

RAKACASZEND KÖZÉPKORI TEMETŐJÉNEK EMBERTANI VIZSGÁLATA

A Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megyei Rakacaszend mai református templomában 1970-ben végzett régészeti ásatáson 18, a helyreállítás során, 1973-ban pedig további 10 Ny—K-i tájolású sírt és egy szórvány koponyát tártak fel Pálóczi Horváth András vezetésével. Az anyag a XII—XVII. századból származik. A régészeti feldolgozás lehetővé tette a különböző korszakokból származó sírok egyenkénti elkülönítését. Az első periódus a XII. század—XIII. század harmadik negyede (3, 6, 8, 9, 13, 17. sírok, szórvány I.). A második időszak a XIII. század végétől a XVII. század közepéig tart. Ezen belül két kisebb időszak különíthető el: az a) a XIV—XV. századi sírokat (2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 18.), a b) a XV. század vége és a XVII. század közepe táján földbe-kerültek (1, 7, 11, 15, 16.) tartalmazza. Ezen második időszakra keltezhető a 12. sír is. A harmadik periódusra, a XIII—XVI. századra (a/ időszak) a 22—27. sírok, a XVII. századra (b/ időszak) a 19, 20, 20/a és a 21. sírok datálhatók.

Az embertani feldolgozásnál igyekeztünk figyelembe venni a fenti periódusokat, azonban a metrikusan is értékelhető anyag legnagyobb része a második időszakra (XIII. század vége—XVII. század közepe) esik. Az elsőt mindössze egy, a harmadikat pedig három egyén képviseli. A megmentett csontvázanyag a 71.18.1.—71.18.20. és a 73.3.1.—73.3.10. leltári számok alatt a Természettudományi Múzeum Embertani Tárában van.

Anyag és módszer

A vizsgálatok során 29 egyén csontvázanyagát dolgoztuk fel. A 23 felnőtt közül 8 férfi és 7 női váz volt mérhető. A nemet a nemi dimorfizmust mutató morfoszkópiái jelek alapján határoztuk meg. Az elhalálzási kor megállapításában FEREMBACH és munkatársai (FEREMBACH et al. 1979), a nem meghatározásában és a morfológiai vizsgálatokban FARKAS (1972), a metrikus értékelésben MARTIN (1928) és ALEXEJEV (1966), a taxonómiai feldolgozásban LIPTÁK (1965, 1980) munkáit használtuk fel. Az osztályozást DEBEC (ALEXEJEV—DEBEC 1964), MARTIN illetve MANOUVRIER—VERNEAU (MARTIN 1928) szerint végeztük.

A koponyák paramétereit az 1., a hosszúsontokét a 2—3., a töredékes anyag jellemzését a 4. táblázat tartalmazza. A megfigyelt anatómiai variációk és pathológiás elváltozások a következők:

5. sír: A jobb femur és tibia condylusain arthrosis deformans.
7. sír: Caudalis sacrum bifidum.
11. sír: A csigolyákon nagymértékű spondylosis. Sacralizatio. Caudalis sacrum bifidum.
12. sír: Baloldali perforatio fossae olecrani humeri (a jobb humerus hiányzik).
14. sír: A molárisok és a felső premolarisok alveolusai atrofizálódtak.
15. sír: A bal margo supraorbitalison 4—5 mm hosszú, gyógyult vágásnyom. A bevágás az orrhátat is érintve a nasion alatt 6 mm-re, mintegy 100 mm hosszan fut. A csigolyákon kisfokú spondylosis.
19. sír: A csigolyákon nagymértékű spondylosis.
26. sír: Caudalis sacrum bifidum (a cranialis rész hiányzik).

