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CONTENTS

Zoltán CZAJLIK 7

René Goguy (1921 – 2015). Pionnier de l'archéologie aérienne en France et en Hongrie

ARTICLES

Péter MALI 9

Tumulus Period settlement of Hosszúhetény-Ormánd

Gábor ILON 27

Cemetery of the late Tumulus – early Urnfield period at Balatonfűzfő, Hungary

Zoltán CZAJLIK – Balázs HOLL 59

Zur topographische Forschung der Hügelgräberfelder in Ungarn

Zsolt MRÁV – István A. VIDA – József Géza KISS 71

Constitution for the auxiliary units of an uncertain province issued 2 July (?) 133 on a new military diploma

Lajos JUHÁSZ 77

Bronze head with Suebian nodus from Aquincum

Kata DÉVAI 83

The secondary glass workshop in the civil town of Brigetio

Bence SIMON 105

Roman settlement pattern and LCP modelling in ancient North-Eastern Pannonia (Hungary)

BENCE VÁGVÖLGYI 127

Quantitative and GIS-based archaeological analysis of the Late Roman rural settlement of Ács-Kovács-rétek

Lőrinc TIMÁR 191

Barbarico more testudinata. The Roman image of Barbarian houses

FIELD REPORTS

Zsolt MESTER – Norbert FARAGÓ – Attila KIRÁLY 203

Report on the excavation at Páli-Dombok in 2015

Ágnes KIRÁLY – Krisztián TÓTH 213

Preliminary Report on the Middle Neolithic Well from Sajószentpéter (North-Eastern Hungary)

András FÜZESI – Dávid BARTUS – Kristóf FÜLÖP – Lajos JUHÁSZ – László RUPNIK –
Zsuzsanna SIKLÓSI – Gábor V. SZABÓ – Márton SZILÁGYI – Gábor VÁCZI 223

Preliminary report on the field surveys and excavations in the vicinity of Berettyóújfalu

Márton SZILÁGYI 241

Test excavations in the vicinity of Cserkeszőlő (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County, Hungary)

Dávid BARTUS – László BORHY – Emese SZÁMADÓ 245

Short report on the excavations in Brigetio in 2015

Dóra HEGYI 263

Short report on the excavations in the Castle of Sátoraljaújhely in 2015

Maxim MORDOVIN 269

New results of the excavations at the Saint James' Pauline friary and at the Castle Čabrad'

THESIS ABSTRACTS

Krisztina HOPPÁL 285

*Contextualizing the comparative perceptions of Rome and China through
written sources and archaeological data*

Lajos JUHÁSZ 303

*The iconography of the Roman province personifications and their role in the imperial
propaganda*

László RUPNIK 309

Roman Age iron tools from Pannonia

Szabolcs ROSTA 317

History of the settlement of the Sand Ridges of Kiskunság between the 13th–16th century

Tumulus Period settlement of Hosszúhetény-Ormánd

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Abstract

During a rescue excavation in 2009, a farmstead-like settlement was excavated near Hosszúhetény. The pottery material shows an interesting placement for the settlement both culturally and chronologically. The buildings of the settlement are of special interest, because of the rarity of known Tumulus houses in the region, and the absence of this settlement type in the period, showing us the lowest link in the chain of hierarchy of settlements.

The site

In the early spring of 2009, Vanda Voicsek and Mónika Guttay (Centre of Cultural Heritage) led the rescue excavation of the 6541 road around Hosszúhetény.¹ The site itself is located just about 200 metres to the west from the modern settlement of Hosszúhetény on a north-south oriented hilltop (*Fig. 1, above*). In a broader context it is located in a pass that leads through the Mecsek Mountain and close to some natural radiolarite sources. 162 features with 409 stratigraphic units were identified of which only 7 features could be dated to the Bronze Age at the time of the excavation (*Fig. 1, below*). During the fieldwork an intensive settlement of the Neolithic Lengyel Culture came to light, along with a few pits that can be dated back to the Late Bronze Age Tumulus Period. Between the pits containing archaeological material hundreds of postholes were found as well. The oldest period of the site was a Palaeolithic stone chipping site.

The settlement

These seven Bronze Age features are mostly located on the southern part of the site, clearly separated from the Neolithic settlement with the exception of one lone pit that was dug into a massive Neolithic clay mining pit complex. This clear distinction helps us to distinguish the features without any material between the two periods, namely the postholes, as they are the most essential elements of reconstructing the settlement itself. During the processing of the finds the list of Bronze Age features was increased by two based on the small metal waste that came from them, and the features that were initially dated to several phases of the Bronze Age were all identified as Tumulus Period. So we can safely assume that the postholes found in the cluster of these features belong to the same period (*Fig. 2.1*). This is underlined by the fact that

1 I would like to thank Jácint Ligner for giving me the opportunity to work with this material.

all of the Neolithic buildings show the traditional Linear Band Pottery house plan,² while the postholes in the Bronze Age feature cluster do not.

The first house is west-east oriented and consists of three rows of postholes. It is approximately 14 metres long and 7 metres wide, but its eastern part is missing.³ In the same area there is another posthole row that cannot be connected to this building or even the period. We can connect features 112, 114 and 157 containing Tumulus Culture material to this house. The other south-north oriented house is only marked by postholes forming a rectangular form, with the longer side facing the east having less postholes than the western side. This second house is approximately 17 metres long and 8 metres wide. The two shorter sides are clear, the western side is scarcer, but the eastern side has only two postholes.⁴ Features 48 to 50 showed an inner separation. Pit 41, containing metal waste, is parallel to the house, therefore the two are possibly connected. Feature 10 is a small pit containing Tumulus Culture material that can be found inside the building, the relation between the two is unclear (*Fig. 2.3*). A similar variety of house plans were found at Dunakeszi-Székes-dűlő.⁵

The buildings are nearly perpendicular to each other. This can mean two things: first, that because of the different orientation of the two buildings and the relative closeness of the corners, the two are not from the same time period. Second, that the two buildings based on the different plans are of two different functions, and the change in orientation and the closed plan of the features show a single household. The two buildings form a 'courtyard' of some sort, with the smaller buildings open side facing the 'courtyard'. The pits containing Bronze Age material surround these two buildings from the outside. Based on the scarceness of postholes on the eastern side it is probable that it was used for stabling animals or some other kind of storing or activity that needed one side of the building more open than the others. In my opinion the second possibility is much more convincing and I continue to keep to this theory.

There is a third house that cuts both the above mentioned buildings. This one shows the clearest base plan of a long house with three post rows.⁶ The orientation of the house is northeast-southwest unlike the other two, but the plan itself is more suited for a Bronze Age house as the distance of posts in the middle row does not correspond to the distances in the outer line. It did not exist contemporaneously with the other two houses as it cuts them both. There are four postholes that cannot be certainly identified with the house they belong to, but simply based on the house plans they are best suited for this third house.⁷ The northeast part of the house is missing, what is visible is 18 by 9 meters (*Fig. 2.4*).

