

DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae



Ser. 3. No. 3. | 2015

DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE

ex Instituto Archaeologico

Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae

Ser. 3. No. 3.



Budapest 2015

Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae
Ser. 3. No. 3.

Editor-in-chief:

DÁVID BARTUS

Editorial board:

LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK

ISTVÁN FELD

GÁBOR KALLA

PÁL RACZKY

MIKLÓS SZABÓ

TIVADAR VIDA

Technical editors:

DÁVID BARTUS

GÁBOR VÁCZI

DÁNIEL SZABÓ

Proofreading:

SZILVIA SZÖLLŐSI

ZSÓFIA KONDE

Available online at <http://dissarch.elte.hu>

Contact: dissarch@btk.elte.hu

PKP
PUBLIC
KNOWLEDGE
PROJECT

© Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Archaeological Sciences

Budapest 2015

CONTENTS

Zoltán CZAJLIK 7

René Goguey (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

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

ÁGNES KIRÁLY

Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc
agneskiraly87@gmail.com

KRISZTIÁN TÓTH

Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc
tothkrisztian985@gmail.com

Abstract

In November 2012, during a preventive archaeological excavation necessitated by the construction of a new highway bypassing Sajószentpéter (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, North-Eastern Hungary), a Middle Neolithic water well with astonishing wooden lining was uncovered by the archaeologists of Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc. The 60 cm high remains of the tube-like wooden structure was made from a single oak tree with a total diameter of 90 cm. The trunk had been initially cut into four pieces (panels) that were later bonded together with trusses of twisted rods. The wooden structure had amazing tool-marks on the entire surface that could be related to at least 3 different chisels/axes and bear fundamental information regarding the chaîne opératoire.

In November 2012, during a preventive archaeological excavation necessitated by the construction of a new highway bypassing Sajószentpéter (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, North-Eastern Hungary), a Middle Neolithic water well with astonishing wooden lining was uncovered by the archaeologists of Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc. The site (Sajószentpéter-Harmadik vető, site no. 3) is situated in the downstream valley of the River Sajó (Northern Mountain Range of Hungary), located on a left bank terrace, surrounded by several pinched-off dead channels of the river (*Fig. 1*).

The Neolithic water well (S 216) was unearthed within a settlement from the early stages of the 2nd phase of Alföld Linear Pottery Culture (5400–5200 BC), thus it is the oldest known example of wooden wells in Hungary. Features of the adjacent settlement were present in a restricted number to the south from the well: some large clay-mining pits filled later with settlement debris and a line of postholes that may have belonged to a longhouse could be observed within the excavated area. Further wooden remains were not found in the whole site. Onsite dating of the lining was based on the potsherds from the infill of the pit and at the bottom of the well, but we have prepared samples for radiocarbon dating as well. Dendrochronological survey is also taking place, albeit, the valley of Sajó River – even the whole territory of Hungary – lacks archaeological wooden remains (especially from the Neolithic Period) that could be investigated as a whole sequence (*Fig. 2*).

The well had been dug up to 3.6 metres below current surface, into the clayey loess soil. The oval mouth of the pit measured a diameter of 2×3 metres and went ahead downwards as a slightly narrowing funnel. It separated to two cylindrical hollows roughly at halfway, and thus reached the level of groundwater after 3 metres. The tube-like wooden lining (S 280) was placed in the south-western part of the pit (*Fig. 3*).

Our most acceptable explanation for this arrangement is that the diggers and builders of the well used one part of the pit as a working space: to remove upcoming groundwater and safely place and fit together the parts of the wooden lining. By choosing this method at least this south-western side of the pit's wall remained untouched, providing a more stable and stronger wall for the well at least on one side.

In lack of proper financial and technical support, block lifting could not be resolved. The final excavation of the wooden lining took place at 5th December (during our first intent to open a wide and safe working pit with a tracked hydraulic excavator in November, a 4–5th century Germanic burial came to light only 1.5 metres from the well) (*Fig. 4*).

The tube-like well lining was made from a single oak trunk measuring a total diameter of 90 cm. It had been placed on the top of a gravel bed that lay beneath the first watertight clay layer. Unfortunately, we were unable to record any data on the original length of the tube, but considering practical aspects, the pit had been most probably lined with wood up to the ground level (*Fig. 5*).

