

Jana Apiar

Carbonised macro-remains from a Germanic settlement in Jevišovka-Nová

A contribution to current archaeobotanical knowledge of the Roman period

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With contributions from Peter Apiar, Michaela Kmošková, Balázs Komoróczy, Zuzana Porubčanová, Alina Szabová and Marek Vlach

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Jana Apiar

Competing and data availability statement

The principal author of this monograph honestly declares that the presented work does not have a conflict of interest in intellectual property rights, especially regarding claims to the original primary results of analyses of archaeobotanical material.

The work focuses on analysing and evaluating the archaeobotanical collection obtained as part of the rescue excavation conducted by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, at the Jevišovka–Nová site. The head of this excavation, B. Komoróczy, provided all acquired archaeobotanical data to the author with permission for its comprehensive processing and publication. This book also includes selected results of the author's doctoral thesis, which was prepared at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Constantine the Philosopher in Nitra under the guidance of supervisor M. Hajnalová (the thesis consultant was J. Rajtár) and was successfully defended in 2017 (opponents of the thesis were J. Hečková, P. Pokorný, and V. Varsik). This doctoral thesis has been publicly available since 2020 in the Central Register of Final and Qualification Theses of the Slovak Republic under the persistent link https://opac.crzp.sk/?fn=detailBiblioForm&sid=7521CD21230D5DBDE37BF890A9CE&-seo=CRZP-detail-kniha. In this book, except for the comprehensively processed material from the Jevišovka–Nová site, no other source data from the author's doctoral thesis than the already accessible are presented.

During the preparation of her doctoral thesis mentioned above, numerous authors listed in the Acknowledgments provided the author of this book with original primary results of archaeobotanical material analyses from several archaeological sites in Slovakia and the Czech Republic. These original data, in the form of reports or digital data, were provided to her with the express consent of the individual authors (written consents are stored in the archive of the Department of Archaeology FF UKF Nitra). The author is not authorised (and has no intention) to publish these original data in the form of specific numerical data on finds from individual samples, features, or sites. Therefore, in this or any other publication based on her doctoral thesis, she does not provide original data, except for those collections for which she has the express consent of a specific author or if it is an output in the form of joint authorship. For the same reason, this publication does not include specific finds or samples from individual sites, except for the mentioned Jevišovka-Nová site or those whose archaeobotanical results have already been previously published. For the same reason, the book uses general terms, including certain groups of unspecified sites (e.g., "Slovak", "Moravian" and "Bohemian" sites, or sites in the "Limes" zone, in "Barbaricum" or "unspecified", "barbarian-Germanic" or "Roman-provincial" sites). Only general data on the chronology of sites and data sets are also intentionally used (e.g., "Early Roman period", "Late Roman period"), and only aggregate numerical data for certain groups of sites are always presented.

The list of individual analyses, the original data of which are not the author's work and therefore cannot be published in this book, but from which were used data by the author for the preparation of her doctoral thesis, can be found in the form of summary information in the Appendix section, Tab. 15. There (apart from several places also in the text itself) the authorship of archaeobotanical analyses of individual sites, which could be and were fully used in the author's dissertation, is also clearly stated. Permission to acquire source data from individual samples, features and sites must be obtained from these authors. In the presented book, only the author's additional analytical research results, partial interpretations, and overall conclusions are presented. These are substantial contributions to the conception and design of this work, representing her creative processing of the original data provided, and, therefore, are the exclusive intellectual property of the author.

In the book, the true authorship of individual images, maps, and tables is always stated. Also, the descriptions of situations and analyses developed in co-authorship with other colleagues are truthfully authorised. All authors who contributed to creating individual parts of the work through consultation or inspiration are also listed. All digital and internet resources that were (or could have been) used are also truthfully listed in the book.

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1. Introduction

Jana Apiar

Agriculture and activities related to it are a permanent part of a person's daily life. It does not need to be emphasised that the process of procuring sustenance is, with changes, everywhere, and its need is timeless. However, it is essential for the Roman period that we have the opportunity to observe an encounter between two worlds whose mutual differences may not be clearly definable but are demonstrably present. It also applies to Moravia, southwestern Slovakia and the adjacent regions of the Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary.