Based on this, as we have one living house with one farm building forming an inner clear space surrounded by rubbish pits, the site has a small, independent economic unit as there were no other finds from the period in the whole site except for this small closed cluster. This kind

2 SANGMEISTER 1951, 90–101.

3 Western side: features 15 and 61 are the two corners, northern side: features 16 and 23, probably 17; southern side: features: 21, 22, 61 and 95; inner posthole row: features 18, 20 and 53.

4 Northern side: features 1 through 5; southern side: features 54 through 57, probably 14 as well; western side: features 42, 44, 45 and 47, eastern side: probably feature 11 and 24 which is not a posthole, but a pit.

5 HORVÁTH ET AL. 2004, 210–211.

6 NW side: features: 11, 12, 56 and 58 as the corner, SW side: features 58 and 59, SE side: features: 17, 61, 62 and 63, middle row: features 13 and 24.

7 Features 11, 17, 56, 63.

of settlement therefore can be interpreted as a Tumulus Period farmstead. The third house is possibly the other phase of this small settlement but without a farm building. The exact chronological order of the houses is unclear along with the question of which pit belonged to which house except for pit 41, with the bronze waste, that is perfectly aligned to the western wall of the second house.

The material

The site had only a few finds, which is not surprising based on the low number of features. Only 256 finds were catalogued. From these nearly every piece of material is pottery with the exception of one piece of daub, two pieces of metal waste and one bronze jewellery fragment.

Pottery forms

Bowls

Three main types of bowls can be distinguished in this category. The first is the general or simple bowls that cannot be linked to any culture or time period. They are usually very simple forms with conical or curved walls. These make about 16% of the bowls (six pieces) (Fig. 4.4). The second type is the S-profiled bowls that are the most numerous in contemporaneous archaeological materials from Baranya county,⁸ 48% of the bowls in Hosszúhetény. The S-profiled bowls have several subtypes in the site, some of them quite unique in the Baranya material known so far, but known from other northern sites with a clear chronological placement. The general S-profiled bowls are also present (Fig. 4.2), but the deeper version of this type (Fig. 3.8; 4.7, 11–12; 5.1, 10) is more frequent than it is in Kozármisleny for example,⁹ with several versions of the subtype. One piece that has to be mentioned is a bowl from feature 162, which is double profiled on the side with its rim not expanding further than the widest point of the side (Fig. 5.15). This variant is the first of its kind in Baranya, but it is known from the tumuli of the Bakony and signals Reinecke Bz C sites.¹⁰ The third main type is the bowls with inverted rim (Fig. 3.4, 9; 4.9–10; 5.5, 10–11), which are the general Tumulus culture bowls,¹¹ making 36% of the Hosszúhetény material, which is unusually high in comparison to the other Tumulus sites of the county,¹² but still very low compared to the Tumulus sites to the north.

Drinking vessels

Only a few drinking vessels have enough sherds to determine their form. The ones that can be assigned to certain types are very varied similar to other settlements of the period. The five identifiable sherds are the following. O114/S268/15 is a tall cup with a conical neck and profiled shoulder, with linear incised decoration below the shoulder (Fig. 4.5).¹³ O162/S385/32 is

8 MALI 2012, 20–21; MALI in press.

9 One fourth of the S-profiled bowls are certainly deep bowls here but in Kozármisleny they are only 5,9%, and also they are deeper in general.

10 A drinking vessel in the same size and from the tumulus of Isztimér-Csőszpuszta (KUSTÁR 2000, Taf. IV/9).

11 KOVÁCS 1965, 72; 1966, 193; KŐSZEGI 1988; FURMÁNEK – VELIAČIK – VLADÁR 1999, 67–68.

12 11,8% of the bowls have an inverted rim in Kozármisleny, while in Monyoród there are only five examples of this type out of 18 bowls.

13 A variant of this type can be found in Üröm (HOLPORT 1980, 6. kép 1), and the same form is known from Baranya (MALI 2012, 25).

a shallow, one-handled cup with conical bottom, sharp belly break, funnelled neck and everted rim (Fig. 5.3).¹⁴ O162/S385/46 is a tall S-profiled, one-handled cup (Fig. 5.6). O162/S385/49 is a tall, one-handled cup with conical bottom, depressed spherical belly, sharply profiled shoulder, straight neck and everted rim (Fig. 5.9). The last one (O162/S385/66) is a tall, one-handled cup with spherical body, lightly profiled shoulder, straight neck and everted rim (Fig. 5.13).¹⁵ Handles connect to the shoulder and the rim. The variety that can be seen here is similar to that of the the drinking vessel forms of the Kozármisleny settlement also in this region, showing that there are nearly no two similar cup types in the same context.¹⁶

Jugs

The medium-sized, long necked jugs¹⁷ comprising a traditional vessel type of the culture based upon burial material, are not present on this site, similarly to other settlements. However one small sized piece of similar build, and medium sized short jugs are present if only in small numbers. O162/S385/65 is a small, one-handled jug with ovoid body, profiled shoulder, conical neck and everted rim. There is linear incised decoration on the shoulder, groups of four vertical lines starting from the shoulder break, the fragment indicates that there were four groups placed at regular intervals starting from the side of the handle (Fig. 5.14). The short jug type is easily described as the medium sized version of the one-handled cups, with more or less spherical body, profiled shoulder, straight, short neck and everted rim (Fig. 4.13; 5.6). The type only differs from cups based on size and it is very hard to make a distinction as the size range is continuous from the smallest cups to the bigger jugs. Handles connect the shoulder and the rim. This cup-formed jug type is the most typical form of the Tumulus culture settlement materials.¹⁸

Amphora-form vessels

Only eight fragments can be identified as amphora-form vessel sherds. These large storage vessels share a few qualities. The bottom is taller than bowls, but wider than pots, the shoulder is broad and curved, shoulder-neck border is profiled, the neck is straight, conical or sometimes funnelled with straight, cut or everted rim. The decoration is usually on the shoulder: either small upright knobs following the profiled border, or large knobs on the belly along with plastic additions, and/or plastic/incised decoration covering much of the broad shoulder. Handles vary from none to four, from the downside of the belly to the connection of the shoulder and neck. The typical Tumulus culture amphorae-form vessel has short neck.¹⁹ The typological identification is hard in settlement material, because this form is very rare in settlements,

14 The form is widespread in the period and can be found in the northern Serbian region (GARASANIN 1972, catalogue), Austria (WILLVONSEDER 1937, 183–184.), Moravia (STUHLÍK 1992, Abb. 20/4.), but most examples of the type can be found in Eastern-Transdanubia (SZATHMÁRI 1979, Abb. 2.1, 2, 7, 9; MALI 2012, 24; MALI 2016; KUSTÁR 2000, Taf. II–III.)

