

Fifty years of the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

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Fifty years of the Archaeological Institut of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Translation Magdaléna Seleanu

Photos

Gábor Bertók, Fanni Dénes, Róbert Fenyvesi, Friderika Horváth, Tibor Kádas, Gyöngyi Kovács, Rozália Kustár, Péter Langó, Balács Gusztáv Mende, Zsuzsa Miklós, Krisztián Oross, Ferenc Redő, Gábor Serlegi, András Sófalvi, László Szarka, Béla Miklós Szőke, Tivadar Vida

Title Page
The main building of the Archaeological Institute, 2007
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PREFACE

Csanád Bálint

The fiftieth year is only celebrated as a round anniversary in European cultures using the decimal system. In Inner Asia and in the Far East, time is traditionally measured in twelve-year cycles. The number itself is unimportant – much more important is our attitude to the past which, though unawares, we define and redefine anew each and every day. This shifting perspective does not simply call for an assessment of the achievements and changes of the past decades; obviously, there was far less to assess on the occasion of the Institute's tenth anniversary than now, upon reaching the fifty-year milestone. Our greatest advantage is the opportunity of looking back with a perhaps greater degree of objectivity brought by the passing of time, coupled with an awareness of the changing priorities in research objectives, as well of the constantly improving techniques employed in archaeological work – this, then, is the perspective from which we can examine the activities of the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences during the past fifty years. The major events and achievements of the period are evoked in two studies written by László Török in the first part of the present volume. The evocation of our predecessors and a review of our own work is not simply an excuse for celebration: the present can hardly be understood without a thorough knowledge of the past, and neither can the future be planned without an awareness of both past and present. We all know that today's world calls for careful planning.

The creation of the Archaeological Research Group focusing predominantly on research tasks inevitably caused an upheaval in the museum organisation which had preserved its 19th century structure and in archaeological studies conducted at the universities. The model imposed on Hungary and the other Socialist countries was undoubtedly the scientific research structure of the Stalinist Soviet Union; however, archaeology was not the single discipline to be re-organised in this manner. A number of similar research groups and research institutes were founded in the 1950s and 1960s, and there was a definite effort to ensure that as many disciplines as possible should receive broader research opportunities. In the Soviet Union, the creation of academic research institutes was undoubtedly motivated by political considerations also, such as the establishment of new research teams as antipodes to the conservative university lecturers. The fact that the academic research institutes were modelled on the Soviet system has been one of the recurring arguments of the Hungarian extreme right and extreme left since 1989 for the abolishment of these research institutes. As a matter of fact, Soviet research policies of the 1920s were modelled

on the early 20th century scientific research structure of Germany, whose progressive nature is best reflected by the establishment of a similar network of research institutes in most Western European countries and in the United States after World War 2. (The first independent archaeological research institute of this type was the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in 1832.) To round off the political aspects, it must also be noted that the Archaeological Institute of the HAS was characterised by a relatively broad freedom regarding its internal affairs and foreign contacts during the Socialist era and that none of the directors had been party members.

The archaeological community is the best judge of whether the Institute's directorship and researchers made full use of the opportunities available to them. According to the statutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, work in the research institutes is assessed and evaluated every three years. The fiftieth anniversary, however, prompted us to cast our net deeper and seek out both "internal" and "external" opinions, despite the availability of both positive and negative opinions on various issues concerning the Institute's general state and work. In order to receive truly candid opinions, we requested our researchers and staff to anonymously fill out a questionnaire on general and more concrete issues (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). It also seemed prudent to gain a better understanding of our work as seen by others not only from the occasional and often subjective opinion of our colleagues abroad, but from a more systematic enquiry into the activities and achievements of the Archaeological Institute made by an international committee. The secretarygeneral of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences therefore requested renowned specialists who have an intimate knowledge of the archaeological discipline in Hungary and Central Europe to participate in the work of the International Evaluation Committee. Their report can be read in this volume too, and I wish to thank them all for their conscientious work. Included in this volume is the material from which our colleagues prepared their report. This seemed all the more prudent because the report written by the committee would hardly be complete without the documents prepared by the Institute's researchers and staff and, also, because this is the standard international practice. It has by now become a general practice for European research institutes to publish an annual report on their activities in order to offer an accurate overview of their activities to the professional community. The documents in the second part of this volume conform to this practice.

The researchers of the Institute either hold a PhD degree or a professorial title (our junior researchers are currently working on their PhD dissertation). The age breakdown of the Institute research staff is pretty much ideal. About one-half of our researchers regularly give lectures and hold courses for undergraduate and graduate students, and their professional acclaim is reflected by the number of successful applications for Hungarian and non-Hungarian research grants (including the Humboldt grants). The Institute's yearbook (*Antaeus*) is one of the two Hungarian journals reviewed by the European Reference Index for Humanities. The Institute also regularly publishes monographs as part of an archaeological series (*Varia Archaeologica Hungarica*). One of the specialties of the Institute is interdisciplinary research in various fields of archaeometry, physical anthropology, archaeogenetics

and palaeonvironmental studies: what was a truly pioneering approach in the 1960s in Hungary has by now become a compulsory exercise, performed through the employment of researchers specialising in this field and through co-operation with other institutions.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS: A CELEBRATION¹

László Török

Jan Assmann explains the growing modern interest in the research of memory and remembrance—*Gedächtnis* and *Erinnerung*—with three moments, viz., the cultural revolution brought about by electronic data storing and processing, the mnemohistory of the *Nachkultur* emerging with the disappearance of the old Europe, and the dying out of the generation that was witness to the greatest crimes and catastrophes ever recorded in the annals of human history—and, we may add as a fourth moment, to the post-war search for new political and cultural identities in a Europe divided by the Iron Curtain. According to Assmann, collective memory reaches an epochal threshold after forty years "wenn die lebendige Erinnerung vom Untergang bedroht und die Formen kultureller Erinnerung zum Problem werden".²

Today, we are here to remember the fifty-years history of an institution that came into being as part of the ambivalent changes brought about by our Academy's post-war search for a new identity and a new structure. Past Assmann's forty-years threshold, the question is timely: do the works carried out in the last fifty years provide an ulterior justification for the much-criticized foundation of research institutes within the Academy? And if yes, what exactly may the fellows of the Archaeological Institute celebrate today?

Several present-day fellows of the Archaeological Research Group, from 1967 Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, started their career forty years ago or even earlier in the Institute and we are fortunate enough to remember the beginnings in the presence of László Barkóczi and Imre Holl, two of the founding members. No doubt, the present speaker owes the honor of being a speaker at this celebration to his forty-five years in the Institute. The temptation is great to take the easy way and tell anecdotes about the adventurous relationship between academics and the society that bears the costs of their work as I have experienced it during my long tenure or to remember the immortal Hungarian and foreign archaeologists I had the privilege to meet in the Institute or during my periods of working in international projects abroad: to evoke, say, the figures of Nándor Fettich, to

¹ Text of the address delivered at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Archaeological Institute at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, March 27, 2009.

² J. Assmann: Das kulturelle Gedächtnis. Schrift, Erinnerung und politische Identität in frühen Hochkulturen. München 1992 11.

whom the formidable Josef Strzygowski directed his students when he was unable to find the answer on a question posed by them, or Sir Laurence Kirwan, who mounted the first Tutankhamun exhibition in Cairo as Howard Carter's assistant; or, from younger generations, the great Egyptologist Bernard V. Bothmer, the theoretician Bruce Trigger, and many others. Nay, it will be more appropriate to list instead some of our works in order to help my audience decide, whether may we really speak about special traditions and a special scientific identity when looking back at the first fifty years of our Institute.

When the Archaeological Research Group employed me in 1964, I joined an academic community whose outlook was determined - similarly to the whole of contemporary Hungarian archaeology - by a learned, conservative positivism. László Gerevich, the medievist founding Director, and the distinguished cofounders: Ida Bognár-Kutzián (Copper Age), Erzsébet Patek (Bronze Age, Iron Age), Mihály Párducz (Scythian Age, archaeology of the Huns), László Barkóczi (Roman archaeology), Imre Holl (medieval archaeology) embodied the best traditions of pre-war archaeology. They were educated in the schools of Ferenc Tompa and János Banner (prehistory), András Alföldi (history and archaeology of the Roman World), and Tibor Gerevich (medieval art and civilization). Holl started his career as member of László Gerevich's team at the post-war excavations in the castle of Buda. The methods of typo-chronology and Culture History proved still practicable in the late 1950s and the 1960, the more so that they provided exemption from taking up any kind of a politically determined socio-historical standpoint. The positivist tradition of Alföldi's school, which refused to isolate Pannonia from the study of the whole of the Roman Empire, proved similarly fruitful, thanks especially to its strong inclination towards the research into the history of Roman administration: one could easily avoid the ideological demands of the day by hiding behind the neutral façade of Latin epigraphy and Roman prosopography.

Gerevich's excavations at splendid royal and ecclesiastic sites such as the medieval royal palace of Buda and the Abbeys of Dömös and Pilisszentkereszt produced an inexhaustibly rich archaeological, historical and art historical evidence. Though the interest for major political, intellectual and artistic centers manifested in his selection of sites has been criticized now with pragmatic, now with populist, now with Marxist arguments, generations of archaeologists, historians and art historians benefited, and shall benefit, from Gerevich's "elitist" attitude. It would be difficult to argue against the view that, ideally, an archaeological research institute has to aspire to carry out projects of similar size and complexity.

Yet it was the same Gerevich who also conducted before the Second World War one of the first excavations at a village site: Nyék was the first completely excavated European medieval village. The roots of the Institute's marked interest in settlement historical research are to be sought for in Gerevich's comprehensive interest in European settlement history. A similar preference of historically oriented projects is also obvious in the case of other early works such as, e.g., László Barkóczi's and Ágnes Salamon's researches into Late Roman history and, in more recent times, Béla Miklós Szőke's excavations at Zalavár or László Kovács's projects concerning

the 9th-10th century commoners' cemeteries or the archaeological context of the coin finds from the period of the Magyar Conquest and the Árpádian Age.

The consciousness of the duty, to carry out projects that are meant to influence the development of the whole of Hungarian archaeology did not preclude the fellows' freedom of intellectual orientation, provided that they do not leave the path of orthodox archaeological competence and do not provoke openly the professional party ideologists (who cared, anyway, very little for archaeology). I am aware that the notion of intellectual freedom in the Hungary of the 1960s and 1970s sounds strange in the ears of my younger colleagues: but those among the audience who are of my generation are familiar with the intricate patterns in which the oppression of an academic citizen of the "really existing socialism" could be interwoven with the encoded manifestations of his/her (however restrained) intellectual liberty. In retrospect, one also may wonder, how could we work at all without participating in international projects, or going abroad and use up-to-date libraries.

Alongside the traditions imported by the founders, the priorities of the first decades were influenced by other moments as well. As a research institution of the Academy of Sciences, the Archaeological Research Group/Institute aimed from the very outset at researches embracing all major periods of the archaeology of Hungary, which also defined the composition of the academic and technical staff as well as the development of the institution's technical equipment and infrastructure. In less than a decade well-functioning departments of prehistory, classical archaeology, Roman archaeology, Migration Age and Conquest Period archaeology, medieval archaeology, archaeological topography could be formed, concurrently with the establishment of departments for graphic documentation and object restoration as well as with the creation of a rapidly growing archaeological library. From the mid-1960s also experts of archaeo-chemistry, physical anthropology and biological anthropology joined the team of the Research Group/Institute.

It was not without an idealistic altruism that the Research Group decided to launch the gigantic project *Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája*, Archaeological Topography of Hungary, which set no lesser aim than the production of a topographical repertory of all archaeological sites and finds of Hungary from the Neolithic to the end of the Ottoman occupation, according to counties, districts and settlements, on the basis of the textual-literary evidence and the archaeological-artifactual evidence including all archaeological phenomena identified in the course of field surveys (i.e., settlements and parts of settlements, settlement traces, roads, cemeteries, burials), and complemented with the description of the natural environment of the sites. The project was started in the framework of an ideal cooperation with a great number of local museums. To the project also belonged the establishment of a Topographical Archive, the majority of the holdings of which are digitalized by today.

While the limited finances of the young institute did not permit large-scale fieldwork, the excavations, however modest their size was, were in harmony with the contemporary priorities of European archaeology. I quote here only two of the early field projects, viz., the exploration of the 4th through 6th century archaeology

of Pannonia and the adjacent *barbaricum* initiated by László Barkóczi and Ágnes Salamon and the investigation of the medieval city walls of Sopron and Kőszeg carried out by Imre Holl. Notwithstanding their topical and methodological differences, these problem-oriented researches display the features of a consistent institute policy, as also would do the projects started in the course of the subsequent decades in prehistory by Nándor Kalicz, János Makkay, István Torma, Erzsébet Jerem, Mária Bondár, István Zalai-Gaál, Eszter Bánffy, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross; in Roman archaeology by Dénes Gábler, Andrea Vaday, Dorottya Gáspár, Ferenc Redő, Friderika Horváth; in the archaeology of the Migration Age, the period of the Magyar Conquest and the Middle Ages by István Erdélyi, Csanád Bálint, László Kovács, Béla Miklós Szőke, Elek Benkő, Zsuzsa Miklós, József Szentpéteri, Gábor Fancsalszky, Gyöngyi Kovács, Miklós Takács, Tivadar Vida, Csilla Zatykó, Péter Langó; and in archaeological topography by Dénes Jankovich-Bésán.

Two further programs, viz., László Castiglione's researches into the arts of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and the researches conducted in the Department for Interdisciplinary Research impressively demonstrate the broad horizon of the first decades. The work of the eminent classical archaeologist Castiglione exerted a lasting influence on the modern perception of the interaction between pharaonic culture and Hellenism. The Department for Interdisciplinary Research under the direction of the palaeozoologist Sándor Bökönyi and with the participation of palaeozoologists István Vörös and László Bartosiewicz introduced stealthily all that was considered worth introducing from processual archaeology into Hungarian research (first of all into prehistoric research). The creation of this particular department and the maintenance of interdisciplinary research under all conditions reflect another fundamental tradition of the Institute, the relevance of which continued to be confessed with a determination that sometimes bordered audacity, as is also demonstrated by the more recent establishment of an archaeo-genetical laboratory within the walls of the Institute under the direction of the anthropologist, Balázs Gusztáv Mende. It was the lessons of processual archaeology in general and the regional programs carried out at Maya sites and in Mesopotamia in particular that had shaped, together with the results of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary, the micro-regional researches started in the early 1980s concurrently in Transdanubia and the Great Hungarian Plain. The works carried out at the Kis-Balaton, in the Kerka Valley, and in County Békés represent milestones in Hungarian archaeology: without their lessons, also the road archaeology of our day would be far less relevant.

It was not always self-evident for all parties concerned that our work is part of the international research not only in its methods but also in its topics. It was not until the last moment before completing the Aswan Dam that in early 1964 Castiglione could finally convince the Academy of Sciences that Hungary should participate in the UNESCO International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia. The Nubian expedition of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences led by Castiglione provided the starting point for the Institute's participation in the creation of the new historical disciplines of Nubiology and Meroitic Studies through a series of interna-

tional and Institute projects carried out by the present speaker. The Nubian excavation at Abdallah Nirqi and the researches issuing from it greatly promoted the Institute's direct participation in other international projects such as the Mongolian fieldwork directed by István Erdélyi and, more recently, the excavations at the Roman villa of San Potito di Ovindoli in Italy directed by Dénes Gábler and Ferenc Redő, and the complex international research into the Eurasian, Byzantine, and European context of the culture of the Avars directed by Csanád Bálint. From among the imposing results of this latter program it should suffice to mention here Bálint's monograph on the Nagyszentmiklós treasure.

The limits of a short festal address do not permit me to go into the history of the last one and a half decades, a period equally characterized by an impressively manifold problem-oriented research activity based on team work and the not always pleasant process of attaining the modern methods of financing a research institute. Let me conclude this text with some general remarks. Albeit somewhat hesitatingly, I would like to praise in retrospect the prudence manifested by the Institute when avoiding the submission to any prevailing historical ideology and archaeological theory. I may do so because, ironically, however marked our disinterest towards theoretical work was, our programs could not remain entirely untouched by the trends of the last decades. While we were always fairly well informed and tried to measure our work to works carried out in other countries, our relation to whatever theory was always defined by actual archaeological problems. Though they seemed to be indebted primarily to typo-chronology, works in prehistoric archaeology were in reality influenced successively by processual, post-processual, and cognitive archaeology. Works concerning historical periods did not give up the standards of positivist historical archaeology, but they did not remain untouched by recent developments in, e.g., classical archaeology, the research of Late Antiquity, and environmental archaeology. As to the latter field, the Institute's cooperation with Pál Sümegi and his team at the University of Szeged produced especially remarkable results in the last years.

Being asked the question, whether did anything at all remain undiscovered after one and a half centuries of ruthlessly intense digging in Egypt, I usually assure the inquirer that there is less uncovered than still hidden under the sands of Egypt. I also use to add that no interpretation of the objects and phenomena brought to light by the archaeologist is definitive: each and every new discovery brings about the revision of earlier interpretations. The questions about the past are asked in a continuously changing present, thus the past constantly changes together with the present and vice versa. This is why archaeology has to unceasingly redefine its meaning, also quite independently from the anniversaries of its institutions.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS, 1958–2008

László Török

1. The foundation of the Archaeological Research Group

The first attempts at the foundation of an archaeological research institute were made in the mid-1950s. It may well seem that the idea was part of the Soviet-style reorganization of academic life in Hungary and the planned institute was intended to promote a politically determined process of centralization in the field of archaeology. In reality, however, professional arguments for the necessity of such an institute had already been presented before the Gleichschaltung of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. While the idea of the institute indeed received political support because it was regarded as a means of centralization, when finally established, the institute lacked all instruments of centralization. It could not exert control over other institutions and its research programs had little in common with the official scientific policy of the 1950s.¹

Archaeological research was resumed after World War II in the pre-war institutional framework in the Department of Archaeology at the Pázmány Péter (soon renamed Eötvös Loránd) University in Budapest, in the Hungarian National Museum, and in county and city museums. The pre-war framework was, however, far from being regarded generally satisfactory. As a radical alteration of the existing structure, Professor András Alföldi argued for the foundation of an archaeological institute within the Faculty of Humanities in Budapest, devoted entirely to research work and he also made the first step towards the establishment of this institute by merging the archaeological library of the Aquincum Museum with the library of the Department for Numismatics and Archaeology² at the Pázmány Péter University.³ Alföldi's suggestion had, however, no further consequences and by the time the idea of the institute was revived he was already in exile.

¹ For bibliographical and other abbreviations see the end of this paper. Literature published after 2007 by the fellows of the Institute is not referred to in this study.

² The later Department of Archaeology.

³ Later Eötvös Loránd University. Cf. A. A(lföldi): Budapest Székesfőváros Aquincumi Múzeuma és a Pázmány Péter Tudományegyetem Érem- és Régiségtani Intézete könyvtára együttes fölállítása a budapesti Bölcsészeti Kar központi épületében [The combined establishment of the libraries of the Aquincum Museum of the City of Budapest and the Department for Numismatics and Archaeology of the Pázmány Péter University, Budapest in the central building of the Faculty of Arts, Budapest]. Arch. Ért. Ser. III. 7-9 (1946-1948) 442-444.

The reparation of war damages entailed renovation work at the overwhelming majority of art monuments in Hungary. The renovations also necessitated—and rendered possible—archaeological survey and rescue activities of a, to that date, unknown volume, intensity, and complexity. From the early 1950s, the amount of archaeological rescue work was further increased by oversized industrial investments, regulation of waterways, and major changes in land use. The full capacity of archaeology was shortly engaged in rescue excavations and associated museological duties. As a consequence, problem-oriented research work became almost entirely impossible. Archaeologists realized with increasing concern the growing gap between the historical researches maintained in Hungary and their own daily activities. The perspectives of Hungarian archaeology appeared especially dull in light of what was known about the large-scale excavation programs of the archaeological research institutes founded in other countries of the Soviet bloc and about the technical background to their work.

Under the threat of a complete disintegration of archaeological research, ⁴ the solution was sought by urging, as the jargon of the day had it, the "coordination of theory with practice" in archaeology too. ⁵ In reality, "coordination of theory with practice" meant in this particular case what we would term to-day problem-oriented archaeological research. It was obvious that problem-oriented research could be optimally carried out in a research institute and not in an educational institution or museum. In this sense, the professional interests of archaeology coincided with the official policy of concentrating research in all branches of natural and social sciences in institutes attached to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (in the following HAS). The institute network of the reorganized HAS was destined to establish centralized political control of scholarship. Under "theory", scientific policy of the period understood, of course, dialectical and historical materialism. As we shall see, when speaking of theory, the greater part of the archaeological community, while pretending to be in full agreement, practiced a kind of positivism.

In January 1955, the Section for Social Sciences of the HAS presented to the President the first draft of the foundation document for an archaeological research institute.⁶ After lengthy discussions, the tasks of the institute were defined in an improved draft which was submitted for governmental endorsement to the Council of Ministers as follows:

⁴ In his unpublished review of archaeological research between 1945–1961, prepared in 1962 for discussion by the Theoretical and Methodological Working Group at the Archaeological Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, András Mócsy identified, on the one hand, the reasons for the negative developments in the official scientific policy, which demanded general social-historical conclusions from every archaeological communication while branding the "pure" study of sources ideologically incorrect and, on the other, in the rigid regulation of publication rights which hindered archaeologists from acquiring sufficient information. In Mócsy's view the ideological expectations led to forced combinations of material publications with shallow historical generalisations.

⁵ Cf. L. Gerevich: A régészettudomány helyzetéről [On the situation of archaeology]. MTA II OK 11 (1961) 207–211 207.

⁶ Imre Szabó, Secretary of the IInd Class, under no. (II)SI/55 to István Rusznyák, President of the Academy.

1. The elevation of Hungarian archaeological research to a modern level with the help of a complex archaeological (i.e., scientific) laboratory. 2. Excavations conducted in order to promote solutions to the most important problems in [Hungarian] archaeology. The analysis of the evidence from these excavations and the preparation of comprehensive archaeological monographs are to be achieved in collaboration with experts from other institutions. 3. Centralized recording of excavations and archaeological finds in Hungary.⁷

The improved foundation proposal was drafted in cooperation with the Department of Museums at the Ministry of Popular Culture and the Budapest Historical Museum. It also relied upon suggestions made by leading archaeologists and historians who had been asked to review the first draft. The majority of the reviewers suggested instead, however, that the Ministry of Popular Culture create an archaeological institute attached to the Hungarian National Museum as an already established institution with respectable traditions in archaeological work. Yet, other reviewers, being obviously in the possession of first-hand information about the potentials of the archaeological institutes attached to the academies of other Soviet bloc countries and also fully realizing the impact of museological duties and salvage activities on research work, supported the establishment of an archaeological research institute within the framework of the HAS. These latter reviewers even suggested the transfer of certain tasks (recording of all excavations in the country) and structural elements (Archaeological Find Archives and Archaeological Library) from the Hungarian National Museum to the planned institute. These suggestions, as well as the third paragraph of the improved draft submitted by the HAS to the Council of Ministers, corresponded not only with the centralizing ambitions of the Academy but also with the current views concerning the optimal structure of a research institute. Considering all these reviews, the Section for Social Sciences of the HAS decided finally on the establishment of an institute with a purely research profile and attached to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The decision was submitted to the highest academic forum, the Archaeological Committee of the HAS, which passed it with a majority of one single vote. Though the accepted plan no longer conflicted with the interests of the Hungarian National Museum, the memory of the abandoned ideas which external reviewers primarily suggested—proved nevertheless stronger and for long decades overshadowed the relationship between the Museum and the Archaeological Institute.

During the course of the next three years, however, the HAS was unable to raise the necessary funds. In the late months of 1956 and in the first half of 1957, i.e., during the 1956 revolution and in the period immediately following it, consideration of the proposal submitted to the Council of Ministers in September 1956 could not be expected. It was repeated thus in August 1957, ¹⁰ and, with necessary governmen-

⁷ Proposition of the HAS to the Council of Ministers on September 3, 1956.

⁸ Minutes of the meeting of the IInd Class of the HAS on January 18, 1955.

⁹ Oral communication of Professor János György Szilágyi, 22. 10. 1999.

Memorandum drafted by László Castiglione and signed by Imre Szabó, Secretary of the IInd Class of the HAS, no. MTA II. Osztály (II)Dm/1957.

tal authorization, on July 1, 1958 the President of the HAS announced the establishment of the Archaeological Research Group of the HAS.¹¹ Only a few permanent jobs could be funded, however, and the director himself as well as the majority of the nine founding research fellows of the Research Group continued to occupy part-time positions in the Research Group until the early 1960s. The founding order of the President of the HAS determined the tasks of the Research Group to be the following:

a/ Methodologically exemplary field research with the gradual introduction of modern techniques; analysis of the finds on the basis of historical materialism; b/ Progressive establishment of the conditions for coordinating and directing archaeological research nation-wide; c/ Preparations for the establishment of the Archaeological Institute.¹²

2. The founders and the works of the first years

The foundation document was rather vague and rhetorical as to the tasks of the Research Group but its vagueness also secured some freedom of movement. Fortunately, the tasks of nation-wide coordination and direction of archaeological research—the instruments of which remained unspecified in the document—were transferred shortly to a higher level when the Scientific and Higher Education Council, i.e., the directing body of research policy at that moment, conferred them on a committee composed of representatives from all archaeological (museological) institutions, of the Archaeological Committee of the HAS, and the Archaeological Research Group. There remained two areas, however, where the Research Group was compelled to accept the role of the coordinator, viz., the works of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary, and archaeological research outside Hungary. Before turning to these, however, let us briefly discuss the place of the founders of the Research Group in contemporary archaeology and the significance of the Group's initial activities.

The founders were among the most acknowledged Hungarian archaeologists of the post-war period. Some of them had completed their studies and started their career before World War II. The medievist László Gerevich (1911–1997), the first Director of the Research Group, later Archaeological Institute, László Barkóczi (Roman and Late Antique Pannonia), Ida B. Kutzián (Copper Age), Erzsébet Patek (Bronze Age and Iron Age), and Mihály Párducz (Iron Age, Scythians, Huns) represented the most significant traditions of Hungarian pre-war archaeology, namely, the trends developed by the prehistorians Ferenc Tompa and János Banner, the ancient historian András Alföldi, and the medieval art historian Tibor Gerevich. László Gerevich graduated under the aegis of his uncle, Tibor Gerevich, and was deeply influenced by his researches concerning the European, primarily Italian, context for Hungarian Romanesque art. He started his study of Hungarian Medieval art under

¹¹ Presidential order no. 13/1958. MTA (A.K. 15.–16.).

 $^{^{12}}$ Ibid.

the circumstances created by the Versailles Treaty, i.e., under circumstances where access to the majority of Hungarian medieval archaeological sites, monuments, and collections was severely restricted because they were located in the new successor states. He had thus to realize at an early point in his career the necessity for a change in methodological orientation. Doubtless also due to the influence of the art historical lessons learned at the spectacular excavations in the 1930s at medieval centres such as Esztergom and Székesfehérvár, he argued for an opening towards the knowledge and methods of the history of architecture on the one hand and, on the other, for systematic archaeological work at the sites of the destroyed royal/cultural centres of medieval Hungary lying within the actual frontiers of the country. 13 With the excavation of the medieval royal palace under the badly damaged Royal Castle in Buda (between 1946–1962) and with his subsequent researches at the Abbey of Pilisszentkereszt and the Priory of Dömös (between 1967–1981) Gerevich initiated a monumental working program which aimed at the investigation of the evidence from the medieval political and cultural centres as part of a wider European context. His working team also included his own pupils, among them Imre Holl, who participated in the excavations at Buda castle. Holl also joined the Archaeological Research Group and conducted a series of important excavations at medieval town and village sites¹⁴ during the course of the subsequent decades.

The work of Ferenc Tompa and János Banner rooted in the traditions of the German typological school¹⁵ and unfolded under the impact of Culture History.¹⁶ Culture-historical research in Hungary concerning the typological description of archaeological cultures, the analysis of their interrelationships and chronology, and the interpretation of cultural changes as consequences of migrations and cultural diffusion was indebted to the works of V. Gordon Childe and to his visits to Hungary.¹⁷ Research continued to be determined by a typo-chronological and culture-

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¹³ For the career of Gerevich, see his obituary by Ernő Marosi in: Magyar Tudomány 1997 1377–1380.

¹⁴ L. Gerevich conducted at Nyék one of the first pre-war excavations at a medieval village site. It was this excavation that resulted in the first complete map of a village in medieval Europe.

¹⁵ Cf. F. Tompa: Régészet [Archaeology]. in: B. Hóman (ed.): A magyar történetírás új útjai [New avenues in Hungarian historiography]. Budapest 1932; F. v. Tompa: 24 Jahre Urgeschichtsforschung in Ungarn 1912–1936. Berichte der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 24–25 (1934–35) 27–127; J. Banner: A budapesti egyetem és a kolozsvári régészeti iskola [The Budapest university and the archaeological school of Kolozsvár]. Dissertationes Archaeologicae 3 (1961) 44–47.

¹⁶ For the place of Culture History, see Trigger 1989 148–206; B.G. Trigger: *Sociocultural Evolution*. *New Perspectives on the Past.* Oxford 1998 95–108.—For a survey of the trends in Hungarian Prehistory, see also Chapman 2000 9–25.

¹⁷ See especially V.G. Childe: The Dawn of European Civilization. London 1925; The Danube in Prehistory. Oxford 1929; The Bronze Age. Cambridge 1930; Races, Peoples and Cultures in Prehistoric Europe. History 18 (1933) 193–203; New Light on the Most Ancient East: The Oriental Prelude to European Prehistory. London 1934; Man Makes Himself. London 1936; Prehistoric Migrations in Europe. Oslo 1950; Notes on the Chronology of the Hungarian Bronze Age. Acta Arch. Hung. 7 (1956) 291–300. In Hungarian: In 1959 A civilizáció bölcsője (What Happened in History, original edition Harmondsworth 1946), in 1962 Az európai társadalom őstörténete (The Prehistory of European Society, original edition Harmondsworth 1958) and in 1968 Az ember önmaga alkotója (Man Makes Him-

historical orientation in the 1950s, not only because Hungarian prehistorians continued (and many of them still continue) to be preoccupied by the description and chronology of the archaeological cultures of the Carpathian Basin but also because in this way they felt excused from committing themselves directly to any kind of social-historical theory.

Similarly to the contemporary art historians André Grabar and Ernst Kantorowicz, ¹⁸ András Alföldi argued for the investigation of his subject in its broadest possible context and his work was characterized by an emphatic interest in the history of ideas and institutions. It was this latter interest that has primarily resolved the hostile attitude towards Alföldi and his views in the period dominated by the Stalinist version of Marxism. While Alföldi's outlook as a historian was declared irrelevant, his pupils profited much from their education in the fields of material culture and archaeological typology and, albeit indirectly, they contributed to the eventual maintenance of Alföldi's views concerning the relationship of provincial archaeology with the archaeology of the Empire.

The undeclared demand of fitting provincial archaeology within the universal context of ancient history was also vindicated in the Research Group by the employment of one of the most eminent of the Hungarian classical archaeologists who had already participated in the formulation of its tasks. László Castiglione²⁰ (1927–1984) belonged to the younger generation of the founding members. Formerly he had worked as Assistant Curator in the Department of Classical Antiquities in the Museum of Fine Arts. János György Szilágyi, the Head of the Department, and through him his teacher Károly Kerényi,²¹ profoundly influenced Castiglione's

self) was published. On the influence of Childe in Hungary see J. Makkay: V. G. Childe on chronological correlations between the Orient and Europe. in: S. Bökönyi (ed.): Neolithic of Southeastern Europe and Its Near Eastern Connections. International Conference 1987 Szolnok-Szeged. Varia Archaeologica Hungarica [2]. Budapest 1989 177–181.

¹⁸ For the common features in Alföldi's, Grabar's, and Kantorowicz's outlook cf. the interesting, though at several points contestable, comments of T. F. Mathews: *The Clash of Gods. A Reinterpretation of Early Christian Art.* Revised and expanded edn. Princeton-Oxford 1999 16 ff.

¹⁹ For the work and impact of Alföldi, see G. Alföldy: Andreas Alföldi†. Gnomon 53 (1981) 410–414; H. Woolf (ed.): Andrew Alföldi, 1895–1981. Princeton 1982; J. Gy. Szilágyi: "Mi, filológusok" ["We, philologists]. Antik Tanulmányok 31 (1984) 167–197 184 ff.; id.: Alföldi András hagyatéka [The legacy of András Alföldi]. BMBH 74 (1991) 115–118.—Cf. also L. Török: Magyar ókortörténet a 21. század elején [The study of ancient history in Hungary at the beginning of the 21st century]. Antik Tanulmányok 52 (2008) 127–135.

²⁰ For his work, see J. Gy. Szilágyi: László Castiglione (1927–1984). Acta Arch. Hung. 36 (1984) 3–8 (bibliography in pp. 9–20, compiled by I. Bellus); L. Török: László Castiglione 1927–1984. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 13–17.

²¹ For Kerényi's work and impact cf., e.g., T. Mann–K. Kerényi: Gespräch in Briefen. Zürich 1960; A. Magris: Carlo Kerényi e la ricerca fenomenologica della religione. Milano 1975; J. Gy. Szilágyi: Károly Kerényi and his Greek Mythology. The New Hungarian Quarterly 19 (1978) 160–168; N. Cusumano: Károly Kerényi e l'Italia. Il veltro 37 (1993) 161–170; V. Losemann: Die "Krise der Alten Welt" und der Gegenwart. Franz Altheim und Karl Kerényi im Dialog. in: P. Kneissl–V. Losemann (eds): Imperium Romanum. Studien zu Geschichte und Rezeption (Festschrift Karl Christ). Stuttgart 1998 492–518; and see recently the essays in J. Gy. Szilágyi (ed.): Mitológia és humanitás.

complex approach. His imposing command of the archaeological, art historical, and textual evidence as well as his interest in the history of religion owed much to the academic traditions of the Museum. To the younger generation of the founding members also belonged András Mócsy who left, however, before long for the Department of Archaeology at the Eötvös Loránd University. Through his pupils he continued to exert an influence on the projects of the Research Group and its successor the Archaeological Institute. As Professor of (Provincial) Roman Archaeology, Mócsy educated generations of archaeologists with a special interest in material culture and in epigraphic and prosopographic research. The group of founders also included Ferenc Fülöp, Director of the Hungarian National Museum, whose work facilitated the working contacts between the two institutions. Fülep also initiated research into Late Roman Pannonia in the Research Group. Migration Age archaeology and work in the field of the archaeology of the conquering Magyars was initiated by István Erdélyi who acquired as a post-doctoral student in Moscow a knowledge of sites and museum collections in the Soviet Union relevant to the research into the proto-history of the Hungarians. Last, but not least, Nándor Fettich²² (1900– 1971), one of the most influential experts on Migration Age and Conquest Period archaeology, a scholar of great international reputation, participated in the Danube Bend project of the Research Group (see below) between 1958–1965.

From 1958, continued efforts were made to effect the transition from the research group structure into the structure of a research institute by extending the Group's research field on newer and newer areas and by employing new research fellows on the one hand, and, on the other, by improvement in the technical equipment and infrastructure. In the early 1960s the founding team was joined by Nándor Kalicz (prehistory), Ágnes Salamon (provincial Roman archaeology and Migration Age), Kornél Bakay (Conquest Period, Arpádian Age), László Nagy (prehistory), László Papp (Middle Ages), and, in 1964, by István Torma (prehistory, archaeological topography) and László Török (at that time, medieval architecture). On the basis of their special fields the research fellows were assigned to individual Sections of the Research Group. By the second half of the 1960s there existed Sections for Prehistory, Classical Archaeology, Roman Archaeology, Migration Age, Medieval Archaeology, and Topography. The work of the Sections was supervised and coordinated by the Director, the Deputy Director (L. Castiglione), and the section heads. Some of the research fellows were also responsible for the direction of the infrastructural sections and technical laboratories supporting research work.

The first steps undertaken in order to fulfill the task of gradually introducing modern technologies as recommended in the foundation document involved the establishment of a department for graphic documentation under the direction of

Kerényi Károly 100. születésnapjára [Mythology and humanity. Studies published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Károly Kerényi's birth]. Budapest 1999.

²² From 1939, a member of the HAS. With the reorganization of the HAS in 1949 he lost his membership, which was restored posthumously in 1990.

Kornél Seitl²³ and the employment of the archaeochemist György Duma. Duma was the first collaborator in the newly established Science Section, the activity of which was restricted initially to the analysis of ceramic finds.²⁴ From the mid-1960s, the profile of the Section also included physical as well as chemical anthropology. Besides the physical anthropologist, István Kiszely, who was responsible for the metric analysis of skeletal material from the excavations of the Research Group, the Section was joined by the physician and medical biologist Imre Lengyel who developed his methods of palaeoserological and serogenetical analysis on human remains originating both from inhumation and cremation burials excavated by the Research Group. 25 As a result of his analyses, not only the age, sex, blood group, and diseases of the deceased could be determined with increasing precision, but also the genealogical relationships within the individual cemetery communities could be investigated.²⁶ Archaeological field work, research, and the preparation of publications were supported after the Research Group took up permanent residence at 49 Úri Street, Budapest I, in 1960 by special photographic and restoration labs, a library, and a joiner's shop as well as the archaeological storage rooms where find materials were kept for the period of documentation and publication before being transferred to the district museum in charge of the territory they actually come from.

The Research Group's modest finances did not allow more than a limited amount of field activity in the first years. The selection of sites was carefully considered, however, from the viewpoint of the complex chronological, typological, and historical investigation of individual archaeological horizons and periods, as, e.g., the Pre-Scythian cemetery at Mezőcsát-Hörcsögös from the 2nd half of the 8th century BC,²⁷ the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age settlements at

²³ For his career, see L. Török: Seitl Kornél 1910–1967. Műemlékvédelem 12 (1968) 52.

²⁴ Cf. Gy. Duma: Régi fazekasok természetes fekete festéke a "Borostyán" [The natural black pigment, the "Borostyán", of ancient potters]. Építőanyag 11 (1959) 463–464; Újabb vizsgálatok a kerámia-anyagokban történő szénkiválással kapcsolatban [New researches on the precipitation of carbon in ceramic materials]. Építőanyag 13 (1961) 442–452; Mázas kerámiák felületi elváltozásának vizsgálata [Surface changes on glazed ceramics]. Arch. Ért. 92 (1965) 221–228.

See first of all I. Lengyel: Contribution à l'analyse histologique et chimique combinée des os et des dents en archéologie. Bull. Groupe Int. Rech. Sc. Stomat. 7 (1964) 182–206; Über die Blutgruppenbestimmung an Knochen mit der Fluoreszenz-Antikörpermethode. Homo 15 (1964) 65–72; A sárbogárdi honfoglaláskori temető állatcsontjainak kémiai analízise [Chemical analysis of the animal bones from the Conquest Age cemetery at Sárbogárd]. A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei 1 (1964) 243–246; I. Lengyel–J. Nemeskéri: Investigation of the Chemical Composition of Aged Human Bones, Belonging to Recent and Subfossil Periods. International Conference on Gerontology. Budapest 1965 141–146; I. Lengyel: Biochemical Aspects of Early Skeletons. in: D. R. Brothwell (ed.): The Skeletal Biology of Earlier Human Populations. Oxford 1968 271–288.

²⁶ For a summary of the methods and its perspectives, see I. Lengyel: Sozialarchäologische Deutung der Ergebnisse von Laboruntersuchungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der spätneolithischen Gräbergruppe von Mórágy-Tűzkődomb. in: International Prehistoric Conference Szekszárd 1985 (A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve 13). Szekszárd 1986 155–169.

²⁷ Excavation directed by E. Patek, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 118–120.

Bükkszentlászló-Nagysánc²⁸ and Neszmély,²⁹ respectively, or the Hunnic period (AD 5th century) cemetery at Csongrád.³⁰ In 1960, Ágnes Salamon initiated a systematic series of excavations at AD 4th-6th century sites in order to assess the archaeological evidence for the political and settlement history and material culture of Pannonia and the neighbouring *barbaricum* in the Late Roman period. Concurrently with Salamon's researches at Arka,³¹ Garadna,³² Mözs,³³ Gibárt,³⁴ and Szilvásvárad,³⁵ Imre Holl began the investigation of the medieval city walls of Sopron³⁶ and the excavation of the medieval castle of Kőszeg.³⁷

Before presenting the first results from these researches, however, the Research Group found its place in the division of labour in Hungarian archaeology by launching two large-scale team projects, which also involved other institutions with an archaeological profile. The first was, rather ironically, the organization, coordination, and execution of a rescue campaign, the second the work of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary which involved the organization of a wide-ranging cooperation over the long run. The scene of the rescue campaign was the Danube Bend, i.e., the Danube valley from Komárom to Visegrád and the delta of the Ipoly River to Letkés. The planned hydroelectric station at Visegrád necessitated this rescue work. In the course of the project, excavations of various sizes were conducted at sites of periods ranging from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages.³⁸ While some sites were completely excavated, the publication of the archaeological finds and the final evaluation of the settlement historical and historical results from the campaign never took place, especially because the special Danube Bend Section, which was established in the Research Group and included the employment of several outside collaborators, was dissolved in 1965.

The second large-scale undertaking began in 1961 and has remained until today one of the most demanding tasks of the Research Group and then the Archaeological Institute. The aim of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary (*Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája*, in the following MRT) was to present a topographical repertory of the archaeological sites and finds of Hungary from the Neolithic to the end of

²⁸ Excavation directed by M. Párducz, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 99-100.

²⁹ Excavation directed by E. Patek, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 1 (1970) 121.

³⁰ Excavation directed by M. Párducz, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 145–146.

³¹ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 140; Á. Salamon: Funde von N-O Ungarn aus der Römerzeit I. Folia Archaeologica 12 (1960) 145–159.

³² Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 141.

³³ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 148–149.

³⁴ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 141–142.

³⁵ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 142–143.

³⁶ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 162; I. Holl: Sopron középkori városfalai [The medieval city walls of Sopron] I-IV. Arch. Ért. 94 (1967) 155–183; 95 (1968) 188–204; 98 (1971) 24–44; 100 (1973) 180–207.

³⁷ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 155–156; Holl I.: Kőszeg vára a középkorban. Az 1960–62. évi ásatások eredménye [The castle of Kőszeg in the Middle Ages. The results of the 1960–62 excavations]. Budapest 1992.

³⁸ A comprehensive review of the sites is presented in Castiglione 1966 98–100.

the Ottoman occupation according to counties, districts, and settlements on the basis of the textual-literary evidence and the archaeological-artifactual evidence including all archaeological phenomena identified in the course of field surveys (i.e., settlements and parts of settlements, settlement traces, roads, cemeteries, burials), and complemented with the description of the natural environment of the sites.³⁹ The archaeological community expected a well-structured repertory of Hungarian archaeological evidence providing a useful basis for complex settlement historical investigations, a basis which would facilitate the selection of sites for problemoriented research in all archaeological periods. 40 For each subsequent volume of MRT a team was, and is, organized from collaborators in the Research Group (later the Archaeological Institute) and interested professionals at educational institutions and/or (locally responsible) museums. The aim of the field surveys is the identification of sites known from the literature and/or museum registers, their location on maps at appropriate scales and according to a unified keying system as well as the identification of previously unknown archaeological sites and phenomena. For the collection and storing of literary data and museum inventory records a Topographical Archive was established in the Research Group. By 1965, this archive possessed 64,000 object cards with photographs and 124,000 literary cards. Prior to the establishment of the Archaeological Institute in 1966, data collection and field surveys for the volumes on the archaeological topography of Veszprém County were completed while the archaeological topography of the districts of Keszthely and Tapolca was published in 1966. 41 The volume was discussed at a national conference in early 1967.⁴² While the uses and significance of the archaeological topography could not be fully assessed on the basis of a single volume, it was convincing indeed that the increase in the data base through field surveys resulted in the separation of the earlier and later phases of the Transdanubian Linear Culture, the discovery of the Boleráz Group (by István Torma⁴³), and the identification of the Copper Age Balaton Group (Nándor Kalicz⁴⁴).

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³⁹ For the principles cf. E. Patek: A készülő Magyar Régészeti Topográfia [The work of the Hungarian Archaeological Topography]. *Magyar Tudomány* 1962 432–433; I. Holl: A magyar régészeti topográfia középkori részének feldolgozási szempontjai [The principles of the medieval sections of the Hungarian Archaeological Topography]. *Arch. Ért.* 92 (1965) 71–72; Castiglione 1966 89–91.

⁴⁰ Cf. Gerevich 1961 209; Castiglione 1966 91.

⁴¹ K. Bakay-N. Kalicz-K. Sági: Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája. A keszthelyi és tapolcai járás [Archaeological topography of County Veszprém. The districts of Keszthely and Tapolca]. Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája I. Budapest 1966.

⁴² Cf. Anon.: A "Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája, keszthelyi és tapolcai járás" c. munka vitája [Discussion of the "Archaeological topography of County Veszprém. The districts of Keszthely and Tapolca"]. A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 5 (1966) [1967] 381–391.

⁴³ I. Torma: Adatok a Badeni (péceli) Kultúra bolerázi csoportjának magyarországi elterjedéséhez [Data to the Hungarian distribution of the Boleráz Group of the Baden (Pécel) Culture]. A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 8 (1969) 91–108.

⁴⁴ Cf. Mitt.Arch.Inst 1 (1970) 23; N. Kalicz: Über die chronologische Stellung der Balaton-Gruppe in Ungarn. Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Nitra–Malé Vozokany 1969.

By the time the first volume was printed, it was clear to the Research Group that the goal of completing the archaeological topography of the whole country within one or two decades was far too optimistic. Nevertheless, it seemed that the financial and personal circumstances would allow the publication of a new volume every two or three years. The works were supported by the HAS as well as by the university departments and museums. Politically motivated intervention occurred at one point only, but it was far from being insignificant. Namely, the editors were forbidden to publish maps with correct contour lines and altitudes. As basic cartographic work was completed in advance of the volumes, all subsequent volumes were published with maps of this kind. We shall return below to the later volumes of MRT, here I note only that the publication of Volumes 1 and 2 were separated by three, Volumes 2 and 3 by one, Volumes 3 and 4 by two, Volumes 4 and 5 by seven, Volumes 5 and 6 by three years. The volumes appeared at intervals of 4, 3, 4, and 5 years between Volumes 6 and 10 (the latter published in 1998).

The foundation of the Research Group was doubtless influenced by the politically motivated centralization of research but it took place in a period of rapidly loosening ties between archaeology and Marxism. 45 The impact of Marxist theory on archaeology, if judged on the basis of published works, was formal and frequently vulgarizing. It did not inspire any archaeological investigation in which historical and dialectical materialism subsequently provided the theoretical basis for the socioeconomic and ideological investigation of an archaeological horizon or a historical period or the analysis of an artefact complex. Although the foundation document expressly demanded the application of historical materialism in archaeological analysis, the Research Group responded in a demonstrative manner to the expectations of the Marxist research policy only at one particular point, namely, when it insisted on the investigation of what was defined as the archaeological evidence for the Slavs⁴⁶ and when it undertook organization of the 1963 Slavic Archaeological Seminar. Several fellows of the Research Group completed their university studies after the war and regarded themselves as Marxists. There was no real correspondence, however, between the ideological attitude of the archaeologist and the political conviction of the private person in their cases, either. The occasional Marxist phraseology of the non-Marxist research fellows is less surprizing than the halfhearted effort at Marxist interpretation of the archaeological contexts of finds, displayed by their Marxist colleagues. Besides the ambivalent or lukewarm political expectations toward archaeology considered by official research policy to be politically far less "dangerous" than history or art history, the reason for the lack of Marxist rhetoric may be found in the outlook of the university teachers of archaeology

⁴⁵ Similarities and differences in the developments in Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia can be easily traced with the help of the excellent studies of J. Lech: Between captivity and freedom: Polish archaeology in the 20th Century. *Archaeologia Polona* 35–36 (1997–1998) 25–222, and E. Neustupny: Recent theoretical achievments in prehistoric archaeology in Czechoslovakia. in: I. Hodder (ed.): *Archaeological Theory in Europe. The Last Three Decades*. London–New York 1991 248–271 261–262.

⁴⁶ Gerevich 1961 209.

and the methodological traditions of Hungarian archaeology. The archaeological curriculum did not provide a place for the discussion of theory, and the methodology taught and traditionally applied did not postulate ideological points of view. In prehistory, the views of Culture History and the methods of typochronology were maintained. Research into the Migration Age and the Age of the Hungarian Conquest was dominated by the highly influential views of Professor Gyula László who, as a forerunner of the ethnoarchaeology approach emerging in the late 1970s, 47 developed a complex sociohistorical cemetery analysis, investigating artifacts and archaeological contexts with the help of the ethnographic evidence. 48 In classical and Roman provincial archaeology, similarly to the archaeology of the medieval periods, the epistemological and methodological closeness of history and art history exerted a normative influence, justifying a generally positivist attitude. In this sense the work of László Castiglione is especially interesting. As a Marxist, he looked at Roman art generally and Egyptian Hellenistic art in particular from a socioeconomic angle but concentrated his research, nevertheless, on the same style critical, iconographical, and cult problems, which were in the focus of attention of contemporary western classical archaeology. It may be added that the demand of the development of modern natural scientific methods for the purposes of archaeological analysis, as it was articulated in the foundation document, also indicates an awareness of developments in western archaeology in spite of the physical isolation of Hungarian archaeology. These developments attracted, however, Hungarian archaeologists only insofar as they enhanced their traditional methods.

3. Transformation into the Institute. Research between 1960–1980

Interest in modern analytical methods is manifested in the lecture series organized in 1962–63 by the short-living Theoretical and Methodological Working Group existing within the Research Group, especially in an essay presented there by János Makkay. The Research Group readily considered the introduction of the new methods discussed by Makkay. Yet the scientific analysis of the environment—soil, hydrography, flora, fauna, climate—of the archaeological site, its exploration with the help of aerial photography and the measurement of soil resistance and the magnetic field; the collection of pollens and materials for 14C testing, spectrum analysis, neutron activation, and thermoluminescence all encountered serious difficulties. The financial potentials of the Research Group did not allow the acquisition of the ap-

⁴⁷ Cf. L. R. Binford: *Nuniamut Ethnoarchaeology*. New York 1978; *In Pursuit of the Past*. London-New York 1983; A. Leroi-Gourhan: *Le fils du temps: ethnologie et préhistoire (1935–1970)*. Paris 1985; Trigger 1989 360–363; Renfrew–Bahn 1991 166–169.

⁴⁸ See Gy. László: A honfoglaló magyar nép élete [The life of the conquering Hungarians]. Budapest 1944. For the impact of László cf. J. Laszlovszky–Cs. Siklódi: Archaeological theory in Hungary since 1960: Theories without theoretical archaeology. in: I. Hodder (ed.): Archaeological Theory in Europe. The Last Three Decades. London–New York 1991 272–298 276 f.

⁴⁹ For the contents of the unpublished text, see Castiglione 1963 383–386.

propriate apparatus and the employment of specialists. For the majority of the above-listed methods there was anyhow no capacity in laboratories in Hungary at all. Aerial photography for archaeological purposes remained prohibited until 1990. The Science Section could be furnished, however, with the basic technical equipment needed for ceramic and physical anthropological analyses. A close collaboration was established with Imre Lengyel whose seminal palaeodemographical researches unfolded in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Lengyel succeeded in convincing the archaeological community of the importance of collecting samples for scientific analysis. The standards for sample collection were also laid down. 50 Despite all efforts, circumstances remained unsuitable for the assessment, introduction, and consequent application of other methods of scientific analysis. The radical epistemological changes brought about in American and Western European archaeology by the scientific methods,⁵¹ which led there by the late 1960s to the unfolding of processual archaeology ("New Archaeology"), did not reach Hungarian archaeology. The actual perspectives and limitations of processual archaeology, which aimed at investigating archaeological phenomena primarily with the help of quantitative scientific analyses the results of which were generalized in hypotheses and models as evidence of sociohistorical and cultural *processes*, ⁵² remained to be discovered.

Processual archaeology developed methods for the testing of the results based on quantitative analyses. Instead of restricting archaeological investigations to object typologies and chronology and positing cultural diffusion through migration of peoples, processual archaeology preferred the independent analysis of each of the subsystems forming an individual culture, viz., subsistence, technology, society, demography, ideology, trade, etc.⁵³ In Hungarian archaeology a traditional interpreta-

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⁵⁰ Cf. I. Lengyel: Chemico-analytical aspects of human bone finds from the 6th century "Pannonian" cemeteries. Acta Arch. Hung. 23 (1971) 155-156; Palaeoserology. Blood Typing with the Fluorescent Antibody Method. Budapest 1975; Determination of biological age in case of ancient dead. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 5 (1976) 151-161; Osteon-oszteon-populáció-a szervezet biológiai kora [Osteon. Osteon population. The biological age of the organism]. Anthropológiai Közlemények 20 (1976) 69-79; New methods and results in palaeoserology in Pannonian research. in: A. Lengyel-T. G. Radan: The Archaeology of Roman Pannonia. Kentucky-Budapest 1980 429-454; ABO blood typing of human skeletal remains in Hungary. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 63 (1984) 283-290; Ergebnisse der Laboruntersuchungen menschlicher Knochenüberreste aus dem früharpadenzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Szabolcs. in: L. Kovács: Das früharpadenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Szabolcs. Varia Archaeologica Hungarica 6. Budapest 1994 183-213; I. Lengyel-Gy. Farkas: A mokrini kora-bronzkori temető embertani csontmaradványain végzett laboratóriumi vizsgálatok eredményeinek kritikai elemzése a régészeti és antropológiai adatok tükrében [A critical analysis of the results of the laboratory analysis of the bone remains from the Bronze Age cemetery of Mokrin in the light of the archaeological and anthropological evidence]. Anthropológiai Közlemények 16 (1972) 51-71; I. Lengyel-J. Nemeskéri: Application of biochemical methods to biological reconstruction. Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie 54 (1963) 1–56; A csontváz-leletek dekompozíciójáról [On the decomposition of skeletal remains]. Anthropológiai Közlemények 8 (1964) 69–82.

⁵¹ Cf. D. R. Brothwell-E. S. Higgs (eds): *Science in Archaeology*. London-New York 1963.

⁵² For the emergence of processual archaeology and an important case study, see J. A. Sabloff: *The New Archaeology and the Ancient Maya*. New York 1990.

⁵³ S. R. Binford-L. R. Binford (eds): New Perspectives in Archaeology. Chicago 1968; D. L. Clarke: Analytical Archaeology. London 1968; D. L. Clarke (ed.): Models in Archaeology. London 1972; id.:

tion of historical processes, with a more or less pronounced descriptive accent, remained standard⁵⁴ in prehistory where research focused on the chronological, cultural, and ethnic interrelationships between archaeological cultures, horizons, and groups. This was also true for the research on later periods where the viewpoints of "historical archaeology" continued to appear fully adequate.

By 1966, the Research Group had the academic staff and infrastructure required for the change of its status. It was given the status of an Institute in 1967,⁵⁵ but its structure remained temporarily unchanged. The sections (Prehistory, Classical Archaeology, Roman [Provincial] Archaeology, Migration Age, Age of the Hungarian Conquest, Middle Ages, Topography) acquired the status of Departments without more essential changes only in 1973.

The Science Section, now Department for Interdisciplinary Research, of the reconstituted Archaeological Institute of the HAS changed its orientation considerably when it was joined by two palaeozoologists, the internationally acknowledged scholar, Sándor Bökönyi and the young István Vörös—whose place would be taken in 1978 by László Bartosiewicz—and when its working connections with scientific institutes and laboratories were placed on a somewhat broader financial basis. Bökönyi published his fundamental works on the history of domestic animals in Europe⁵⁶ and on the last wild horse species⁵⁷ shortly after joining the Institute. In the second half of the 1970s, besides his wide-ranging international activities, Bökönyi investigated the animal bone material from the excavations of the Institute and participated in the interdisciplinary team of a number of excavations in Hungary⁵⁸ and continued his researches in the early history of agriculture in the Carpathian Basin.⁵⁹

Archaeology: the Loss of Innocence. *Antiquity* 47 (1973) 6–18; C. Renfrew (ed.): *The Explanation of Culture Change*. London 1973; C. Renfrew–K. Cooke (eds): *Transformations: Mathematical Approaches to Culture Change*. London 1979.

proaches to Culture Change. London 1979.
 This adherence to traditional views was not explained in terms of theoretical considerations. For such considerations, see the influential work of I. Hodder: Theoretical Archaeology: A Reactionary View. in: I. Hodder (ed.): Symbolic and Structural Archaeology. Cambridge 1982 1–16.

⁵⁵ Order of the President of the HAS under no. 4/1967. (A. K. 4.).

⁵⁶ S. Bökönyi: History of Domestic Animals in Central and Eastern Europe. Budapest 1974.

⁵⁷ S. Bökönyi: *The Przewalsky Horse*. London 1974.

See, e.g., S. Bökönyi: Animal remains of Sarmatian sites from Bács-Kiskun County. Cumania 4 (1976) 41–72; Árpád-kori magyar szokás analógiája: kiaggatott lókoponyák közel-keleti falvakban [The analogy of a Hungarian custom from the Árpádian Age: horse skulls hung out in Near Eastern villages]. Arch. Ért. 105 (1978) 91–94; Copper Age Vertebrate fauna from Kétegyháza. in: I. Ecsedy: The People of the Pit-Grave Kurgans in Eastern Hungary. Budapest 1979 101–118; A Közép-Alföld bronzkori állatvilága [The Bronze Age fauna of the central Alföld]. Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Évkönyv 1979–1980 109–116.

⁵⁹ S. Bökönyi: Délkelet-Európa korai állattartásának kialakulása és közelkeleti kapcsolatai [The beginnings of animal keeping in Southeast Europe and its Near Eastern connections]. *Agrártörténeti Szemle* 1977 1–23; Vlasac und die Frage der neolithischen Domestikation. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 7 (1977) 85–92; The earliest waves of domestic horses in East Europe. *Journal of Indoeuropean Studies* 6 (1978) 17–76.

Excavations and surveys were conducted in the 1960s and 1970s at sites such as Aszód, 60 Ószentiván (Tiszasziget I, II, VII), 61 Hévizgyörök, 62 Pári-Altacker, 63 Dévaványa (Katonaföldek and Réhelyi gát), 64 Bicske-Galagonyás, 65 Méhtelek, 66 and Medina. 67 This research was intended to increase evidence needed for the clarification of the chronology and connections of the Neolithic in Hungary. Accordingly, the publications in this special field described Neolithic cultures and discussed their chronology. Hungarian specialists in the Neolithic also became involved in the international debate on the rise of farming and animal husbandry 68 flaring up anew 69 in the sixties. Their main concerns were the southern relations of Neolithic in the Carpathian Basin, i.e., the questions of the spread of the knowledge of farming, its local preconditions, and its socio-cultural impact. 70 The investigation of cultural interconnections was overshadowed, however, by the limited reliability of 14C dating. Although the methods of calibration were increasingly refined in this period, a number of archaeologists reacted to their initial weaknesses with growing scepticism and even with a disproportionate mistrust towards processual archaeology as a whole. 71

⁶⁰ Excavation directed by N. Kalicz, cf. N. Kalicz: Einige Probleme der Lengyel-Kultur in Ungarn. Symposium über den Lengyel-Komplex und die benachbarten Kulturen. Nitra-Malé Vozokany 1967 5–19; Kökori telep Aszódon [A Neolithic settlement at Aszód]. Aszódi Múzeumi Füzetek 3 (1967) 33–47; Siedlung und Gräber der Lengyel-Kultur in Aszód. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 2 (1971) 15–25; 3 (1972) 65–71; 5 (1974–1975) 33–39; Kökori falu Aszódon [The Neolithic village at Aszód]. Aszód 1985.

⁶¹ Excavation directed by Ida B. Kutzián, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 1 (1970) 135–137.

⁶² Excavation directed by Nándor Kalicz, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 103-104.

⁶³ Excavation directed by István Torma, I. Torma: Neolithische Siedlung und Gräberfeld, kupferzeitliche Siedlung, bronzezeitliche Siedlung in Pári-Altacker. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 2 (1971) 27–34.

⁶⁴ Excavation directed by István Ecsedy, I. Ecsedy: Neolithische Siedlung in Dévaványa, Katonaföldek. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 3 (1972) 59–63; Neolithische Siedlung in Dévaványa, Réhelyi gát. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 3 (1972) 153–154.

⁶⁵ Excavation directed by János Makkay, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 147; J. Makkay–E. Starnini–M. Tulok (eds): Excavations at Bicske-Galagonyás (Part III). The Notenkopf and Sopot-Bicske Cultural Phases. Trieste 1996.

⁶⁶ Excavation directed by Nándor Kalicz and János Makkay, N. Kalicz–J. Makkay: A méhteleki agyagistenek [The clay gods from Méhtelek]. Nyíregyháza 1974.

⁶⁷ Excavation directed by Nándor Kalicz and János Makkay, N. Kalicz–J. Makkay: A medinai koraneo-lithikus leletek [The early Neolithic finds from Medina] (A Szekszárdi Balogh Ádám Múzeum Füzetei 10). Szekszárd 1972.

⁶⁸ Cf. Renfrew-Bahn 1991 242 f.

 ⁶⁹ For the original thesis according to which farming originated in the Near East, see V. G. Childe: Social Evolution. London 1951; New Light on the Most Ancient East. London 1952.

⁷⁰ Cf. N. Kalicz: Über die chronologische Stellung der Balaton-Gruppe in Ungarn. Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Nitra-Malé Vozokany 1969; Südliche Beziehungen im Neolithikum des südlichen Donaubeckens. in: Evolution und Revolution im Alten Orient und in Europa. Berlin 1971 145–157; and see next note.

⁷¹ Cf. N. Kalicz–P. Raczky: Új-e az "újrégészet"? Megjegyzések a diffúzió, adaptáció és innováció kérdéseihez [Is "New Archaeology" really new? Remarks on the problems of diffusion, adaptation, and innovation]. *Valóság* 77/6 (1977) 76–94. For the issue of dating, see especially J. Makkay: The Crisis of Prehistoric Chronology. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 53–70.

The assessment of the Neolithic Körös-Starcevo Culture⁷² and the Linear Pottery Culture (AVK)⁷³ seemed to confirm the traditional view according to which migrations and culture diffusion played a decisive role in historical processes. The archaeological evidence for Neolithic cults also received attention.⁷⁴ Sándor Bökönyi's research concerning one of the key problems of the emergence of farming, viz., the centres, ways, and chronology of animal domestication, represented a significant contribution to Neolithic researches in general⁷⁵ and to the works concerning Eastern and Central Europe in particular.⁷⁶ Similar methodological perspectives characterized the Institute's excavations at the sites of Dévaványa,⁷⁷ Nagykanizsa⁷⁸ (Copper Age), and Mezőcsát-Hörcsögös,⁷⁹ Szilvásvárad-Töröksánc,⁸⁰ Bakonyszűcs,⁸¹ Tokod-Leshegy,⁸² Szakály,⁸³ Berettyóujfalu-Herpály⁸⁴ (Bronze Age). Erzsébet Patek began her excavations at the promising late Bronze Age-early Iron Age fortified settlement site of Sopron-Burgstall and at the adjacent cemeteries.⁸⁵ Trial excavations were conducted at Neolithic, Copper Age, and Bronze Age

⁷² J. Makkay: "Das frühe Neolithikum auf der Otzaki Magula" und die Körös-Starčevo-Kultur. Acta Arch. Hung. 26 (1974) 131–154.

⁷³ N. Kalicz–J. Makkay: *Die Linienbandkeramik in der Grossen Ungarischen Tiefebene*. Budapest 1977.

