

GENIUS LOCI

LASZLOVSZKY 60

edited by
Dóra Mérai
and

Ágnes Drosztmér, Kyra Lyublyanovics,
Judith Rasson, Zsuzsanna Papp Reed,
András Vadas, Csilla Zatykó



ARCHAEOLINGUA

Genius loci **Laszlovszky 60**

edited by

Dóra Mérai

and

**Ágnes Drosztmér, Kyra Lyublyanovics,
Judith Rasson, Zsuzsanna Papp Reed,
András Vadas, Csilla Zatykó**



Budapest 2018

The publication of this volume was generously funded by



CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

ISBN 978-615-5766-19-0

© by the Authors and Archaeolingua Foundation

2018

ARCHAEOLOGUA ALAPÍTVÁNY

H-1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13

www.archaeolingua.hu

Copy editing and language editing: the editors

Layout: Zsanett Kállai

Map: Viktor Lagutov, Zsuzsa Eszter Pető, Mária Vargha, István Gergő Farkas

Front cover design: Eszter Bence-Molnár

Table of contents

Tabula gratulatoria	v
Kiadói előszó	vi
Publisher's Preface	viii
Köszöntő	x
Salutation	xi

Boundaries, Frontier Zones / Határvonalak, határvidékek

ALEKS PLUSKOWSKI – ALEX BROWN – SEWERYN SZCZEPANSKI – ROWENA BANERJEA – DANIEL MAKOWIECKI What Does a Frontier Look Like? The Biocultural Dynamics of the Lower Vistula Borderland in the Middle Ages	2
STEPHEN POW The Mongol Empire's Northern Border: Re-evaluating the Surface Area of the Mongol Empire	8
IAN WOOD Two Roman Frontiers and Their Sub-Roman Afterlife	14

Crossing Borders / Határokon át

SZAKÁCS BÉLA ZSOLT Gyulaírástól, avagy a rendi építészeti hagyományok átjárhatósága	19
CRISTOPHER MIELKE A Queen's Crusading Connections: Yolanda of Courtenay, the Fifth Crusade, and the Military Orders	25
BÁRÁNY ATTILA Angol keresztes a magyar végeken: Robert de Champlayn	28
CRISTIAN GAȘPAR Trespassing Pigs, Sons of Whores, and Randy Dogs: Marginalia on a Medieval Document from Caransebeș/Karánsebes	32
VADAS ANDRÁS A kecskeméti marhahajtók megpróbáltatásai és egy végvár jóllakott őrsége	38
LÁSZLÓ KONTLER Borders and Crossings: A Jesuit Scientist in the Whirlwind of Enlightened Reform	41
PAUKOVICS GERGŐ Hajszá az örök fiatalságért. Dr. Voronoff és a dübörgő 20-as évek	45
PINKE ZSOLT – STEPHEN POW A Gangesz-deltából a globális porondra: történeti ökológiai szempontok a kolera kórokozó (<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>) elterjedési területének átalakulásához	50
MARCELL SEBŐK Tangible Cultural Heritage: The Early History of Blue Jeans	55