The trunk had been initially cut into four pieces (panels) which later were bond together with trusses of twisted rods (probably already in the pit) (*Fig. 6–7*).

The whole lining has amazing tool-marks on the entire surface that can be related to at least 3 different chisels/axes and bear fundamental information on the *chaîne opératoire*.

Bark can be observed in smaller patches on the outer surface of the trunk, but even where it is missing, the bark seems to be removed just as much as it would have detached naturally. On both the inner side and the edges of the panels, marks deriving from a small chisel (2–3 cm) are clearly visible. It seems that the builders sought to create carefully and precisely carved artificial surfaces. At present stage, we cannot decide with certainty whether the whole trunk had been primarily cut to sections and then carved, or – what ethnographical analogies refer to – a fire had been set inside the trunk first, then quartered and carved (or carved and quartered) (*Fig. 8*).

Half of the panels' lower part had been transversely cut with a broad-bladed axe (8–10 cm, probably a bone tool), but mostly on the opposite sides of the working pit, the bottom of the lining is wedge-shaped and bears tool-marks from a middle sized axe blade (4–6 cm) (*Fig. 9–10*).

Holes for rod bandage were also made by using axes (usually the middle sized ones). Removing the wood in narrowing circles had been started from the inner side of the timber and continued until reaching the desired thinness of wood. Afterwards, the rest was knocked out of its place with a suitable instrument. “Unintended side-effects” caused by this uncontrolled operation can be observed on many pieces: the outer sides of the holes show long splits hit with an axe to prevent further loss of wood (*Fig. 11*).

The fill inside the trunk hid some objects that had fell or had been dropped into the bottom of the well: fragments of a ceramic jug with spout and a strange wooden object, the function of which is far from clear – probably, it served as a part of a trough. Further organic material: chitin shells of insects, floral residues like leaf stalks or nutshells and some bones of small rodents were also found in the fill (*Fig. 12*).

Panels were lifted separately, but regrettably we were unable to rescue them in their original completeness, as vertical cracks had already broken them to smaller parts in situ. The trunk is in 8–10 pieces now, but fortunately, they are not injured severely. As temporary storage, we kept the panels and the wooden object under fresh water, placed into large plastic tanks. The tanks were stored in a cool chamber (in the main building of Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc) and covered with lids to protect the finds from light as well. Core sample was taken at the beginning of the excavation with a plastic pipe for pollen analysis and the entire sediment infill of the lining was put into bags for floatation. Macro-fossil analysis is taking place at Mainz, by Péter Pomázi (Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität), pollen analysis is carried out by Enikő Magyar (Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Sciences, Budapest), and András Grynaeus is working on dendrochronological samples, whose results may be integrated into a wider survey later. The entire lining and most of the finds are drawn and photographed by now, even several 3D-scanning of the finds were proceeded. The conservation process of the organic material has been started in cooperation with Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen (Dresden), thanks to the mediation of Rengert Elburg. Detailed results will be published in a monographic study together with all colleagues involved in processing.¹