15 These two are of the general S-profiled cup form, variants can be found in most Tumulus assemblages, a few examples: KOVÁCS 1966; 1975; KEMENCZEI 1968, 181. KISS – KVASSAY – BONDÁR 2004, 131; MALI 2012, 26–27; HOLPORT 1980, 6.kép 3; SZATHMÁRI 1979, 12. kép; SZILAS 2009, 13, 4–5. kép, the form's origin is most likely the cups of the Vátya territory (VICZE 2011, 136–137.)

16 MALI 2012, 26.

17 WILLVONSEDER 1937, 184–185; FURMÁNEK – VELIAČIK – VLADÁR 1999, 68; NEUGEBAUER 1994, 146; H. SIMON – HORVÁTH 1998–1999, 194–195; HORVÁTH 1994, 1. kép

18 From the published material: SZATHMÁRI 1979, Abb. 12/1–3.

19 Northern Plains: KOVÁCS 1966, 192–193; Nagydém: ILON 1999, 241; Balatonboglár: HONTI – NÉMETH – SIKLÓSI 2007, 158–159.kép; Budapest-Rákoscsaba: SZILAS 2009, 13, 10. kép

unlike in graveyards where it is the most common type.²⁰ The amphora-form vessel fragments known from settlements show much less decoration and more variability in form than the burial version, but because of the small percentage and high fragmentation only a very few can be reconstructed as a whole.

In the case of the Hosszúhetény material, no amphora-form vessel can be identified more precisely than general amphora-form vessel. All fragments came from O162/S385, and probably belonged to three vessels based on the burning and the raw material of the fragments. Three sherds belonged to a greyish brown vessel: two fragments with heavily everted broad rim, and one profiled shoulder fragment with a shoulder-neck handle. Another three fragments came from a reddish vessel, two fragments from the bottom and one from the broad, everted rim. The next piece is a neck fragment of a short-necked, grey amphora-form vessel. The eighth fragment is probably from the same vessel as the previous one, a short-necked amphora-form vessels shoulder fragment with profiled shoulder decorated with a small upright knob. All of them were made locally.

Pots and other storage vessels

The majority of the vessels found at Hosszúhetény belong to this group. The pots can be separated into two groups; the smaller cooking pots and the larger storage vessels. Both groups have the same fundamental characteristics: ovoid body, short neck, straight or everted rim, usually two handles connecting the shoulder to the neck or the rim, or knob handles on the shoulder, rough body surface to prevent slipping and a smoother upper part, the two usually separated by plastic decoration or a strong profile. The size of the pots and storage vessels range from small cooking pots to large grain storage vessels with no clear separation possible between the two uses.

In the Hosszúhetény material 51 identifiable pot fragments were found. Most of them are either unsuited for further identification or fit into the general pot type (*Fig. 3.2–3, 6; 5.8*). Only three fragments show a different form. One fragment, O162/388/1 is a one-handled pot. This type is general in the northern regions, usually found in the Slovakian Tumulus culture material with occasional findings in the Hungarian materials as well.²¹ It has a straight neck and rim, and only one handle larger than those of the general form. Two sherds of the narrow-necked pot type are present as well, O162/S388/2 (*Fig. 5.16*) and O112/S264/22. This type is very similar to the general form, except that its neck is much narrower and the rim is usually cut. The reason for this is most likely a difference in practical use, as it is present in most settlement materials, but always in small percentages. Observations about the general form: surface roughening is rare, less than one fourth, because of the coarseness of the local clay.²² 31 sherds out of 51 are considered to be of poor quality. The quality pieces are mostly from the lower end of the size range, probably showing us the cooking pots. Concerning the decorations, in line with the

20 MALI in press.

21 FURMÁNEK – VELIAČIK – VLADÁR 1999, 67 from Slovakia; SZILAS 2009, 13, 12. kép, from Budapest; HORVÁTH 1994, 2/4. kép from the Southwestern Transdanubia, and MALI 2012, 19. from Kozármisleny.

22 Four examples of the roughened pots are of a special type with banded roughening, meaning that the sprinkled clay roughening was spread with full palm leaving the banded imprint of the fingers on the surface, giving it a kind of decoration. This is characteristic for the Transdanubian Tumulus material but the first example of the method in Baranya county.

general appearances only plastic decorations are present. One example of a profiled shoulder with a knob handle, one example of a double rim knob,²³ and several shoulder ribs, one triangle profiled rib and seven other pieces of the generic finger imprinted ribs.

Decorations

Decorations are usually scarce on Tumulus settlement pottery²⁴ and this applies to Hosszúhetény as well. Out of 253 sherds, only 37 have any kind of decoration, and 4 of them have two different types of decoration totalling up to 41 decorations to be analysed.

The profiled shoulder is the most common decoration with eleven sherds featuring it (*Fig. 3.2, 5, 8, 10; 4.5, 13; 5.1–2, 9, 13–14*). The profiled shoulder-neck border is one of the most distinguishable features of the Tumulus ceramic material in the region, appearing on most of the pottery types except bowls.

The other very widespread decoration type of the culture is the plastic decoration. Knobs appear on the belly of cups, jugs and amphora-form vessels,²⁵ upright smaller knobs on the shoulders of amphora-form vessels and cup-form jugs (*Fig. 5.2*),²⁶ knob handles on pots and amphora-form vessels (*Fig. 3.2*). The most characteristic Tumulus decoration is the knobbed rim that appears mostly on pots and bowls (*Fig. 4.2; 5.10, 12*).²⁷ Each of the mentioned knob types appear in Hosszúhetény as well, with a few examples knobbed rims in the highest number (five pieces). The knobbed rim has to be discussed further because of its relatively high amount as well as the role it can play in identifying cultural connections. As mentioned above, the knobbed rims are the most prominent characteristic of the Tumulus culture ceramic material and appear in several form. This variety has nothing to do with chronology according to our current knowledge, but shows a very distinct territorial difference, with small areas favouring one or the other way of doing this decoration. For instance in Baranya county the knobbed rims are not real knobs but the rim itself is pulled out with nearly no extra material added to it and only appearing on S-shaped bowls.²⁸ Meanwhile in the Mezőföld region the Koszider Vátya culture tradition, originally from the Magyarád culture, is used: flattened rim with an added knob continuing the flat surface of the rim on inverted rim bowls and pots.²⁹ The form, number and placement of the added knobs can show even smaller local traditions. The reason for bringing these two regions as examples is that in the Hosszúhetény material both traditions are present, even though the Vátya culture tradition version is only present with two examples and those two show different origin.³⁰

23 This feature is interesting in itself, because the use of double knobs on the rim is a custom from the Koszider Vátya material and usually not present in Tumulus materials.

24 SZATHMÁRI 1979, 33.

25 MALI 2012, 41; HOCHSTETTER 1980, 84; SÁNTA 2009, 258.

26 HOCHSTETTER 1980, 84.

27 A few examples: KOVÁCS 1965, 70 (Bag); VICZE 2011, 142–143 (Dunaújváros); KOVÁCS 1975 (Tápé); HONTI – NÉMETH – SIKLÓSI 2007, 158–159. kép (Balatonboglár-Borkombinát); SZILAS 2009, 13, 11. kép (Budapest-Rákoscsaba); SÁNTA 2009, 265 (Early phase of Domaszék-Böröcsök tanya); STUHLÍK 1992, Abb. 20/3, 21/17 (Moravia).