Inhabiting the Landscape / Élet a tájban

SÓFALVI ANDRÁS	
A Barcaság határai és 13. század eleji településképe a Német Lovagrend adományleveleiben	60
NIKOLINA ANTONIĆ	
The Hospitallers' Estate of Čičan and its Neighbors: Spatial Analysis Yields New Information	64
ÜNIGE BENCZE	
The Abbey of Meszes: New Insights on the Site Location	68
MÓGÁNÉ ARADI CSILLA – MOLNÁR ISTVÁN	
Kísérlet a bárdudvarnok-szentbenedeki premontrei prépostság környezeti rekonstrukciójára	72
BEATRIX ROMHÁNYI	
Monasteries along the Danube	77
PUSZTAI TAMÁS – P. FISCHL KLÁRA	
A dél-borsodi síkság bronzkori és középkori településstruktúrájának összehasonlítása	82
VIZI MÁRTA	
Komplex régészeti kutatás egy egykori dél-dunántúli mezőváros területén	89
BATIZI ZOLTÁN	
Fagyosasszony és Kammerhof	95
PÁLÓCZI HORVÁTH ANDRÁS	
A középkori Kenderes településszerkezete	99
SZŐCS PÉTER LEVENTE	
Adatok Nagybánya és vidéke középkori egyházi topográfiájához	103
ZATYKÓ CSILLA	
Eltűnt berzencei malmok	108
SZABÓ PÉTER	
Középkori cseh erdőgazdálkodás a choustníki uradalom erdőszámadásainak tükrében	113
ANDREA KISS	
Before and After the Great Heat and Drought of 1540: Multiannual Trends of Grape and Grain Harvest Dates in the Vienna Hospital Accounts	117
LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ	
“Kleine Fische, gute Fische” – But Sturgeon is Great	121
LYUBLYANOVICS KYRA	
Vad háziállat, házi vadállat: Számi rénszarvastartás a középkori és kora újkori Norvégiában	126
JUDITH RASSON	
Mountains in the Lifeways and History of Northern Macedonia	138
JEREMY MIKECZ	
Crossing the Abyss: The Apurímac Canyon at the Time of the Spanish Invasion of Peru (1533)	142

Busy Places / Nyüzsgő terek

PETROVICS ISTVÁN	
Újabb adatok Pécs késő középkori történetéhez	147
URBÁN MÁTÉ	
Lokális búcsújáró helyek a késő középkori Nyugat-Dunántúlon	151
BALÁZS NAGY	
The Marketplace of Csütörtök – A Local Market in Fourteenth-Century Hungary	156
KATALIN SZENDE	
The Sopron Fish Market	159
GERHARD JARITZ	
The Craftsman's Voice and Words in Late Medieval Austrian Urban Space	165

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANA MARIA GRUIA Healthcare in Cluj in the Sixteenth Century: Overlapping Professions	168
ANA MARINKOVIĆ John Capistran's Mantle and the Early Propaganda of Franciscan Observant Cults in Dubrovnik	171
SABINA MADGEARU Ceremonial Space in Front of Medieval Buda: An Illuminated Fifteenth-Century French Vision	175
VÉGH ANDRÁS Óbuda látképeken	177

Layers of the Past / A múlt rétegei

KODOLÁNYI JUDIT Templomok és temetők a visegrádi Sibrik-dombon	181
ROSTA SZABOLCS Egy új lehetőség kapujában – tatárjáráskori védművek a Kiskunságban	186
BOTÁR ISTVÁN Árpád-kori edényégető kemence Csíksomlyón	193
PETAR PARVANOV Fire and Stone: Placing Flints in Graves in Late Medieval Kaliakra	197
GYARMATI JÁNOS Kumpi Wasi. Textilműhely egy inka tartományi központban	201
ZSUZSANNA PAPP REED Post It: Notes from Thirteenth-Century St Albans	207
VALERY REES The Salt of Genius: Marsilio Ficino on Food, Spices, and Nutrition	213
ROSSINA KOSTOVA The Mother of God Monastery near Varna, Bulgaria: More about Missionary Monasteries in Bulgaria in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries	217
DANIEL ZIEMANN The Imperial Abbey of Corvey in the Ninth and Tenth Century: At the Crossroads of Power	221
VIRÁGOS GÁBOR Kartal vagy Cyko? Kísérlet egy középkori nemesi család történetének rekonstruálására	226
TÓTH BOGLÁRKA – BOTÁR ISTVÁN A sepsikilyéni unitárius templom tetőszerkezeteinek kormeghatározása	244
RÁCZ MIKLÓS Egy tiszazugi újkori négyosztatú ház – Dokumentálás és építéstörténet	248