The cultural and political situation reflected in the economy can be seen globally. It is also dealt with by several authors, considering the Roman period's population. Similar research indeed tends to focus mainly on tracking the occurrence of Roman-provincial provenance products in the barbarian territory. In our scientific environment, the emphasis is primarily on archaeological artefacts, such as Terra Sigillata, parts of drinking services, weapons and equipment, buckles or other pieces of clothing and jewellery, to immovable artefacts such as buildings. Less frequently, the centre of interest is the daily life of the inhabitants of both cultural environments or the population of a nonmilitary nature. Moreover, in what way or in what field of life could this potential cultural climate influence manifest itself?

To a certain extent, the very proximity of the Romanprovincial element in the area under study and its subsequent coexistence with the barbarian environment must have caused an inevitable change in the inhabitants of both regions. Such information comes from our research and also from several foreign archaeobotanical studies in the English, French and German environments.

However, it is crucial not to look at the process of "romanisation" as unilateral. There are indications that the Romans in France adopted or adapted the Celtic economy in the area. Although several written sources (Cato, Apicius, Collumela) describe Roman agriculture or fruit growing in sufficient detail, this view is exclusively from the Roman side. At the same time, it needs to be clarified what differences in agriculture existed in the Roman provinces or how such influences infiltrated the more distant Roman-provincial and adjacent barbarian areas. It is questionable to what extent this situation can be similar to, e.g., the situation in southwestern Slovakia, southern Moravia or Bohemia – that is, in the area north of the Danube.

This work results from a postdoctoral study at the Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Brno (ARÚB), Research Centre for the Roman Period and the Migration Period. It directly follows the author's dissertation research results. The original purpose was to reconstruct part of the economy of the Roman period population, concerning plant production, in the Germanic and Roman-provincial environment. The nature of the investigated issue presupposed the evaluation of the results in a large geographical region, which resulted, among other things, in different chronological and cultural-political conditions. Hence, the obtained results were divided according to the geographical areas (Slovakia, Moravia and Bohemia), the distance from the Limes Romanus in the investigated territory, and the archaeological dating. The contribution was processing archaeobotanical material from more than 40 archaeological sites (some of them unpublished) by applying thorougher research methods.

One of the conclusions of the dissertation research, as mentioned above, was the need to supplement the acquired results with a more detailed archaeobotanical analysis of individual sites, which are still scarce in our scientific environment. The archaeobotanical analysis of the material from the Jevišovka site (location Nová) was an opportunity for supplementation and mutual comparison with previously obtained results. The dissertation research already included part of this material. In this work, for the first time, the preliminary results of the Jevišovka archaeobotanical analysis are presented and evaluated in the context of the dissertation research results.

Since the primary input material is archaeobotanical samples and finds, the structure of the work and the sequence of chapters were adapted to this. After the introductory chapters, the third and fourth chapters deal primarily with material from the Jevišovka site, review the sources and summarise the methods used to solve the problems arising from the processing of various archaeological and archaeobotanical sources. The range and types of archaeological information related to the examined samples are also listed here. Chapter four contains the work's introductory (general) methodological starting points. Detailed methodological procedures are always found in the relevant part of the work in which they are used. The chapter also presents the criteria used to determine carbonised plant macroremains and the same procedure introduced in the previous analyses of the dissertation research. Above all, these are criteria related to the macro-remains from Jevišovka. The chapter is supplemented by an extensive photographic addendum, listed in the Appendix section.

The chronological and present archaeobotanical background is generally described as relevant from the available information on the samples used and from the results published to date.

The chapters on general results (the fifth) and taphonomy (the sixth chapter) are the original archaeobotanical part of the work. The analyses of plant macroremains results are interpreted, and the samples are subsequently evaluated in terms of pre- and postdepositional processes.

The seventh chapter on ecological attributes of wild plants deals with the relationship between wild plants and cultivated plant products found in archaeobotanical samples. At the same time, the ecological properties of wild plants are described and evaluated here.

The eighth chapter on economics evaluates the examined assemblage in terms of economic models known from the archaeobotanical literature. Based on the results obtained in the previous chapters, potential differences in the economy of the Roman period population in the monitored territory are described.

In the ninth chapter, the assemblage from Jevišovka is evaluated through statistical models from the sampling point of view. The last chapter presents conclusions and a discussion to the obtained results.

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