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Glass Artefacts Uncovered at the Pricske Quarantine Facility (Harghita County)*

Andrea Demjén

Abstract: This paper discusses the glass artefacts (window panes, drinking glasses, rectangular bottles and apothecary vials) uncovered during the systematic archaeological excavations undertaken at the quarantine facility in Pricske (Harghita County). The chronology of these objects is connected to the period of occupation of the quarantine facility, namely the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the subsequent century.

Keywords: window glass; drinking glasses; rectangular bottles; apothecary vials; quarantine facility; Transylvania; 18th century.

The Pricske quarantine facility is located approx. 12 km north of the city of Gheorgheni, in a place currently known as *Casă de piatră/Kőházak*, at an altitude of 1450 m (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Location of the quarantine facility in Pricske relative to the city of Gheorgheni on the First Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire (taken from the first military survey dated 1763–1773 <https://mapire.eu/hu/synchron/firstsurveytransylvania/?bbox=2830587.3479488078%2C5888058.965002931%2C2856270.189452627%2C5903346.370659965&maplist=1&layers=osm%2C142&right-layers=osm>; accessed on 13.08.2018).

The documentary sources indicate that the Pricske quarantine facility was in use between 1732 and 1808¹. Systematic archaeological excavations undertaken in 2009–2013 and 2015 have led to the discovery of six buildings (four were houses and two out buildings/stables)² (Fig. 2). Excavations

* Translated by: Ana Maria Gruia.

¹ Demjén, Gogáltan 2015, 369–372; Demjén, Gogáltan 2015b, 396; Demjén 2016, 145–150.

² Demjén, Gogáltan 2015, 369–377; Demjén, Gogáltan 2015b, 395–407; Demjén 2016, 154–176.



Fig. 2. Traces of the buildings once part of the Pricske quarantine facility.

at the quarantine also yielded approx. 13.400 artefacts that were registered in the collection of the Tarisznyás Márton Museum in Gheorgheni (ca. 8.400 pottery and stove tile fragments³, 107 complete or fragmentary smoking pipes⁴, 950 glass fragments, 1570 iron fragments, a single coin, and 2354 animal bone fragments⁵).

The present paper is dedicated to the analysis of the 950 glass artefacts/fragments thereof⁶ found during the systematic archaeological excavation of the quarantine facility. The assemblage is rather fragmentary, a fact that has hindered the identification of shapes. There fore, only the completely preserved items along with the most representative fragments (coming from rims and bases) have been included in the catalogue. The artefacts were grouped in several categories (window pane fragments, rectangular bottles, apothecary vials, simple and footed drinking glasses). The glass objects were uncovered in the vicinity of the buildings and especially in the latrine of building no. 5 (Fig. 3/2). Their dating is secured by their find context and corresponds to the period of occupation of the quarantine facility, namely the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century.

The catalogue consists of 16 artefacts that are illustrated on two plates.

Window pane fragments. Most of the glass ware found in Pricske can be assigned to the category of window fittings. Given that not much information is available on the 18th century glass windows, the reconstruction of the windows of the quarantine buildings in Pricske is rather difficult (Fig. 3/1). However, while researching the Austrian quarantine facilities I came across important information confirming the use of glass panes on these buildings. In the memoirs of a Swedish traveller who passed through Wallachia on his way back from Ottoman Empire and spent the required 21 days of quarantine in such a border institution around the year 1786, I found mentions of the living quarters provided with *unwashed windows* with bars⁷. A more detailed description of such glass panes, this time from the quarantine facility in Ghimeş, is dated to November 22, 1806⁸. During the general inspection of the quarantine facility from the *Csik Gymes* Pass, both the interior and exterior of each building were carefully recorded. It is mentioned that the windows of a two-room watch house “required new panes, as the glass had become opaque due to the smoke and the lead was deteriorated...”⁹

³ Demjén 2019, 185–206.

⁴ Demjén 2018, 221–252.

⁵ Tugya 2016, 195–210.

⁶ The archaeological assemblage was processed with funding provided by the Kálmán Soós doctoral scholarship (2015/2016).

⁷ Magyary–Kossa 1940, 203–204.

⁸ SJHAN F 31, 58, 1–4.

⁹ SJHAN F 31, 58, 1.



Fig. 3. 1. Reconstruction of building no. 5 (Larix Stúdió – Györfy László); 2. The western room of building 5, with the outbuilding and the latrine (S 14/2010).