Objects beneath Our Feet / Tárgyak a föld alól

LANGÓ PÉTER A Tiszakeszi-Szódadombon talált kora Árpád-kori kereszt	254
RÁCZ TIBOR – NAGY BALÁZS Tatárjárás kori kincslelet Jászkarajenőről	258
SZENDE LÁSZLÓ Lehetett-e hadijelvény a csajági kereszt?	267
NÓRA UJHELYI Thoughts about Medieval Book Fittings from the Castle of Visegrád	270
MÁRIA VARGHA – THOMAS KÜHTREIBER Treasures of the “Lower Ten Thousand”? Hoards of Iron Objects	273

TABLE OF CONTENTS

K. NÉMETH ANDRÁS „Sarlóját ez okért bőszen fegyverré köszörülte” Késő középkori kiegyenesített sarló Kospa falu helyéről	280
MAXIM MORDOVIN A Collection of Fifteenth- and Sixteenth-Century Cloth Seals from Szolnok	285
TÜNDE KOMORI Ottomans in Pest in the Light of “Luxury” Ceramics: Four Cups from Kígyó Street	289
WICKER ERIKA A 17. századi rácszentpéteri kincslelet	294

Marking the Place / Helyek és jelek

CSERNUS SÁNDOR Keresztes családtörténet és kőbe vésett emlékezet	300
LŐVEI PÁL A pilisszántói keresztes kő legendája	305
MÉRAI DÓRA Sügérek a Nyárádmentén: Sigér Mátyás síremléke leporolva	311
VESZPRÉMY LÁSZLÓ A bambergi lovas szobra és Szent István	316
TAKÁCS MIKLÓS A pétervárad-tekiai reneszánsz kőfaragvány	321
ANNELI RANDLA What and Whom Should We Remember? The Case of the Teutonic Order’s Church and Castle in Pöide, Livonia	325

Heritage Sites, Sacred Places / Örökségi helyszínek, szent helyek

ALEKSANDAR PANTIĆ The Ambiguity of Heritage Interpretation: A Late Roman Tomb in Brestovik, Serbia	330
GYÖRGY ENDRE SZÖNYI Rocamadour: Monastic Center, Pilgrimage Place, Art Historical Interest, World Heritage Site	335
KATEŘINA HORNÍČKOVÁ A Penitent Judas Iscariot: An Exemplum of Christian Morals on the Eve of Hussitism?	339
JAMES PLUMTREE Buddha, Lenin, and the Prophet Muhammad Approaching the Landscape and Cultural Heritage of Issyk-Ata	343
ROBERT SHARP The Thames Estuary: The Cultural Heritage and Memory of the Thames Estuary at Southend-on-Sea	349
ESZTER SPÄT Constructing Religio-Ritual Heritage: The New Shrine of Shekhsê Batê in Khetar, Northern Iraq	353
ZSUZSANNA RENNER Delhi, Old and New: Changing Cityscapes and the Cultural Heritage of India’s Capital City	357
FELD ISTVÁN Pseudovár vagy történeti rekonstrukció?	364
ILON GÁBOR A velemi régészeti témaparkról	371
WOLLÁK KATALIN Örökség alapú fejlesztés Kölkeden	374