Általános jellemzés

A második periódus embertani anyaga alapján a rakacaszendi szériát az alábbiak jellemzik: Az agykoponya a méretek alapján nagyon rövid illetve közepes hosszú, keskeny vagy széles, magas. A jelzők szerint brachykran, hypsikran, metriokran, steno- illetve metriometop. A koponya alakja felülnézetben pentagonoid. A glabella gyengén fejlett, többségében 2-es fokozatú. Az arcus superciliaris kiemelkedő a férfiakon, elhatárolt a nőknél. A protuberantia occipitalis externa gyengén fejlett, 1-es, 2-es fokozatú, a processus mastoideus kicsi. A középarc közép széles. Az arc alacsony, a felsőarc közepes magas illetve alacsony. A szemüreg téglalap alakú, a férfiaknál négyszögletes vagy lekerekített, a nőknél keskeny-középszéles, alacsony. Az orr szélessége változó, alacsony vagy közép magas. A fossa canina sekély. A jelzők szerint chamaekonch, chamaerhin illetve leptorrhin, hyperbrachystaphylin.

Taxonómiailag 3 férfi tartozik a cromagnoid csoportba (cr-p: 10, 11, 15. sírok). Egy férfi (1.) nordoid, egy nő (4.) mediterrán jellegű. A rövidfejűek csoportját egy előázsiai típusú férfi (Szórvány I.) és egy alpi típusú nő (18.) képviseli.

A hosszúsontok jellemzése: A férfiak humerúsára az eurybrachia, a nőkére a platybrachia jellemző. Mindkét nem felkarja gracilis. Az ulnák eurolenek. A femurok gyenge pilaszterűek illetve pilaszter nélküliek, platymerek. A tibiák mesoknemek vagy euryknemek.

Az uralkodó rasszkomponensek alapján a rakacaszendi temető leginkább Fiad-Kérpusztá (LIPTÁK 1953) és Északkelet-Dunántúl Árpád-kori temetőihez (ACSÁDI—NEMESKÉRI 1958) van közel.

IRODALOM

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1. táblázat

A koponya paramétere

Nem	Sírszám	Férfiak						N6k	
		1.	10.	11.	14.	15.	Sz. I.	4.	18.
Jellegek	Kor	Ad.	Mat.	Mat.	Mat.	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.
1		164	—	—	—	187	168	—	173
1c		169	—	—	—	181	170	—	172
5		99	—	101	105	106	—	—	—
7		34	—	39	—	40	—	—	—
8		148	—	143	—	147	144	—	142
9		95	98	86	102	100	100	—	89
10		122	125	120	—	126	130	—	—
16		27	—	35	—	32	—	—	—
17		137	—	135	—	144	—	—	—
20		121	—	120	—	123	114	—	—
40		94	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
43		106	109	98	—	111	105	—	—
45		—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—
46		100	103	95	93	101	95	90	91
47		111	111	101	—	—	—	101	102
48		69	64	—	72	66	65	66	64
51		41	41	38	42	43	40	40	41
51a		39	39	35	40	42	39	37	38
52		39	28	32	34	27	33	31	34
54		25	29	26	24	29	24	27	22
55		44	47	49	53	50	53	50	48
62		47	46	—	—	47	45	44	—
63		45	40	—	—	—	44	44	—
65		—	—	116	—	—	—	103	—
66		—	—	107	—	—	—	92	—
68		81	—	69	80	—	—	76	68
68/1		71	—	67	59	—	—	55	56
69		28	31	27	31	—	—	25	23
70		71	—	72	—	—	—	64	63
71a		32	33	29	33	—	—	30	30
79		108	—	118	124	—	—	126	121

1. táblázat folytatása

Nem		Férfiak						Nők	
Sírszám		1.	10.	11.	14.	15.	Sz. I.	4.	18.
Jellegek	Kor	Ad.	Mat.	Mat.	Mat.	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.
32		90	—	87	—	—	—	—	—
32—		85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72		85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73		89	—	97	—	—	—	—	—
74		66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75/1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8: 1		90,24	—	—	—	78,61	85,71	—	82,08
17: 1		83,54	—	—	—	77,01	—	—	—
17: 8		92,57	—	94,41	—	97,96	—	—	—
9: 8		64,19	—	60,14	—	68,03	69,44	—	62,68
47:45		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48:45		—	—	—	—	—	47,45	—	—
52:51		95,12	68,29	84,21	80,95	67,79	82,50	77,50	82,93
54:55		56,82	61,70	53,06	45,28	58,00	45,28	54,00	45,83
63:62		95,74	86,96	—	—	—	97,78	100,00	—