At the Pricske quarantine facility, small fragments of window glass panes were uncovered in the fills of the buildings and next to them. The glass fragments were slightly exfoliated and had various colours: translucent, white, light brown, light blue/green. Due to the small size of the preserved fragments, the overall shape of the window panes could not be securely reconstructed; moreover, the fragments had no visible edges that could indicate the way in which they were set in the lead frames. Although such artefacts are often uncovered during archaeological excavations, they are very rarely published.

Rectangular bottles. Rectangular bottles were used for storing liquids such as wine, palinka, vinegar or even medicinal water. They had a rectangular shape, which is usually slightly flattened in order to allow for an easy storage in cellars and chests. Four bottle fragments (Pl. 2/3, 6–8) could be included in this category based on their characteristics. Two types of bottles can be further differentiated based on size and shape: bottles with rectangular bases and bottles with circular bases.

Several fragments of bottles with rectangular bases were uncovered in the fill of the latrine of building no. 5; three bottles could be reconstructed from these fragments (Pl. 2/6–8). The defining trait of these artefacts made of colourless/translucent glass is that their bodies had been blown in a prismatic shape, having two front sides and two lateral sides. Their shoulders were rounded in the upper part and decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. Their necks were small and constricted, while the rim was outlined by an outer ring. The rectangular bottles measured between 23.2–25.9 cm in height, their bases ranged between 9.2–10.9 cm, while their rim diameters varied between 4.2 and 4.5 cm.

These beverage containers are known in the relevant published literature as “chest bottles” (in Hungarian: “pincetokba való palack”). The chests were wooden boxes provided with lids, having several compartments padded with textile cloth in order to allow for the safe transport of the bottles¹⁰. Such chests were commonly used during travels for transporting beverages such as wine and palinka (Fig. 4).

Parallels for this type of bottles have been uncovered during archaeological excavations undertaken in Alba-Iulia¹¹. Several similar bottles were also found in the fill of the ditch of the Mikó fortification in Miercurea-Ciuc¹², and at the Korona Inn from Oradea¹³. Excavations in the Great Square from Sibiu have also yielded several fragments of rectangular bottles¹⁴, but due to the lack of detailed descriptions it is difficult to assign them to specific types. L. Fulga has published several special variants of this type with engraved and gilded decoration from Porumbacu de Sus/Valea Zălanului (?)¹⁵.

¹⁰ Veres 1989, 64–66, Fig. 20–22; Veres 1999, 745–761; Veres 2003, 1–2.

¹¹ Marcu-Istrate 2008, 377–378, 707, Pl. 199/11–12.

¹² I am currently processing the material. Pl. 1–3.

¹³ Emődi 1998, 121, Pl. XXXVII.

¹⁴ Istrate 2007, 55, Pl. 94/1–3.

¹⁵ Fulga 2004, 129.



Fig. 4. Rectangular bottles in a chest dated to the beginning of the nineteenth century, from the collection of the National Museum of Hungary (<https://www.museumap.hu/record/-/record/oai-aggregated-bib5835898>; accessed: 06.05.2020).

Other similar finds are known from more distant places such as the Pelikán Inn in Székesfehérvár¹⁶, or from the collection of the National Museum of Hungary¹⁷.

Bottles belonging to the second type were also made of green translucent glass, and differed from the first type in that they were blown into a cylindrical-shaped body. The shoulders of the fragment uncovered in Pricske were rounded in the upper part and decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. The neck was small and constricted, and the rim was slightly thickened. The original height of the bottle cannot be reconstructed; its rim diameter however is rather small, measuring 1.9 cm (Pl. 2/3). Seven other rim fragments of this type of bottles made of greenish brown glass were also uncovered at the quarantine: two fragments close to building no. 6 (S 23/2015, inv. no.: 3935¹⁸), two fragments near building no. 2 (S 8/2011, inv. no.: 3049), three fragments around building no. 5 (one in S 16/2012, inv. no.: 3449 and two more in S 18/2012, inv. no.: 3453); however, these fragments were not included in the catalogue of glass artefacts.

In the relevant published literature from Transylvania there are not many similar finds to this type of bottles. The only close parallels have been unearthed during excavations undertaken in the Mikó fortification from Miercurea-Ciuc, and have not yet been published¹⁹. Examples of this type are known from the Pelikán Inn in Székesfehérvár²⁰ and the German quarter of the medieval city of Vác²¹ in Hungary, as well as from Hohlweggasse 12 in Vienna²² and Graz²³ in Austria.