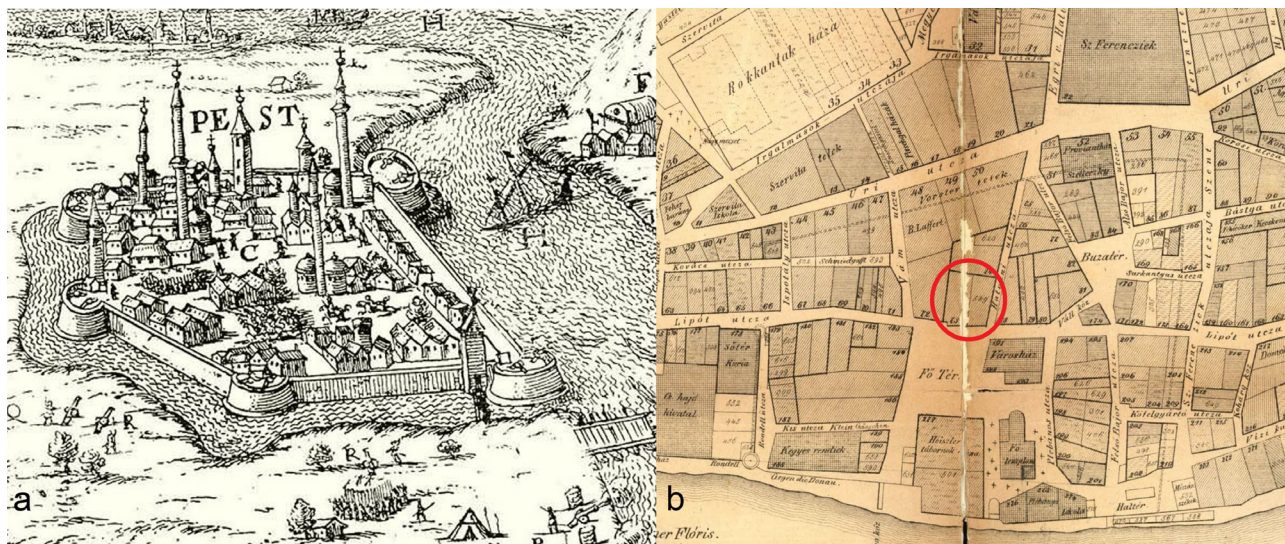
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Places of Memory / Az emlékezet helyei

JÁNOS BAK	
Nádor 20 Capriccio	380
SZENTPÉTERI JÓZSEF	
Pilistől Tételig. Elektronikus levélféle a 60 esztendő's Laszlovszky Józsefnek	382
RICHARD HODGES	
Scarlino in the 1980s, Forty Years On	386
KLANICZAY GÁBOR	
Egy hozzászólás Kremsben	390

Ottomans in Pest in the Light of “Luxury” Ceramics: Four Cups from Kígyó Street

TÜNDE KOMORI*



Pest was occupied by the Ottomans together with Buda between 1541 and 1686. The two towns had been closely connected from the Middle Ages onwards and this connection remained during the occupation. The status of the two towns however was quite different in this period: Buda was a *vilayet* center with a pasha residing next to the medieval royal palace – a complex which was occupied by the garrison, while Pest itself became a garrison town, inhabited mostly by soldiers and their families. This difference is reflected in the Ottoman-period ceramic finds, mainly through the presence of Oriental import or “luxury” ceramics.¹ Excavations have yielded a rich assemblage of such objects from Ottoman layers in Buda; in Pest, however, the number of imported Oriental ceramic sherds is significantly lower in ratio compared to Buda, even though typical Ottoman tableware is present. This study discusses this difference as seen in four ceramic cup fragments, three out of which can be identified as Oriental imports.