⁷⁴ J. Makkay: Über neolithische Opferformen. in: *Valcamonica Symposium '72*. Capo di Ponte 1975 161–173; A Szegvár-tűzkövesi újkökori férfiszobor és a "föld és ég elválasztásának" ősi mítosza. *Arch. Ért.* 105 (1978) 164–183 = The Late Neolithic Male Statuette of Szegvár and the Ancient Myth of the "Separation of Heaven and Earth". *Acta Arch. Hung.* 27 (1979) 1–38.

N. Bökönyi: Archaeological Problems and Methods of Recognizing Animal Domestication. in: P. J. Ucko-G. W. Dimbleby (eds): *The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals*. London 1969 219–229; S. Bökönyi in: F. Hole-K. Flannery-J. A. Neely: *Prehistory and Human Ecology of the Deh Lurun Plain*. Ann Arbor 1969.

⁷⁶ S. Bökönyi: History of Domestic Mammals in Central and Eastern Europe. Budapest 1974.

⁷⁷ Excavation directed by István Ecsedy, I. Ecsedy: Eine neue Hügelbestattung der "Grubengrab-Kultur" (Kupferzeit-Frühbronzezeit) in Dévaványa. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 2 (1971) 45–50.

⁷⁸ Excavation directed by Nándor Kalicz, N. Kalicz: Siedlungsfunde der Balaton-Gruppe in Nagykanizsa. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 4 (1973) 19–24; Die Funde der Phase III der kupferzeitlichen Balaton-Gruppe in Nagykanizsa-Sánc. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 5 (1974–1975) 41–44; *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 6 (1976) 149–150.

⁷⁹ Excavation directed by Erzsébet Patek, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 1 (1970) 118–120.

⁸⁰ Excavation directed by Erzsébet Patek, E. Patek: Bericht über die Ausgrabung des spätbronzezeitlichen Burgwalles von Töröksánc bei Szilvásvárad im Jahre 1963. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 4 (1973) 25–30.

⁸¹ Excavation directed by Erzsébet Patek, E. Patek: Ein spätbronzezeitliches Grab von Bakonyszűcs-Százhalom. Acta Arch. Hung. 22 (1970) 41–49.

⁸² Excavation directed by István Torma, I. Torma: Frühbronzezeitliche befestigte Siedlung in Tokod-Leshegy (Bericht). Mitt. Arch. Inst. 3 (1972) 73–77.

⁸³ Excavation directed by István Torma, I. Torma: Das Gräberfeld von Szakály aus der mittleren Bronzezeit. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 2 (1971) 35–44.

⁸⁴ Excavation directed by Nándor Kalicz, N. Kalicz: Ausgrabungen in Berettyóújfalu-Herpály und in Szentpéterszeg-Körtvélyes. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 8–9 (1978–1979) 157–159; 10–11 (1980–1981) 211–213.

⁸⁵ E. Patek: Über die neueren Ausgrabungen in Sopron-Várhely (Burgstall) und die Probleme der östlichen Beziehungen. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 39–46; Sopron-Burgstall. Forschungsberichte zur Urund Frühgeschichte 10 (1978) 59–61; Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 265–267; Die Anfänge der Siedlung und des Gräberfeldes von Sopron-Burgstall. in: Die Hallstattkultur. Bericht über das Symposium in Steyr. Linz 1981 93–104; Recent Excavations at the Hallstatt and La Tène Hillfort of Sopron-

sites identified during the course of the field surveys connected with the works of the Békés county volumes of MRT.⁸⁶ Besides investigating problems of Copper and Bronze Age chronology and cultural interconnections, studies by Ida B. Kutzián⁸⁷ and others⁸⁸ also addressed socioeconomic issues.

Ida B. Kutzián's seminal monograph on the Copper Age cemetery of Tiszapolgár presented a sociohistorical analysis of burials and burial customs, which was far ahead of contemporary perspectives and opened a new period in this field. István Ecsedy discussed the culture of the pit-graves in Eastern Hungary. Nándor Kalicz presented his view that the emergence of the Pécel-Baden Culture was a result of immigrations from Anatolia and the southern Balkan Peninsula. Excavations were also conducted at the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age earthworks of Bükkszentlászló-Nagysánc, at the early Iron Age settlement site of Neszmély, and at another important settlement site in the neighbourhood of Sopron, viz., at Sopron-Krautacker. The excavations at the Celtic settlement of Szakály contributed valuable information on the Romanization of the late Iron Age population.

Várhely (Burgstall) and the Predecessors of the Hallstatt Culture in Hungary. in: *Studies in the Iron Age of Hungary (British Archaeological Reports International Series* 144). Oxford 1982 1–56.

⁸⁶ János Makkay and his collaborators, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 151–152; 7 (1977) 121–122; 8–9 (1978–1979) 204, 206–213; 10–11 (1980–1981) 259–261.

⁸⁷ I. Bognár-Kutzián: Über südliche Beziehungen der ungarischen Hochkupferzeit. Acta Arch. Hung. 9 (1958) 155–190; Angaben zur kupferzeitlichen Chronologie des Kapatenbeckens. Swiatowit 23 (1960) 341–361; Beiträge zur Chronologie der Kupferzeit des Karpatenbeckens. Acta Arch. Hung. 13 (1961) 1–32; The Copper Age Cemetery of Tiszapolgár-Basatanya. Budapest 1963; The relationship between the Bodrogkeresztúr and the Baden Cultures. Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Nitra–Malé Vozokany 1969; The Early Copper Age Tiszapolgár Culture in the Carpathian Basin. Budapest 1972; The beginning and position of the Copper Age in the Carpathian-Pannonian region. in: Actes du 8^e Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques 2. Beograd 1973 300–316.—For Kutzián's work, see also Chapman 2000 13 ff.

N. Kalicz: Einige Probleme der mittleren und späten Kupferzeit in Ungarn. Istrazivanja 5 (1976) 65–71; Újabb adatok a rézkori hunyadihalmi csoport időrendjéhez [New evidence for the chronology of the Copper Age Hunyadihalom Group]. A Szolnoki Múzeum Évkönyve 1979–1980 43–62; Die Frühbronzeeeit in Nordostungarn. Abriss der Geschichte des 19–16. Jahrhunderts. Budapest 1968; I. Torma: Ein Grab der transdanubischen inkrustierten Keramik aus Esztergom. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 25–37; Bronzezeitliche Gräber aus Nyergesújfalu (Komitat Komárom). Angaben zur Frühphase der inkrustierten Keramik in Nordosttransdanubien. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 59–69.

⁸⁹ I. Ecsedy: The People of the Pit-Grave Kurgans in Eastern Hungary. Budapest 1979.

⁹⁰ N. Kalicz: Die Péceler (Badener) Kultur und Anatolien. Budapest 1963.

⁹¹ Excavation directed by Mihály Párducz, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 99-100.

⁹² Excavation directed by Erzsébet Patek, E. Patek: Die Siedlung und das Gräberfeld von Neszmély. Acta Arch. Hung. 13 (1961) 33–82.

⁹³ Excavation directed by Erzsébet Jerem, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 5 (1974) 203–204; 6 (1976) 150–151; 7 (1977) 123–124; 8–9 (1978–1979) 217–218; 10–11 (1980–1981) 263–265; E. Jerem: Siedlung und Gräberfeld in Sopron aus der Früh- und Späteisenzeit. Forschungsberichte zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte 10 (1978) 63–65; 11 (1980) 34–37

⁹⁴ Excavation directed by Dénes Gabler, D. Gabler: Forschungen in der späteisenzeitlich-römerzeitlichen Siedlung von Szakály. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 10–11 (1980–1981) 71–99; I. Vörös: Vorbericht über die spätkeltischen und römerzeitlichen Tierknochenreste von Szakály. *ibid.* 101–103.

the forefront of the research concerning the Iron Age was the classification of the Hungarian find material, 95 as well as the investigation of the chronology of the Scythian culture associated with early Iron Age cultures, its emergence in the Carpathian Basin, and the analysis of its ethnicity and social stratification. 96

Research on Roman Pannonia and the neighbouring barbarian territories displayed a wide, yet coordinated, range of interests. The collaborators in the Department of Roman Archaeology, László Barkóczi and Ágnes Salamon and, from the 1970s, Dénes Gabler, Dorottya Gáspár, and Andrea H. Vaday, while conducting excavations at several sites in spite of the modest funds at their disposal, published studies on the political, social, and economic history of Roman Pannonia as well as on its connections with other parts of the Empire and the neighbouring "barbarian" polities. Further work was carried out on its frontiers, military defense, religion, and material culture. Tászló Barkóczi began his investigation of imported glass finds as a result of which glass artefacts became an especially useful "type fossil" in the dating of archaeological contexts. Barkóczi also assessed trade connections and contributed to the edition of the Roman inscriptions from Pannonia. Denes Gabler

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⁹⁵ E. Patek: Die Urnenfelderkultur in Transdanubien. Budapest 1969; A Hallstatt-kultúra Sopron környéki csoportja [The Sopron Group of the Hallstatt Culture]. Arch. Ért. 103 (1976) 3–28; E. Jerem: Zur Geschichte der späten Eisenzeit in Transdanubien. Späteisenzeitliche Grabfunde von Beremend. Acta Arch. Hung. 25 (1973) 65–86; Stempelverziertes frühlatènezeitliches Gefäss aus Écs. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 5 (1974–1975) 45–57.

M. Párducz: Graves from the Scythian Age at Ártánd. Acta Arch. Hung. 17 (1965) 137–232; Western relations of the Scythian Age Culture at the Great Hungarian Plain. Acta Ant. Hung. 13 (1965) 273–301; Magyarország szkíta kora, manuscript of Academic doctoral dissertation; The Scythian Age Cemetery at Tápiószele. Acta Arch. Hung. 18 (1966) 35–91; Szkítakorunk etnikumának és kronológiai helyzetének kérdéséhez. Antik Tanulmányok 15 (1968) 135–148; Die Fragen der ethnischen Verhältnisse der Skythenzeit und der skythisch-keltischen Bevölkerungen in Ungarn. Arheologické Rozhledy 23 (1971) 585–596; Probleme der Skythenzeit im Karpatenbecken. Acta Arch. Hung. 25 (1973) 27–73; K. Bakay: Scythian Rattles in the Carpathian Basin and Their Eastern Connections. Budapest-Amsterdam 1971.

L. Barkóczi-I. Bóna-A. Mócsy: Pannónia története [History of Roman Pannonia]. Budapest 1964; L. Barkóczi: The Population of Pannonia from Marcus Aurelius to Diocletian. Acta Arch. Hung. 16 (1964) 257-356; D. Gabler: Győr a rómaiak korában [Győr in the Roman period]. in: L. Dávid-A. Lengyel (eds): Győr. Várostörténeti tanulmányok [Győr. Studies on its urban history]. Győr 1971 21-47; Zu Fragen der Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den Römern und den "Barbaren" im Gebiet östlich von Pannonien. in: H. Grünert (ed.): Römer und Germanen in Mitteleuropa. Berlin 1975 87-121; D. Gáspár: Spätrömische Kästchenbeschläge in Pannonien. Szeged 1971; Római ládikák felhasználása [The use of Roman caskets]. Folia Archaeologica 22 (1971) 53-69.—See also L. Castiglione: L'influence orientale dans la plastique de terre cuite de Pannonie. in: Le rayonnement des civilisations grecque et romaine sur les cultures periphériques. VIII^{ème} Congrès International d'Archéologie Classique. Paris 1965 361-364.

⁹⁸ L. Barkóczi: Plastisch verzierte spätrömische Glasfunde aus Pannonien. Folia Archaeologica 22 (1971) 71–83; Mit Blumen und Vögeln verzierte Gläser aus Pannonien. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 3 (1972) 95–101; Spätrömische Glasbecher mit aufgelegten Nuppen aus Pannonien. Folia Archaeologica 23 (1972) 69–74.

⁹⁹ L. Barkóczi–A. Mócsy: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns RIU 1. Savaria, Scarbantia und die Limes-Strecke Ad Flexum-Arrabona. Budapest 1972; L. Barkóczi–A. Mócsy: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns RIU 2. Salla, Mogentiana, Mursella, Brigetio. Budapest 1976.

begun to systematically investigate the similarly significant imported Samian Ware finds. 100 From the excavations of the 1970s, I mention here Gabler's work at Győr, Roman Arrabona, 101 at the Roman fort of Ács-Vaspuszta 102 and at the late Iron Age-Roman settlement and cemetery of Szakály (Réti földek) 103 and Vaday's research at the Sarmatian settlement and cemetery of Tiszaföldvár (Téglagyár). 104 The political and ethnic history of the last century of Roman Pannonia's existence, the archaeological identification of the "barbarian" *foederati* settled in the province, and the political, ethnic and social changes occurring after the abandonment of the Roman province were considered in a series of pioneering studies by László Barkóczi and Ágnes Salamon. 105 Mihály Párducz and Andrea H. Vaday published significant contributions to the research of the culture of the Sarmatians and Huns. 106

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D. Gabler: Die Eroberung Pannoniens im Spiegel der Sigillaten. Folia Archaeologica 23 (1971) 83–91; Sigillaten auf dem Gebiet des Palatiums von Gorsium. Alba Regia 13 (1972) 9–68; Italische Sigillaten in Nordwestpannonien. Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland 51 (1973) 3–44; Zu Fragen der Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den Römern und den "Barbaren" im Gebiet östlich von Pannonien. in: H. Grünert (ed.): Römer und Germanen in Mitteleuropa. Berlin 1975 87–121.

¹⁰¹ D. Gabler: Ásatások Arrabona canabaejában [Excavations in the *canabae* of Arrabona]. Arrabona 3 (1971) 5–54.

¹⁰² D. Gabler: Későrómai éremlelet Ács-Vaspusztáról [A Late Roman coin find from Ács-Vaspuszta]. Arch. Ért. 99 (1972) 232–238; D. Gabler et al.: The Roman Fort at Ács-Vaspuszta (Hungary) on the Danubian Limes (British Archaeological Reports International Series 531). Oxford 1989.

D. Gabler: Forschungen in der späteisenzeitlich-römerzeitlichen Siedlung von Szakály. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 71–99; Late Roman settlement at Szakály-Rétiföldek in Hungary. in: Din istoria Europei Romane. Oradea 1995 211–225; D. Gabler–F. Horváth: A szakályi terra sigillaták és helyük a bennszülött telep kerámiaspektrumában [The terra sigillata finds from Szakály and their place in the ceramic complex of the native settlement]. Wosinszky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 19 (1996) 115–190

¹⁰⁴ Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 231–233; 10–11 (1980–1981) 276.

A. Salamon: Északmagyarország császárkori kutatása [The research of Northern Hungary in the late Imperial period]. Antik Tanulmányok 13 (1966) 84–87; Über die ethnischen und historischen Beziehungen des Gräberfeldes von Környe (VI. Jh.). Acta Arch. Hung. 21 (1969) 273–297; Archäologische Angaben zur spätrömischen Geschichte des pannonischen Limes–Geweihmanufaktur in Intercisa. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 47–54 (with an archaeozoological appendix by István Vörös, pp. 54–55); L. Barkóczi: Das Gräberfeld von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta aus dem 6. Jahrhundert und die frühmittelalterlichen Bevölkerungsverhältnisse am Plattensee. Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 18 (1971) 179–199 (with a palaeodemographical appendix by Imre Lengyel); Á. Salamon–L. Barkóczi: Bestattungen von Csákvár vom Ende des 4. und vom Anfang des 5. Jahrhunderts. Alba Regia 11 (1970) 35–76; Archäologische Angaben zur spätrömischen Geschichte des pannonischen Limes–Gräberfelder von Intercisa I. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 73–95; Archäologische Angaben zur spätrömischen Periodisation Pannoniens (376–476). Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 75–84; L. Barkóczi–Á. Salamon: Das Gräberfeld von Szabadbattyán aus dem 5. Jahrhundert. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 5 (1974–1975) 89–111.

M. Párducz: Einige Probleme der Sarmatenforschung des Karpatenbeckens. Actes du VII^e Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques 1. Belgrad 1971 267–274; A. H. Vaday: Rasparagus rex Roxolanorum. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 7 (1977) 27–31; Sarmatisches Gräberfeld in Törökszentmiklós, Surján. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 75–84; M. Párducz: Archäologische Beiträge zur Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. Acta Arch. Hung. 11 (1959) 309–398; Die ethnischen Probleme der Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. Budapest 1963; Neue Angaben zur Geschichte der Grossen Ungarischen Tiefebene des Mitteldonaugebietes im 4. Jh. u. Z. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 61–68.

In the 1960s, the work of the Department of Migration Age Archaeology embraced excavations at settlement sites of the Avar period (Tépe, Karos, Oros, ¹⁰⁷ and Gergelyiugornya ¹⁰⁸), attempts at the classification of the Avar find material, ¹⁰⁹ and the publication of Avar cemeteries. ¹¹⁰ The research into Hungarian proto-history was represented by studies on Magna Hungaria, while the 10th-11th century Hungarian archaeological find material was investigated primarily from the political-historical aspect of the foundation of the Hungarian state. ¹¹¹ A shift of accent in the study of the Avar period, the archaeological evidence from the 9th century, Hungarian proto-history and the Age of the Conquest, and the Árpádian Age took place in the 1970s when five young archaeologists, Csanád Bálint, Dénes Jankovich-Bésán, László Kovács, Zsuzsa Miklós, and Béla Miklós Szőke joined the Institute. All of them participated for various lengths in the preparation of MRT volumes. The excavations conducted in the 1970s at Avar settlements (Jánoshida-Tótkérpuszta, ¹¹² Eperjes ¹¹³) and cemeteries (Pilismarót, Öregek-dűlő, ¹¹⁴ Dömös, ¹¹⁵ Kaposvár-Fészerlakpuszta ¹¹⁶), 8th-9th century settlement sites (Miklósfa-Mórichely, ¹¹⁷ Hunya ¹¹⁸), as well as Árpádian Age settlements (Zalakomár, ¹¹⁹ Örménykút, ¹²⁰ Szabolcs ¹²¹), cemeteries

¹⁰⁷ Excavations directed by István Erdélyi, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 1 (1970) 152, 154, 158.

Excavation directed by István Erdélyi, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970) 153; and cf. I. Erdélyi: Forschungen auf awarenzeitlichen Siedlungen. Miedzynarodowy Kongres archeologii slowiawkiej Warszawa 14–18. IX. 1965. Wrocław-Warszawa-Krakow 1969 163–175.

¹⁰⁹ I. Erdélyi: Avar művészet [Art of the Avars]. Budapest 1966; N. Fettich: Symbolischer Gürtel aus der Awarenzeit (Fund von Bilisics). A Szegedi Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve 1963 61–89.

Fettich N.: A jutasi avarkori temető reviziója [The Avar cemetery of Jutas revised]. A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 2 (1964) 79–107; Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pilismarót-Basaharc. Budapest 1965.

K. Bakay: Gräberfelder aus dem 10–11. Jahrhundert in der Umgebung von Székesfehérvár und die Frage der fürstlichen Residenz. Alba Regia 6–7 (1965–1966) 43–88; Régészeti tanulmányok a magyar államalapítás kérdéséhez [Archaeological studies on the problem of the foundation of the Hungarian state]. Pécs 1965.

Excavation directed by István Erdélyi, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 5 (1975) 216.

¹¹³ Excavation directed by Csanád Bálint, Cs. Bálint: Die spätawarenzeitliche Siedlung von Eperjes, Kom. Csongrád. Budapest 1991.

Excavation directed by István Erdélyi and Ágnes Salamon, I. Erdélyi–Á. Salamon: Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Pilismarót Öregek-dűlő (1973–1974). Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 147–161.

¹¹⁵ Excavation directed by István Erdélyi, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 5 (1975) 214–215.

Excavation directed by Eugénia Szimonova, E. Szimonova: Ausgrabungen in Kaposvár-Fészerlak. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 93–95; Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 278–279; 12–13 (1982–1983) 268

Excavation directed by Béla Miklós Szőke, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 279; B. M. Szőke: 7. és 8. századi településmaradványok Nagykanizsán [7th and 8th century settlement remains at Nagykanizsa]. Zalai Múzeum 4 (1992) 129–167.

Excavation directed by Béla Miklós Szőke, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10–11 (1980–1981) 277–278, 12–13 (1982–1983) 267.

Excavation directed by László Kovács, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 189.

Excavations directed by Csanád Bálint, Dénes Jankovich-Bésán, Béla Miklós Szőke, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 236; 12–13 (1982–1983) 269.

(Szabolcs, ¹²² Dabas, ¹²³ Pusztaszentlászló¹²⁴) and earthworks (Váchartyán, ¹²⁵ Mende-Leányvár, ¹²⁶ Szada-Várdomb¹²⁷) aimed at resolving settlement historical problems. Artifact complexes, especially from the early¹²⁸ and terminal Migration Age, were reassessed in order to revise current views on population and settlement continuity, the connections of the conquering Hungarians, ¹²⁹ and the political and cultural structure of 9th century Pannonia. ¹³⁰ The studies initiated in the 1970s by Csanád Bálint on the Eurasian context of the culture of the Avars and Magyars and by László Kovács on the weapons of the conquering Magyars and the Árpádian Age and on Árpádian Age coinage would unfold further in the 1980s and in the 1990s. Bálint turned to the stylistic analysis of Avar and Magyar find complexes, ¹³¹ while Kovács complemented traditional numismatic studies with the study of coinage as evidence for political and intellectual history and published an interesting series of papers on one of the Hungarian royal insignia also represented on coins. ¹³²

¹²¹ Excavation directed by László Kovács and Péter Németh, L. Kovács–P. Németh: A szabolcsi ispáni központ régészeti kutatásának első három évéről [The first three years of research at the *ispán*'s seat at Szabolcs]. Szabolcs-Szatmári Szemle 6 (1971) 49–59.

¹²² Excavation directed by László Kovács, L. Kovács: Ausgrabungen der Gräberfelder des ungarischen gemeinen Volkes in Szabolcs und Timár. Acta Arch. Hung. 28 (1976) 383–389.

¹²³ Excavation directed by László Kovács, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 5 (1974) 218.

Excavation directed by Béla Miklós Szőke and László Vándor, B. M. Szőke-L. Vándor: Das Gräberfeld von Pusztaszentlászló aus dem 11. Jahrhundert. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 99–106; Pusztaszentlászló Árpád-kor temetője [The Árpádian Age cemetery at Pusztaszentlászló]. Budapest 1987.

¹²⁵ Excavation directed by Zsuzsa Miklós, Zs. Miklós: Árpádenzeitliche Burgwälle in der Hügellandschaft von Gödöllő. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 125–136.

¹²⁶ Excavation directed by Zsuzsa Miklós, *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 10–11 (1980–1981) 286–288.

¹²⁷ Excavation directed by Zsuzsa Miklós, Mitt. Arch. Inst. 10-11 (1980-1981) 290-291.

¹²⁸ Á. Salamon–I. Erdélyi: Das völkerwanderungszeitliche Gräberfeld von Környe. Budapest 1971.

Bálint Cs.: A honfoglaláskori lovastemetkezések [Equestrian burials of the Age of Conquest]. A Szegedi Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve 1971–1972 85–107; A gádorosi honfoglaláskori nyereg [The Conquest Age saddle from Gádoros]. Arch. Ért. 101 (1974) 17–44; A szaltovo-majaki kultúra avar és magyar kapcsolatairól [Avar and Magyar connections of the Saltovo-Majack Culture]. Arch. Ért. 102 (1975) 52–62; A magyarság és az ú.n. bjelo-brdoi kultúra [The Magyars and the so-called Bjelo-Brdo Culture]. Cumania 4 (1976) 225–254; Vestiges archéologiques de l'époque tardive des sassanides et leurs relations avec des peuples des steppes. Acta Arch. Hung. 30 (1978) 173–212; Les selles hongroises du Xème siècle et leurs rapports orientaux. Permanent International Altaistic Conference 1973. Ankara 1979 1–49; Der landnahmezeitliche Grabfund von Pestlőrinc. Acta Arch. Hung. 32 (1980) 241–250.

¹³⁰ B. M. Szőke: Zalavár. Zalai Gyűjtemény 6 (1976) 69–103; Zur Problematik des Bestattungsritus mit verstümmeltem Rinderschädel des Typs von Sopronköhida. Acta Arch. Hung. 31 (1979) 51–103.

¹³¹ Cs. Bálint: Vestiges archéologiques de l'époque tardive des Sassanides et leurs relations avec les peuples des steppes. Acta Arch. Hung. 30 (1978) 173–212; Südungarn im 10. Jahrhundert. Budapest 1991.

L. Kovács: A honfoglaló magyarok lándzsái és lándzsás temetkezésük [The spears of the conquering Magyars and their burials with spears]. Alba Regia 11 (1970) 81–108; A magyar honfoglaláskori fegyvertörténeti kutatások állásáról [On the status of the research on the weaponry of the conquering Hungarians]. Hadtörténeti Közlemények 22 (1975) 519–529; Über die ungarischen Lanzen aus dem 10–11. Jahrhundert. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 7 (1977) 61–73; Adatok a LANCEA REGIS köriratú pénz értékeléséhez. Alba Regia 14 (1975) 257–274 (=Zur Deutung der Münze mit der Umschrift LANCEA REGIS. Acta Arch. Hung. 28 [1976] 123–135); Bemerkungen zur Bewertung der fränkischen Flügellanzen im Karpatenbecken. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 97–119.

László Gerevich directed excavations at two 11th-13th century building complexes of great historical and art historical significance. The excavation of Dömös Priory presented new evidence for the understanding of the beginnings of Romanesque art and architecture in Hungary and the relationship between the royal seat and the ecclesiastic institution at early Árpádian Age Dömös. ¹³³ In turn, the excavation of the Cistercian abbey at Pilisszentkereszt and the discovery of the remains of its sculptural decoration marked a turning point in the research into Gothic art in Hungary. The sculptural finds inspired highly impressive suggestions concerning Villard de Honnecourt's connections with Hungary in general and with Pilisszentkereszt in particular. ¹³⁴ While in a series of fascinating studies Gerevich promptly fitted the principal lessons drawn from his finds into the context of Hungarian medieval art, ¹³⁵ the analysis and publication of the buildings and the finds in their entirety remains a task to be achieved by a team of experts formed after the death of the excavator.

Through the person of Gyula Siklósi, the Institute joined the group of archaeologists engaged in the study of the urban history of medieval Székesfehérvár. ¹³⁶ In the

¹³³ For the unpublished excavations, see *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 4 (1973) 8–9; 5 (1974–1975) 218, 6 (1976) 159; 7 (1977) 133; 8–9 (1978–1979) 239; 10–11 (1980–1981) 282; 12–13 (1982–1983) 268.

L. Gerevich: Villard de Honnecourt és Magyarország [Villard de Honnecourt and Hungary]. Művészettörténeti Értesítő 20 (1970) 81–104; A pilisi cisztercita apátság [The Cistercian abbey of Pilisszentkereszt]. Szentendre 1984.—For the influence of Gerevich's work at Pilisszentkereszt cf., e.g., I. Takács: A pilisi ciszterci apátság [The Cistercian abbey of Pilis] and id.: Gertrudis királyné síremléke [The sepulchral monument of Queen Gertrudis]. in: Á. Mikó–I. Takács (eds): Pannonia Regia. Művészet a Dunántúlon 1000–1541. Kunst und Architektur in Pannonien 1000–1541. [Catalogue of the exhibition held in the National Galery, Budapest]. Budapest 1994 236–247, 247–255.—For arguments against the identification of the master of Queen Gertrudis' monument with Villard de Honnecourt, see I. Takács op. cit. 250 f.; id.: Villard de Honnecourt utazása a művészettörténetben [Villard de Honnecourt's journey in art history]. Ars Hungarica 22 (1994) 15–19.

L. Gerevich: A gótika korának művészete [Gothic art in Hungary]. in: D. Dercsényi–A. Zádor (eds): A magyarországi művészet története [History of Hungarian art] I. Budapest 1970 101–188; A gótikus klasszicizmus és Magyarország [Gothic classicism and Hungary]. MTA II OK 20 (1971) 55–72; The Art of Buda and Pest in the Middle Ages. Budapest 1971; Budapest művészete az Árpád-korban [The art of Budapest in the Árpádian Age]. in: Budapest Története [History of Budapest] I. Budapest 1973 351–401; Budapest művészete a későbbi középkorban [The art of Budapest in the later Middle Ages]. in: Budapest Története [History of Budapest] II. Budapest 1973 241–334; Die mittelalterlichen Städte im Zentrum Ungarns. in: Vor- und Frühformen der europäischen Stadt im Mittelalter II. Göttingen 1974 258–276; Die Anfänge des Bauornaments in Ungarn. in: Kolloquium über frühmittelalterliche Skulptur 1972. Heidelberg 1973 149–158; Tendenze artistiche nell'Ungheria Angioina. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei 1974 121–156; A koragótika kezdetei Magyarországon [The beginnings of early Gothic art in Hungary]. MTA II OK 23 (1974) 164–169; Pilis Abbey A Cultural Center. Acta Arch. Hung. 29 (1977) 155–198.

Mitt. Arch. Inst. 12–13 (1982–1983) 269–270; Gy. Siklósi: Emberfejes szenteltvíztartó töredéke a székesfehérvári Szigetről [Fragment of a holy water basin with the representation of a human head from Székesfehérvár-Sziget]. Alba Regia 17 (1979) 297–299; A középkori Sziget [The Sziget in the Middle Ages]. in: Palotavárosi irások. Az István Király Múzeum Közleményei B Sorozat 34 (1982) 6–11; Török konyha Isztolni Belgrád városából [Turkish kitchen from the city of Istolni Belgrád]. Székesfehérvár 1982; Adattár Székesfehérvár középkori és törökkori építészetéről [A repertory of the architecture of Székesfehérvár in the Middle Ages and the Ottoman period]. Székesfehérvár 1990.

field of medieval urban history, the studies of Imre Holl¹³⁷ and his excavations at a late medieval village site (Sümeg-Sarvaly¹³⁸) are especially noteworthy.¹³⁹ Last, but not least, by 1972 the archaeological topography of the whole territory of Veszprém County was completed and published.¹⁴⁰ In 1979, the MRT volume covering the territories of the town of Esztergom and the Dorog district was also published.¹⁴¹

4. Research beyond the frontiers of Hungary, international cooperation, 1958–1980

The classical archaeologist László Castiglione was one of the most energetic promoters of the foundation of the Research Group. Before 1958, as already mentioned above, he occupied the post of Assistant Curator at the Department of Classical Antiquities at the Museum of Fine Arts and was also active as the official in charge of archaeology at the IInd Class of the HAS. From the very outset, he insisted on the importance of the participation of Hungarian archaeologists in projects outside Hungary. Behind his untiring efforts at the integration of the Archaeological Research Group into international research we may well suspect the impact of the work of András Alföldi and Károly Kerényi. However faintly, the phraseology of the foundation document drafted by him echoes Alföldi's and Kerényi's warnings formulated in the critical years of the 1940s: 142 for it could be feared that, based though on

¹³⁷ I. Holl: Mittelalterarchäologie in Ungarn 1946–1964. Acta Arch. Hung. 22 (1970) 365–411; A városkutatás kérdései a középkori régészetben [Problems of urban history in the archaeology of the Middle Ages]. Régészeti Füzetek Ser. II. 14 (1971) 53–57.

¹³⁸ Excavations directed by Imre Holl and Nándor Parádi, I. Holl–N. Parádi: Die Ausgrabung des spätmittelalterichen Dorfes Sarvaly. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 8–9 (1978–1979) 143–148; I. Holl: Sarvaly középkori lakóházai [The medieval dwelling houses at Sarvaly]. *Arch. Ért.* 106 (1979) 33–51; I. Holl–N. Parádi: *Das mittelalterliche Dorf Sarvaly*. Budapest 1982.

¹³⁹ See also I. Holl: Középkori kályhacsempék Magyarországon [Medieval glazed tiles from Hungary]. Budapest Régiségei 22 (1971) 161–207; Zur Verbreitung romanischer Tonfliesen in Ungarn. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 105–112; Angaben zur mittelalterlichen Schwarzhafnerkeramik mit Werkstattmarken. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 5 (1974–1975) 129–150; Regensburgi későközépkori kályhacsempék Magyarországon [Late medieval glazed tiles from Regensburg found in Hungary]. Arch. Ért. 107 (1980) 30–45; Zinn im spätmittelalterlichen Ungarn. Acta Arch. Hung. 39 (1987) 313–335; A budai várpalota egy középkori rétegsorának elemzése [Analysis of a medieval stratigraphical series from Buda castle]. Arch. Ért. 112–113 (1987–1988) 183–198.

 ¹⁴⁰ K. Bakay-N. Kalicz-K. Sági K.: Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája. A devecseri és sümegi járás [Archaeological topography of Veszprém County. The districts of Devecser and Sümeg]. Budapest 1969;
 M. Dax-I. Éri-S. Mithay-S. Palágyi-I. Torma: Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája. A pápai és zirci járás [Archaeological topography of Veszprém County. The districts of Pápa and Zirc]. Budapest 1972.
 ¹⁴¹ I. Horváth-M. H. Kelemen-I. Torma: Komárom megye régészeti topográfiája. Esztergom és a dorogi

I. Horváth-M. H. Kelemen-I. Torma: Komárom megye régészeti topográfiája. Esztergom és a dorogi járás [Archaeological topography of Komárom County. Esztergom and the district of Dorog]. Budapest 1979.
 On Kerényi's view of classical studies and the changes in Alföldi's views from a Hungarocentric

¹⁴² On Kerényi's view of classical studies and the changes in Alföldi's views from a Hungarocentric Ancient History to the acceptance of Kerényi's attitude, see J. Gy. Szilágyi: "Mi, filológusok" ["We, philologists"]. Antik Tanulmányok 31 (1984) 167–197; Alföldi András hagyatéka [The legacy of András Alföldi]. BMHB 74 (1991) 115–118; Kerényi Year 1997. Budapest Review of Books 8 (1998) 107–113; "Religio Academici" in: J. Gy. Szilágyi: Szirénzene. Ókortudományi tanulmányok [The mu-

different premises, the ideological and practical limitations imposed by the Marxist ideology would inevitably result in the same isolation and decline in academic standards as the Hungarocentrism found in the archaeology and history (including ancient history) of the pre-war period. While as a convinced Marxist Castiglione refused to recognize the real political dimensions behind the official reluctance to support classical archaeological research that would also involve field work abroad, he continued to fight the separation of "national" and "international" research themes and disciplines as a manifestation of professional conservatism.

Being unable to start archaeological fieldwork in the Mediterranean, Castiglione continued the research in the Research Group he had started in the Museum of Fine Arts. In the 1960s, and again in the second half of the 1970s, he focused on the interaction of the Hellenistic and the traditional pharaonic cultures in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt. His papers, the argumentation of which usually set out from the discussion of a single art object or an iconographical problem, represented significant contributions to international research into the religion and arts of Hellenistic Egypt. They still continue to be referred to in the literature after several decades. 143 This is especially true for his studies on the iconography of Sarapis¹⁴⁴ and his work on Egyptian art in the Roman period and its societal context. 145 Besides studies on the

sic of sirens. Studies on Antiquity). Budapest 2005 9-14; Alföldi András és a magyar ókortudomány

[[]András Alföldi and ancient studies in Hungary]. *ibid.* 405–414.

L. Castiglione: Die Rolle des Kyathos im ägyptischen Kult. *Acta Ant. Hung.* 8 (1960) 387–404; Dualité du style dans l'art sépulchral égyptien à l'époque romaine. Acta Ant. Hung. 9 (1961) 209-231; Un taureau Apis gréco-égyptien du VIe siècle avant n. è. BMHB 18 (1961) 21-29; Quelques têtes de terre cuite hellénistiques. BMHB 22 (1963) 9-23; Hérodote II 91. in: Mélanges offerts à Kazimierz Michalowski. Warszawa 1966 41-49; Tables votives à empreinte de pied dans les temples d'Égypte. Acta Orientalia Academiae Sciantiarum Hungaricae 20 (1967) 239-252; Inverted footprints. Acta Ant. Hung. 16 (1968) 187-189; Inverted footprints. A contribution to the ancient popular religion. Acta Ethnographica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 17 (1968) 121-137; Stele eines Kupferschmiedes. Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo 24 (1969) 78-86; Vestigia. Acta Arch. Hung. 22 (1970) 95-132; Diocletianus und die Blemmyes. Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde 96 (1970) 90-103; Isis Pharia. Remarque sur la statue de Budapest. BMHB 34-35 (1970) 37-55; Az alexandriai Paneion (A görög-egyiptomi vallásos szinkretizmus társadalmi-gazdasági alapjainak kérdéséhez) [The Alexandrian Paneion (On the socioeconomic bases of Graeco-Egyptian religious syncretism)]. Antik Tanulmányok 23 (1976) 1-13; Eine neuere Darstellung des Pharos und die Kult-Statue des alexandrinischen Paneions. Acta Arch. Hung. 29 (1977) 351–362.

¹⁴⁴ L. Castiglione: La statue de culte hellénistique du Sarapieion d'Alexandrie. *BMHB* 12 (1958) 17–39; Zur Frage der Sarapis-Kline. Acta Ant. Hung. 9 (1961) 287-303; Fragment einer thronenden Sarapis-Statue in dem Sarapieion von Gortyn. Acta Arch. Hung. 23 (1971) 229-230; Zur Frage der Sarapis-Füsse. Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde 97 (1971) 30-43; Das wichtigste Denkmal der Sarapis-Füsse im British Museum wiedergefunden. Studia Aegyptiaca 1 (1974) 75–81: Újabb adatok a Sarapis-kultusz kialakulásához [New evidence for the genesis of the Sarapis cult]. Arch. Ért. 104 (1977) 176-188; Nouvelles donnés archéologiques concernant la genèse du culte de Sarapis. in: Hommages à Marteen J. Vermaseren II. Leiden 1978 208-232; Sarapis-arcok. Kísérlet az isten ábrázolásainak gyarapítására [Sarapis faces. An attempt at the increase of the god's representations]. Antik Tanulmányok 26 (1979) 202-218.

¹⁴⁵ L. Castiglione: Kunst und Gesellschaft im römischen Ägypten. *Acta Ant. Hung.* 15 (1967) 107–152.

history of art in Roman Pannonia, ¹⁴⁶ he also became increasingly interested in processes in Roman art in a broader, imperial, context¹⁴⁷ while continuing to insist on the maintenance of contacts between international classical archaeology and the research into Roman Pannonia at home. This latter aim was also supported by the surveys written at his instigation in the periodical Acta Archaeologica¹⁴⁸ whose editor he became in 1969. In subsequent decades, he changed the structure and direction of the Acta to a considerable degree and the articles and reviews published in it testify to the enlargement of Hungarian archaeological perspectives at this time.

In 1964, the HAS finally sent an archaeological expedition under the direction of Castiglione and with the participation of László Barkóczi, Ágnes Salamon (Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Gyula Hajnóczi (Technical University, Budapest), László Kákosy (Eötvös Loránd University), and Edith Varga (Museum of Fine Arts) to Egyptian Nubia, the scene of the greatest rescue campaign in the history of archaeology, necessitated by the building of the High Dam at Aswan and conducted under the auspices of UNESCO. The Hungarian mission unearthed a small AD 5th-12th century urban settlement and a section of its cemetery at Abdallah Nirqi near Abu Simbel. 149 After the return of the expedition to

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L. Castiglione: A soproni Silvanus-oltár hátoldalának ábrázolásához [On the representation on the back of the Silvanus altar from Sopron]. Antik Tanulmányok 9 (1962) 134–135; L'influence orientale dans la plastique de terre cuite de Pannonie. in: Le rayonnement des civilisations grecque et romaine sur les cultures periphériques. Actes du VIII^e Congrès International d'Archéologie Classique. Paris 1965 361–364.

L. Castiglione: Polybios és a római művészet [Polybios and Roman art]. Antik Tanulmányok 20 (1973) 111–127; Die Bedeutung des 2. Jahrhunderts v.u.Z. in der Geschichte der römischen Kunst. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 37–59; Pompeji szobrászatához a colonia alapításának idejében [On Pompeiian sculpture in the period of the colony's foundation]. Antik Tanulmányok 21 (1974) 204–223 (in German in: Neue Forschungen in Pompeji. Recklinghausen 1975 211–217); Zur Deutung des Grabmals von M. Vergilius Eurysaces. Acta Arch. Hung. 27 (1975) 157–161; Dolmen képe egy pompejii falfestményen [The representation of a dolmen on a wall painting from Pompeji]. Antik Tanulmányok 24 (1977) 7–17; Die gesellschaftlichen und ideologischen Bewegungskräfte in der Gestaltung der römischen Kunst. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 7 (1977) 111–116; see also his popular books which were based primarily on his own researches: Az ókor nagyjai [The great personalities of the ancient world]. Budapest 1971, 1972, 1978, 1982; Római művészet [Roman art]. Budapest 1971, 1978; A római művészet világa [The world of Roman art]. Budapest 1974; Pompeji, Herculaneum. Budapest 1979; Hellénisztikus művészet [Hellenistic art]. Budapest 1980.

I. Holl: Mittelalterarchäologie in Ungarn 1946–1964. Acta Arch. Hung. 22 (1970) 365–411; I. Bóna: Ein Vierteljahrhundert Völkerwanderungszeitforschung in Ungarn (1945–1969). Acta Arch. Hung. 23 (1971) 265–336; L. Török: On the state of Nubiology. Acta Arch. Hung. 24 (1972) 303–317; and see also I. Erdélyi: Resultats des recherches archéologiques relatives aux trouvailles des cavaliers nomades orientaux en Hongrie (1953–1964). Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 18 (1965) 373–378.

L. Török: Fragment eines spätantiken roten Tongefässes mit Stempelverzierung und sein Problemkreis. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 2 (1971) 87–97; I. Lengyel: Bestimmung des einstigen Inhalts des Gefässes aus Abdallah Nirqi (Nubien). ibid. 99–101; L. Castiglione–L. Török: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Introduction. Acta Arch. Hung. 26 (1974) 277–287; L. Barkóczi–Á. Salamon: Archaeological investigation of the settlement "Town A". ibid. 26 (1974) 289–338; Gy. Hajnóczi: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Architectural characteristics of the settlement and buildings. ibid. 339–368; L. Kákosy: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Burials. ibid. 27 (1975)

Hungary, László Török joined in the work of the publication of the finds from Abdallah Nirqi and he also received an invitation to participate in the publication of the excavations conducted by the Egyptological Institute of the Humboldt University, Berlin, in the Sudan. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed the unfolding of Nubian Studies as an increasingly independent discipline dealing with the history and archaeology of the Middle Nile Region. Török joined in the research begun in the wake of the UNESCO campaign with the study of the administrative structure and socioeconomic conditions of the ancient Nubian state, the kingdom of Kush (Napata-Meroe), and the archaeological and textual evidence of the connections between Nubia and the Greek and Roman world. He was also interested in research on the Egyptian end of the Nubian-Egyptian connections, and especially on the sculpture of the Late Antique period. 153

103–117; L. Török: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Finds with inscriptions. *ibid.* 26 (1974) 369–393; Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Fragments of wall-paintings. *ibid.* 395–403; Abdallah Nirqi 1964. The finds from the excavation of the Hungarian Mission 1, 2. *ibid.* 27 (1975) 119–153; Abdallah Nirqi 1964. The pottery finds of the settlement. *ibid.* 353–494; V. Pósa: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. The Chemical Analysis of the Leather Finds. *ibid.* 155–156; I. Kiszely: Anthropological examination of Nubian premature infant. *Archivio per l'Antopologia e l'Etnologia* 99 (1969) 79–84; I. Skoflek–V. Árendás: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Plant remains from the Nubian excavation. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 10–11 (1980–1981) 215–219; I. Vörös: Abdallah Nirqi 1964. Animal bone remains of the Christian times from the Nubian excavation. *ibid.* 221–234.

¹⁵⁰ L. Török: Ein christianisiertes Tempelgebäude in Musawwarat es Sufra (Sudan). Acta Arch. Hung. 26 (1974) 71–103.

L. Török: A Special group of Meroitic property marks. Meroitic Newsletter 10 (1972) 35–48; Archäologisches zur nubischen Taufliturgie. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 4 (1973) 97–103; Some comments on the social position and hierarchy of the priests on Karanog inscriptions. Ägypten und Kusch [Festschrift Fritz Hintze]. Berlin 1977 364–376; Inquiries into the administration of Meroitic Nubia: I-II. Orientalia 46 (1977) 34–50; Tanulmányok a későmeroitikus és korai középkori Nubia gazdaságáról és kormányzásáról [Studies on the economy and administration of late Meroitic and early medieval Nubia]. MTA II OK 25 (1976) 297–323; Money, economy, and administration in Christian Nubia. Études nubiennes. IFAO Bibl. d'Étude 77 (1978) 287–311; Two Meroitic studies: The Meroitic Chamber in Philae and The administration of Nubia. Oikumené 2 (1978) 217–237; A meroitikus Nubia gazdasági hivatalai és hivatalnokai [Economic offices and officials in Meroitic Nubia]. MTA I OK 31 (1979) 55–95; Die meroitischen Nomoi. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8/9 (1978–1979) 47–56; Economic Offices and Officials in Meroitic Nubia. A Study in Territorial Administration of the Late Meroitic Kingdom (Studia Aegyptiaca 5) Budapest 1979; To the history of the Dodekaschoinos between ca. 250 BC and 298 AD. Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde 107 (1980) 76–86.

L. Török: On the state of Nubiology. Acta Arch. Hung. 24 (1972) 303–317; An archaeological note on the connections between the Meroitic and Ballana cultures. Studia Aegyptiaca 1 (1974) 361–378; A görögrómai világ és a meroitikus Dél [The Graeco-Roman world and the Meroitic south]. Antik Tanulmányok 21 (1974) 125–129; Man in the vessel. To the interpretation of a Nubian fresco representation. in: K. Michalowski (ed.): Nubia Récentes Recherches. Varsovie 1975 121–125; Traces of Alexandrian architecture in Meroe: A late Hellenistic motif in its history. Studia Aegyptiaca 2 (1976) 115–138; Meroé és Nubia a 2.-7. században [Meroe and Nubia in the 2nd-7th centuries]. Budapest 1977; Bemerkungen zum Problem der "römischen" Gräberfelder von Sayala (Nubien). Acta Arch. Hung. 30 (1978) 431–435; The art of the Ballana culture and its relation to late antique art. Meroitica 5 (1979) 85–100.

¹⁵³ L. Török: Late Meroitic elements in the Coptic art of Upper Egypt. Acta Arch. Hung. 23 (1971) 167–180; Adatok a VI-VII. századi kopt kőfaragóművészet ikonográfiájához. Antik Tanulmányok 16 (1969) 167–194 = Zur Ikonographie der koptischen Kunst im 6. bis 7. Jh. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschr. der

In spite of repeated efforts made at launching excavations at sites in Turkey and North Africa, Abdallah Nirgi remained for a long while the first and last expedition of the Institute at a site on the fringes of the Graeco-Roman world. By contrast, the four archaeological expeditions sent between 1961 and 1964 to Mongolia under the direction of István Erdélyi encountered no difficulties. The Mongolian expedition of 1961 investigated pit mounds of the Hiung-nu period (1st century BC) at Noin-Ula while that in 1962 studied burials dating from the 10th-5th centuries BC between the rivers of Orchon and Selenga. Work in 1963 was conducted at an AD 7th century pit-grave with a stone superstructure in the valley of the river Huniy, where graves of the Hiung-nu period were also unearthed. Works continued at the latter cemetery in the last, 1964, season.¹⁵⁴ The excavations undertaken jointly by the Institute and the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union enjoyed similar support at Majaki (District of Voronezh, 1975, 1977) in the Soviet Union and at Bajót, Csolnok (1975), Keszthely-Fenékpuszta (1976–1977, 1978, 1979), Berettyóujfalu-Herpály, and Szentpéterszeg-Körtvélyes (1977, 1978) in Hungary. Majaki, the eponymic Chazar fortress of the Saltovo-Majaki Culture, received attention because finds made there were relevant to research into Avar culture. The site was also relevant to the history of the Magyars in the 9th century. The most important scenes for this cooperation in Hungary were the late Roman (4th-5th century) fort at Fenékpuszta and the late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age tell at Herpály. The sites were selected with the greatest care. A comprehensive assessment and publication of these excavations was never completed, however. 155

Humboldt-Univ. zu Berlin, Gesellschafts- u. Sprachwiss. Reihe 20 (1971) 295–306; On the chronology of the Ahnas sculpture. Acta Arch. Hung. 22 (1970) 163–182; Notes on prae-Coptic and Coptic art. Acta Arch. Hung. 29 (1977) 125–153; Art égyptien de la basse antiquité et art copte. BMBH 51 (1978) 3–39, 169–183.

I. Erdélyi: Jelentés a magyar-mongol régészeti expedíció 1961. évi munkálatairól [Report on the work of the Hungarian-Mongolian archaeological expedition in 1961]. Arch. Ért. 89 (1962) 93–100; Raszkopi v Noin-Ule. Acta Arch. Hung. 14 (1962) 231–247; I. Erdélyi-L. Ferenczy: Jelentés a magyarmongol expedíció 1962. évi eredményeiről [Report on the results of the Hungarian-Mongolian expedition in 1962]. Arch. Ért. 90 (1963) 120–126; I. Erdélyi: A mongol-magyar régészeti expedíció 1961–1963. évi eredményei [Results of the Mongolian-Hungarian archaeological expedition in 1961–1963]. Magyar Tudomány 60 (1963) 647–651; I. Erdélyi-D. Navaan: Az 1963. évi mongol-magyar régészeti expedíció eredményei [Results of the Mongolian-Hungarian archaeological expedition in 1963]. Arch. Ért. 92 (1965) 73–85; I. Erdélyi: Az 1964. évi mongol-magyar régészeti expedíció eredményei [The results of the Mongolian-Hungarian archaeological expedition in 1964]. MTA II OK 15 (1966) 123–128; A tomb of the Turcic period in northern Mongolia. Belleten (Ankara) 30 (1966) 197–203; I. Erdélyi-C. Dorsjüren-D. Navaan: Results of the Mongolian-Hungarian archaeological expeditions 1961–1964 (A comprehensive report). Acta Arch. Hung. 19 (1967) 335–370.

¹⁵⁵ Cf. S. A. Pletnewa: Ausgrabungen in der Festung Majaki. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 119–123; S. A. Pletnewa et al.: Ausgrabungen in der Festung Majaki. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 149–150; T. Makarowa et al.: Ausgrabungen in Bajót und Csolnok. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 6 (1976) 123–124; N. Kalicz: Ausgrabungen in Berettyóujfalu-Herpály und in Szentpéterszeg-Körtvélyes. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 157–159; ibid. 10–11 (1980–1981) 211–214; I. Erdélyi–K. Sági: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta (1976–1977). Mitt. Arch. Inst. 8–9 (1978–1979) 151–156; I.

In the 1970s, Sándor Bökönyi's palaeozoological work at sites in the Near East and the Balkan Peninsula¹⁵⁶ contributed significantly to a new orientation in international research into the history of animal husbandry and thence to the development of the methods of processual archaeology. ¹⁵⁷

5. Research between 1981–1993

As noted above, the results of the excavations carried out in cooperation with the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union were never published in their entirety. The reasons for the failure of the undertaking lay partly in the equivocal relationship between the adherence to the principle of free research and a consistent and systematic execution of the Institute's projects.

The number of research themes and projects pursued in the Institute increased in a rather alarming manner. While it may be tempting to regard it as a consequence of the academic staff's growth and its increasing specialization, the frittering away of the projects was resulted, in fact, by a constant decrease in the financial support for fieldwork. Though for a period in the 1970s the number of excavations increased, especially at Migration Period and Árpádian Age sites, no field project could set as a target the complete excavation of a settlement or a cemetery. Fieldwork also in-

Erdélyi: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta (1978 und 1979). ibid. 10–11 (1980–1981) 207–209.

¹⁵⁶ S. Bökönyi: Vlasac: An early site of dog domestication. in: A. T. Clason (ed.): Archaeozoological Studies. Papers of the Archaeozoological Conference 1974. Groningen-Amsterdam-Oxford-New York 1975 167-178; The vertebrate fauna of the Neolithic settlements at Obre, Bosnia. Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen des Bosnisch-Herzegowinischen Landesmuseums IV.A. Sarajevo 1976 55-154; La fauna domestique néolithique en Europe Sud-Est et ses connections avec le Proche-Orient. Ethnozootechnie 14 (1976) 5-6; The development of early stock rearing in the Near East. Nature 264 (1976) 19-25; Effects of environmental and cultural changes on prehistoric faunal assemblages, in: M. Arnott (ed.): Gastronomy. The Anthropology of Food Habits. The Hague-Paris 1975 3-12; The Vertebrate Fauna of Anza. in: M. Gimbutas: Neolithic Macedonia. Los Angeles 1976 313-363; Animal Remains from the Kermanshah Valley, Iran (British Archaeological Reports Supplementary Series 34). Oxford 1977; Délkelet-Európa korai állattartásának kialakulása és közelkeleti kapcsolatai [The emergence of animal husbandry in Southeast Europe and its Near Eastern connections]. Agrártörténeti Szemle 1977 1-23; Environmental and cultural differences as reflected in the animal bone samples from five early Neolithic sites in southwest Asia. in: L. H. Meadow-N. A. Zeder (eds): Approaches to Faunal Analyses in the Middle East (Peabody Museum Bulletin 2) 1978 57-62; The animal remains of the 1970-1972 excavation seasons at Tell ed-Der: A preliminary report. in: L. De Meyer (ed.): Tell ed-Der II. Progress Reports. Leuwen 1978 185-189; The animal remains of Nush-i Jan. A preliminary report. 1973 and 1974. Iran 14 (1978) 24-28; The introduction of sheep-breading to Europe. Etnozootechnie 21 (1978) 65-70; The vertebrate fauna of Vlasac. in: D. Srejovic-Z. Latica (eds): Vlasac II. Beograd 1978 35-65; Die Pferdeskelette von Linz-Zizlau. in: A. Kloiber: Die Menschen von Linz-Zizlau. Linz 1978 71-85; The importance of horse domestication in economy and transport. in: P. Sörbom (ed.): Transport Technology and Social Change. Stockholm 1979 15-21; Animal remains from Abu Habbah. in: L. De Meyer (ed.): Tell ed-Der III. Sounding at Abu Habbah (Sipper). Leuwen 1980 87-90.

cluded a great number of small trial excavations executed in the framework of the archaeological topography.

By the end of the 1970s the necessity for better concentrating the intellectual and financial potentials of the Institute became quite obvious. Reorganisation was based thematically as well as methodologically on the research methods of processual archaeology. Thus, it seemed self-evident that a scholar who was familiar with the manner in which team projects were organized in the so-called "New Archaeology" must carry out this reorganization and in particular with the scientific methods which played such a key role in them. This scholar was found in the person of Sándor Bökönyi (1926-1994) who succeeded László Gerevich as Director of the Institute at the retirement of the latter in early 1981. Bökönyi dissolved the Departments in the Institute and established instead research teams where the composition was based on individual research projects. His declared aim was to place man, i.e., past behaviors, and not material culture, at the centre of archaeological research. It is clearly possible to identify in this aim the impact of processual archaeology's principal concern, namely, the processes of the life of human communities. The negative attitude of "New Archaeology" towards positivist typochronology is similarly evident. During the period of Bökönyi's directorship efforts were made to close the gap between the Institute's situation and the international standards of the 1980s in the field of the application of computers. The digitalization of the records collected in the Archives established in conjunction with the works of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary was initiated in the late 1980s when the use of PCs also became general in the Institute. For a period, a team worked on methods of computer applications and the introduction of the Geographic Information System (GIS) in some of the Institute's projects. The unfolding of computer applications was, however, seriously inhibited by the Institute's limited financial basis.

Besides continuing the works of MRT—in the framework of which between 1982–1993 two of the planned four volumes of the archaeological topography of County Békés and two of the planned four volumes of the topography of County Pest have been published the Institute concentrated on a microregion research project in the neighbourhood of Endrőd in County Békés. As in the case of the microregional projects carried out in Central America and Mesopotamia on which the project was modelled, the excavations were preceded by intensive field survey, which constituted part of the topographical survey of County Békés. The survey for preparing the microregion project was intended to create the basis for complex set-

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I. Ecsedy-L. Kovács-B. Maráz: Békés megye régészeti topográfiája. A szeghalmi járás [Archaeological topography of County Békés. The district of Szeghalom]. Budapest 1982; D. B. Jankovich-J. Makkay-B. M. Szőke: Békés megye régészeti topográfiája. A szarvasi járás [Archaeological topography of County Békés. The district of Szarvas]. Budapest 1989; I. Dinnyés-K. Kővári-Zs. Lovag-S. Tettamanti-J. Topál-I. Torma: Pest megye régészeti topográfiája. A budai és szentendrei járás [Archaeological topography of County Pest. The districts of Buda and Szentendre]. Budapest 1986; Zs. Miklós-I. Torma: Pest megye régészeti topográfiája. A szobi és váci járás [Archaeological topography of County Pest. The districts of Szob and Vác]. Budapest 1993.

tlement history investigations, i.e., to recover evidence for archaeological and scientific analyses on the basis of which the interaction between the palaeoenvironment and the communities living in them may be assessed. This survey influenced considerably the works of MRT theoretically as well as methodologically. Excavations were conducted at several sites for the reconstruction of the settlement history of the Endrőd region between the Neolithic and the Middle Ages. Here mention must be made of the Neolithic site at Endrőd-Öregszőlők (János Makkay) and the Sarmatian settlement at Gyoma Site 133 (Andrea H. Vaday). The finds from these excavations were published together with the results of the geophysical and archaeometric investigations and cores¹⁶⁰ in the first two volumes of the Békés Microregion series. ¹⁶¹

As this microregional research was not designed only to serve merely its own ends, it was obvious from the very outset that the Békés project in the southeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain should be carried out in parallel with similarly structured research in a West Hungarian region in which different environmental, socioeconomic, ethnic, political, and cultural contexts had existed in the same chronological horizons. Although only after a delay of several years, such a parallel project was started under the direction of Ferenc Redő. Béla Miklós Szőke, who had been the first to argue for its necessity, took over the direction of the project subsequently. This project was carried out in the Hahót Basin west of Lake Balaton in cooperation with the Directorate of the Museums of County Zala.

The project emerged from a rescue campaign in the Kis-Balaton (Little Balaton) area conducted by Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár, Judit Kvassay, and Béla Miklós Szőke as well as archaeologists from Zala County museums. 162 The methods and

⁵⁹ Cf. D. Jankovich Básán: Archaeological topogra

¹⁵⁹ Cf. D. Jankovich-Bésán: Archaeological topography. Theoretical and practical lessons. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 283–288; A felszíni leletanyag szerepe a településrégészetben [The significance of surface finds in settlement archaeology]. Unpubl. thesis for a candidate's degree, Budapest 1992; D. Jankovich-Bésán–M. Pattantyús-Á.: Archaeological and geophysical survey of a multi-aged site Endrőd-170, SE Hungary. Preliminary Report. Prospezioni Archeologiche 1990 123–132; D. Jankovich-Bésán–J. Kvassay–M. Pattantyús-Á.: Interdisciplinary survey and trial excavation of a multicomponent site, Endrőd 170. in: S. Bökönyi (ed.): Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hungary I. Reports on the Gyomaendrőd Project. Budapest 1992 99–120.

M. Cucarzi: The integrated geoarchaeological approach within the territory: The case of the microregion; B. Székely–O. Magyari–P. Steinbach–T. Tóth: Results of geophysical surveying in the investigation of archaeological sites in the Gyomaendrőd region, Hungary; E. Jerem–Zs. Kiss–A. G. Pattantyús–A. Varga: The combined use of archaeometric methods preceding the excavation of archaeological sites. in: S. Bökönyi (ed.): Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hungary I. Reports on the Gyomaendrőd Project. Budapest 1992 61–98.

¹⁶¹ S. Bökönyi (ed.): Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hungary I. Reports on the Gyo-maendröd Project. Budapest 1992; A. H. Vaday-K. Berecz-T. Vida-M. Vicze et al.: Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hungary II. Prehistoric, Roman Period, Barbarian and Late Avar Settlement at Gyoma 133. Budapest 1996.

L. Vándor L. (ed.): Régészeti kutatások a Kis-Balaton térségében [Archaeological researches in the Little Balaton region]. Zalaegerszeg 1986; B. M. Szőke-L. Vándor: Kísérlet egy táji egység településtörténeti rekonstrukciójára. A Kis-Balaton programot kísérő leletmentő ásatások (1980–1985) tapasztalatai [Settlement historical reconstruction of a geographical unit. The lessons of the rescue excavations of the Kis-Balaton project (1980–1985)]. Zalai Gyűjtemény 26 (1987) 83–100.; R. Müller

accents of the research in the Hahót Basin were determined by the special potentials inherent in the region, especially as regards the Roman and Carolingian presence and the richness of the medieval textual evidence. The excavations conducted between 1986–1993 at Neolithic, ¹⁶³ early Copper Age, ¹⁶⁴ early Bronze Age, ¹⁶⁵ Roman, ¹⁶⁶ Carolingian, ¹⁶⁷ and medieval ¹⁶⁸ settlements and cemeteries resulted in a detailed picture of the ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural processes in a border region west of Lake Balaton. The publication of the team's work contains a comprehensive settlement historical assessment of the region between the Neolithic and the Middle Ages, ¹⁶⁹ a detailed study of the settlement history of the entire Southwest-Transdanubian region in the early and middle Copper Age¹⁷⁰ and in the early Bronze Age, ¹⁷¹ and further an analysis of the prehistoric stone tool finds, ¹⁷² of the plant

(ed.): Sieben Jahrtausende am Balaton von Ur- und Frühgeschichte bis zum Ende der Türkenkriege. Mannheim 1989

¹⁶⁵ Excavations directed by Mária Bondár, see the previous note.

¹⁶³ Excavations directed by Eszter Bánffy, cf. E. Bánffy: Neolithic and Copper Age Settlements at Hahót and Zalaszentbalázs; Early Calcolithic Settlement at Zalaszentbalázs-Szőlőhegyi mező. in: *Antaeus 22* 35–50; 71–102.

¹⁶⁴ Excavations directed by Mária Bondár, cf. M. Bondár: The Settlement of the Lengyel Culture at Zalaszentbalázs. in: Antaeus 22 51–70. See also the previous note.

Roman villa excavated by Ferenc Redő, see F. Redő: Roman Villa at Alsórajk-Kastélydomb 1987–1993. in: Antaeus 22 269–306.

Excavations directed by Róbert Müller, Béla Miklós Szőke, and László Vándor, cf. B. M. Szőke: Karolingerzeitliche Gräberfelder I-II von Garabonc-Ófalu. in: Antaeus 21 41–204; B. M. Szőke-L. Vándor: Katalog der Gräber von Garabonc-Ófalu I-II. ibid. 205–262; B. M. Szőke: Siedlungsobjekte von Garabonc-Ófalu I und III. ibid. 263–270; B. M. Szőke: Das birituelle Gräberfeld aus der Karolingerzeit von Alsórajk-Határi tábla. in: Antaeus 23 61–146; R. Müller: Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste aus der Karolingerzeit von Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget. in: Antaeus 21 271–336.