Glass apothecary vials. These small bottles, also known as apothecary vials, were used to hold and store medicine intended for treating the countless epidemics of the 18th century. Archaeological excavations undertaken at the Pricske quarantine facility have led to the discovery of an almost completely preserved glass apothecary vial (Pl. 2/5) along with several fragments thereof (Pl. 2/1–2; three other fragments made of blue glass and not included in the catalogue have been found near building no. 5, S 18/2012, inv. no.: 3453).

The completely preserved vial has a translucent green colour (“forest glass”) with yellowish-brown

¹⁶ Siklósi 2002, 12–18, 42. ábra/81.252, 60. ábra.

¹⁷ <https://www.museumap.hu/record/-/record/oai-aggregated-bib5820441> (accessed: 06.05.2020).

¹⁸ The artefacts are inventoried in the collection of the TarisznyásMárton Museum in Gheorgheni.

¹⁹ Idem footnote 12. Pl. 5/1–2.

²⁰ Siklósi 2002, 12–18, 86, 48. ábra/81.272.1–10.

²¹ Mészáros 2016, 128, 326, 96. ábra/9.

²² Tarcsey 1999, 192, cat. 284/F37.

²³ Horváth 2018, 88, 98, 116, Taf. 14/G2–55.

deposits. It is rectangular in shape, displaying a groove on each side, and has a short neck and a funnel-shaped flared rim. The vial measures 14.5 cm in height, having a rim diameter of 3 cm (Pl. 2/5). Another fragment coming from a blue translucent vial rim has similar traits (Pl. 2/2). Parallels for this type of vials were unearthed during the archaeological excavations undertaken in Michaelerplatz in Vienna²⁴.

A white translucent rim fragment coming from a vial with a small and constricted neck and a rim outlined by an outer ring can also be included in this category (Pl. 2/1). Taking into account the fact that its rim diameter only measured 2.8 cm, the fragment probably belonged to a small rectangular bottle used for storing various cures/drugs. Similar bottles were discovered in Alba-Iulia²⁵ and in Michaelerplatz in Vienna²⁶. M. Bunta and I. Katona have published several variants of this type bearing polychrome decoration consisting of a two-headed eagle and royal insignia; these artefacts, dated to the second part of the 18th century, came from Andreas Ligner's pharmacy in Sighișoara and the Orient pharmacy in Apahida (?)²⁷.

Simple and footed drinking glasses. Excavations in Pricske have yielded numerous fragments of drinking glasses. Two types can be differentiated based on their technological traits: simple water glasses and footed glasses. The four drinking glasses uncovered at the quarantine can be further classified based on their decoration in three sub-types: simple, plain glasses, glasses with optically blown decoration consisting of vertical ribs and glasses with prominent ribs.

Simple drinking glasses

The majority of drinking glasses unearthed at the quarantine facility are simple, lacking a foot or pedestal (Pl. 1/4, 6–8). They had a cylindrical shape, with some of the specimens slightly flaring towards the opening, while others had almost vertical walls. Most of the glasses are plain and colourless; in some instances they are decorated with vertical ribs, and only rarely do they display white iridescent spots on the surface.

The category of simple drinking glasses consists of a single base fragment (Pl. 1/6). The glass it belonged to was plain and had a cylindrical shape, with almost vertical walls. Similar plain drinking glasses have been found at the Mikó fortification in Miercurea-Ciuc²⁸, at the Pelikán Inn from Székesfehérvár in Hungary²⁹ and in the city centre of Vienna³⁰.

The single almost completely preserved drinking glass was found in the latrine of building no. 5 (Pl. 1/8). The glass was made of colourless/translucent glass, blown in a mould with a cylindrical body slightly flaring towards the opening, with relatively thin walls and optically blown decoration over its entire surface consisting of vertical ribs. The glass measures 9 cm in height. The closest parallels were found at the Mikó fortification in Miercurea-Ciuc³¹ and in Oradea³². Other similar finds have been uncovered during the archaeological investigation of the Pelikán Inn in Székesfehérvár, Hungary³³, in the German quarter of the medieval city Vác,³⁴ and during the excavations undertaken in the city centre of Vienna³⁵. A base fragment can also be included in the category of glasses with optically blown decoration over their entire surface consisting of vertical ribs (Pl. 1/4). There are similar finds to this fragment among the assemblage uncovered in Székesfehérvár, Hungary³⁶.

There is only one base fragment that can be assigned to the sub type of drinking glasses with prominent ribs (Pl. 1/7). The fragment originally belonged to a cylindrical glass with almost vertical walls, decorated with prominent vertical ribs; its base was decagonal. The glass is colourless, displaying

²⁴ Tarcsay 2008, 257–258, 288–290, Tafel 6/G47–G48.