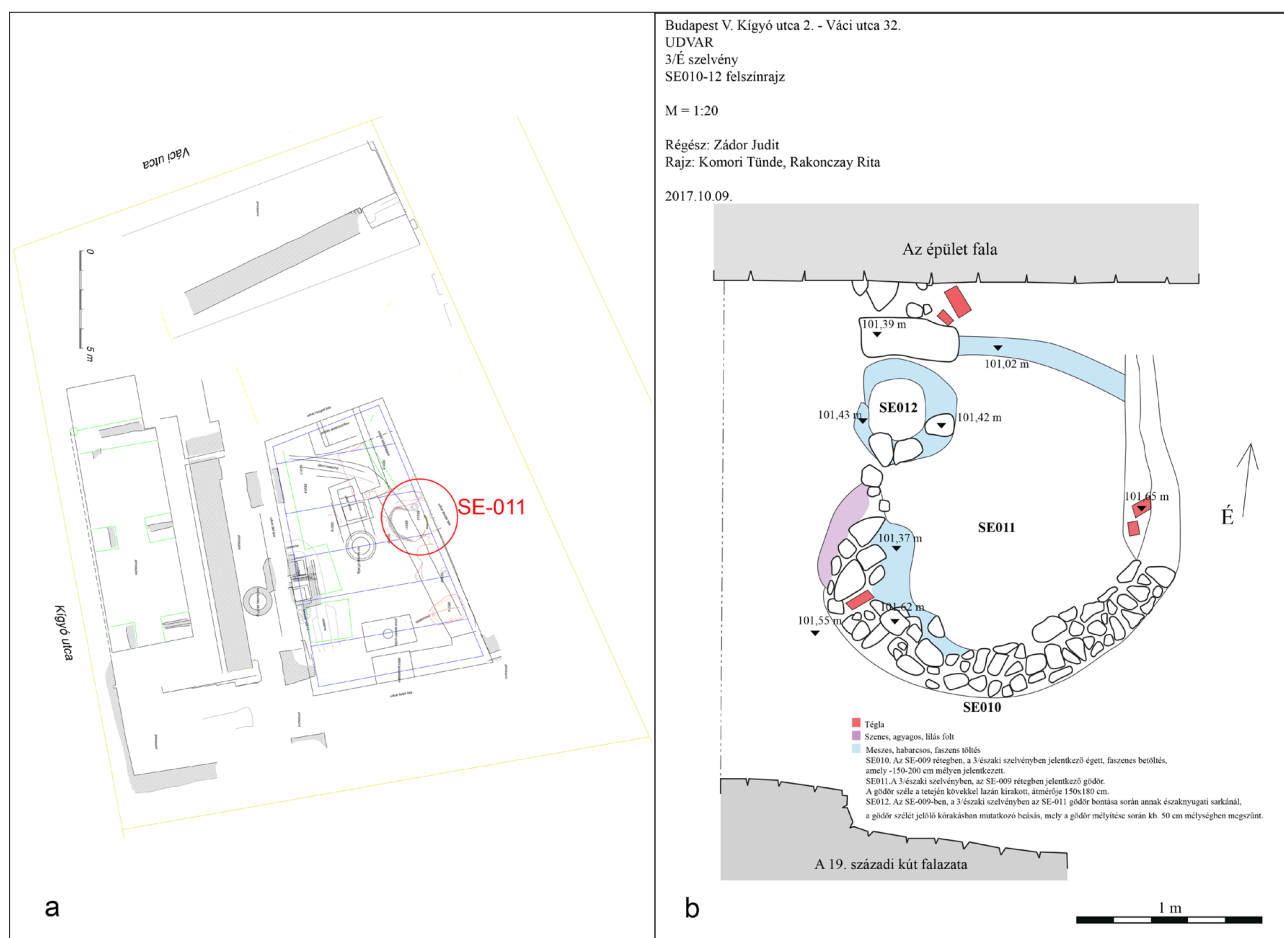
► **Fig. 1. (a)** The view of Pest – part of an Italian engraving, published by Francesco Collignon in the seventeenth century (source: <http://keptar.oszk.hu/html/kepoldal/index.phtml?id=3975>; Magyar Történelmi Képcsarnok T.145).

(b) Location of the site on Flóris Rómer’s map of Pest, after Rómer, *A régi Pest*, 110.

The site is located near the medieval main square of the town, which probably remained a frequented location during the Ottoman period as well (Fig. 1/a). The excavation took place in the inner courtyard of the present-day building at the corner of 2 Kígyó street and 32 Váci street. The earliest preserved ground plan of the plot is from 1862.² According to Flóris Rómer (called the “father of Hungarian archaeology”), Heinrich Siegfried Herold, pharmacist and town councilor, had owned the house that stood on this plot earlier in 1696 (Fig. 1/b, no. 73), and the house on the corner was separated from this plot and building in 1733 (Fig. 1/b, no. 589).³

The history of the plot is important for the archaeological context of the finds discussed here.⁴ As a result of the several construction episodes on the plot between the end of the seventeenth century and 1872, as well as modifications made to the inner courtyard after the Sec-