28 MALI 2012, 43.

29 See VICZE 2011, 127 for the earliest versions of this decoration.

30 O162/S388/8 Koszider Vátya culture double rim knob on a pot, exact analogue unknown, but the technique used points to the Vátya tradition territory and the double knob is only known for Koszider Vátya vessels (*Fig. 5.16*). O162/S385/64 rim knob is pulled above the rim, almost hornlike and starts from the handle (*Fig. 5.12*), a

The other large group of plastic decorations include the different ribs. The most general version is represented by the finger imprinted ribs (*Fig. 3.3*) which appear on pots and storage vessels, with a few triangle profiled ribs on the same vessels,³¹ as in the case of Hosszúhetény as well. However, the amphora-form vessels with plastic decoration, but this can be interpreted so that a farmstead-like settlement did not need, nor was able to have such vessels, as they are rare even in larger settlements and really widespread only in cemeteries.

Incised decoration is the next large group that appears on Tumulus material, mostly in the region west from the studied area,³² but a few examples appear here as well. Five fragments show incised decoration, these have strictly linear design: line bundles, two of them horizontally placed just below the shoulder profile to strengthen its visual effect (*Fig. 3.10; 4.5*), with two more with vertical line bundles dividing the surface of the vessel into fields (*Fig. 4.8; 5.11*), and one diagonal line bundle that was part of a more complex motif. Unfortunately we do not have more pieces of this vessel (*Fig. 4.3*).

A special version of incised decoration is when it is filled with incrustation. This type is a local speciality that has its roots in the region's Transdanubian Incrusted Ware culture tradition.³³ The known examples of this tradition are from Koszider period Tumulus assemblages, like Kozármisleny or Monyoród from Baranya county or Ordacsehi from Somogy county.³⁴ Only three pieces can be found in Hosszúhetény, which is surprising considering the amount of this style from the nearby Kozármisleny site.³⁵ The O112/S264/1 amphora-form vessel or cup-shaped jug fragment shows the typical decoration known from the Kozármisleny pottery: the incrustated linear motifs in picture fields bordered by incrustated line bundles, motifs usually containing triangles but not following strict conventions (*Fig. 3.5*).³⁶ The other two, O112/268/14–15 (*Fig. 3.7*), are simple line bundles, probably fragments of more complex motifs.

Technical observations

One of the speciality of the pottery here is that the local clay contains a very high amount of pebbles and small stone fragments, this can be stated for the Neolithic material as well as the Bronze Age pottery, with the Neolithic material being even more filled with stone material than the younger ceramics. This clay causes the surface of the vessels coarse and friable. This speciality of the local clay has some positive features as higher heat resistance and better protection against slipping from the hand. This could be the cause of the lower-than-usual percentage of the use of roughening of the surface. Only 7% of the whole material has no stone in it, probably these are the vessels that are not locally made, or the potter paid a lot of

few similarly decorated inverted rim bowls are known from the north-eastern parts of Pest county: Dunakeszi-Fatelep feature 49, unpublished; Váchartyán-Meggyberek and Sződ-Várdomb (Tragor Ignác Museum 77.52.20. and 51.33.5, both unpublished).

31 KŐSZEGI 1973, 22.

32 WILLVONSEDER 1937, 214–222; HOCHSTETTER 1980, 86; CUJANOVÁ-JÍLKOVÁ 1964; FURMÁNEK – VELIČIK – VLADÁR 1999, 67.

33 MALI 2012, 32–35.

34 KISS 2011, 102.

35 Altogether 140 pieces of incrustated pottery were found in Kozármisleny, site no. 97; what is 17.2% of all the decorated fragments from the site (MALI 2012, Appendices).

36 MALI 2012, 32–35. The motifs themselves originate from the upper Drava region and modern Lower Austria and Steiermark (KAVUR 2012, 75–79; TIEFENGRABER 2007; WILLVONSEDER 1937, 214–222, Abb. 6/7.)

attention to the cleaning of the clay material. All of them are from the better quality pottery group. Both Kozármisleny type incrustated decorations sherds belong to this group, along with three inverted rim bowls, eleven drinking vessels, one amphora-form vessel, one small sized pot and three undefinable fine ware sherds. It is worth noting, that all of the sherds made from clay heavily differing from the local raw material are fine ware, mostly table ware.

Functional analysis

Functional analysis of the found material shows a very general spread similar to the settlements of the period.³⁷ Most numerous are the pots, undeterminable if they were for cooking or for storage, 20,15% of the pottery. The second in number are the drinking vessels or cups of different type, 15,02% of the assemblage, closely followed by the bowls: 14,62%. The lowest amount is that of jugs (7,9%) and amphora-form vessels (3,16%). The fragments that were unidentifiable to this level can be classified as table ware fragments (fine ware of smaller size – bowls, jugs, drinking vessels) and storage vessels (large pottery, usually coarse ware – usually amphora-form vessels, pots). There is a bit more of storage vessel fragments (20,55%) than table ware (18,58%), but it has to be noted that as the storage vessels are much larger in size, much more fragments come from each vessel. Another thing to be noted is that there are only 253 ceramic sherds in the site, so the statistics stand on a very shaky foundation. Because of this it is remarkable that the percentages are so closely related to the usual Tumulus Period settlement pottery assemblages.

Chronology

The ceramic remains from the Hosszúhetény site can be separated into two groups on a chronological basis. Features 112, 114 and 162 are the three big refuse pits that contain significant amount of pottery for analysis, these three are situated in two groups and the material they contain is different as well. Features 112 and 114 are situated just behind the houses and contain the earlier material of the site, while feature 162 was dug into a former Neolithic claypit and has no other Bronze Age features around it; the closest one is 35 metres away. It is hard to compare the two because the composition of the pottery shows that they were used differently.

Early phase

Feature 112 and 114 along with the two houses and the surrounding pits lacking pottery material. These pits are typical waste pits for a household containing every kind of pottery that was used in the house, but mostly coarse ware from storage vessels and pots with much fewer table ware, the quality differs greatly. 153 sherds came from these pits of which 91 pieces were part of pots and storage vessels, with 37 unidentifiable table ware fragments, ten bowls, ten drinking vessels and one jug.

The forms that were present consist of a shallow, but broad S-profiled bowl reminiscent of the Koszider Vatya culture bowls³⁸ and with analogues in Kozármisleny³⁹ and other smaller

37 MALI 2012.

38 VICZE 2011, 128.

39 MALI 2012, 20–21.

fragments of S-profiled and deep bowls along with two cut-rim bowls with flattened rim, which are usually found in northern assemblages.⁴⁰ The jug here was a spherical bodied cup-formed vessel.