Excavations directed by Judit Kvassay, Béla Miklós Szőke and László Vándor, cf. B. M. Szőke: Das völkerwanderungszeitliche Gräberfeld von Kilimán-Felső major. in: Antaeus 23 29–60; id.: Siedlungsreste und Gräber aus dem frühen Mittelalter von Gelsesziget, Börzönce und Hahót-Cseresznyés. ibid. 167–182 and see K. Éry: Anthropologische Untersuchungen an zwei frühgeschichtlichen Populationen des Hahóter Beckens (SW-Ungarn). ibid. 147–166; L. Vándor: Archäologische Forschungen in den mittelalterlichen weltlichen und kirchlichen Zentren des Hahót-Buzád-Geschlechts. ibid. 183–218; J. Kvassay: Das mittelalterliche Dorf Buzád Sárkány-sziget von Hahót-Telekszeg. ibid. 219–242, and cf. I. Holl: Spätmittelalterliche Zinngegenstände von Buzád/Sárkánysziget (Hahót-Telekszeg). ibid. 243–250; B. M. Szőke: Die Prämonstraterpropstei von Alsórajk-Kastélydomb. ibid. 251–306; cf. B. G. Mende: Paleodemographische Untersuchungen an der mittelalterlichen Population von Alsórajk-Kastélydomb. ibid. 307–319.

¹⁶⁹ B. M. Szőke: Borderland of cultures. Settlement patterns in the Hahót basin (aims, methods, results). in: Antaeus 22 13–34.

¹⁷⁰ E. Bánffy: South-west Transdanubia as a mediating area. On the cultural history of the Early and Middle Chalcolithic. in: *Antaeus* 22 157–196.

¹⁷¹ M. Bondár: Early Bronze Age settlement patterns in south-west Transdanubia. in: Antaeus 22 197–268

¹⁷² L. Bondor: Raw materials of grinding stones and polished stone material; K. T. Bíró: Raw material analysis of the lithic materials of the microregional survey project; E. Bácskay: Chipped stone implements found at the sites of Hahót-Szartóri I–II, Zalaszentbalázs-Pusztatető and Zalaszentbalázs-Szőlőhegyi mező. in: *Antaeus* 22 103–104; 105–108; 109–118.

remains,¹⁷³ a palaeozoological study of the region,¹⁷⁴ a discussion of 14C date from the Zalaszentbalázs-Szőlőhegyi mező site,¹⁷⁵ and finally the comprehensive physical anthropological investigation of the Carolingian burials.¹⁷⁶

The activity of the former Department for Interdisciplinary Research was reshaped administratively in a team project entitled "Archaeological-interdisciplinary investigation of ecological and anthropogenic interactions". The team worked, in collaboration with other institutions, on the scientific dating of archaeological finds, ¹⁷⁷ on physical-anthropological analyses, ¹⁷⁸ the analysis of plant remains and soil probes. ¹⁷⁹ As in earlier years, the palaeozoological work of Sándor Bökönyi¹⁸⁰

¹⁷³ F. Gyulai: The plant and food remains from the Copper Age settlement at Zalaszentbalázs-Szőlőhegyi mező. in: Antaeus 22 145–156.

¹⁷⁴ L. Bartosiewicz: Archaeozoological studies from the Hahót Basin, SW Hungary. in: Antaeus 22 307–366.

¹⁷⁵ E. Hertelendy: 14Carbon dating of Zalaszentbalázs-Szőlőhegyi mező 1992–93. in: Antaeus 22 105–108.

¹⁷⁶ K. Éry: Anthropologische Untersuchungen an drei Populationen aus dem 9. Jahrhundert in Westungarn (Gräberfelder Garabonc I und II, Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget). in: *Antaeus 21* 337–481.

¹⁷⁷ I. Bognár-Kutzián: Contributions to the prehistoric chronology of Hungary. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 293–298; A comparative study of independent dating results obtained from prehistoric samples. *IN-QUA HNC Congress Ottawa*. Ottawa 1987 141–150; Investigation of two Copper Age cultures by means of TL dating. *Nuclear Trucks* 14 (1988) 287–291; É. Csongor: Archaeological 14C Dating, Absolute Chronology. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 299–306; L. Benkö: Thermoluminescence dating: Recent developments and applications in Hungary. *ibid.* 307–312; Progress of TL dating in Hungary. *Acta Interdisciplinaria Archaeologica* 4 (1986) 161–169.

¹⁷⁸ I. Kiszely: Az aquincumi későrómai erőd közeléből származó csontvázak antropológiai összegzése [Anthropological summary on the skeletal material from the neighbourhood of the late Roman fortress of Aquincum]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1988 71–75; anthropological study in: B. M. Szőke–L. Vándor: Pusztaszentlászló Árpád-kori temetője [The Árpádian Age cemetery at Pusztaszentlászló]. Budapest 1987 157–186.

¹⁷⁹ F. Gyulai: Environment and Agriculture in Bronze Age Hungary. Budapest 1993.

¹⁸⁰ S. Bökönyi: Die frühneolithische Wirbeltierfauna von Nosa. Acta Arch. Hung. 36 (1984) 29–41; A Comparison of the early Neolithic domestic and wild faunas of the Balkans, Italy and South France. Cahiers Ligures de Préhistoire et de Protohistoire 2 (1985) 181-192; The late Neolithic vertebrate fauna of Öcsöd-Kováshalom: A preliminary report. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 270-274; Szarvas 1. lelőhely, egy késő újkőkori teleprészlet állatmaradványainak archaeozoológiai vizsgálata [Szarvas Site 1, the archaeozoological investigation of a late Neolithic settlement section]. Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei 1986-1987 89-103; Horses and sheep in East Europe in the Copper and Bronze Ages. in: S. N. Skomal-E. C. Polomé (eds): The Archaeology of a Linguistic Problem. Studies in Honor of M. Gimbutas. Washington 1987 136-144; Animal domestication and early animal husbandry in Central, East and South Europe. in: L. Manzanilla (ed.): The V. G. Childe Colloquium, Mexico 1986 (British Archaeological Reports International Series 349). Oxford 1987 163-168; Animal breeding on the Danube. in: C. R. Whittaker (ed.): Pastoral Economies in Classical Antiquity. Cambridge 1988 171-176; Animal remains from Bronze Age tells in the Berettvó Valley, in: T. Kovács-I. Stanczik: Bronze Age Tell Settlements of the Hungarian Plain I. Budapest 1988 123-135; Animal Husbandry and Hunting in Tác-Gorsium. Budapest 1984; Környezeti és kulturális hatások későneolitikus Kárpát-medencei és balkáni lelőhelyek csontanyagán [The impact of environment and culture on bone materials from sites in the Carpathian Basin and the Balkans]. Budapest 1988; Camel sacrifice in Roman Intercisa. Acta Arch. Hung. 41 (1989) 399-404; Kamid el-Loz 12. Tierhaltung und Jagd. Tierknochenfunde der Ausgrabungen 1964 bis 1981. Bonn 1990; Tierknochenfunde der ersten Ausgrabungen in Vinca. in: D. Srejovic-N. Tasic (eds): Vinca and Its

and László Bartosiewicz¹⁸¹ presented a significant contribution to international palaeozoological research as well as to the investigation of archaeological sites in Hungary.

Prehistoric research was carried out primarily in conjunction with archaeological topography. Several projects started before 1980 were completed in the period under review as, e.g., János Makkay's survey of Neolithic research in Hungary in which he also presented a settlement-historical evaluation of the archaeological topography of Békés County, ¹⁸² or Erzsébet Patek's work at Iron Age settlement sites and cemeteries in Western Hungary. ¹⁸³ The latter project was complemented by studies on the survival of Iron Age populations in the Roman period. ¹⁸⁴ Research on the Neolithic

World. Beograd 1990 49–54; Animal remains of Mihajlovac-Knjepiste, An early Neolithic settlement of the Iron Gate Gorge. Balcanica 23 (1992) 77–87; The possibilities of cooperation between archaeology and zoology. Bolletino di paletnologia italiana 83 (1992) 391–401; Domestication models: the Anatolian-Mesopotamian and the others in southwest Asia. in: C. Buitenhuis–A. T. Clason (eds): Archaeozoology in the Near East. Leiden 1993 4–9; Pferdedomestication, Haustierhaltung und Ernährung. Budapest 1993; Interaction between hunting and economic, social and cultural relations in two large prehistoric sites of southwest Asia. in: J. Desse–J. Audoin-Rouzeau (eds): Exploitation des animaux sauvages à travers le temps. Juan-les-Pins 1993 125–135; The beginnings of conscious animal breeding in Hungary: the biological, written and artistic evidences. in: R. Durand (ed.): L'homme, l'animal domestique et l'environment du Moyen Age au XVIIIe siècle. Nantes 1993 97–108.

- ¹⁸¹ L. Bartosiewicz: Most na Soci: A preliminary faunal analysis of the Hallstatt period settlement. Arheoloski Vesnik 36 (1985) 107-130; Roman Period Animal Remains Most na Soci. Arheoloski Vesnik 37 (1986) 287-296; Multivariate methods in archaeozoology. Acta Arch. Hung. 38 (1986) 279-294; Animal exploitation and its relationship to bone deposition at Lovasberény-Mihálvvár. Alba Regia 23 (1987) 7-18; Bone morphometry and function: A comparison between cattle and European elk. Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 35 (1987) 435-446; Water siewing experiment at Örménykút, Site 54. in: M. Járó-L. Költő (eds): Archaeometrical research in Hungary. Budapest 1988 267–273; Animal remains from the 1970–1972 excavations of Iatrus (Krivina), Bulgaria. Acta Arch. Hung, 43 (1991) 181–209; Középkori állatmaradványok Vác belvárosából [Medieval faunal remains from the centre of Vác]. Váci Könyvek 5 (1991) 129-152; Lócsontváz leletek Vörs-Papkert avar kori lelőhelyéről [Remains of horse skeletons from the Avar period site at Vörs-papkert]. Miskolci Hermann Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve 31 (1993) 597-604; Early medieval archaeozoology in eastern Europe. in: H. Friesinger-F. Daim et al. (eds): Bioarchäologie und Frühgeschichtsforschung. Wien 1993 123-131; Late medieval lynx skeleton from Hungary. in: A. Clason et al. (eds): Skeletons in Her Cupboard. Oxford 1993 5-17; Metapodial asymmetry in draft cattle. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology 3 (1993) 69-75; The anatomical position and metric traits of phalanges in cattle (Bos taurus L. 1758). Revue de Paléobiologie 12 (1993) 325–335.
- 182 J. Makkay: A magyarországi neolitikum kutatásának új eredményei [New results of Neolithic research in Hungary]. Budapest 1982.
- ¹⁸³ E. Patek: Neue Untersuchungen auf dem Burgstall bei Sopron. Mit einem Beitrag von G. Szádeczky-Kardos. Berichte der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 63 (1982) 105–177; Westungarn in der Hallstatt-Zeit. Weinheim 1993.
- ¹⁸⁴ D. Gabler–E. Patek–I. Vörös: Studies in the Iron Age of Hungary. British Archaeological Reports International Series 144. Oxford 1982.—For further research concerning the Neolithic, the Copper Age, and the Bronze Age, see N. Kalicz: On the chronological problems of the Neolithic and Copper Age in Hungary. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 21–51; Kökori falu Aszódon [The Neolithic village at Aszód]. Aszód 1985; Kultúraváltozások a korai és középső rézkorban a Kárpát-medencében [Cultural changes in the early and middle Copper Age in the Carpathian Basin]. Arch. Ért. 114–115 (1987–1988)

and the Copper Age increased from the mid-1980s with the work of István Zalai-Gaál whose studies display a socio-archaeological orientation. Nándor Kalicz had János Makkay published several studies on various chronological, cultural, settlement historical, and socioeconomic problems of the Hungarian Neolithic and Copper Age. Erzsébet Jerem published the first results of a so far unfinished comprehensive study of the Hallstatt and La Tène Periods in Hungary.

3–15; The new results of the investigations on the Hungarian Copper Age. Summary. Rassegna di Archaologia 7 (1988) 75–103; N. Kalicz–P. Raczky: Preliminary report on the 1977–1982 excavations at the Neolithic and Bronze Age tell settlement of Berettyóujfalu-Herpály. Acta Arch. Hung. 36 (1984) 85–136; J. Makkay: Early Stamp Seals in South-East Europe. Budapest 1984; Angaben zur Archäologie der Indogermanenfrage I-IV. Acta Arch. Hung. 38 (1986) 13–29; 40 (1988) 3–25; A tartariai leletek [The finds from Tartaria]. Budapest 1990.—For researches concerning the Iron Age see E. Jerem: Zur Späthallstatt- und Frühlatènezeit in Transdanubien. in: Die Hallstattkultur. Bericht über das Symposium in Steyr 1980. Linz 1981 105–136; Gal'statszkaja kul'tura v Zadunav'e; Szkifszkij period v Vostočnoj Vengrii; Latenszkij period, kel'ty. in: Arheologija Vengrii. Moszkva 1986 153–168; 169–187; 187–236; E. Jerem et al.: A Sopron-Krautackeren feltárt vaskori telep régészeti és környezetre-konstrukciós vizsgálata [Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis of the Iron Age settlement at Sopron-Krautacker] I-II. Arch. Ért. 111 (1984) 141–169; 112 (1985) 3–24.

Zalai-Gaál I.: Közép-európai neolitikus temetők szociálarchaeológiai elemzése [Socioarchaeological analysis of Central European Neolithic cemeteries]. Szekszárd 1988; A neolítikus körárokrendszerek kutatása a Dél-Dunántúlon [Neolithic circular earthworks in Southern Transdanubia]. Arch. Ért. 117 (1990) 3–24; Die chronologische und soziale Bedeutung der Mitgabe von Steinaxten in den spätneolithischen Gräbern Südtransdanubiens. in: J. Lichardus (ed.): Die Kupferzeit als historische Epoche. Bonn 1991 389–399; Neue Angaben zum Kult und sakralen Leben des Neolithikums in Transdanubien. A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 17 (1992) 3–28; A lengyeli kultúra kronológiai problémái a Dél-Dunántúlon [Chronological problems of the Lengyel Culture in Southern Transdanubia]. Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve 37 (1992) 79–91; Betrachtungen über die kultische Bedeutung des Hundes im mitteleuropäischen Neolithikum. Acta Arch. Hung. 46 (1994) 33–57; Die Kupferfunde der Lengyel-Kultur im südlichen Transdanubien. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 1–34; Die applizierte Tierplastik der Lengyel-Kultur, Acta Arch. Hung. 50 (1998) 43–90.

N. Kalicz: Die terminologischen und chronologischen Probleme der Kupfer- und Bronzezeit in Ungarn. Atti del X Simposio Internazionale sulla fine del Neolitico e gli inizi dell'età del Bronzo in Europa. Verona 1982 117–137; Übersicht über den Forschungsstand der Entwicklung der Lengyel-Kultur und die ältesten "Werkanlagen". Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte 33–34 (1983–1984) 271–293; N. Kalicz–R. Schreiber: Aszód, Siedlungswesen und Wirtschaft einer Siedlung aus der Frühphase der Lengyel-Kultur in Nordungarn. Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte 33–34 (1983–1984) 309–325; N. Kalicz–P. Raczky: Preliminary Report on the 1977–1982 Excavations at the Neolithic and Bronze Age tell settlement of Berettyóujfalu-Herpály I. Neolithic. Acta Arch. Hung. 36 (1984) 85–136.

J. Makkay: Some comments on the settlement patterns of the Alföld Linear Pottery. in: Siedlungen der Kultur mit Bandkeramik. Internationales Kolloquium Nové Vozokany 17–20 November 1981. Nitra 1982 157–166; The origins of the "temple economy" as seen in the light of prehistoric evidence. Iraq 45 (1983) 1–6; Chronological links between the Neolitihic cultures of Thessaly and the Middle Danube Region. Diethnés Sünderiou Thessalonikon Spoudon. Athen 1984 47–58.

E. Jerem: Südliche Beziehungen einiger hallstattzeitlichen Fundtypen Transdanubiens. Archaeologica Jugoslavica Materiali 19 (1981) 201–220; An early Celtic pottery workshop in north-western Hungary. Some archaeological and technological evidence. Oxford Journal of Archaeology 3 (1984) 54–80; A review of recent work on the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age of Hungary. Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology 21–22 (1984–1985) 85–109; E. Jerem et al.: Scientific investigation of the Sopron-Krautacker Iron

A team project under the old-fashioned title "Material culture and ideology in the Roman Empire and its peripheries" united colleagues from the former Department for Roman Archaeology who continued their research on the archaeology of Roman Pannonia and the neighbouring *barbaricum* and in the history and archaeology of the Middle Nile Region (Nubia) as a special periphery of the ancient Mediterranean world. Fieldwork was, however, complemented from 1983 with the excavation of a monumental Italian villa at San Potito di Ovindoli near Rome. The principal scene of field activities was—besides Zalalövő, a Transdanubian settlement site territory of the micoregion project in County Békés where Andrea H. Vaday excavated a large Sarmatian settlement (see note 161). A series of monographs contributed to the systematic assessment of important classes of archaeological and textual evidence relating to Roman history. László Barkóczi Para and Ferenc Redő (co) edited epigraphic collections, Dénes Gabler continued the publication of the Pannonian terra sigillata finds from Roman Pannonia. Denes Redő, in the publication of the sculptural finds from Roman Pannonia.

Age pottery workshop. *Archaeometry* 27 (1985) 83–89; E. Jerem–G. Facsar: Zum urgeschichtlichen Weinbau in Mitteleuropa. Rebkernfunde von Vitis vinifera L. aus der urnenfelder-, hallstatt- und latènezeitlichen Siedlung Sopron-Krautacker. *Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland* 71 (1985) 121–144.

D. Gabler et al.: Gli scavi nella villa romana a San Potito. Acta Arch. Hung. 38 (1986) 41–87; D. Gabler–F. Redő: Gli scavi a San Potito di Ovindoli 1985–1986. Seconda relazione. Specimena Nova 1988 64–94; Eine kaiserliche Villa in Mittelitalien bei San Potito di Ovindoli. in: Stuttgarter Kolloquium zur historischen Geographie des Altertums. Stuttgart 1993 245–262; Scavi nella villa romana di San Potito di Ovindoli. Rapporto 1989–1990. Acta Arch. Hung. 46 (1994) 127–193.

 ¹⁹⁰ D. Gabler-F. Redő: Römische Forschungen in Zalalövő. Acta Arch. Hung. 33 (1981) 273–295; 34 (1982) 323–341; 41 (1989) 405–433; T. Bezeczky: Roman amphorae from Zalalövő. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 12–13 (1982–1983) 153–166; D. Gabler: Die Sigillaten von Salla. Acta Arch. Hung. 41 (1989) 435–475.

¹⁹¹ Cf. L. Barkóczi: History of Roman Pannonia. in: Archaeology of Roman Pannonia. Budapest-Lexington 1980 85–124; Á. Salamon–I. Lengyel: Kinship interrelations in a fifth-century "Pannonian" cemetery: An archaeological and palaeobiological sketch of the population fragment buried in the Mözs cemetery, Hungary. World Archaeology 12 (1980) 93–104; L. Bartosiewicz: Animal bones as indications of continuity at Roman provincial sites. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 19–20 (1990–1991) 103–124; D. Gáspár: Eskü a rómaiaknál és a sacramentum militiae [The oath of the Romans and the sacramentum militiae]. Budapest 1992.

¹⁹² L. Barkóczi-S. Soproni: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns RIU 3. Brigetio (Fortsetzung) und die Limesstrecke am Donauknie. Budapest-Bonn 1981 (for this series, see also A. Sz. Burger-F. Fülep: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns [RIU] 4. Das Gebiet zwischen der Drau und der Limesstrecke Lussonium-Altinum. Budapest-Bonn 1984).

¹⁹³ F. Redő *et al.*: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns RIU. Registerband zu Lieferungen 1–4. Bonn-Budapest 1991.

¹⁹⁴ D. Gabler: The dating of terra sigillata: A survey of results, perspectives and limits. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 81–92; Einige Besonderheiten der Verbreitung der Rheinzaberner Sigillaten in Pannonien. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter* 52 (1987) 75–132; Spätantike Sigillaten in Pannonien. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch* 1988 9–40; D. Gabler–A. H. Vaday: *Terra Sigillata im Barbaricum zwischen Pannonien und Dazien*. Budapest 1986.

¹⁹⁵ Z. Farkas-D. Gabler: Die Skulpturen des Stadtgebietes von Scarbantia und der Limesstrecke Ad Flexum-Arrabona. Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani 2. Budapest 1994; C. Ertel-S. Palágyi-F. Redő: Die Skulpturen des Stadtgebietes von Salla und Mogentiana sowie des Balaton (-Plattensee-)oberlandes in den Komitaten Zala und Veszprém. Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani 8. Budapest 1999.

comprehensive study on mounted Roman caskets from Pannonia, a special object type which ultimately provided extremely useful evidence for late Roman social history, religion, and art. Andrea H. Vaday presented the first comprehensive typological study of the archaeological evidence from the Sarmatian barbaricum, shill László Barkóczi summarized his extensive study of the glass finds from Pannonia. Work concerning the ancient Middle Nile Region (László Török) concentrated in the period under review on the task of preparing a complete critical edition of the textual and iconographic evidence of the political and social history of the region between the 8th century BC and the AD 6th century. Török also published studies on the connections between Nubia and the external world and the chronology of imported and locally manufactured artifacts from the Nubian region, sessays on the history of ancient Nubian mentality, and presented comprehensive histories of the Middle Nile Region in the Meroitic (3rd century BC-AD 5th century) and post-Meroitic (AD 5th-6th century) periods, respectively.

¹⁹⁶ D. Gáspár: Römische Kästchen aus Pannonien I-II. Antaeus 15. Budapest 1985, 1986.

¹⁹⁷ A. H. Vaday: Die sarmatischen Denkmäler des Komitats Szolnok. Ein Beitrag zur Archäologie und Geschichte des sarmatischen Barbaricums. Antaeus 17–18. Budapest 1989; and see also: Sarmatisches Gräberfeld in Törökszentmiklós-Surján Újtelep. Acta Arch. Hung. 37 (1985) 345–390; The Dacian question in the Sarmatian Barbaricum. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 19–20 (1990–1991) 75–83; Sarmatia and the Roman Empire. in: Probleme der Relativen und Absoluten Chronologie ab Latènezeit bis zum Frühmittelalter. Kraków 1992 81–87; A. Vaday–P. Medgyesi: Rectangular vessels in the Sarmatian Barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1993 63–89.

¹⁹⁸ L. Barkóczi: *Pannonische Glasfunde in Ungarn*. Budapest 1988.

L. Török: Der meroitische Staat I. Untersuchungen und Urkunden zur Geschichte des Sudan im Altertum. Berlin 1986; Economy in the Empire of Kush: A review of the written evidence. Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde 111 (1984) 45–69. For the iconographical evidence: The Royal Crowns of Kush. A Study in Middle Nile Valley Regalia and Iconography in the 1st Millennia BC and AD. (Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology 18) Oxford 1987; The costume of the ruler in Meroe. Remarks on its origins and significance. Archéologie du Nil Moyen 4 (1990) 151–202. For the history of the state, see also: Ambulatory kingship and settlement history. A study on the contribution of archaeology to Meroitic history. in: Ch. Bonnet (ed.): Études nubiennes. Genève 1992 111–126; Amasis and Ergamenes. in: U. Luft (ed.): The Intellectual Heritage of Egypt. Studies Presented to László Kákosy. (Studia Aegyptiaca 14) Budapest 1992 555–561.

L. Török: Meroitic religion: Three contributions in a positivistic manner. Meroitica 7 (1984) 156–182; Zur Datierung des sog. römischen Kiosks in Naqa/Sudan. Archäologischer Anzeiger 1984 145–159; Meroitic architecture: Contributions to problems of chronology and style. Meroitica 7 (1984) 351–366; The historical background. Meroe North and South. in: T. Hägg (ed.): Nubia Past and Present. Stockholm 1987 139–229; Meroitic painted pottery: Problems of chronology and style. Beiträge zur Sudanforschung 2 (1987) 75–106; Kush and the external world. Meroitica 10 (1989) 49–215, 365–379; Augustus and Meroe. Orientalia Suecana 38–39 (1989–1990) 171–190.

L. Török: Kush and the external world. Meroitica 10 (1989) 49–215, 365–379; Iconography and mentality: Three remarks on the Kushite way of thinking. in: W. V. Davies (ed.): Egypt and Africa. Nubia from Prehistory to Islam. London 1991 195–204.

²⁰² L. Török: Geschichte Meroes. Ein Beitrag über die Quellenlage und den Forschungsstand. in: W. Haase–H. Temporini (eds): Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt II.10.1. Berlin-New York 1988, 107–341; Late Antique Nubia. History and Archaeology of the Southern Neighbour of Egypt in the 4th-6th century A.D. With a Preface by Sir Laurence Kirwan. Antaeus 16. Budapest 1988.

A research project entitled "Modes of life in the early Middle Ages—socioeconomic reconstructions" investigated the Migration Age evidence from the microregional research on the Great Hungarian Plain and in Transdanubia. The energies of a team engaged in the project "Avars, Magyars, and their neighbours" were greatly taken up in the publication of the "Encyclopaedia of the early history of the territory of Hungary and its peoples" the work of which dragged on hopelessly. The Institute, which began cooperation in this latter project against its better judgement, finally terminated its participation in 1992. ²⁰³ The failure of the encyclopaedia highlighted the crisis of Hungarian proto-history and the research on the Conquest Age. The crisis manifested itself in a decrease in the numbers of Hungarian scholars engaged in this research and in the impossibility of their cooperation in complex academic ventures.

The experience reinforced, however, the commitment of the Institute to coordinate its research in these particular fields with priority given to research into Hungarian proto-history and the Conquest Age as a whole. Csanád Bálint expanded the framework of his research in order to investigate the culture of the Avars in its historical context, i.e., in its connections with the peoples of the Eurasian steppe, contemporary Iran, Byzantium, China, and Europe. 204 His comprehensive survey of the 6th-10th century archaeological evidence of the peoples of the Eurasian steppe was followed by the publication of the excavation material from an Avar settlement in Hungary and then by the study of a find complex of key importance, viz., the grave find from Üc Tepe in Azerbaijan. Bálint also conducted excavations in 1981–1984 at Örménykút Site 54 in order to clarify the typology and chronology of late Avar and 9th-10th century Magyar ceramics. The publication work is in progress. In the famework of another promising field project *ca.* 1600 burials from the Avar cemetery at Budakalász were excavated by Adrienne Pásztor and Tivadar Vida.

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²⁰³ The articles submitted for the unfinished encyclopaedia were published in I. Bóna–J. Cseh–M. Nagy–P. Tomka–Á. Tóth: Hunok-gepidák-langobardok: történett-régészeti tézisek és címszavak [Huns, Gepids, Langobards. Historical and archaeological theses and articles]. Szeged 1993; and Gy. Kristó (ed.): Korai magyar történeti lexikon (9–14. század) [Lexicon of early Hungarian history]. Budapest 1994.

²⁰⁴ Cs. Bálint: Einige Fragen des Dirhemverkehrs in Europa. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 35 (1981) 105–131; Über die Datierung der osteuropäischen Steppenfunde des frühen Mittelalters (Schwierigkeiten und Möglichkeiten). *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 137–147; Zur Frage der byzantinischen Beziehungen im Fundmaterial Ungarns. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen 1970 und 1984. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 209–223; Some ethnospecifical features in Central and Eastern European archaeology during the early Middle Ages. in: S. Shennan (ed.): *Archaeological Approaches to Cultural Identity*. London 1989 185–194

²⁰⁵ Cs. B\u00e4lint: Die Arch\u00e4ologie der Steppe. V\u00f6lkerschaften zwischen Volga und Donau im 6.-10. Jahrhundert. Wien-K\u00f6ln 1989.

²⁰⁶ Cs. Bálint: *Die spätawarenzeitliche Siedlung von Eperjes, Kom. Csongrád.* Budapest 1991.

²⁰⁷ Cs. Bálint: Kontakte zwischen Iran, Byzanz und der Steppe. Das Grab von Üc Tepe (Sowj. Azerbajdzsan) und der beschlagverzierte Gürtel im 6. und 7. Jahrhundert. in: F. Daim (ed.): Awarenforschungen I. Wien 1992 309–496.

The research into Transdanubia's history in the Carolingian period received a new impetus from Béla Miklós Szőke's studies published in the 1980s. Szőke provided new points of departure by revising the chronology and provenance of various object types and he also reassessed their connections with the material culture of the regions around Carolingian Pannonia. As a result of the microregion research directed by Szőke, a new picture of the ethnic and cultural plurality of 9th century Transdanubia took shape.

The accent on research as concerns the period of the Hungarian Conquest and the Árpádian Age shifted from excavation²¹⁰ to the reassessment of the archaeological evidence in comparison with the historical evidence. Besides initiating a systematic treatment of the find material from the 9th-10th century commoners' cemeteries within the framework of a "Repertory of the finds from the Age of the Conquest and the Árpádian Age",²¹¹ László Kovács continued his efforts to bring researches on the history of Árpádian Age coinage nearer to the archaeological

B. M. Szőke: Ein charakteristischer Gebrauchsgegenstand des ostfränkischen Grenzgebietes: das Eisenmesser mit Knochengriff. Acta Arch. Hung. 34 (1982) 23–39; Chronologischer Grundriss der Denkmäler des 9. Jahrhunderts im Karpatenbecken. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 161–167; Koraközépkori tanulmányok [Early medieval studies] I-II. Zalai Gyűjtemény 25 (1986–1987) 21–36; 26 (1987) 46–64; The Question of Continuity in the Carpathian Basin of the 9th Century. Antaeus 19–20 (1990–1991) 145–157; Die Beziehungen zwischen dem oberen Donautal und Westungarn in der ersten Hälfte des 9. Jahrhunderts (Frauentrachtzubehör und Schmuck). in: F. Daim (ed.): Awarenforschungen I. Wien 1992 841–968; B. M. Szőke–L. Vándor: 8–9. századi birituális temető Zalakomár határában [A biritual cemetery from the 8th-9th century in the fields of Zalakomár]. Zalai Gyűjtemény 18 (1983) 69–86.

²⁰⁹ B. M. Szőke-K. Éry-R. Müller-L. Vándor: Die Karolingerzeit im unteren Zalatal. Gräberfelder und Siedlungsreste von Garabonc I-II und Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget. Antaeus 21. Budapest 1992. Cf. also B. M. Szőke-L. Vándor: Kísérlet egy táji egység településtörténeti rekonstrukciójára. A Kis-Balaton programot kísérő leletmentő ásatások (1980–1985) tapasztalatai [Settlement historical reconstruction of a geographical unit. The lessons of the rescue excavations of the Kis-Balaton project (1980–1985)]. Zalai Gvűjtemény 26 (1987) 83–100.

For fieldwork in the period cf. L. Kovács: Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb. Régészeti Füzetek I:39 (1986) 70–71; I:40 (1987) 81–82; I:41 (1988) 63; I:42 (1991) 62.

²¹¹ L. Kovács: Honfoglalás kori sírok Nagytarcsán I: Temető utca 5. Adatok a gombos nyakú kengyelek értékeléséhez [Burials from the Age of the Conquest at Nagytarcsa I: Temető street 5. Data to the evaluation of the stirrups with spherical neck boss]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1985 125–138; II: A homokbányai temetőrészlet. Adatok a nyéltámaszos balták, valamint a trapéz alakú kengyelek értékeléséhez [II. The cemetery section at the sand-pit. Data to the evaluation of the axes with braced handle and the stirrups with trapezoid tread]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1986 93–120; A tímári (Szabolcs-Szatmár m.) honfoglalás kori temetőmaradványok [The cemetery remains from the Age of the Conquest at Tímár (County Szabolcs)]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1988 125–158; A nagyhalász-zomborhegyi 10. századi magyar temetőrészlet [The 10th century Hungarian cemetery section at Nagyhalász-Zomborhegy]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1989 165–176; Ergänzungen zu einer wertvollen Monographie: B. M. Szőke–L. Vándor: Pusztaszentlászló Árpád-kori temetője [The Árpádian Age cemetery at Pusztaszentlászló]. Acta Arch. Hung. 42 (1990) 313–330; Bemerkungen zur Arbeit von Nebojßa Stanojev: Nekropolen aus dem 10–15. Jahrhundert in Vojvodina. Acta Arch. Hung. 43 (1991) 399–424; A Móra Ferenc Múzeum néhány régi, 10–11. századi leletanyagáról [On some 10th-11th century finds in the Móra Ferenc Museum]. Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve 1991–1992 37–74.

research of the period.²¹² Miklós Takács presented a comprehensive study of a much discussed and little understood 10th-14th century ceramic cauldron type, providing a new chronology for these finds and suggesting that they reflect a semi-nomadic socioeconomic context and concluding, as it may be expected, that their disappearance was brought about by changes in lifeways.²¹³ Elek Benkő's archaeological topography of the Keresztúr region in Transylvania²¹⁴ as well as Zsuzsa Miklós's excavations at earthworks and her investigation of small forts²¹⁵ provided important evidence in research into medieval political, social, and settlement history. László Gerevich,²¹⁶ Imre Holl,²¹⁷ and Gyula Siklósi²¹⁸ continued their research in settlement history while Elek Benkő²¹⁹ and Imre Holl²²⁰ discussed various find types and contexts. Settlement historical research was also started in

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L. Kovács: Über den Datierungswert der landnahmezeitlichen Münzen. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 177–194; Megjegyzések Gedai István: A magyar pénzverés kezdetei c. könyvéhez [Remarks on István Gedai's book The beginnings of Hungarian coinage]. Századok 122 (1988) 674–693; Münzen aus der ungarischen Landnahmezeit. Archäologische Untersuchung der arabischen, byzantinischen, westeuropäischen und römischen Münzen aus dem Karpatenbecken des 10. Jahrhunderts. Budapest 1989; Régészeti jegyzetek I. László király érméinek sorrendjéhez [Archaeological notes on the sequence of the coins of László I]. Numizmatikai Közlöny 88–89 (1989–1990) 63–76; Salamon pénzveréséről [On Salamon's coinage]. Századok 125 (1992) 79–106.

²¹³ M. Takács: Die Arpadenzeitlichen Tonkessel im Karpatenbecken. Varia Archaeologica Hungarica (1). Budapest 1986; and see also: Formschatz und exaktere Chronologie der Tongefässe des 10–14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 137–197.

²¹⁴ E. Benkő: A középkori Keresztúr-szék régészeti topográfiája [Archaeological topography of the Keresztúr region in the Middle Ages]. (Varia Archaeologica Hungarica 5). Budapest 1992.

Zs. Miklós: A gödöllői dombvidék kisvárai [The small forts of the Gödöllő hills]. Aszód 1982; Einige Fragen der mittelalterlichen Siedlungsgeschichte im Spiegel der archäologischen Topographie. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 235–242; Árpád-kori (XII-XIV századi) kisvárak Magyarországon [The small forts of the Árpádian Age (12th-14th century) in Hungary]. in: I. Fodor–L. Selmeczi: Középkori régészetünk újabb eredményei és időszerű feladatai. [New results and tasks of our medieval archaeology] Budapest 1986 143–156; Árpád-kori földvár, középkori templom és temető Kerepes (Kerepestarcsa)-Kálvária [Árpádian Age earthworks, and the medieval church and cemetery at Kerepes (Kerepestarcsa)-Kálvária]. Studia Comitatensia 22 (1991) 347–370.

²¹⁶ Cf. L. Gerevich (ed.): Towns in Medieval Hungary. Budapest 1990.

 ²¹⁷ I. Holl: Négysaroktornyos szabályos várak a középkorban [Medieval castles with four corner towers].
 Arch. Ért. 111 (1984) 194–217; Mittelalterliche Dorfgrundrisse in Ungarn. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985) 243–249; A középkori Szentmihály falu ásatása [Excavations at the medieval village of Szentmihály] I,
 II. Zalai Múzeum 1 (1987) 161–177; 2 (1990) 189–207; Stadtarchäologie in Budapest und in Ungarn.
 in: G. Biegel (ed.): Budapest im Mittelalter. Braunschweig 1991 71–94.

²¹⁸ Gy. Siklósi: A törökkori Székesfehérvár [Székesfehérvár in the Turkish period]. in: P. Kovács (ed.): Alba Regia liberata. Székesfehérvár 1988 5–20; Angaben zur mittelalterlichen Topographie von Székesfehérvár aufgrund der Grundrisse und Karten über die Stadt. Acta Arch. Hung. 40 (1988) 211–250; A székesfehérvári korai és későbbi királyi vár és palota [The earlier and later royal castle and palace of Székesfehérvár]. in: Castrum Bene. Várak a 13. században [Castrum Bene. Castles in the 18th century]. Gyöngyös 1990 104–120.

²¹⁹ E. Benkő: Székelykeresztúri kályhacsempék [Glazed tiles from Székelykeresztúr]. Bukarest 1984.

²²⁰ For a bibliography, see notes 37, 139 above.

the framework of nascent road archaeology (Miklós Takács²²¹). With the work of Gyöngyi Kovács, the Institute has participated since the mid-1980s in research into the Turkish occupation.²²² Mention must be made here of László Kovács's participation in the so-called Petőfi debate, during the course of which he contributed to the general public's understanding of the archaeologist's work by explaining the uses and current abuses of archaeological evidence.²²³

6. Research between 1993-1998

In the years following the change of the political system in 1989, we were repeatedly confronted with the possibility that consolidation of the HAS may result in the closing down of the Institute or its merging with some other institution. The repeated examinations of the Institute conducted by the Academy in the 1990s did not take into consideration any theoretical aspects of the Institute's achievments. An impartial survey of the projects and publications of the decades following the foundation of the Archaeological Research Group may serve to convince the impartial observer that throughout its history the Institute silently refused to conform to political expectations and tried to define its activities in terms of the norms of international archaeology—even if the efforts to achieve ideological neutrality brought about an indifference towards all developments in archaeological thought and a technically determined, selective acceptance of certain apects of "New Archaeology" instead of its consequent adaptation to the potentials and problems of archaeology in Hungary. Yet, the ambivalent or negative attitudes towards processual archaeology were not necessarily politically motivated in other countries, either. The Academy examiners of the Insti-

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²²¹ M. Takács: Falusi lakóházak és egyéb építmények a Kisalföldön a 10–16. században [Rural architecture in the Kisalföld in the 10th-16th centuries]. in: Gy. Perger–M. Cseri M. (eds): A Kisalföld népi építészete [Folk architecture of the Kisalföld]. Szentendre-Győr 1993 7–53.

²²² Cf. Gy. Kovács: Törökszentmiklós-Rózsa tér. Régészeti Füzetek I:36 (1983) 125–126: I:37 (1984) 130; Török kerámia Szolnokon [Turkish pottery from Törökszentmiklós]. Szolnok 1984; 16th-18th Century Hungarian Pottery Types. Mitt. Arch. Hung. 19–20 (1990–1991) 169–180.

²²³ Cf. L. Kovács (ed.): Nem Petőfi! Tanulmányok az MTA Természettudományi szakértő bizottsága tagjai és felkért szakértők tollából [Not Petőfi! Studies by the members of the scientific committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and invited experts]. Budapest 1992; L. Kovács: Csalóka lidércfény nyomában. A szibériai Petőfi-kutatás csődje [Behind a will-o'-the-wisp. The failure of the Siberian Petőfi research]. Budapest 2003.

²²⁴ For the situation of archaeology in Hungary in the early 1990s, see Bökönyi 1993.

²²⁵ See, e.g., N. Kalicz-P. Raczky: Új-e az "újrégészet"? Megjegyzések a diffúzió, adaptáció és innováció kérdéseihez [Is "New Archaeology" really new? Remarks on the problems of diffusion, adaptation, and innovation]. *Valóság* 77/6 (1977) 76–94; J. Makkay: The crisis of prehistoric chronology. *Mitt. Arch. Inst.* 14 (1985) 53–70 (where the author argues from the perspective of historical and dialectical materialism); further *id.*: Diffusionism, antidiffusionism and chronology: Some general remarks. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 37 (1985) 3–12.

For the complexity of the attitudes towards processual and post-processual archaeology on the one hand and neo-Marxist archaeological theories, on the other, see the papers in: I. Hodder (ed.): Archaeological Theory in Europe. The Last Three Decades. London-New York 1991.

tute agreed with the thematic structure of the projects begun in the early 1980s,²²⁷ primarily emphasizing, however, the importance of the projects, which would prove the most problematic in the next years as a consequence of constant decreases in funding. While it was acknowledged that with its special tasks and potentials it fits organically into the context of Hungarian archaeology, the Institute was nevertheless still forced in 1997 to defend itself against the resurrecting of an ill-considered idea abandoned first in 1957, namely, that it should leave the HAS and be integrated as an "independent research unit" into the Hungarian National Museum.

The repeated acknowledgement of the Institute's significance remained a rhetorical phrase since the examination of archaeological research remained limited to the Institute instead of being extended to all institutions where archaeological work is done. The whole of archaeological research in Hungary has remained unsurveyed. When the Institute fought for its survival, it was not in terms of a competition of quality. While the generally useful potentials of its interdisciplinary staff and equipment were readily acknowledged, the successive examining committees paid little, if any, attention at all to the fact that the Institute had succeeded in maintaining problem-oriented archaeological research projects in spite of suffocating financial restrictions. They wanted to see the Institute only as a sort of record office and information service based on the work carried out in archaeological topography.

In retrospect, it seems clear that while Institute policy avoided theoretical stand-points, did not develop a theoretical/practical dichotomy in its projects, and did not encourage any research into archaeological theory within its walls, its work was nevertheless not "independent" from theory. Besides an adherence to the traditional perspectives of typochronology, prehistoric research was characterized to a considerable extent by the interdisciplinarity of processual archaeology. In turn, research on the archaeology of historical periods was, and remains under the influence of the positivism of "historical archaeology"—as is the case in most European countries. As to interdisciplinarity, new developments within and outside the Institute, especially concerning archaeometry and environmental archaeology, are clearly reflected in Erzsébet Jerem's candidate's thesis defended in 1995, 229 while the impact of cognitive archaeology, a new direction aiming at developing approaches to the recon-

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²²⁷ In 1993, the main assignments of the Institute were formulated as follows: "1. The continuation of the work on the archaeological topography of Hungary, an enterprise that it has been carrying out jointly with archaeologists from the relevant county museums; 2. Carrying out and organizing interdisciplinary research; 3. Working on large-scale regional settlement projects in a strong interdisciplinary cooperative effort, with the object of reconstructing historical and environmental development in specific areas." Bökönyi 1993 143 f.

²²⁸ Cf. I. Hodder: *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*. London-New York 1995 1 ff., 117.

E. Jerem: Környezetrégészeti és archaeometriai módszerek alkalmazása a településtörténeti kutatásban [The application of the methods of environmental archaeology and archaeometry in settlement historical research]. Unpubl. manuscript, Budapest 1995.

²³⁰ Cf. C. Renfrew et al.: What is cognitive archaeology? Cambridge Archaeological Journal 3 (1993) 247–270; C. Renfrew-E. B. W. Zubrow (eds): The Ancient Mind. Elements of Cognitive Archaeology. Cambridge 1994 (with the earlier literature).

struction of the cognitive relationship of ancient communities with their environment, is prevalent in some recent works presented by prehistorians at the Institute who are also interested in the history of religion.

Following the retirement of Sándor Bökönyi, Csanád Bálint was appointed Director of the Institute on January 1, 1994. The teams and the current research projects were maintained, while the structure of the Institute was altered insofar as three departments were formed, viz., the Research Department, the Topographical Department and Archives, and the Department for Research Service. The former two departments united the majority of the academic staff (up to senior research fellows), while the third includes the library and the laboratories for graphic recording, photography, conservation and restoration. By the mid-1990s, even securing basic funding became problematic. While the financial situation of the Institute improved subsequently as a consequence of the consolidation of the HAS, a situation seems to have evolved in which it is not possible to fund any research project from the Institute's own budget. Projects can exclusively be funded by competition. On the one hand, the flexibility of teams formed for projects funded in this way proved effective in the case of work that may be concluded within shorter periods of time (1-4 years). On the other, however, the ending of budgetry funding has had disastrous consequences for long-term work planned over several decades such as archaeological topography. Between 1993-1998 one single MRT volume could be completed and published, ²³¹ and the preparation of further volumes²³² slowed down considerably, the more so that the museums participating in the work of the topography are themselves in a critical financial situation. The manner in which the work of the topography was continued after 1993 depended first of all on the revision of the principles followed so far, especially as to the postponement of settlement historical syntheses. Further changes in the working methods and the structure of the volumes were necessitated by the planned cooperation with the Institute of National Heritage founded in 1998. The digitalization of the data material of the MRT volumes and the records kept in the Archives of the Institute is continued as it is of central importance for the working connections between the Institute and other archaeological institutions.

Apart from the work of the MRT, research was in course in four major thematic groups, viz., the prehistory of the Carpathian Basin, the interrelationships between the Roman Empire and its peripheries, Avars, Magyars, and their neighbours, archaeology of medieval Hungary.²³³ The individual projects within the individual thematic groups did not rely to the same extent on actual archaeological fieldwork.

²³¹ D. Jankovich-Bésán–P. Medgyesi–E. Nikolin–I. Szatmári–I. Torma: Békés megye régészeti topográfiája. Békés és Békéscsaba környéke [Archaeological topography of County Békés. Békés and the environs of Békéscsaba]. Budapest 1998.

²³² County Békés: Gyula and its environs; County Fejér: Székesfehérvár and its environs; The district of Bicske; County Pest: The districts of Aszód and Gödöllő; The district of Nagykáta; County Szolnok: The district of Kúnszentmárton; County Tolna: The district of Szekszárd; County Zala megye: The district of Nagykanizsa; The environs of Zalaegerszeg.

²³³ The latter theme also includes the archaeology of Hungary under Ottoman rule.

Yet, the decision made by the Institute, to participate in road archaeology, has brought about remarkable methodological developments in all of them. With the impossibility of large-scale problem-oriented excavations, which, under more optimal circumstances, would constitute the central element of the research strategy of an archaeological research institute, the archaeologists at the Institute—like many of their colleagues in other countries²³⁴—tried to pose the same questions, which they would otherwise ask at deliberately selected excavation spots, now in the course of rescue excavations. The possibilities inherent in the combined traditional and numerical²³⁵ analysis of sites excavated after intense preliminary field surveys within the framework of the rescue campaign necessitated by the construction of the M3 highway are demonstrated by a volume published by Andrea Vaday, Eszter Bánffy, *et al.* in 1999.²³⁶ Their analysis of the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Sarmatian, and Avar sites excavated at Kompolt summarizes the results from the first of the Institute's road archaeological undertakings.²³⁷

In cooperation with the Museum of the city of Graz, Austria, and within the framework of microregional research in the Transdanubian Kerka Valley, excavations were conducted by Eszter Bánffy at Szentgyörgyvölgy-Pityerdomb—the first site where Transdanubian Linear Pottery and the Starcevo Culture were shown to be contemporaneous—, and by Mária Bondár at Zalabaksa at a building of the Copper Age Balaton-Lasinja Culture. The changes in the orientation of prehistoric archaeology in the Institute were marked by the prominence of methodological questions (Sándor Bökönyi, Erzsébet Jerem)²³⁸ and settlement historical studies (Mária Bondár, Gabriella

²³⁴ Cf., e.g., E. Neustupny: Czechoslovakia: The last three years. *Antiquity* 67 (1993) 129–134 132.

²³⁵ Cf. A. Vaday: Metrikai, statisztikai és proxemikai analízis a telepkutatásban [Metrical, statistical, and proximity analyses in settlement studies]. in: Múltunk jövője. Future of Our Past. Budapest 1997 40–49.

²³⁶ A. Vaday-E. Bánffy-L. Bartosiewicz-K. T. Biró-F. Gogâltan-F. Horváth-A. Nagy: Kompolt-Kistér. Újkőkori, bronzkori és szarmata és avar lelőhely. Leletmentő ásatás az M3-as autópálya nyomvonalán [Kompolt-Kistér. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Sarmatian, and Avar sites. Rescue excavations along the track of highway M3]. Eger 1999.—For the whole undertaking see P. Raczky-T. Kovács-A. Anders (eds): Utak a múltba. Az M3-as autópálya régészeti leletmentései. Katalógus [Roads into the past. The archaeological rescue works at highway M3. A catalogue]. Budapest 1997.

²³⁷ Highway M1: excavations directed at Ménfőcsanak by Erzsébet Jerem, Gabriella Némethy, Eszter Szőnyi, Miklós Takács, Andrea Vaday, cf. A. Vaday–T. Grynaeus: Dendrochronological Study of Roman Wells Found During the Rescue Excavations of Ménfőcsanak 83 Road. in: *International Conference on Informatics*. Budapest 1996 115–123; M. Takács: Honfoglalás- és kora Árpád-kori telepfeltárások az M1 autópálya nyugat-magyarországi szakaszán [The excavation of settlements from the Age of Conquest and the Árpádian Age along the West Hungarian section of highway M1. in: M. Wolf–L. Révész (eds): *A magyar honfoglalás korának régészeti emlékei [Archaeological monuments of the Age of the Magyar Conquest]*. Miskolc 1996 197–217.—Highway M3, excavations directed by Dénes Jankovich-Bésán and Andrea Vaday at sites Kompolt; Nyáregyháza Road 405.

²³⁸ S. Bökönyi: The possibilities of a cooperation between archaeology and zoology. *Bolletino di paletnologia italiana* 83 (1992) 391–401; E. Jerem–M. Pattantyús-Á.–A. Varga: Application of multiple archaeometrical methods in prospecting archaeological sites. in: *Archaeometry '90*. Basel 1990 729–738; E. Jerem–P. Somogyi: Zur statistischen Auswertung von Keramik aus Siedlungsobjekten. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 44 (1992) 161–192; E. Jerem–Zs. Kiss–A. G. Pattantyús–A. Varga: The combined use of archaeometric methods preceding the excavation of archaeological sites. in: S. Bökönyi (ed.): *Cultural and Landscape Changes in South-East Hun-*

Kulcsár)²³⁹ as well as by an increasing interest towards the evidence for prehistoric cults (Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár, Erzsébet Jerem, Nándor Kalicz, István Zalai-Gaál).²⁴⁰ Efforts were also made at the publication of so far unpublished sites and assemblages (Nándor Kalicz, István Zalai-Gaál).²⁴¹ Palaeobotanical analyses were carried out mainly in connection with prehistoric sites (Ferenc Gyulai).²⁴²

Dénes Gábler directed excavations at the Roman site of Sárvár-Végh malom in Western Hungary;²⁴³ he also continued to work with Ferenc Redő at the Roman villa of San Potito di Ovindoli in Italy.²⁴⁴ The scope of research concerning the frontiers of the Roman Empire, the Romanization of the native population in the Pannonian area, and material culture—especially *terra sigillata*—, further Roman numismatics²⁴⁵ and onomastics,²⁴⁶ the settlement history of the Sarmatian *barbaricum*²⁴⁷

gary I. Reports on the Gyomaendrőd Project. Budapest 1992 61–98; E. Jerem–Gy. Csáki–F. Redő: Data recording and GIS application in landscape and intra-site analysis: Case-studies in progress in the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. in: G. Lock–Z. Stancic (eds): Archaeology and Geographical Information Systems: A European Perspective. London 1995 85–99.

M. Bondár–E. D. Matúz–J. J. Szabó: Rézkori és bronzkori településnyomok Battonya határában [Traces of Copper Age and Bronze Age settlements in the fields of Battonya]. Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve Studia Archaeologica 4 (1998) 7–31; G. Kulcsár: The distribution of the Makó Culture in south-east Hungary. in: H. Cingudean–F. Gogâltan (eds): The Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis 8 (1998) 31–53; Adatok a Dél-Alföld korabronzkori történetéhez [Data to the history of the South Hungarian Plain in the Bronze Age]. in: P. Havassy (ed.): Látták Trója kapuit. Bronzkori leletek a Közép-Tisza vidékéről [They saw the doors of Troy. Bronze Age finds from the Middle Tisza region]. Gyula 1997 13–56.

E. Bánffy: Anthropomorphic figurines in cult corners of Neolithic and Chalcolithic houses. in: La statuaria antropomorfina in Europa dal neolitico alla romanizzazione. La Sezia 1994 73–84; Cult Objects of the Neolithic Lengyel Culture. Connections and Interpretation. Budapest 1997; The origin of an imaginary animal figure type in the Lengyel Culture. in: Anreiter–Bartosiewicz et al. (eds) 1998 55–64; M. Bondár: Kora bronzkori kocsimodell Börzöncéről [An early Bronze Age cart model from Börzönce]. Zalai Múzeum 4 (1992) 113–127; E. Jerem: Iron Age horse burial at Sopron-Krautacker. in: Anreiter–Bartosiewicz et al. (eds) 1998 319–334; N. Kalicz: Figürliche Kunst und bemalte Keramik aus dem Neolithikum Westungarns. Budapest 1998; I. Zalai-Gaál: Neufunde der neolithischen anthropomorphen Idolplastik im südlichen Transdanubien. A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 19 (1996) 115–190.

²⁴¹ Kalicz N.-Schreiber R.: Bronzkori urnatemető Szigetszentmiklós határában [Bronze Age urn cemetery in the fields of Szigetszentmiklós]. Ráckeve 1995; I. Zalai-Gaál: Die Kupferfunde im südlichen Transdanubien. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 1–34.

²⁴² F. Gyulai: Későrézkori magleletek Budaújlakról [Late Copper Age seed finds from Budaújlak]. *Budapest Régiségei* 32 (1998) 105–123; The Study of Organic Remains from the Celtic Period Site of Keszthely-Fenékpuszta. in: Anreiter–Bartosiewicz *et al.* (eds) 1998 275–285.

²⁴³ D. Gabler: Die römische Strassenstation von Sárvár-Végh malom und ihre Vorgängerbauten aus dem 1. Jh. n. Chr. Carnuntum Jahrbuch 1997 23–82.

²⁴⁴ For the earlier seasons cf. note 189 above and see D. Gabler–F. Redő: Animal representations on the mosaic pavements of a Roman villa at San Potito di Ovindoli. in: Anreiter–Bartosiewicz *et al.* (eds) 1998 275–285.

²⁴⁵ F. Redő (ed.): Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Ungarn III. Komitat Komárom-Esztergom. Zusammengestellt von V. Lányi, F. Redő und M. Torbágyi. Berlin-Budapest 1999.

²⁴⁶ Based on András Mócsy's unfinished work, F. Redő–B. Lőrincz: Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum I. Aba-Bysanus. Budapest 1994.

²⁴⁷ Cf. A. Vaday: Atipikus szarmata telepjelenség Kompolt-Kistéri tanya 15. lelőhelyén [An atypical Sarmatian settlement at Site 15, Kompolt-Kistéri tanya]. *Agria* 33 (1997) 77–107; Kereskedelem és

and the archaeological evidence of early Christianity in Pannonia²⁴⁸ was determined by projects started before 1993.²⁴⁹ All these seemingly independent projects contributed to the investigation of the interactions between the various regions of the Roman Empire and her peripheries.

The analytic catalogues of the collections of Roman glass (László Barkóczi), ²⁵⁰ Hellenistic Egyptian terracotta and Egyptian Late Antique art (László Török) in the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts were published by fellows of the Institute within the framework of a cooperation with the Museum. The Institute also continued to participate in the unfolding Nubian studies of the 1990s. In its formative period, Nubian studies badly lacked critical editions of the hieroglyphic and Demotic Egyptian, Greek, Latin, Meroitic, and Coptic texts relating to the history of the ancient Middle Nile Region, without which no "national" historiography of the Sudan can be developed, either. The four volumes of *Fontes Historiae Nubiorum*, published by an international team under the initiative and with the participation of László Török between 1994 and 2000, present the text and English translation of all published source texts with philological and historical commentaries. ²⁵² In the period under review Török summarized his previous research on the governmental structure of the ancient state formations in the Middle Nile Valley, ²⁵³ published the British excavations carried out before World War I at Meroe City, one of the capitals of ancient

gazdasági kapcsolatok a szarmaták és a rómaiak között [Trade and economic connections between the Sarmatians and the Romans]. in: *Jazigok, roxolánok, alánok. Szarmaták az Alföldön [Jazygs, Roxolans, Alans. Sarmatians in the Great (Hungarian) Plain]*. Gyula 1998 118–143.

²⁴⁸ Cf. D. Gáspár: Gondolatok a pannóniai ókereszténységről [On early Chrsitianity in Pannonia]. Egyháztörténeti Vázlatok 1993 5–21.

²⁴⁹ D. Gabler: Die Siedlungen der Urbevölkerung Unterpannoniens in der frührömischen Zeit. in: J. Tejral et al. (eds): Kelten, Germanen, Römer im Mitteldonaugebiet vom Ausklang der La Tène-Zivilisation bis zum 2. Jahrhundert. Brno-Nitra 1995 63–81; Contributi per la valutazione dell'importanza della colonizzazione norditalica nella romanizzazione della Pannonia. in: S. G. Chiesa–E. Arslan (eds): Optima Via. Cremona 1998 293–300; Die Bildstempel von Westendorf. Helenius und Onniorix. Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter 58 (1994) 185–270; The Flavian limes in the Danube-Bend (eastern Pannonia). Comm. Arch. Hung. 1999 75–86; D. Gabler–F. Horváth: A szakályi terra sigillaták és helyük a bennszülött telep kerámiaspektrumában [The terra sigillata finds from Szakály and their place in the ceramic complex of the native settlement]. A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 19 (1996) 115–190.

²⁵⁰ L. Barkóczi: Antike Gläser. Monumenta Antiquitatis Extra Fines Hungariae Reperta 5. Roma 1996.

²⁵¹ L. Török: Coptic Antiquities I. Monumenta Antiquitatis Extra Fines Hungariae Reperta 2. Roma 1993; Coptic Antiquities II. Monumenta Antiquitatis Extra Fines Hungariae Reperta 3. Roma 1993; Egyptian Terracottas of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods. Monumenta Antiquitatis Extra Fines Hungariae Reperta 4. Roma 1995; The Hunting Centaur. A Monument of Egyptian Hellenism from the Fourth Century AD in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest. Budapest 1998.

²⁵² T. Eide-T. Hägg-R.H. Pierce-L. Török: Fontes Historiae Nubiorum. Textual Sources for the History of the Middle Nile Region Between the Eighth Century BC and the Sixth Century AD I. From the Eighth to the Mid-Fifth Century BC. Bergen 1994; II. From the Mid-Fifth to the First Century BC. Bergen 1996; III. From the First to the Sixth Century AD. Bergen 1998; IV. Corrigenda and Indices. Bergen 2000.

²⁵³ L. Török: The Birth of An Ancient African Kingdom. Kush and Her Myth of the State in the First Millennium BC (CRIPEL Suppl. 4). Lille 1995; Kush: An African state in the first millennium BC. Proceedings of the British Academy 87 (1995) 1–38.

Nubia,²⁵⁴ and published a handbook of the history and archaeology of the Middle Nile Region between the 11th century BC and the AD 5th century.²⁵⁵

Besides rescue excavations in conjunction with the construction of highways, fieldwork was also carried out at Migration Age (late Avar cemetery at Kehida, Béla Miklós Szőke and László Vándor), Árpádian Age (settlement at Lébény-Billedomb, Miklós Takács), and later medieval sites (Vác, Decs-Ete, Zsuzsa Miklós; Bajcsa, Gyöngyi Kovács-László Vándor, Csókakő, Gyöngyi Kovács-Gábor Hatházi). Csanád Bálint's work in this period includes the investigation of the Iranian, Byzantine, and European connections of Avar history and culture, ²⁵⁶ the reassessment of the Nagyszentmiklós treasure, ²⁵⁷ and the cultural context of the archaeological evidence for the 9th-10th century Magyars. The collection of his essays on the Avar period significant contributions to Avar period archaeology. Tivadar Vida's 1999 typology of Avar pottery odate the most comprehensive assessment of the ceramic production of the Avars—has proven to be an important research tool. Vida also studied the cultural context of other Avar period assemblages and artefact

L. Török: Meroe City An Ancient African Capital. John Garstang's Excavations in the Sudan I-II. With Contributions by I. Hofmann and I. Nagy (Egypt Exploration Society Occasional Publications 12). London 1997.

²⁵⁵ L. Török: The Kingdom of Kush. Handbook of the Napatan-Meroitic Civilization (Handbuch der Orientalistik 31). Leiden-New York-Köln 1997.

²⁵⁶ Cs. Bálint: Probleme der archäologischen Forschung zur awarischen Landnahme. Vorträge und Forschungen 41 (1993) 195–273; Vvedenie v archeologiju avar. in: R. D. Goldina (ed.): Tipologija i datirovka archeologischeskich materialov Vostocnoj Evropi. Izevsk 1995 38–87; Methodologische Probleme der archäologischen Untersuchung der frühmittelalterlichen Gesellschaftsstrukturen bei den Steppenvölkern. in: The Prehistory of Asia and Oceania, Colloquium XXXI. Forli 1996 115–120; Zur Geschichte und Archäologie der osteuropäischen Reiterhirten im Frühmittelalter. in: Reitervölker aus dem Osten. Hunnen + Awaren. Burgenländische Landausstellung Schloss Halbturn. Eisenstadt 1996 202–204; Die Awaren und der Osten aus historischer Sicht. ibid. 229–230.

²⁵⁷ Cf. Cs. Bálint: Nagyszentmiklósi kincs [The Nagyszentmiklós treasure]. in: Gy. Kristó (ed.): Korai magyar történeti lexikon (9–14. század) [Lexicon of early Hungarian history (9th-14th century)]. Budapest 1994 478–479; Il tesoro di Nagyszentmiklós. in: G. C. Menis (ed.): Gli Avari. Friuli 1995 201–207; Új könyv a nagyszentmiklósi kincsről [A new book on the Nagyszentmiklós treasure]. Századok 32 (1998) 231–256.

²⁵⁸ Cs. Bálint: A 9. századi magyarság régészeti hagyatéka [The archaeological legacy of the 9th century Magyars]. in: L. Kovács (ed.): Honfoglalás és régészet [(Hungarian) Conquest and archaeology]. Budapest 1994 41–44; Die landnehmenden Ungarn und Europa. in: Congressus Octavus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum I. Jyväskylä 1995 9–16; A kora-középkori kelet-európai steppe régészete és a 9–10. századi magyarok [The archaeology of the early medieval East European steppelands and the 9th-10th century Magyars]. Magyar Tudomány 1996 937–947; Két könyv Magna Moravia délre való lokalizálása érdekében [Two books on the southern localization of Magna Moravia]. Századok 130 (1996) 992–999; Hungarian Contribution to the Archaeology of Central and Southeastern Europe. Hungarian Studies 12 (1997) 17–26; A honfoglaló magyarok és Európa [The conquering Hungarians and Europe]. in: J. Makkay–J. Kobály (eds): Honfoglalás és Árpád-kor [The Age of the Conquest and the Árpáds]. Ungvár 1997 5–38.

²⁵⁹ Bálint Cs.: Kelet, a korai avarok és Bizánc kapcsolatai (Régészeti tanulmányok) [Connections between the Orient, the early Avars, and Byzantium (archaeological studies)]. Szeged 1995.

²⁶⁰ T. Vida: Die awarenzeitliche Keramik I (Varia Archaeologica 8). Berlin-Budapest 1999.

types.²⁶¹ In collaboration with the Hungarian National Museum, the Institute was, and remains to be engaged in the edition of the corpus of Avar period finds from Hungary (Tivadar Vida) and in the publication of earlier, unpublished, fieldwork at Avar period cemetery sites (Gábor Fancsalszky).²⁶²

The fieldwork directed by Béla Miklós Szőke at Zalavár (in cooperation with the Hungarian National Museum) set as an aim the complete excavation of the most important Carolingian centre in Transdanubia, viz., the seat of Pribina and Kocel. The investigation of the settlement fits into the series of complex investigations of political-cultural centres initiated by László Gerevich. The finds from the first seasons have considerably modified currrent views on ecclesiastic institutions, settlement structure, and monumental buildings in 9th century Zalavár. Zalavár is a key site for early Árpádian Age settlement history as well and there are good reasons to believe that its excavation will change our picture of the ethnic and cultural history of 9th-11th century Transdanubia as well as the current assessment of its connections with neighbouring regions. ²⁶³

The large-scale project of the "Repertory of the finds from the Age of the Conquest and the Árpádian Age" (László Kovács, István Paszternák, Miklós Takács) evolved in the mid-1990s. The work on the ongoing projects "Avars, Magyars, and their neighbours" and the "Hungarian Middle Ages" included a complex archaeological-demographic study of cemeteries from the Age of the Conquest (László Kovács and Imre Lengyel²⁶⁴), a comprehensive interpretation of Árpádian Age coin-

²⁶¹ T. Vida: Frühmittelalterliche scheiben- und kugelförmige Amulettkapseln zwischen Kaukasus, Kastilien und Picardie. Berichte der Römisch-Germanischen Zentralkommission 76 (1995) 219–290.