²⁵ Marcu-Istrate 2008, 376, 706, Pl. 198/11–13.

²⁶ Tarcsay 2008, 303, 307, Tafel 18/G93.

²⁷ Bunta – Katona 1983, 136, cat. 51–52.

²⁸ Idem footnote 12. Pl. 7/2, 4–7.

²⁹ Siklósi 2002, 13–14, 39. ábra/81.225–81.228.

³⁰ Tarcsay 1999, 130–132, cat. 56–65/F20; Tarcsay 2008, 278, 281, Tafel 2/G14.

³¹ Idem footnote 12. Pl. 7/8–9.

³² Marta 2013, 220.

³³ Siklósi 2002, 13–14, 38. ábra/81.213, 81.219.

³⁴ Mészáros 2016, 128, 326, 96. ábra/1.

³⁵ Tarcsay 1999, 133–134, cat. 68–74/F20, 138, 87/F20; Tarcsay 2008, 280–281, Tafel 2/G18.

³⁶ Siklósi 2002, 13–14, 38. ábra/81.211.

white iridescent spots on its surface. Parallels for glasses of this type are known from the Mikó fortification in Miercurea-Ciuc³⁷, the Pelikán Inn in Székesfehérvár³⁸ and Michaelerplatz in Vienna³⁹.

Footed drinking glasses

The archaeological assemblage uncovered in the quarantine facility also consisted of three fragments of footed drinking glasses (Pl. 1/1, 3, 5) and a foot fragment coming from a goblet (Pl. 1/2).

Before proceeding to the analysis of footed glasses, their terminology must first be addressed. There are semantic differences between drinking glasses and goblets in the relevant published literature. Goblets are usually larger, have a tall stem, and are provided with a pedestal. However, there are also large drinking glasses (such as the festive glasses used at guild feasts) with a pedestal; their stems are relatively short, the bowl is cylindrical-shaped, and the rim is slightly flared⁴⁰. I have labelled these artefacts footed drinking glasses in order to separate them from the simple glasses found in Pricske.

The artefacts uncovered in Pricske have short stems with circular pedestal bases. There is only one instance where a small part of the bowl was also preserved; the bowl was decorated with optically-blown decoration consisting of vertical ribs (Pl. 1/3). Due to the small size of the preserved fragments, the original shape of the bowls of these glasses and their specific traits cannot be reconstructed. The limited size of the fragments also hinders the search for parallels. Finds similar to the drinking footed glass with ribs have only been published from Oradea⁴¹ and Vienna⁴². As for the remaining glasses, similar finds have been uncovered in cellars 10–11 of house no. 5 in Michaelerplatz, Vienna⁴³.

There was only one artefact that could be assigned to the category of goblets (Pl. 1/2). Only a fragment from the foot of the goblet has been preserved; the fragment had a translucent white colour. Due to the fact that the preserved fragment lacks any specific traits, it cannot be included in any known typological category, nor can similar finds be identified.

Conclusions. As shown by the analysis above, several categories of glass artefacts were uncovered at the quarantine facility in Pricske: window panes, rectangular bottles, apothecary vials, and different types of drinking glasses. All these finds can be dated to the second part of the 18th century and the beginning of the subsequent century and stand as proof that glass artefacts were widely distributed and used, becoming much more accessible to all social categories during the 18th century. Glass production in Transylvania increased significantly as a result of the mercantilist policy of the Court in Vienna⁴⁴ and the development of glassworks is strongly connected to individual demands and the needs of a society set on the course of modernity. The discovery of glass artefacts in a military environment, namely an Austrian quarantine facility located on the eastern border of the Habsburg Empire, is not exceptional; it rather reflects the fact that glass artefacts were part of everyday life. However, separating these artefacts and identifying the products of particular production centres was not possible, even though several glassworks were active in Transylvania during the 18th century⁴⁵.

While analysing the glass artefacts from Pricske I encountered serious difficulties in finding parallels for them. Although there are numerous publications dedicated to the glassware from Transylvania, these studies only deal with the most spectacular finds, i.e. the prestige and luxury objects⁴⁶, while everyday artefacts are left unpublished. The parallels I was able to find mainly originate from Hungary⁴⁷ and especially from Austria⁴⁸.

³⁷ Idem footnote 12. Pl. 7/2, 4–7.

³⁸ Siklósi 2002, 13–14, 38. ábra/81.215, 81.217.