2. táblázat

A vázcsontok paraméterei, férfiak

Sírszám		1.	7.	10.	11.	15.	26.
MARTIN- szám	Kor	Ad.	Ad.	Mat.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.
Humerus	1 J	—	332	—	—	—	—
	B	—	333	—	340	—	—
	2 J	—	325	—	—	—	—
	B	—	328	—	334	—	—
	3 J	—	53	—	—	—	—
	B	—	53	—	—	—	—
	4 J	—	64	—	—	—	—
	B	—	66	—	—	—	—
	5 J	24	27	23	23	24	—
	B	24	27	—	23	—	—
	6 J	20	22	19	18	21	—
	B	20	21	—	18	—	—
	7 J	67	74	65	62	68	—
	B	—	73	—	64	—	—
	7a J	72	80	70	67	75	—
	B	—	77	—	68	—	—
	9 J	—	49	—	—	—	—
	B	—	50	—	—	—	—
	6:5 J	83,33	81,48	82,61	78,26	87,50	—
	B	83,33	77,78	—	78,26	—	—
	7:1 J	—	22,29	—	—	—	—
	B	—	21,02	—	18,22	—	—
Radius	1 J	—	—	246	244	268	—
	B	—	—	—	—	268	—
	2 J	—	—	231	230	253	—
	B	—	—	—	—	254	—
	4 J	—	—	18	16	18	—
	B	16	—	—	—	17	—
	5 J	—	—	13	12	12	—
	B	13	—	—	—	14	—
	3 J	—	—	45	42	46	—
	B	45	—	—	—	45	—
	5:4 J	—	—	72,22	75,00	66,67	—
	B	81,25	—	—	—	82,35	—
	3:2 J	—	—	19,48	18,26	18,18	—
	B	—	—	—	—	17,71	—
Ulna	1 J	—	—	—	261	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 J	—	—	—	228	255	—

2. táblázat folytatása

Sírszám		1.	7.	10.	11.	15.	26.
MARTIN- szám	Kor	Ad.	Ad.	Mat.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.
	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 J	—	—	16	—	14	14	—
	B	—	—	—	—	14	—
12 J	—	—	18	—	18	19	—
	B	—	—	—	—	18	—
13 J	—	—	25	—	20	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	23	—
14 J	—	—	31	—	24	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	27	—
3 J	—	—	—	—	38	41	—
	B	—	—	—	—	39	—
3:2 J	—	—	—	—	16,67	16,08	—
	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
11:12 J	—	—	88,89	—	77,78	73,68	—
	B	—	—	—	—	77,78	—
13:14 J	—	—	80,65	—	83,33	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	85,19	—
Femur 1 J	—	—	448	448	447	—	467
	B	456	452	444	—	—	—
2 J	—	—	445	445	440	—	463
	B	445	449	—	—	—	—
21 J	—	—	82	—	—	—	—
	B	—	84	—	—	—	—
6 J	30	—	29	29	28	—	32
	B	29	29	28	—	34	32
7 J	28	—	31	29	28	—	27
	B	27	31	29	—	29	28
9 J	—	—	45	37	36	—	37
	B	33	45	36	—	36	35
10 J	—	—	34	31	29	—	26
	B	31	34	28	—	31	27
8 J	90	—	92	91	88	—	92
	B	87	94	90	—	102	93
8:2 J	—	—	20,67	20,45	20,00	—	19,87
	B	19,55	20,94	—	—	—	—
6:7 J	107,14	—	93,55	100,00	100,00	—	118,52
	B	107,41	93,55	96,55	—	117,24	114,29
10:9 J	—	—	75,56	83,78	80,56	—	70,27
	B	93,94	75,56	77,78	—	86,21	77,14
Tibia 1 J	360	—	—	—	337	—	—
	B	361	—	—	—	—	—
1a J	367	—	—	—	350	—	—
	B	370	—	—	—	—	—
1b J	358	—	—	—	339	—	—
	B	360	—	—	—	—	—
2 J	343	—	—	—	323	—	—
	B	346	—	—	—	—	—
5 J	—	—	—	—	74	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 J	53	—	—	—	48	—	—
	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 J	33	—	—	—	28	—	—
	B	33	—	—	—	—	—
8a J	37	—	—	—	31	—	—
	B	37	—	—	—	—	—
9 J	24	—	—	—	21	—	—
	B	21	—	—	—	—	—
9a J	29	—	—	—	21	—	—
	B	24	—	—	—	—	—
10 J	90	—	—	—	79	—	—
	B	84	—	—	—	—	—
10b J	82	—	—	—	70	—	—
	B	80	—	—	—	—	—
9a:8a J	78,38	—	—	—	67,74	—	—
	B	64,86	—	—	—	—	—
10b:1 J	22,78	—	—	—	20,77	—	—
	B	22,16	—	—	—	—	—