Drinking vessels were not reconstructable, but all of them except one was of the tall variant cup, similar to what was seen in Kozármisleny,⁴¹ and unlike to the northern assemblages, where the shallow variant is dominant.⁴²

As 90% of the pots found came from these features, all of the above mentioned forms appear in the earlier phase.

One possible amphora-form vessel fragment is present as well. O112/S264/17 has a spherical body, a profiled shoulder and deeply incised horizontal lines as decoration below the shoulder profile (*Fig. 3.10*). If this is indeed an amphora-form vessel, it is not the Tumulus form, but more likely inspired by the Cruceeni-Belegiš culture's amphora vessels.⁴³ Many examples of this form were found in Kozármisleny⁴⁴, so it would be logical to have this type here as well.

What really sets this chronological group apart is decorations. Aside from the difference in decoration caused by the different forms, for example as nearly all pots are here, the characteristic pot decoration, the finger imprinted rib, is mostly here, three decoration types are exclusive to the early group. The first is an imported piece: a knob legged sherd. Knob legs are coming from the Magyarád tradition⁴⁵ to the early Tumulus materials, becoming a very easily recognised chronological anchor for the pottery processing. Knob legs are widely spread innorthern Transdanubia and the Plains⁴⁶ but were lacking until now in the Baranya material. The second is the local speciality of incrustated Tumulus decoration, the altogether two fragments bearing this style were found in the two pits of the early phase. The third is related to the former, the deep incision is mostly found here. These are capable of supporting an incrustation, but no possible trace of that remained, so it is questionable.

Later phase

Feature 162 mostly contains table ware with nearly no storage vessels. Out of 99 sherds 8 amphora-formed vessels, 27 bowls, 6 pots, 28 drinking vessels, 19 jugs, 10 unidentifiable pieces of table ware and only one piece of coarse ware was found here.

Half of the bowls are of the traditional local S-profiled bowls, usually deeper and less complex than those of the earlier phase, but there are ten bowls with inverted rim as well, a form that was missing in the earlier phase, and very rare in other early Baranya materials. Two bowls have to be mentioned: O162/S385/53 which is a deep S-profiled bowl with the lower curve

40 Unpublished materials from Pomáz-Új-dűlő, Visegrád-Dió, Perbál-Kukoricadombi-dűlő (MALI 2016), all part of my forthcoming PhD dissertation.

41 MALI 2012, 24–26.

42 Pilismaróti–Szobi-rév (SZATHMÁRI 1979, Abb. 2.1–2, 7, 9). Unpublished materials from Pomáz-Új-dűlő, Visegrád-Dió, Perbál-Kukoricadombi-dűlő (MALI 2016), all part of my forthcoming PhD dissertation. In the later phase the deeper and shallower form appear together as can be seen in Isztimér-Csőszhalom (KUSTÁR 2000, Taf. II–III).

43 PJZ IV, 506–519.

44 MALI 2012, 17.

45 GODIS 2013, 19–21.

46 LICHARDUS – VLADÁR 1997, 210; HOLPORT 1980, 58; SÁNTA 2009, 262.

nearly flat and the rim very broad. This form is unknown in the early settlements.⁴⁷ The other is O162/S387/4, already mentioned in the Typology chapter signalling Reinecke Bz C.

Most of the few pots from this period are of the smaller cooking variant of the general pot form. There is one, O162/S388/8, which is a narrow necked ovoid pot with cut, flattened rim, with a double rim knob. The pot form is late, but the decoration shows Late Vátya tradition.⁴⁸ There is no known analogue, but we still do not know the material of the Tolna hills and the settlement material of Fejér County.

The only amphora-form vessels here that can be identified for sure are all of the Tumulus culture variant.

Regarding the decorations, most of the knobs are found here, but it was inevitable that as most of the vessels, they are, too, usually on table ware. The only decoration type that is exclusive to this phase is the classical incised motif, which seemingly supplanted the local incrustated variant by the later phase of the settlement.

Cultural connections

The settlement's low amount of finds gives us a surprisingly good picture of the connections the inhabitants of this farmstead had. Most of the material is in line with the other Baranya Tumulus culture materials, for example the dominance of S-profile bowls, the large number of tall cups and the decoration traditions of the pulled-out rim knobs, incised motifs along with the incrustation of the early period. But the differences are of much more interest.

The southern and western connection that was dominant in other sites⁴⁹ is much less visible. The western connection is in itself the Baranya type Tumulus material. The only probable link towards the south is the spherical body fragment from the early phase (*Fig. 3.10*) that is possibly a fragment of a Cruceni-Belegiš amphora vessel. The later phase has no such tradition.

What makes the site interesting in the Baranya Tumulus culture milieu is the northern connection it shows. From the early period, cut rim bowls, but much more prominently in the later phase, the high amount of inverted rim bowls, flattened rim decoration, certain northern forms, the site is connected to the Tolna hills and the Mezőség region.

The reason for this is easy to find: the settlement lays at the entrance of one of the north-south passes of the Mecsek Mountain, where land connection between the two regions is possible. This geographic position determines that the inhabitants of the site were in connection with both sides of the mountain. The lack of long distance material on the other hand shows that this site was out of the main connection routes of the time and what can be detected here is only the local exchange of goods. The change that is visible between the two phases, namely the complete lack of southern connections and the strengthening of the northern connections possibly show a change in the communication network, but the site does not offer us enough

47 The closest analogue published is from the late Tumulus – early Urnfield culture mound of Isztimér-Csőszpuszta (KUSTÁR 2000, Taf. VII/6).

48 Similar rim decoration on bowls can be seen in the Late Koszider Vátya burials at Dunaújváros (VICZE 2011, 134–136).

49 MALI in press.

material to make assumptions on what happened. However, it is safe to assume, that the local group starts to get unified with the rest of the Tumulus culture as the disappearance of the incrustation suggests, and that can be caused by stronger ties to the middle and northern parts of Transdanubia, but as we have no knowledge of the Tolna and Fejér county settlement materials and do not have a larger Reinecke Bz C assemblage from Baranya either, this question remains yet unanswered.

Summary

In Hosszúhetény-Ormánd a small farmstead-like settlement was excavated with two chronological phases. The small number of finds offers no possibility for statistical analyses or stating certainties, but gives us a small glimpse at the lowest step of the settlement hierarchy and the connections its inhabitants had.

The pits containing the material of the first phase surround the area of three houses with unclear chronological relation. One phase has the complete settlement plan with one dwelling-house with three post rows and perpendicular to it a farm building, possibly for animals as the side facing the 'courtyard' is open and has no archaeological material in it. The other phase has only one long house with three posthole rows. These houses are surrounded from the outside, opposite to the 'courtyard', by a few waste pits, two of them containing pottery material that can be dated to the end of the Reinecke Bz B period. The pottery is similar to the pottery of Kozármisleny, but lacking its long distance connections and the early characteristics and having a faint northern connection being situated in a mountain pass leading to the north. The pottery shows typical house waste, a lot of sherds from storage vessels and pots with occasional table ware fragments as well. The majority of the pottery is locally made from an easily recognisable heavily stone polluted clay. Another pit just at the back of the farm building is devoid of ceramic remains, but contains waste from metalworking, which shows that at least rudimentary metalworking was present at even the smallest of settlement types.

