarcophagus	KOVÁCS 2016a	AÉp 2013, 1233
19. County Komárom-Esztergom	Gravestone	KOVÁCS 2017a	
20. County Komárom-Esztergom	Gravestone	KOVÁCS 2017a	
21. County Komárom-Esztergom	Altar	KOVÁCS 2017a	
22. County Komárom-Esztergom	Altar	KOVÁCS 2017a	
23. County Komárom-Esztergom	Altar	KOVÁCS 2017a	
24. County Komárom-Esztergom	Altar	KOVÁCS 2017a	
25. County Komárom-Esztergom	Base	KOVÁCS 2017a	Liber Pater
26. Ménfőcsanak	Altar	SZABÓ 2013a	AÉp 2013, 1235
27. Ménfőcsanak	Altar	SZABÓ 2013a	AÉp 2013, 1236
28. Ordacsehi	Gravestone	PROHÁSZKA 2014	AÉp 2014, 1046
29. Pomáz	Milestone	KOVÁCS 2016c	
30. Solymár	Altar	SZABÓ 2014	AÉp 2014, 1077
31. Sopron	Altar	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1213
32. Sopron	Gravestone	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1216
33. Sopron	Gravestone	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1217
34. Sopron	Gravestone?	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1218
35. Sopron	Gravestone	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1221
36. Szentendre	Statue base	MRÁV 2016	New fragment of RIU 868
37. Szentendre	Milestone	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2015	Lost, text unknown
38. Szentendre?	Milestone	KOVÁCS 2016c	
39. Tass	Altar	KOVÁCS–PÁNYA 2017a	Barbaricum
40. Tatabánya	Sarcophagus	KOVÁCS–PETÉNYI 2014	AÉp 2013, 1234
41. Várpalota	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2016b	Lost

Falsi:**Table 2**

Provenance	Type	Literature	Remark/reference
1. Ács	Milestone	KOVÁCS 2017a	Roman milestone with forged inscription mentioned apud CIL III 4332
2. Ács	Building inscription	KOVÁCS 2017a	Re-found CIL III 223*
3. Budapest	Relief	FEHÉR 2016c	
4. Tát	Honorary inscription	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2014b	after RIB 311
5. Tiszaroff	Altar	FEHÉR 2015	after TitAq 144

Alieni:**Table 3**

Provenance	Type	Literature	Remark/reference
1. Izsa	Votive tablet	HOŠEK–KOVÁCS 2017	
2. Izsa	Altar	HOŠEK–KOVÁCS 2017	
3. Izsa	Altar	HOŠEK–KOVÁCS 2017	
4. Komárno (Slovakia)	Altar	KOVÁCS 2016b	Re-reading
5. Kostolac (Serbia)	Altar	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2012	SEG 62, 2012, 515
6. Nisko (Croatia)	Altar	MRÁV 2014a	AÉp 2014, 1015
7. Rusovce (Slovakia)	Milestone	KOVÁCS–SCHMIDTOVÁ–MATTHÉDESZ 2017	New fragment
8. Region of Sirmium	Military diploma	MRÁV–VIDA 2011–2013a	AÉp 2013, 1252
9. Smederevo (Serbia)	Gravestone	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2016a	Lost

Instrumenta domestica**Table 4**

Provenance	Type	Literature	Remark/reference
1. Bajna	Armlet	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2014a	
2–3. Budaörs	Two graffiti on pottery frags.	MRÁV 2014b	AÉp 2014, 1075–1076
4. Budapest	Curse tablet	BARTA 2015a	Latin
5. Budapest	Lamella	KOTANSKY–KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2015	Lost
6. Budapest	Lamella	FEHÉR 2016d	TitAq 1437
7. Budapest	Amphore	FEHÉR–MAGYAR–HÁRSHEGYI 2014	Painted AÉp 2014, 1072
8. Budapest	Bronze stamp of the publ. vic. libertatis	HAVAS 2013	AÉp 2013, 1262
9. Budapest	Military diploma	LASSÁNYI 2014	AÉp 2014, 1071
10–17. Budapest	8 graffiti on pottery frags.	FEHÉR 2014a	
18. Budapest	Ruler	FEHÉR 2014b	
19. Budapest	Clay lamp	FEHÉR 2014b	
20. Komárom	Bronze tablet	BORHY 2015	Philippus Arabs
21. Komárom	Bronze plate	SZABÓ 2016	Genius et Aquila leg.
22. Pécs	Lamella	NÉMETH–SZABÓ 2016	Greek
23. Pér	Military diploma	MRÁV–VIDA 2011–2013b	AÉp 2012, 1128
24. Sándorfalva	Military diploma	LASSÁNYI 2012	AÉp 2012, 1188 Barbaricum
25. Sopron	Magical gem	KOVÁCS–PROHÁSZKA 2014–2015	Lost
26. Sopron	Silvanus ring	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1222
27–35. Sopron	9 graffiti on Samian ware fragments	MRÁV 2013b	AÉp 2013, 1224–1232

Provenance	Type	Literature	Remark/reference
36. Szombathely	Curse tablet	BARTA 2016	Latin
37–54. Szombathely	18 inscribed lead tags	PÁSZTÓKAY SZEŐKE–RADMAN-LIVAJA 2013	
55–56. Unknown	2 bronze tabulae ansatae	MRÁV 2016	
57. Unknown	Edict of Hadrian	MRÁV–VIDA 2011–2013b	AÉp 2013, 2182
58. Unknown	Military diplom	MRÁV–VIDA 2011–2013c	AÉp 2013, 2182