3. táblázat

A vázcsontok paraméterei, nők

Sírszám	4.	5.	6.	12.	19.	25.	
MARTIN- szám	Kor	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.
Humerus 1 J	—	—	289	308	—	—	—
B	—	—	(288)	—	295	—	—
2 J	—	—	288	303	—	—	—
B	—	—	(286)	—	290	—	—
3 J	—	—	45	44	—	—	—
B	—	—	(47)	—	45	—	—
4 J	—	—	54	57	—	—	—
B	—	—	(54)	—	56	—	—
5 J	—	—	24	23	—	—	—
B	20	—	23	22	19	—	—
6 J	—	—	17	15	—	—	—
B	15	—	17	15	15	—	18
7 J	—	—	56	56	—	—	—
B	53	—	57	—	54	—	62
7a J	—	—	69	64	—	—	—
B	58	—	66	63	58	—	60
9 J	—	—	43	39	—	—	—
B	—	—	44	40	—	—	—
6:5 J	—	—	70,83	65,22	—	—	—
B	75,00	—	73,91	68,18	78,95	—	90,00
7:1 J	—	—	19,38	18,18	—	—	—
B	—	—	(19,79)	—	18,31	—	—
Radius 1 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	211	—	—
2 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	198	—	228
4 J	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	14	—	16
5 J	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
3 J	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
5:4 J	73,33	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	85,71	—	75,00
3:2 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	18,18	—	—
Ulna 1 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
12 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
13 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
14 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
3 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
3:2 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11:12 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	85,71	—	—
13:14 J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	80,95	—	—
Femur 1 J	458	410	—	—	—	—	—
B	453	407	—	—	—	—	—
2 J	452	405	—	—	—	—	—
B	444	402	—	—	—	—	—
21 J	—	86	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 J	26	26	—	—	—	26	28
B	26	26	—	—	—	—	29
7 J	24	28	—	—	—	28	28
B	26	27	—	—	—	—	27

3. táblázat folytatása

Sírszám	4.	5.	6.	12.	19.	25.	
MARTIN- szám	Kor	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.	Ad.	Mat.	Ad.
9 J		31	39	—	—	—	—
B		31	37	—	—	—	—
10 J		27	27	—	—	—	—
B		25	29	—	—	—	26
8 J		78	82	—	—	85	87
B		82	83	—	—	—	86
8:2 J		17,26	20,25	—	—	—	—
B		18,47	20,65	—	—	—	—
6:7 J		108,33	92,86	—	—	92,86	100,00
B		100,00	96,30	—	—	—	107,41
10:9 J		87,10	69,23	—	—	—	—
B		80,65	78,38	—	—	—	76,47
Tibia 1 J		—	323	—	—	361	359
B		—	329	—	—	361	355
1a J		—	336	—	—	367	365
B		—	338	—	—	368	363
1b J		—	326	—	—	362	354
B		—	328	—	—	360	352
2 J		346	311	—	—	346	345
B		346	312	—	—	344	341
5 J		—	—	—	—	73	—
B		—	—	—	—	72	—
6 J		—	48	—	—	48	46
B		—	—	—	—	48	—
8 J		28	27	—	—	28	30
B		28	28	—	—	28	29
8a J		32	30	—	—	33	32
B		31	33	—	—	34	33
9 J		20	21	—	—	23	21
F		21	22	—	—	22	21
9a J		23	22	—	—	24	22
B		21	22	—	—	23	23
10 J		75	77	—	—	78	84
B		77	79	—	—	77	79
10b J		68	68	—	—	70	72
B		67	68	—	—	70	70
9a:8a J		71,88	73,33	—	—	72,73	68,75
B		67,74	66,67	—	—	67,65	69,70
10b:1 J		—	21,05	—	—	19,39	20,06
B		—	20,67	—	—	19,39	19,72