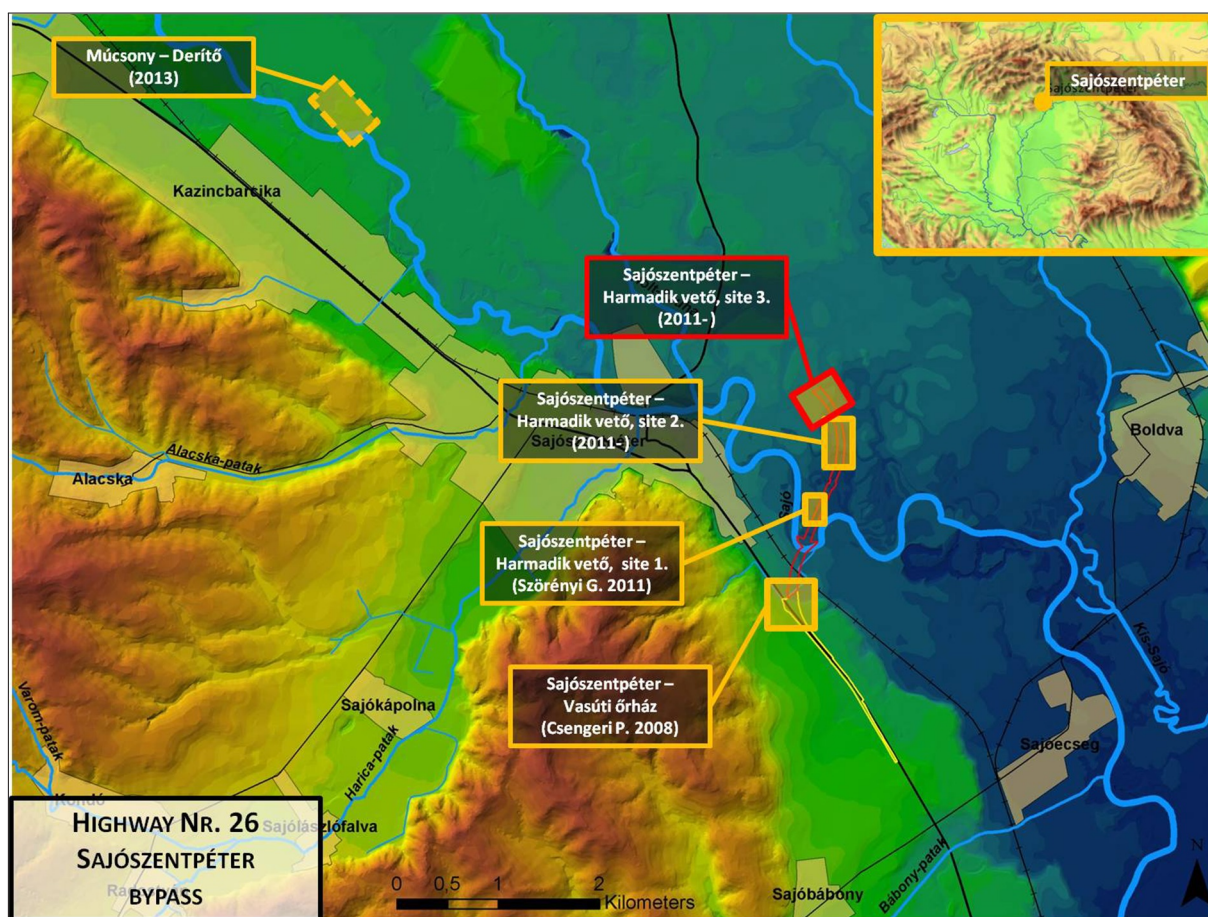


Fig. 1. Geographic situation of Sajószentpéter in Hungary and the sites affected by the investment (Sajószentpéter – Harmadik vető, site no. 3 with red).

1 Maps and illustrations created by Krisztián Tóth and Ágnes Király. Photographs taken by Ágnes Király, Krisztián Tóth and Gergő Gregóczki. The documentation and results of the first 3D laser-scanning are already available at: <http://szime3dar.com/targykatalogus/a-7500-eves-sajoszentpeteri-bodonkut>.



Fig. 2. Middle Neolithic settlement remains at site 3 and the position of the well related to them.