²⁶² G. Fancsalszky: Három avar kori temető Tiszavasváriban [Three Avar period cemeteries at Tiszavasvári]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1999 107–141.

²⁶³ Cf. B. M. Szőke: Karoling-kori szolgálónépi temetkezések Mosaburg/Zalavár vonzáskörzetében. Garabonc-Újfalu I-II [Burials of Carolingian auxiliaries in the region of Mosaburg/Zalavár. Garabonc-Újfalu I-II]. Zalai Múzeum 5 (1994) 251–317; Avarkor, az avarkor vége, karoling-kor [The Avar period, the end of the Avar period, the Carolingian age]. in: L. Költő–L. Vándor (eds): Évezredek üzenete a láp világából (Régészeti kutatások a Kis-Balaton területén 1979–1992) [Millennia's message from the marshlands (archaeological researches in the Kis-Balaton region 1979–1992]. Kaposvár-Zalaegerszeg 1996 104–113, 123–135; Plaga orientalis. A Kárpát-medence a honfoglalás előtti évszázadban [Plaga orientalis. The Carpathian Basin in the century before the (Hungarian) conquest]. in: L. Veszprémy (ed.): Honfoglaló őseink [Our conquering ancestors]. Budapest 1996 11–44; A Kerka völgye a Krisztus utáni első évezredben. Csesztreg és környékének településtörténeti kérdései a római megszállástól a magyar államalapításig [The Kerka Valley in the first millennium AD. Settlement historical questions of Csesztreg and its environs from the Roman occupation to the foundation of the Hungarian state]. in: L. Vándor (ed.): Fejezetek Csesztreg történetéből [Chapters from the history of Csesztreg]. Zalaegerszeg 1996 21–32.—Cf. also Á. Cs. Sós–Á. Salamon: Cemeteries of the Early Middle Ages (6th-9th c.) at Pókaszepetk. Edited by B. M. Szőke. Budapest 1995.

²⁶⁴ L. Kovács: Das früharpadenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Szabolcs. Mit einem Beitrag von Imre Lengyel (Varia Archaeologica Hungarica 6). Budapest 1994; and see also: Waffenwechsel vom Säbel zum Schwert. Zur Datierung der ungarischen Gräber des 10–11. Jahrhunderts mit zweischneidigem Schwert. Fasc. Arch. Hist. (Lodz) 7 (1993) 45–60; István Dienes' grösste Ausgrabung in Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb. Acta Arch. Hung. 49 (1997) 363–384.

age (László Kovács²⁶⁵), studies on Árpádian Age and later medieval settlement history, material culture, and arts (Elek Benkő, ²⁶⁶ Imre Holl, ²⁶⁷ Dénes Jankovich-Bésán, ²⁶⁸ Gyöngyi Kovács, ²⁶⁹ László Kovács, ²⁷⁰ Zsuzsa Miklós, ²⁷¹ Gyula Siklósi, ²⁷² Miklós Takács, ²⁷³ Tivadar Vida, ²⁷⁴ and Csilla Zatykó²⁷⁵). László Kovács edited the

²⁶⁵ Kovács L.: A LANCEA REGIS a király kezében [The LANCEA REGIS in the king's hand]. Comm. Arch. Hung. 1996 165–180; A kora Árpád-kori pénzújításról [On the coinage reform in the early Árpádian Age]. in: I. Krankovics (ed.): A numizmatika és a társtudományok [Numismatics and the related sciences]. Debrecen 1996 9–22; Die Variante des Denars vom Typ LANCEA REGIS in einem mährischen Schatzfund. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 197–208; 12. századi anoním dénárok [Anonymous denars from the 12th century]. Századok 131 (1997) 75–104; A kora Árpád-kori magyar pénzverésről. Érmetani és régészeti tanulmányok a Kárpát-medence I. (Szent) István és II. (Vak) Béla közötti időszakának (1000–1141) érméiről [On early Árpádian Age coinage. Numismatical and archaeological studies on the coins from the Carpathian Basin of the period between István I (the Saint) and Béla II (the Blind) (1000–1141)] (Varia Archaeologica Hungarica 7). Budapest 1997.

²⁶⁶ E. Benkő: A székelyek betelepülése Erdélybe [The settlement of the Székelys in Transylvania]. in: Gy. Dávid (ed.) Történelmünk a Duna-Medencében [Our history in the Danube Basin]. Kolozsvár-Temesvár 1998 50–65; E. Benkő–I. Demeter–A. Székely: Középkori mezőváros a Székelyföldön [A medieval market-town in the Székelyföld (Eastern Transylvania)]. Kolozsvár 1997; E. Benkő–T. Csikány et al.: Az aradi vár története [History of the fortress of Arad]. Budapest 1998.

²⁶⁷ I. Holl: Die mittelalterliche Stadt Köszeg. Acta Arch. Hung. 49 (1997) 95–101.

²⁶⁸ D. Jankovich-Bésán: Adatok a Kőrös-vidék középkori vízrajzához és a vizek hasznosításához [Data to the medieval hydrography and water uses of the Kőrös region]. Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 16 (1996) 305–349.

G. Hatházi-Gy. Kovács: A post-medieval assemblage from Vál. Acta Arch. Hung. 49 (1997) 195–225.
 Kovács L.: Árpád-kori templom és temető a karcagi Kápolnás-halmon [Árpádian Age church and churchyard on the Kápolnás Hill at Karcag]. Szolnok 1998.

Miklós Zs.: Vác középkori pincéi [The medieval cellars of Vác). Vác 1996; Falvak, várak, kolostorok a Dél-Börzsönyben [Villages, castles, and monasteries in the Southern Börzsöny] (Váci Könyvek 8). Vác 1997; Die Holzfunde aus dem Brunnen des spätmittelalterlichen Paulinerklosters von Márianosztra-Toronyalja. Acta Arch. Hung. 49 (1997) 103–138; A Galga-völgyi földvárkutatás újabb eredményei [Newer results of the research of earthworks in the Galga Valley]. in: Egy múzeum szolgálatában. Negyven éves az aszódi Petőfi Múzeum. Tanulmányok Asztalos István tiszteletére [In the service of a museum. Forty years of the Petőfi Museum at Aszód. Studies in honor of István Asztalos]. Aszód 1998 93–111.

²⁷² Gy. Siklósi: Székesfehérvár. in: Medium Regni. Középkori magyar királyi székhelyek [Medium Regni. Hungarian royal seats of the Middle Ages]. Budapest 1996 43–64; Die Siedlungsgeschichte der Stadt Székesfehérvár (Stuhlweissenburg) von der Regierungszeit der Arpadenkönige bis zum Ende der Türkenherrschaft. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 428–435.

²⁷³ Takács M.: Honfoglalás- és kora Árpád-kori telepfeltárások az M1 autópálya nyugat-magyarországi szakaszán [Excavation of Conquest Age and early Árpádian Age settlements along the West Hungarian section of highway M1]. in: M. Wolf-L. Révész (eds): A magyar honfoglalás korának régészeti emlékei [Archaeological monuments of the Age of the Magyar conquest]. Miskolc 1996 197–217; Formschatz und exaktere Chronologie der Tongefässe des 10–14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) 137–197; A 10. századi magyar-szláv viszonyról és a honfoglaló magyarok életmódjáról (Néhány megjegyzés Kristó Gyula: A magyar állam megszületése. Szeged 1995 c. könyvéről) [On the Hungarian-Slavic relationship in the 10th century and on the way of life of the conquering Magyars (Some remarks on Gyula Kristó: The genesis of the Hungarian state. Szeged 1995)]. Századok 131 (1997) 168–215; Ornamentale Beziehungen zwischen der Steinmetzkunst von Ungarn und Dalmatien im XI. Jahrhundert. Hortus Artium Medievalium. Journal of the International Research Centre for Late Antiquity and Middle Ages 3 (1997) 165–178.

material of the conferences organized by the HAS in conjunction with the 1100th anniversary of the Magyar Conquest.²⁷⁶

7. Research between 1998-2007

Between 1998–2007 research continued in four major thematic groups, viz., the prehistory of the Carpathian Basin; the interrelationships between the Roman Empire and its peripheries; Avars, Magyars and their neighbours; archaeology of medieval Hungary. Besides physical anthropological, palaeodemographical and archaeozoological programs, in 2001 the Institute started a major research program entitled "Environmental History of Hungary from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages" and, after a period of theoretical/methodological and logistic prepara-

²⁷⁴ T. Vida: Külsővat és környékének régészeti emlékei a római kortól az Árpád-korig [Archaeological monuments of Külsővat and its environs between the Roman period and the Árpádian Age]. in: G. Ilon (ed.): Tanulmányok Külsővat történetéből [Studies on the history of Külsővat]. Külsővat 1996 57–103.

²⁷⁵ Cs. Zatykó: Traditions in Hungarian settlement studies. *Bulletin of the Institute of Medieval Research* 2–3 (1996–1997) 36–44; Morphological study on a 15th century village, Csepely. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 49 (1997) 167–193.

²⁷⁶ A honfoglalásról sok szemmel [The Hungarian Conquest from various aspects]. Főszerkesztő [General editor]: Győrffy György. I. L. Kovács (ed.): Honfoglalás és régészet [The Conquest and archaeology]. Budapest 1994; II. L. Kovács–L. Veszprémy (eds): A honfoglaláskor írott forrásai [The written evidence of the Age of the Conquest]. Budapest 1996; III. L. Kovács–L. Veszprémy (eds): Honfoglalás és nyelvészet [The Conquest and linguistics]. Budapest 1997; IV. L. Kovács–A. Paládi-Kovács (eds): Honfoglalás és néprajz [The Conquest and ethnography]. Budapest 1997.

²⁷⁷ The latter theme also includes the archaeology of Hungary under Ottoman rule.

B. Mende: Az ópusztaszeri középkori népesség paleodemográfiai vázlata [The palaeodemography of the medieval population of Ópusztaszer]. in: L.G. Farkas (ed.) Ópusztaszer emlékkönyv [Celebrating Ópusztaszer]. Szeged 1999 87–95; id.: A zalaszabar-borjúállási 9–10. sz. temető paleodemográfiai vázlata [The outlines of the palaeodemography of the 9th-10th century population of Zalaszabar-Borjúállás]. Zalai Múzeum 9 (1999) 225–251; id.: Adatok Decs-Ete késő középkori népességének antropológiájához [Remarks on the anthropology of the late medieval population of Decs-Ete]. WMMÉ 21 (1999) 106–115; id.: Szempontok töréneti korok csecsemőhalandósági viszonyainak elemzéséhez [Considerations in the analysis of infant mortality ratio in historical periods]. Heves Megyei Közlemények 2 (2000) 473–479; M. Finnegan–B. Mende: The effect of primary cultural deformation on the frequency of cranial non-metric traits. Anthropologie 39 (2001) 25–31; K. Köhler: A lengyeli és Balaton-Lasinja kultúra embertani leletei Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 2006 37–48.

²⁷⁹ Cf. Anreiter-Bartosiewicz et al. (eds) 1998; E. Gál: Adaptation of different bird species to human environments. in: Laszlovszky-Szabó (eds) 2003 120-138; ead.: Bird remains from the Cioarei and Bordu Mare caves (Romania). Archaeofauna 12 (2003) 183-192; ead.: New evidence of fowling and poultry keeping in Pannonia, Dacia and Moesia during the period of the Roman Period. in: G. Grupe-J. Peters (eds): Feathers, Grit and Symbolism. Birds and Humans in the Ancient Old and New Worlds. Rahden/Westf. 2005 301-316.

²⁸⁰ Cf. P. Sümegi: Régészeti geológia és történeti ökológia alapjai [The outlines of archaeological geology and historical ecology]. Szeged 2002; P. Sümegi et al.: Man and environment in the Late Neolithic of the Carpathian Basin. in: P. Raczky–W. Meier-Arendt (eds): Polgár-Csőszhalom (1989–2000). Budapest 2002 838–840; P. Sümegi et al.: Palaeoenvironmental factors and Neolithization process of the Carpathian Basin: Some aspects of a new geoarchaeological model. in: BAR Int. Ser. 1145 (2003) 135–

tions,²⁸¹ in 2004 molecular genetic investigations were started in an archaeogenetical laboratory established in the building of the Institute. Progress made in the Institute's various research projects was confronted with the general stand of research at a series of (international) conferences starting with "Ancient Wells in the Carpathian Basin" celebrating in 1998 the fourty-years anniversary of the foundation of the Institute²⁸² and followed by the conferences "Exchange and cultural contacts in the Neolithic Carpathian Basin and around: advances in the research" (2002),²⁸³ "Environmental changes under the Neolithisation process in Central Europe: before and after" (2003),²⁸⁴ "The Prehistory of the Hungarians" (2003),²⁸⁵ "Die Chronologie der Mittelawarenzeit" (2004), "Pannonien in der Karolingerzeit" (2005), "Sopron-Krautacker" (2006).

7.1. Road archaeology

After M3, the Institute participated in the rescue excavations conducted in connection with the building of the highways M1 and, between 1994–2003, M7. With the participation of members of the Institute and within the framework of an agreement between the Directorate of the Museums of County Somogy, the Institute, and the *Archeosztráda* Ltd., a total surface of 425,000 m² was excavated at sites situated along the latter highway's Somogy County section running along the southern shore of Lake Balaton. Preliminary reports were published in 2007²86 on the works at the following sites:

141; Cs. Zatykó: Medieval Villages and their landscape. in: Laszlovszky–Szabó (eds) 2003 343–375; P. Sümegi–S. Gulyás (eds): *The Geohistory of Bátorliget Marshland*. Budapest 2004; E. Gál–I. Juhász–P. Sümegi (eds): *Environmental Archaeology in North-Eastern Hungary (VAH* 19). Budapest 2005; P. Sümegi: *Loess and Upper Paleolithic environment in Hungary*. Nagykovácsi 2005; P. Sümegi: A comparative geoarchaeological report and environmental history of the Bronze Age tell of Polgár-Kenderföld. in: I. Poroszlai–M. Vicze–P. Sümegi (eds): *Bronze Age in Hungary: Koszider Period*. Százhalombatta 2006 185–234; Cs. Zatykó–I. Juhász–P. Sümegi (eds): *Environmental Archaeology in Transdanubia (VAH* 20). Budapest 2007. See also E. Jerem–E. Rudner: Vaskori környezet- és tájrekonstrukció (Eisenzeitliche Umwelt- und Landschaftrekonstruktion aufgrund botanischer Untersuchungen, Pollenanalysen und Holzkohlenbestimmungen). *Soproni Szemle* 56 (2002) 17–27.

²⁸¹ Cf. B. Mende: Possibilities and limitations in the archaeogenetic analysis of ancient human remains. Archeometriai Mühely 1 (2006) 29–33.

²⁸² Antaeus 26 (2003) 13–264.

²⁸³ Antaeus 27 (2004) 11–116.

²⁸⁴ Antaeus 27 (2004) 117–306.

²⁸⁵ Mende (ed.) 2005.

Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007. In more detail, see M. Bondár–S. Honti–V. Kiss: A tervezett M7 autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszának megelőző régészeti feltárása (1992–1999). Előzetes jelentés I [Rescue excavations along the Somogy County section of the planned M7 Highway (1992–1999). Preliminary report I]. Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 14 (2000) 93–114; S. Honti–K. Belényesi–V. Kiss et al.: A tervezett M7 autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszán 2000–2001-ben végzett megelőző régészeti feltárások. Előzetes jelentés II [Rescue excavations in 2000–2001 along the Somogy County section of the planned M7 Highway. Preliminary report II]. Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 15 (2002) 3–36; S. Honti–K. Belényesi–S. Fábián et al.: A tervezett M7 autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszának megelőző régészeti feltárása (2002–2003). Előzetes jelentés III [Rescue excavations in

Zamárdi Kútvölgyi-dűlő (Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture; Bronze Age/Somogyvár-Vinkovci Culture; La Tène D; Migration Age), ²⁸⁷ Balatonszárszó Kis-erdei dűlő (Middle Neolithic; Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture; Migration Age; Middle Age; post-medieval), Balatonőszöd Temetői-dűlő (Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture, Baden Culture; La Tène D; Avar period, Middle Ages; post-medieval), ²⁹⁰ Balatonszemes Bagódomb (Middle Neolithic; Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture; Roman period, Avar period),²⁹¹ Balatonszemes Szemesi-berek (Middle Neolithic; Copper Age/Baden Culture; Early and Late Bronze Age, La Tène D; Roman period; AD 5th century),²⁹² Balatonlelle Kenderföld (Late Neolithic/Lengyel Culture; Early and Late Bronze Age; La Tène D; Roman period), ²⁹³ Balatonlelle Országúti-dűlő and Balatonlelle Felső-Gamász (Middle Neolithic/Zseliz Culture; Middle and Late Bronze Age; Migration Age; Árpádian Age), ²⁹⁴ Balatonbolgár Berekre-dűlő and Borkombinát (Middle and Late Copper Age; Early and Late Bronze Age, Hallstatt and La Tène D; Roman period; Árpádian Age), ²⁹⁵ Ordacsehi Kis-töltés (Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture; Early and Middle Bronze Age; Hallstatt and La Tène D; Roman period, Migration Age; Migration Age/German period, early Avar period; Árpádian Age and Middle Ages), ²⁹⁶ Ordacsehi Csereföld (Middle Copper Age/Balaton-Lasinja Culture; Early and Late Bronze Age; La Tène D; Roman period; Migration Age; Árpádian Age), ²⁹⁷ Ordacsehi Bugaszeg (Middle Neolithic, Copper Age; Early and Late Bronze Age; La

2002–2003 along the Somogy County section of the planned M7 Highway. Preliminary report III]. Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 15 (2002) 16 (2004) 3–70.

²⁸⁷ V. Kiss and B.M. Szőke in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 63 ff.

²⁸⁸ K. Oross: Újkökori telepkutatások Balatonszárszó, Kis-erdei-dűlő lelőhelyen 2000–2003 között [Neolithic settlement investigations at the Balatonszárszó Kis-erdei-dűlő site between 2000–2003]. Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon 2003 [Archaeological Research in Hungary 2003]. Budapest 2004 17–25; id.: Das neolithische Dorf von Balatonszárszó. Antaeus 27 (2004) 61–80; K. Oross–T. Marton–S. Fábián: Balatonszárszó Kis-erdei-dűlő középső neolit településének temetkezései [Bestattungen der mittelneolithischen Siedlung von Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő]. Momosz 3 (ed. G. Ilon). Szombathely 2004 283–292; K. Belényesi, S. Fábián, T. Marton and K. Oross in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 75 ff.; K. Belényesi: Templom körüli erődítés Balatonszárszó határában [Fortification around a church in the fields of Balatonszárszó]. in: M. Cseri–J. Tárnoki (eds): Népi építészet a Kárpát-medencében a honfoglalástól a 18. századig [Rural architecture in the Carpathian Basin between the Hungarian Conquest and the 18th century]. Szentendre-Szolnok 2001 421–436.

For an outstanding find, see T. Horváth: A new human representation of the Baden Culture: mask from Balatonőszöd. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 55 (2004) 179–237.

²⁹⁰ K. Belényesi–T. Horváth in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 97 ff.

²⁹¹ V. Kiss and K. Sebők in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 113 ff.

²⁹² M. Bondár, S. Honti, G. Márkus and P.G. Németh in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 123 ff.

²⁹³ G. Serlegi: Late Roman period casket from Balatonlelle. Acta Arch. Hung. 56 (2005) 487–496; T. Marton and G. Serlegi in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 139 ff.

²⁹⁴ A Sófalvi, B.Nagy, P. Skriba in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 151 ff.

²⁹⁵ S. Honti, P.G. Németh, Zs. Siklósi in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 167 ff.

²⁹⁶ G. Kulcsár in: Belényesi-Honti-Kiss (eds) 2007 185 ff.

²⁹⁷ Zs. Gallina, I. Molnár, K. Somogyi in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 197 ff.

Tène C-D; Roman period, Árpádian Age),²⁹⁸ Ordacsehi Major (Late Neolithic/Lengyel Culture; Middle and Late Copper Age; Early and Middle Bronze Age; La Tène D; Roman period; Árpádian Age).²⁹⁹

7.2. Prehistory

Long-term survey and excavation works were carried out in international cooperation at the early Neolithic Körös Culture site of Ecsegfalva³⁰⁰ (with the University of Wales); in the Baja-Kalocsa area and especially at the site of Fajsz (E. Bánffy, T. Marton and K. Oross with colleagues from the University of Tübingen) and at the Neolithic settlement site of Balatonszárszó (with the British Academy) where 47 houses were excavated. At Alsónyék a unique late Neolithic settlement site was excavated and excavations were also conducted at the Late Copper Age settlement site of Budakalász. Fieldwork was carried out by Mária Bondár at Zalabaksa at a building of the Copper Age Balaton-Lasinja Culture.³⁰¹ Viktória Kiss³⁰² and Gabriella Kulcsár³⁰³ started investigations at several Bronze Age sites.

With the financial support of the Wienerberger brick factory, from 2004 excavations are carried out at Abony, County Pest, at a highly remarkable Late Copper Age (Proto-Boleráz) sacrificial site. 304 Alongside settlement history and the study of the broader context of prehistoric material culture in the Carpathian Basin, the investiga-

²⁹⁸ V. Kiss et al. in: Belényesi-Honti-Kiss (eds) 2007 213 ff.

²⁹⁹ M. Bondár: Késő rézkori település maradványa Ordacsehi-Major lelőhelyen [Late Copper Age settlement at site Ordacsehi-Major]. *Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei* 13 (1998) 3–39; S. Honti and F. Horváth in: Belényesi–Honti–Kiss (eds) 2007 229 ff.

³⁰⁰ A. Whittle (ed.): The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain. Investigations of the Körös Culture Site of Ecsegfalva 23, County Békés (VAH 21). Budapest 2007.

³⁰¹ M. Bondár: The Copper Age settlement at Zalabaksa. *Antaeus* 28 (2005) 271–284.

³⁰² Cf. V. Kiss: A mészbetétes kerámia kultúrája kapcsolatai a Kárpát-medence nyugati területeivel és a közép-európai kultúrákkal a középső bronzkorban – Die Beziehungen der inkrustierten keramik in den westlichen Gebieten des Karpatenbeckens und zu den mitteleuropäischen Kulturen in der mittleren Bronzezeit. Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei 7 (2000) 15–55; K. P. Fischl–V. Kiss–G. Kulcsár: A hordozható tűzhelyek használata a Kárpát-medencében I. Középső bronzkor [The use of portable stoves in the Carpathian Basin I. Middle Bronze Age]. in: Fiatal Öskoros Kutatók I. Összejövetelének Konferenciakötete [Acts of the I. conference of the young students of Prehistory]. Budapest 2001 163–193; V. Kiss: Anknüpfungspunkte zwischen Mitteleuropa und Transdanubien in der mittleren Bronzezeit. Antaeus 25 (2002) 477–511; K. P. Fischl–V. Kiss: A Vattina-kultúra kutatása és északi kapcsolatainak kérdése [Researches into the Vattina Culture and its northern connections]. MFMÉ 8 (2002) 125–145; V. Kiss–G. Kulcsár: Bronze Age settlement patterns in the Csaroda area. VAH 19 (2005) 263–272.

³⁰³ Cf. J. Dani–G. Kulcsár: Kora bronzkori temetkezés Jászdózsa-Kápolnahalomról [An early Bronze Age burial at Jászdózsa-ápolnahalom]. Ösrégészeti Levelek 2 (2000) 44–48; G. Kulcsár–J. J. Szabó: A kora bronzkori Makó-Kosihy-◊aka kultúra temetkezései Kál-Legelő-III. lelőhelyen (Heves megye) [Burials of the Early Bronze Age Makó-Kosihy-◊aka Culture at Kál-Legelő-III site (County Heves)]. ibid. 31–42; G. Kulcsár: Kora bronzkori leletek a Tisza jobb partján (Csongrád megye) [Early Bronze Age finds from the right bank of the Tisza (County Csongrád)]. MFMÉ6 (2000) 179–207; V. Kiss–G. Kulcsár: Bronze Age settlement patterns in the Nagybárkány area. VAH 19 (2005) 273–282.

³⁰⁴ S. Fábián, T. Marton, G. Serlegi, cf. J. Kisfaludi (ed.): Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon 2006. Archaeological Investigations in Hungary 2006. Budapest 2007 149.

tion of beliefs and ritual activities,³⁰⁵ the mortuary evidence and social-historical problems continued to occupy a significant place in the work of prehistorians (especially Eszter Bánffy,³⁰⁶ Mária Bondár,³⁰⁷ István Zalai-Gaál³⁰⁸ and Erzsébet Jerem³⁰⁹) in the Institute. Problems of prehistoric chronology and typology were also discussed in a number of expert studies.³¹⁰ An important Neolithic find complex³¹¹ was published in 2007 from the legacy of Ida Bognár-Kutzián.

³⁰⁵ Cf. also R. Kertész–J. Makkay (eds): *Archaeology of Cult and Religion*. Budapest 2001.

³⁰⁶ E. Bánffy: A Unique Prehistoric Idol of the Near East. A Case Study. Budapest 2001; Die balkanischen und lokalen (?) Wurzeln der Glaubenswelt der mitteleuropäischen Linienbandkeramik-Gruppen. Acta Arch. Hung. 54 (2003) 1–25; A neolit hitvilág [The world of Neolithic beliefs]. in: Visy–Nagy (eds) 2003 112–117; Mesolithic-Neolithic contacts, as reflected in ritual finds. Documenta Praehistorica 32 (2005) 77–86.

³⁰⁷ M. Bondár: A badeni kultúra újabb és "elfelejtett" idoljai [New and "forgotten" idols of the Baden Culture]. WMMÉ 21 (1999) 39–59; Fejezetek a Kárpát-medence késő rézkori emberábrázolásának tárgyi emlékeiből [Chapters from the objectual remains of the Late Copper Age human depiction in the Carpathian Basin]. WMMÉ 24 (2002) 81–98;

Jalai-Gaál: Die applizierte Tierplastik der Lengyel-Kultur. Acta Arch. Hung. 50 (1998) 43–90; id.: Die eingeritzten Menschendarstellungen der mitteleuropäischen Linienbandkeramik. Acta Arch. Hung. 51 (1999–2000) 1–7; id.: A györei neolitikus antropomorf edény [A Neolithic anthropomorphic vessel from Györe]. WMMÉ 12 (2000) 7–38; id.: A status és hierarchia kérdései a lengyeli kultúra közösségeiben a Dél-Dunántúlon [Problems of status and hierarchy in the Lengyel Culture communities of Southern Transdanubia]. JPMÉ 44–45 (1999–2000) 43–69; id.: Die Brandbestattung im Spätneolitikum Transdanubiens. in: J. Regenye (ed.): Sites and Stones. Lengyel Culture in Western Hungary and Beyond. Veszprém 2001 37–45; id.: Die neolithische Gräbergruppe B1 der Lengyel-Kultur von Mórágy-Tűzkődomb I. Die archäologischen Funde und Befunde. Szekszárd-Saarbrücken 2002; id.: Geschlechterrollen im Spätneolithikum Südtransdanubiens I. Die Kinder. Acta Arch. Hung. 54 (2003) 27–60; id.: New evidence for the cattle cult in the Neolithic of Central Europe. Alba Regia 34 (2005) 7–40; id.: Die verzierten Sonnenscheiben des mittel- und südosteuropäischen Neolithikums. Acta Arch. Hung. 57 (2006) 297–323; id.: Die Schwangerschaft im Kult der Lengyel-Kultur und im südosteuropäischen Neolithikum. Acta Arch. Hung. 58 (2007) 229–263.

³⁰⁹ E. Jerem: Animal sacrifice and ritual deposits of the Iron Age. Ritual treatment of animals: a case study from Sopron-Krautacker, NW Hungary. in: E. Jerem-P. Raczky (eds): Morgenrot der Kulturen. Frühe Etappen der menschengeschichte in Mittel- und Südosteuropa. Budapest 2003 541–565.

³¹⁰ Cf. T. Marton: Pattintott kőeszközök Tömördről [Stone tools from Tömörd]. *Panniculus Ser. B.* 2000 73-100; id.: Preliminary report on the stone tools recovered from the Early Copper Site of Szombathely-Metro shopping centre. in: Bánffy (ed.) 2002 325-336; K. Oross: Funde der Balaton-Lasinja Kultur aus Sé-Doberdó und Körmend-Várkert. in: Bánffy (ed.) 2002 283-324; I. Zalai-Gaál: Der spätneolithische geschliffene Gerätbestand in Südtransdanubien I. Die analytische Bearbeitung des Fundmaterials. WMMÉ 24 (2002) 7-79; V. Kiss: Közép-európai típusú gazdálkodás: földművesek a Dunántúlon [Central European-type agriculture: agriculturalists in Transdanubia]. in: Visy-Nagy (eds) 2003 148-149; T. Marton: Mezolitikum a Dél-Dunántúlon - a somogyi leletek újraértékelése. Das Mesolithikum im südlichen Transdanubien – die Neubewertung der Funde aus dem Komitat Somogy. MFMÉ 9 (2003) 39-48; I. Zalai-Gaál: Die Geweihharpunen und Harpunenfischerei im Spätneolithikum des Karpatenbeckens. Prähistorische Zeitschrift 79 (2004) 133-144; I. Zalai-Gaál-E. Gál: Gerät oder Machtabzeichen? Die Hirschgeweihäxte des transdanubischen Spätneolithikums. Acta Arch. Hung. 56 (2005) 29-66; M. Bondár: Le chariot en Europe au Calcolithique recent. in: P. Pétrequint et al. (eds): Premiers chariots, premiers araires. La diffusion de la traction animale en Europe pendant les IVème et IIIème millénaires avant notre ère. Paris 2006 225-237; I. Zalai-Gaál: A dél-dunántúli késő neolitikum tengeri kagylóékszerei. Meeresmuschelschmuck der Lengyel-Kultur in Südtransdanu-

7.3. The Roman Empire and its peripheries

Field and/or research projects concerning territories of the ancient world beyond Pannonia and the Pannonian *barbaricum* were conducted in three areas, viz., the excavations of Dénes Gabler and Ferenc Redő at the Roman villa of San Potito di Ovindoli, Italy; the history and archaeology of the Middle Nile Valley in antiquity; and the arts of Egypt in the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Antique periods (László Török).

The excavations of the monumental villa at San Potito di Ovindoli near Rome were started in 1983. The results of the works carried out during the annual field seasons between 1983 and 2007 on the large territory occupied by the villa were published in preliminary reports;³¹² the final publication is in press.³¹³

Research into the history and archaeology of ancient Nubia was continued by L. Török, 314 who published in 2002 the first comprehensive study on the develop-

bien. WMMÉ 28 (2006) 7–88; T. Horváth: A badeni kultúráról rendhagyó módon [The Baden Culture seen from an inorthodox viewpoint]. A Nyíregyházi Józsa András Múzeum Éykönyve 2006 89–133.

311 E. Bánffy-I. Bognár-Kutzián: The Late Neolithic Tell Settlement at Polgár-Csőszhalom: The 1957 Season (BAR Central European Series 4). Oxford 2007.

³¹² Á. Bencze–D. Gabler: Recipienti vitrei dalla villa romana di San Potito di Ovindoli (AQ). Antaeus 24 (1997–1998) 45–64; D. Gabler–F. Redő: Animal Representations on the Mosaic Pavements of a Roman Villa at San Potito di Ovindoli. in: Anreiter–Bartosiewicz et al. (eds) 1998 275–285; F. Redő: The three Graces in a central Italian mosaic pavement from the Imperial period. ibid. 443–451; id.: Frammenti di affreschi dalla villa romana di San Potito di Ovindoli. in: S. Palágyi (ed.): A kiemeléstől a bemutatásig. Nemzetközi kollokvium a római kori falfestményekről [From excavation to presentation. International colloquium on Roman wall painting]. Veszprém 2000 73–77; D. Gabler–F. Redő: Affreschi della villa romana a San Potito. in: A. Campanelli (ed.): Il tesoro del lago. L'archeologia del Fucino e la collezione Torlonia. Avezzano 2001 224–225; id.: Affreschi della villa romana di San Potito di Ovindoli. in: Il Fucino e le aree limitrofe nell'antichità. Avezzano 2001 252–260; D. Gabler–F. Redő: Eine kaiserzeitliche Villa in San Potito di Ovindoli (AQ). in: Probleme und Perspektiven der klassischen und Provinzialrömischen Archäologie. Trnava 2002 53–59;

³¹³ D. Gabler-F. Redő (eds): Ricerche archeologiche a San Potito di Ovindoli e le aree limitrofe nell'antichità e nell'alto medioevo. Atti del convegno sui problemi archeologici di una villa romana nella Marsica Budapest, 24 novembre 2000. L'Aquila, in press.

³¹⁴ L. Török: A periphery on the periphery of the ancient world? Ancient Nubia in six new books on the Middle Nile Region. Symbolae Osloenses 73 (1998) 201-217; The end of Meroe. in: D.A. Welsby (ed.): Recent Research in Kushite History and Archaeology. Proceedings of the 8th International Conference for Meroitic Studies (British Museum Occasional Paper 131). London 1999 133-156; The origin of the Napatan State: The long chronology of the El Kurru cemetery. in: S. Wenig (ed.): Studien zum antiken Sudan. Wiesbaden 1999 149-159; On the foundations of kingship ideology in the empire of Kush. in: S. Wenig (ed.): Studien zum antiken Sudan. Wiesbaden 1999 273-287; Meroe, city. in: K.A. Bard (ed.): Encyclopedia of the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt. London-New York 1999, 510-515; Meroitic culture. in: K.A. Bard (ed.): Encyclopedia of the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt. London-New York 1999, 518–522; Kinship and decorum: (Re-)constructing the Meroitic élite. Der antike Sudan. Mitteilungen der Sudanarchäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin 13 (2002) 60-84; El reino de Meroe, 300 a.C. - 350 d.C. in: C. Perez Die (ed.): Nubia. Los reinos del Nilo en Sudán [Catalogue of exhibition, Barcelona, Fundación "la Caixa"]. Barcelona 2003 69-75; The Kingdom of Kush: Napatan and Meroitic periods. in: D.A. Welsby-J.R. Anderson (eds): Sudan Ancient Treasures. An Exhibition of Recent Discoveries from the Sudan National Museum. London 2004 132-137; Archaism and innovation in 1st century BC Meroitic art: Meroe Temple M 250 revisited. Azania. The Journal of the Brit-

ment of Nubian concepts of order in the state and the cosmos discussing the preserved royal and temple texts, urban architecture, the structure of temple iconography, the relationship between the society and the temples as places of popular worship, archives of historical memory and centres of cultural identity. In the framework of the cooperation between the Institute, the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts and the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities and Museums he also organized between 2002 and 2005 and mounted in the Museum of Fine Arts in 2005 a major exhibition of Egyptian Late Antique and Coptic Art. In conjunction with the exhibition Török also published the first modern monograph on the visual arts and architecture in late antique-Byzantine Egypt as an organic part of the art of the Mediterranean region between the 3rd and 8th centuries.

7.4. Avars, Magyars and their neighbours. Archaeology of medieval Hungary
Besides rescue excavations in conjunction with the construction of highways, field
work was carried out between 1998 and 2007 at several Migration Age (late Avar
cemetery at Kehida, Béla Miklós Szőke and László Vándor), Carolingian (Zalavár,
Béla Miklós Szőke), Árpádian Age (settlement at Lébény-Billedomb, Miklós
Takács), and later medieval sites (Decs-Ete, Zsuzsa Miklós; Bajcsa, Gyöngyi
Kovács).

Csanád Bálint's work included in this period the investigation of the Iranian, Byzantine, and European connections of Migration Age and especially Avar history and culture.³¹⁸ He presented a monumental monographic publication of the

ish Institute in Eastern Africa 39 (2004) 203–224; Sacred landscape, historical memory and identity. Aspects of Napatan and Meroitic urban architecture. in: T. Kendall (ed.): Nubian Studies 1998. Proceedings of the Ninth Conference of the International Society for Nubian Studies August 21–26, 1998 Boston, Massachusetts. Boston 2004 157–175; Space, temple and society. On the built worldview of the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty in Nubia. in: I. Caneva – A. Roccati (eds): Acta Nubica. Proceedings of the X International Conference of Nubian Studies. Rome 2006 231–238; Hellenistic Goods and Ideas in Meroe. ibid. 467–473.

³¹⁵ L. Török: The Image of the Ordered World in Ancient Nubian Art. The Construction of the Kushite Mind (800 BC-300 AD). Leiden-Boston-Köln 2002.

³¹⁶ L. Török: After the Pharaohs. Treasures of Coptic Art from Egyptian Collections. Budapest 2005.

³¹⁷ L. Török: Transfigurations of Hellenism. Aspects of Late Antique Art in Egypt AD 250–700 (Probleme der Ägyptologie 23). Leiden-Boston 2005. Cf. also Kopt textilek. Válogatás magyarországi magángyűjteményekből. Coptic Textiles from Hungarian Private Collections. Budapest 2005; Thirty-four years after "Leda Christiana". Misery and splendour of the first century of Coptic art history. Acta ad Archaeologiam et Artium Historiam Pertinentia 18 (2005) 217–251; The conversion of city centres in fifth-century Egypt. The case of the episcopal complex at Hermopolis Magna. Acta Arch. Hung. 57 (2006) 247–257; Strzygowski's Coptic art. Acta Historiae Artium Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 47 (2006) 305–311.

³¹⁸ Cs. Bálint: Le vent de l'Est: d'Attila jusqu'à Árpád. in: M. Perrot–D. Pitavy (eds): L'homme et la steppe. Dijon 1999 125–135; id.: Some Avar and Balkan connections of the Vrap treasure. in: From Attila to Charlemagne. Arts of the Early Medieval Period in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. New York 2000 180–187; id.: Byzantinisches zur Herkunftsfrage des vielteiligen Gürtels. in: Bálint (ed.) 2000 99–163; id.: A note on the research on the ewer with enamel plaques of St. Maurice d'Agaune.

Nagyszentmiklós treasure³¹⁹ and contributed to the study of the Hungarian Conquest and early Árpádian Age history.³²⁰ Tivadar Vida's 1999 typology of Avar pottery³²¹—to date the most comprehensive assessment of the ceramic production of the Avars—has proven to be an important research tool. Vida also studied the cultural context of several Late Antique³²² and Avar period assemblages and artefact types.³²³ In cooperation with the Hungarian National Museum, Vida is also currently engaged in the edition of the corpus of Migration Age finds from Hungary (series "Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica", "Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica").³²⁴ The study of the material culture of the Avars also continued.³²⁵ Re-

Acta Arch. Hung. 57 (2006) 281–289; id.: Der Reichtum der Awaren. in: C. v. Karnap-Bornheim–D. Krausse–A.Wesse (eds): Herrschaft, Tod, Bestattung. Bonn 2006 147–159.

319 Cs. Bálint: A nagyszentmiklósi kincs. Régészeti tanulmányok [The Nagyszentmiklós treasure. Archaeological studies] (VAH 16). Budapest 2004.

³²⁰ Cs. Bálint: Ki volt "magyar" a honfoglaláskorban és Szent István korában? [Who was "Magyar" in the Conquest period and in the age of St. Stephen?]. in: I. Romsics–M. Szegedy-Maszák (eds): *Mi a magyar?* [What is the Magyar?]. Budapest 2005 37–56; id.: Quedlinburg: Der erste Schritt der Ungarn nach Europa und dessen Vorgeschichte (Sackgassen, Fallen, Wahlmöglichkeiten). in: A. Ranft (ed.): Der Hoftag in Quedlinburg 973. Quedlinburg 2006 29–35; id.: Az ethnosz a kora középkorban [Ethnos in the early Middle Ages]. Századok 140 (2006) 277–346.

³²¹ T. Vida: Die awarenzeitliche Keramik I (Varia Archaeologica 8). Berlin-Budapest 1999.

³²² T. Vida–A. Pásztor: Eine frühbyzantinische Bronzekanne aus dem awarenzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Budakalász. in: Bálint (ed.) 2000 303–311; T. Vida: A budakalászi korsó lovas ijásza [The mounted bowman of the Budakalász ewer]. Arrabona 44 (2006) 611–620; id.: Hunting jug from Budakalász and related forms. To the question of development of Late Antique vessel forms. Acta Arch. Hung. 57 (2006) 259–271

³²³ T. Vida: Neue Beiträge zur Forschung der frühchristlichen Funde der Awarenzeit. Acta XIII Congressus Internationalis Archaeologiae Christianae Città del Vaticano-Split 1998. Roma 1998 529–540; id.: Veil or dress pin. Data to the question of Avar period pin wearing. Antaeus 24 (1997–1998) 563–574; id.: Merowingische Spathagürte der Awarenzeit. ComArchHung 2000 161–175; id.: Die Ziergehänge der awarenzeitlichen Frauen im Karpatenbecken. Acta Arch. Hung. 51 (2000) 367–377; Die Awaren am Rand der byzantinischen Welt. in: F. Daim (ed.): Studien zu Diplomatie, Handel und Technologietransfer im Frühmittelalter. Festschrift für István Bóna. Innsbruck 2000 305–325; id.: Die frühmittelalterlichen Amulettkapsel. in: F. Daim–T. Kühtreiber (eds): Sein und Sinn – Burg und Mensch. Ausstellungskatalog Ottenstein und Waldreichs. St. Pölten 2001 366–367; id.: Az avarok bizánci edényei [The Byzantine vessels of the Avars]. in: T. Kovács (ed.): Az avarok aranya [The gold of the Avars]. Budapest 2002 113–119; id.: Heidnische und christliche Elemente der awarenzeitlichen Glaubenswelt. Amulette in der Awarenzeit. Zalai Múzeum 11 (2002) 179–209; id.: Ungarn, Völkerwanderungszeit. Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde (2006) 461–468.

³²⁴ Cf. S. Tettamanti: Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld in Vác-Kavicsbánya. Budapest 2000; É. Garam: Funde byzantinischer Herkunft in der Awarenzeit vom Ende des 6. bis zum Ende des 7. Jahrhunderts. Budapest 2001; A. Kiss: Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld in Kölked Feketekapu. Budapest 2001; J. Cseh-E. Istvánovits-K. Mesterházy-M. Nagy-I. M. Nepper: Gepidische Gräberfelder am Theissgebiet II. Budapest 2005; Á. Tóth: Gepidische Siedlungen im Theissgebiet. Budapest 2006; O. Heinrich-Tamáska: Die Stein- und Glasinkrustationskunst des 6. und 7. Jahrhunderts bei den Awaren im Karpatenbecken. Budapest 2006; M. Nagy: Állatábrázolások és az I. germán állatstílus a Közép-Duna vidékén, Kr. u. 3–6. század – Tierdarstellungen und der germanische Tierstil I im Gebiet der mittleren Donau, 3.-6. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Budapest 2007.

³²⁵ Cf. B.M. Szőke: Egy avar kori indavirág [A vegetal ornament type of the Avar period]. Zalai Múzeum 10 (2001) 103–140.

searches were also carried out into the AD 7th-10th century settlement history of the Carpathian Basin.³²⁶ Works continued at the Carolingian centre Zalavár. The studies published by Béla Miklós Szőke in this period³²⁷ present a new image of 9th century Pannonia.

Researches concerning the conquering Hungarians³²⁸ focused on the political and cultural relationship between the conquerors and the populations found by them in the Carpathian Basin³²⁹ and various aspects of mortuary traditions and material culture.³³⁰ Miklós Takács participated in the publication of the remarkable conquering

M. Takács: Hausbau in Ungarn vom 2. bis 13. Jahrhundert n. Chr. – ein Zeitalter der unifizierten Grubenhäusern? in: The Rural House from the Migration Period to the Oldest Still Standing Buildings. Ruralia IV. PamArch Suppl. 15 Prague 2002 272–290; B.M. Szöke: Avar kori központok a határ mentén [Avar period centres along the border]. in: L. Vándor (ed.): Központok a Zala mentén [Centres along the Zala]. Zalaegerszeg 2002 65–87; M. Takács: Articles in: J. Szentpéteri (ed.): Archäologische Denkmäler der Awarenzeit in Mitteleuropa. Budapest 2002.

³²⁷ Cf. B.M. Szőke: A korai középkor hagyatéka a Dunántúlon [The (archaeological) legacy of the early Middle Ages in Transdanubia]. Ars Hungarica 26 (1998) 257-319; id.: Neue Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in Mosaburg-Zalavár (West-Ungarn). in: Zwischen Byzanz und Abendland. Pliska, der östliche Balkanraum und Europa im Spiegel der Frühmittelalterarchäologie. Frankfurt a. M. 1999 23-26; id.: Mosaburg/Zalavár a Karoling-korban [Mosaburg/Zalavár during the Carolingian period]. in: I. Takács: Paradisum plantavit. Bencés monostorok a középkori Magyarországon [Benedictine monasteries in medieval Hungary]. Pannonhalma 2001 21-34, 573-580; id.: Mosaburg/Zalavár. in: L. Vándor (ed.): Központok a Zala mentén [Centres along the Zala]. Zalaegerszeg 2002 89-124; id.: A keresztény térítés kezdetei Pannóniában a Karoling korban (a petőházi Cundpald kehely és a sopronkőhidai temető helye és szerepe) [The beginnings of Pannonia's conversion in the Carolingian age (the Cundpald chalice from Petőháza and the significance of the Sopronkőhida emetery)]. Soproni Szemle 2004 310-342; id.: Az avar-frank háború kezdete [The beginnings of the Avar-Frank war]. Zalai Múzeum 14 (2005) 233-244; E. Benkő: Die karolingerzeitliche Glockengussgrube von Zalavár (Komitat Zala, Ungarn). Jahrbuch für Glockenkunde 17-18 (2005-2006) 1-11; B.M. Szőke: Nagy Károly hadjárata az avarok ellen 791-ben [Charlemagne's campaign against the Avars in AD 791]. Arrabona 44 (2006) 497-522; id.: Borders, border defences and border guards in the early Middle Age. Antaeus 28 (2006) 117-142.

³²⁸ P. Langó: Amit elrejt a föld... A 10. századi magyarság anyagi kultúrájának kutatása a Kárpát-medencében [Hidden in the earth... The research of the material culture of the AD 10th century Magyars in the Carpathian Basin]. Budapest 2007.

³²⁹ B.M. Szőke: A Dunántúl lakossága és a honfoglaló magyarok [The population of Transdanubia and the conquering Hungarians]. *Tudományos Füzetek, Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumi Szervezet* 11 (1999) 73–103; Cs. Bálint: Das Karpathenbecken von der Landnahme bis zur Staatsgründung, in: Wieczorek–Hinz (eds) 2000 555–563; M. Takács: Einige Aspekten der Siedlungsgeschichte des südlichen Drittels der Donau-Theiss Zwischenstromlands von der awarischen Landnahme bis zum Ende des 11. Jahrhunderts. *Acta Arch. Hung.* 51 (2000) 457–472; B.M. Szőke: Das archäologische Bild der Slawen in Südwestungarn. in: R. Brato (ed.): *Slowenien und die Nachbarländer zwischen Antike und karolingischer Epoche. Anfänge der slowenischen Ethnogenese*. Ljubljana 2000 477–505; M. Takács: Három nézőpont a honfoglaló magyarokról [The conquering Magyars from three viewpoints]. *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem és Régiségtárából* 1 [11] (2006) 67–98.

M. Takács: How did conquering Hungarians prepare and serve their food? in: J. Laszlovszky (ed.): Tender Meat under the Saddle. Customs of Eating, Drinking and Hospitality among Conquering Hungarians and Nomadic Peoples. Krems 1998 98–119; id.: Les traces achéologiques de la conquête. Le role des recherches sur la céramique. in: P. Nagy (ed.): Identité et pratiques sociales. Rouen 2001 45–64; P. Langó: Honfoglalás kori temetők Szarvas területén [Conquest period cemeteries in the territory of Szarvas]. MFMÉ 6 (2001) 287–347; id.: Megjegyzések az alánok és magyarok 10. századi együttes

Magyar burial discovered at Gnadendorf in Austria.³³¹ Considerable attention was paid to the settlement history and archaeology of medieval Hungary. Besides analytic excavation reports³³² and works on individual monuments or pieces of evidence³³³ also several monographs and monographic studies³³⁴ were published in the period under review.

beköltözéséhez [Remarks on the joint immigration of the Alans and Magyars in the AD 10th century]. WMMÉ 2001 321–342; L. Kovács: A honfoglaló magyarok bőrpáncéljáról [On the leather armour of the conquering Hungarians]. Hadtörténeti Közlemények 115 (2002) 311–334; id.: Beregszász – Birka: Beiträge zu den Mützen mit Blechspitze des 10. Jahrhunderts. Acta Arch. Hung. 54 (2003) 205–241; P. Langó: A Kárpát-medence 10. századi emlékanyagának kutatása mint nemzeti régészet [The investigation of the 10th century evidence from the Carpathian Basin as a national archaeology]. Korall 24–25 (2006) 89–117; P. Langó–B. Mende: Honfoglaláskori temetőtöredék Enesén [Graves from the age of the Magyar conquest at Enese]. Arrabona 44 (2006) 233–252; P. Langó: Vadat űzni feljövének [They came to pursue their game]. Limes 1 (2006) 85–106; id.: Archaeological research on the conquering Hungarians: A review. in: Mende (ed.) 2005 85–106.

331 M. Takács: Siedlungsgeschichtliche Auswertung. in: F. Daim-E. Lauermann (eds): Das frühungarische Reitergrab von Gnadendorf (Niederösterreich). Mainz 2006 211–252; id.: Kurze Darstellung der siedlungsarchäologischen Ergebnisse. in: Heldengrab im Niemandsland. Ein frühungarischer Reiter aus Niederösterreich. Begleitbuch zur gleichnamigen Ausstellung des RGZM. Mainz 2006 15–19.

332 L. Kovács: István Dienes' grösste Ausgrabung in Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb. Forschungsgeschichte. Acta Arch. Hung. 49 (1997) 363-384; B. Mende: Az ópusztaszeri középkori népesség paleodemográfiai vázlata [Palaeodemographical survey of the medieval population of Ópusztaszer]. in: L.G. Farkas (ed.): Ópusztaszer Emlékkönyv [Celebrating Ópusztaszer]. Szeged 1999 87-95; id.: A zalaszabar-borjúállási 9.-10. századi temető paleodemográfiai vázlata [Palaeodemographical survey of the 9th-10th century population of the Zalaszabar-Borjúállás cemetery). Zalai Múzeum 9 (1999) 225-251; id.: Adatok Decs-Ete késő középkori népességének antropológiájához [Remarks on the anthropology of the late medieval population of Decs-Ete]. WMMÉ 21 (1999) 106-115; Z. Miklós-M. Vizi: Előzetes jelentés a középkori Ete mezőváros területén végzett kutatásokról [Preliminary report on the excavations conducted in the territory of the medieval market-town Ete], ibid. 207–269; G. Kovács: Törökszentmiklós a török korban. A szentmiklósi török palánkvár [Törökszentmiklós in the Ottoman age. The Ottoman fortress of Szentmiklós]. in: L. Selmeczi-A. Szabó (eds): Fejezetek Törökszentmiklós történetéből [Chapters from the history of Törökszentmiklós]. Törökszentmiklós 2001 169-228; Z. Miklós-M. Vizi: Beiträge zur Siedlungsgeschichte des mittelalterlichen Marktfleckes Ete. Acta Arch. Hung. 53 (2002) 195-253; L. Vándor-G. Kovács: Bajcsavár régészeti kutatása [The archaeological invesigation of the fort of Bajcsa]. in: G. Kovács (ed.): Weitschawar/Bajcsa-Vár. Zalaegerszeg 2002 47-62; G. Kovács: A bajcsai várásatás kerámia- és üvegleletei [The pottery and glass finds from the excavations at the fort of Bács]. ibid. 63-72; Z. Miklós-M. Vizi: Ete - egy elpusztult középkori mezőváros a Sárközben [Ete – a destroyed medieval market-town in the Sárköz]. MFMÉ9 (2003) 317-324; M. Takács-T. Sabján: A ménfőcsanaki 147. objektum - feltárás, rekonstrukció, értelmezés [Object 147 at Ménfőcsanak – excavation, reconstruction, interpretation]. in: J. Cseh (ed.): Központok és falvak a honfoglalás- és Árpád-kori Magyarországon [Centres and villages in Hungary in the age of the Hungarian conquest and the Árpáds]. Tatabánya 2003 95–119.

333 E. Benkő: A bardóci harang [The Bardóc bell]. in: Emlékkönyv Imreh István születésének nyolcvanadik évfordulójára [Studies dedicated to István Imreh on his eightieth birthday]. Kolozsvár 1999 44–52;
G. Siklósi: Székesfehérvár. in: Medium regni. Medieval Hungarian Royal Seats. Budapest 1999 41–64;
E. Benkő: Le campane nel Medioevo. in: Z. Visy (ed.): La campana di mezzogiorno. Budapest 2000 25–84; id.: Die ältesten Glocken in Siebenbürgen. Jahrbuch für Glockenkunde 12 (2000) 5–42;
M. Takács: Az észak-adriai térség és Magyarország 11–12. századi oszlopfőinek levélornamentikája [The leaf ornaments of the 11th-12th century capitals from the region of the northern Adriatic and from

The medieval settlement history and material culture of the Székelyföld, a region of Transylvania (Rumania), was studied from 2002 by Elek Benkő. After more general historical studies, his work focused on the investigation of a late medieval manor house at Székelykeresztúr and the ceramic production of the region around Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca).³³⁵ The archaeology of the medieval Balkans will be dis-

Hungary]. in: T. Kollár: A középkori Dél-Alföld és Szer [The southern Hungarian Plain and the Szer in the Middle Ages]. Szeged 2000; E. Benkő: Középkori zarándokjelvények erdélyi harangokon [Medieval pilgrim emblems on bells from Transylvania]. Korunk 12 (2001) 38–45; id.: Note privind descoperirile de bronzi medievale din Transilvania. in: D.M. Istrate–A. Istrate–C. Gaiu (eds): In memoriam Radu Popa. Cluj-Napoca 2003 111–120; id.: Der Sarkophag des heiligen Gerhards aus Grosstschanad (Nagycsanád, Cenadu, Rumänien). Acta Arch. Hung. 56 (2005) 251–277; P. Langó: Kun László kun törvényei. Megjegyzések a kunok középkori jogi státusáról [László the Cumanian's Cumanian laws. Notes on the legal status of the Cumanians in the Middle Ages]. Jászok és kunok a magyarok között [Cumanians among the Hungarians). Jászberény 2006 60–77.

[Cumanians among the Hungarians). Jászberény 2006 60–77.

334 L. Kovács: Árpád-kori templom és temető a karcagi Kápolnás-halmon [Árpádian Age church and churchyard on the Kápolnás Hill at Karcag]. Szolnok 1998; G. Siklósi: Kerekegyháza középkori települései, temploma [The medieval settlement and churches of Kerekegyháza]. Budapest 1999; id.: Székesfehérvár-Palotai kapu. Székesfehérvár 1999; L. Kovács: A kora Árpád-kori (1000-1141) pénzmellékletadás egyes kérdései a magyar királyság temetőiben [Questions concerning the coins from early Árpádian Age (AD 1000–1141) burials]. in: F. Piti-G. Szabados (eds): Ünnepi tanulmányok a hatvan esztendős Makk Ferenc tiszteletére [Studies dedicated to Ferenc Makk on his sixtieth birthday]. Szeged 2000 277-285; M. Takács: Nucleated and/or dispersed settlements from the Árpádian and Angevin Age in the West Hungarian region of Kisalföld. in: Ruralia III. Pamatky Archeologické Suppl. 14. Prague 2000 240-251; id.: Ungarn als südlicher Nachbar von Polen an der Wende des 1. und 2. Jahrtausends. in: P. Urbanczyk (ed.): The Neighbours of Poland in the 10th century. Warsaw 2000 157-191; id.: Wirtschafts- und Siedlungswesen in Ungarn zur Zeit der Staatsgründung. in: Wieczorek-Hinz (eds) 2000 121-125; id.: Polírozott kerámia a koraközépkori Kisalföldön [Polished pottery from the early medieval Kisalföld]. Arrabona 38 (2000) 7-50; Z. Miklós: Mittelalterliche Keller von Vác. in: M. Font-M. Sándor (eds): Mittelalterliche Häuser und Strassen in Mitteleuropa (VAH 9). Budapest-Pécs 2000 183-190; M. Takács: Az Árpád-kori köznépi lakóház kutatása [The research of the Árpádian Age commoners' dwellings]. in: M. Cseri-J. Tárnoki (ed.): Népi építészet a Kárpátmedencében a honfoglalástól a 18. századig [Rural architecture in the Carpathian Basin from the Hungarian conquest to the 18th century]. Szentendre 2001 7-54; E. Benkő: Erdély középkori harangjai és bronz keresztelőmedencéi [Medieval bells and bronze baptismal fonts from Transylvania]. Budapest-Kolozsvár 2002; G. Kovács: Some possible directions for research into Ottoman era archaeological finds in Hungary. in: I. Gerelyes-G. Kovács (eds): Archaeology of the Ottoman Period in Hungary. Budapest 2003 257-266; ead.: Jegyzetek a kanizsai vár 16-17. századi kerámialeleteihez [Remarks on the 16th-17th century ceramic finds from the Kanizsa fort]. Zalai Múzeum 12 (2003) 156-176; E. Benkő: Kolozsvár magyar külvárosa a középkorban [The Hungarian suburb of Kolozsvár in the Middle Ages]. Kolozsvár 2004; C. Zatykó: Reconstruction of the settlement structure of the medieval Nagyszakácsi (Somogy county). Antaeus 27 (2004) 367-343; Z. Miklós-G. Terei: Beiträge zur Verbindung der Burgen und Siedlungen im 13. Jh. in Ungarn. Castrum Bene 7 (2004) 171-202; G. Kovács: Izik pottery in Hungarian Archaeological research. in: I. Gerelyes (ed.): Turkish Flowers. Budapest 2005 69-86; M. Takács: Handwerkliche Produktion in den dörflichen Siedlungen im árpádenzeitlichen Ungarn (10.-13. Jahrhundert). in: Arts and Crafts in Medieval Rural Environment. Ruralia 6 (2007) 53-70; L. Kovács: Über die Münzen des Gräberfeldes des ungarischen Gemeinvolkes aus dem 10.-12. Jahrhundert von Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb. Acta Arch. Hung. 58 (2007) 187-212.

335 Cf. E. Benkő: A székelyek betelepülése Erdélybe [The settlement of the Székelys in Transylvania]. in: Gy. Dávid (ed.) Történelmünk a Duna-Medencében [Our history in the Danube Basin]. Kolozsvárcussed in a monograph under preparation.³³⁶ In the years 2001–2005 a National Research and Development Fund (NKFA) grant enabled a team to work on the final publication of excavations conducted at medieval royal centres in Hungary, among them the castle of Buda and Pilisszentkereszt abbey, investigated by the Institute's late director László Gerevich ("Medium Regni – Royal Centres").³³⁷ A complex research was carried out on the prehistoric through medieval cultural contexts in which cowrie shells appear in the archaeological record.³³⁸

8. The collections

The excavations of the Institute as well as the works of the archaeological topography necessitated the establishment of data archives, the use of which quickly outgrew the limits of the Institute's projects and acquired a nation-wide character. Besides the documentation of the Institute's excavations and the graphic and photographic documents prepared in connection with the research carried out by the Institute's fellows, the Archives store a constantly expanded archaeological and historical bibliography concerning archaeological sites and finds from Hungary (at present over 30,000 titles) and inventory cards for archaeological sites and finds from Hungary

Temesvár 1998 50–65; E. Benkő–T. Csikány et al.: Az aradi vár története [History of the fortress of Arad]. Budapest 1998; E. Benkő: Kolozsvár magyar külvárosa a középkorban [The Hungarian suburb of Kolozsvár in the Middle Ages]. Kolozsvár 2004.

³³⁶ Cf. M. Takács: Népvándorláskor-kutatások Kis-Jugoszláviában az 1990–es években [Research of the Migration Age in Yugoslavia in the 1990s]. in: L. Bende–G. Lőrinczy–C. Szalontai (eds): Hadak útján. A népvándorláskor fiatal kutatóinak 10. konferenciája [10th conference of the young students of the Migration Age]. Szeged 2000 393–414; id.: A balkáni vlachok kutatásának régészeti vetülete [The archaeological aspect of the researches concerning the Balkan Vlachs]. in: L. Horváth–K. Laczkó et al. (eds): Genesia. Tanulmányok Bollók János tiszteletére [Genesia. Studies in Honour of János Bollók]. Budapest 2004 239–289; id.: A középkori régészet a Vajdaságban 1918 és 1987 között [Medieval archaeology in the Vajdaság/Voivodina between 1918–1987]. in: Testis temporum, vita memoriae. Budapest 2006 147–179; id.: A nemzetépítés jegyében megfogalmazott elvárások. Kutatási célok az észak-balkáni államok középkori régészetében [Expectations formulated under the aegis of nation building. Research goals in the medieval archaeology of the northern Balkan states]. Korall 24–25 (2006) 163–202.

³³⁷ Cf. I. Holl: Fundkomplexe des 15.–17. Jahrhunderts auf dem Burgpalast von Buda (VAH 17). Budapest 2005.

³³⁸ Cf. L. Kovács–A. Vaday: On the problem of the marine gastropod shell pendants in the Sarmatian barbaricum in the Carpathian Basin. Antaeus 24 (1997–1998) 246–277, 694–709; L. Kovács: Haben die landnehmenden Ungarn Kaurischnecken als Geld gehabt? Allgemeine und konkrete Annäherung der Frage. Acta Arch. Hung. 51 (2000) 473–487; L. Kovács–I. Elter: Ibn Fadlan feltételezett kauricsiga-adatairól [Ibn Fadlan's alleged data on cowrie shells]. Arch. Ért. 125 (1998–2000) 121–125. L. Kovács: Sarmatenzeitliche Glaskauri aus der Gemarkung von Hajdúböszörmény. Acta Arch. Hung. 52 (2001) 283–302; id.: A glass imitation of a cowrie from the Sarmatian period in Hungary. Journal of Glass Studies 43 (2001) 172–174 id.: 17–18. századi kauricsigák Magyarországon [17th-18th century cowrie shells from Hungary]. in: I. Gerelyes–G. Kovács (eds): A hódoltság régészeti kutatása [Archaeological research of the Ottoman occupation]. Budapest 2002 333–338; L. Kovács: Vulvae, Eyes, Snake Heads. Archaeological Finds of Cowrie Amulets. With Malacolgical Identifications by Gy. Radócz (BAR Int. Ser. 1846). Oxford, in press.

gary (at present over 230,000 cards). The latter inventory is indexed according to sites (at present over 82,000 site index cards). The digitalization of all these collections is in progress. Besides the above-mentioned collections, the Archives furthermore keep over 300,000 inventory records based on the inventory books from eighteen museums in seven counties. The Archives provide an information service for the national database of archaeological sites, which is under preparation in the Ministry of Culture and Education. The data material contained in the MRT volumes published to date, including the cartographic data, is being digitalized.