4. táblázat

A töredékes anyag jellemzése

Sírszám	Jellemzés	Nem	Kor
2.	Hiányos calotte, mandibula. Ossa wormiana a lambda- és sagittalis varratban. Hiányos, rossz megtartású vázcsontok.	—	Inf. II.
3.	Koponyatetőtöredék. Vastag koponyafal. Proc. mast.: 1. Vázcsonttöredék.	N*	Mat.
5.	Calottetöredék, hiányos mandibula. Proc. mast.: 1.	N	Mat.
6.	Calotte- és maxillatöredék. Abrasio: 2, proc. mast.: 1. Glabella: 2, arcus superciliaris: elhatárolt, prot. occ. ext.: 1.	N	Ad.
7.	Koponyatetőtöredék, mandibulatöredék. Proc. mast.: 2. Abrasio: 3, arcus superciliaris: 3, prot. occ. ext.: 2.	F**	Ad.
8.	Vázcsonttöredék.	F	Ad.-Mat.
9.	Vázcsonttöredék.	N	Ad.
12.	Os parietale- és maxillatöredék, hiányos mandibula. Alveoláris prognathia: mérsékelt. Abrasio: 2—3, gyakori caries.	N	Ad.

4. táblázat folytatása

Sírszám	Jellemzés	Nem	Kor
13.	Calottetöredék. Proc. mast.: 1, arcus superciliaris: 2. Glabella: 1. Sutura metopica.	N	Ad.
14.	Hiányos vázcsonttöredék. Csigolyákon nagyfokú spondylosis.	F	Mat.
16.	Calotte, hiányos maxilla, töredékes mandibula. Mindkétoldali cribra orbitalia. Ossa wormiana a lambdavarratban. Kissé törött vázcsontok.	—	Inf. II.
17.	Rossz megtartású, hiányos vázcsontok.	F	Ad.-Mat.
18.	Tibia- és fibulatöredék.	N	Ad.
19.	Töredékes, hiányos koponya, mandibulával. Proc. mast.: 1, arcus superciliaris: sima. A palatum durumon nagyfokú osteoporosis.	N	Mat.
20.	Hiányos vázcsonttöredék. Mindkétoldali perforatio fossae olecrani humeri.	N	Ad.
20/a.	Koponyatető- és maxillatöredék, mandibula. Baloldali cribra orbitalia (jobb szemüreg hiányzik). Hiányos, törött vázcsontok.	—	Inf. I.
21.	Os parietale, maxillatöredék, hiányos mandibula. Hiányos hosszúcsontok.	—	Inf. II.
22.	Humerus-, ulna- és bordatöredék, csigolyák. Osteoporosis. Spondylosis.	N	Mat.
23.	Femur-, tibia- és fibulatöredék.	—	Inf. II.
24.	Tibia- és fibulatöredék.	F	Ad.-Mat.
27.	Bal femur, tibiák töredékei.	—	Inf. II.

* N = nő

** F = férfi

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MEDIEVAL CEMETERY OF RAKACASZEND

Summary

29 skeletons were examined from the medieval cemetery of Rakacaszend. Archaeological dating see below:

Period I.: 12th century — third quarter of the 13th century (graves 3, 6, 8, 13, 17. stray I.).

Period II.: end of the 13th century — middle of the 17th century. Two periods can be distinguished within it: a) 14th—15th century (2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 18.), b) end of the 15th century—middle of the 17th century (1, 7, 11, 15, 16). Grave 12 also belongs to Period II.