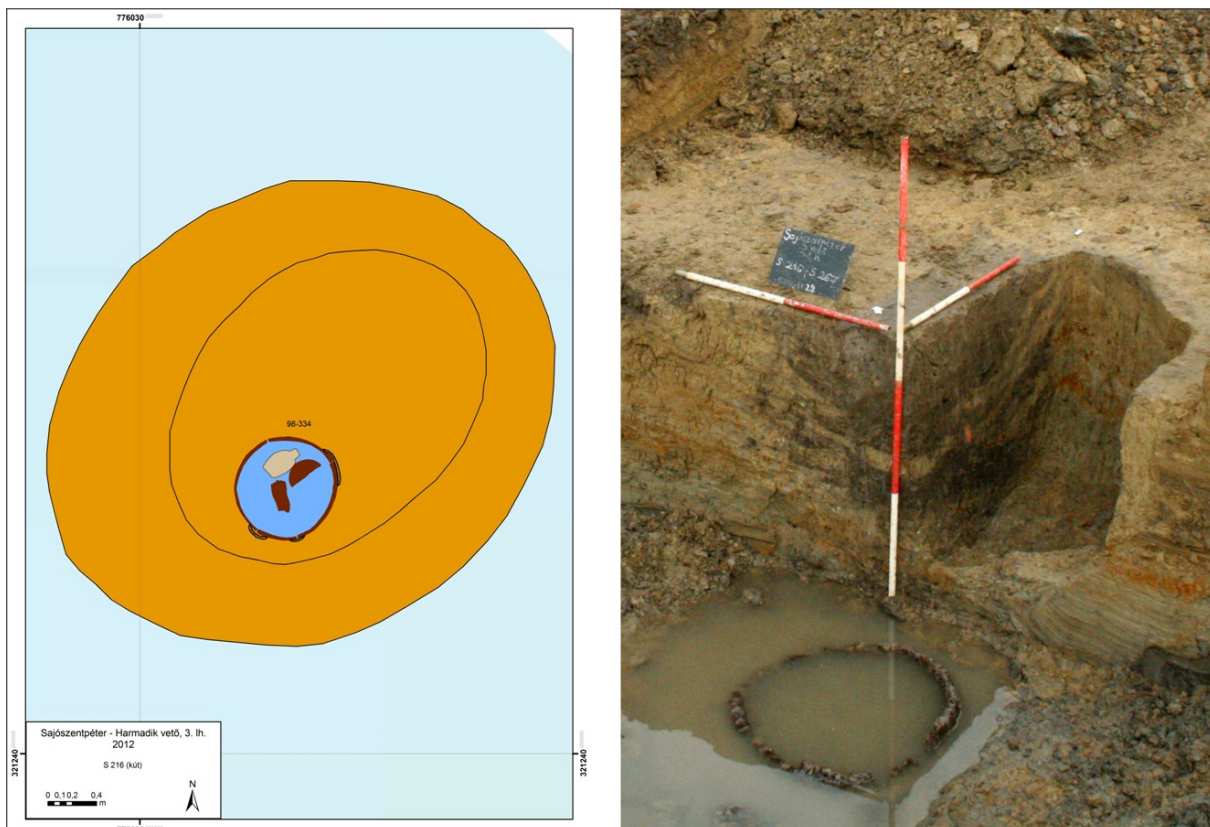


Fig. 3. Position of the wooden lining within the pit (lower part of the cross-section in the working pit is left initially unexcavated in fear of the descending groundwater).