The second phase contains only one pit that most likely belonged to the second settlement that was built a few dozen meters away from the first phase but was outside the excavated area. This pit contains a pottery assemblage that can be dated to the Reinecke Bz C, but a comparison to the early phase is hard because it contains solely table ware and liquid storing vessel fragments. Anyway, the dating is certain along with the much stronger northern connection and the slow disappearance of the local traditions.

The northern connection is present in both phases but the exact line of communication cannot be reconstructed as the links to the north are missing. Most of the material is locally made, the imported ware is rare and most likely the product of local exchange that took place through the mountain pass.

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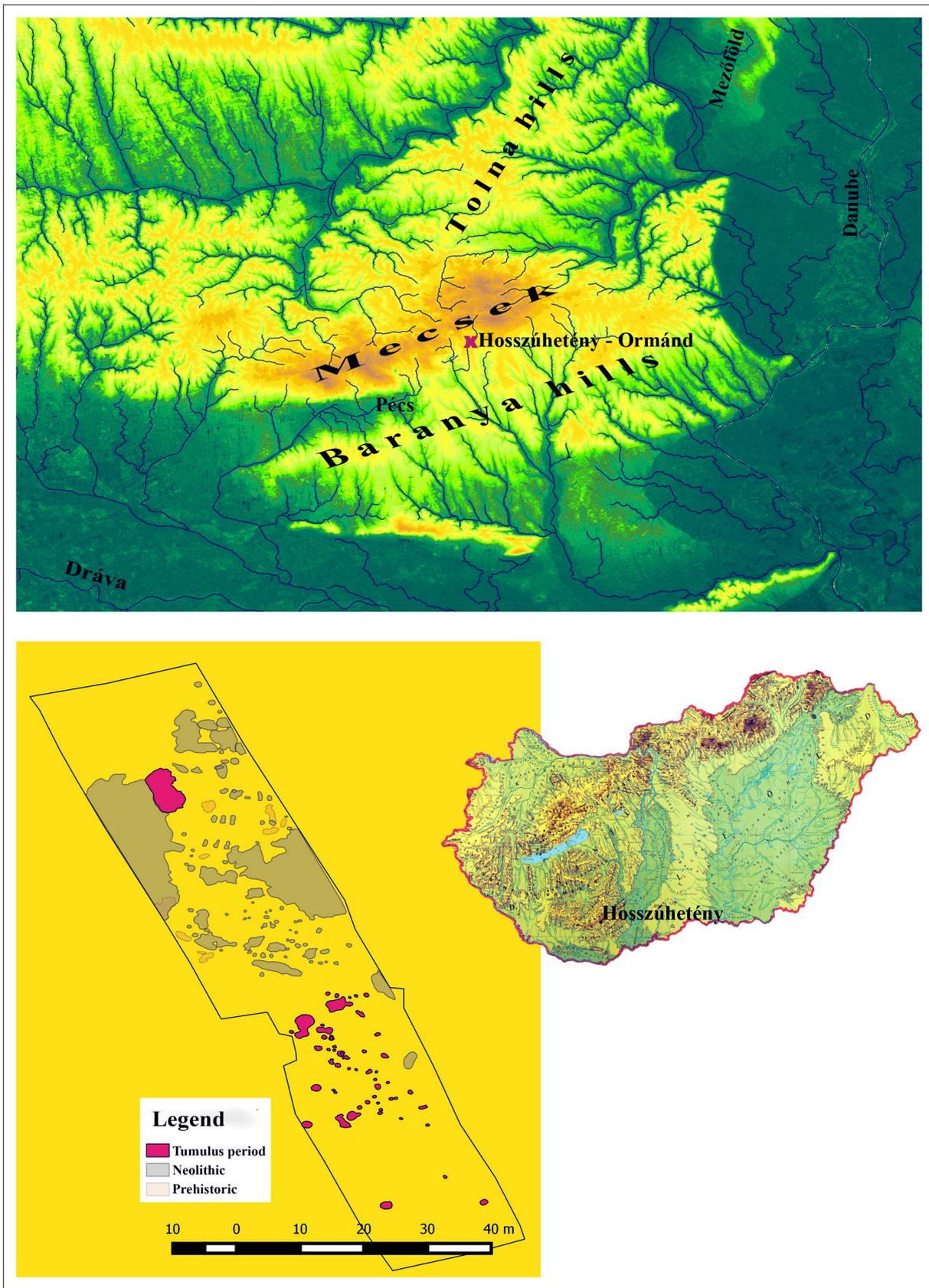


Fig. 1. The location of Hosszúhetény-Ormánd (above) and the plan of the excavation (below).