Period III. Phase a) 13th—16th century: (graves 22—27). b) 17th century (graves 19, 20, 20/a and 21.). We tried to take these periods into consideration but the majority of the material — appreciable metrically — falls on the second period.

The parameters of skulls may be seen in Table 1, the parameters of long bones are in Table 2, 3, and the examination of fragmentary material is in Table 4.

On the basis of the material of period II., the following features are characteristic to the Rakacaszend material: Very short — medium long, nar-

row or wide, high cranium. Brachycranial, hypsocranic, metriocranic, steno- or metriometopic. In norma verticalis the form of skull is pentagonoid, glabella is weakly developed, arcus superciliaris is projecting on males and limited on females. Protuberantia occipitalis externa is weakly developed, processus mastoideus is small. The middle face is wide, the face is low, the upper face is medium high or low. Orbita is oblong on males, it is square or round on females, narrow — medium wide, low. The width of nose is different, low or medium high. Fossa canina is shallow. Chamaekonch, chamaerrhin or leptorrhin, hyperbrachystaphylin.

According to taxonomy three males belong to the Cromagnoid group, one male is of nordoid type and a female is of mediterranean character. Brachycranial group is represented by a male of Asia Minor type and a female of Alpine type.

Description of long bones: Eurybrachia is characteristic to the males' humeri and platybrachia to the females' humeri. Upper arms of both sexes are gracile. Ulnae are eurolen. Femora are with weak pilaster or without it, platymer. Tibiae are mesocnem or eurycnem.

According to the main mass elements the Rakacaszend cemetery is similar to the Fiad-Kérpusztá cemetery (LIPTÁK 1953) and to the cemeteries of Arpadian age on northeast Transdanubia (ACSÁDI —NEMESKÉRI 1958).

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF THE CALVINIST CHURCH AT RAKACASZEND

Summary

Rakacaszend is in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, on the northeast part of Hungary, on the woody tableland between the Bódva and Hernád rivers, in the valley of Rakaca stream flowing into the Bódva river, about 60 km to the north from Miskolc (Fig. 1). The medieval origin of the Calvinist church of the village was unknown for a long time, it was included to the national monument-list only in 1964 (JOÓ—RIBÁRI 1966, 253). There was a narrow semicircular Romanesque window on the eastern and southern wall of the quadratic, barrel-vaulted medieval chancel (Fig. 3, 3—4). In 1965, because of a thunderstroke, medieval frescos came to light under the rough-cast (Fig. 3.2). Painted wood ceiling covered the nave which was made in 1657 according to the inscription, and represented stylized tulip-rose- and other flower-motifs. In the arched ended western end of the church a newer part of the wood ceiling — made in 1821 — can be seen. Because of the bad technical condition of the church the National Intendence of Historical Monuments began the planning of renovation and the necessary researches (wall research, uncovering the frescos, archaeological excavation). The reconstruction ended in 1974, designer: Á. H. Vladár architect (VLADÁR 1978).

During the excavation inside the church, the western outer wall of the Romanesque Calvinist church with square ended chancel was revealed, it was pulled down in 1820 in the course of a considerable reconstruction (Fig. 7.1). In the eastern end of the nave in both corners stone-layer with mortar of the substructure was excavated (Fig. 7.2—3). On the north of the church foundation walls of a former church came to light, it was built of brick with a horse-shoe arched chancel; its western stone extension was also excavated (Fig. 7.4; 8.1—3). The southern wall of the brick-church (period I.) was built into the northern wall of the later stone-church with square ended chancel (period II). In the course of wall research this former south front came to light with three Romanesque windows and a walled-up doorway (Fig. 4). — The archaeological finds are stored up in Miskolc, Herman Ottó Museum (Inv. no.: 74.42.1—88).