In the years following its foundation, the library of the Archaeological Research Group could collect little more than the archaeological periodicals published in Hungary. The HAS acknowledged, however, the vital importance of a reference library and supported its development. The interests of subsequent research projects primarily determined the composition of the library collections in terms of books and monographs, while the development of a more comprehensive collection of periodicals and series was rendered possible by publication exchanges using the periodical of the Institute and publications edited in the Institute. These exchanges were maintained with over 200 institutions in Hungary and abroad. In 1984, the Institute was able to buy a considerable part of László Castiglione's library and in the 1990s, with financial aid from the HAS, it acquired the libraries of Sándor Bökönyi and János Makkay. The library of László Gerevich was donated by his heirs to the Institute and Gerevich's rich collection of manuscripts and documents also entered the Archives. At present, the library possesses over 61,000 books, periodicals, and small pamphlets.

9. The place of the Archaeological Institute in Hungarian and international archaeological research and its perspectives

It may seem that the profile of the Archaeological Institute as an institution established exclusively for archaeological research work differs significantly from that of a university institute or a museum. In reality, the fellows of the Archaeological Research Group/Institute were engaged from the very outset in education and their participation in the teaching of archaeology only increased over the course of the times. Successful cooperation between the Institute and a great number of museums and their staff was established during the archaeological topography and access to the materials kept by the Archives of the Institute is unlimited for professionals. As to museological work, the cleaning, conservation, restoration, and inventory registration of the finds from the excavations of the Institute are carried out in the Institute where the finds are also stored before they are delivered to the museum, which has responsibility for the area where the actual excavation site belongs. Furthermore, fellows of the Institute participated and participate regularly in the organization and mounting of archaeological exhibitions in Hungary and abroad. Through preparing and publishing museum and exhibition catalogues, research fellows of the Institute participate actively in the work of Hungarian museums.

In the foregoing, I have tried to indicate briefly the Hungarian and international research context of the individual research projects. The basic form of participation in Hungarian and foreign archaeological research is, of course, the publication of the results of our own fieldwork and research. Besides the publication of individual research projects at various levels of synthesis, the Institute laid emphasis on the publication of various series. Their thematic structure not only reflects the changes in the orientation and outlook of Hungarian archaeology but also indicates a deliberate research policy. Between 1962 and 1964, the three volumes of the Régészeti Tanulmányok [Studies in Archaeology] (editor László Gerevich) published monographs in Hungarian on archaeological evidence from the Age of the Conquest, the early Árpádian Age, and the late Paleolithic³³⁹ while the eleven volumes of Studia Archaeologica, published between 1963-1991 in foreign languages (editor László Gerevich), presented larger find complexes or analysed artefact types. Monographs on prehistorical periods, the Huns, the Avars, and the conquering Magyars were also part of this series.³⁴⁰ The volumes of MRT were listed earlier in this chapter. The nineteen volumes of Fontes Archaeologicae Hungaricae published in Hungarian or in foreign languages between 1973 and 1992 (editor Imre Holl) present individual sites. The majority of these were excavated by other institutions. Accordingly, among the authors we find sixteen experts from outside the Institute.³⁴¹ In turn, the

³³⁹ B. Szőke: A honfoglaló és a koraárpádkori magyarság régészeti emlékei [The archaeological monuments of the conquering Magyars and the early Árpádian Age]. Budapest 1962; G. Fehér–K. Éry–A. Kralovánszky: A Középduna-medence magyar honfoglalás- és koraárpádkori sírleletei. Leletkataszter [The burial finds of the Middle Danube Basin from the Age of the Hungarian Conquest and the early Árpádian Age. A repertory]. Budapest 1962; M. Gábori: A késői paleolitikum Magyarországon [The late Palaeolithic in Hungary]. Budapest 1964.

M. Párducz: Die ethnischen Probleme der Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. Budapest 1963; N. Kalicz: Die Péceler (Badener) Kultur und Anatolien. Budapest 1963; N. Fettich: Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pilismarót-Basaharc. Budapest 1965; I. Holl: Mittelalterliche Funde aus einem Brunnen von Buda. Budapest 1966; Á. Salamon–I. Erdélyi: Das völkerwanderungszeitliche Gräberfeld von Környe. Mit Beiträgen von I. Lengyel und T. Tóth. Budapest 1971; I. Erdélyi (ed.): Les anciens hongrois et les ethnies voisines à l'Est. Budapest 1977; N. Kalicz–J. Makkay: Die Linienbandkeramik in der Grossen Ungarischen Tiefebene. Budapest 1977; S. Bökönyi: Animal Husbandry and Hunting in Tác-Gorsium. Budapest 1984; J. Makkay: The Tiszaszőlős Treasure. Budapest 1989; L. Barkóczi: Pannonische Glasfunde in Ungarn. Budapest 1988; Cs. Bálint: Südungarn im 10. Jahrhundert. Budapest 1991.

funde in Ungarn. Budapest 1988; Cs. Bálint: Südungarn im 10. Jahrhundert. Budapest 1991.

341 Gy. Török: Sopronkőhida IX. századi temetője [The 9th century cemetery at Sopronkőhida]. Budapest 1973; Á. Kiss: Roman Mosaics in Hungary. Budapest 1973; I. Bóna: VII. századi avar települések és Árpád-kori magyar falu Dunaújvárosban [Avar settlements and an Árpádian Age Hungarian village at Dunaújváros]. Budapest 1973; I. Banner–I. Bóna: Mittelbronzezeitliche Tell-Siedlung bei Békés. Budapest 1974; O. Trogmayer: Das bronzezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Tápé. Budapest 1975; P. Patay: Das kupferzeitliche Gräberfeld von Tiszavalk-Kenderföld. Budapest 1978; Gy. Nováki–Gy. Sándorfi–Zs. Miklós: A Börzsöny hegység őskori és középkori várai [The prehistoric and medieval earthworks and castles of the Börzsöny mountains]. Budapest 1979; A. Sz. Burger: Das spätrömische Gräberfeld von Somogyszil. Budapest 1979; I. Ecsedy: The People of the Pit-Grave Kurgans in Eastern Hungary. Budapest 1979; É. Garam: Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Kisköre. Budapest 1979; J. Kovalovszki: Településásatások Tiszaeszlár-Bashalmon (bronzkor, III-IV. és XI-XIII. század) [Settlement excavations (Bronze Age, 3rd-4th and 11th-13th centuries) at Tiszaeszlár-Bashalom]. Budapest 1980; K. Sági: Das römische Gräberfeld von Keszthely-Dobogó. Budapest 1981; K. H. Gyürky: Das mittelalter-

series *Varia Archaeologica Hungarica* (21 volumes published between 1986 and 2007, editor Csanád Bálint) publishes studies on individual sites, find complexes, object types as well as monographs and essay collections on individual periods.³⁴² From 1970 onwards, the Institute publishes a periodical in foreign languages under the title *Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts*, from volume 15 under the title *Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* (so far 28 volumes and three *Beihefte*³⁴³). Most of the volumes are collections of essays by fellows of the Institute and experts from outside concerning

liche Dominikanerkloster in Buda. Budapest 1981; J. Topál: The Southern Cemetery of Matrica (Százhalombatta-Dunafüred). Budapest 1981; I. Holl–N. Parádi: Das mittelalterliche Dorf Sarvaly. Budapest 1982; D. Gabler–A. H. Vaday: Terra Sigillata im Barbaricum zwischen Pannonien und Dazien. Budapest 1986; B. M. Szöke–L. Vándor: Pusztaszentlászló Árpád-kori temetője [The Árpádian Age cemetery at Pusztaszentlászló]. Budapest 1987; L. Kovács: Münzen aus der ungarischen Landnahmezeit. Archäologische Untersuchung der arabischen, byzantinischen, westeuropäischen und römischen Münzen aus dem Karpatenbecken des 10. Jahrhunderts. Budapest 1989; Holl I.: Kőszeg vára a középkorban [The castle of Kőszeg in the Middle Ages. The results of the 1960–62 excavations]. Budapest 1992.

³⁴² M. Takács: *Die arpadenzeitlichen Tonkessel im Karpatenbecken (VAH 1).* Budapest 1986; S. Bökönyi (ed.): Neolithic of Southeastern Europe and Its Near Eastern Connections. International Conference 1987 Szolnok-Szeged (VAH 2). Budapest 1989; Cs. Bálint (ed.): Die Keramik der Saltovo-Majaki Kultur und ihrer Varianten (VAH 3). Budapest 1990; Cs. Bálint: Die spätawarenzeitliche Siedlung von Eperjes (Kom. Csongrád) (VAH 4). Budapest 1991; Benkő E.: A középkori Keresztúr-szék régészeti topográfiája [Archaeological topography of the Keresztúr region in the Middle Ages] (VAH 5). Budapest 1992; L. Kovács: Das früharpadenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Szabolcs (VAH 6). Budapest 1994; L. Kovács: A kora Árpád-kori magyar pénzverésről. Érmetani és régészeti tanulmányok a Kárpátmedence I. (Szent) István és II. (Vak) Béla közötti időszakának (1000–1141) érméiről [On early Árpádian Age coinage. Numismatical and archaeological studies on the coins from the Carpathian Basin of the period between István I (the Saint) and Béla II (the Blind) (1000-1141)] (VAH 7). Budapest 1997; T. Vida: Die awarenzeitliche Keramik I (VAH 8). Berlin-Budapest 1999; M. Font-M. Sándor (eds): Mittelalterliche Häuser und Strassen in Mitteleuropa (VAH 9); Cs. Bálint (ed.): Kontakte zwischen Iran, Byzanz und der Steppe im 6.-7. Jahrhundert (VAH 10). Budapest-Napoli-Roma 2000; I. Holl: Funde aus dem Zisterzienserkloster von Pilis (VAH 11). Budapest 2000; Gy. Siklósi: Die mittelalterlichen Wehranlagen Burg- und Stadtmauern von Székesfehérvár (VAH 12). Budapest 1999; J. Szentpéteri (ed.): Archäologische Denkmäler der Awarenzeit in Mitteleuropa I-II (VAH 13/1, 2). Budapest 2002; H. Herold: Die frühmittelalterliche Siedlung von Örménykút 54 (VAH 14). Budapest 2004; E. Bánffy: The 6th Millennium BC Boundary in Western Transdanubia and Its Role in the Central European Neolithic Transition (VAH 15). Budapest 2004; Cs. Bálint: A nagyszentmiklósi kincs: régészeti tanulányok [The Nagyszentmiklós Treasure: Archaeological Studies] (VAH 16). Budapest 2004; I. Holl: Fundkomplexe des 15.-17. Jahrhunderts aus dem Burgpalast von Buda (VAH 17). Budapest 2005; B. G. Mende (ed.): Research on the Prehistory of the Hungarians: A Review (VAH 18). Budanest 2005: E. Gál-I. Juhász-P. Sümegi (eds): Environmental Archaeology in North-eastern Hungary (VAH 19). Budapest 2005; Cs. Zatykó-I. Juhász-P. Sümegi: Environmental Archaeology in Transdanubia (VAH 20). Budapest 2007; A. Whittle (ed.): The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain I-II (VAH 21). Budapest 2007.

343 I. Erdélyi-Á. Salamon (eds): Les questions fondamentales du peuplement du bassin des Carpathes du VIII^e aux X^e siècle. Conférence internationale 1971 à Szeged. Budapest 1972; N. Kalicz-R. Kalicz-Schreiber (eds): Die Frühbronzezeit im Karpatenbecken und in den Nachbargebieten. Internationales Symposium 1977 Budapest-Velem. Budapest 1981; E. Jerem (ed.): Hallstatt Colloquium Veszprém 1984. Budapest 1986.

archaeological research in Hungary as well as abroad, or publications of the proceedings from conferences organized by the Institute. Several numbers of the *Antaeus* published, however, individual monographs by fellows. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, the archaeological periodical of the HAS, continues to be edited ever since 1969 by fellows of the Institute (László Castiglione 1969–1984, Dénes Gabler 1984–).

The Institute organized, or participated in the organization of several international conferences between 1963 and 2007. The fellows regularly attend, and

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^{344 1963: &}quot;Szláv Régészeti Szeminárium" [Seminar on the archaeology of the Slavs]; 1968: "Archaeological conference on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Institute's foundation", cf. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 1 (1970); 1971: "A Kárpát-medence népei a 8-9. században, Szegedi Nemzetközi Konferencia" [The peoples of the Carpathian Basin in the 8th-9th centuries. International conference at Szeged], cf. I. Erdélyi-Á. Salamon (eds): Les questions fondamentales du peuplement du bassin des Carpathes du VIIIe aux Xe siècle. Conférence internationale 1971 à Szeged. Budapest 1972; 1973: "A középkori mesterségek keletkezése és fejlődése (5-14. század) Nemzetközi Kollokvium Budapest" [The emergence and development of medieval crafts (5th-14th century). International symposium Budapest], cf. L. Gerevich-Á. Salamon (eds): La formation et le développement des métiers au moyen âge (V^e-XIV^e siècles). Colloque international organisé par le Comité des Recherches sur les Origines des Villes, Budapest 1973. Budapest 1977; 1974: Archaeological conference on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Institute's foundation, cf. J. Makkay: A Régészeti Intézet jubileumi ünnepsége és 1974. évi tudományos ülésszaka [The anniversary of the Archaeological Institute and the 1974 archaeological session]. MTA II OK 23 (1974) 233-248; 1974: Russian-Hungarian working conference on the prehistory of the Magyars, Moscow; 1977: "A Kárpát-medence és a szomszédos területek korabronzkora" [The early Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin and the surrounding areas], Budapest-Velem, cf. N. Kalicz-R. Kalicz-Schreiber (eds): Die Frühbronzezeit im Karpatenbecken und in den Nachbargebieten. Internationales Symposium 1977 Budapest-Velem. Budapest 1981; 1982: British-Hungarian round table conference on the archaeology of the Middle Ages, Budapest; 1983: conference on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Institute's foundation, cf. Mitt. Arch. Inst. 14 (1985); 1984: "Hallstatt Kollokvium, Veszprém" [Hallstatt Colloquium, Veszprén], cf. E. Jerem (ed.): Hallstatt Colloquium Veszprém 1984. Mitt. Arch. Inst. Beiheft 3. Budapest 1986; 1987: "Délkelet-Európa újkőkora és közelkeleti kapcsolatai" [The Neolithic in Southeast Europe and its Near Eastern connections], Szolnok-Szeged, cf. S. Bökönyi (ed.): Neolithic of Southeastern Europe and Its Near Eastern Connections. International Conference 1987 Szolnok-Szeged. Budapest 1989; 1989: "Kontinuitás és diszkontinuitás, jubileumi konferencia a Régészeti Intézet fennállásának 30. évfordulóján" [Continuity and discontinuity, conference held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Institute's foundation], cf. Antaeus 19-20 (1990-1991); 1989: "Kulturális és kereskedelmi kapcsolatok a koraközépkori Közép- és Kelet-Európában" [Cultural and trade connections in early medieval Central and Eastern Europe], Szekszárd-Tengelic, cf. International Conference on Early Middle Ages. Internationale Konferenz über das Frühmittelalter (A Wosisnsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 15). Szekszárd 1989; 1991: "A középkori városok fejlődéséről" [The development of medieval towns], cf. Acta Arch. Hung. 48 (1996) [Holl Imre Festschrift 373-491; 1994: "Kelta Konferencia" [Celtic Conference], Keszthely; 1994: "Hallstatt Konferencia" [Hallstatt Conference], Sopron, cf. E. Jerem-A. Lippert (eds): Die Osthallstattkultur. Akten des Internationalen Symposiums Sopron 10-14 Mai 1994. Budapest 1996; 1995: "Nemzetközi ősrégészeti konferencia" [International conference of prehistorians], Szekszárd; 1998: "Ősi kutak a Kárpát-medencében, jubileumi konferencia a Régészeti Intézet fennállásának 40. évfordulója alkalmából" [Ancient wells in the Carpathian Basin, conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Institute's foundation], cf. Antaeus 26 (2003); 2002: "Exchange and cultural contacts in the Neolithic Carpathian Basin and around", cf. Antaeus 27 (2004) 11-115; 2003: "Environmental changes under the Neolithization process in Central Europe: before and after", cf. Antaeus 27 (2004) 117-305;

participate actively in the work of, national and international conferences. The majority of the Institute's research projects are connected topically as well as methodologically to the international research of the history and archaeology of Central and Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean world, the Balkan Peninsula, the Near East, and Eurasia. Projects carried out in international cooperation in the course of the Institute's first fifty years were repeatedly mentioned in the foregoing and new ones are currently being developed.

The preeminent role played by the Institute in Hungarian academic life is also indicated by the election of its successive directors as well as of fellows to be members of the HAS as well as by their membership, and the membership of several fellows of the Institute, in various HAS committees and boards. The participation of the Institute in education is also acknowledged by the honorary professorship of several senior fellows. The Institute's presence in the international world of achaeological research may be chiefly characterized by simple statistical facts, viz., 60 % of the books and papers published by the fellows of the Institute are in foreign languages, and 40 % were published in foreign languages and abroad. Several fellows were elected president or board member of international learned societies. The majority of the fellows are members of learned societies in Hungary and/or of international societies. Visiting professorships and other teaching commitments held abroad by its fellows similarly indicate the Institute's status and its presence in international academic life.

While the Hungarian archaeological community continues to regard the archaeological topography and the maintenance of interdisciplinary researches—i.e., the application of scientific analyses in the interpretation of archaeological finds and phenomena—as its principal tasks, the Institute is confronted with increasing difficulties in reconciling the requirements of long-term research projects with their funding from grants that have to be applied for annually, or every two or three years. One of the principal lessons to be drawn from the survey of the Institute's history is that a marked deterioration of funding inevitably brings about the fragmentation and multiplication of the research projects and themes. Processes of this kind can be halted most effectively by large-scale, problem-oriented projects, although it is actually the large-scale fieldwork and problem-oriented team work which proved the most problematic to fund over the course of the last fifteen or so years. Nevertheless, it seems that, albeit with a shift from problem-oriented fieldwork towards armchair archaeology, the Institute is able to maintain its status and its role in archaeological work in Hungary and abroad. The changing proportion of research based primarily on our own fieldwork and research based on archaeological evidence from earlier excavations has brought about, as it seems, a growing interest in theoretical archae-

[&]quot;A magyar őstörténet problematikájáról" [Problems of the early history of the Magyars]; 2004: "Magyar őstörténet" [The early history of the Magyars]; "Betrachtungen zur Chronologie der Mittelawarenzeit", cf. *Antaeus* 29–30 (in press); 2005: "Pannonien in der Karolingerzeit"; 2006: "Sopron-Krautacker"; "A Fertő-tó környéke és Burgenland Kr. e. 1. évezredi történetéről" [The environment of Lake Fertő and the Burgenland in the 1st millennium BC]; 2007: "36th Conference on Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology".

ology. While the Institute's traditionally limited interest in the developments of archaeological thought prevented confusion of historical research with political ideology in the first three decades of its history, we realize today that a reluctance to follow changes in archaeological theory and methods deprives the archaeologist of essentially important means of interpreting archaeological materials. The unfavourable financial environment does not discourage the Institute from maintaining its traditions and, at the same time, to renew the thematic and methodological structure of its research, or from maintaining its role in education, from participating in the recovery and preservation of mankind's archaeological legacy, and from its interpretation for common knowledge.

Abbreviations

Acta Ant. Hung. Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Buda-

pest.

Acta Arch. Hung. Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae,

Budapest.

Anon. Anonymous.

Anreiter-Bartosiewicz et P. Anreiter-L. Bartosiewicz et al. (eds): Man and the

al. (eds) 1998 Animal World. Studies in Archaeozoology, Archaeology,

Anthropology and Palaeolinguistics in Memoriam Sándor

Bökönyi. Budapest.

Antaeus Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico

Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest.

Antaeus 21 B. M. Szőke–K. Éry–R. Müller–L. Vándor: *Die Karolin*-

gerzeit im unteren Zalatal. Gräberfelder und Siedlungsreste von Garabonc I-II und Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget.

Antaeus 21. Budapest 1992.

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the Hahót Basin, South-West Hungary. From the Neolithic to the Roman Age. Antaeus 22. Budapest 1995.

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im Hahóter Becken, Südwest-Ungarn. Von der Völkerwanderungszeit bis zum Mittelalter. Antaeus 23. Budapest

1996.

Arch. Ért. Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.

Bálint (ed.) 2000 C. Bálint (ed.): Kontakte zwischen Iran, Byzanz und der

Steppe im 6.-7. Jahrhundert (VAH 10). Budapest-Napoli-

Roma.

Bánffy (ed.) 2002 E. Bánffy (ed.): Prehistoric Studies. In Memoriam Ida

Bognár-Kutzián. Antaeus 25. Budapest.

BAR British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.

Belényesi–Honti–Kiss K. Belényesi–Sz. Honti–V. Kiss (eds): Gördülő idő.

(eds) 2007 Régészeti feltárások az M7–es autópálya Somogy megyei

szakaszán Zamárdi és Ordacsehi között [Time rolls on. Excavations on the M7 Motorway in County Somogy

between Zamárdi and Ordacsehi]. Budapest.

BMHB Bulletin du Musée Hongrois des Beaux-Arts. A Szépmű-

vészeti Múzeum Közleményei, Budapest.

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Kutató Csoportjának Elméleti és Módszertani

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Castiglione 1966 Castiglione L.: A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia

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Torma).

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Analysis in Later Hungarian Prehistory (Archaeolingua

Ser. Minor 14). Budapest.

Comm. Arch. Hung.

edn.

 $Communicationes\ Archaeologicae\ Hungaricae,\ Budapest.$

edition.

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situation of archaeology (in Hungary)]. MTA II OK 11

207-211.

HAS Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Laszlovszky–Szabó (eds) J. Laszlovszky–P. Szabó (eds): People and Nature in

2003 Historical Perspective. Budapest.

Mende (ed.) 2005 B. Mende (ed.): Research on the Prehistory of the Hun-

garians: A Review (VAH 18). Budapest.

MFMÉ Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica,

Szeged.

Mitt. Arch. Inst. Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Un-

garischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

MRT Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája [Archaeological

Topography of Hungary].

MTA I OK A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia I. Osztályának

Közleményei, Budapest.

MTA II OK A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Osztályának

Közleményei, Budapest.

Renfrew-Bahn 1991 C. Renfrew-P. Bahn: Archaeology. Theories, Methods,

and Practice. London.

Trigger 1989 B.G. Trigger: A History of Archaeological Thought. Cam-

bridge.

VAH Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest.

Visy-Nagy (eds) 2003 Zs. Visy-M. Nagy (eds): Magyar régészet az ezredfor-

dulón [Hungarian archaeology at the turn of the millen-

nium]. Budapest.

Wieczorek-Hinz (eds) A. Wieczorek-H.M. Hinz (eds): Europas Mitte um 1000.

2000 Stuttgar

WMMÉ A Wosinszky Mór Megyei Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd.

DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION IN 2008

EVALUIERUNG DES ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS DER UNGARISCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

Bewertungsbericht

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Zusammenfassung

Zusammensetzung der Bewertungskommission, Grundlagen und Ablauf der Evaluierung

Der Wunsch nach einer unabhängigen Bewertung der Arbeit des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (in der Folge: AI) kam aus dem AI selbst. Die Bewertungskommission wurde von Seiten des AI zusammengestellt und die Kommissionsmitglieder einzeln eingeladen. Die Kommission bestand aus folgenden Personen (alphabetisch):

Univ.-Doz. Dr. Falko Daim, Generaldirektor des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz (Frühmittelalter)

Prof. Dr. Jan Mati Punning, Ecological Institute, Tallin University (Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie)

Prof. PhDr. Alexander T. Ruttkay, DrSc., Direktor i.R. des Archäologischen Instituts der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Mittelalterarchäologie)

Prof. Dr. Siegmar von Schnurbein, Direktor i.R. der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt (Klassische und Provinzialrömische Archäologie)

Prof. Dr. Alasdair Whittle, School of History and Archaeology, Cardiff University (Vorgeschichte)

Grundlage der Bewertung stellt eine umfangreiche Zusammenstellung der Geschichte, Struktur und Leistungen des AI dar, die von Mitgliedern des AI verfasst wurde. Der erste Teil "Documents to the Evaluation (Part One)" ¹erreichte die Kommissionsmitglieder im Herbst 2008, der zweite Teil "Documents to the Evaluation (Part Two)" ² erst Mitte Januar 2009 (!), weswegen der Endbericht der Evaluierung auch nicht vor Ende 2008 fertig gestellt werden konnte, wie es dem AI in Aussicht gestellt worden war.

Am 17. und 18. Juni 2008 fand eine Begehung des AI statt, die aus einer ausführlichen Besichtigung der Einrichtungen des Instituts, einer einstündigen Besprechung mit dem Institutsdirektor und einer etwa zweistündigen Sitzung mit den Wissenschaftlern und Wissenschaftlerinnen des AI bestand. Im Rahmen dieser Besprechung hielten die Arbeitsgruppenleiter Kurzreferate, anschließend beantworteten die anwesenden Institutsmitglieder Fragen der Kommission.

Ein Rohbericht der Kommission wurde am 1. Juni 2009 fertig gestellt und nach einer letzten Kontrolle durch die Kommissionsmitglieder dem AI zur Überprüfung von darin enthaltenen Daten übermittelt. Ausschließlich Übermittlungs- oder Abschreibfehler wurden dort korrigiert.

Die Abschnitte des vorliegenden Berichts, welche namentlich gekennzeichnet sind, wurden zwar von dem angegebenen Kommissionsmitglied verfasst, dann jedoch von der gesamten Kommission überprüft und autorisiert, so daß der vorliegende komplette Bericht von der gesamten Kommission getragen und verantwortet wird. Prof. Punning war bedauerlicherweise in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2009 nicht mehr erreichbar, weswegen die Bewertung der archäologisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Arbeiten des AI weitgehend entfallen muss.

Auf Wunsch des Archäologischen Instituts als Auftraggeber befasst sich der Bewertungsbericht ausschließlich mit der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit und den personellen und räumlichen Rahmenbedingungen, nicht jedoch mit Fragen der Mittelausstattung und Kostensteuerung.

¹ Im Folgenden: DE I.

² Im Folgenden: DE II.

Geschichte, Struktur und Organisation des Archäologischen Instituts

Vor dem zweiten Weltkrieg wurde archäologische Forschung vor allem an den Universitäten, dem Ungarischen Nationalmuseum und den kleineren Museen betrieben. Am 1. Juli 1958 wurde die Einrichtung der Archäologischen Forschungsgruppe der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften bekannt gegeben (DE I, 5). Damit bekam Ungarn eine Institution, deren alleinige Aufgabe die archäologische Forschung ist. Der Auftrag an die Forschungsgruppe war, "methodisch exemplarische Feldforschungen unter zunehmender Einbeziehung moderner Techniken; Analyse der Funde auf der Basis des Historischen Materialismus." (DE I, 5) Weiters sollten die Voraussetzungen geschaffen werden, die archäologische Forschung in Ungarn zentral zu koordinieren und es sollte die Einrichtung des Archäologischen Instituts vorbereitet werden. Mit der Übersiedlung der Forschungsgruppe in das Gebäude der Akademie auf der Burg (Úri u. 49) im Jahre 1960, waren die Voraussetzungen für Forschungsgrabungen und für den Ausbau der Werkstätten und Laboratorien geschaffen worden. Das Institut verfügt auch heute noch über die damals zugewiesenen Räumlichkeiten. Den Status des "Archäologischen Instituts" erlangte die Forschungsgruppe 1967 (DE I, 16). Es umfasste die Sektionen Vorgeschichte, Klassische Archäologie, Provinzialrömische Archäologie, Völkerwanderungszeit, Ungarische Landnahmezeit, Mittelalter und Topographie (welche seit 1961 die "Ungarische archäologische Topographie" herausgibt). Erst 1973 wurden die Sektionen in Abteilungen umgewandelt (DE I, 16). Herausragende Forschungsprojekte in Ungarn wurden bald ergänzt durch Aktivitäten im Ausland. Zwischen 1961 und 1964 fanden Expeditionen in die Mongolei statt, ab 1964 beteiligte sich das AI wesentlich an den internationalen Rettungsgrabungen in Nubien, die im Zuge der Erbauung des Assuan-Staudammes stattfanden. Die wissenschaftliche Grundausrichtung des AI, archäologische Spitzenforschung mit einem Schwergewicht auf dem Gebiet des heutigen Ungarn aber in einer weltweiten Perspektive, interdisziplinär und mit der ausländischen Scientific Community vernetzt, ist bis heute gleich geblieben, auch wenn sich die Themenschwerpunkte natürlich etwas verlagert haben.

1994, nach der Pensionierung des langjährigen Direktors Sándor Bökönyi und der Bestellung seines Nachfolgers Csanád Bálint wurde die Struktur des AI den Erfordernissen der Zeit angepasst, und es wurden drei Abteilungen (eine Forschungsabteilung, Abteilung für Topographie und Archive, Serviceabteilung) eingerichtet. Im Jahr 2001 entstand die heutige Struktur, wie sie das Organogramm (DE II, nach S. 24) wiedergibt. Die Forschungsabteilung und die Serviceabteilung blieben bestehen, die Archive der einstigen "Topographie und Archive-Abteilung" wurden der Serviceabteilung zugeschlagen. Zusätzlich entstand eine Finanzabteilung. Die Bibliothek wird getrennt von der Serviceabteilung geführt, das Archäogenetische Labor untersteht direkt dem Direktor des AI.

Das AI ist eine Einrichtung der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, bezüglich der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit und der Finanzgebarung jedoch unabhängig. Die Aufgaben des AI wurden zuletzt in "der neuen Charta" formuliert, die am 1. Januar 2005 in Kraft getreten ist. Derentsprechend hat das Institut archäologische

Forschungen von der Vorgeschichte bis zum Ende der osmanischen Herrschaft in Ungarn und jenseits der Grenzen durchzuführen. Es soll sich in der archäologischen Erforschung des Karpatenbeckens und Europas in internationalen Kooperationen engagieren. Seine prinzipiellen Aufgaben sind die Erforschung, Klassifikation, Analyse und Bewertung der archäologischen, historischen und anthropologischen Quellen, welche die Geschichte des ungarischen Volkes betreffen. Das Institut koordiniert das Projekt der Ungarischen Archäologischen Topographie. (DE II, 16f)

Dem Direktor stehen mehrere Beratungsgremien zur Seite (Direktorium, Forschungsrat, Bibliothekskommitee, Beamtenrat), doch ist er grundsätzlich alleine entscheidungsbefugt. Um Angelegenheiten größerer Reichweite zu diskutieren, wird die Forschungskonferenz (sämtliche WissenschaftlerInnen des AI) oder das Gesamt-Institutsforum einberufen. (DE II, 17f)

Bewertung

Einrichtungen

Bibliothek

Grundsätzliches

Im Gegensatz zu den meisten Naturwissenschaften und Technischen Disziplinen behalten in den Geisteswissenschaften sämtliche Veröffentlichungen für immer ihre grundlegende Bedeutung; in der Archäologie beruht dies in erster Linie darauf, dass in ihnen die Informationen und Diskussionen zu den primären Quellen, d.h. den Ausgrabungsergebnissen und den Funden enthalten sind. Insbesondere die Ausgrabungsberichte bleiben auf "ewig" wichtig, da die darin aufgezeichneten Beobachtungen – im Gegensatz zu naturwissenschaftlich – technischen Experimenten – nicht wiederholt werden können: Jede Ausgrabung bedeutet eine zwar wissenschaftlich kontrollierte, aber doch endgültige Zerstörung der Zusammenhänge im Boden. Ob als Buch oder elektronisch veröffentlicht, handelt es sich bei den Berichten um Quellen der Forschung, die ihre Gültigkeit auf Dauer behalten und auf die immer wieder zurückgegriffen werden muss. Die sorgsame Pflege des gesamten Bestandes der Bibliothek gehört für das Archäologische Institut daher zu den unverzichtbaren Aufgaben.

Zur Situation

Die Bibliothek des Archäologischen Instituts umfasste 2007 rd. 70.000 Titel, zumeist Bücher, aber auch elektronische Medien. Obgleich eine gründliche Renovierung notwendig ist, ist die Bibliothek gut zu nutzen, auch dank der Installation eines Online-Zugangs. Neue Literatur wird aus dem In- und Ausland durch Ankauf und Tausch erworben, wobei mehr als zwei Drittel der 700 bis 800 jährlichen Zugänge im Tausch mit den eigenen Publikationen des Instituts von den 410 Tauschpartnern zugesandt werden. Den Tauschverkehr vor allem mit dem europäischen Ausland zu

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steigern, ist dringend zu wünschen, denn die Zahl der von den verschiedensten Institutionen (Universitäten, Museen, Denkmalpflege) herausgegebenen Fachzeitschriften ist in den vergangenen Jahren stark angestiegen; mit ihnen den Tausch neu zu vereinbaren scheitert jedoch an den hohen Portokosten für den Versand.

Empfehlungen

Der Etat der Bibliothek des Archäologischen Instituts muss unbedingt erhöht werden, und zwar sowohl für den Ankauf von Veröffentlichungen, als auch für den Versand der Tauschexemplare. Die Zahl der archäologischen Veröffentlichungen steigt weltweit laufend an, verursacht durch die großen Grabungen in Zusammenhang mit den modernen Baumassnahmen (an denen in Ungarn auch das Archäologische Institut beteiligt ist). Der Natur nach handelt es sich dabei um Veröffentlichungen neuer Entdeckungen. Diese Fachliteratur zur europäischen Archäologie muss für die Forschungen des Instituts zur Verfügung stehen, da sich die zu erforschenden frühen Kulturen über viele der modernen Länder Europas erstrecken. Bei der Anhörung im Juni 2008 wurde beklagt, dass gerade von dieser unverzichtbaren Literatur Vieles nicht beschafft werden kann, ein schweres Hemmnis für die Forschung. Zusätzlich zum wesentlich erhöhten Etat für den Kauf und den Versand benötigt die Bibliothek aber auch regelmäßig Mittel zur Pflege des Bestandes (Buchbinder, Reparaturen etc.).

Aus der Darstellung geht nicht hervor, ob die verschiedenen archäologischen Bibliotheken in Budapest (Archäologisches Institut, Nationalmuseum, Aquincum-Museum, Universität) ihre Sammelschwerpunkte eventuell untereinander abstimmen. Sollte dies nicht der Fall sein, sollte geprüft werden, ob auf diese Weise die Situation verbessert werden kann.

SvS

Restaurierungswerkstätten

Die Restaurierungswerkstätten am Ungarischen Nationalmuseum und dem AI genießen in der Fachwelt einen hervorragenden Ruf. Derzeit sind am AI fünf Restauratorinnen beschäftigt, von denen drei mit höherer Ausbildung, eine davon spezialisiert auf die Restaurierung von Metall, Bein und Leder, eine auf Keramik und eine auf Glas, Keramik und Holz. Die dokumentierten Leistungen der Werkstätten sind beachtlich, haben sie doch die Fundmaterialien aus den Grabungen der Institutsangehörigen zu behandeln. Eine besondere Herausforderung bedeuten die Rettungsgrabungen an der M7, bei der auch Blockbergungen von mittelalterlichen Gräbern durchgeführt worden sind. Die speziellen Herausforderungen bei der Abarbeitung der Blockbergungen wurden von den Werkstätten bravourös bewältigt. Daneben übernimmt die Werkstätte noch Fundkomplexe von anderen Einrichtungen zur Bearbeitung. Die RestauratorInnen nehmen an Konferenzen teil und publizieren einschlägige Beiträge (DE II, 69ff).

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Empfehlung

Es ist offensichtlich, dass die Restaurierung im AI als wichtiger Teil der praktischen Forschung verstanden wird. Allerdings sollte dem Aspekt der Materialforschung mehr Stellenwert gegeben werden. Die Restaurierung dient nicht nur der "Konservierung", um den weiteren Verfall der Fundgegenstände hintanzuhalten, und auch nicht bloß der Reinigung und Ergänzung, sondern vor allem auch der Erforschung von Herstellungstechniken und Verwendung der Gegenstände. Zumindest die drei Chefrestauratorinnen hätten dafür die notwendige Expertise und den unverzichtbaren historischen Zugang. Es wären für diesen Arbeitsbereich wohl auch StudentInnen zu finden, die ihre Qualifikationsarbeiten auf diesem Gebiet machen könnten. Moderne Materialanalysen könnten wohl auch in Kooperation mit chemophysikalischen Laboratorien, vielleicht sogar im Schoße der Akademie, durchgeführt werden.

FD

Arbeitsergebnisse

Vorgeschichte

Over the period of its existence, prehistorians in the AI of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have had a distinguished record. Their activity in the field, in both survey and excavation, and in publications, including many notable monographs, has led to an international reputation for excellence. That has been underpinned by the Institute's own journal and monograph series, by the commitment of resources to finds conservation and photography, by the building up and sustaining of an important library, and by the ongoing incorporation of fresh blood to provide a self-renewing supply of younger scholars. Given that Hungary lies in a strategic part of Europe, it is hard to think of debates of international importance, especially but by no means only in the Neolithic and Copper Age periods, without a significant input of both Hungarian data and ideas and interpretations from Hungarian scholars. While there are active and important scholars in institutions in Hungary other than the Archaeological Institute, there can be doubt of the prominent role of Institute researchers.

There is every reason to claim that such prominence and preeminence continue. While the conditions in which the Archaeological Topographies could continue to flourish as before have changed, other fieldwork in the form of excavation has continued. Targeted research excavation goes on being important, combined with selective survey. The opportunity has been taken to engage selectively with motorway excavation, and the large-scale results obtained for example at the site of Balatonszárszó have been both impressive and of international importance, transforming understanding of LBK settlement in western Hungary. Combined with investigations of Starčevo settlement in western Hungary, a radical new vision of LBK beginnings — both location and process — has worked its way into the international literature.

While it is invidious to pick out particular sites from the long list documented in the paperwork submitted to the review committee, another notable example which is helping to transform wider perceptions is the Lengyel cemetery site of Alsónyék-Kaniszsa-dűlő. There have been other notable investigations of new Copper Age (combined with the further assessment of the Budakalász archive) and to some extent Bronze Age sites, many associated with motorway construction. Major publications continue to flow from this process, including the volume on Szentgyörgyvölgy-Pityerdomb, and work is actively underway on others. Institute scholars have continued to contribute freely to the pages of the Institute's journal, now *Antaeus*, and also to international conferences and conference proceedings.

Other healthy signs include the continuing recruitment of younger scholars, the development of the archaeogenetics laboratory and the linkage with specialist palaeoenvironmental research (including by P. Sümegi, jointly with the University of Szeged), which has already borne considerable and important fruit in the Neolithic investigations of western Hungary, among other places. Another indication of vitality and reputation is the ongoing process of fruitful and effective cooperation with institutions from outside Hungary, notably perhaps from Germany and to some extent Great Britain. There may be opportunities for further development within the EU FP7 and subsequent frameworks. One can observe that there are some biases in the current situation. In recent years it appears that Institute fieldwork has largely followed motorway investigations in northern and principally western Hungary; in contrast to the pioneering work of N. Kalicz and J. Makkay, there has been comparatively little work on the Great Plain. The principal focus is on the Neolithic and Copper Age periods, with some but so far relatively restricted branching out into the Bronze Age, and some overlap with questions of the presence and nature of the late Mesolithic. In an ideal world, perhaps one could dream that the Institute could cover longer periods of time and the whole national territory, but the selection and concentration are both pragmatic and sensible, leading to extremely valuable focus. Nor is the situation fixed for all time, since in due course the impetus of motorway construction will lead south-eastwards and the Great Plain will come into play once more.

Given the financial resources, the prehistorians of the Archaeological Institute do a remarkable job, both setting and maintaining the highest standards for research in Hungary (including spreading these through teaching), and promoting these to the wider international research community, which continues to admire and prize their results.

AW

Antike Welt

1. Ungarn

In Ungarn werden vom Institut seit einigen Jahren im Gegensatz zu früheren Zeiten keine größeren systematischen sog. Forschungsgrabungen an römerzeitlichen Fundstätten unternommen, weil dazu praktisch keine Mittel zur Verfügung stehen. Nur die Ausgrabungen im Municipium Aelium Sala (Zalalövő) sind in den Rahmen

eines langfristigen Unternehmens eingebunden, wurden aber vorwiegend durch den Autobahnbau finanziert. Geographisch sind sie auch mit dem diachronen Forschungsprogramm im Kerka –Tal verknüpft, das der gesamten Siedlungsgeschichte gilt; dort wurden auch Teile einer römischen villa rustica erforscht. Steht hier, im Binnenland der Provinz Pannonien, die zivile Besiedlung im Zentrum der Forschung, so gilt dies, abgesehen vom Kastell – vicus Almafüzítő, auch für die weiteren römischen Fundplätze, die bei Rettungsgrabungen untersucht werden konnten. In Anbetracht der großen denkmalpflegerischen Aufgaben, die durch die riesigen Baumassnahmen verursacht werden, ist die Beteiligung des Instituts mit seiner Kompetenz unbedingt zu begrüßen.

Dieser nicht primär auf militärische Fundorte ausgerichtete Forschungsschwerpunkt ist voll gerechtfertigt, obgleich auch für den ungarischen Teil der römischen Donaugrenze die Aufnahme in das Weltkulturerbe (Frontiers of the Roman Empire) vorbereitet wird, denn diese Tätigkeiten sind nicht mit neuen Ausgrabungen verbunden, sondern mit Dokumentation und umfassenden Maßnahmen des Denkmalschutzes, wofür die Komitate zuständig sind. Da der militärische und der zivile Lebensbereich selbstverständlich eng miteinander verflochten waren, wirken sich die Ergebnisse der Forschungen z. B. in Zalalövő auch auf diejenigen zur Geschichte der Eroberung und der Romanisierung Pannoniens aus. Auf diesem international immer mehr ins Zentrum des Interesses rückenden Gebiet sind durch D. Gabler, F. Horváth und F. Redő wichtige, auch die Forschungen im Ausland anregende Studien veröffentlicht worden.

Eng verbunden sind mit den Forschungen zur römischen Epoche Ungarns auch diejenigen, die den außerhalb des Reiches lebenden sog. Randvölkern (Barbaren) gelten. In Ungarn betrifft dies insbesondere einige germanische Stämme und die Sarmaten / Jazygen. A. Vaday und D. Gabler haben dazu seit vielen Jahren wichtige Beiträge geliefert, seit einiger Zeit auch F. Horváth.

Dieses Spektrum von Untersuchungen zur römischen Epoche Ungarns entspricht den Entwicklungen der Forschung in den nordwestlichen Römischen Provinzen zwischen Großbritannien und Österreich. Die Studien zur Feinchronologie, vor allem zur Terra Sigillata von D. Gabler haben in Verbindung mit Überlegungen zur indigenen Bevölkerung und deren kultureller Prägung durch die römische Zivilisation, auch jenseits der Reichsgrenzen, international hohe Anerkennung gefunden.

2. Ausland

Die seit 1983 laufenden Grabungen in der palastartigen Villa von San Potito di Ovindoli in Mittelitalien sind ein schönes Beispiel für die internationale Wertschätzung der ungarischen Archäologie in der Person von D. Gabler. An einen Platz eingeladen zu werden, der seit alters mit dem römischen Kaiserhaus und christlichen Märtyrern in Verbindung gebracht worden ist, also bedeutungsgeladen war, zeigt dies in aller Deutlichkeit. Zahlreiche Veröffentlichungen sind aus diesem Projekt entstanden; die Grabungsarbeiten sind inzwischen so gut wie abgeschlossen. Zwar konnten die "Legenden" nicht bestätigt werden, doch sind die wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse beeindruckend; sie müssen in den nächsten Jahren noch abschließend

veröffentlicht werden. Die Kooperation kann als besonders ertragreich bezeichnet werden, auch für die Schulung des Nachwuchses.

Durch zahlreiche Kooperationen gekennzeichnet sind die 1964 begonnenen Forschungen von L.Török in Nubien (Sudan). Rein archäologische Geländearbeiten sind mit epigraphisch – philologischen Texteditionen verbunden, ein international renommiertes Projekt, aus dem eine Vielzahl von Veröffentlichungen hervorgegangen ist. Die Erforschung der "Mischkultur" am südlichen Rand der antiken Welt ist ein ausgezeichnetes wissenschaftliches Kontrastprogramm zur den entsprechenden Studien beidseits der Donaugrenze.

Risiken / Empfehlungen

Mit dem absehbaren Ausscheiden von D. Gabler sowie der bereits in Pension gegangenen A. Vaday muss das Archäologische Institut schwerwiegende Verluste an wissenschaftlicher Kapazität und internationaler Reputation verkraften. Der Forschungsbereich "Antike" ist vom Generationswechsel in besonderem Maße betroffen. Um auf diesem Gebiet weiterhin in Ungarn selbst und im internationalen Forschungsnetz eine gewichtige Rolle spielen zu können, müssen diese Stellen in adäquater Weise wieder besetzt werden. An geeigneten, international geschulten Nachwuchskräften ist, wie beim Besuch im Juni 2008 berichtet wurde, in Ungarn kein Mangel!

Zugleich ist zu empfehlen, das für das Forschungsgebiet "Nubien" im Institut gesammelte Potential für die Fortsetzung des dortigen Engagements zu nutzen. Sollte die Zusammenarbeit in San Potito di Ovindoli tatsächlich zu Ende gehen, dürfte es keine Schwierigkeit sein, eine Kooperation in einem neuen geeigneten Forschungsfeld im mediterranen Bereich zu organisieren. Dabei wäre sicher auch an die römischen Balkanprovinzen zu denken, wofür vermutlich EU – Mittel gefunden werden können.

SvS

Spätantike und Frühmittelalter

Die Frühmittelalterforschungen am AI sind im Berichtzeitraum intensiv vorangetrieben worden. Ein erstes Schwergewicht liegt auf den Untersuchungen zu Migrationsbewegungen und hier besonders auf den Interaktionen zwischen Immigranten und Lokalbevölkerung, die Beziehung zwischen den Immigranten und den entwickelten benachbarten Staaten und Kulturen, ihrer Ökonomie und Gesellschaft. Ein zweites Arbeitsfeld ist der Prozeß internen Wandels eingewanderter Populationen, und die Rolle, welche kulturelle Einflüsse von außen dabei spielen (DE II, 39). Auf die Arbeiten von A. Vaday und anderen zu den kaiserzeitlichen germanischen Stämmen und den Sarmaten ist bereits eingegangen worden.

Ein vorbildliches Forschungsprojekt stellen Grabung und interdisziplinäre Auswertung des langobardischen Gräberfeldes von Szólád dar, vorbildlich nicht nur wegen des klaren und umfassenden Forschungskonzepts sondern auch wegen der

internationalen Kooperation mit der RGK Frankfurt und der Universität Mainz. Dadurch können die fortschrittlichsten naturwissenschaftlichen Methoden angewandt werden, wie Genuntersuchungen und Isotopenanalysen, vor allem aber garantiert eine Kooperation die Einbeziehung des "Blicks von außen", der allein die Kontrolle und Überwindung eingefahrener Denkmuster garantiert. Lobenswert sind auch die Anstrengungen zur Publikation gepidischer und langobardischer Grabfunde, die seit langem von I. Bóna vorbereitet waren, jedoch immer wieder verschoben wurde. (DE II, 40)

Die Beteiligung des AI an zwei internationalen Projekten verdient besondere Erwähnung, zum einen an dem "Fremdenprojekt" des RGZM Mainz ("Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Migration – Integration – Acculturation" (DE II, 47), zum zweiten an einem sehr engagierten Vorhaben zur Aufarbeitung und Neubewertung der bisherigen Grabungsergebnisse, Prospektionen und Nachgrabungen um Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, einem der Schlüsselfundorte in Westungarn für das 6. bis 8. Jh. Dieses Projekt, das in Zusammenarbeit mit dem GWZO in Leipzig durchgeführt wird, kann nicht hoch genug eingeschätzt werden. Wie bei Szólád ist auch hier ein moderner interdisziplinärer Ansatz Erfolg versprechend.

Die awarische Archäologie stellte im AI von Anfang an einen Forschungsschwerpunkt dar. Noch unter Dir. S. Bökönyi wandte sich Cs. Bálint der Awarenforschung zu und publizierte seine Grabungen in der spätawarischen Siedlung von Eperjes, die erste und bisher einzige, die vorgelegt wurde. Sein wesentliches Anliegen war bald, und blieb es bis heute, Beziehungen zwischen dem Awarenreich, dem Mittelmeerraum und dem Nahen Osten zu untersuchen. Dies ist auch vor dem Hintergrund der ungarischen Forschungstradition bemerkenswert, die sich in den Jahrzehnten nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg auf das reiternomadische Element der awarischen Kultur konzentrierte ("Nomadismus"). Cs. Bálint machte sich damit zu einem Protagonisten einer Erneuerung der Frühmittelalterarchäologie in Ungarn, nach I. Kovrig (durch ihre methodisch vorzügliche Gräberfeldanalyse) und etwa gleichzeitig mit É. Garam (die sich den byzantinischen Wurzeln der awarischen Kultur widmete).

Es gehört zu den großen Erfolgen des AI der letzten 20 Jahre, dass es T. Vida gelungen ist, die germanischen Mitspieler während der Frühawarenzeit I (568-626) zu identifizieren. Seine Monographie zur frühawarischen Keramik ist ein Standardwerk, auch wenn im Vorfeld noch keine naturwissenschaftlichen Analysen durchgeführt werden konnten. Die Auswertung der von T. Vida und A. Päsztor gegrabenen Nekropole von Budakaläsz wird für die awarische Archäologie einen großen Schritt vorwärts bedeuten. Die Monographie Cs. Bälints zum Goldschatz von Sännicolau Mare (Nagyszentmiklós) stellt die Basis für weitere Forschungen dar, ist er doch der einzige, der die verzweigte Literatur zum Schatz kennt und (dank seiner Sprachkenntnisse) auch verarbeiten kann. Dazu kommt, dass er die unterbrochene Tradition Gy. Läszlós wieder aufnahm und technische Untersuchungen an den Gefäßen, z.B. Vermessung von Werkzeugspuren, in seine Analyse einfließen lässt. Das Erscheinen der deutschsprachigen Ausgabe wird daher mit Spannung erwartet. Ein Desiderat der Awarenforschung ist die Publikation der spätawarischen Nekropole von Zala-

komár. Zwar ist B. M. Szőke mit den Zalavár-Forschungen mehr als beschäftigt, doch sollte diese wichtige Veröffentlichung nicht mehr weiter hinausgezögert werden.

Die Bildung der neuen "Byzantine Research Group" aus hoch motivierten jungen Forschern ist sehr begrüßenswert (DE II, 46) und dem Institutsdirektor persönlich zugute zu halten. Durch ihre internationalen Kontakte und Diskussionsfreudigkeit machen sie Hoffnung auf eine Phase in der ungarischen Forschung, in der alte Denkmuster einer Überprüfung unterzogen werden.

Das Forschungsprojekt im Kisbalaton-Gebiet und um Zalavár gehört fraglos zu den spannendsten Vorhaben des AI. In Fortführung der Arbeiten von A. Sós (Ungarisches Nationalmuseum), einer herausragenden Forscherpersönlichkeit, wird die Epoche zwischen dem Ende des Awarenreichs und der ungarischen Einwanderung in einer Region exemplarisch beleuchtet, für die Schriftquellen vorliegen und nun auch eine überreiche Menge an archäologischen Daten. Leider liegt zu diesen Forschungen des AI noch kaum Literatur vor und es wäre von ganz großer Bedeutung, sich auch hier die Arbeit von Frau Sós zum Vorbild zunehmen und zumindest einen umfangreichen und informativen Vorbericht zu publizieren.

Auch in der Erforschung der Archäologie der "ungarischen Landnahmezeit" und der "Arpadenzeit" kann das AI auf großen früheren Erfolgen aufbauen. Die Ungarn-Forschungen sind naturgemäß gerade in Ungarn sehr emotionell besetzt. Umso bemerkenswerter sind die Anstrengungen des AI, die Forschungen auf eine neue, objektive Grundlage zu stellen und dazu einen interdisziplinären Diskurs zu führen. Bedeutende Fortschritte stellen die Arbeiten L. Kovács' zu den münzführenden ungarischen Grabfunden dar. Richtungsweisend sind auch die Arbeiten von M. Takács, dessen Fokus weit über die chronologische Gliederung des Fundmaterials hinausgeht, auch wenn sich seine Monographie zu den Tonkesseln der Arpadenzeit einer speziellen Fundgattung annahm. Takács könnte auch eine wichtige Rolle spielen wenn es darum geht, die großen frühmittelalerlichen Grabungsbefunde von den Autobahnprojekten auszuwerten (DE II, 50). Zwar belasten sie das Institut durch ihre schiere Masse, stellen aber auch eine enorme Chance dar, weil ein derartig großes Gebiet mit den üblichen Projektmitteln auch, beispielsweise, in der BRD nicht im Zug von Forschungsgrabungen untersucht werden könnte. Hier ermöglichen modernste siedlungsarchäologische Ansätze und die entsprechenden Auswertungstechniken einen riesigen Schritt in die Zukunft. Das AI hat - was landschaftsarchäologische Feldstudien betrifft – eine große Erfahrung durch die Arbeitsgruppe "Archäologische Topographie" (MRT), in der sowohl Cs. Bálint wie auch B. M. Szőke viele Jahre lang involviert waren. Das – bereits publizierte - "Kerka-Tal-Projekt" ist als spannender Fortsetzung der Arbeiten an der MRT zu betrachten. (DE II, 53f)

Insgesamt kann die Arbeitsgruppe Frühmittelalter am AI als Glücksfall der europäischen Archäologie betrachtet werden. Allerdings würde man sich eine bessere und problemorientierte Zusammenarbeit zwischen den einzelnen Projektgruppen und zwischen den Arbeitsgruppen wünschen. Die Einrichtung von Arbeitsgruppenübergreifenden Forschungsschwerpunkten, nicht unter Auflösung sondern unter Einbeziehung der Projektgruppen, wäre sehr zu empfehlen.

Ein besonderes Augenmerk sollte auch der Transmission der Forschungsergebnisse auf die Ebene des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses geschenkt werden. Die Forschungsergebnisse des AI wären durchaus geeignet, das ungarische Geistesleben zu befruchten. Die Vermittlung kann in populärwissenschaftlichen Werken, in Filmen und Ausstellungen erfolgen.

FD

Mittelalter und Neuzeit

I have been watching the scientific and organizational activities of the Archaeological Institute of H.A.S. for more than forty years. The institution ranks among those having significant position in international circles and at the same time it has been one of the most substantial foreign institutions, with which my working place – the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra – has solved numerous scientific projects and events for long years in chronological range from the Mesolithic up to beginnings of Modern era.

In 2009 the Archaeological Institute of H.A.S. has been existed for respectable fifty years already. Although this evaluation is aimed in mapping out the state and results of work of the institution during the years 1998-2007, comparison of the present-day condition of the working place to preceding phases of its development and prospects to its future has facilitated the process. I am highly appreciating that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and especially the Archaeological Institute management led by Prof. Dr. Cs. Bálint (in the position of the Institute director from 1994) paid big attention to preparation of written sources for evaluation, invited members of the international evaluation commission to a formal visit in June 2008 and by this way allowed them to acquaint themselves with the newest scientific results and actual personal, economic, scientific, organizational and spatial problems of the institute.

In recent years the Institute obtained rather extensive new space in the building complex where it has been situated. In comparison with previous conditions, it provides the Institute with better-arranged place for huge library, documentation department and scientific depositories but also creation of very promising DNA laboratory. Generation structure of the scientific community has been remarkably improved in last years; many young capable and already very active in publishing scholars are working here. I perceived the meeting with the scientific community and vivid discussion as a proof of open interpersonal relations in the Institute, which are based on awareness of generational continuity.

As it is reflected also in the comprehensive report for the evaluation process, the Archaeological Institute of the H.A.S. has worked out a very transparent and effective research programme, strategic methods for the programme performance and projects, to which all scholars have been included. In addition to archaeological,

vertically arranged chronological periods, further wider or interdisciplinary-based thematic tasks (archaeological topography, university education, interdisciplinary research and natural sciences) are included into the fundamental scientific organizational structure. Departments of scientific services are represented by the preservation laboratory, library and archives. Scientific research results are presented in four parts of the report: scientific projects (63, among them 18 with international cooperation), integral part of which is interdisciplinary cooperation. Attached tables give survey about the structure and project financing as well. The chapter on excavations (60 excavations in Hungary, share at five expeditions abroad) not only explains the problems, but also elucidate their structure — many of them were caused by investment activities, needs of monuments reconstruction; long-term thematic researches are in minority.

Many of researches realized in the years 1998-2007 became renowned and internationally respected sites also due to their prompt publishing. The report key part is the complex institute bibliography, in which big quantity and thematic variability of published outputs of individual scholars and teams in accordance with their specialization is well observable. It's correct, that the evaluation criteria in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences does not stress another ones, e.g. professedly publication quality afflicting citation index, application of impact factors that are less-distinctive in social sciences, etc.

The complex picture of social, scientific and organizational activities of the AI is completed with the list of memberships and appointments of some Academic community members in scientific organizations.

The knowledge of the evaluation commission members concerning the Institute has been completed at working encounters. I have been minutely acquainted with activities and problems of the Top Middle Ages archaeology team (led by Dr. E. Benkõ). Together with Dr. Zs. Miklós - the experienced, internationally accepted and erudite research worker, four further young scholars are working in the team. I have an unambiguous idea that the team and the team head (judging by his publishing activity, one of the most efficient scholars) have precisely determined goals, strategy to reach them, systematic experience for evaluation of obtained outcomes and their publishing. The team is very promising. Its members took part in solving of eleven grant projects including valuable publication outputs. Eighteen researches were realised within the Middle Ages and post-medieval problems. Dr. E. Benkõ participated in three excavations of feudal residences abroad (Romania).

I judge favourably that along with traditional themes of archaeology of the Middle Ages (feudal residence, church and cemetery, town, village) the goals include – and recently successfully started – the themes like problems of raw materials, craft, but mainly post-medieval archaeology with natural interdisciplinary links to e.g. problems of ethnology and turkology. Equipment with technology and devices at the team's disposal for processing the results of their research and publications, are of high quality. In actual fact, conditions are similar within the whole institute and in field as well: aerial reconnaissance, geophysical measurements, etc., are used in exploration, revealing and documentation of field situations.

The small team of archaeologists devoted to the medieval history in the Archaeological Institute of the HAS is not able to cover all spheres of medieval archaeology, and so they are rationally linked and within their projects and excavations supplemented with scholars from other institutions, first of all from the Hungarian National Museum.

Finally I can state that according to the scientific and organizational activities during the years 1998-2007, the Archaeological Institute of the HAS belongs to outstanding European archaeological institutions. The visit to the Institute, encounters with scholars and detailed evaluation report are evidences for unambiguously progressive development of the Institute in the years 1998-2007. The biggest problem and appreciable lack I see in the basic research financing. Flexible pragmatic steps of the Institute management, however, contrive to pass by this obstacle and achieve the fixed goals. Many projects and their outcomes given in the report have reached or in the near future will reach wide international response.

Summary: During the years 1998-2007 the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have reached outcomes, which entitled the institution to be accredited in the category of outstanding, internationally respected and in its performance proceeding scientific working places in archaeology. This unambiguously positive standpoint of mine concerns also the activities of the medieval archaeology team.

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Publikationen

Die Veröffentlichungen des Archäologischen Instituts gehören wegen ihres wissenschaftlichen Niveaus in der gesamten europäischen Archäologie zu den unverzichtbaren Standardwerken. Dies resultiert auch aus der zentralen geographischen Lage Ungarns und den quer durch alle Länder seit den frühen Zeiten erkennbaren Kulturverbindungen. Die Veröffentlichungen sind überwiegend auf Deutsch oder Englisch; Beiträge in ungarischer Sprache haben stets Zusammenfassungen in Fremdsprachen und sind daher international eingebunden. Der Aufwand für die Übersetzungen ist groß und sei ausdrücklich mit respektvollem Dank gewürdigt!

In den letzten zehn Jahren konnten AutorInnen des AI immerhin 65 Veröffentlichungen verzeichnen. Bei dem kleinen Stab und der Notwendigkeit, jeweils einzeln die Gelder für die Herstellung jedes Bandes beschaffen zu müssen, ist dies eine beachtliche Leistung.

- Die Zeitschrift ANTAEUS wird vom "European Reference Index for the Humanities" unter B klassifiziert; verschiedene darin enthaltene Beiträge entsprechen auf jeden Fall der Kategorie A, wozu ich den gesamten Band 27 über die Kulturkontakte im Neolithikum rechne. Seit kurzem ist ein international besetztes Herausgebergremium geschaffen.
- Die Monographien Serie "Varia Archaeologia Hungarica" enthält Beiträge zu fast allen Gebieten der ungarischen Archäologie; nur das Paläolithikum und die

Römerzeit sind bis jetzt nicht vertreten, was ein Zufall sein wird. Relativ zahlreich sind dagegen Beiträge zur Archäologie des Mittelalters.

- Die gemeinsam mit dem Nationalmuseum herausgegebenen "Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologia" bilden als sorgfältige Quellenedition eine ausgezeichnete Basis für weitere Forschungen, gerade auch im Verbund mit den Nachbarländern. Alle Bände dieser Reihe sind in Deutscher Sprache.

Dringend erforderlich ist zukünftig eine durch einen gesonderten Haushaltsposten gesicherte Finanzierung der Veröffentlichungen; vorrangig gilt dies für die Zeitschrift ANTAEUS. Gerade das regelmäßige jährliche Erscheinen der Zeitschrift ist wegen des internationalen Büchertausches mit jährlich erscheinenden ausländischen Zeitschriften für die Pflege der Bibliothek (siehe dort) eine entscheidende Grundlage für die wissenschaftliche Arbeit des gesamten Instituts und damit für den Erhalt der internationalen Reputation.

Eine schwere Behinderung des so wichtigen Büchertausches bedeuten die mittlerweile so hohen Portokosten.

SvS

Zusammenfassung

Das Archäologische Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (AI) ist ein Spitzenforschungsinstitut, dem eine Reihe von hervorragenden WissenschaftlerInnen angehört, und das bemerkenswerte wissenschaftliche Erfolge vorzuweisen hat. In Ungarn stellt es einen Leuchtturm dar, an dem sich andere Forschergruppen wesentlich orientieren, doch hat es auch international, dank der Qualifikation und Motivation seiner Angehörigen, einen exzellenten Ruf. Das AI unterhält eine Reihe von internationalen Kooperationen, die dank der liberalen Haltung des AI und dessen ausgezeichneter Organisation für die Partner ausgesprochen attraktiv sind. Von besonderer Bedeutung sind auch einige der Einrichtungen des AI, insbesondere die Bibliothek und die Restaurierungswerkstätten. Beide sind wichtige Säulen der Forschung am AI. Die Altersstruktur des Kollegiums ist derzeit ausgewogen, nicht jedoch die Personalstruktur insgesamt, denn das Verhältnis zwischen WissenschaftlerInnen und technischem bzw. Hilfspersonal ist ungünstig, was dazu führt, dass hoch ausgebildete ArchäologInnen bei ihrer Arbeit keine ausreichende Unterstützung bekommen. Nicht zu übersehen ist auch die chronische Unterfinanzierung des Instituts, auch wenn dies nicht Gegenstand der Evaluierung war.

Auf Grund der Bedeutung des Archäologischen Instituts für die Verbindung der ungarischen mit der internationalen Forschung, sowie für das Geistes- und Kulturleben in Ungarn wird der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und dem Ungarischen Parlament dringend empfohlen, das Archäologische Institut finanziell und personell besser auszustatten.