* Department of Medieval Studies, Central European University, Budapest



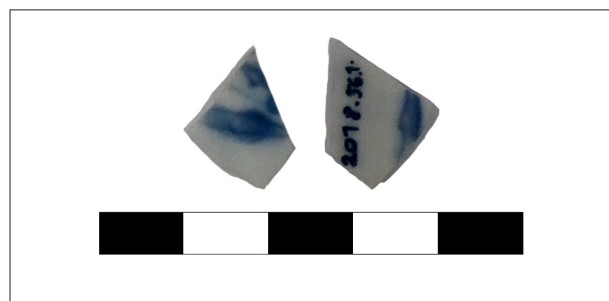
► **Fig. 2. (a)** Ground plan of the excavation, by Zsolt Viemann, Budapest History Museum. **(b)** Surface of SE-011, by Rita Rakonczay and Tünde Komori, Budapest History Museum, Archaeological Documentation Database, inv. no. BTM RA ltsz. 6159-2018.

and World War, the archaeological features mostly consisted of leveling layers and modern period sewage constructions, including a well (Fig. 2/a).⁵ One of the two well-defined features is the pit (Fig. 2/b. SE-011) that yielded three of the four cups discussed here.

The cups

Chinese porcelain

One sherd of Chinese porcelain was discovered during the excavations (Fig. 3). It has a foliated rim and vertically ribbed walls, which are decorated with nature scenes on both sides, with a bird sitting on a rock in the well. This type can be dated to the Wanli period (1573-1620) and has been identified as the product of the Guanyinge kiln in Jingdezhen.⁶



► **Fig. 3.** Blue and white Chinese porcelain sherd, Wanli period (1573-1620). Budapest History Museum, inv. no. 2018.56.1. (photo by T. Komori).

The sherd was recovered in the upper layer which covered the whole surface of the courtyard and consisted mostly of modern debris. This suggests that it was either buried on this plot or nearby and ended up in an upper mixed layer as a result of several episodes of constructions that moved significant amounts of dirt. Regardless of the unfortunate archaeological context, this one piece of Chinese porcelain is outstanding in the context of Pest because it is the only one known so far.



► Fig. 4. Persian faience cup sherd imitating Chinese porcelain, (sixteenth-)seventeenth century. Budapest History Museum, inv. no. 2018.16.226 (photo by T. Komori).



► Fig. 5. Persian faience cup sherd, (sixteenth-)seventeenth century. Budapest History Museum, inv. no. 2018.16.227 (photo by T. Komori).

Persian faience, A

Persian faience is a lesser known part of the material culture of Ottoman Hungary. The first comprehensive study of the type was published by Imre Holl, where he also discusses the fact that Persian faience in general imitates the motifs of Chinese porcelain.⁷ The piece recovered at Kígyó street (Fig. 4) was buried in the pit marked SE-011 in the documentation (see Fig. 2/b). This pit contained mainly Ottoman-period finds, including the two faience (Figs. 4 and 5) cups and the locally produced vessel (Fig. 6) discussed below. The pit, which was connected to the cellar wall of the building standing today, was marked by stones placed in a half circle with no binder between the stones.

The cup depicted on Fig. 4 has no direct parallel among the published Persian faience finds from Hungary; but it can be placed among the most typical types of Persian blue and white ware of the period. The vessel is unusually well-preserved, the glaze is intact and shiny; its paste is high-quality faience, which resembles to porcelain to a deceiving extent. Its deceptiveness does not stop with the glaze, the cobalt blue-painted ornamental motif might also be mistaken for lower quality or “folk-painted” (private kiln-produced) Chinese porcelain.⁸ What gives it away is the potter’s mark on the bottom, which is not a

Chinese character but rather an imitation of one. Interestingly, this exact mark is without analogy among the published Persian pieces discovered in Hungary. As small cups are rather underrepresented in the international scholarship, finding a parallel for precise identification requires further research. Possible directions include certain Persian types which material testing proved to have been produced in Iznik.⁹ The style and quality of this particular cup suggests Safavid production, mostly because of its close resemblance to Chinese porcelain – a trademark of Safavid blue and white ceramics.