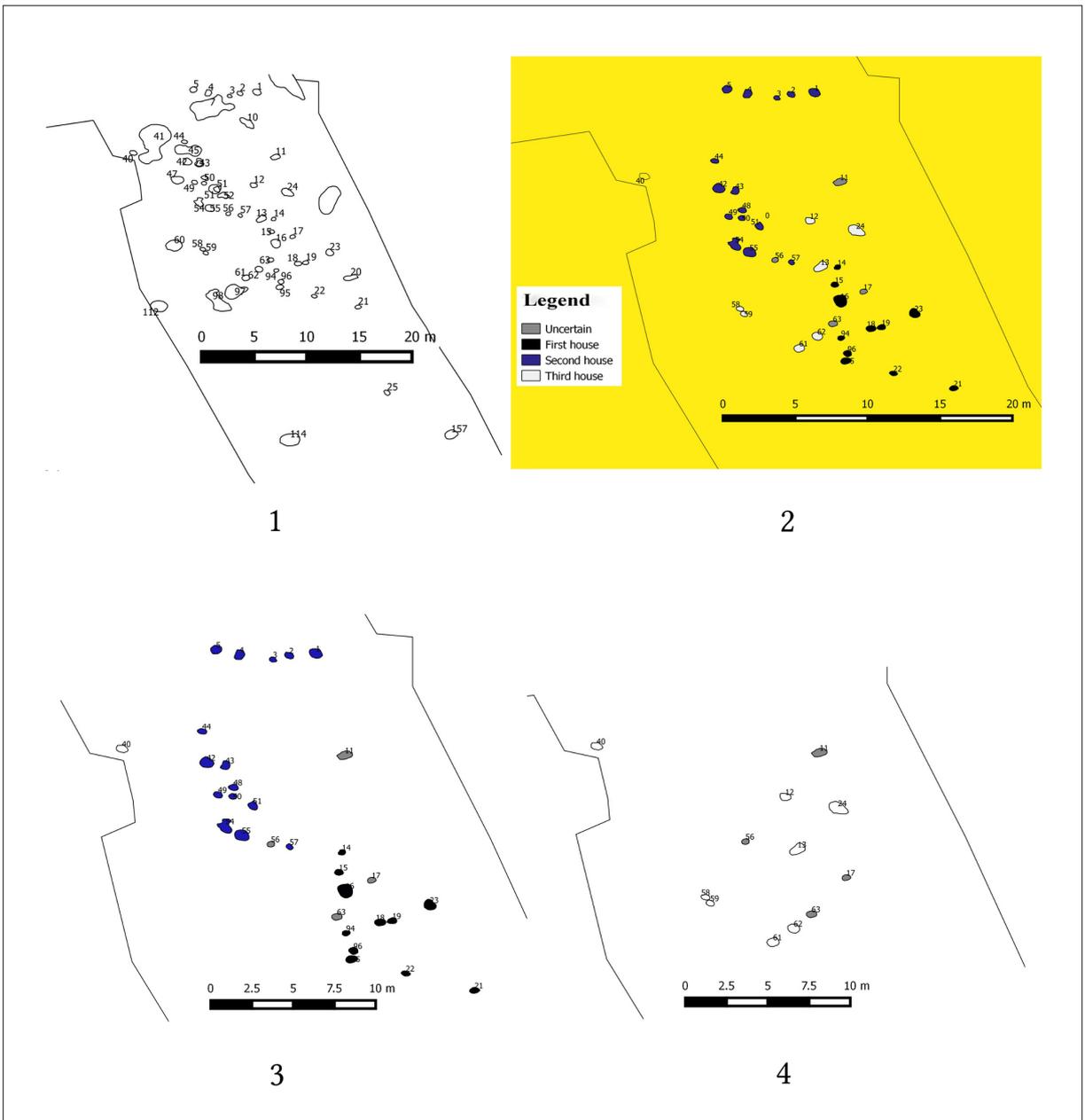


Fig. 2. 1. Feature numbers; 2. Plan of the postholes; 3. Plan of the houses 1-2 ; 4. Plan of house 3.