³⁹ Tarcsay 2008, 279–281, Tafel 2/G16.

⁴⁰ Fulga 2004, 178.

⁴¹ Marta 2013, 220.

⁴² Tarcsay 1999, 129, cat. 54/F17.

⁴³ Tarcsay 2008, 283–284, Tafel 4/G28.

⁴⁴ Fulga 2004, 51–59.

⁴⁵ Almaşu Mare, Ardud, Avrig, Beliu, Bicău, Borsec, Braşov, Butcasa, Comana de Sus, Crasna, Pădurea Neagră, Poiana Codrului, Porumbacu de Sus, Arpaşul de Sus, Cârţişoara, Valea Zălanului, Bicsad, Gurghiu, Râşnov, Săldăbaci, Sibişelul Vechi, Ucea de Sus, Zagon. Bunta 1980, 230–231; Fulga 2004, 43–59.

⁴⁶ Bunta – Katona 1983; Fulga, Beşliu Munteanu 1997, 67–74; Fulga 2004.

⁴⁷ Siklósi 2002; Veres 1989; Veres 2003.

⁴⁸ Tarcsay 1999; Tarcsay 2008, 246–310.

Catalogue of glass artefacts

Abbreviations:

F: overall shape, also includes the number of reconstructed items; the following measurements are given for the fragments (M:): height (h:), width (w:), rim diameter (rim.diam:), base or pedestal diameter (base.diam: or ped.diam:), and thickness (t:);
H: technological traits: colour, shape, decoration technique;
D: decoration;
L: place of discovery, section and stratigraphic context;
Inv. no.: inventory number (plate).

1. F: foot fragment of a drinking glass, made of three fragments glued together, M: base diameter: 6.3 cm, t: 0.10–0.25 cm;

H: transparent white glass;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.20–0.40 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of brick and coal;

Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 1/1).

2. F: foot fragment of a goblet, M: h: 6.7 cm, t: 0.12–0.3 cm;

H: transparent white glass;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, underneath the topsoil;

Inv. no.: 3025 (Pl. 1/2).

3. F: pedestal of a drinking glass, M: ped.diam: 5.2 cm, t: 0.15–0.35 cm;

H: translucent white glass; a small fragment from the bowl's wall has been preserved, which had an optically blown decoration consisting of vertical ribs;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.20–0.40 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and coal;

Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 1/3).

4. F: base fragment of a drinking glass, M: h: 2.9 cm, base.diam: 4.2 cm, t: 0.2–0.5 cm;

H: translucent glass with optically blown decoration consisting of ribs covering the entire surface;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 19/2013, building no. 3, – 0.00–0.10 m, outside of the building, in the western part;

Inv. no.: 3799 (Pl. 1/4).

5. F: pedestal fragment of a drinking glass, M: ped.diam: 7.5 cm, t: 0.3 – 0.5 cm;

H: transparent white glass;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 15/2011, building no. 5, – 0.20 m, loose black-coffee brown soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and burnt spots, on the eastern side of the wall;

Inv. no.: 3031 (Pl. 1/5).

6. F: base fragment of a drinking glass, M: h: 3.8 cm, base.diam: 5.1 cm, t: 0.10–0.25 cm;

H: white transparent glass, cylindrical in shape with almost vertical walls, plain;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.15–0.20 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and coal;

Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 1/6).

7. F: base fragment of a drinking glass, M: base.diam: 4.5 cm, t: 0.1–0.6 cm;

H: translucent white glass with white flaking, of a good quality, cylindrical in shape with almost vertical walls, decorated with prominent vertical ribs, decagonal base (with ten ribs);

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 15/2011, building no. 5, – 0.17–0.22 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and coal, from behind the western wall;

Inv. no.: 3030 (Pl. 1/7).

8. F: drinking glass, M: h: 9 cm, base.diam: 5.2 cm, rim.diam: 6.7 cm, t: 0.1–0.35 cm;

H: colourless/translucent glass, blown into a cylindrical shape, slightly flaring towards the orifice, with relatively thin walls, with optically blown decoration consisting of vertical ribs covering the entire surface;

L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 14/2010, building no. 5, from the latrine;

Inv. no.: 2559 (Pl. 1/8).

9. F: neck and rim fragment of a small rectangular bottle, M: rim.diam: 2.8 cm, t: 0.12–0.30 cm;
 H: transparent white bottle with short neck, and a flaring, rounded and thickened lip;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.15–0.20 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and coal;
 Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 2/1).