Einige Kommissionsmitglieder empfehlen, fachgruppenübergreifende Forschungsschwerpunkte einzurichten, um das intellektuelle Potenzial des Instituts noch besser als bisher zu nutzen. Weiters sollte die Vermittlungs- und Öffentlich-

keitsarbeit verbessert werden, was nicht nur die Akzeptanz der Öffentlichkeit sondern auch die Bereitschaft der Förderungsgeber zur Unterstützung des Instituts steigern wird.

Es wäre zu wünschen, dass es gelänge, nicht nur die Zukunft des Archäologischen Instituts, einer der erfolgreichsten einschlägigen Forschungseinrichtungen weltweit, zu sichern, sondern auch eine Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen, der finanziellen und personellen Ausstattung zu erreichen.

FD

26. Januar 2010

Für die Mitglieder der Evaluierungskommission Falko Daim, Alexander Ruttkay, Siegmar von Schnurbein und Alasdair Whittle

Falko Daim

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2007

I.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: A RESEARCH INSTITUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE RESEARCH INSTITUES OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Founded in 1958, the Archaeological Institute is one of the many research institutes making up the institutional network of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Academy's research institutes conduct primary research as part of their public duties, and their activities are for the greater part funded by the annual budget allotted to these tasks by Hungarian Parliament. The various institutes can also supplement this budget with revenues from other activities.

The foundation, tasks and legal status of the academic research institutes is codified in the Foundation Charter, approved by the Academy's General Assembly. This document and the organisational and operational statutes elaborated by the respective research institutes provide the framework for their activity.

The Academy's institutional network is made up of 38 research institutes (including several major research centres) and 78 smaller research groups, so-called promoted research centres, active in various universities, whose task is to conduct primary research with a focus on the so-called national sciences, which could be performed with far less efficiency in other institutions (universities, cultural institutions and museums).

THE INSTITUTE'S LEGAL STATUS AND ITS SUPERVISORY BODY

The Archaeological Institute was founded in 1958 by the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.³ Called Archaeological Research Group at the time, it was given premises at 49 Úri Street in District I. The Institute's first director was acade-

The concise formulation of these public duties is a pressing priority, expected by the political establishment and public opinion.

http://www.mta.hu/index.php?id=676

³ Presidential Directive 13/1958. Akadémiai Közlöny 15–16 (1958).

mician László Gerevich (between 1958 and 1981). In 1967, the Archaeological Research Group was renamed Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the directive of the Academy's then president.⁴

Following the amendments to the Act on the Protection of Cultural Goods in 2001, the Institute's activity was expanded to include the protection of cultural heritage, calling for an amendment to the Institute's foundation charter. The Institute's new charter was approved by the Academy's Secretary General in a document effective as of January 1, 2005.

The Institute is an independent legal entity, a publicly financed public body. Act XL of 1994 on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences defined the framework within which the Institute enjoys independence regarding its research activities and economic management. The Institute manages its budget and assets independently, subject to the laws and regulations governing central public bodies.

Act XL of 1994 on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Statutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences regulate the supervisory bodies and the bodies directing the activities of the research institutions. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences acts as the supervisory body and maintainer of the research institutions. The Council of the Academy's Research Units is the body directing the activity of the Academy's research units; together with the Board of Trustees, it determines the operational framework of the research institutions and directs their activities.

THE INSTITUTE'S TASKS AND GOALS

The Archaeological Institute's public tasks are set down in the Foundation Charter approved in January 2008. These are the following:

"The Institute shall conduct archaeological research on the period extending from prehistory to the close of the Ottoman era in Hungary and abroad, and engage in the archaeological investigation of the Carpathian Basin and Europe in international cooperation projects. Its principal task is the investigation, classification, analysis and assessment of the archaeological, historical and anthropological evidence concerning the history of the Hungarian people. The Institute co-ordinates the work of the Hungarian Archaeological Topography project.⁵

The Institute edits and publishes *Antaeus*, the Institute's yearbook, and the series *Varia Archaeological Hungarica*. The academic journal *Acta Archaeologica Scientiarum Hungariae* is currently edited in the Institute. The Institute undertakes a role in the regular or occasional editing of other publications, conforming to the discipline's Hungarian and foreign requirements and standards. It organises national and

⁴ Presidential Directive 4/1967. Akadémiai Közlöny 4 (1967).

The Institute has organised several sessions at which the research activities were presented and described. Cp. MittArchInst 1 (1970); MTA II. Osztályának Közleményei 23 (1974) 233–248); Antaeus 14 (1985); Antaeus 19–20 (1990–1991); Antaeus 26 (2003). For a more detailed history of the Archaeological Institute, cp. also Török 2000d; Török 2002b.

international workshops and conferences for the discussion of scientific questions, manages grants, conducts excavations and issues publications in collaboration with Hungarian and foreign organisations. Its research agenda is formulated in harmony with Hungarian and foreign research projects. The Institute plays an active role in managing the bodies of Hungarian archaeology.

The Institute's main research priorities are set down in mid- and long-term projects, with which short-term projects, scientific analyses and assessments are combined. The Institute participates in education on request from various higher education institutions."

THE INSTITUTE'S ORGANISATION (Fig. 1)

During the directorship of László Gerevich, the Institute was made up of departments. This structure was changed to a team structure under Sándor Bökönyi, and then again to departments under Csanád Bálint (from 1994). The director's work is aided by two deputy directors (the Research Deputy Director and the Deputy Director General).

In accordance with the stipulations of the Institute's Statutes, the director requests or can request the advice of the Institute's advisory bodies before bringing any decision; these bodies may offer their opinion and submit suggestions in fields falling within their sphere of competence without affecting the director's personal responsibility. Their suggestions are not binding.

The advisory bodies are the following:

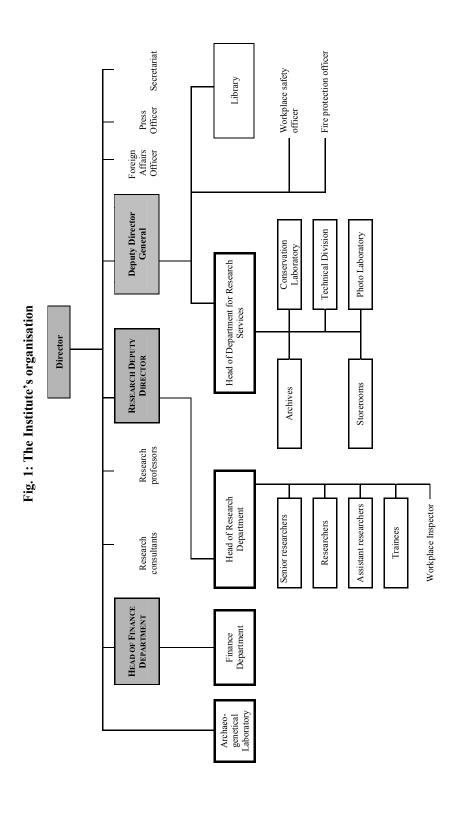
- (a) the Director's Council,
- (b) the Research Council,
- (c) the Library Committee
- (d) the Public Servants' Council.

Other forums for discussing matters relevant to the Institute are the Research Conference (concerning issues affecting the research staff) and the All-Institutional Forum (concerning issues affecting the Institute's entire staff).

Organisational units

The Institute's organisational units engaged in research perform their activities according to annual and mid-range projects. The organisational units and the members of the research staff are obliged to prepare a report on the completion of the annual plans, which had been previously approved by the director; the contents and the form of the report are specified by the director in accordance with the regulations of the Academy's Central Office.

Each member of the research staff submits a report of his/her annual activity and presents his/her publications at the Research Meeting, held annually at the beginning of the year.



Research Department

The task of the Research Department is the co-ordination of the Institute's short- and long-term research projects and the regular publication of the results. Members of the research staff conduct their activity in accordance with the Institute's annual research plan and are individually responsible for the realisation of the Institute's research projects. They may participate in more projects, with their work focusing on a main research theme.

Headed by the department head, the activity of the Research Department is supervised by the Research Deputy Director. The head of the Research Department prepares the Institute's annual and mid-range research plans, the academic reports and bibliographies. He/she co-ordinates the department's work and exercises limited employer rights (approval of paid leave, inland travel, certifying performance). The senior researchers, the research staff, the junior researchers and the research fellows are part of the Research Department. Currently, there are no smaller units in the department (groups made up of the researchers of a particular period or teams organised for a specific research project).

Archaeogenetical Laboratory

Created in 2004, the Archaeogenetical Laboratory is an organisational unit directly under the supervision of the Institute's Director. Its main task is the realisation of the Institute's physical anthropological and archaeogenetical research projects, and the regular publication of the results in this field. The laboratory's staff is made up of researchers, assistants and anthropologists collaborating on various research projects.

The research staff of the Archaeogenetical Laboratory conducts its activity in accordance with the research schedule set down in individual annual research plans and the current research projects. They may participate in more projects, with their work focusing on a main research theme. The head of the laboratory prepares the laboratory's annual and mid-range research plans, and the academic reports.

Department for Research Services

The Department for Research Services co-ordinates the activity of the infrastructure necessary for research. It is made up of the Archives, the Graphics Division, the Conservation Laboratory, the Photo Laboratory and the storerooms. Its activity is regulated by the statutes approved by the Institute's Director.

The Archives

The documents and intellectual products of scientific research are deposited in the Archives. The records are accessible to the Institute's research staff and visiting researchers. Access to the special databases and collections is also provided by the staff of the Archives.

Co-ordinated by the head of this department, the activity of the Archives is supervised by the Deputy Director General.

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The Library

The Library is a partially public library. Its main task is the acquisition of Hungarian and foreign publications, their cataloguing and ensuring their accessibility. The Library is supervised by the Deputy Director General, the activity of library by the Chief Librarian. The Library is governed by the statutes approved by the Institute's Director; its professional activity, especially in the field of new acquisitions, is aided by the Library Committee made up of members of the research staff nominated by the Director.

The Finance Department

The Finance Department performs the tasks relating to the Institute's budget planning and finances, including operation, maintenance, investment, human resources services, use and utilisation of the assets, cash management, accounting and reporting, as well as its other obligations as stipulated in various regulations and tasks related to data providing. Its organisation and tasks are regulated by the Statutes, which also specify the tasks and authority of the individuals responsible for the department and its activities.

THE STAFF OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

In accordance with the stipulations of the law, the staff of the Archaeological Institute is made up of public servants. The staff can be divided into research staff (research professors, scientific advisors, senior researchers, assistant researchers, trainees) and non-research staff (secretaries, conservators, illustrator, surveyors, laboratory assistants, librarians, archival workers, staff of the Finance Department, etc.).

The proportion of the research and non-research staff is ideal, being more or less equally divided.

The Institute's directorship has laid great emphasis on encouraging members of the research staff to obtain academic degrees. With the exception of the junior fellows currently writing their dissertation, all members of the research staff have obtained an academic degree.

During the period under review, the research staff was made up of two academicians, six doctors of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ten candidates and seven PhDs, altogether twenty-five researchers with a degree. The ten junior researchers on the staff are currently participating in post-gradual training, with two-thirds currently working on their PhD dissertation.

Altogether 90 per cent of the researchers with a degree appear in the list of professional cultural consultants. Many are members of the Academy's collegiate bodies, as well as of national and foreign committees, grant review panels, editorial boards and various professional bodies.

The age breakdown of the Institute's research staff changed little between 1998 and 2007. In 1998, the research staff was made up of twenty-three researchers: seven researchers were under 40 and 16 were older. None of the researchers was

over 60 (Diagram 1), and the average age was 42.5 years. The Institute was ranked among the Academy's "young" institutions.

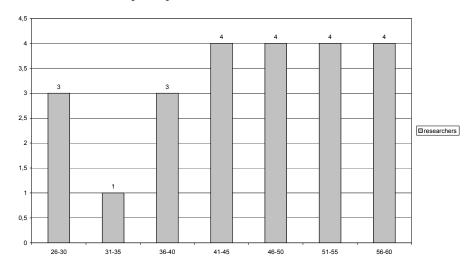
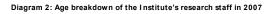
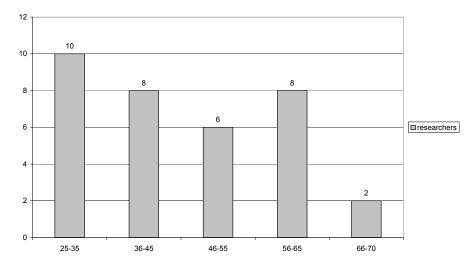


Diagram 1: Age breakdown of the Institute's research staff in 1998





In 2007, the research staff was made up of thirty-four researchers: seventeen researchers were under 40 and eleven were between 41 and 60, while six were over 60 (*Diagram 2*), and the average age was 45.5 years, which can hardly be regarded as "old".

The growth of the research staff during the past ten years was a direct consequence of the Institute's participation in large-scale projects. From 1999, the Institute participated in the salvage excavations preceding the construction of the M7 Motorway in County Somogy, which called for the employment of young archaeologists. From 2004, the Archaeogenetical Laboratory too employed junior researchers, whose work was funded from various grants (Széchenyi Fund, National Research and Development Fund). The research group conducting environmental archaeological research was similarly made up of junior researchers, whose activity was funded by grants obtained from the Széchenyi Fund and the National Research Fund

Parallel to the employment of junior researchers, the age of the senior researchers on the Institute's research staff grew with the passing of time and thus the proportion of researchers over sixty increased compared to the previous period. Following the retirements and the changes in the staff in 2007, the average age dropped to 44.5 years in 2008.

The permanent employment of junior researchers is often determined by the financial circumstances. The Institute's directorship was in some cases forced to pension senior researchers in order to finance the Institute's operation. This problem is not simply one of research strategy, but also of financial means.

FINANCING, OPERATION

The financial basis for the research conducted by the Institute comes from the annual budget allotted by Parliament, which in the past ten years was only enough to cover the researchers' salaries (and the mandatory social security contributions) as stipulated by the law and the increases in salary following the obtainment of an academic degree. The funds for the Institute's operation, investments and developments had to be obtained from other sources, such as grants (National Research Fund, the National Cultural Fund, the National Research and Development Fund), external revenues (large-scale excavation projects, leasing of equipment, etc.) and various funds obtained from the Academy's investments. Between 1999 and 2004, it was possible to develop the Institute's infrastructure and supplement the funds lacking from the material budget.

In 2003, the Institute and the Academy founded Archeosztráda Ltd., a company offering archaeological field services, rather than scientific research.

During the past ten years, the grants from academic investment funds, the grants for obtaining various research equipments from the National Research Fund and various external revenues have enabled the creation of a partial fire protection system, a partial air-conditioning system and the purchase of various research equipments. The Institute was able to purchase two cars in addition to the small Mazda bus. Only the jeep remained of the three cars.

Each member of the research staff has his/her own PC, and several researchers were provided with a home PC funded from various grants.

The Graphics Division and the Photo Laboratory is well equipped, as is the pottery and metal conservation laboratory and the Archives. The Finance Department too is equipped with an adequate number of PCs.

Using funds from various grants, a barcode security system has been introduced in the Library together with a DOS-based, electronic cataloguing system, which has also been adopted by the Museum of Fine Arts. The bibliographic data entered into the electronic database since 2006 was converted for use in the Hun-Téka library database, a Windows-based, integrated library management system developed by the Academy. The addition of various modules will enable external querying.⁶

The Institute ensures the continuous upgrading of the Institute's main server and the security of the local servers in the Library, the Archives, the Graphics Division and the Archaeogenetical Laboratory, on which the research conducted in the Institute is archived and on which security backups are stored. Spam filtering has been installed and uninterrupted operation is ensured by a round the clock remote administration

All the computer programmes running on the Institute's PCs are legal softwares, which are deposited in the Archives and loaned to researchers according to a strict procedure.

Even though the financial sources were uncertain and could not be pre-planned from the public budget, the Institute engaged in important publishing activity. Altogether 27 volumes were published, funded from various sources.⁷

Adding to the financial problems is the fact that it was not possible to set aside funds for the publication of the Institute's yearbook from the allotted budget, in consequence of which the yearbook is published bi-annually, which had an unfavourable effect on exchanges with other institutions. This situation is in part remedied by the volumes of the Varia Archaeologica Hungarica and the two Monumenta series. The mailing of the published volumes too poses serious financial problems: the costs of mailing the publications to the 400 exchange partners runs into the millions, often the equivalent of the third or half of the printing costs of a particular volume.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE IN FINANCING

During the fifty years since its foundation, the Archaeological Institute has grown into a major institution. A commitment to interdisciplinary research characterised its activity from the very beginning; first, an independent department and, later, a team was organised for this activity. Between 1998 and 2007, the main interdisciplinary projects focused on archaeobotanical, archaeozoological, physical anthropological and archaeogenetical research. The Archaeogenetical Laboratory was also established at this time. Regarding its structure and the research projects, the Archaeo-

⁷ See Section V for additional information on the Institute's publications.

⁶ See Section III. 3 for additional information on the Library.

logical Institute shares several features with research institutes of the natural sciences.

The Institute's economic indicators of the past ten years reflect a duality. There has been a rapid growth in revenues (salvage excavations along the M7 Motorway, grants from the Széchenyi Fund and the National Research and Development Fund) and, at the same time, a budgetary regression. Prosperity (new vehicles, investments, growth of published volumes, foundation of an archaeological company) and degression were both present in the Institute's life.

The sudden "growth" obscured the problem that the Institute's budget did not cover the costs of operation, maintenance and development.

The acute lack of funds became aggravating in 2007, when major projects came to end (M7 salvage excavations, projects funded by the National Research and Development Fund). It became clear that the Institute needs a budget of approximately HUF 20 million to operate even with strict economising. An additional HUF 10 million are necessary for the maintenance of the Archaeogenetical Laboratory, which between 2004 and August 2007 was funded from various grants; this amount would only cover the maintenance of the current level, but would not enable development and modernisation.

II. RESEARCH IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BETWEEN 1998 AND 2007

1. THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Prehistory

The Neolithic

Research objectives

Instead of investigating individual sites, prehistoric research conducted by the prehistorians working in the Archaeological Institute has focused on the research of broader areas as part of micro-regional research projects since the late 1970s. Even though these research projects were not described as landscape archaeology projects at the time, they were aimed at investigating the settlement patterns of a broader area, including the impact of a particular settlement on the environment based on off-site archaeological remains. In addition to research based on the traditional typological study of archaeological artefacts, we have made every effort to integrate various analytical procedures⁸ and the research perspectives and findings of other disciplines, such as history of religion and cognitive psychology,⁹ into our research during the past ten years. The research of the Neolithic during this ten-year period gradually shifted from inquiries into the nature of the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic to the study of the initial centuries of the Late Neolithic (5500–4900 BC).

The daily co-operation between the Institute's research staff studying the Neolithic is reflected not only in joint excavations and publications, but also in the constant, fruitful exchange of ideas. We have often read papers written jointly at international conferences and co-authored several publications. One of our main priorities is the maintenance and expansion this workshop, and the presentation of our findings to the international scholarly community.

⁸ BÁNFFY-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2008; BÁNFFY 2004d; BÁNFFY 2005d; BÁNFFY 2007c; BÁNFFY 2007d; SÜMEGI-GULYÁS 2004a; GÁL-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2005; ZATYKÓ-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2007.

⁹ BÁNFFY 1998a; BÁNFFY 2001a; BÁNFFY 2003a; BÁNFFY 2005a; BÁNFFY 2005b.

Research staff

Two prehistorians were engaged in the study of the Neolithic at the beginning of the ten-year period (Eszter Bánffy¹¹¹ and István Zalai-Gaál¹¹¹), whose work was principally focused on the research of the Neolithic of Transdanubia. In 2001, they were joined by two junior researchers committed to Neolithic studies (Tibor Marton¹² and Krisztián Oross¹³). Another young colleague of ours (Szilvia Fábián) is employed on a contract basis; however, her field activity and publications can, with the exception of a few archaeological features investigated during the excavations preceding motorway constructions, be linked to the research of the Copper Age, as can the theme of her PhD dissertation, and thus her activity is not included in the Institute's Neolithic research.

Research projects

The complex investigation of the Ecsegfalva site, lying in the Berettyó Valley in eastern Hungary, a joint research project of the British Academy and the Archaeological Institute, was aimed at a better understanding of the earliest food-producing communities. The publication of the site and its finds can be regarded as a major milestone in the study of a settlement of the Körös culture and its broader environment. The detailed typological assessment of the recovered pottery is supplemented by a comparison with other radiocarbon-dated assemblages from the same period, while the palaeoenvironmental studies offer a fresh perspective on the site's one-time environment, as well as on the subsistence patterns and the lifeways of the 6th millennium BC. The publication and evaluation of the finds from the excavation conducted over fifty years ago at Polgár–Csőszhalom, one of the most important Late Neolithic sites in the Upper Tisza region, representing the northernmost tell settlement in Europe, too offers valuable insights into the Neolithic settlement patterns and long distance trade relations of eastern Hungary. The publication of the settlement patterns and long distance trade relations of eastern Hungary.

All other Neolithic research conducted by the Institute can be linked to Transdanubia. A micro-regional research project was conducted in the Kerka Valley on the country's western fringes, aimed at investigating a region virtually unknown to archaeology. The excavation of the Szentgyörgyvölgy–Pityerdomb site dating to the 6th millennium BC, identified during the region's field surveys, represents the first systematically excavated settlement, which yielded new insights into the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition and the nature of the interaction between the immigrant farmers from the Balkans and the local forager groups. The blending of the two populations led to the rise of the Linear Pottery culture, which gradually expanded to

¹⁰ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹¹ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹² For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹³ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹⁴ Whittle 2007.

BÁNFFY-BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN 2007.

The investigation was funded by grants from the National Research Fund.

Central Europe.¹⁷ This was the first thoroughly investigated region, which contributed to a better knowledge of long-distance trade between Transdanubia and other regions during the Early Neolithic, the interaction between early settlements (so-called *Siedlungskammer*), the impact of early food-producing communities on the landscape and the period's environment.¹⁸

Three micro-region research projects have been conducted in the regions lying west of Lake Balaton. The most recently targeted area was the Kerka Valley on the country's western borderland. It was quite obvious that research in Transdanubia, a key area in terms of the Neolithic development of the Carpathian Basin and Central Europe, should focus on the area between Lake Balaton and the Danube. It was a lucky coincidence that István Zalai-Gaál had been engaged in the study of the Neolithic in southern Transdanubia for many decades¹⁹ and that two key sites could be investigated as part of the salvage excavations preceding the construction of the M7²⁰ and, later, the M6 Motorway passing through this region.

Evidence for the region's early settlement came from the Kapos and Koppány Valleys, principally from the investigations in the Regöly area, where Tibor Marton, Róbert Kertész and William J. Eichmann uncovered an undisturbed occupation sequence and the remains of a round building.²¹ The excavation of the site will be continued during the next years. In addition to the investigation of Mesolithic sites, we are also planning to move farther east and explore the Danube Valley, complementing the study of Starčevo settlement in the area based in part on already uncovered sites and on sites identified during various surveys.²²

Two major sites of the Middle and Late Neolithic were identified during the salvage excavations preceding motorway construction. The excavations conducted on these sites soon outgrew a simple salvage operation, growing into a long-term research project with the participation of foreign colleagues. One of the most extensive settlements of the Central European Linear Pottery culture was investigated at Balatonszárszó–Kis-erdei-dűlő, where Tibor Marton and Krisztián Oross uncovered the many settlement features and burials of the site. The evaluation of the settlement with its roughly fifty houses and many burials yielding remarkable find assemblages will soon be completed.²³ The results of the radiocarbon analyses will be published jointly with the researchers of the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit.

¹⁷ BÁNFFY 2004a; GÁL–JUHÁSZ–SÜMEGI 2005.

BÁNFFY 2004b; BÁNFFY 2005e; BÁNFFY 2005f; BÁNFFY 2005g; BÁNFFY 2005h; BÁNFFY-BONDÁR-MIKLÓS 2005.

¹⁹ ZALAI-GAÁL 1999b; ZALAI-GAÁL 1999–2000b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2001a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2001b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2001d; ZALAI-GAÁL 2002a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2002b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2003a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2006b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2007b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2007c.

For an overview of the findings and a description of the Neolithic sites, cp. BELÉNYESY-HONTI-KISS 2007.

²¹ EICHMANN-KERTÉSZ-MARTON 2008.

²² BÁNFFY 2001b. New sites were identified and investigated during the excavations preceding the construction of the M6 Motorway.

The finds and findings are the subject of two PhD dissertaions, currently in progress. For preliminary reports, cp. Belényesy–Marton–Oross 2002; Oross 2004a; Oross 2004b; Oross 2004c; Oross

The other site lies south of Szekszárd, and was excavated as part of the archaeological salvage operations preceding the construction of the M6 Motorway. The forty houses and roughly 1500 burials uncovered at Alsónyék represent one of the largest Neolithic sites in Europe. Timber-framed funerary structures have been identified for the first time in a cemetery of the Lengyel culture. The finds recovered from the houses and the pits run into the millions: the evaluation of the ceramics, lithics, bone and antler implements, the shell and copper jewellery, and the human skeletal remains is in progress. The analysis of the cemetery complements István Zalai-Gaál's earlier socioarchaeological studies based on the Lengyel cemeteries of southern Transdanubia.²⁴

The investigations in the Fajsz area, part of the research project on Early and Middle Neolithic settlement patterns in the region between the Danube and Lake Balaton, focused on identifying the cultural impacts from Transdanubia, from the east and from the south shaping the early prehistory of the region lying at the meeting point of Transdanubia and the Great Hungarian Plain, which maintained close contacts with the northern fringes of the Balkans, as well as on the region's cultural connections during the 6th–5th millennia BC. Following the area's systematic survey in 2001, the excavations at Fajsz were conducted by Eszter Bánffy, Tibor Marton, and Krisztián Oross, together with Pál Sümegi, who co-ordinated the palaeoenvironmental sampling and analyses, and Jörg Petrasch of Tübingen University. The investigations were funded by grants from the National Research Fund and the DFG.

Interdisciplinary co-operation

Scientific analyses play an increasingly important role in the research of the Neo-lithic.²⁵ The study of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition and its impact on the land-scape would hardly be possible without a reconstruction of the one-time environment in the Balaton region and in the area between Fajsz and Szekszárd. In addition to the anthropological evaluation of the skeletal remains from Alsónyék, scientific analyses play an important role in the archaeological assessment of the settlement and site at Alsónyék. Most of these analyses are performed by the research staff of the Geological and Palaeontological Department of Szeged University and the Institute of Geochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Research conducted by the Archaeogenetical Laboratory of the Archaeological Institute too contributes to solving issues of historical genetics.

Cooperation with foreign institutions

The research of the Neolithic is a truly international discipline and our research would be hardly be complete without a presentation of our findings at international forums. With the exception of a single research project (the Upper Egypt Eastern Desert Project of the Department of Egyptology of the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest), co-operation takes the form of joint evaluation projects, research grants

²⁰⁰⁴d; Oross–Marton–Fábián 2004; Belényesy–Fábián–Marton–Oross 2007; Fábián–Marton–Oross 2007.

ZALAI-GAÁL 2007a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2007e; ZALAI-GAÁL 2008a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2008b.

SÜMEGI-GULYÁS 2004A; GÁL-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2005; ZATYKÓ-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2007.

and lecturing. In addition to various university lectures and papers read at conferences, mention must be made of a DAAD programme with the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie of Heidelberg University (Eszter Bánffy, Tibor Marton), a DFG programme with the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte of Tübingen University (Eszter Bánffy, Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross, Fajsz research project), cooperation with the Department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology of Vienna University (Eszter Bánffy, Kerka project), a Humboldt scholarship at Saarbrücken University (István Zalai-Gaál) and a Fulbright scholarship at Harvard University (Eszter Bánffy).

The Copper and Bronze Ages

Copper Age and Bronze Age studies have figured prominently on the Archaeological Institute's research agenda. The research of this period is hallmarked by the work of our retired colleagues, such as Nándor Kalicz, János Makkay and István Torma, as well as the now sadly departed Ida B. Kutzián and Erzsébet Patek. István Ecsedy wrote a seminal study on the Late Copper Age while on the research staff of the Archaeological Institute.

Among the researchers of the middle generation, Eszter Bánffy,²⁶ Mária Bondár and István Zalai-Gaál are engaged in the research of various aspects of the Copper and Bronze Age, alongside Szilvia Fábián, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár and Vajk Szeverényi of the younger generation.²⁷

The Late Copper Age (3500–2800 BC)

The prehistorians working in the archaeological Institute have made important contributions to Copper Age studies. Research by Bánffy and Zalai-Gaál on the Lengyel culture extends to the Copper Age too in several respects. The field surveys and excavations conducted by Eszter Bánffy and Mária Bondár as part of an earlier micro-region research project in the Hahót Basin involved the study of Early Copper Age sites. The Middle Copper Age has been somewhat neglected, with the problems of this period being addressed in passing only by Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár and Szilvia Fábián.

The study of the Late Copper Age was prominent during earlier periods and has continued to remain so. Mária Bondár is most intensively involved in the research of this period. In addition to the publication of various find assemblages and typochronological studies,²⁸ as well as studies on the period's chronological problems,²⁹ her research is now focused on wheeled wagons, one of the major innovations of the

²⁶ Eszter Bánffy's research predominantly concentrated on the Neolithic during the period reviewed here

This brief overview presents the main research agendas and main results of Copper Age and Bronze Age studies in the Institute. Cp. the Bibliography for a full list of publications.

²⁸ BONDÁR–MATUZ–SZABÓ 1998; BONDÁR 1998d; BONDÁR–HONTI–KISS 2000; BONDÁR 2000a; KVASSAY–KISS–BONDÁR 2004.

²⁹ WILD et al. 2001; BONDÁR 2002a.

Baden period,³⁰ and on the religious beliefs of the Baden culture.³¹ She can be credited with identifying the Late Baden horizon immediately preceding the Kostolac culture,³² and she has also addressed various aspects of the Kostolac culture.³³ Her critical analysis of the current state of Baden studies in Hungary offered a discussion of the problems bedevilling studies in this field.³⁴ Mária Bondár conducted her research through various grants from the National Research Fund³⁵ and she also wrote two monographic studies, both of which were completed before the period reviewed here.³⁶ She is currently engaged in the full publication of the finds from the Baden cemetery at Budakalász, one of the long-time debts of Hungarian archaeology.

Late Copper Age research received a fresh impetus from the excavations conducted in County Somogy along the planned line of the M7 Motorway. Two of the junior researchers are engaged in the study of this period. Several Baden sites were identified during the field surveys; the extensive settlement at Balatonőszöd, where over 100,000 m² were investigated, is one of the largest and most exciting sites of the period with its unusual finds and settlement remains. The investigation of the site was begun by Károly Belényesi and continued by Tünde Horváth from 2002. A series of preliminary reports and studies on the more unusual finds³7 and settlement features³8 have already appeared.

Tünde Horváth is currently engaged in the evaluation of the finds from the Balatonőszöd site. The finds, running into the millions, called for an evaluation technique differing radically from the traditional one. She decided to prepare a digital catalogue of the finds, made up of digital index cards containing the description and the photo or drawing of each artefact, which will then be a CD supplement to the monographic report. Funded by a grant from the National Research Fund, the evaluation is scheduled to be completed in 2011.³⁹

Tünde Horváth participated in the Kurgan Research Project, a joint research project of the Archaeological Institute and the Russian Academy of Sciences. The first phase involved the preparation of a section of the disturbed profile of the kurgan at Hajdúnánás–Tedej, followed by the clarification and documentation of the stratigraphy. The archaeological work was supplemented with the collection of pedological,

³⁰ BONDÁR 2004a; BONDÁR 2006b.

BONDÁR 1999a; BONDÁR 1999b; BONDÁR 1999-2000; BONDÁR 2002b; BONDÁR 2002c; BÁNFFY-BONDÁR-VIRÁG 2003a; BÁNFFY-BONDÁR-VIRÁG 2003b; BONDÁR 2006a; BONDÁR 2007b.

³² BONDÁR 1980-1981; BONDÁR–KOREK 1995.

³³ BONDÁR 1984; BONDÁR 1996a; BONDÁR 1998c.

³⁴ BONDÁR 2001; BONDÁR 2003.

^{35 &}quot;Gazeteer of the Copper Age finds from Transdanubia" (1997-2000); "Archaeological site gazetteer of the Baden culture" (2002-2005); "The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász–Luppa csárda" (2006-2007).

³⁶ Bondár 2003b; Bondár 2004b.

³⁷ T. HORVÁTH 2002a; T. HORVÁTH 2002b; T. HORVÁTH 2004a.

³⁸ T. Horváth 2004b; T. Horváth 2004b; T. Horváth 2006a; T. Horváth 2006b; T. Horváth– Juhász–Köhler 2003; T. Horváth–Molnár–Svingor 2006; T. Horváth et al. 2007.

^{39 &}quot;Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dúlő: a unique settlement of the Baden culture" (2007-2010); "Studies on the Baden culture based on a unique site" (2008-2011).

soil chemical, phytolith and radiocarbon samples. The research project was funded by a grant from the Science and Technology Fund.

Szilvia Fábián has chosen as her field the study of settlement patterns and settlement dynamics based on her excavation of the Balatonkeresztúr–Réti földek site in 2003–2004. In part overlapping with the research conducted by Gábor Serlegi, she studied the relation between settlement patterns and water during various periods in the southern Balaton region. She presented her preliminary findings in a series of studies⁴⁰ and papers read at Hungarian and international conferences, and she has also published papers on other aspects of the Balatonkeresztúr site.⁴¹ Her PhD dissertation examines the settlement dynamics of the region, alongside the structure and hierarchy of the newly discovered and investigated Baden settlements.⁴²

One of the most important sites from the initial period of the Late Copper Age lies at Abony–Turjányos-dűlő in County Pest. The settlement's investigation was begun in 2004 by the Archaeological Institute; since 2006, the excavation has been jointly directed by Gábor Serlegi and Szilvia Fábián. Compared to the earlier known sites, yielding but a handful of stray pottery sherds, the extensive Abony site dating from the early, proto-Boleráz period of the Baden culture yielded an abundance of ceramic finds, offering an excellent basis for the study of the period's pottery and the elaboration of a detailed typochronological system. The settlement features and the unparalleled burials provide new insights into the Baden culture. The analysis of the pollen samples, the archaeozoological material and the human skeletal remains too will contribute to a better understanding of this still little-known cultural horizon and its distinctive finds. The terrain models and a series of 3D CAD models were prepared for the interpretation and presentation of the unusual funerary practices, enabling a reconstruction of the various phases of the funerary rite. The preliminary findings have been presented in a report⁴³ and at various archaeological forums.

Gábor Serlegi is engaged in modelling the water level fluctuations of Lake Balaton and its impact on settlement dynamics during various prehistoric periods. His PhD dissertation, "Water level fluctuations of Lake Balaton during archaeological periods", in part discusses the Late Copper Age settlement patterns in the Balaton region. The CAD terrain and other models contribute to a better understanding and reconstruction of a particular event (such as the sequence of mass burials).

The Bronze Age (2800–800 BC)

Mária Bondár and Gabriella Kulcsár are engaged in the study of the Early Bronze Age at the Archaeological Institute.

Following the micro-regional research projects in the Hahót Basin and the Kerka Valley, the blank spots on the Bronze Age map of Transdanubia were gradually

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⁴⁰ FÁBIÁN-SERLEGI 2007b; SERLEGI 2007a.

⁴¹ FÁBIÁN 2003; FÁBIÁN 2004a; FÁBIÁN 2004b; FÁBIÁN 2006a; FÁBIÁN 200b; FÁBIÁN–KOÓS–HAJDÚ 2006; FÁBIÁN–SERLEGI 2007.

^{42 &}quot;Settlement history of the Baden culture in the southern Balaton region in the light of new research". Budapest.

⁴³ SERLEGI–FÁBIÁN 2007a.

filled as a result of systematic fieldwork in these regions. Mária Bondár wrote her candidate's dissertation on the Somogyvár–Vinkovci culture, one of the most controversial cultural units of the Early Bronze Age, based on the finds from the Börzönce settlement in County Zala. The elaboration of the culture's ceramic typology was based on the over sixty intact or restorable vessels from the site. ⁴⁴ She also devoted several studies to the chronological problems of this period and the relative chronology of the Makó, Vucčdol and Somogyvár cultures. ⁴⁵ She was able to test the reliability of her typological system as part of the evaluation of the finds from another Somogyvár settlement, ⁴⁶ while her study on the region's settlement patterns complemented the archaeological exploration of the Hahót micro-region. ⁴⁷

In her PhD dissertation defended in 2003, Gabriella Kulcsár analysed the Early Bronze Age cultures of the Carpathian Basin,⁴⁸ and prepared a catalogue of the known Makó–Kosihy–Čaka and Somogyvár–Vinkovci sites. She published her findings in a series of articles.⁴⁹ Her excavations at Kakucs–Balla-domb in County Pest and Ordacsehi–Kistöltés in County Somogy provided new material for her research on the Bronze Age. She is currently engaged in the evaluation of the finds from two major Early Bronze Age sites: the oft-cited, but still unpublished Pécs–Nagyárpád settlement and the find assemblage from the Kaposújlak–Várdomb site, a settlement excavated in 2002, the perhaps largest site of the Somogyvár–Vinkovci culture. Her studies on settlements patterns and regional dynamics in part pertain to the Early Bronze Age.⁵⁰ Her research has been funded by various grants,⁵¹ including a DAAD grant.⁵²

Viktória Kiss's⁵³ main research field is the Middle Bronze Age. In her PhD dissertation, defended in 2003, she addressed several controversial issues of the Koszider period as part of her overview of the Transdanubian find assemblages of

M. Bondár: Adatok a Délnyugat-Dunántúl kora bronzkori településtörténetéhez. Kandidátusi diszszertáció [Early Bronze Age settlement patterns in south-western Transdanubia]. CSc thesis. Budapest 1994. For the published version, cp.BONDÁR 1996b.

⁴⁵ BONDÁR 1998a; BONDÁR 2001b.

⁴⁶ BONDÁR 2003a.

⁴⁷ BONDÁR-KISS 2007.

⁴⁸ G. Kulcsár, A Kárpát-medence kora bronzkori problémái a Makó-Kosihy-Čaka és a Somogyvár-Vinkovci-kultúra időszakában [The Early Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin: The Makó-Kosihy-Čaka and Somogyvár-Vinkovci cultures]. PhD dissertation. Budapest, 2003. The translation of the dissertation into English is in progress and will soon be published.

⁴⁹ KULCSÁR 1999a; KULCSÁR 1998–99; P. FISCHL–KISS–KULCSÁR 1999; DANI–KULCSÁR 2000; KUL-CSÁR–SZABÓ 2000; KULCSÁR 2000; KULCSÁR 2002a.

KISS–KULCSÁR 2007; KISS–KULCSÁR 2005a; KISS–KULCSÁR 2005b.

[&]quot;Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Carpathian Basin" (1998–2001, National Research Fund). A grant from the National Cultural Fund and the National Research Fund will enable the slightly reworked dissertaion's publication in English ("History of the Carpathian Basin at the dawn of the Early Bronze Age: patterns of culture change in the Makó and Somogyvár–Vinkovci distirubtion during the 3rd millennium BC").

⁵² "The Danube as a medium of cultural exchange in prehistory" (2000–2001, DAAD–MÖB).

V. Kiss, A mészbetétes kerámia kultúrája telepei és temetői a Közép- és Dél-Dunántúlon [The settlements and cemeteries of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central and southern Transdanubia]. PhD dissertation. Budapest 2003.

the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture and their European context. One of the perhaps most important results of her research is the separation of the latest Kisapostag and the earliest Lime Encrusted Pottery horizon. Her studies focus on various aspects of pottery production, metallurgy and various unusual finds, as well as burial customs and problems of the period's chronology.⁵⁴ She has also incorporated recent findings of palaeoenvironmental studies into her discussion of Middle Bronze Age cultures.⁵⁵ In addition to a critical review and re-assessment of earlier assemblages, she has excavated several sites as part of the salvage excavations preceding the construction of the County Somogy section of the M7 Motorway,⁵⁶ whose finds have enriched our knowledge of this period. Her research also touches upon certain aspects of the Late Bronze Age, whose results were presented in a monographic evaluation of the material from an earlier motorway salvage excavation.⁵⁷ Her research has been funded by various grants,⁵⁸ including a DAAD grant.⁵⁹ The many grants she has successfully applied for are a reflection of her valuable contribution to Bronze Age studies;⁶⁰ her application for an ERC Starting Grant made it to the second round.

Tünde Horváth's earlier research focused on Early and Middle Bronze Age lithics (polished and chipped stone tools, and quern stones). ⁶¹ Her PhD dissertation analysed a hitherto unexplored aspect of the metallurgy of the Vatya culture, namely the various stone tools and implements used in metalworking. ⁶² One of her studies offers an overview of the implements used in grinding cereals. ⁶³ Her archaeometric training proved useful in the research of other periods beside the Bronze Age too. ⁶⁴

Vajk Szeverényi, who is currently working on his PhD dissertation, "Settlement patterns and socio-political organisation in Central Hungary in the Early and Middle

KISS 1996; KISS 1997; HONTI-KISS 1998; KISS 1998a; KISS 1998b; KISS 1998-99; KISS 2000; HONTI-KISS 2000; P. FISCHL-KISS-KULCSÁR 2001b; P. FISCHL-KISS 2002; KISS 2002a; KISS 2002b; KISS 2004a; KISS-SOMOGYI 2004; KISS 2007a; KISS 2007b.

⁵⁵ KISS 2004b; KISS-KULCSÁR 2005a; KISS-KULCSÁR 2005b; BONDÁR-KISS 2007; KISS-KULCSÁR 2007

Viktória Kiss participated in the excavation of the extensive, multi-period sites at Balatonszemes—Bagódomb, Ordacsehi–Bugaszeg and Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi-dűlő. Cp. GALLINA et al. 2007; HONTI et al. 2007; KISS 2002c; KISS 2004c; KISS 2004d; KISS 2007c; KISS 2007d.

⁵⁷ "The multi-period site at Ménfőcsanak-Road 83" (2004-2008, National Research Fund).

^{58 &}quot;Settlements and cemeteries of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central and southern Transdanubia" (1997–2000, National Research Fund). She has also received a grant for the English translation and publication of her PhD dissertation, "The Early Bronze Age in western Hungary".

⁵⁹ "The Danube as a medium of cultural exchange in prehistory" (2000–2001, DAAD–MÖB).

ELTE Peregrinatio II post-graduate grant for a three-month study trip to Vienna (October–December 1998); a Collegium Hungaricum grant for a two-month study trip to Vienna; Bólyai grant (2007).

⁶¹ T. HORVÁTH–MARTON 1998; T. HORVÁTH 1999a; T. HORVÁTH–KOZÁK–PETŐ 1999; ANTONI–HORVÁTH 2000; T. HORVÁTH–KOZÁK–PETŐ 2000a; T. HORVÁTH–KOZÁK–PETŐ 2000b; FARKAS-PETŐ–HORVÁTH–KOZÁK 2001; T. HORVÁTH 2001; T. HORVÁTH–KOZÁK–PETŐ 2001; T. HORVÁTH–MARTON 2002; PETŐ et al. 2002; ANTONI–HORVÁTH 2003; FARKAS-PETŐ–HORVÁTH–KOZÁK 2004; T. HORVÁTH 2004e; T. HORVÁTH 2005.

⁶² For the published version, cp. T. HORVÁTH 2004d.

⁶³ T. Horváth 2000.

⁶⁴ T. HORVÁTH–JUHÁSZ–KÖHLER 2003; T. HORVÁTH–MOLNÁR–SVINGOR 2006; T. HORVÁTH et al. 2007

Bronze Age". joined the Archaeological Institute in 2006. He has presented his findings in various articles⁶⁵ and conference papers.⁶⁶ His study of the fabric of prehistoric societies complements research predominantly focusing on settlement organisation and settlement patterns.

Summary

The research of the Copper and Bronze Ages by the prehistorians working in the Archaeological Institute is primarily oriented toward a better understanding of various aspects of the life of prehistoric communities (settlement patterns, burial practices, religious beliefs and subsistence patterns). These studies are complemented by palaeoenvironmental and other analyses.

The researchers engaged in the study of various periods of the Copper and Bronze Age generally follow the same pattern of data collection, database construction for their material and the evaluation of the corpus of finds and other evidence combined with the integration and interpretation of the findings of disciplines of the natural sciences. The results are generally published in a monographic form.

The joint applications for research grants call for co-operation in project design, leading to the modern synthesis of a particular period or archaeological culture. With the exception of Szilvia Fábián and Vajk Szeverényi, who are currently working on their PhD dissertation, the prehistorians engaged in the research of the Copper and Bronze Age all have an academic degree, and they are therefore able to apply for individual grants, as well as for joint grants enabling broader research projects.

The Ancient World

Between 1998 and 2007, research on the archaeology and history of the ancient world continued to be determined by the Institute's participation in the international division of labour as it had been shaped in the previous period.⁶⁷ Four major areas were cultivated.

Moving beyond the borders of traditional provincial archaeology, Roman Pannonia was investigated as a scene of political, cultural and material Romanisation, as part of the Empire, and as part of a complex structure of interrelationships between the Empire and its "barbarian" neighbours. Special attention was paid to the changes occurring in the settlement patterns emerging after the Roman occupation⁶⁸ and in the material culture of the indigenous population in the course of the creation and

⁶⁵ GUBA-SZEVERÉNYI 2007.

V. Szeverényi, Burnt houses, cremated bodies and fired pots: Material metaphors in the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. Paper read at the EAA 13th Annual Meeting (Zadar, 2007. 09. 20); V. Szeverényi – A. Kreiter, Ceramic styles and ceramic technologies: "cultures" and identities in Bronze Age Hungary. Paper read at the EAA 13th Annual Meeting (Zadar, 2007. 09. 20).

⁶⁷ Cp. TÖRÖK 2002b, 34 ff., 52 ff.

⁶⁸ For the literature, see Section I.

consolidation of the Roman province,⁶⁹ to the terra sigillata finds from Pannonia which, thanks to the researches carried out in the Institute by Dénes Gabler since the early 1970s, represent one of the best tools in the investigation of chronology on the one hand, and commercial connections on the other;⁷⁰ and to the political, economic and cultural connections between Pannonia and the Sarmatian *barbaricum*.⁷¹

The excavations conducted since 1983 by Dénes Gabler and Ferenc Redő at San Potito di Ovindoli near Rome contributed to the maintenance of the Institute's profile as an actual participant in the field activities unfolding on the international archaeological scene. The fieldwork at the badly eroded site of a sumptuous villa of the Imperial period⁷² required excavation methods developed under the special conditions of settlement investigations in Pannonia, while the analysis and publication of the vast find material, also including the remains of remarkable wall paintings, presented the opportunity to create a team of experts and also rendered it possible to exploit the site for the purposes of the education of archaeology students at the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest.

As initiated by an excavation in 1964 at a Lower Nubian site of the Late Antiqueearly medieval period⁷³ and the subsequent participation in the publication of the 7th century BC-AD 7th century Sudanese site of Musawwarat es Sufra, the Institute (in the person of László Török) became involved in the creation of the new discipline of Nubian Studies at an early stage.⁷⁴ In its formative period, Nubian studies badly lacked critical editions of the hieroglyphic and Demotic Egyptian, Greek, Latin, Meroitic, and Coptic texts relating to the history of the ancient Middle Nile Region (i.e., Nubia), without which no "national" historiography of the Sudan can be developed, either. The four volumes of Fontes Historiae Nubiorum, published between 1994 and 2000, present the text and English translation of all published source texts with philological and historical commentaries.⁷⁵ After summarising his previous research on the governmental structure of the ancient state formations in the Middle Nile Valley in a series of monographs published between 1995 and 1999⁷⁶ and the publication of the early 20th century British excavations at Meroe City, one of the capitals of ancient Nubia, 77 László Török investigated the iconographical programs of the temples of Nubia built between the 7th century BC and the AD 1st century and the textual evidence from this period in order to present a reconstruction of the Nubian myth of the state and the conceptions of order in the society and the cosmos⁷⁸ and also continued his researches into the arts⁷⁹ and the social structure and its

⁶⁹ See the works of Friderika Horváth and Dénes Gabler cited in Section I.

⁷⁰ See the works of Dénes Gabler and Friderika Horváth cited in Section I.

See the works of Andrea Vaday cited in Section I.

For the preliminary reports see TÖRÖK 2002b, 44, note 190, and Section I.

⁷³ For the bibliography see TÖRÖK 2002b, 36, note 150.

⁷⁴ Cf. Török 2002b, 35 ff., 52 f.

⁷⁵ FHN 1; FHN 2; FHN 3; FHN 4.

 $^{^{76}}$ Török 1995a; Török 1995b; Török 1997; Török 1999a; Török 1999b; Török 1999c.

⁷⁷ TÖRÖK: 1997b; TÖRÖK 1999d.

⁷⁸ TÖRÖK 2002a; TÖRÖK 1999e; TÖRÖK 2001; TÖRÖK 2004b; TÖRÖK 2006f.

ideological formulations of the period between the 3rd century BC and the AD 4th century. ⁸⁰ Between 2005 and 2007, Török studied the acculturation processes occurring from the Neolithic through late antiquity in the frontier region between ancient Egypt and the Nubian kingdoms. ⁸¹

On behalf of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the Museum of Fine Arts, between 2002 and 2005 László Török organised a major exhibition of Egyptian Late Antique and Coptic Art, which was mounted in 2005 in the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts. (Fig. 2.) Besides showing mostly unpublished, high quality works of art and artefacts from Egyptian and Hungarian collections, the exhibition intended to replace the traditional scholarly image of Coptic art based on Joseph Strzygowski's views views and present a visual discourse on the history of Egyptian Late Antique and Coptic art as an organic part of the arts of the Mediterranean oecumene between the AD 1st and 8th centuries on the basis of more recent researches into Late Antique art in general and László Török's own chronological and style critical researches in particular. The findings of the researches carried out in preparation to the exhibition were presented in a separate monograph.

Migration period and Hungarian Conquest period

The early Migration period (1st-6th centuries AD)

Spatial and chronological framework, research objectives and research staff

The focus of Migration period studies in the Carpathian Basin is broader than the European one because it includes the archaeology of all the Barbarian peoples of the 1st millennium AD. Research on the early phase of the Migration period is focused on the history and archaeology of the peoples (Sarmatians, Germanic tribes, Huns and *Romani*) living beyond the borders of Pannonia, who at one time or another came into contact with Roman culture and adopted Late Antique traditions, while research on the late phase of the Migration period concentrates on the heritage of the indigenous and immigrant peoples (Avars, Slavs, Franks and ancient Hungarians), who had dealings with the Byzantine Empire.

The main objective of early Migration period research is the study of the interaction between the local population and immigrant groups, their relation to developed

⁷⁹ TÖRÖK 2003a; TÖRÖK 2004a; TÖRÖK 2006e.

⁸⁰ TÖRÖK 2002c.

Between two Worlds. The Frontier Region between Ancient Nubia and Egypt 3700 BC-AD 500. Monograph in preparation.

⁸² TÖRÖK 2005b (the text of the Hungarian catalogue, TÖRÖK 2005a, is not identical with that of the English catalogue).

⁸³ TÖRÖK 2006g.

⁸⁴ Cp. TÖRÖK 1998b; TÖRÖK 2003b; TÖRÖK 2005e; TÖRÖK 2005c. For earlier works, cp. TÖRÖK 2002b, 37 note 156, 52 note 252.

⁸⁵ TÖRÖK 2005d.

cultures, and their economy and society. Another major field of interest is represented by the process of internal changes and cultural impacts, as well as relations with the Mediterranean and the Western world. Research on the eastern, steppean heritage calls for a familiarity with the Eurasian material and its broader context.

Andrea Vaday (who retired in 2007) devoted most of her scholarly research to the archaeology of the Barbarian peoples of the Roman period. Friderika Horváth, a specialist of the Roman period, has contributed to a better knowledge of Late Antique pottery in Pannonia, while Vida Tivadar became involved with the study of the early Migration period owing to his excavation projects.

Theory and research methods

One shared trait of the peoples of the Migration period in the Carpathian Basin is that they left no written records of their own and thus our knowledge of them comes from sources written by authors hostile to them. The study of their archaeological heritage calls for more or less similar fieldwork techniques and assessment methods. A change of paradigm can be noted in Migration period studies in the Archaeological Institute, with the application of natural scientific methods and analyses playing an increasingly important role in addition to the traditional typo-chronological approach. There is a marked departure from the earlier ethnocentric approach equating artefactual assemblages with ethnic groups, and a perceptible shift towards a focus on cultural relations, religious beliefs and Barbarian society. Another change can be felt in the study of settlement patterns, with an increasing emphasis on a broader research perspective. Another change can

Monographic studies

The corpus of Roman finds from County Szolnok was assembled by Andrea Vaday as part of an international research project co-ordinated by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission in Frankfurt.⁸⁸

The monographic publication of the find assemblages of the early Migration period was begun in 2002. István Bóna (Eötvös Loránd University), Éva Garam (Hungarian National Museum) and Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute) were the founding editors of the series *Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae*. The already published volumes include major Gepidic cemeteries and settlements excavated in the later 20th century, ⁸⁹ a study on the Osztropataka Treasure from a fresh perspective with new data, ⁹⁰ and a monograph on the appearance of the First Animal Style in the Carpathian Basin. ⁹¹ The finds from some three hundred Langobard burials, excavated by István Bóna between 1957 and 1977, are currently being prepared for publication.

⁸⁷ Takács 2002b.

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⁸⁶ VIDA 2007a.

⁸⁸ Vaday 2005a.

⁸⁹ Bóna–Nagy 2002; CSEH et al. 2005; B. TÓTH 2006.

⁹⁰ PROHÁSZKA 2006.

⁹¹ NAGY 2007.

Archaeology of the Barbarian peoples of the Roman Age

Andrea Vaday has been systematically researching the history and archaeological heritage of the Sarmatians over the past decades. Her studies written during the past ten years represent a continuation of this work. Her findings on the immigration and settlement of the Sarmatian Jazygians, a key issue in the study of this period, were based on the analysis of the finds from burials and cemeteries, as well as on settlement studies. The exploration of the nature of the contacts with the Roman world has gained increasing currency in Sarmatian studies, as has questions of jewellery, such enamelled brooches, costume and pottery. Warriors played an important role in Sarmatian society, and recent studies have shown that Sarmatian warriors defended the Csörsz Dyke with substantial support from Rome until the late 4th century.

Andrea Vaday's pioneering work in the identification of the Sarmatian finds of the Hun period still awaits publication. There has also been an upsurge of interest in the contacts between the Sarmatians and the Germanic peoples;⁹⁶ the finds from a Germanic settlement at Salgótarján dating from the Roman period have contributed to a better understanding of the nature of these contacts.⁹⁷

The Late Antique heritage in Pannonia

Research on the Late Antique period is essentially founded on the studies by László Barkóczi and Ágnes Salamon. The publication of the finds from István Erdélyi's excavations is currently underway as part of a joint project of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the DFG.⁹⁸ Research is being conducted in the Archaeological Institute, the Balaton Museum in Keszthely and the Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas of Leipzig University.

Geophysical and geomagnetic surveys have been conducted in the fort at Keszthely–Fenékpuszta and a series of aerial photos have also been made. The spatial and chronological relations between the architectural features and burials in the fort and the broader area of the fort will be analysed by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska and Péter Straub, together with an evaluation of settlement patterns based on palaeobotanical and palaeoenvironmental data. Friderika Horváth will evaluate the Late Antique ceramics and small finds, which will hopefully provide new insights into the chronology and function of the forts in the province's interior. Sylvia Hipp will reconstruct the broader environment, while Matthias Hardt will re-evaluate the documentary evidence and the archaeological finds, with a special focus on the presence of a Christian community. Róbert Müller will assess the finds from the

⁹² VADAY-SZEKERES 2001.

⁹³ Vaday 2003a.

⁹⁴ Vaday 2001a.

⁹⁵ VADAY–DOMBORÓCZKI 2001; VADAY 2001b.

⁹⁶ Vaday 2003b.

⁹⁷ VADAY 2001; VADAY 2003e.

^{98 &}quot;Continuity and Migration in and around Keszthely-Fenékpuszta from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages" (2006–2008).

cemeteries by the fort's southern wall and determine their chronology, while Tivadar Vida will evaluate the cemeteries and burials assigned to the early Keszthely culture and the 7th–8th century assemblages of the Keszthely culture excavated by Vilmos Lipp.

Erzsébet Fóthi, Gisella Grupe and Mike Schweissig will be working on the physical anthropological evaluation of the human skeletal remains (aging and sexing, identification of pathological conditions, reconstruction of the diet). Samples will be submitted to strontium isotope analyses in order to determine the possible origins of the Keszthely population, alongside 14C AMS analyses. Diet will be investigated using stable isotope analyses.

The monographic evaluation of the brass jug decorated with silver and copper inlaid hunting scenes from the Avar cemetery at Budakalász, an outstanding relic of Late Antique/early Byzantine toreutics from the 5th/6th century is ready for publication.⁹⁹

Germanic peoples and the Romanised population in the 5th-6th centuries

The monographic publication of early Migration period find assemblages and the finds from the large-scale salvage excavations gave a fresh impetus to the research on this period. The finds from the 5th–6th century settlements uncovered at Zamárdi and Ordacsehi by the archaeologists of the Archaeological Institute have been evaluated in the form of a university thesis. ¹⁰⁰

The evaluation of the Langobard cemetery at Ménfőcsanak, uncovered by Andrea Vaday as part of the excavations preceding construction work on the M1 Motorway, is in progress.

The evaluation of the Langobard cemetery at Szólád is currently in progress as part of a joint research project between the Römisch-Germanische Kommission of the German Archaeological Institute in Frankfurt, the Institut für Anthropologie of the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, and the Archaeological Institute. The excavation of the cemetery was completed between 2005 and 2007, and a preliminary report on the 44 burials has already been published.¹⁰¹ The investigation of the associated settlement through field surveys and excavation is planned for the next years.

The aim of the archaeological and other scientific analyses of the Langobard community using the Szólád cemetery is to identify the immigrant and the local Romanised elements in the population. The latter issues can be studied with the aid of traditional physical anthropology (age, sex, pathological conditions, injuries from various activities) and molecular biological analyses (strontium isotope, DNA, stable isotope). Our studies will also focus on the reconstruction of the one-time environment through the mapping of the soil types in the broader area, as well as through the study of the palaeobotanical remains (pollens, seeds, various plant remains). The

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For prelimary publications based on chapters in the monograph, cp. VIDA 2006a and VIDA 2006b.

¹⁰⁰ BOCSI 2007. The dissertation supervisors were Béla Miklós Szőke and Tivadar Vida.

¹⁰¹ Von Freeden–Vida 2007.

study of the archaezoological sample recovered from the burials is in progress. The ultimate aim is a reconstruction of the community's social fabric, lifeways and diet.

The late Migration period (568-894)

Western European scholars of the Migration period might find it unusual that a second, late phase of the Migration period is distinguished in the Carpathian Basin and the adjacent regions. This two-fold division is justified by historical events. The arrival of the Avars in 568 created a political situation in this region, which determined the course of subsequent development along a trajectory diverging significantly from the one in Western Europe. The decline of the Avar Khaganate in the late 8th/early 9th century brought an end to this development. New centres subordinate to the Carolingian Empire emerged in the western half of the Carpathian Basin at Nyitra, Zalavár, and Siscia/Sisak, which were populated by Slavic groups and/or a warrior elite. The eastern half of the Carpathian Basin came under Bulgarian overlordship. The extent and nature of the Bulgarian rule can at present only be examined in southern Transylvania. The Great Hungarian Plain represents a controversial case because the archaeological record does not support the historians' theoretical reconstructions of a depopulated, uninhabited region. The political and ethnic status quo of the 9th century was disrupted by the arrival and settlement of the ancient Hungarians between 894 and 907, and thus the date of 894 marks the upper chronological boundary of this era of the late Migration period.

Research objectives, fieldwork and publications

Migration period studies in the Archaeological Institute are characterised by a dynamic and flexible interpretation of research projects. Owing to the Institute's relatively small size, most researchers tend to have their own research agenda, whose objectives and databases are dynamically adapted to the changing circumstances.

According to a widespread, but thoroughly erroneous view, the researchers working in the Archaeological Institute should concentrate on the evaluation and interpretation of archaeologically relevant data, rather than on unearthing this evidence. It need hardly be emphasized that an oversimplified approach of this kind can hardly yield meaningful results and that the statistics of archaeological fieldwork too challenge the rigid separation of excavation and evaluation. The researchers of the Archaeological Institute have partaken in a significant number of excavations: they have contributed to the unearthing of primary archaeological evidence well above their numerical proportion in the archaeological community. Their participation in the organisation and fieldwork of the salvage excavations preceding major construction projects contributed to major research results. Some of the research projects undertaken within the framework of international co-operation were born from excavation projects. The researchers of the Archaeological Institute make every effort to set an example through the quick and comprehensive publication of their finds in spite of the unfavourable financial climate in which funds are rarely allocated for post-excavation work.

The Institute's principal research objective is a better understanding of the political and social conditions of the colourful world between 568 and 894, based on the evaluation and interpretation of the period's cemeteries and settlements. Any complex reconstruction in this field must by necessity be based on the traditional typochronological description and evaluation of the finds, complemented with the study of the period's inter-regional contacts and cultural impacts. One difficulty in this respect is that the region's current political geography does not correspond to the extent of the political entities, which existed here between 568 and 894.

The most important excavation projects on 6th–9th century sites were conducted at Balatonlelle–Felsőgamász (6th–7th century settlement), Balatonszemes–Bagódomb (Avar period settlement), Balatonszemes–Nyelves (late Migration period or early Árpádian Age settlement), Balatonlelle–Országúti-dűlő (late Avar and/or 9th century settlement), Kompolt–Kistéri (late Avar and/or 9th century settlement), Kompolt–Kistéri-tanya (late Avar and/or 9th century settlement), Ordacsehi–Kistöltés (Avar settlement), Szólád (Langobard cemetery, Avar village), Zalavár–Vársziget (manor house, churches, cemeteries of a 9th century political centre) and Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi-dűlő (Avar [?] and Germanic settlement).

The researchers of the Archaeological Institute have played an active role in the publication and re-publication of earlier find assemblages. Tivadar Vida published a comprehensive monograph on early Avar pottery, ¹⁰² followed by a critical re-assessment of the material from the Slavic cremation burials unearthed at Olympia, in collaboration with Thomas Völling. ¹⁰³ The discussion of the finds from the Avar settlement occupies a prominent place in the monograph on the Kompolt–Kistér site. ¹⁰⁴ The backbone of the Institute's publishing activity is the corpus of Avar finds. the *Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica* series, of which seven volumes were published during the ten years under review here. ¹⁰⁵ The researchers of the Migration period made a significant contribution to the corpus of Avar finds edited by József Szentpéteri, in part by writing up the sites excavated by them, and in part by writing entries on earlier excavated sites based on a re-evaluation of the available documentation. ¹⁰⁶

Studies on metalwork

The study of the ornamentation on Avar and 9th century metalwork has always been one of the strengths of Migration period research in Hungarian archaeology. From the moment of its foundation, the Institute's archaeological research staff has included outstanding scholars, such as Nándor Fettich, who made significant contributions to a better knowledge of the geometric, vegetal and/or figural motifs appearing on the metalwork of the period between 568 and 894. Major advances in this field

 $^{103}\,$ Vida–Völling 2000.

¹⁰² VIDA 1999a.

¹⁰⁴ VADAY 1999c.

 $^{^{105}\,}$ M. Nagy 1998; Rosner 1999; S. Tettamanti 2000; Garam 2001; Kiss 2001; Juhász 2004; Heinrich-Tamáska 2006.