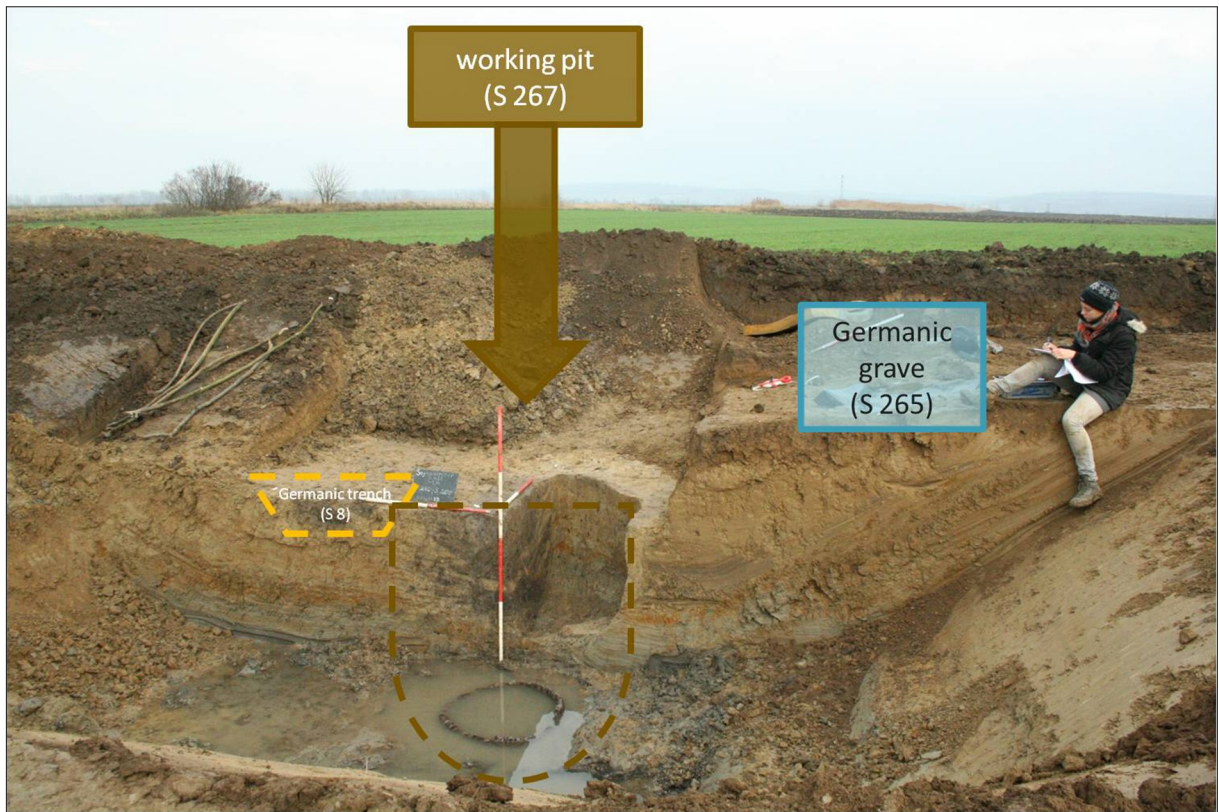


Fig. 4. Position of the features and stratigraphic units around the well.



Fig. 5. The lining was placed directly on the top of the first permeable soil layer (gravel).