Persian faience, B

This type is easier to place in the context of Ottoman Hungary, because it occurs quite commonly in Ottoman contexts.¹⁰ The motif is an imitation of a common Chinese porcelain type of the Wanli period (1573-1620), decorated with a peach in the well and clouds and floral motifs on the outer wall. The Persian variation of this motif is a stylized imitation of the entire decoration. This cup, also discovered at Kígyó street in the context of pit SE-011, is an outstanding piece of the type. The body is thin-walled and the decoration is well-articulated, although the glaze is corroded. Even though the motif is well-recognizable, its articulation leaves the



► Fig. 6. Locally produced cup, sixteenth-seventeenth century. Budapest History Museum, inv. no. 2018.16.225.

vessel with no direct analogy in the faience assemblages of Ottoman Hungary.

Local cup

The most intact find of SE-011 was the ceramic cup depicted on Fig. 6. This cup was most likely locally produced as it corresponds to the typical Ottoman-type tableware which scholarship does not identify as import. The cup is shaped similarly to footed bowls, made with oxidation firing, covered in brownish-yellow glaze with underglaze white engobe. The size of the cup corresponds to its Oriental imported counterparts, thus it was probably used for drinking coffee, tea or soup.

Conclusions

The absence of Oriental imported ceramics in Ottoman Pest is definitely not a result of the lack of archaeological research. Several Ottoman-period sites with ceramic assemblages typically associated with Ottomans have already been identified in Pest.¹¹ These assemblages, however, rarely contain imported Oriental ceramics. This might be because most of Pest's inhabitants were the families of the soldiers stationed in the town garrison, probably not among the wealthiest of society. Several sites, however, such as the Ottoman cellar excavated in the courtyard of the

Károlyi Palace (presently Petőfi Museum of Literature), indicate that some inhabitants had a higher financial status. A Venetian glass bowl recovered from this cellar shows a taste for prestige goods, still the site did not yield Oriental "luxury" ceramics, which one would expect.¹²

This absence of Oriental ceramics raises questions regarding the material culture of the inhabitants of Pest during the Ottoman period and the social composition of the town. A possible hypothesis about the users of Oriental ceramics associates these objects with high-ranking officials and military leaders educated and cultured in the center of the Ottoman Empire, who might have arrived at their posts in Hungary with a taste for and a habit of using such objects. Based on this hypothesis, there were probably few such persons stationed in Pest, the garrison town of Buda. Another possible approach focuses on the role of Pest in the trading network of the Ottoman Empire. The difference in the number of Oriental ceramics unearthed in Buda and Pest paints a fundamentally different picture regarding the commercial activity of the two towns. For reconstructing these activities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, more complex research is needed that focuses on the movement of objects and a network of connections between the producers, traders, and consumers of the period.¹³

Notes

¹ The term "luxury" in this paper is used for Chinese porcelain, Persian faience and Iznik ware, which are considered the luxury ceramics of the Ottoman period. Their luxurious character however is mostly hypothetical as no systematic study had been done to prove their social value so far.

² At that time, the plot and the house at that time belonged to Alajosné Gamperl, maiden name Anna Mária Pákozdy, who wished to separate the property into two; see: "Hungaricana," Budapest Főváros Levéltára [Budapest City Archive], accessed September 26, 2018, <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/BFLTervtar/5366/>. Two major modifications are also preserved: *ibid.*, <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/BFLTervtar/10316/> and <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/BFLTervtar/9736/>.

³ Flóris Rómer, *A régi Pest: történeti tanulmány* [Old Pest: a historical study] (Budapest: Eggenberger-féle Akadémiai Könyvkereskedés, 1873), 132.