¹⁰⁶ SZENTPÉTERI 2002.

were enabled by a series of remarkable finds. such as the 5th–6th century jug decorated with hunting scenes from the Budakalász cemetery¹⁰⁷ and metal finds decorated with tendril patterns from Avar cemeteries in Transdanubia.¹⁰⁸ A new monographic study on the Nagyszentmiklós Treasure offers an excellent overview of the current state of research on the period's metalwork.¹⁰⁹ The re-evaluation of this magnificent treasure called for a review of the geometric, vegetal and figural motifs appearing on the vessels, alongside a discussion of their date and chronology, as well as the various theories on their origin. This monographic study provided the starting point for two other research projects, one examining the Avars' cultural relations, the other focusing on problems of ethnicity and culture.

The Avars and the East, the Carpathian Basin and South-East Europe

Undoubtedly a direct continuation of earlier research agendas, studies on the cultural contacts of the Avar period, part of the South-East European research project, represents one of the major new lines of scholarly inquiries. This field grew out of the traditional studies on the period's metalwork. Earlier research was predominantly focused on elucidating steppean relations and a study of the relevant Iranian metalwork, while possible cultural impacts from Byzantium were neglected. Csanád Bálint's seminal studies on possible sources of inspiration in South-East Europe and Byzantium added a fresh hue to this research tradition. The main research priority of the Byzantine Research Group established in 2008 is to identify possible prototypes and gather evidence on the South-East European background of the 6th–9th and 10th–11th century metalwork from the Carpathian Basin.

Methodological, ethnic and chronological studies

Studies in this field were initiated and are co-ordinated by Csanád Bálint, Béla Miklós Szőke and Tivadar Vida. The main focus of the critical studies on research methods is the erroneous terminological usage and the lack of formal logics in the evaluation of find assemblages.

Studies on the ethnic attribution of the finds are devoted to the difficulties in ethnic attribution, the identification of reliable ethnic indicators among the period's artefact types and the elements of the burial rite, as well as the filtering of insubstantial arguments, which often serve as the source of erroneous conclusions. Béla Miklós Szőke has devoted much of his energies to the clarification of Avar–Slav relations based on the analyses of the biritual cemeteries at Zalakomár, Söjtör and Kehida in south-western Transdanubia. Tivadar Vida is currently participating in an international research project funded by the European Commission Directorate General X, "Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Migration – Integration – Accultura-

¹⁰⁹ BÁLINT 2004c.

¹⁰⁷ Vida 2004b; Vida 2006b.

¹⁰⁸ SZŐKE 2001c.

¹¹⁰ Bálint 2007.

¹¹¹ Szőke 2000d.

tion", created with the participation of ten countries for the study of the unique ethnic tapestry of the state-like formations of the early Middle Ages and the role of "foreigners" in these societies. Led by Tivadar Vida, the Hungarian research group focused on the colourful ethnic and cultural relations of the early Avar Age in the Carpathian Basin. The archaeological record sheds light on the Inner and Central Asian, as well as the East European origins of the nomadic Avars settling in the Carpathian Basin, and the continued presence of local Germanic and Late Antique population groups. Archaeological evidence demonstrating the presence of Slavs and Byzantines, their acculturation and integration was gathered. Tivadar Vida's studies extended also to the Avar Khaganate's Germanic subjects, their jewellery and weaponry (brooches, female belts, foot-thong sets, amulet capsules and spatha belts).

Csanád Bálint's studies on the period's chronology principally focused on the middle Avar period, on the beginning of this period and the determination of its exact nature in order to rectify earlier views. A conference held in 2004 examined this period from several aspects:¹¹⁷ most of the participants argued in favour of a date around 650 for the beginning of this period, a date suggested by Ilona Kovrig as early as 1963,¹¹⁸ which had for many decades been rejected by Hungarian scholarship.

Studies on settlement history and settlement patterns

The study of settlement patterns using the available archaeological evidence has since long been one of the Archaeological Institute's research priorities. During the Institute's early decades, the main objective of this research was the identification of sites through field surveys, i.e. the gathering of primary evidence as part of the Archaeological Topography project. After 1990, when the entire system of research funding changed, the focus shifted to the evaluation and interpretation of the sites and their finds. Major studies on the settlement history of the period between the mid-6th and the late 9th century have been conducted in smaller regions of the Carpathian Basin, such as Hahót Valley in south-western Transdanubia. This research project was co-ordinated by Béla Miklós Szőke, who also evaluated the finds from the Migration period. A reconstruction of the settlement patterns in the southern third of the Danube—Tisza Interfluve between 568 and 894 was based on the topographic location of the cemeteries in this region. Elek Benkő published a detailed study on the early medieval settlement history of Székelykeresztúr in Transylvania,

¹¹² Cp. www.rgzm.de/foreigners for a presentation of the research findings.

¹¹³ VIDA 2005c.

¹¹⁴ VIDA 1999–2000.

¹¹⁵ VIDA 2001a; VIDA 2004c.

¹¹⁶ VIDA 2000a.

¹¹⁷ BÁLINT 2004a (the conference's keynote lecture).

¹¹⁸ Kovrig 1963.

¹¹⁹ SZŐKE 2004a; SZŐKE 2005c.

¹²⁰ TAKÁCS 1999–2000.

in the eastern half of the Carpathian Basin.¹²¹ Other major advances in this field include the investigations in the Zalavár area and the excavations conducted at Kompolt–Kistér, whose findings have been published in a separate monograph.¹²² The wells and one of the sunken houses of the Lébény–Kaszásdomb settlement have been published in full,¹²³ alongside an exhaustive study on sunken houses as one of the typical houses of the Middle Ages.¹²⁴

Investigations at Zalavár

Similarly to the Archaeological Institute's many other research projects, the Zalavár Project was born from the need for a critical re-assessment of the finds and findings of an earlier excavation. In its initial phase, the project focused on the precise cataloguing and review of the finds from the excavations conducted between 1946 and 1992. In 1996, Béla Miklós Szőke began a series of control excavations in the Zalavár area, enabling a more informed discussion of the complexity of the Zalavár site and its broader environs. 125 Archaeologists from the Institute and the Hungarian National Museum conducted a series of excavations during the past ten years at various locations, such as the church dedicated to the martyr Hadrian and St. Mary's Church to its south on the Vársziget, the cemeteries of the Carolingian period (and the various settlement features underlying the burials), and the site of a fortified manor house which can most likely be associated with Priwina/Pribina. Outstanding among the finds brought to light during the excavations is the clay mould of the largest Carolingian bell known to date and the large casting pit found beside St. Hadrian's Church, 126 as well as the remains of a workshop producing stained glass windows decorated with figural scenes.¹²⁷ The evaluation of the finds is in progress; the finds and findings of the excavations will be published in a monograph, which will undoubtedly contain important new data for the history and archaeology of the 9th century.

Exhibitions

The researchers engaged in the study of the Migration period have participated in the organisation of virtually all major archaeological exhibitions covering the 7th–9th centuries, not only in Hungary, but also in most countries of the East Central European region. These exhibitions include "Europas Mitte um 1000" (2000), "Paradisum plantavit" (2001), "Sein & Sinn / Burg & Mensch" (2001) and "Die Welt von Byzanz" (2004). Knowing that the Archaeological Institute does not house its own exhibition collections, they were not involved in the exhibition design, but

¹²² VADAY 1999c.

¹²¹ Benkő 1992.

 $^{^{123}\,}$ Takács 2002a; T. Németh–Takács 2003b.

¹²⁴ Takács 2002b.

 $^{^{125}\,}$ Szőke 2001a; Szőke 2001b; Szőke 2002; Szőke 2007c; Szőke 2007d.

¹²⁶ Benkő 2005–2006.

¹²⁷ SZŐKE–WEDEPOHL–KRONZ 2004.

contributed to the preparation of the exhibition concept, as well as the contribution of catalogue entries and catalogue texts.

The Conquest period (849–1116)

The archaeology of the 10th-11th century is Janus faced to a certain extent. Hungarian research traditionally regards the cemeteries containing burials of the armed warriors of the ancient Hungarians as representing the last phase of the Migration period, which limits research to one particular segment of the period's archaeological heritage. The commoners' heritage in the archaeological material (József Hampel's Group B) does not disappear in the last third of the 10th century, at the time of the foundation of the medieval Hungarian state, but continues without a break up to the turn of the 11th-12th centuries, the reign of King Kálmán (1095-1116). The separation of the 10th and 11th century settlement finds according to rigid categories is virtually impossible. The first marked break in the settlement pottery and the jewellery types found in the commoners' burial grounds can be noted at the turn of the 11th-12th centuries. The presentation of this period as a separate section can thus in part be justified by the archaeological record and in part by the historical events. Another argument in favour of treating this era as a separate period is that it is part of the national historical tradition and thus represents the most popular field of Hungarian archaeology toward which there is a wide public interest.

Two characteristic features can be noted in the work of the researchers of the Archaeological Institute specialising in this field of research: (a) a disposition toward creating a database for a particular artefact type and/or comprehensive databases, and (b) the broadening of the interpretative framework of the find assemblages through the application of new analytical procedures and fresh perspectives in order to gain a better knowledge of the material heritage of earlier neglected areas.

The Institute's researchers were engaged in the following research projects in the period under review.

Primary research and excavations

The research staff of the Archaeological Institute greatly contributed to the changes in the Hungarian research structure and actively participated in the investigation and excavation of 10th–11th century settlements and cemeteries (principally in the salvage operations preceding major construction projects). The Institute's archaeogenetical project led to new and/or control excavations in several Conquest period cemeteries, which had been investigated earlier. The most important excavations were conducted at Beszterec–Gyalaptanya, Dombóvár–Szigeterdő, Enese–Szabadság Street, Harta–Freifelt, Kiszombor (locations C, E, F), Kiszombor–Tanyahalom-dűlő, Kompolt–Kistéri-tanya, Kóspallag, Ménfőcsanak–Shopping Centre, Mindszent–Koszorús-dűlő, Szentes–Derekegyházi oldal, Szentes–Nagytőke, Jámborhalom, and Zalavár–Vársziget.

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Corpus of finds

Co-ordinated by László Kovács, this research project is a modern continuation of the site gazetteer published in 1962. About two-thirds of the new archaeological site gazetteer had been completed when the project came to a halt, in part because of the lack of funding and in part because of the half-hearted participation of the external participants. In 2006, József Szentpéteri of the Historical Institute and László Révész of the Hungarian National Museum undertook the renewed co-ordination of this work.

The creation of a database of open-air ovens by Miklós Takács can be seen as a reflection of the efforts to assemble comprehensive databases in the research of settlement patterns. László Kovács is currently one of the editors of the series "Grave finds of the Conquest period and early Árpádian Age in Hungary".

Site assessment projects and comprehensive evaluations

The evaluation of the finds from the newly excavated sites is characterised by efforts to place a particular site and its finds into a broader context, as shown by the reports on the cemeteries uncovered at Enese, Harta, Kiszombor, Kóspallag, Mindszent–Koszorús-dűlő and Szentes–Derekegyháza, ¹²⁹ and the settlements investigated at Lébény–Bille domb and Ménfőcsanak–Szeles-dűlő. ¹³⁰ A similar tendency can be noted in the analysis of a particular jewellery type (such as plain and twisted wire bracelets, ¹³¹ trapezoidal Byzantine buckles, ¹³² and pectoral crosses ¹³³), pottery ¹³⁴ and certain house types (such as the round sunken houses ¹³⁵). László Kovács's studies offer a full catalogue and comprehensive evaluation of 10th–11th century coin finds and cowrie shell amulets. ¹³⁶ In addition to the typo-chronological evaluation of various find assemblages, Péter Langó has repeatedly discussed the discipline's history and the different social attitudes towards various theories and reconstructions. ¹³⁷ He has devoted a separate study to the discussion of the "national" background of the archaeology of the early Middle Ages. ¹³⁸

¹²⁸ Fehér-Éry-Kralovánszky 1962.

¹²⁹ KUSTÁR-LANGÓ 2003; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2003a; LANGÓ 2004a; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004a; LANGÓ-MENDE 2006; KUSTÁR-LANGÓ-MENDE 2008.

¹³⁰ TAKÁCS 2006a.

¹³¹ Langó 2001b.

¹³² LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004a

¹³³ Langó-Türk 2004a.

¹³⁴ TAKÁCS 2000a.

¹³⁵ SABJÁN–TAKÁCS 2002.

¹³⁶ Kovács 1999–2000; Kovács 1997a; Kovács 2000b

¹³⁷ LANGÓ 2007a; LANGÓ 2005a. The other papers in the latter volume offer a general overview of the current situation and problems faced by the various disciplines involved in the study of the prehistory and history of the Hungarian people.

¹³⁸ Langó 2006c.

The Carpathian Basin: contacts with the Eastern European steppe and South-East Europe

In view of the period's history, studies on the Conquest period have since the early 19th century shown a lively interest in the possible eastern parallels of the archaeological material. Since its foundation in 1958, the Institute's researchers specialising in the Conquest period have shown a keen interest in steppean find assemblages, reflected also in the organisation of joint research expeditions, made easier by Hungary's foreign political orientation prior to 1990. This interest has again resurged since 2005: Attila Türk has systematically visited the museums of Russia and the Ukraine, which are less known to Western European scholars, in order to study the material there.

In addition to the traditional, eastern orientation of Conquest period archaeology, another research perspective has unfolded more recently, as part of the general change of paradigm described in the previous section, leading to a renewed focus on the Byzantine Empire and its Balkanic peripheries. This is evidenced by a series of studies on the medieval archaeology of the Northern Balkans.¹³⁹ the Byzantine provincial background of 11th century church architecture in Hungary,¹⁴⁰ and the creation of a corpus for certain artefact types, such as bracelets, buckles and mounts.¹⁴¹ The forging of contacts with Bulgarian archaeology has become one of the main priorities of a newly established research group, reflected by study trips to Bulgaria made by Péter Langó, Miklós Takács and Attila Türk, and a joint Bulgarian–Hungarian exhibition scheduled for 2009.

Research on metalwork and its ornamentation

This field too can look back on well over a hundred years of research. It is characterised by a research framework whose upper chronological boundary is not marked by the close of 10th century, but continues into period after the foundation of the medieval Hungarian state, principally through the study of 11th century stone carvings. In spite of repeated and often well-grounded critiques from art historians, the rationale of this approach could never be seriously challenged since a better knowledge of possible prototypes certainly contributes to a better understanding of the ornament of this period. Studies on the ornamental vocabulary of the 10th and 11th century is one field of research, which has been continuously cultivated since the creation of the Institute. The study of 10th-11th century ornament has gained a fresh impetus from Csanád Bálint's studies on the Nagyszentmiklós Treasure. In his discussion of the treasure's chronology and the occasionally proposed dates in the 10th or even 11th century, he reviewed the palmette style of Conquest period metalwork and placed this ornamental style in a broader interpretative framework, noting the cultural impacts from the eastern Mediterranean, which in his view played at least as an important role as Sassanian prototypes, which had earlier been one-sidedly and ex-

¹⁴⁰ TAKÁCS in print (a)

¹³⁹ TAKÁCS 2008.

¹⁴¹ Langó-Türk 2004a.

clusively emphasized.¹⁴² Ádám Bollók's main interest lies in the analytical and synthesizing evaluation of Conquest period ornament.¹⁴³

11th century stone carvings represented the other main corpus of finds for the study of the period's ornament. László Gerevich's excavations at Pilisszentkereszt brought to light many fine examples of this art.¹⁴⁴ The theoretical groundwork was laid down by László Török in his seminal study on the capital from Szekszárd.¹⁴⁵ Research in this field has distinguished two main types of vegetal ornamentation on 11th century carvings,¹⁴⁶ neither of which could be derived from the metalwork of the Conquest period as more recent research has convincingly demonstrated. One type can be traced to the acanthus motifs flourishing in Aquileia and/or Venice, which was mediated to Hungary through Dalmatia.¹⁴⁷ The other type, represented by palmette friezes, seems to have originated in the northern Balkans. The removal of St, Gellért's sarcophagus in Nagycsanád (Cenadul Mare, Romania) from its 19th century concrete case in 1999 indicated that its decoration was not alien to 11th century art and that the best parallels to the decorative motifs can be quoted from northern Italy and northern Dalmatia.¹⁴⁸

Studies on settlement patterns

The analysis of settlements and settlement patterns is another traditional focus of research in the Archaeological Institute. Until the 1990s, settlement research concentrated on the excavation of various sites and the collection of material during the field surveys conducted as part of the Hungarian Archaeological Topography project. The changes in the funding system during the past fifteen years have by necessity transformed project designs and led to a perceptible shift toward a more analytical approach with an emphasis on reconstructions. The Kerka Valley Project provides an excellent example of the complex investigation of settlement patterns in a south-westerly region of Hungary. 149 A similar project in the Small Hungarian Plain called for the joint evaluation of two types of Conquest period grave assemblages and 10th-11th century settlements in the hope that this would shed light on the possible cultural background of the unusual grave unearthed in Gnadendorf in Lower Austria. 150 The investigation of the burial's topographic environment revealed that the ancient Hungarians preferred to settle near water, a fact confirmed also by the mapping of the cemeteries containing burials of the armed warriors of the Conquest period in the southern third of the Carpathian Basin.¹⁵¹ The debate on the lifeways of

¹⁴² Bálint 2004c, 137–145.

¹⁴³ Bollók 2006.

 $^{^{144}\,}$ Gerevich 1974, 149-158; Gerevich 1977, 156, Figs 8–10.

¹⁴⁵ TÖRÖK 1970.

¹⁴⁶ DIVALD 1927, 15, 37; GEREVICH 1938, 11–12.

¹⁴⁷ Takács 2000f.

 $^{^{148}}$ Benkő 2005c.

¹⁴⁹ SZŐKE 2004a; Szőke 2005b.

¹⁵⁰ TAKÁCS 2006c.

¹⁵¹ TAKÁCS in print (b).

the ancient Hungarians covered questions concerning the social structure of the ancient Hungarian tribes upon their arrival to the Carpathian Basin. 152

Exhibitions

The research staff of the Institute has actively participated in the organisation and design of most major exhibitions dealing with this period, not only in Hungary, but also in the countries of the East Central European region (e.g. the exhibition "European Mitte um 1000", held at in 2000).

The Middle Ages

The research of the Middle Ages was one of the main priorities in the Archaeological Institute, not least because László Gerevich, the Institute's first director, was a renowned scholar of medieval archaeology and architecture, as well as of the period's art history from the Romanesque period to the early Renaissance. His pioneering studies based on the excavations in Buda Castle (as part of the reconstruction work following World War 2), in the Cistercian abbey at Pilis and the Dömös provostry represented a dynamic research direction during the Institute's first decades. The same holds true for Imre Holl, the other outstanding scholar of Hungarian medieval archaeology, whose studies on medieval urban life, medieval crafts, metalwork, pottery and stove tiles became standard texts in medieval archaeology.

The other important factor shaping medieval studies in the Institute was the archaeological topography project, which in addition to offering an excellent exercise for linking the archaeological and historical record, in part provided an opportunity for acquiring practice in the field, a familiarity with the period's find material and an insight into settlement patterns, and in part contributed to the emergence of a critical approach probing the constraints of topographical work and the search for new research methods regarding both fieldwork (intensive field surveys, aerial reconnaissance, geophysical surveys, GIS applications) and data collection. This was especially true regarding research on urban development in general and the development of market towns in particular, the systematic investigation and documentation of earthen forts, representing early administrative and economic centres, and the complex studies on rural settlements.

The third major factor influencing medieval studies in the Institute played a less prominent role in the Institute's research traditions and had more to do with the general new tendencies in the archaeological discipline and new research attitudes. Suffice it here to quote early medieval studies, drawing heavily from the findings of Byzantine studies, the increasingly sophisticated techniques used in the study of cemeteries and the period's finds assemblages, the research of early Árpádian Age stone sculpture, the study of medieval crafts and technologies from an interregional

¹⁵² TAKÁCS 1997.

perspective and the growing interest in the research of the earlier less intensively studied Ottoman period and post-medieval period.

The internal chronological framework of medieval studies as pursued in the Archaeological Institute was shaped by the achievements of earlier research and the great diversity of research themes. The generally accepted periods of Hungarian history are to some extent disrupted since the 8th–9th centuries preceding the Hungarian Conquest, the Conquest period, the foundation of the medieval Hungarian state and the early Árpádian Age (10th to 11th/12 century) form a closer unit than would be warranted by the traditional historical boundaries. The study of the architectural heritage and urban relics spans the period from the late Árpádian Age in the 13th century to the close of Middle Ages in the mid-16th century, from which the Ottoman period and the early post-medieval period (later 16th century to the early 18th century) can be historically and archaeologically separated, especially in the central regions of the Carpathian Basin.

Several important aspects must be mentioned concerning the investigation of the rural settlements of the Árpádian Age. The monographic evaluation of the finds and findings of the Árpádian Age rural settlements at Lébény and Ménfőcsanak is in progress, together with the detailed assessment of building remains and pottery. The significant advances made in reconstruction techniques has enabled a reliable reconstruction of the sunken buildings of the Árpádian Age. Two members of the Institute's staff participated in the construction of the sunken building in the archaeological park at Szarvasgede by contributing to the theoretical design of the reconstruction. Co-operation with the international society Ruralia too has proven fruitful: each of the conferences organised by the society focused on a central issue of medieval rural archaeology, such as dispersed settlements, the role of water, house construction, crafts on rural settlements and the characteristic traits of peripheral regions. Miklós Takács has regularly attended these conferences and reported on new advances.

Two independent research directions have blossomed from the traditional topographic research conducted by the Institute, namely the study of medieval market towns, and the systematic study of prehistoric hillforts and medieval earthen forts, as well as small strongholds. Zsuzsa Miklós has played a key role in this research.

The medieval cellars under the modern buildings of Vác, an episcopal seat and important market town during the Middle Ages, were discovered during the topographic surveys conducted in County Pest. The findings of systematic survey and topographical work were presented in a separate monograph.¹⁵⁶

Repeated aerial reconnaissance combined with intensive field surveys using a grid made up of 20 m by 20 m large squares, geodesic surveys and several seasons of excavation brought outstanding results in the investigation of Ete (lying on the

¹⁵³ TAKÁCS 1998a; TAKÁCS 1999-2000; TAKÁCS 2005d.

¹⁵⁴ BENCZE et al. 1999.

 $^{^{155}\,}$ Takács 2000e; Takács 2002b; Takács 2007a.

¹⁵⁶ MIKLÓS 1996a.

outskirts of modern Decs), a Transdanubian market town which perished at the close of the Ottoman period. It was possible to reconstruct the street network, and to identify and excavate the settlement's houses and workshops (a smithy, a bronze workshop, a pottery workshop), as well the church and the earlier earthen fort. The rich find material recovered during the town's investigation has been published in a series of studies.¹⁵⁷

The systematic research of castles, restricted to Counties Pest and Tolna for the time being, has focused on the identification, survey and, if possible, the excavation of strongholds, which have perished or been ploughed away beyond recognition and can no longer be identified using traditional field surveys, whose memory has not been preserved by local lore or in local historical annals. The findings of this research project in County Tolna have been presented in a monograph together with a discussion of the research methodology and the historical and archaeological findings, and is well underway in County Pest. In addition to castles, other important sites, such as churches, medieval brickyards and the like have also been identified, whose documentation and excavation is in progress.

Major advances have been made in archaeological aerial photography in the course of this research project (photographs made under different weather conditions, different times of day and during diverse vegetation periods and their interpretation). One major centre of archaeological aerial photography is the work conducted in the Archaeological Institute, reflected in the publications and courses held by Zsuzsa Miklós.¹⁵⁹

One field of research in the study of medieval rural settlements evolved from the archaeological field surveys, which focused both on the archaeological remains and the documentary evidence combined with palaeoenvironmental studies. In addition to the morphological study of medieval villages and their land use, Csilla Zatykó has also studied the extent of human impact on the landscape based on the information about cultivated and wild species provided by palaeobotanical and sediment samples. ¹⁶⁰

The study of rural settlements in County Somogy focused on the relation between the medieval settlements and their fields, and their social and legal standing. The collation of various types of evidence provided by archaeological field surveys, landscape archaeology, documentary records, early maps, and aerial archaeology enabled the reconstruction of the village layout and the fields of a rural settlement inhabited by serfs and petty nobles, and also provided a new perspective on how the integrated landscape and settlement studies current in European archaeology can be adapted to Hungarian archaeology.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ MIKLÓS–VIZI 1999; MENDE 1999; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002d; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2007; MIKLÓS 2005a.

¹⁵⁸ MIKLÓS 2007a.

 $^{^{159}\,}$ Miklós 2007b; Miklós 2007c.

 $^{^{160}}$ Zatykó 2003; Zatykó 2004b; Zatykó 2007.

¹⁶¹ ZATYKÓ 2004c.

The Institute's palaeoenvironmental research project affecting several archaeological periods brought major new results in the integrated study of areas with medieval sites. The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigation of the Bátorliget marshland, the Nádas-tó area near Nagybárkány and the Baláta-tó area near Kaszópuszta have enriched our knowledge of medieval climate, vegetation and the interaction between medieval man and his environment. 162

A new research project utilising modern research methods (various scientific analyses, dating methods, aerial reconnaissance, geophysical surveys, palaeobotanical sampling, etc.) is aimed at complementing László Gerevich's excavations at Pilis and Dömös, whose results will be published in monographic volumes. In addition to the traditional architectural, art historical and stylistic studies employed in the study of royal and aristocratic residences, the research project focuses also on issues of royal residences and administration, technical development, modernisation, the appearance of new crafts in royal centres, water supply, kitchen and hygiene, as well as the subject of how work was organised and financed. The project also integrates other disciples, such as archaeobotany and archaeozoology for determining the plant remains and the animal bone samples, palaeoenvironmental investigations, the chemical analyses of industrial remains, the neutron activation analysis of architectural ceramics, and extensive geophysical surveys parallel to the evaluation of the archaeological finds and the study of medieval fields and abandoned roads, as well as medieval quarries.163

The past ten years have seen a major breakthrough in the study of Ottoman period and post-medieval sites and their finds. The two periods, the Ottoman period and the post-medieval period in the broader sense form an integral whole in Gyöngyi Kovács's parallel investigation of the Turkish palisade fort at Barcs in County Somogy, part of the chain of forts ringing the Turkish-occupied area of Hungary, and the royal fort at Bajcsavár in County Zala, one of the strongholds intended to check the Turkish advance. The findings of these excavations have enriched our knowledge of 16th century architecture and of everyday life in these border forts. Following the excavation at Bajcsavár between 1995 and 2001, Bajcsavár has become one of the archaeologically best investigated palisade forts in the chain of royal border forts. It became clear that these forts existed for a relatively brief period of time (Bajcsavár between 1578 and 1600, Barcs between 1567 and 1664) and thus the pottery brought to light at these sites can be accurately dated. Another major result, important for future research in this field, is that the pottery finds included imports from the west and south-west in the royal border forts, and from the south and the east in the case of the palisades in the Turkish-occupied areas, indicating extensive trade contacts and the mixed ethnic background of the troops garrisoning these forts. The ceramic finds from the Turkish forts included Iznik and Persian faience wares, as well as Chinese porcelain and celadon artefacts, while the pottery from the royal strongholds included Styrian, Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian products, as well

¹⁶² Zatykó 2007.

For a preliminary overview, cp. HERVAY–BENKŐ–TAKÁCS 2007.

as wares from the Mura region. The analysis of the pottery wares are instructive for Croatian and Slovenian pottery studies, especially regarding the south Styrian mezzo-majolica wares betraying Italian influence.¹⁶⁴

One new direction is the study of 18th century pottery, which cannot be studied using traditional ethnographic methods. The analysis of the ceramic assemblages from this period sheds new light on the background of the urban populations of the towns reviving after the Turkish occupation, on craft activities and the changes in dietary habits, as well as on the origins of Hungarian folk pottery.¹⁶⁵

Of the diverse regional studies on the peripheral areas of medieval Hungary, the research focusing on medieval Transylvania is nearing a synthesis as a result of fruitful co-operation with the local Transylvanian museums. It has become clear from the find assemblages that even distant, isolated and very traditional regions such as the Székely-land, enjoying a unique legal status and administration, were part of an extensive cultural exchange network, best reflected in tableware and kitchen ceramics. While the workshop finds clearly indicate a local production, the stove tiles reflect the influence of the south Transylvanian Saxons and of the late medieval fine wares manufactured in Central Europe. Lying in south-eastern Transylvania, the Székely-land was not only a target, but also a mediator of various western products along the trade routes leading east through the passes of the Carpathians. These products included finely crafted iron products from Austria and bronzes, which during the Árpádian Age reached Eastern Europe from Magdeburg and, later, from Nuremberg. Major results in this field are represented by the monographic survey of the medieval bells and bronze baptismal fonts of Transylvania, alongside a comprehensive study on pilgrim marks.¹⁶⁶ Significant advances have been made in the research of market towns, the setting for interaction between rural and urban producers, and in the study of the development of residential buildings and tiled stoves.

The research on manor houses has yielded far more significant results than initially expected. The starting point was a small stone manor house from the 15th–16th centuries at Székelykeresztúr, which had burnt down and perished with all its furnishings during the Fifteen Years' War (known also as the Long War). The overview of similar relics from Transylvania, part of the monographic evaluation, revealed that a high portion of the 17th–19th century manor houses in the Székelyland concealed the remains of medieval buildings, as shown by radiocarbon measurements and dendrochronological analyses. The wide range of 16th–17th century ground plans identified during the survey work provide an excellent link to the well datable other buildings from Transylvania, as well as to vernacular architecture. 167

The overlap between the diverse research subjects and regional studies have enabled the identification of broader cultural contexts, leading to the overview of the

¹⁶⁴ KOVÁCS 2002a; KOVÁCS 2001a; KOVÁCS 2003a; KOVÁCS–VÁNDOR 2005; KOVÁCS 2005b.

¹⁶⁵ Kovács 2005a.

 $^{^{166}\,}$ Benkő 2002a; Benkő 2005a; Benkő 2008.

¹⁶⁷ BENKŐ-SZÉKELY 2008.

most important new findings of medieval and post-medieval archaeology in a separate collection of studies. The volume is currently being edited by scholars from the three leading archaeological research centres of Hungary: the Archaeological Institute of the Academy, the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University and the Hungarian National Museum.

The Archaeological Topography of Hungary

Figuring high on the agenda of the Archaeological Institute since its foundation in 1958 was the launching, organisation and co-ordination of the Archaeological Topography of Hungary project, a pressing priority for Hungarian archaeology made necessary by the continuous destruction of archaeological sites.

The institute's research staff played a key role in this project from 1961, from the selection of the targeted area to the publication of the respective volumes. In addition to field surveys, the gathering of the archival data and the scattered references to a particular site from the archaeological and historical literature, the assessment of the finds and findings of the surveys, and the identification of the already known sites and the deserted or destroyed medieval villages before the fieldwork, as well as the preparation and editing of the individual volumes meant many years, often decades of work for several researchers. An independent group led first by Erzsébet Patek and, later, by István Torma co-ordinated the topographical research.

Ten volumes were published between 1966 and 1998 in the *Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája* series, covering Counties Veszprém, ¹⁶⁸ Komárom-Esztergom, ¹⁶⁹ Pest¹⁷⁰ and Békés, ¹⁷¹ accounting for roughly 10 per cent of the country's territory.

Each volume is a valuable source of information on the archaeology, settlement history, palaeoenvironment and local history of a particular area, complemented with many illustrations and site maps for each archaeological period. Although published in Hungarian, the volumes are a good source of information for our colleagues abroad for the research of a period.

The topographic surveys are also useful in planning economic and regional development projects for an area, acting as a primary source for professional advice in the case of construction projects. Before drawing up plans for urban or rural rehabilitation projects, as well as in the case of major construction projects, investors must apply for a specialised authority license as stipulated in the various laws regulating construction activity, to which a so-called environmental impact study is a prerequisite. According to Act CXL of 1997 on the protection of the cultural heritage and its amendment (Act LXIV of 2001), the topographical tasks (identification

¹⁶⁹ MRT 5.

¹⁶⁸ MRT 1–4.

¹⁷⁰ MRT 7; MRT 9.

¹⁷¹ MRT 6; MRT 8; MRT 10.

and registration of sites) were transferred to the National Office of Cultural Heritage, founded in 2003 and endowed with the necessary administrative powers. The Archaeological Institute has placed its own databases and register of sites at the disposal of the office.

In consequence of the changes in the legal environment and the large-scale construction projects begun in the early 1990s (motorways, industrial parks, etc.), our colleagues in the county museums were burdened with enormous workloads and thus their co-operation and participation in traditional topographical survey projects – which was not compensated financially – dwindled, which in turn led to a halt in this project and its eventual transformation.

Three volumes have been edited and prepared for publication during the past ten years. Work on Volume 4 of County Békés, covering Gyula and its broader area, in which the research staff of the Archaeological Institute has been involved, has been completed and negotiations are underway on completing the volume and the funding of its publication with the Directorate of County Békés Museums.

The peer review of Volume 1 of County Békés, covering the medieval topography of Székesfehérvár and its broader area, is also complete. The corrigenda still have to be finished owing to the pensioning of the author and his ill health.

An agreement has been signed between the Archaeological Institute and the Directorate of County Pest Museums concerning the completion of Volume 3 of County Pest, covering the former Aszód and Gödöllő Districts. The manuscript will probably be completed by the end of 2008.

Between 1995 and 1998, the Archaeological Institute conducted a systematic survey of the Kerka Valley as part of the Kerka Valley Micro-Region Project. Altogether 58 new sites were identified during the surveys. A report of the survey's findings was published in 2006.¹⁷²

The intensive survey of an outstandingly important site represents another form of topographical research. A survey of this type was conducted between 1997 and 2000 on the outskirts of Decs in County Tolna as part of the investigation of the medieval market-town of Ete, which had perished in the early 17th century. As a result of the survey conducted with the aid of a grid system made up of 20 m by 20 m squares, it became possible to identify workshops from different periods in addition to the finds and buildings.

Archaeological aerial photography is another branch of topographical research, contributing to the efficiency of traditional field surveys, the discovery of sites and their monitoring. Several site types, such as hillforts, burial mounds, cemeteries and earthen forts, whose surface remains have been virtually obliterated by agricultural work, can only be identified through aerial photography. The authors of the volumes on the archaeological topography of County Pest made good use of the aerial photographs made with mapping purposes in the 1950s. Zsuzsa Miklós has been engaged in aerial archaeological photography since the 1990s in her research on the hillforts,

¹⁷² The reports were published in *Antaeus* 28 (2005).

earthen forts and castles of Counties Tolna and Pest.¹⁷³ The flights performed under varying weather and light conditions enabled not only the observation and identification of various fortified sites, open settlements, burial sites, medieval churches and other remains, but also provided new information on already known, registered sites. (*Fig. 3*)

The Archaeological Institute has not collaborated in the organisation and conduction of more recently launched traditional topographic surveys because the current large-scale excavations linked to motorway constructions have taken their toll on the physical and intellectual capacity of the archaeologists participating in this work, and thus there is little likelihood of continuing topographic work using traditional techniques. The volumes assigned to colleagues and editors outside the Institute, such as the ones covering the Kunszentmárton District of County Szolnok and the Szekszárd District of County Tolna, have not been completed.

One important goal is the digitisation of the already published volumes and those still in manuscript format, and their translation into English. In 2005, the Archaeological institute and the Arcanum Publishing Company jointly submitted a grant application for funding the electronic publication of the already published volumes, but the grant application was rejected. The 3924 pages of ten volumes are made up of some 17,390,000 text characters, 729 drawings and photographs, and 66 map supplements. The electronic publication of this immense body of data would call for a grant of many million HUF, which can only be hoped for from special funds. The Institute has taken the first steps towards the preparation of an English version of the already published volumes with the help of a young research fellow.

Interdisciplinary research and natural sciences

General overview

With the exception of archaeozoological studies, interdisciplinary research had come to a virtual standstill in the Archaeological Institute since the early 1990s. The lack of palaeoanthropological research was the perhaps most acute and thus the research staff regularly turned to anthropologists working in other institutions for the evaluation of the anthropological material. The work relation with our former archaeozoologist colleague, who took up a lecturing post at the Eötvös Loránd University, has remained close. Most of the work was not organised within the framework of the Institute's departments, but rather in terms of personal contacts and as part of joint research projects conducted with other institutions.

The Institute's interdisciplinary research has focused on three major fields during the past ten years: (1) traditional related disciplines (palaeoanthropology, archaeozoology, palaeobotany), (2) provenance studies, (3) new disciplines (environmental archaeology, archaeogenetics).

¹⁷³ MIKLÓS 2007a.

Anthropological research

The two major research projects involved the analysis and evaluation of the 7th-12th century anthropological material from County Zala and of the finds from the Migration period cemetery at Mözs containing burials with artificially distorted skull, both of which represent important, unique series for palaeoanthropological research. The findings of these analyses can be fitted into the overall context of palaeodemographic studies and harmonise neatly with the research projects on biological continuity conducted in other institutions. The findings of anthropological research in County Zala, involving the examination of Neolithic, Avar and Árpádian Age samples, have been discussed in a PhD dissertation, 174 and in a study offering a detailed overview of palaeoanthropological research in the Carpathian Basin and a discussion of the main results and possible perspectives of this discipline. 175 A grant from the National Research and Development Fund in 2002 enabled the inclusion of another palaeoanthropologist in this project. Kitti Köhler's focus on prehistoric material from the Neolithic to the Iron Age¹⁷⁶ complemented both chronologically and thematically the research spanning the era from the Migration period to the Middle Ages. Her choice of theme for a PhD dissertation, the evaluation of the skeletal remains from the unique Lengyel cemetery at Alsónyék, was chosen accordingly.

The upswing in interdisciplinary research from the late 1990s can in part be attributed to the changes in the research agenda as formulated by the Institute's directorship, and in part to the R&D grants offered as a side programme of the so-called Széchenyi Plan. The Institute successfully applied for grants to finance two major research projects, corresponding to the current interdisciplinary research tendencies. Both were conducted in collaboration with leading institutions and renowned specialist in the field.

Environmental archaeology

Research in this field was essentially based on one person, Pál Sümegi,¹⁷⁷ head of the Department of Geology and Palaeontology at the University of Szeged, and his colleagues, first and foremost Imola Juhász,¹⁷⁸ as well as Erika Gál, a former student of László Bartosiewicz, who had taken up a lecturing post at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. Erika Gál wrote her doctoral dissertation on the archaic avifauna of Hungary and she has also published several studies on the bird remains from this region.¹⁷⁹ Several members of the Institute's research staff have participated in the research project "Environmental history of

¹⁷⁵ MENDE 2008.

¹⁷⁴ MENDE 2001.

¹⁷⁶ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹⁷⁷ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹⁷⁸ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography.

¹⁷⁹ For a full list of publications, cp. the Bibliography..

Hungary from the Neolithic to the Ottoman period", whose findings have been published in four monographs. ¹⁸⁰ Aside from the corings and the geological and pollen samples collected in County Bács-Kiskun, palaeoenvironmental sampling was routinely performed on several excavations conducted as part of the salvage operations preceding the construction of the M7 Motorway. The latter enabled the reconstruction of the shoreline of Lake Balaton during the Neolithic, the Bronze Age and the Middle Ages, and contributed also to the state strategy concerning the future of the lake.

The researchers participating in the project have published five collections of studies and monographs, have contributed to eighteen books, have written studies for eighteen international journals and fifteen articles in Hungarian. The seventy-two lectures held at various international and Hungarian conferences have made the findings of this research project truly well known in the scholarly community.

The OTKA grant received for research on settlement patterns and the palaeoenvironment in southern Transdanubia is a continuation of the above research.

Archaeogenetics

The Archaeological Institute joined the mainstream of this increasingly "popular" discipline with the study of the ancient Hungarians of the 10th–11th century. The research project represents the first instance in Central and Eastern Europe that analyses of this type were conducted on a large sample from one specific period. The research project is conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Genetics of the Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Szeged.

Between 2001 and 2004, a series of control excavations were conducted in earlier investigated 10th–11th century cemeteries in order to gain new samples. A PCR Laboratory was established (*Figs 4–5*), which has been optimised for the analysis of large numbers of archaic mtDNA samples. This is currently the single such laboratory in Hungary suitable for research of this kind.

The skeletal material from 8th–12th century sites was examined as part of a major research project. Altogether 128 samples were analysed until 2007, and it proved possible to obtain partial or complete sequences in 57 cases. Our colleagues have become proficient in mtDNA analyses, and they are now able to determine sex based on chromosomal analysis. Together with the research group in Szeged, we determined the primer sets necessary for autosomal analyses. The mtDNA analysis of two small, so-called family burial grounds has been completed:¹⁸¹ the results indicated that population was heterogeneous and refuted earlier suggestions that the burials were organised along family and kinship ties.

The archaeogenetic analyses were continued with the examination of Neolithic, Copper Age and Migration period samples. The latter involved the multidisciplinary

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¹⁸⁰ GULYÁS-SÜMEGI 2004; SÜMEGI 2005; GÁL-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2005a; ZATYKÓ-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2007

¹⁸¹ Siklósi–Langó 2008; Kustár et al. 2008.

analysis of the Langobard cemetery uncovered at Szólád, which was performed in collaboration with specialist from the German Archaeological Institute and the molecular genetics experts of Mainz University. The analysis of the samples from the Lengyel cemetery at Alsónyék and the Baden cemetery at Budakalász was based on the data gained from traditional anthropological analyses. The results were first described in 2005, in a lecture held at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and in various publications.¹⁸²

It must be noted that the Institute's archaeogenetic research is not simply aimed at introducing a new scientific discipline, which has gained ground in international research, but is also a reflection of the need for the critical assessment of the findings of various analytical procedures. The complexity of prehistoric research and the preliminary assessment of whether different analytical procedures are compatible should be a routine exercise in archaeological evaluation.

Participation in higher education

The participation of the researchers working in the Archaeological Institute in higher education comes from the perception of the fact that it is in the interest of research institutions to play an active role in training the next generation of researchers. Holding university courses also provides an excellent opportunity for disseminating new research findings and research perspectives, and at the same time enables the Institute to fulfil one of its public roles. Another rationale for participation in higher education is that universities are facing a crisis caused by the dichotomy of mass education on the one hand, and the requirement to provide good quality training on the other. Set against this background, participation in training the next generation of researchers is a strategically important area for it enables the Institute to take its pick of the brightest students and involve them in the Institute's research projects.

The Institute's researchers have played an increasingly active role in graduate and post-graduate training: two researchers have full-tine jobs (Pál Sümegi at the University of Szeged; Tivadar Vida at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University since September 2007), while four researchers hold part-time jobs (Dénes Gabler, Tivadar Vida: 2001–2007, Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University; Andrea Vaday: University of Pécs; Erzsébet Jerem: 1999–2006, University of Miskolc).

László Török, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and an honorary university professor, regularly lectures at the Department of Egyptology of the Eötvös Loránd University. Anthropologist Balázs Gusztáv Mende has held courses in physical anthropology and historical demography each semester for the past fifteen years without receiving a fee.

Each of the Institute's researches regularly holds courses in material culture and artefact studies, thematic courses on a specialised subject, and often acts as consult-

¹⁸² BOGÁCSI-SZABÓ et al. 2008.

ants to students working on their university thesis (Elek Benkő, Béla Miklós Szőke, Miklós Takács, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Gyöngyi Kovács).

Seven researchers are external founding members of the Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University (Csanád Bálint, Eszter Bánffy, Elek Benkő, Dénes Gabler, László Kovács, Miklós Takács, Tivadar Vida), often acting as PhD supervisors and members of the Examination Committee of doctoral exams.

Two researchers (Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár) are supervisors in the Geoarchaeological Programme of the Geological Doctoral School of the University of Szeged.

University students regularly participate in the Institute's large-scale excavation projects as part of their field training.

2. THE CONSERVATION LABORATORY

This section offers a brief overview of the activity of the Conservation Laboratory during the period under review. The Institute's Conservation Laboratory is an independent unit under the Department for Research Services. It fulfils a number of complex tasks, and contributes to both the research work and public education programmes in the Institute and various museums.

The work performed in the ceramics conservation and the metal conservation laboratory calls for a variety of complex and sophisticated procedures. The qualifications and skills of the conservators working in the Institute play an important role in the day to day work, and in the reliable and high-quality performance of their tasks

A highly specialised knowledge and a wealth of practical experience are needed alongside a familiarity with biology, chemistry and technological procedures in order to conserve various artefacts. Following their conservation and restoration, these artefacts become the basis of scholarly studies and, once deposited in a museum or loaned for an exhibition, a valuable asset in the case of outstanding pieces.

The Institute's Conservation Laboratory processes the find material of fourteen to sixteen researchers each year. The laboratory's free capacity enabled the restoration of material from various museums in Counties Pest, Somogy, Tolna, Zala and Nógrád. The artefacts passing through the laboratory span the period from the Neolithic to the 17th century.

Staff and qualifications

The Laboratory's current staff includes two conservators with high-level education, one specialising in metal, bone and leather, the other in silicate and wood. Of the three other conservators working in the laboratory, two have specialist training in silicate, one in metal conservation. The basic staff is made up of these five conservators. During the ten years under review here, the staff of the laboratory was proportionate to the volume of work and the artefact types to be conserved.

Conservation and restoration

Conservation and restoration work is performed according to the number of days required by the researchers, according to a strict daily and monthly breakdown. In practice, this is determined by the type, number and material of the artefacts. The conservation of artefacts crafted from a combination of various materials (one or more metals and/or organic materials) and unique pieces can last for several months.

The wide range of artefacts restored in the laboratory (*Figs 7–12*) can be illustrated by the following pieces:

- metal inlaid belt mounts, stirrups, bits and harness mounts of the Avar period from Budakalász, Kehida and Zalakomár;
- filigreed jewellery of precious metal, silver gilt buttons and metal inlaid stirrups of the 9th century from Zalavár;
- bone combs and comb cases, silver gilt brooches with stone inlay from the Langobard cemetery at Szólád;
- metal vessels of the Roman Age from Tikos-Homokgödrök;
- Roman glass vessels from the Roman vicus at Almásfüzitő;
- the cleaning, conservation and reconstruction of the beaded headdress, and bronze and metal costume adornments lifted *in situ* at the Balatonszárszó– Kis-Erdei-dűlő site (Fig. 12);
- glazed import pottery, glass chalices and cups of the 16th century from the Turkish fort at Barcs;
- conservation and reconstruction of a bronze processional cross, and of medieval pottery and stove tiles from Decs–Ete;
- glazed stove tile of the Sigismund era from Buda;
- wooden bucket from Hahót–Telekszeg;
- wooden cup with silver mounts of the 7th century from Fenékpuszta (Fig. 11).

Documentation is an important part of conservation. A detailed documentation is made in the case of rare and unique finds. The records, the index cards for individual artefacts, drawings, photos, X-ray photos, etc. are deposited in the Institute's Archives.

Heavy chemical procedures have been abandoned during the past few years, not only because they can harm artefacts, but also because they endanger the health of the conservators, in spite of the use of modern, multifunctional exhaust fans.

While good results can be achieved using dry mechanical cleaning (microscraping, ultra-sound, sand-blasting), chemical procedures cannot be avoided in some cases (e.g. iron artefacts).

Completed assemblages

Tables 1–2 present an overview of the material recovered from the salvage excavations along the M7 Motorway. The greatest challenge in the material from these excavations was posed by the conservation of the eighteen costume accessories lifted *in situ* from the medieval burials uncovered at Balatonszárszó–Kis-erdei-dűlő. The work on these pieces was hardly a routine task. Their careful lifting enabled their conservation, while their restoration and reconstruction provided a reliable picture of the period's female costume. Work on these pieces lasted for several years and called for co-operation between metal, leather and textile conservators.

- mount-decorated belt (K-546), length: 170 cm, adorned with 244 copper mounts;
- mount-decorated belt (K-1396), length: 150 cm, adorned with 440 copper mounts;

Table 1. Conservation and restoration of the finds from the sites along the M7 Motorway between November 1, 1999 and December 31, 2007 (Total number of restored finds: 2531)

Site	Excavator	No. of days	Restored vessels	Metal	Small finds
Balatonszemes– Bagódomb	Viktória Kiss 1999–2001	99	41	6	2
Balatonszárszó– Kis-erdei dűlő	Károly Belényesy – Krisztián Oross 2000–2003	770	182	604	47
Ordacsehi–Kistöltés	Gabriella Kulcsár 2001	122	38	63	4
Balatonőszöd– Temetői dűlő	Károly Belényesy – Tünde Horváth 2001–2002	790	237	39	3
Ordacsehi- Bugaszeg	Viktórai Kiss 2001	298	81	24	10
Zamárdi– Kútvölgyi dűlő	Viktória Kiss 2002	68	32	46	7
Balatonlelle– Kenderföldek	Tibor Marton – Gábor Serlegi 2002	102	12	408	2
Balatonszemes– Egyenes dűlő	Gábor Serlegi 2003	10	34	-	-
Balatonkeresztúr– Réti dűlő	Szilvia Fábián 2003	287	59	300	3
Balatonkeresztúr– Kis-erdei dűlő	Gábor Serlegi 2003	43	10	41	-
Tikos– Homokgödrök	Gábor Serlegi 2003	50	27	165	4
Total		2639	753	1696	82

- headdresses and headbands embroidered with beads and sequins;
- lace-like headdress of metal thread (gilded sheet silver wound around a thread).

Year	No. of restored vesseés	Metal	Fragmentary metal finds	Glass	Bone	Stone, fresco fragments	Wood	Leather, textile	Beads	Small finds	No. of days
1998	166	884	102	1	43	s	1	1	3	08	585
1999	198	720	358	-	18	ı	2	3	10	31	762
2000	349	\$68	413	49	12	8	3	ı	16	43	878
2001	208	675	503	4	17	ı	4	2	8	20	847
2002	305	793	392	11	23	-	1	4	I	28	1207
2003	364	820	248	5	10	-	ı	3	3	81	096
2004	296	950	887	2	3	-	2	5	Ι	14	973
2005	289	981	401	-	4	62	2	1	9	2	596
2006	202	744	118	_	10	-	-	3	5	11	837
2007	137	370	99	1	4	53	-	2	12	36	806
Total	2514	7832	3478	73	144	128	15	24	63	289	8820

Table 2. Conservation and restoration of the finds between 1998 and 2007 (Total number of restored finds: 14,560)

Figures for some major excavations

Budakalász (1987–1992) 1375 metal artefacts 642 fragmentary metal artefacts

Decs-Ete

350 restored pottery vessels

195 stove tiles

1168 metal artefacts

1450 fragmentary metal artefacts

Exhibitions

Following the scholarly assessment of the restored material (cp. Table 2), the artefacts are deposited in the regionally authorised museum, where they are displayed to the public as part of a temporary or permanent exhibition.

- A selection of the precious metal jewellery from Zalavár–Vársziget was displayed as part of the temporary exhibition presenting the new acquisitions of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest (2006–2007);
- the copper jug from Grave 740 of the Avar cemetery excavated at Budakalász was displayed as part of the temporary exhibition, "Gold of the Avars" in the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest (2002;
- belt sets, jewellery crafted from precious metals, weapons and pottery brought to light at six sites were displayed as part of the new permanent exhibition of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg (2000);
- some of the above finds were displayed as part of an exhibition touring Austria, Germany and Slovenia (1998–2000);
- the processional cross, stove tiles, tableware and other ceramics were displayed as part of the exhibition "County Tolna through the centuries in the light of archaeology" of the Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd (1999–2002);
- a selection of the finds from Bajcsa was as part of the exhibition "Bajcsa Castle. A Styrian stronghold in Hungary in the later 16th century" of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg (2002);
- imported glazed tableware, glass chalices and cups were displayed as part of the exhibition "Bajcsa Castle. A Styrian stronghold in Hungary" in the Museum of Military History in Budapest (2002–2004);
- a selection of finds from Decs–Ete was displayed at the exhibition of medieval stove tiles in the Erkel Ferenc Museum in Békéscsaba (2002);
- a selection of the finds from Decs-Ete was displayed as part of the exhibition "Decs-Ete, a medieval market-town" in the Municipal Museum of Paks (2002-2003);

 a selection of the most outstanding finds brought to light during the salvage excavations along the M7 Motorway was displayed at the temporary and permanent exhibition in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár (2006).

The Institute's conservators have participated in archaeological fieldwork, especially in the *in situ* lifting of various finds, such as the fragments of the bell mould discovered in the casting pit at Zalavár–Vársziget. Two conservators worked on the conservation of this unique find.

Conferences

The Institute's conservators regularly attend the National Conservator Conference hosted annually by the Hungarian National Museum, where they often read papers presenting their work.¹⁸³ These conferences promote the exchange of information and building contacts with experts from other disciplines.

Publications

- L. McQuirk-Glattfelder, Die Restaurierung der Glockengussform von Szer. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, 1999.
- L. McQuirk-Glattfelder, A Hahót–Telekszeg-i 15–16. századi vízzel telítődött favödör konzerválása cukoroldattal [Conservation of a 15th–16th century waterlogged wooden bucket from Hahót–Telekszeg]. *Zalai Múzeum* 12, 2003.
- É. Somlósi, Középkori kereszttöredék restaurálása és rekonstrukciója [Conservation and reconstruction of a medieval cross fragment]. *Studia Comitatensia* 28, 2004.

Membership in professional associations

Association of Hungarian Conservators

Two of the staff have a membership; they are authorised to plan and perform conservation work and to act as consultants

Association of Hungarian Chemists – Corrosion Group

Pulszky Society – Hungarian Museum Association (Conservation Group)

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Éva Somlósi, "Radiological analyses in the service of conservation", "Conservation and restoration of the copper jug from Budakalász", "Conservation and restoration of a medieval cross", "Conservation and restoration of a 7th century wooden cup decorated with silver mounts from Fenékpuszta". Papers delivered at the National Conservator Conferences in the Hungarian National Museum. Lúcia McQuirk-Glattfelder, "Restoration of Linear Pottery vessels from Transdanubia". Paper read at the Pottery and Glass Group Conference of the ICOM Conservation Committee in Budapest.

3. THE LIBRARY

The work of the research staff is aided by a valuable archaeological library and the library staff. The Institute's library is a research library with limited access to the public. Its main role is the acquisition of Hungarian and foreign publications necessary for research work, their cataloguing and ensuring their accessibility. The Library is supervised by the Deputy Director General, while library work is coordinated and directed by the Chief Librarian. The Library is governed by the statutes approved by the Institute's director. The library's professional work, especially regarding acquisitions, is aided by the Library Committee, made up of the research staff nominated by the Director.

The daily work in the library, the necessary correspondence, acquisitions, the mailing of publications, the maintenance of exchange relations is performed by three librarians (the chief librarian and two assistants).

The Library has an adequate number of PCs. Daily work and the needs of the readers are served by a powerful photocopying machine.

Holdings and acquisitions during the past ten years (Purchases, donations, exchanges)

The Library was founded in 1959 by László Gerevich, the Institute's then director.

A few figures on the holdings:

1959: 214 catalogued items

1974: 13,065 catalogued items

2007: 70,821 catalogued items (value: 94,704,731 HUF). 184

Sources of the Library's growth

The library's holdings have been increased either through purchases (from funds provided by the Institute or by external sources), through donations and through exchanges.

In the period under review, the Library spent HUF 62,363,562 on the acquisition of books and periodicals, of which some 20 per cent (HUF 13,054,924 although the available records are not accurate) originated from various grants. Altogether HUF 49,308,638 were spent on enlarging the library from the Institute's own budget, i.e. an annual HUF 5 million. To this sum may be added the costs of the publication of the Institute's own books and periodicals, forming the basis of exchanges.

These figures does not express the genuine value, but reflect the acquisitions price, according to the annual inventory. The current market value of the Libray's holdings is many hundreds of millions.

Aside from purchases and exchanges, the Library's holdings also grew through bequests (Sándor Bökönyi's library) and donations (László Gerevich and Ida B. Kutzián's library). The Library also purchased János Makkay's library. The holdings grew by over 10,000 items, accounting for 14 per cent of entire collections.

The material from the Bökönyi and Gerevich Collections, as well as the collection purchased from János Makkay, appeared in the annual acquisitions in 1997. Between 2001 and 2004, the library's holdings were increased through the acquisition of the literature associated with research grants (anthropology, environmental archaeology, medieval studies). Disregarding these substantial acquisitions, the annual growth was around 7–800 items, including books, periodical and other library items. Subtracting the publication received through exchange (some 500 items), the annual growth represented by systematic purchases of books, periodicals, CDs, etc., is around 2–300 pieces, a rather low figure.

The most important means of enlarging the collection is through exchange. The library maintains exchange contacts with 410 institutions (predominantly European academic archaeological institutes, major universities) in 40 countries (mostly European ones, but also in the US and Japan).

In the Socialist era, the Library could only acquire books and periodicals, which would otherwise have cost hard currency, through exchange. On the whole, the Archaeological Institute sent more publications to its partners than it received from them. However, the value of the publications received up to 2001 was always higher than that of the volumes sent (this figure would be even higher if all of the library's partners had sent some publication). In 2002, the value of the books received through exchange was lower by almost HUF 2 million that that of the sent volumes, and by *ca*. HUF 300,000 in 2003. The list of exchange partners was reviewed and it was decided that the institutions which had failed to regularly send a volume or whose publications did not fit into library's collection profile or did not reach a certain academic standard would in the future only receive a copy of *Antaeus*.

In 2007, the number of sent and received publications was identical; the value of the books received was higher by HUF 1 million than that of the volumes sent.

Protection of the Library's holdings, the state of cataloguing and accessibility

The Institute has taken the necessary precautions for the physical protection of the library's holdings (fire and theft prevention, maintenance, regulations) and for providing suitable premises.

A fire security system, funded by the Institute and the Academy of Sciences, has been installed. A grant from the National Research Fund enabled the creation of a magnetic gate, a barcode security system and an electronic cataloguing system linked to the barcode system.

In 2005, the Institute's library adopted a new cataloguing system together with the other academic institutes, calling for the conversion of the already existing electronic catalogue to a Windows-based database (Hun-Téka programme). The library staff encountered numerous problems during the data transferral and many corrections had to be made. In spite of the problems encountered during use, the database is user-friendly and can be accessed online (OPAC: www.hunteka.hu and choosing "Könyvtáraink" [Libraries], then the Archaeological Institute from the menu).

The Library continuously seeks to obtain funds for covering the costs of rebinding damaged books and periodicals, as well as a systematic re-binding of old books. Funds for this purpose were obtained in 2003.

In addition to the Institute's staff, the library can be used by registered readers.

The Library's premises: facilities and problems

The Library was given premises in the upper part of the former church of the Clares, shut down in the 18th century. Almost the entire area is used by the library (326 m² including the storage area). Owing to the continuous growth and the Institute's financial situation, the furnishings are of varying quality and not in a uniform style.

The periodicals and offprints are freely accessible; roughly two-thirds of the books are in a lockable storage area, while one-third is in the reading rooms.

Conforming to the requirements of the earlier librarians and directors of the Institute, the books are arranged thematically and according to size, an arrangement that has both its advantages and disadvantages.

There is a pressing need for the complete overhaul of the outdated electric system and the creation of a structured system, hardly an easy or inexpensive task given that the building is a scheduled monument. The librarians have drawn up the necessary plans, which include workstations and PCs for the readers. The Library is awaiting an overall renovation.

In spite of the difficulties, the Library functions excellently and readers are generally satisfied with the services.

Facts and figures

Official name and contact data

Official name: Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences -

The Library

Foundation date: 1959

Contact: Tel.: +36 -1- 375-9011/ext. 325, 501; 224-6700/ext. 375, 501

Fax: +36 -1- 224-6719 Internet: www.archeo.mta.hu email: konyvtar@archeo.mta.hu

Maintenance and Supervision

The Library is maintained and operated by the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The funds received are the following:

- funds from the central budget of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
- funds from the Institute's own revenues,
- grants and other funds,
- the Library's own revenues (sales, photocopying service, which must be reused for the growth of the holdings)

The Library is supervised by the Director's Council, headed by the Director. The Council decides on all issues pertaining to the Library's development, budget and staff.

The Library's tasks

Supporting the research conducted in the Institute, monitoring of the academic literature relevant to its collection profile, acquisitions from the allotted budget and through exchanges with domestic and foreign partners.

The Library's tasks include the acquisition and the cataloguing of new items, and ensuring their accessibility to the readers, as well as ensuring the repair or replacement of damaged items. Other tasks are the cataloguing of the holdings and new acquisitions and de-accessioning in accordance with the regulations, as well as keeping an up-to-date inventory of the exchange items, the maintenance of exchange relations, and the documentation of sending and receiving exchange publications.

The Library's collection profile

The Library's collection policy is to collect, as far as possible, the academic literature pertaining to the Institute's primary research agenda:

- the full spectrum of the Hungarian academic literature,
- an informed selection of the foreign academic literature, conforming to the research staff's requirement and the available funds.

The collected material includes printed books, offprints, journals, manuscripts (unpublished material), CD-ROMs, DVDs and on-line documents.

Use of the Library

The Library is a partially public research library. In addition to the Institute's research staff, the Library is accessible to registered users (researchers of other disciplines, university and high school students).

Services provided by the Library:

- traditional card catalogue,
- searching the electronic catalogue through the librarian,
- access to traditional printed items on the premises,
- photocopying (in compliance with the regulations),
- inter-library loans,
- loaning.

Changes in the Library staff over the past ten years

Chief Librarians

Judit Solti: January 1, 1989–October 31, 2004, Anita Simon: November 1, 2004–February 28, 2006,

Márta Mészáros Mrs Szalontai: March 1, 2006–May 15, 2006,

Judit Solti: July 1, 2006-

Librarians

Zsuzsanna Kiss Mrs Benkő: until December 31, 1998,

Imre Nagy: until August 31, 2000

Zsuzsanna Heller: late November 1996–June 2004, Mária Taraba, part-time: June 1998–December 31, 2005

László Tóth Sópajti: October 1, 2001-

Márta Mészáros Mrs Szalontai: from August 15, 2004 (on sick leave and child-

care leave since mid-May, 2006

Erzsébet Bodnár: May 15, 2006– (replacing Mrs Szalontai)

Holdings between 1959 and 2007

Foundation date: 1959

Catalogued holdings by the end of the first year: 214 items (valued at HUF 17,951)

December 31, 1974

7918 book, 3117 journals, 2029 offprints: 13,064 items (valued at HUF 2,547,947)

December 31, 1987

Holdings altogether: 37,836 items (valued at HUF 11,222,885)

November-December 1996

Purchase of the Bökönyi Collection: 696 books (valued at HUF 300,000)

Gift of 1015 offprints

December 31, 1997

Holdings altogether: 58,324 items (valued at HUF 32,279,169)

(including the Makkay Collation, 7864 items, valued at HUF 6,000,000, purchased

through a generous grant from the Academy)

December 31, 2007

Holdings altogether: 70,821 items (valued at HUF 94,7,4,731)

The Bökönyi Collection

The Library had the opportunity to purchase the Bökönyi Collection of 696 items for HUF 300,000 in November–December 1996. The cataloguing was begun during 1997. The library received 1015 offprints as an additional gift.

The Makkay Collection

The purchase and the transferral of the Makkay Collection, 7864 items for HUF 6,000,000 to the Library, was begun in December 1996. In 2007, János Makkay offered for purchase his books collected since 1996 as well. The Library was able to finance this transaction in several instalments. The Library received 61 books in 2007.

The Gerevich Collection

In 1997, László Gerevich's family offered the Library of the Institute's departed first director as a gift (some 472 items). Following the separation of duplicates and items not corresponding to the Library's profile, the books were added to the holdings in 1998.