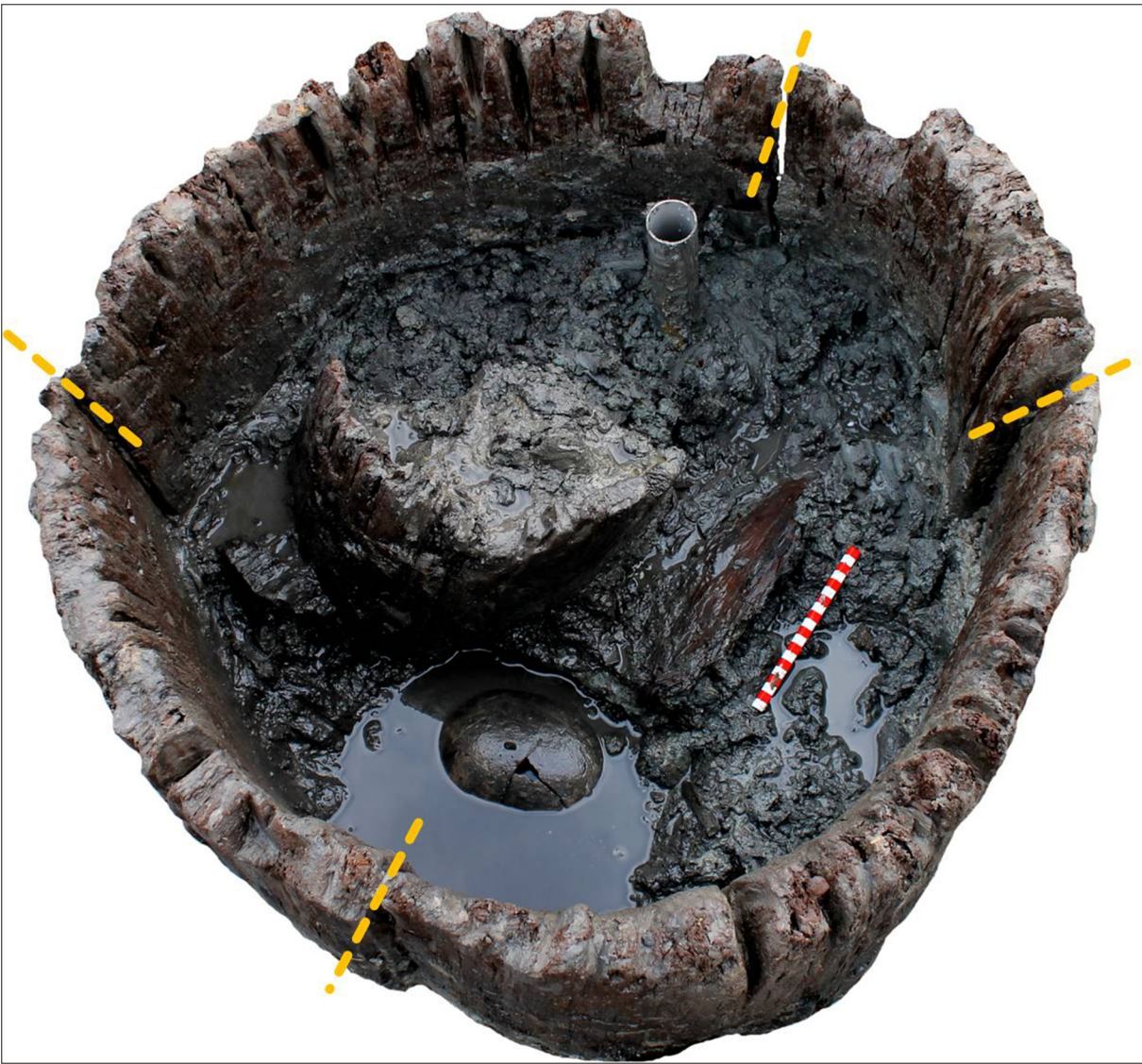


Fig. 6. The trunk had been cut into four panels...



Fig. 7. ...then the pieces were bond together with sheafs of rods.

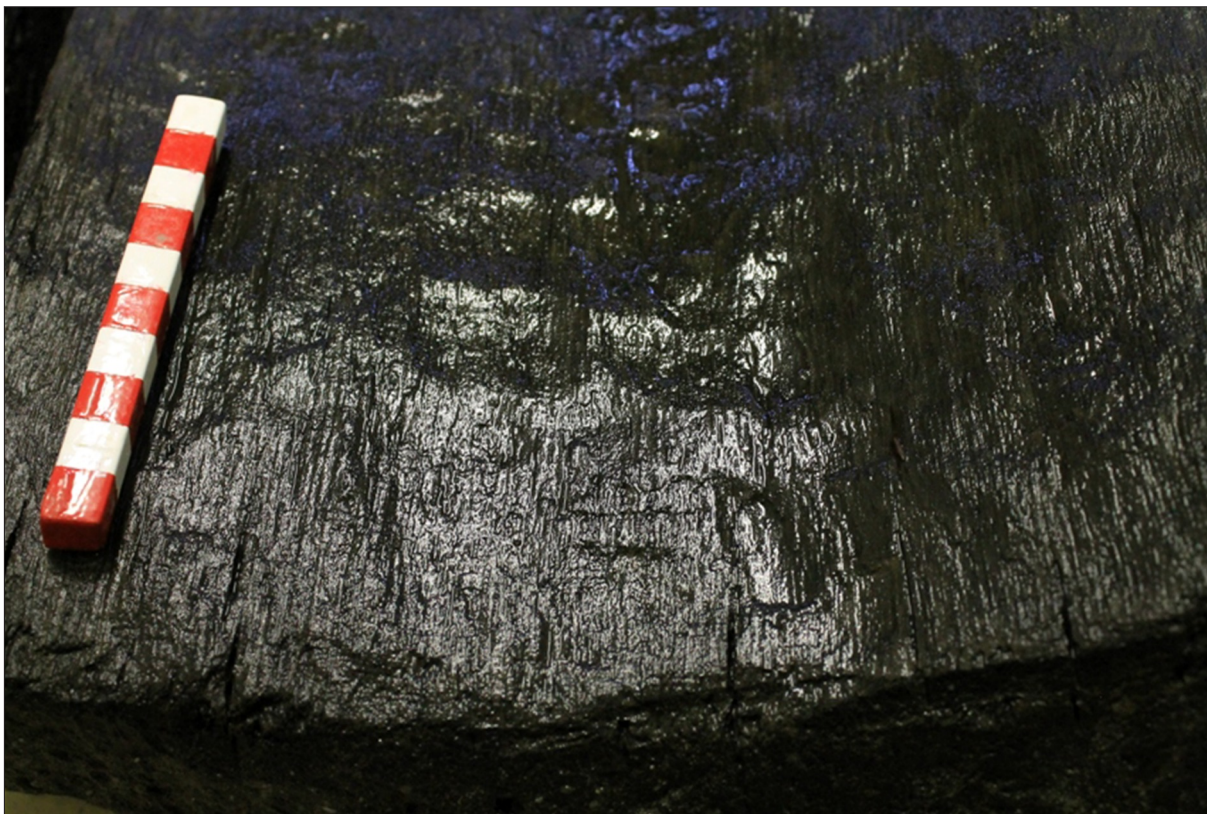


Fig. 8. Marks of a narrow-bladed stone tool on the inner surface of a panel.