The medieval name of the village was *Szend*, it belongs to the early layers (XIth—XIIth century) of our geographical names of Hungarian origin, it took its origin from a proper name with a *-d* affix (BÁRCZI 1958, 155—156; KÁLMÁN 1973, 158—160, 163; MAKKAI 1979, 100—104). The proper name can be traced back to the noun *szem* (KISS 1978, 603). Written sources referred to *Szend* — laying in the northeastern part of Borsod comitat — first in 1273 (possessio Zenth): at this time Ladislau IV gave back the confiscated estates with other ones to Thekus' sons (GYÖRFFY 1963, 806). After the Mongol invasion the Thekus family, descended from the neighbouring Torna county, established a considerable estate in this part of Borsod county (GYÖRFFY 1963, 746). In 1335 *Szend* was the possession of another family — they were landed gentries in Kovácsi village too. At this time the church of *Szend* was burgled by unknown perpetrators and they took away the owners' records too (GYÖRFFY 1963, 783, 806). In the XVth—XVIth century members of the lower- or middle nobility were the owners of the village. The church occurred first in the papal tithe list, Paul, priest of the Church — named after the Blessed Virgin — payed 31 groat as papal tithe between 1332 and 1335 (GYÖRFFY 1963, 806).

Building history of the church. Period I. The earliest building was a brick church with rectangular nave and horse-shoe arched chancel (Fig. 7.4; 8.1—3, 13). Its sizes: l = about 9,30 m; w = 5,60 m. The inner sizes of the nave: 4,55×3,90 m. Thickness of the stone foundation in mortar-bed = 0,80—0,90 m. Thickness of the rising walls = 0,90—1,0 m. The arched wall of the chancel was built of 4 adjacent rows of brick, wall thickness = 0,70 m. The seize of bricks is very changable. From the bottom row of the southern wall-face, a bright red brick with chuff husks in undisturbed position was revealed, 29×13,7×5,5 cm (Inv. no.: 74.42.1, Fig. 9.2). In the axle of the church, at the western wall, in the middle, the rectangular substructure of the loft pillar was excavated (1,10×0,95 m). The origin floor of Arpadian age did not remain, its depth may have been at the verge of the substructure

and rising wall (0,50 m). The medieval top-soil remained in the same depth in a small place in the western part of the chancel in the D-D profile (Fig. 6). — During the reconstruction two pieces of the stone frame of the southern portal of Romanesque age was found in the XIXth century mantle wall (VLADÁR 1978, 146, Fig. 12).

The horse-shoe arched chancel type is rare in the Hungarian Romanesque architecture. The earlier special literature considered it a typical late Romanesque ground form appearing in the XIIIth century (GEREVICH 1938, 31; NAGY 1958, 546, 559). With the knowledge of the new investigational results it is possible that this type appeared already in the XIth century (HORVÁTH 1978, 118—120; HOLL—PARÁDI 1982, 20—22). The extended horse-shoe arched chancel of period I. at Rakacaszend is a rare type of this ground form. The following remains are analogies: Baratka, period I. (Bratka, Czechoslovakia), first half of the XIIth century (HABOVŠTIK 1963, 434, 446, 449; TOMASZEWSKI 1974, 284—285, Fig. 14.2), Kiszána (Heves county), the rotund of the castle from the XIth century (PAMER 1970, 300, Fig. 385—386. GERVERS—MOLNÁR 1972, 34, Fig. 16). The rectangular nave is characteristic to this period and to the early remains (VALTER 1963, 286—288), from this point of view the following churches with horse-shoe arched chancel can be mentioned as parallels of the Rakacaszend church: Ács, Calvinist church (VALTER 1963, 288, Fig. 4) (Fig. 14.1); Szalakuz (Podhorany-Sokolníky, Czechoslovakia, HABOVŠTIK 1966; TOMASZEWSKI 1974, 282, Fig. 122); Gellértegyháza (Orosháza-Rákócziutótelep, ZALOTAY 1957, 50—52; KOVALOVSKY 1965, 186; HORVÁTH 1978, 119—121, Fig. 19.); Szőreg, period I. (TROGMAYER 1977, 63—64) (Fig. 14.3).