10. F: neck and rim fragment of a glass apothecary vial, M: rim.diam: 3 cm, t: 0.1–0.20 cm;
 H: translucent blue glass vial with short neck and flared, funnel-shaped rim;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.15–0.20 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of bricks and coal;
 Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 2/2).

11. F: rectangular bottle fragment, M: h: 3.9 cm, rim.diam: 1.9 cm, t: 0.08–0.18 cm;
 H: translucent green glass, probably blown into a cylindrical shape; the shoulders were rounded in the upper part, decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. The neck is small and constricted and the lip slightly thickened;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 19/2013, building no. 3, – 0.00–0.10 m, outside of the building, in the western part;
 Inv. no.: 3799 (Pl. 2/3).

12. F: glass handle fragment, M: h: 3.6 cm, w: 0.6 × 1 cm;
 H: translucent white;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.15–0.20 m, loose black soil, mixed with small pieces of brick and coal;
 Inv. no.: 3044 (Pl. 2/4).

13. F: almost completely preserved apothecary bottle, made of 16 fragments (five more fragments belong to the same bottle), M: h: 14.5 cm, w: 4.5 × 3 cm, rim.diam: 3 cm, base.diam: 3.2 × 4.9 cm, t: 0.01–0.04 cm;
 H: translucent green glass with yellowish-brown deposits, rectangular in shape, with one groove on each side, short neck and flared, funnel-shaped rim;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 8/2011, building no. 2, – 0.25 m, behind the western wall;
 Inv. no.: 3026 (Pl. 2/5).

14. F: neck fragment of a rectangular bottle, M: h: 6.9 cm, rim.diam: 4.2 cm, t: 0.18–0.4 cm;
 H: translucent glass blown into a prismatic shape with two front sides and two lateral sides. The shoulders of the bottle were rounded in the upper part and decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. The neck is small and constricted and the rim is outlined by an outer ring;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 14/2010, building no. 5, from the latrine;
 Inv. no.: 2559 (Pl. 2/6).

15. F: fragments of a rectangular bottle, M: h. approx.: 25.9 cm, base.diam: 10.9 cm, rim.diam: 4.5 cm, t: 0.1–0.4 cm;
 H: translucent glass blown into a prismatic shape with two front sides and two lateral sides. The shoulders of the bottle were rounded in the upper part and decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. The neck is small and constricted and the rim is marked by an outer ring;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 14/2010, building no. 5, from the latrine;
 Inv. no.: 2559 (Pl. 2/7).

16. F: fragments of a rectangular bottle, M: h.: 23.2 cm, base.diam: 9.2 cm, rim.diam: 4.4 cm, t: 0.12–0.4 cm;
 H: translucent glass blown into a prismatic shape with two front sides and two lateral sides. The shoulders of the bottle were rounded in the upper part and decorated with a horizontal groove in the area of the neck. The neck is small and constricted and the rim is marked by an outer ring;
 L: Gheorgheni, Pricske – Kőházak, S 14/2010, building no. 5, from the latrine;
 Inv. no.: 2559 (Pl. 2/8).