Fig. 9. Marks of a probable bone tool on the bottom of a transversely cut panel.



Fig. 10. Stone tool-marks on the bottom of a wedge-shaped panel.



Fig. 11. Inner and outer sides of the holes created with stone axes.

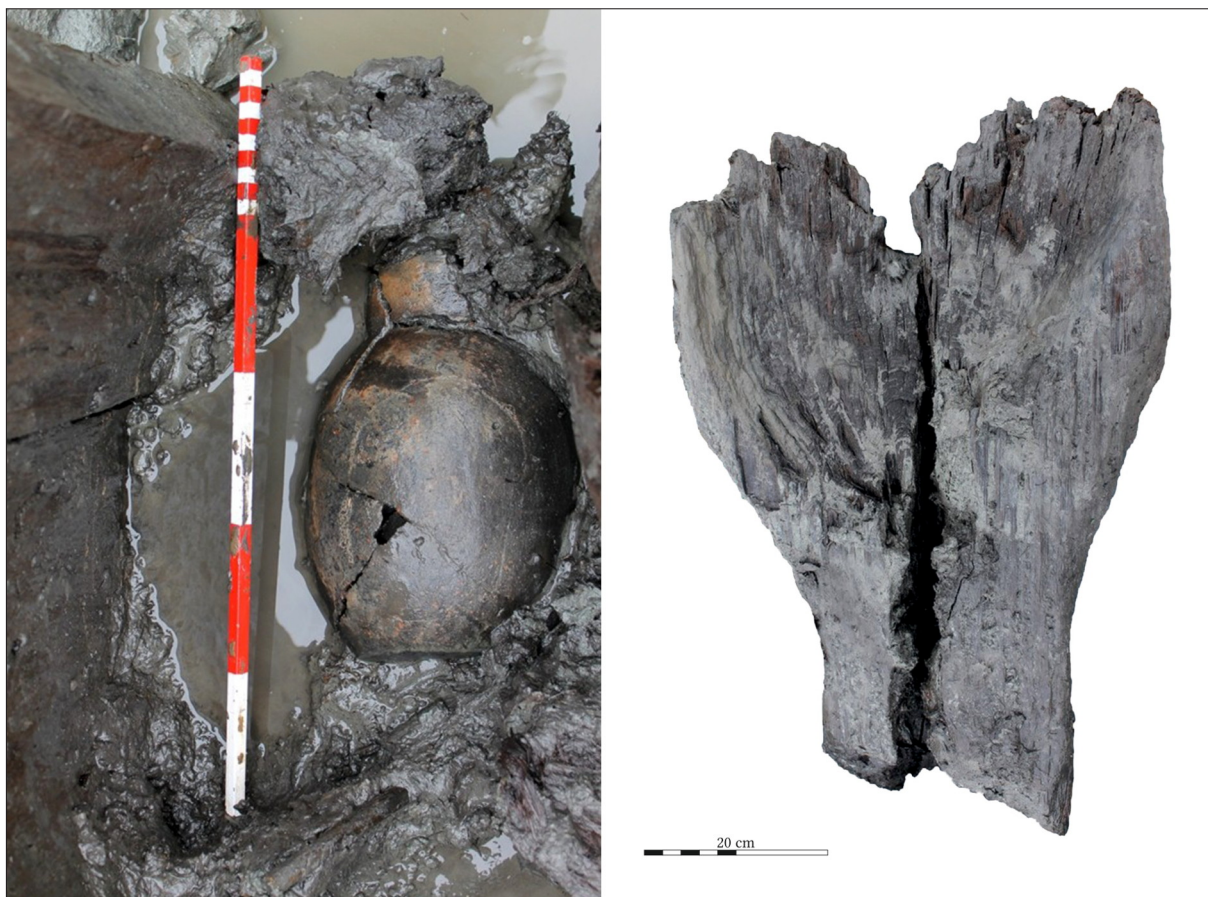


Fig. 12. The jug in its original position (left), the wooden object (right) directly after lifting (broken in two parts for its interior part was already rotten).