Defining the place in history of architecture of the first church of Rakacaszend, the western loft is an important standpoint. The most simple ground plan type of churches built with emporium can be found at Rakacaszend, it is „1a” type in Tomaszewski's system (*aisleless churches without tower, with twospan loft built on one pillar*), relatively early churches from the XIIth century belong to this type: Kisbény (Bíňa), Hetény (Chotín), Nyitra-Parovce, Hontvarsány (Varšany) (TOMASZEWSKI 1974, 319, 324, 328; HORVÁTH 1975, 361—362, Table IV.). The defensive function of the lofts is referred here: the loft and church-tower, the „upper part” of the Church was the place of refuge in case of danger for the patron and his family, and the owner's valuable things, weapons were kept here (TOMASZEWSKI 1974, 246—247, 356; ENTZ 1980, 139). The owners of Szend may have kept their records on this loft in 1335.

Summing our researches in history of architecture: the first church of Szend may have been built in the middle of the XIIth century, consequent-

ly it was one of the earliest church buildings of the environs.

Period II. From the south a stone church with square ended chancel was added to the former church (Fig. 13). Its sizes: L = 13,05 m; w = 7,50 m; the nave inside 8,0×5,50 m; the chancel w = 5,35 m, it slightly widens inside toward east. The western outer wall slightly forms an arch, there is no trace of the former portal on the survived mural crown high above the medieval level (Fig. 7.1). As in the course of wall research neither southern portal was found on this building, at the time of the existence of the double church the portal may have been on the north, and a new portal was opened in the brick church. There were no traces of this portal during the excavation, it is only supposed that it may have been on the middle part of the northern wall or the western wall of the church with horse-shoe arched chancel.

The earliest building level and earth floor of the church with square ended chancel was destroyed by burials going on for centuries. According to level investigation this level may have been about 0,40 m. The earliest building level (10th) was of the XVth—XVIth century (Fig. 6).

The churches with square ended chancel had already occurred in the Arpadian age in Hungarian village architecture, but the brightest period of this type was in the XIIIth century. In Borsod county churches with such ground plan were built chiefly after the Mongol invasion (KOZÁK 1965a, 253). (Fig. 14.4—5). At Rakacaszend the group of buildings, consisting of two churches, may have been built at the end of the XIIIth century, after the extension of the former church it was the advowson family's chapel. This way of extension is rather rare and in some cases it is explained by double ownership (Felsődörgicse, ÉRY—KRÁMER—SZENTLÉLEKY 1964, 102, 107, 112—113), elsewhere it may have been a chapel or sacristy: Zalaszántó (KOZÁK 1962, 232—233, Fig. 16.), Vörösberény (PAMER 1966, 107—108).

The earliest frescos of the church were made in the middle of the XIVth century (Apostles in the sanctuary, Annunciation on the triumphal arch). The Bishopsaint standing above the southern side-altar, on the eastern wall of the nave may derive from the turn of the XIV—XVth century. Similar saint can be seen above the northern side-altar.

Period III. Extension joining from the west to the church with horse-shoe arched chancel, l = 3,95 m; thickness of the wall = 0,90 m. Its foundation was of bif stones built dry (Fig. 7.4; 8.1, 13). It may have been a building for family burial, end of the XVIth—first half of the XVIIth century.

Both the inhabitants of the village and the church became Protestant in the second half of the XVIth century. Important works made by the Calvinists: 1604: wood belfry, 1657: wood ceiling. At the same time when the wood ceiling was carried out the

building was renovated (level 8.). In 1820 the northern part of the decaying building (period I, III) was broken down and the church with square ended chancel was enlarged westwards.

Cemetery and grave assemblages. Inside the group of buildings 29 skeletons were excavated in 28 graves (11 men, 12 women, 6 children), these may have been the graves of the members of the

landed family living here. Orientation of the graves followed the church: W-E, between 240° and 276°. There was a belt decorated with rosetted stamped mounts, closed with a bronze chain (Fig. 12; 15.1—3, 7—9). The belt can be dated to the second half of the XVth century. — There were few grave goods in the cemetery: a coin was found in grave 1., and remains of a textile ribbon were found in grave 21. (Fig. 15.4; 16.1).

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