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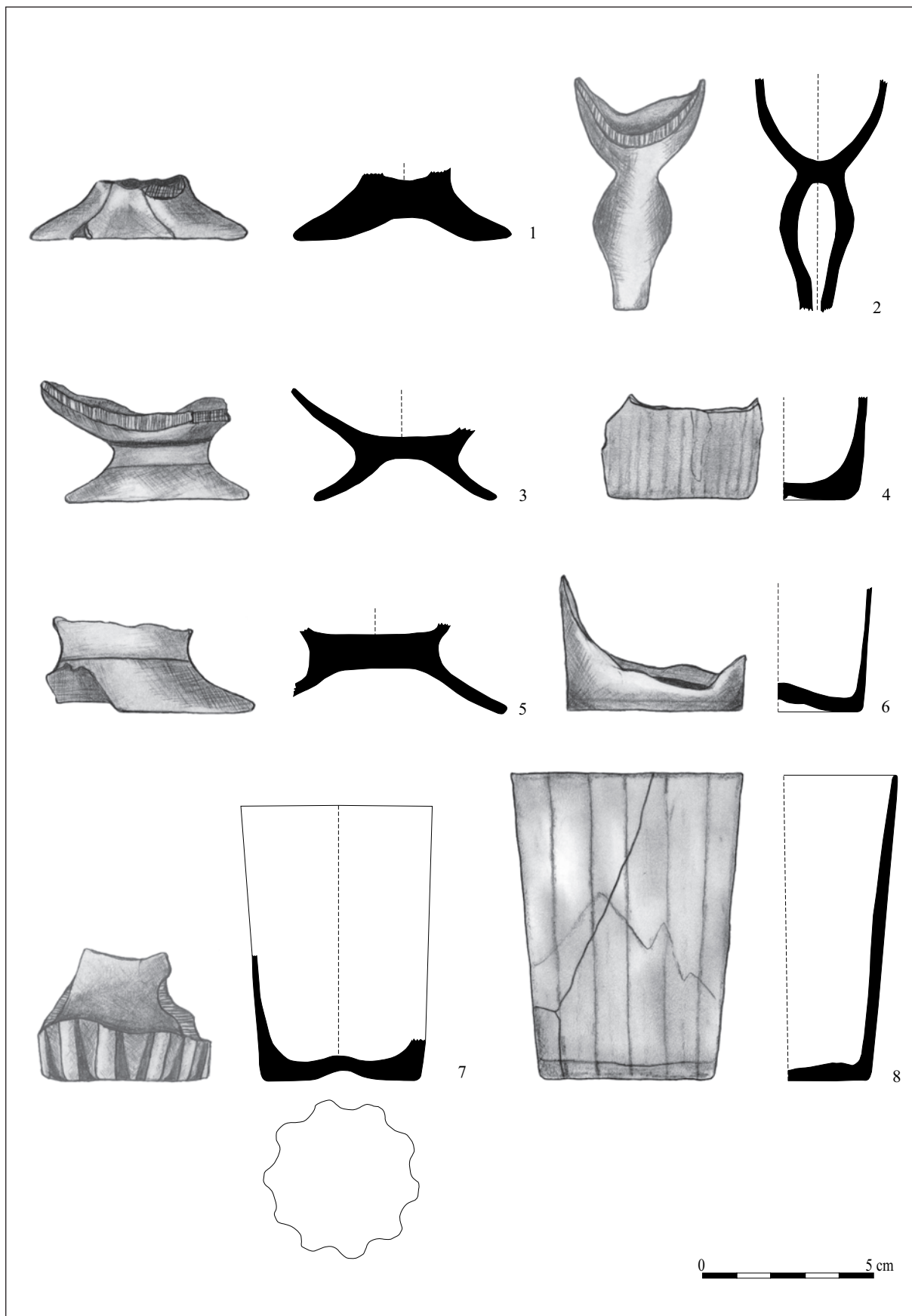


Plate 1. Gheorgheni. Pricske quarantine facility. 1–3, 5. Footed drinking glass fragments; 4, 6–8. Simple drinking glass fragments.