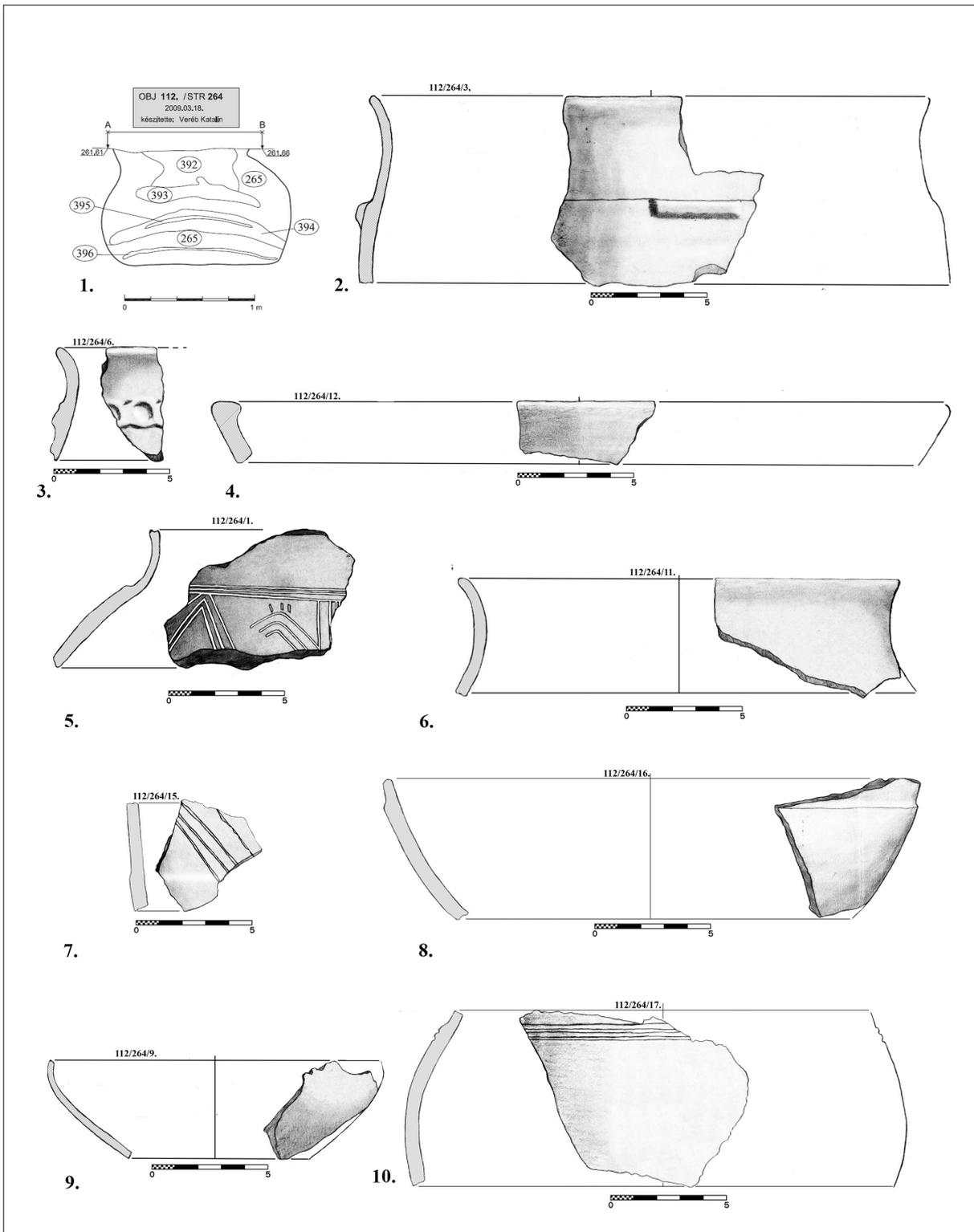


Fig. 3. 1. Profile of O112/S264; 2-10. Pottery from the early phase

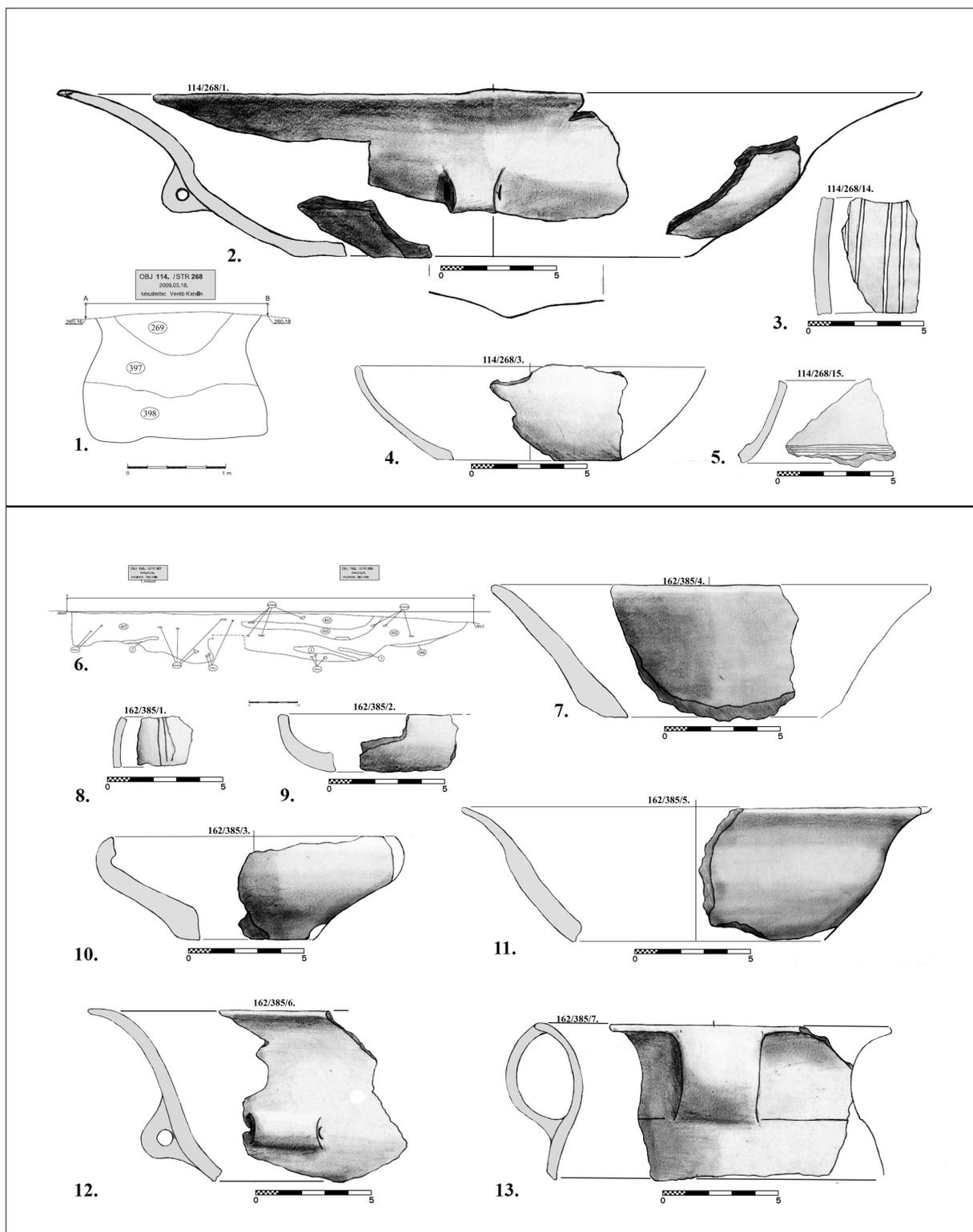


Fig. 4. 1. Profile of O114/S268; 2–5. Early phase pottery; 6. Profile of O162/S385–388; 7–13. Pottery from the later phase.

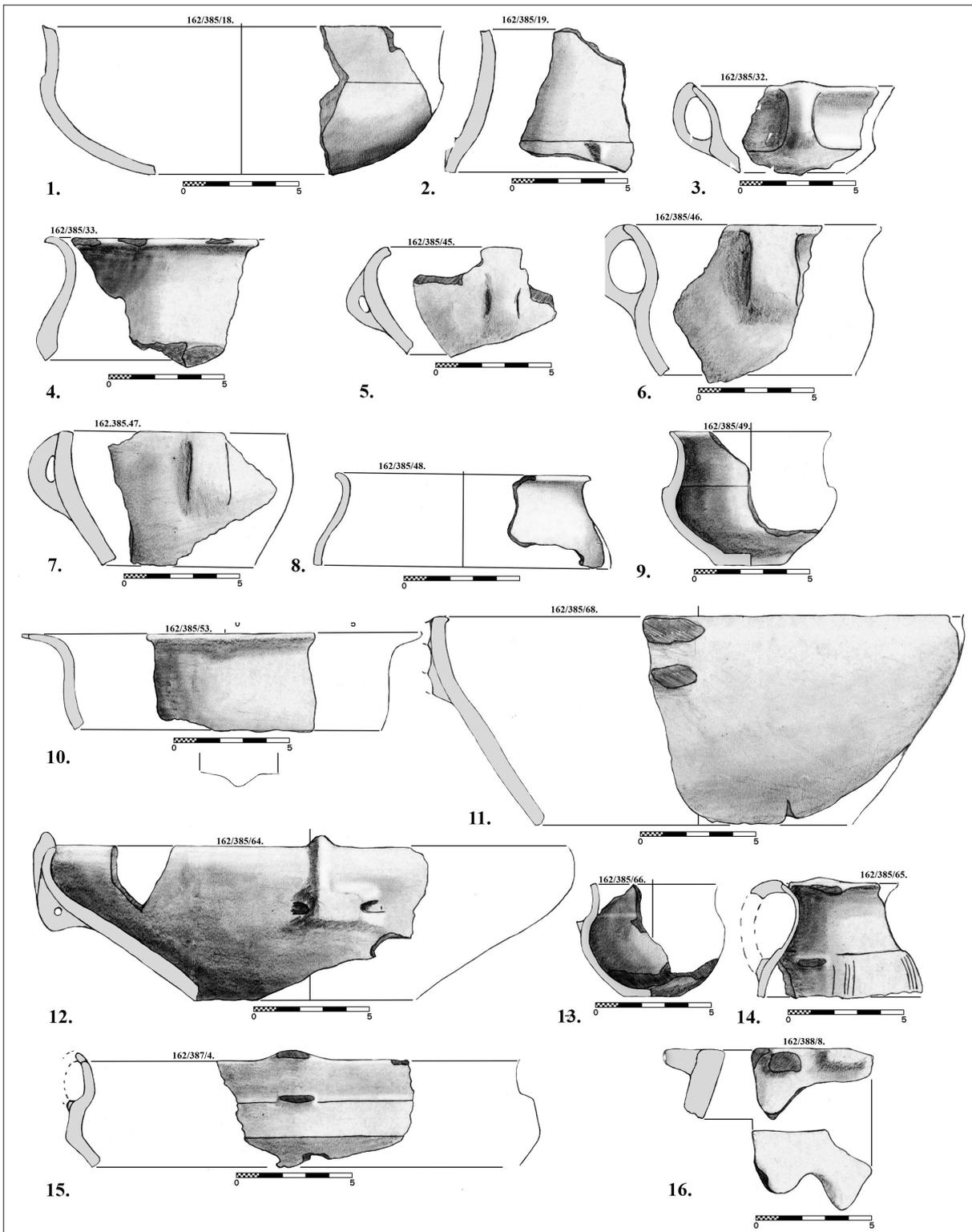


Fig. 5. 1–16. Pottery from the later phase.