⁴ After Herold's death in 1705 the pharmacy was in the possession of the Osterwald-Götterdorfer family until 1776. It then changed owners several times, until the present-day building was constructed in 1871–72, designed by József Diescher for Károly Várady. For the history of the pharmacy see: Mihály Pársztor, *Buda és Pest a török uralom után* [Buda and Pest after the Ottoman occupa-

tion], Statisztikai Közlemények 73., ed. Lajos Illyefalvi (Budapest: Budapest Székesfőváros Statisztikai Hivatala, 1935), 18–19. For the plans, see: "Hungaricana," Budapest Főváros Levéltára [Budapest City Archive], accessed September 26, 2018, <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/BFLTervtar/10512/> and <https://maps.hungaricana.hu/hu/BFLTervtar/13174/>

⁵ This might well be dated to the eighteenth century (although no evidence discovered so far supports this dating); but was definitely deeper later as the level of the courtyard rose. Another well was discovered in the cellars parallel with Kígyó street, next to a wall which might be dated before the eighteenth century (see Figure 2/a).

⁶ Bai Zhang, *Complete Collection of Ceramic Art Unearthed in China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan* (Beijing: Science Press, 2008), 232. About the kiln see: Sten Sjöstrand, *The Wanli Shipwreck and its Ceramic Cargo* (Kuala Lumpur: Jabatan Muzium, 2007), 66. and Xinyuan Liu 刘新园 et al., "江西景德镇观音阁明代窑址发掘简报 Jiangxi Jingdezhen Guanying Mingdai yaozhi fajue jianbao" [Excavations at the Ming-period Guanying kiln, in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province], *Wenwu* 文物 [Cultural Relics] 12 (2009): 39–58.

⁷ Imre Holl, "Külföldi kerámia Magyarországon III" [Foreign ceramics in Hungary, part 3], *Budapest Régiségei* 40. (2006): 261–263. The connection between Persian blue and white ceramics and Chinese porcelain was established as early as the 1950s by Arthur Lane, and was later assessed by several other scholars; see Arthur Lane, *Later Islamic Pottery* (London: Faber and Faber, 1957). Other examples: Carswell, John, "Şīn in Syria," *Iran* 17

(1979): 15–24; Lisa Golombek et al., "Safavid Potters' Marks and the Question of Provenance," *Iran* 39 (2001): 207–236.

⁸ For "folk-painted" porcelain, see: Keguan Bi, *Chinese Folk Painting on Porcelain* (Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 1991).

⁹ Márta Balla and Katalin Éder, "Budai lelőhelyekről előkerült török kori fajanszok anyagvizsgálata" [Tests on Ottoman-era faience from sites in Buda], in *Mesterségek és műhelyek a középkori és kora újkori Magyarországon. Tanulmányok Holl Imre emlékére*. [Crafts and Workshops in Hungary during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period. Studies in Memory of Imre Holl], ed. Elek Benkő et al. (Budapest: MTA BTK RI, 2016), 95–112.

¹⁰ For closer analogies see: Holl, "Külföldi kerámia," 280. Figs. 18/1–2.; The closest analogy was discovered in Eger Castle, see Orsolya Zay, *Az egri vár oszmán-török kori porcelán- és fajansztöredékei* [Ottoman-period porcelain and faience sherds from the Castle of Eger], MA thesis (Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University, 2013), 191–192, Tables 39 and 40. no. 5 (inventory no.: V2010.12.3.).

¹¹ Judit Zádor, " Régészeti adatok a török kori Pestről" [Archaeological data from the city of Pest in the Turkish period], *Budapest Régiségei* 38 (2004): 217–229.

¹² Judit Zádor, "Velencei üvegtál a Károlyi Palota udvarán feltárt török tárolóból" [Venetian glass bowl found in the Turkish storage discovered in the yard of the Károlyi Palace], *Budapest Régiségei* 37 (2003): 189–196.

¹³ Here I would like to thank the Budapest History Museum, and especially Judit Zádor for the opportunity to participate in the excavations and to work with and publish the Ottoman-period material.