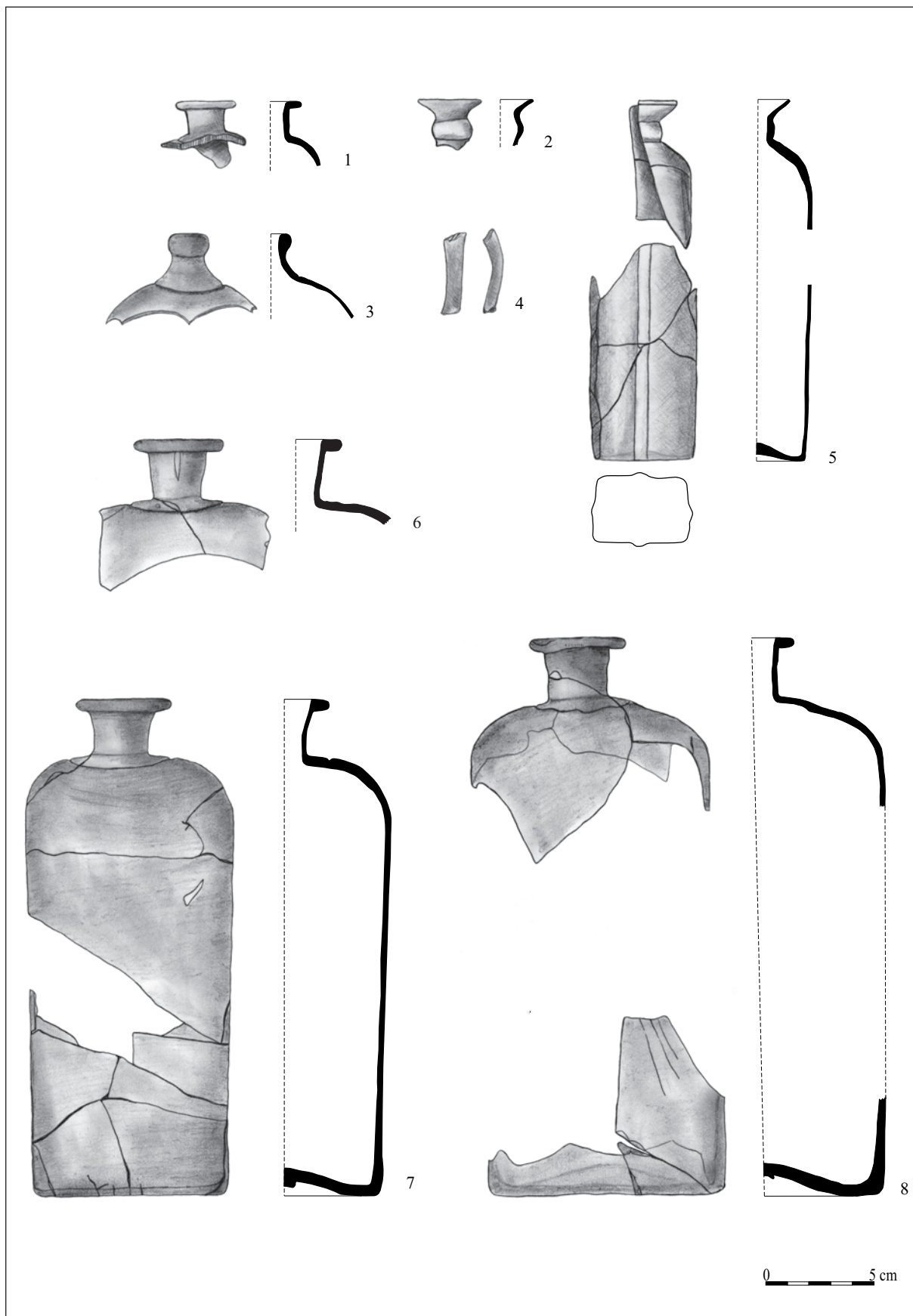


Plate 2. Gheorgheni. Pricske quarantine facility. 1-2, 5. Apothecary vial fragments; 4. Handle fragment; 3, 6-8. Rectangular bottle fragments

Abbreviations

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracow.
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
AnArchRessoviensia	Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia, Rzeszów.
AAS at CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest.
Apulum	Acta Musei Apulensis – Apulum, Alba-Iulia.
Alba Regia	Alba Regia, Székesfehérvár.
Antaeus	Antaeus, Budapest.
Arrabona	Arrabona, Győr.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ArchBaltica	Archaeologia Baltica, Vilnius.
Arch.Inf	Archäologische Informationen.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
Banatica	Banatica, Reșița.
BBMÉ	A Béni Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd.
BUFM	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiei Naționale a Monumentelor, ansambluri situri istorice. București.
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, Comisia Națională de Arheologie, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CMA	Complexul Muzeal Arad.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum érem- és régiségtárából, Cluj.
Dolg.	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeologiai Intézetéből, Szeged.
Dolg. ÚS	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Új Sorozat. Cluj-Napoca / Kolozsvár.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
HOMÉ	A Hermann Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
JAM	Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza.
JPMÉ	Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve.
JRGZM	Jahrbuch des Romisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz.
KRRMK	Kaposvári Rippl Rónai Múzeum Közleményei, Kaposvár.
LMI	Lista monumentelor istorice, updated in 2015.
MittArchInst	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
MOL	Magyar Olaj- és Gázipari Részvénytársaság / Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company
Marisia	Marisia, Târgu Mureș.
NyJAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
Przegląd Archeologiczny	Przegląd Archeologiczny, Wrocław.
Rad	Jósa András Museum, Archaeological Archive
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest.

RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon/Archaeological Investigations in Hungary, Budapest.
RAJ Arad	Repertoriul Arheologic al Mureşului Inferior. Judeţul Arad. Timişoara 1999.
RAN	Repertoriul Arheologic Naţional.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche şi Arheologie, Bucureşti.
SGB	Studii de Geografie a Banatului, Timişoara.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timişoara.
Slavia Antiqua	Slavia Antiqua, Poznań.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra.
SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár.
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva.
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission.
StudiaUBB Historia	Studia UBB Historia, Cluj-Napoca.
SzKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs.
Századok	Századok, Budapest.
Terra Sebus	Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeş.
Tibiscum S. N.	Tibiscum S. N., Caransebeş.
TransRev	Transylvanian Review, Cluj-Napoca.
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum, Zalaegerszeg.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
Živa Antika	Živa Antika, Skopje.