The Bognár-Kutzián Collection

Following the separation of duplicates and items not corresponding to the Library's profile, the books from Ida Bognár-Kutzián's collection were added to the holdings in 2002.

Extent of cataloguing

The items acquired until December 31, 1999, have all been catalogued, with the journals catalogued according to the cardex system.

Following the adoption of an electronic management system and the switch to the HunTéka integrated management system, new acquisitions are not added to the closed catalogue card system, but are entered into the electronic system. In the lack of workstations, readers can only search the electronic catalogue through a librarian.

Development

The long-needed security system could finally be installed through a grant obtained in 1999

The integrated library management system currently holds 36,764 records. The conversion of the records in the earlier database is in progress (all the books have been electronically catalogued in the short title system). Retrospective cataloguing

and the correction of the mistakes in the already entered data is an immense task, which is virtually impossible with a staff of three librarians. There is hardly any free capacity to check the errors caused by data conversion. Even so, the catalogue of the holdings is accessible on-line.

Exchange

Record of exchange items:

Year	No. of items	Value (HUF)
1973	2231	198,218
1985	10,092	1,413,510
1997	17,251	6,349,495
2007	18,640	54,964,263

Owing to the deteriorating financial climate, the acquisition of new books and journals is running into increasing difficulties. In 2003, the Library was forced to minimise its orders for foreign journals and has since then only been able to subscribe to eight (!) periodicals. A similar situation can be noted as regards the purchase of Hungarian books. In 2007, no more than seven (!) books could be purchased from the available budget in addition to the standing orders.

This being the situation, the maintenance of exchange contacts is vital. The Library currently has 410 active partners in forty countries. In the years, when the Institute did not publish anything or no funds were available for mailing, the number of exchanges received declined, some contacts were broken (although only temporarily in some cases). Another difficulty encountered by the Library is that if the funds for publishing do not include the funds needed for covering mailing costs, a new source of funding has to be found. Owing to the rising cost of postal services, the Institute's directorship decided to use the services of a mail delivery company from 2000 for shipments abroad, cutting mailing costs by about 25–30 per cent and ensuring that shipments are safely delivered within a maximum of two days.

The storage of the Library's holdings also runs into difficulties in spite of the continuous expansion of the premises. These problems will be hopefully solved after the building's renovation.

4. THE ARCHIVES

The Archives are co-eval with the Institute. At first, it was a repository for the documents and records of the Archaeological Topography project and the salvage excavations in the Danube Bend preceding the construction of the Danubian Hydroelectric Plant in 1959–60 and 1964–65. The oldest collections in the archives are made up of excavation records, drawings, photo negatives and photographic index cards.

The main task of the Archives is the collection and enlargement of the traditional and electronic documentation associated with archaeological and other research conducted by the Archaeological Institute, as well as their cataloguing, storage and preservation, and making them accessible for research, together with the documents and records necessary for research and the assessment of the find material. Copyrighted material (documentation, drawing, photos, etc.) is treated separately and is only accessible after permission in writing from the author. With the exception of the photographic index cards and the archaeological reference cards made for the Archaeological Topography project, the material can be loaned by the research staff for a pre-defined or undefined period of time. Archived material can only be loaned to other institutions and their research staff in highly justified cases and an acknowledgement of receipt must be made out. Loans and returns are registered separately for each collection.

The tens years between 1998 and 2007 can be divided into two major periods, one characterised by participation in topographic projects, the other without a collaboration of this kind. The organisational framework reflects the changes: the Archives were treated as a separate department (Topographic and Archival Department) until 2003. In 2004, the department was integrated into the Department for Research Services. Until 2003, its staff was made up of an archaeologist heading the department, an archaeologist/archivist, two curators and one data recorder. Since 2004, the work of the Archives is co-ordinated by a division head, who replaced the department head after his retirement.

The collections can be divided into two main groups:

(1) The records created as part of the Archaeological Topography project, comprising field survey reports, reference cards, toponym cards, bibliographic and charter reference cards, as well as copies of the inventory books in various Hungarian museums

These collections were continuously enlarged from the 1960s. Beginning with the 1980s and the 1990s, a digital database began to be created alongside the traditional paper-based ones. While most were not enlarged following the virtual cessation of the Archaeological Topography project, they are accessible to researchers and with the restriction concerning copyrighted material, they can be used for research.

- (2) A collection of records related to topographical and other research work: documentation, drawings, diapositives, photo and repro negatives, positives, and the photographic index cards, manuscripts, films and videos associated with them.
- (3) Deposited in the Archives are various publications aiding research: gazetteers and maps. The largest of these is the map collection numbering some 9000 items.

The maps in the collection are dominated by those of modern Hungary and the Carpathian Basin, and include a complete series on a 1:25,000 scale and a partial series on a 1:10,000 scale of the Hungarian National Map System, as well as maps of different scales on all the counties of Hungary, various town and tourist maps, and cadastral and hydrological maps. Photocopies of medieval map engravings and 18th–19th century maps are also part of this collection. The DVD-ROM digitised version of the First Ordnance Survey prepared in 1782–1785 is also available to researchers. The especially valuable maps include a copy of the *General-Karte von Central-Europa* (1:300,000, K.u.K. Militär-Geographisches Institut in Wien, 1873–76), a map of Hungary based on the Third Ordnance Survey (1869–87; 1:200,000 scale, published in 1887–1913, exhibited on the first floor beside the Council Hall), and Ignácz Hátsek's map of the counties of lands of the Hungarian Holy Crown (1:500,000 scale; Budapest 1880).

Collections of the Archives and their handling

In terms of their management, the collections of the Archives are arranged according to whether they are inventoried or still awaiting inventorying and are kept in alphabetical order or in units corresponding to administrative units. Material to be catalogued is deposited by the person who created it (drawer, photographer); after entering the material into the inventory book, it is forwarded to the respective researcher, who provides the necessary information according to the minimal criteria requested by the Archives. The material is then returned to the Archives, with the researcher keeping one of the two sets of photographs (the so-called research set). Researchers can then loan material necessary for their work from the collections. The archivist enters the description into the catalogue system and administers loans. Each collection can be searched by site, while the electronic version of the inventory books enables multiple, thematic queries. Each electronic database uses the FoxPro programme and is fully accessible to researchers, with the staff of the Archives providing assistance if necessary.

Inventoried collections

Excavation licences

A copy of the excavation licence issued to the Institute is deposited in the Archives (the excavation director can be a member of the research staff or an external researcher).

Documentation

Four copies of the documentation pertaining to archaeological research (field survey, excavation, aerial archaeological photography, geodesic survey) conducted by the Institute's research staff or external researchers must be made based on the ex-

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cavation licence. One copy is deposited in the Archives, the other three are sent to the agencies stipulated by law: the Office of National Cultural Heritage issuing the licence, the Hungarian National Museum and the regionally authoritative museum, depending on the site.

Documentation of scientific analyses

One copy of the scientific analyses commissioned by the Institute is deposited in the Archives, and is inventoried among the travel reports. These records were digitised in 2005 and can be queried.

Manuscripts

The typed manuscripts of lectures, articles and their foreign language translations were held by the archives until the 1990s. This practice ceased with the spread of PCs and the collection has only been enlarged through bequests. The deaccessioning of manuscripts, which have appeared in print, was performed in 2006, and a register of the de-accessioned manuscripts is available in a digital format.

Drawings

The drawings collection is made up of the impurum and final versions (excavation drawings, surveys, maps, object drawings, charts, tables, etc.) made by the Institute's technical staff or external workers either traditionally or digitally (only the printouts are housed in the collection). The drawings are deposited according to the researcher's name and thematically; the register has been digitised and is searchable. Repro photos have been made of the old drawings: over 22,000 reproductions have been made so far.

The drawings are made by the staff of the Institute's Graphics Department, created from the former Technical Department. During the period reviewed here, computer-made graphics replaced traditional techniques. The illustrations to the Institute's publications (*Antaeus*, the Varia Archaeologica Hungarica series) are drawn and edited by the graphic staff. In addition to object drawings, charts, maps and tables, 3D reconstructions represent an exciting new option: these are made on the basis of excavation and object drawings, after consulting with the researchers. The works are stored on the server of the Graphics Department owing to the technical background and the special programmes needed.

Photo negatives and positives

The negatives of original photos made in the Photographic Department, by the research staff or by external workers on commission from the Institute, are deposited in the Archives. At least two good quality positives had to be appended to each negative, one of which remained in the Archives (see below), the other was given to

the researcher. In the case of blow-ups made from negatives not owned by the Institute, the Archives were given at least two positive copies, one of which was then passed on to the researcher. The cataloguing of these positives was performed according to the procedure in the case of other positives.

This system changed in recent years because similarly to graphic work, traditional photography was replaced by digital technology. Some 4–5000 traditional photos were made annually between 1997 and 2002, which by 2007 had dropped to 300. The two traditional photo labs can still be used if necessary. Of the Institute's two photographers, one uses solely digital equipment, the other, soon to be retired, works part-time using the traditional technique and if there is no need for the latter, she scans the old coloured diapositives in order to ensure their preservations. Some 10,000 of the 60,000 diapositives have been digitised since 2006.

Digital photos

Digital photos, which have been made over the past few years, are stored on the Archives' computer, with a backup copy on CD or DVD, stored in alphabetical order of the name of the researchers making them. Being a task calling for greater labour investment, the creation of a cataloguing system still awaits elaboration.

Repro negatives and positives

The negatives and positives of photographs reproducing publications, drawings, photos, maps, manuscripts, etc. are deposited in the Archives. The growth of this collection has come to a virtual standstill with the spread of photocopying and scanning techniques.

Diapositives

The diapositives made during research work are inventoried and housed in the Archives. The description is performed by the researcher in the case of originals (according to a similar system as for the photographic index cards), and according to the system used for the reproductions in all other cases. Access is made easier by the computerised database containing the entries of the inventory book.

Films, video films

The films and videos made on excavations and the Institute's work are stored as audiocassettes in the Archives.

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Uninventoried collections (stored according to administrative units)

Photographic index cards

The following information had to be provided for the positives of the photo negatives and repro negatives deposited in the Archives:

- site.
- object inventory number and place of deposition,
- date, find circumstances, name of excavation director (or donor),
- type of find (settlement, burial, hoard, other),
- date of find,
- name of object.

The staff of the Archives typed the information thus provided onto the index card, with the name of the site shown in the upper left corner according to the 1962 edition of the *Helységnévtár* [Gazetteer]. ¹⁸⁵ The inventory number of the photograph pasted on the card was also indicated. Only the photos of the same site, the finds from the same period or archaeological features could be pasted onto the card. The accuracy of the information was verified by the researcher, who signed the card. The deposition of the photographic index cards conformed to archaeological periods and research areas, with subdivisions according to administrative units, within which the cards were stored in alphabetical order of the sites. In the case of unprovenanced finds, the cards were filed according to the museum housing the find. The detailed regulations were determined by the director of the Archives.

Archaeological reference cards

Housed in the Archives are some 225,000 archaeological reference cards on the archaeological sites of historic Hungary created as part of the Archaeological Topography project until 1993. They are filed according to the 1962 edition of *Magyarország helységnévtára* and are freely accessible to researchers.

Toponym index cards

The collection of toponym index cards filed in alphabetical order provide information concerning the toponyms occurring in the archaeological literature and in museum inventory books, as well as the changes in the pre-1920 and post-1920 forms of toponyms. This collection has been digitised.

Bibliographic index cards

A coded bibliography was prepared on punch cards based on the archaeological literature processed as part of the Archaeological Topography project. Between 1989 and 1993, the researchers participating in this project digitised the earlier bibliographic index cards and since 1993, the bibliographic data are entered into the

¹⁸⁵ Magyarország helységnévtára 1962. Központi Statisztikai Hivatal. Budapest 1962.

computerised database. From 1999, the new data were stored exclusively on computers. It is accessible as a computer database.

Charter index cards

The information contained in medieval charters and other records was also collected on punch cards as part of the Archaeological Topography project. The cards are filed in alphabetical order according to counties. A computerised database aids orientation.

Field survey reports

Two copies or a copy on disc of the reports on the field surveys conducted by the research staff of the Institute and by external workers on commission from the Institute had to be deposited in the Archives. The field survey reports are filed according to administrative units.

Bequests

One of the tasks of the Archives is to process the bequests reaching the Institute. The material falling into the Archives' collection profile is deposited in the appropriate collection, while the books, offprints, copies of articles are handed over to the library. A written proposal is then made to the Institute's director concerning the transferral of material not conforming to the Institute's collection profile to the appropriate institution, while the demonstrably "alien" material (books, documentation, etc.) is returned to the owner(s) and copies of the material (photocopies, blowups) deposited in the Archives' appropriate collection are offered to researchers interested in the subject. Material not falling into either of the above categories (personal research material, personal records, various objects such as awards) are filed separately. An itemised list is made of the material transferred to other institutions.

* * *

The holdings of the Institute's Archives include many valuable, irreplaceable documents, which, alongside the good quality photos and drawings enable a reassessment of old excavations. The "traditional" paper-based collections are well indexed and accessible. One of the main priorities is the creation of a cataloguing system for digital photos, which can only be achieved in collaboration with the research staff. The management and indexing of the works by the computer graphics illustrator is a considerably more difficult task. The digitisation of the slides and old drawings must by all means be continued, in part to ensure better accessibility, and in part for reasons of preservation. A review of the photo negatives and map collection also lies ahead. Strategic changes seem unlikely owing to the current restricted financial possibilities and therefore the maintenance of the Archives and its limited modernisation can only be achieved step by step.

III. RESULTS

1. RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The research staff of the Archaeological Institute successfully applied for 63 research grants between 1998 and 2007. Eighteen research projects were conducted as part of an international research project (*Tables 3–4*).

The Institute's researchers have participated in several international research projects, such as the European Commission's "Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe" project, the Gnadendorf Project and the archaeological assessment of the Slavic cemetery at Olympia in Greece. The excavation of the Roman villa at San Potito in Italy is directed by the Institute's Roman Age specialists, and the studies on the medieval settlement history of the Székely-land too is co-ordinated by a member of the Institute's medievalista. Several projects in Hungary, such as the investigation of the Neolithic sites at Ecsegfalva, Fajsz and Balatonszárszó, various projects aimed at studying various aspects of the Copper Age, and the complex investigation of the Zalavár/Mosaburg and Keszthely–Fenékpuszta sites involved co-operation with specialists or research groups from various foreign institutions.

Some research projects call for investigations spanning several archaeological and historical periods. Outstanding among these is the Archaeological Topography of Hungary project, which called for the co-ordinated work of archaeologists specialising in various periods. This project also served as the starting point of a host of smaller research projects. The Kerka Valley Micro-Region Project, the study on the castles in County Tolna and the research on the boundaries of medieval settlements all grew out of regional topographic surveys. The investigation of major sites, such as Mosaburg/Zalavár, the Avar cemetery at Budakalász and the Roman villa at San Potito in Italy, was conducted as part of long-term research projects. The study of the castles of County Tolna and the systematic, integrated research of the medieval market town at Decs–Ete occupy a prominent place among the Institute's medieval studies. The research projects aimed at the assessment of Ottoman period ceramics and the medieval settlement history of the Székely-land are similarly important. The Institute's archaeogenetical laboratory was established as part of two related research projects for the analysis of 8th–12th century human bone samples.

Research projects integrating scientific analyses represent a prominent tendency in the Institute's research profile. These projects are not simply the ones, which are explicitly based on scientific analyses, such as the archaeogenetical studies based on DNA analysis and the palaeoenvironmental studies based on sediment samples. Most research projects integrate disciplines other than archaeology too, and are truly interdisciplinary studies combining traditional archaeological research with various analytical procedures. The Keszthely-Fenékpuszta project, for example, aimed at clarifying the area's Late Antique and Migration period history, is an international research project integrating traditional archaeological, historical and physical anthropological research with palaeoenvironmental studies to reconstruct the area's one-time palaeoecology. The projects aimed at investigating the Middle Ages in certain southern Transdanubian areas are a continuation of the Institute's earlier palaeoenvironmental research projects. Many prehistoric research projects (Ecsegfalva, Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő) involve sampling for radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses enabling a precise determination of the site's absolute chronological position and the addressing of various issues related to subsistence strategies.

In addition to the projects mentioned in the above, the Institute's research staff has conducted several problem-oriented investigations concentrating on a specific site or addressing a specific issue, such as a particular aspect of the Bronze Age, the assessment of the finds from Roman villas and *vicus*es, and the analysis of medieval import pottery, which in addition to focusing on a major archaeological issue, also harmonise with the Institute's main research profile.

Prehistory

Archaeological site gazetteer of the Baden culture

Funding: OTKA Grant (2002–2005)

Project director: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University; Hungarian National Museum; Institute for Geochemical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Department of Geology

and Palaeontology of University of Szeged

Foreign co-operating institutions:

Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna

The project meant a continuation of creating a database of the known Baden sites, whose number has risen to 1808. The assessment of the Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász was also begun.

Publications

Bondár 2004a; Bondár 2006b.

Table 3: The research projects of the Archaeological Institute between 1998 and 2007

RESEARCH PROJECT	BUDGET	DURATION					Periods	ODS				
	(thousand HUF)		Palaeo- Iithic	Neo- lithic	Copper Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	5th- 9th c.	10th- 13th c.	14th- 15th c.	16th- 18th c.
Environmental history of Hungary from the Neolithic to the Ottoman period	89,000	2002–2005	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Danubius Project		1999–2001	X	Х	X	x	Х	X	х	X	×	X
The Archaeological Topography of Hungary		1997–2000	×	Х	×	×	X	x	x	x	×	×
Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional studies in County Zala: the Kerka Project 1		8661–5661	x	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional studies in County Zala: the Kerka Project 2		1999–2002	x	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Archaeogeological and geological studies on prehistoric sites in Hungary, with a comparison of the palaeoenvironment of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites	9009	2001–2005	x	x	x	×						
The beginnings of a production economy in southern Transdanubia between Lake Balaton and the Danube Valley	11,496	2006–2009		×								
Socio-archaeological studies on the cemeteries and settlements of the Lengyel culture in southern Transdanubia	800	1998–2000		×								
Radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses on the finds from the Neolithic site at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő		2003–2008		X								
Studies on the Körös culture at the Ecsegfalva 23 site. Körös Project. NATO for Peace 1999–2003		1999–2003		×								
Balatonőszöd–Temetői-dúlő: a unique settlement of the Baden culture	7800	2007–2010			×							
Archaeological site gazetteer of the Baden culture	6390	2002-2005			X							
The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász-Luppa csárda	5829	2006–2007			х							
Nagyút-Göbölyjárás II		2000–2003			Х							
Gazetteer of Copper Age finds from Transdanubia		1997–2000			×							
Studies on the Baden culture based on a unique site		2008-2011			×							
Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Carpathian Basin	800	1998–2001				×						
The Early Bronze Age in southern Transdanubia	009	2007–2010				×						

RESEARCH PROJECT	BUDGET	DURATION					PERIODS	ODS				
	(thousand HUF)		Palaeo- lithic	Neo- lithic	Copper Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	5th– 9th c.	10th– 13th c.	14th– 15th c.	16th– 18th c.
The Danube as a medium of cultural exchange in prehistory		2000–2001		Х	×	Х						
Native pottery of the Roman Age	800	1996–1999					×	x				
Municipium Aelium Salla: the history of Zalalövő in Antiquity	6820	2002-2005						×				
San Potito di Ovindoli, Excavation of a Roman villa in Italy	4500	2003–2006						Х				
The find material from the Roman vicus at Almásfüzítő	1200	2000–2003						х				
Earlier research at Mosaburg-Zalavár 1		1995–1998							Х			
Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár 2		1999–2002							Х			
Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár 3	16,170	2003–2006							Х			
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at Budakalász 2	1500	1997–2000							х			
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at Budakalász 3	2800	2001–2005							×			
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at Budakalász		2002–2004							x			
Continuity and Migration in and around Keszthely– Fenekpuszta from late Antiquity to the Middle Ages	777	2006–2008							X			
Anthropology of the 5th century population of the Mözs- Icsei-dűlő cemetery	700	1998–2002							×			
Evaluation of the Slavic cremation cemetery at Olympia		1997–1999							x			
The Nagyszentmiklós Treasure		2000-2003							X			
Fine wares of the Carolingian period in centres on the eastern fringes of the eastern Frankish Kingdom		2004–2005							Х			
Foreigners in the Early Medieval Europe. Migration - Integration - Acculturation		2002–2005							x			
Corpus of Conquest period and Early Árpádian Age graves and hoards	4000	2004–2007							×	×		
The 7th-11th century pottery from the sites in the Lébény area	1400	2001–2005							х	x		
Historical demography of the Zala region	300	6661-2661							X	Х		
The Gnadendorf Project		2002–2005							X	Х		
The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies	75,544	2001–2004								×		

RESEARCH PROJECT	BUDGET	DURATION					PER	PERIODS				
	(thousand HUF)		Palaeo- lithic	Neo- lithic	Copper Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	5th- 9th c.	10th- 13th c.	14th- 15th c.	16th- 18th c.
Historical genetics of the Carpathian Basin	39,102	2004-2007								X		
The 10th-12th century commoners' cemetery at Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb (County Hajdú-Bihar) and the 11th century cemetery at Tiscalite (County Borsod, Abañ-												
Zemplén)	1000	1998–2001								×		
11th-12th century imports from Austria in the Carpathian	000	1000										
Basin	320	1998-2001								X		
Medium Regni – Royal centres in Medieval Hungary	42,250	2001–2005								Х	Х	Х
Decs-Ete	11,700	2004-2007								X	X	X
Castles of County Tolna	2200	2001–2004								Х	Х	Х
Research in the medieval market town of Ete in County												
Tolna	2000	1998–2001								Х	Х	Х
Castles of County Tolna	850	8661-2661								X	X	X
The layout of different types of medieval villages	400	1996–2000								х	×	×
Archaeological studies on the Székely-land in the Middle												
Ages I		1999–2002									Х	Х
Area II	17.450	2007 7007									>	>
	0C+, / I	0007_+007									٧	<
Oriental pottery of the Ottoman period in Hungary	4700	2002-2005										Х
Pottery from Bajcsa Castle (1578–1600)	2800	2002-2006										Х
Assessment of Ottoman period find assemblages	800	1998-2001										Х
Archaeological and palaeontological ornithological studies	5078	2005-2008	Х	X	Х	Х	X	×	Х	Х	X	Х
The quartermalacological investigation of loess deposits in	1800	2007 1007										
Datahase of the quartermalacological material from Hungary	0001	2007										
with a focus on the loess formations of southern Hungary	1600	2003-2007										
Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess deposits	2500	2003–2005										
Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and												
lakes I	1200	2003-2006										
Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and lakes 2	1300	2006–2009										
Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Croatian loess	1800	0006 2006										
apposits	1000	7007-1007										

Table 4: The projects of the Archaeological Institute between 1998 and 2007

											Ī
RESEARCH PROJECT	DURATION					BREAK	BREAKDOWN				
		8661	6661	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional studies in County Zala: the Kerka Project	1995–1998										
Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár	1995-1998										
Castles of County Tolna 1	1997-1998										
Native pottery of the Roman Age	1996-1999										
Evaluation of the Slavic cremation cemetery at Olympia	1997-1999										
Historical demography of the Zala region	1997-1999										
The layout of different types of medieval villages	1996-2000										
The Archaeological Topography of Hungary	1997-2000										
Gazetteer of Copper Age finds from Transdanubia	1997–2000										
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at	1001										
Budakalasz	1997-2000										
Socio-archaeological studies on the cemeteries and settlements of the Lengyel culture in											
southern Transdanubia	1998–2000										
Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Carpathian Basin	1998-2001										
The 10th-12th century commoners' cemetery at Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb and the											
11th century cemetery at Tiszalúc	1998–2001										
11th-12th century imports from Austria in the Carpathian Basin	1998–2001										
Research in the medieval market town of Ete in County Tolna	1998–2001										
Assessment of Ottoman period find assemblages	1998-2001										
Anthropology of the 5th century population of the Mözs-Icsei-dűlő cemetery	1998-2002										
Danubius Project	1999-2001										
Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from prehistory to the Middle	0000										
Ages. Micro-regional studies in County Zala: the Kerka Project	1999-2002										
Archaeological chidies on the Székelv, land in the Middle Ares I-II	1999 2002										
Studies on the Viris outline of the Bosenfelm 23 cite Viris Decient	1999 2003										
most Cabalrasen	2000 2003										
Late Copper Age settlement at Magyut—Gobotyjaras II	2000-2003										
tory	7000-7001										
ian vicus at Almásfüzítő	2000–2003										
	2000–2003										
ation of loess deposits in southern Hungary	2001–2003										
Zarpathian Basin	2001–2004										
Castles of County Tolna 2	2001–2004										

Archaeogeological and geological studies on prehistoric sites in Hungary, with a comparison of the palaeoenvironment of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites	2001–2005
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at	
Budakalász	2001–2005
Medium Regni – Royal centres in Medieval Hungary	2001–2005
The 7th-11th century pottery from the sites in the Lébény area	2001–2005
Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at	
Budakalász	2002–2004
Environmental history of Hungary from the Neolithic to the Ottoman period	2002–2005
Archaeological site gazetteer of the Baden culture	2002–2005
Municipium Aelium Salla: the history of Zalalövő in Antiquity	2002–2005
Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Migration – Integration – Acculturation	2002–2005
The Gnadendorf Project	2002–2005
Oriental pottery of the Ottoman period in Hungary	2002–2005
Pottery from Bajcsa Castle (1578–1600)	2002–2006
Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess deposits	2003–2005
Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and lakes	2003–2006
San Potito di Ovindoli: Excavation of a Roman villa in Italy	2003–2006
Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár	2003–2006
Database of the quartermalacological material from Hungary, with a focus on the loess	
	2003–2007
Radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses on the finds from the Neolithic site at	
Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő	2003–2008
Fine wares of the Carolingian period in centres on the eastern fringes of the eastern	
Frankish Kingdom	2004–2005
Corpus of Conquest period and Early Árpádian Age graves and hoards	2004–2007
Historical genetics of the Carpathian Basin	2004–2007
Restoration of the finds from the medieval market town of Decs-Ete	2004–2007
Archaeological studies on the Székely-land in the Middle Ages I-II	2004–2008
Archaeological and palaeontological ornithological studies	2005-2008
The beginnings of a production economy in southern Transdanubia between Lake	
Balaton and the Danube Valley	2006–2009
The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász–Luppa csárda	2006–2007
Continuity and Migration in and around Keszthely-Fenékpuszta from late Antiquity to	
the Middle Ages	2006–2008
Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and lakes	2006–2009
Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dúlő: a unique settlement of the Baden culture	2007–2010
The Early Bronze Age in southern Transdanubia	2007–2010
Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Croatian loess deposits	2007–2009

Assessment of the finds from the Late Copper Age settlement at Nagyút– Göbölyjárás II

Funding: OTKA Grant (2000–2003)

Project director: Tivadar Petercsák (Directorate of County Heves Museums)

Participants: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

The excavations preceding construction work on the M3 Motorway enabled a reconstruction of the layout of the Late Copper Age settlement, while the finds brought to light during the investigations led to a well-grounded critique of Vera Němejcová-Pavúková's typological scheme. The finds can be assigned to the Cernavoda III—Boleráz phase, known also as the Proto-Boleráz horizon, representing the initial phase of the Baden culture.

Publications

BONDÁR 2001a; BONDÁR 2004b.

Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dúlő: a unique settlement of the Baden culture

Funding: OTKA Grant (2007–2010)

Project director: Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the project is the assessment of the finds from the excavation of the Baden settlement. The site at Balatonőszöd–Temetői-dűlő is the currently known largest Baden settlement. Such a large and intensive settlement site might appear to be unusual and unique phenomenon: is this indeed the case, or is it just a misconstruction of a piece of exceptional archaeological luck? The aim of the report on the site is to fit this unique settlement into the culture's currently known context.

Publications

HORVÁTH 2002a; HORVÁTH 2002b; HORVÁTH–JUHÁSZ–KÖHLER 2003; HORVÁTH 2004a; HORVÁTH 2004b; HORVÁTH 2004c; HORVÁTH 2006a; HORVÁTH 2006b; HORVÁTH–MOLNÁR–SVINGOR 2006; HORVÁTH et al. 2007.

Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional studies in County Zala: the Kerka Project

Funding: OTKA Grants (1995–1998; 1999–2002 [2003])
Project director: Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Mária Bondár, Ferenc Redő, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological

Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Zala Museums

Foreign co-operating institution:

Department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna; Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Freies

Universität, Berlin

The main goal of the research project was to chart the settlement history of an archaeologically little known region based on 58 newly-identified and earlier known sites (most dating from the Roman Age and the late Middle Ages). Five sites were excavated: Szentgyörgyvölgy–Pityerdomb (Eszter Bánffy), Zalabaksa–Zsidótemető (Mária Bondár), Zalabaksa–Iskola and the Nemesnép tumulus (Ferenc Redő), and Resznek–Földvár (László Vándor).

Publications

BÁNFFY 1998b; BÁNFFY 2000a; BÁNFFY 2001c; BÁNFFY 2003a; BÁNFFY 2004a; BÁNFFY 2004f; BÁNFFY 2004c; BÁNFFY 2005e, BÁNFFY 2005f; BÁNFFY 2005g; BÁNFFY–BONDÁR–MIKLÓS 2005; BÁNFFY–EICHMANN–MARTON 2007; BONDÁR 2005a; BONDÁR 2005b; HAVASI 2005; KVASSAY 2005; REDŐ 2005a; REDŐ 2005b; REDŐ 2005c; SZŐKE 2004a; SZŐKE 2005b; VÁNDOR 2005b; VÁNDOR 2005c.

Gazetteer of Copper Age finds from Transdanubia

Funding: OTKA Grant (1997–2000)

Project director: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

The project involved the collection of data on the Baden sites in Hungary from the available publications and archival records, which were entered into a database. Compared to János Banner's monograph on the Baden culture listing 314 sites, there is now information on 1620 sites. A breakdown according to counties was prepared. The reconstruction of the settlement patterns of the Baden culture based on the culture's sites identified during the survey of the Dorog district in County Komárom (*MRT 5*) was completed as part of this project.

Publications

BONDÁR 1998c; BONDÁR–MATUZ–SZABÓ 1998; BONDÁR 1999a; BONDÁR 1999b; BONDÁR 1999–2000; BONDÁR 2000a; BONDÁR 2000b; BONDÁR 2001a; BONDÁR 2001c; WILD–STADLER–BONDÁR–DRAXLER–FRIESINGER–KUTSCHERA–PRILLER–ROM–RUTTKAY–STEIER 2001; BONDÁR 2002a; BONDÁR 2002b; BONDÁR 2002c; BONDÁR 2002d.

Radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses on the finds from the Neolithic site at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő

Funding: Natural Environment Research Council (2003–2008)

Project directors: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University)

Robert Hedges, Lucy Cramp (Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator

Unit)

Krisztián Oross, Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Cardiff University; Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit

The radiocarbon dating of 46 animal and human bone samples and the stable isotope analysis of over 100 samples were performed as part of an international research project. The radiocarbon dates provide information on the site's absolute chronological position, while the stable isotope analyses offer valuable insights into the diet of the Neolithic community.

Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Carpathian Basin

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2001)

Project director: Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Arany János Museum, Nagykőrös; Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged; Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár; Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szek-

szárd

The aim of the research project was the assessment of the Early Bronze Age finds of Hungary and the creation of a site gazetteer. The site gazetteers for the Makó–Kosihy–Čaka and the Somogyvár–Vinkovci cultures have been completed, based on the data contained in the archaeological literature and the archival records. A detailed overview of the Early and Middle Bronze Age history of a smaller geographic region, the northern part of the Danube–Tisza Interfluve, has also been completed.

Academic dissertation, academic degrees

PhD degree

Gabriella Kulcsár, *A Kárpát-medence kora bronzkori problémái a Makó-Kosihy-Čaka és a Somogyvár-Vinkovci-kultúra időszakában* [The Early Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin: The Makó–Kosihy–Čaka and the Somogyvár–Vinkovci cultures]. Manuscript. Budapest 2003.

Publications

KULCSÁR 1998–1999; KULCSÁR 1999a; P. FISCHL–KISS–KULCSÁR 1999; DANI–KULCSÁR 2000; KULCSÁR–SZABÓ 2000; KULCSÁR 2000; KULCSÁR 2002a.

Socio-archaeological studies on the cemeteries and settlements of the Lengyel culture in southern Transdanubia

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2000)

Project director: István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Ar-

chäologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken

The purpose of the project was the preparation of the final report of the Neolithic cemetery at Mórágy, its publication, and data collection for an academic doctoral dissertation.

Publications

ZALAI-GAÁL 1999–2000b; ZALAI-GAÁL 2001a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2001c; ZALAI-GAÁL 2002a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2004c; ZALAI-GAÁL 2003a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2007a.

Studies on the Baden culture based on a unique site

Funding: OTKA Grant (2008–2011)

Project director: Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Institute for Geochemical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Department of Geology, Eötvös Loránd University; Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of

Szeged

Foreign co-operating institution:

Masaryk University, Brno; Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra

The aim of the project is the assessment of the site at Balatonőszöd–Temetői-dűlő in the context of the Baden culture. The grant will contribute to the completion of the final report on the site for publication.

Studies on the Körös culture at the Ecsegfalva 23 site. Körös Project. NATO for Peace 1999–2003

Funding: British Academy

Project director: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University, Cardiff)

István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Erika Gál, Gyöngyi Kovács, Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross (Ar-

chaeological Institute)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

Foreign co-operating institution:

Cardiff University, Cardiff

The aim of the Körös Project was the complex assessment of the Neolithic site at Ecsegfalva 23, the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental study of the Early Neolithic Körös culture to gain an insight into the interaction between Neolithic communities and their environment. The site's absolute chronology and its position in the Körös sequence based on pottery analyses and radiocarbon measurements could be precisely established. The final report on the site was published in the Institute's Varia Archaeologica Hungarica series.

Publications

WHITTLE 2007.

The beginnings of a production economy in southern Transdanubia between Lake Balaton and the Danube Valley

Funding: OTKA Grant (2006-2009)

Project director: Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Jörg Petrasch (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Ebehard Karls

University, Tübingen)

Participants: Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Institute)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of the County Bács-Kiskun Museums; Viski Károly Museum, Kalocsa; Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged

Foreign co-operating institution:

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Ebehard Karls University,

Tübingen

Following preliminary investigations in 2000 and 2001, a series of trial trenches were opened at the Fajsz–Garadomb site. The excavation of a larger area was begun in 2007. The earliest phase of the site dates to the early Linear Pottery period. Most of the excavated features, however, could be assigned to the Sopot and early Tisza cultures of the Middle Neolithic/Late Neolithic transition. A few Late Bronze Age features and late medieval burials were also uncovered. The excavation will be continued in 2008.

The Danube as a medium of cultural exchange in prehistory

Funding: DAAD–MÖB Grant (2000–2001)
Project director: Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Dr. Joseph Maran (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und vorderasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls Universität, Heidel-

berg)

Participants: Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton (Archaeological

Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Karls-Ruprecht Universität,

Heidelberg

The research project involved study trips to Heidelberg University by Eszter Bánffy, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár and Tibor Marton, and study trips to the Archaeological Institute by Claudia Sachsse and Thomas Link in order to study prehistoric exchange networks and the nature of prehistoric exchange. The findings of the research project were incorporated into university and PhD dissertations.

The Early Bronze Age in southern Transdanubia

Funding: OTKA Grant (2007–2010)

Project director: Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár; Janus Pannonius Museum, Pécs

The purpose of the project is the assessment of the finds from two major Early Bronze Age settlements. The Pécs–Nagyárpád site stands out from among the fortified hilltop settlements of the Somogyvár–Vinkovci culture since a small inner fort could be identified and various buildings aligned along a street. The other site is Kaposújlak–Várdomb, where the largest currently known Somogyvár–Vinkovci settlement was investigated in 2002.

The assessment of the finds from these two sites will contribute to a better understanding of the nature of the interaction between the late Vučedol, the Somogyvár–Vinkovci and the Makó–Kosihy–Čaka cultures during the Early Bronze Age 1–2 periods, and thus provide new data to the history of the Early Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin.

The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász-Luppa csárda

Funding: OTKA Grant (2006–2007)

Project director: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University; Hungarian National Museum; Institue for Geochemical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Department of Geology

and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

Foreign co-operating institutions:

Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna

In late 2002, Mária Bondár was requested to prepare the archaeological assessment of the Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász, one of the largest burial grounds from this period. The catalogue of the graves and the description of the grave goods based on the surviving documentation and the finds have been completed. The anthropological evaluation of the skeletal remains, the archaeozoological evaluation of the animal bones, the analysis of the lithic finds, the shell beads and other mollusc finds, the stable isotope and the radiocarbon analyses were performed parallel to the archaeological assessment. Following the completion of the chapters on statistics and the cemetery's chronology, the report is ready for publication.

Publications
BONDÁR 2008.

The Ancient World

Municipium Aelium Salla: the history of Zalalövő in Antiquity

Funding: OTKA Grant (2002–2005)

Project director: Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg

The aim of the research project was the continuation of the excavations at Zalalövő begun in 1973 and the assessment of the finds. Municipium Aelium Salla was the territorial centre closest to Italy in Pannonia, lying some 150 km from the Danubian *limes*. The town's occupation spans the period from the early decades of the 1st century to the late 4th century, and its history thus offers valuable insights into the province's early history and the development of the towns in Pannonia's interior.

Publications

REDŐ 2003d; REDŐ 2003e; REDŐ 2003–2004; REDŐ 2005e; KŐFALVI–REDŐ 2004.

Native pottery of the Roman Age

Funding: OTKA Grant (1996–1999)

Project director: Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Institute of Nuclear Techniques, Budapest University of Technol-

ogy

The purpose of the project is the evaluation of the hand-made late Celtic and Roman finds from the sites in the Esztergom area, part of the Azalus settlement territory. The overview and the assessment of the find material indicated the existence of technological vocabularies differing from region to region. The hand-formed wares cannot be linked to the less Romanised population, but represent a corpus of finds, which occurs among the pottery finds of both periods.

Academic dissertation, academic degree

Friderika Horváth: Candidate of Historic Sciences (archaeology)

Friderika Horváth, Esztergom és környékének késő kelta-római kori kézzel formált kerámiája [The Late Celtic and Roman Age hand-thrown pottery from Esztergom and its environs]. Manuscript. Budapest 1998.

Publications

HORVÁTH 1998a; HORVÁTH 1999a; HORVÁTH 1999b.

San Potito di Ovindoli: Excavation of a Roman villa in Italy

Funding: OTKA Grant (2003–2006)

Project director: Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Ferenc Redő, Erika Gál (Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Dipartimento di Storia e Metodologie Comparate, Universitá degli Studi dell'Aquila; Soprintendenza Archeologica dell'Abruzzo, Chieti

The excavation of the Roman villa was conducted with the support of the local council. The grant enabled the drawing and photographing of the pottery finds, the wall paintings and the stucco fragments, as well as the assessment of the architectural remains. The volume containing studies on these finds is scheduled for publication by the RE publishing company of Aquila in 2008.

Publications

Gabler–Redő 2001; Gabler–Redő 2007a; Gabler–Redő 2007b; Gabler–Járó–Redő 2001.

The castellum and vicus of Intercisa. Assessment of the finds from the 1967–1983 campaigns

Funding: OTKA Grants (1997–2001; 2002–2006)
Project director: Zsolt Visy (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department for Ancient Studies and Archaeology, University of

Pécs; Intercisa Museum, Dunaújváros

Extensive excavations were conducted in the *castellum* and *vicus* of Intercisa between 1967 and 1983. The grant enabled the completion of the detailed report on the excavation, including the drawings and the site maps revealing the town's topography. The catalogue of the oil lamps and the terra sigillata finds has also been completed.

The excavation at Páty-Terminál, Site 9

Funding: OTKA Grant (2000–2003)

Project director: Katalin Ottományi (Directorate of County Pest Museums)
Participants: Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Pest Museums

Friderika Horváth analysed the hand-thrown pottery finds of the late Celtic and Roman period. The continuation of local traditions in native pottery was reflected by the form, the function, the temper, the type of firing, the surface treatment and the decoration of the wares. A comparison was drawn between the pottery from this site and the wares from Tokod, Úny and Albertfalva. The Celtic occupation at Páty was preceded by a Bronze Age settlement; the Celtic community continued its life in the Roman Age. The onset of a new period is indicated by the appearance of new forms and the changes in decorative styles.

Publications
HORVÁTH 2007a.

The find material from the Roman vicus at Almásfüzitő

Funding: OTKA Grant (2000–2003)

Project director: Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

The archaeological investigation of the Roman *vicus* at Almásfüzitő, begun in 1998, brought to light various features of a stratified settlement. The *castellum* dating to Traian's time was built by the Ala I Bosporanorum and the Legio X Gemina between 101 and 105.

The best analogies to the finds from the *vicus* come from Brigetio, suggesting that the population of Azaum was supplied by the workshops in Brigetio. The assessment of the finds is performed continually, the excavation is still in progress.

Publications

HORVÁTH 2003a; HORVÁTH 2003b; HORVÁTH 2003c; HORVÁTH 2003d; HORVÁTH 2003e; HORVÁTH 2004a; HORVÁTH 2004b; HORVÁTH 2004c; VICZIÁN–HORVÁTH 2005; HORVÁTH 2006; HORVÁTH–VICZIÁN 2006; VICZIÁN–HORVÁTH 2006; HORVÁTH 2007b.

Migration period and Hungarian Conquest period

Anthropology of the 5th century population of the Mözs–Icsei-dűlő cemetery

Funding: OTKA Grant

Project director: Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Kansas State University

Excavated in the mid-1990s, the 68 burials of the cemetery at Mözs–Icsei-dűlő contain the highest proportion of artificially deformed skulls among the burial grounds of the Carpathian Basin. The cemetery dating from the mid-5th century was most likely used by an Ostrogothic community. Of the 21 male, 26 female and 21 child burials, the deceased in 36 graves had an artificially deformed skull and the practice seems likely in the case of two other burials too.

Publications

FINNEGAN-MENDE 2001.

Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report on the Avar cemetery at Budakalász

Funding: OTKA Grant (1997-2000; 2001-2005; 2002-2004); NKA Grant

(2001)

Project director: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Pest Museums, Szentendre

Excavated between 1987 and 1992, the Avar cemetery at Budakalász with its roughly 3–4000 burials is the second largest excavated cemetery from this period in the Carpathian Basin. In spite of the fact that most of the graves had been looted in antiquity, the surviving finds offer an invaluable insight into the colourful ethnic and cultural tapestry of the Avar period, the lively contacts with the steppean world, and the all-important contacts with the Mediterranean–Byzantine/Italian and Merovingian world. The cemetery provides new data on the stratification of Avar society and the period's lifeways. The finely crafted late antique bronze jug from Grave 740 is a unique find from the period.

Publications

VIDA-PÁSZTOR 2000; PÁSZTOR-VIDA 2000; VIDA 2001a; VIDA 2002a; VIDA 2002b; VIDA 2002c; VIDA 2002d; VIDA-PÁSZTOR 2005; VIDA 2004b; VIDA 2005a; VIDA 2006d; VIDA 2006a; VIDA 2006b.

Continuity and Migration in and around Keszthely–Fenékpuszta from late Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Funding: MTA–DFG (2006–2008)

Project directors: Christian Lübke, Matthias Hardt (Geisteswissenschaftliches Zen-

trum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, Leipzig University)

Csanád Bálint, Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska, Sylvia Hipp (Geisteswissenschaft-

liches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, Leipzig

University)

Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Gisella Grupe, Mike Schweissing (Department Biologie I, Biodiversitätsforschung, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, Munich) Róbert Müller, Péter Straub (Balaton Museum, Keszthely)

Gábor Kiss (Savaria Museum, Szombathely)

Erzsébet Fóthi (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Balaton Museum, Keszthely; Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged; Savaria Museum, Szombathely; Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; Museum of Agriculture, Budapest

Foreign co-operating institution:

Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, Leipzig University; Department Biologie I, Biodiversitätsforschung, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, Munich

The aim of the research project was the investigation of the settlement history of the fort at Keszthely–Fenékpuszta and of the broader area, and the reconstruction of the

area's palaeoenvironment and palaeoecology. Other studies focused on the lifeways, the social stratification, the economy and the cultural milieu of the population inhabiting the fort.

The integrated studies will offer an insight into the changes between the 4th and 9th centuries, clarify issues of continuity and discontinuity in the population, contribute to a better knowledge of the settlement's environment and its utilisation, as well as of the population's economy and cultural contacts. The investigation techniques of various disciplines are employed in the complex study of the Keszthely–Fenékpuszta fort and the Keszthely culture (provincial Roman and early medieval archaeology, historical sciences, settlement geography, palaeoecology, anthropology) in order to gain as full a picture as possible of the changes during this period.

The greater part of the find material comes from older, still unpublished excavations (the investigations conducted by Vilmos Lipp and Károly Sági, and the Hungarian–Soviet excavations).

Corpus of Conquest period and Early Árpádian Age graves and hoards

Funding: OTKA Grant (2004–2007)

Project director: László Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

Participants: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Hungarian National Museum

Work on the volumes treating County Győr-Moson-Sopron, County Komárom-Esztergom and County Hajdú-Bihar is almost complete, while the volume discussing County Heves has been completed.

Earlier research at Mosaburg-Zalavár

Funding: OTKA Grants (1995–1998; 1999–2002; 2003–2006); Directorate

of the Western Transdanubian Waterworks (1998); NKA Grant

Project director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest; Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; Museum

of Agriculture, Budapest

The Mosaburg/Zalavár–Vársziget site has been intensively excavated during the past fifty years. The grants have enabled the assessment of the finds and findings of these excavations, supplemented by various scientific analyses, and the preparation of a report. The new excavations at the site are coupled with interdisciplinary research (archaeozoological, archaeobotanical, dendrochronological and metallurgical analyses, X-ray diffraction analysis of the pottery and glass finds).

The report on the Zalavár–Rezes site, the Zalavár–Kápolna site, the Árpádian Age church and cemetery is ready for publication. The restoration, drawing and

photographing of the finds from St. Hadrian's Church and the 1500 burials of the Carolingian cemetery has been completed. The stained glass windows from St. Hadrian's Church have been published and finds from the bell casting workshop have been submitted to various analyses.

Publications

SZŐKE 1996; SZŐKE 1999c; SZŐKE 2000b; SZŐKE 2000d; SZŐKE 2000e; SZŐKE 2000g; BENKŐ 2001b; SZŐKE 2001a; SZŐKE 2001b; SZŐKE 2002b; SZŐKE 2002c; SZŐKE 2003b; SZŐKE 2003d; SZŐKE 2004b; SZŐKE–WEDEPOHL–KRONZ 2004; SZŐKE 2005c; BENKŐ 2005–2006; SZŐKE 2007c.

Evaluation of the Slavic cremation cemetery at Olympia ("Olympia in der römischen Kaiserzeit und in der Spätantike")

Funding: DFG Grant (1997–1999)

Project director: Prof. Ulrich Sinn (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Würzburg

University)

Participants: Tivadar Vida Foreign co-operating institution:

Institute of Classical Archaeology, Julius Maximilianus University,

Würzburg

Invited by Prof, Helmut Kyreleis, President of the German Archaeological Institute, Tivadar Vida participated in the project between 1997 and 1999 with the task of evaluating the Slavic cremation cemetery at Olympia together with Thomas Völling. The finds indicated that the area north of the Kronos Hill was used as a cemetery by a Slavic community from the second quarter of the 7th century to the close of the 8th century, corresponding to five-six generations.

Publications

VIDA-VÖLLING 2000.

Fine wares of the Carolingian period in centres on the eastern fringes of the eastern Frankish Kingdom

Funding: Aktion Österreich-Ungarn (2004–2005)
Project director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Falko Daim (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmusem Mainz/ Department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology, University of

Vienna, Vienna)

Participants: Hajnalka Herold (Department for Prehistory and Medieval Ar-

chaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology, University

of Vienna, Vienna

The aim of the project was the thin section analysis of the fine wares from the Carolingian settlement at Mosaburg/Zalavár. The 88 samples taken from pottery, bricks and the locally available clays resulted in a complex analysis of the place and technical modes of pottery production, as well as an assessment of the workshops. The fine wares from the fortified settlement at Gars–Thunau were also included in the analyses; the pottery from this site was not made in the Zalavár area and shares numerous affinities with the finds from Moravia.

Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Migration – Integration – Acculturation

Funding: European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and

Culture (2002–2005)

Project co-ordinator: Dieter Quast (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Hungarian project director: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Zsuzsa Mersdorf, László Schilling (Archaeological Institute)

Valéria Kulcsár (Petőfi Museum, Aszód)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Institute of Byzantine Research, Athens; Groninger Museum, Groningen; Archaeological Instittue of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences, Nitra; Musée d'Archéologie Nationale, Saint-Germanien-Laye; Historical Museum, Stockholm; Uppsala University; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris; Institut for Antropologi, Arkæologi og Lingvistik Aarhus Universitet Moesgård.

The aim of the project was the creation of a multi-lingual textual and visual database for analysing early medieval population movements, ethnic and cultural transformations, and the process of settlement. The Hungarian research team contributed material reflecting the colourful ethnic and cultural tapestry of the Avar period in the Carpathian Basin.

Publications www.rgzm.de/foreigners

Historical demography of the Zala region

Funding: OTKA Grant (1997–1999)

Project director: Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the research project was the analysis of the cemeteries in the Zala region based on the quantitative characteristics of the skeletal material. A database of three cemeteries was completed following the analysis of the skeletal finds from ca. 1400 burials. The high proportion of child burials in the 9th–10th century cemetery at Zalaszabar–Borjúállás, the perhaps most important burial ground of the region, yielded important new evidence for palaeodemographic studies. The genetic analogies of the cemetery's adult population suggest a significant similarity between the

tall, dolichocephalic population of western Transdanubia and the Iron Age population of the Crimea, as well as the 8th–9th century population of Moravia.

Publications

MENDE 1999; MENDE 2000; MENDE 2005a.

The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf, Lower Austria

Funding: ÖAW (2002–2006)

Project director: Falko Daim Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmusem Mainz/ De-

partment for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology, University of

Vienna, Vienna)

Participants: Miklós Takács, Gyöngyvér Tömöry (Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; Niederösterreichisches Mu-

seum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Asparn

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest; Institue of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sci-

ences, Szeged

A research team was organised for the evaluation of the Conquest period burial in Gnadendorf (Lower Austria). In addition to a discussion of the archaeological and historical context of the burial, the published volume contains the findings of the archaeozoological, archaeogenetical. anthropological and metallurgical analyses. The multidisciplinary evaluation makes the Gnadendorf grave one of the best studied burials of the Conquest period.

Publications

DAIM-LAUERMANN 2006.

The Nagyszentmiklós Treasure

Funding: MTA Academic Research Grant (2000–2003) Project director: Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute)

The grant enabled a detailed review of the Nagyszentmiklós Treasure, one of the most remarkable assemblages of the early Middle Ages, and the translation of the study into German.

Publications

BÁLINT 2004c.

The 7th-11th century pottery from the sites in the Lébény area

Funding: OTKA Grant (2001–2005)

Project director: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

The OTKA grant enabled the analysis of the pottery finds from two sites in the Lébény area, whose results will be published in monographic form. The rescue excavations at Lébény–Kaszás-domb and Lébény–Bille-domb between 1991 and 1994 yielded finds of almost every archaeological period. Most of the settlement features at the Kaszás-domb site dated to the Avar period (*ca.* 800 features), while the features at Bille-domb could predominantly be assigned to the Middle Ages (10th–14th centuries).

The 10th-12th century commoners' cemetery at Magyarhomorog-Kónyadomb (County Hajdú-Bihar) and the 11th century cemetery at Tiszalúc (County Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén)

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2001)

Project director: László Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Éva Somlósi, Sándor Ősi (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the project was the assessment of the two completely excavated cemeteries, the restoration of the grave finds and the preparation of illustrations for publication.

Publications

L. Kovács 2006; L. Kovács 2007.

The Middle Ages

Archaeological studies on the Székely-land in the Middle Ages I-II

Funding: OTKA Grant(1999–2002; 2004–2008)
Project director: Elek Benkő (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Erika Gál (Archaeological Institute)

László Bartosiewicz (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural His-

tory Museum

Foreign co-operating institutions:

Molnár István Museum, Székelykeresztúr; Haáz Rezső Museum, Székelyudvarhely; Székely Museum of Csík, Csíkszereda

The aim of the research project was the study of medieval settlement patterns and the medieval settlement history of the Székely-land. Included in the project was research on the region's castles and manor houses, the history of the nobility, the history of the Franciscan friary at Csíksomlyó during the late Middle Ages and the post-medieval period, the medieval anthropology of the Székely-land, and medieval animal husbandry.

Publications

BENKŐ 2001c; BENKŐ 2003a; BENKŐ 2003b; BENKŐ 2004a; BENKŐ–SZÉKELY

2008.

Assessment of Ottoman period find assemblages

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2001)

Project director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Zala Museums; Directorate of County Fejér

Museums

The aim of the project was the study of the 16th–18th century Ottoman period and post-medieval pottery finds from four Transdanubian sites (Bajcsa Castle, Kanizsa Castle, Székesfehérvár–Hiemer House and Szabadbattyán–Kula). The study of early post-medieval pottery can shed important light on the roots of Hungarian folk pottery. The emergence and role of pottery workshops during the Ottoman period is still largely unresearched. The regional differences in pottery wares suggest that pottery turned on a slow wheel harks back to late medieval local traditions in southern Transdanubia. The 17th century Hungarian wares differ visibly from 16th century pottery and a marked tendency towards uniformisation can be noted across several regions, leading to the appearance of what later became folk pottery.

Publications

KOVÁCS-PÁLFFY-VÁNDOR 1998–2000; GY. KOVÁCS 2001a; Gy. KOVÁCS 2001b; HATHÁZI 2002a; GY. KOVÁCS 2002c; KOVÁCS-VÁNDOR 2002; HATHÁZI 2003; GY. KOVÁCS 2003b; KOVÁCS-VÁNDOR 2003; GY. KOVÁCS 2004.

Castles of County Tolna 1

Funding: OTKA Grant (1997–1998)

Project director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the project was the survey of the hillforts, earthen forts and castles of County Tolna using traditional archaeological field surveys and aerial archaeological reconnaissance to identify new, formerly unknown sites. As a result of the project, the hillforts, earthen forts and castles dating from prehistory to the close of the Kuruc period lying in an administrative unit have been identified. A geodesic survey was conducted on ten prehistoric and medieval sites, and a sounding excavation was conducted on five sites.

Publications

MIKLÓS 1996b; MIKLÓS 1998b.

Castles of County Tolna 2

Funding: OTKA Grant (2001–2002)

Project director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the project was the continuation of the fieldwork in County Tolna and the preparation of the monographic report for publication. As a result of over twenty years of systematic research in the region, the fortified sites dating from prehistory to the close of the Kuruc period were identified. Altogether 68 hillforts, earthen forts and castles were localised; 25 of these were identified from earlier aerial photos or photos made during the county's aerial archaeological reconnaissance. A detailed field survey and geodesic survey were conducted on these sites. In addition to the surveys, a sounding excavation was conducted on ten sites. The monographic report contains a detailed description of the prehistoric and medieval hillforts, earthen forts and castles, together with their drawing, geodesic survey, aerial photos and a selection of the find material.

Publications

MIKLÓS 2001a; MIKLÓS 2001b; MIKLÓS 2002a; MIKLÓS 2002e; MIKLÓS 2002f; MIKLÓS 2002g; MIKLÓS 2003b; MIKLÓS 2003c; MIKLÓS 2003d; MIKLÓS 2004c; MIKLÓS 2004d; CSEKE–MIKLÓS 2004; MIKLÓS 2004b; MIKLÓS—TEREI 2004; MIKLÓS 2005b; MIKLÓS 2005c; MIKLÓS—TEREI 2006; GERE–MIKLÓS 2006; MIKLÓS 2007a.

11th-12th century imports from Austria in the Carpathian Basin

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2001)

Project director: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institutions:

Xántus János Museum, Győr

The aim of the project was the creation of a typological sequence and chronological framework of 11th–12th century Austrian imports to Hungary and the determination of the distribution of these import wares. The study was predominantly based on the finds housed in the museums of the Little Hungarian Plain, where Austrian import wares were relatively frequent from the early Árpádian Age onward. The mapping of the findspots reflected the importance of the Danube in the spread of these wares.

Medium Regni – Royal centres in Medieval Hungary

Funding: NKFP 5/033/2001 (2001–2005)
Project director: Elek Benkő (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Károly Magyar (Budapest Historical Museum, Budapest)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Budapest Historical Museum; Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom

The research project focused on eleven major themes: foreign import ceramics in Buda Castle, the medieval sculptures of the royal palace in Buda, the northern courtyard of the royal palace in Buda, the rich assemblage from Well 8 uncovered on Szent György Square in Buda Castle, the royal manor house and Dominican nunnery on Margaret Island in Budapest, the royal and episcopal castle and palace in Esztergom, the reconstruction of the castle and palace in Esztergom, Pilis Abbey and the Dömös Provostry. The research project integrated the research techniques of related disciplines and various scientific analyses. In addition to the academic value of the project, it also promoted cultural tourism and regional development. One monograph on the findings has already benne published, others are awaiting publication.

Publications HOLL 2005a.

Oriental pottery of the Ottoman period in Hungary

Funding: OTKA Grant (2002–2005)

Project director: Ibolya Gerelyes (Hungarian National Museum)
Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)
Hungarian co-operating institution: Hungarian National Museum

The aim of the research project was the systematic collection and overview of the Oriental pottery wares from the Ottoman period sites of Hungary. These included ceramic products from Iznik and Kütahya, Persian faience, and Chinese porcelain and celadon wares. The Oriental ceramics in the Ottoman period assemblages from Buda, Esztergom, Visegrád, Pécs, Eger, Székesfehérvár and Gyula were identified and catalogued. Pitchers from Sárospatak and Bokály, as well as Iznik wares were submitted to comparative X ray diffraction analyses.

An exhibition of Turkish faience was mounted in the Budapest Historical Museum in 2007 on the occasion of the 13th International Congress on Turkish Art, based on the material collected during the research period.

Publications

Gerelyes 2004; Gerelyes 2005; Gy. Kovács 2005b; Gy. Kovács 2006; Gerelyes 2007.

Pottery from Bajcsa Castle (1578–1600)

Funding: OTKAGrant (2002–2006)

Project director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Zala Museums; Institue of Archaeological

Sciences Institute. Eötvös Loránd University

Foreign co-operating institution:

Steierische Historische Landeskommission, Graz

The aim of the project was the assessment of the pottery finds from Bajcsa. Bajcsavár – called Weitschawar in the contemporary German language sources – was one of the key strongholds in the chain of border fortresses built against the Turks in south-western Transdanubia in the last third of the 16th century. The fort's existence spans a very brief period, no more than 22–23 years, and thus the finds recovered during its excavation can be accurately dated. The find material from the castle represents one of the major late 16th century assemblages from Hungary, containing a rich variety of Styrian, Croatian and Hungarian wares, as well as German, Austrian and Italian products. This variety can in part be attributed to the ethnic diversity of the garrison and in part to the supplies arriving from Styria.

Publications

GY. KOVÁCS 2002a: GY. KOVÁCS 2002b; VÁNDOR–KOVÁCS 2002a; SIMON 2003; ZÁVODI 2003; KOVÁCS–VÁNDOR 2004; GY. KOVÁCS 2005a; KRAMER 2005; VÁNDOR 2005a; VÁNDOR–KOVÁCS 2005.

Research in the medieval market town of Ete in County Tolna

Funding: OTKA Grant (1998–2001)

Project director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szekszárd

The aim of the research was the investigation of the medieval market town of Ete using traditional field survey and excavation complemented with aerial archaeological photography. The layout of the medieval town, destroyed in the early 17th century, could be reconstructed from the aerial photos.

Uncovered during the excavations were a pottery workshop and its area, and an iron hoard made up of various agricultural and domestic articles (hoe, sickle, axe, horseshoe, iron cart fittings, keys, nails, etc.). The finds and findings of the excavation will be published in a monograph containing a catalogue of the finds.

Publications

MIKLÓS–VIZI 1999a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 1999b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002c; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002d; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2003; MIKLÓS 2004e; MIKLÓS 2005a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2007.

Restoration of the finds from the medieval market town of Decs-Ete

Funding: OTKA Grant (2004–2007)

Project director: Márta Vizi (Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szekszárd)

Participants: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szekszárd

The grant enabled the restoration of the finds from the medieval market town of Ete, flourishing between the 11th–17th centuries, as well as the cataloguing, drawing and photography of the finds, and the preparation of the planned monograph.

The aerial archaeological reconnaissance and photography of the market town was continued and its eastern area was surveyed again. The detailed analysis of the 15th–16th century stove tiles was completed, as was the GIS of the area.

Publications

MIKLÓS 2005a; MIKLÓS-VIZI 2007.

The layout of different types of medieval villages

Funding: OTKA Grant (1996–2000)

Project director: Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Beatrix Romhányi (Archaeological Institute)

Zsuzsanna Sőregi (Szent István Király Museum, Székesfehérvár)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Szent István Király Museum, Székesfehérvár

The aim of the research project was the investigation of the layout and structure of various medieval villages in Counties Somogy, Zala and Fejér. In addition to reconstructing the layout and structure of medieval villages by archaeological field surveys and the evidence from medieval charters, early maps, aerial photographs and ethnographic analogies, the research also probed questions of the structural development of these settlements and the structural differences between different types of villages.

Academic dissertation, academic degree

Csilla Zatykó, *Középkori faluszerkezet-rekonstrukció a Dél-Dunántúlon. Két Somogy megyei település, Nagycsepely és Nagyszakácsi vizsgálata* [Reconstruction of medieval village layouts in southern Transdanubia. Studies on two villages in County Somogy: Nagycsepely and Nagyszakácsi]. PhD dissertation. Budapest 2001.

Publications

ZATYKÓ 2003; ZATYKÓ 2004a; ZATYKÓ 2004c.

Natural Sciences

Archaeological and palaeontological ornithological studies

Funding: OTKA Grant (2005–2008)

Project director: Erika Gál (Archaeological Institute)

The aim of the research project was the assessment of the bird remains recovered from Hungarian and foreign palaeontological and archaeological investigations. The

identification of the bird species inhabiting the studied regions provides new evidence for the palaeoecology and palaeoclimate of these regions, supplementing the palaeoenvironmental record based on the palaeozoological and palaeobotanical record.

Archaeogeological and geological studies on prehistoric sites in Hungary, with a comparison of the palaeoenvironment of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites

Funding: OTKA Grant (2001–2005)

Project director: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology of University of

Szeged

The aim of the project was the systematic geological and palaeontological investigation of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in Hungary in order to reconstruct the one-time environmental setting of these sites and to identify possible common elements in the landscapes attracting human settlement.

Publications

WILLIS-RUDNER-SÜMEGI 2001; RUDNER-SÜMEGI 2002; SÜMEGI-KERTÉSZ-HERTELENDI 2002; SÜMEGI-KROLOPP 2002; SÜMEGI et al. 2002; CSERNY-SÜMEGI 2003; SÜMEGI 2003a; SÜMEGI 2003b; SÜMEGI-KERTÉSZ-RUDNER 2003a; SÜMEGI 2003b; SÜMEGI 2003b; SÜMEGI 2004b; SÜMEGI 2004d; SÜMEGI et al. 2004; SÜMEGI 2005a; SÜMEGI-CSÖKMEI-PERSAITS 2005; SÜMEGI-BODOR-TÖRŐCSIK 2006; SÜMEGI et al. 2006; SÜMEGI-MOLNÁR 2007; SÜMEGI et al. 2007.

Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess deposits

Funding: TéT Grant (2003–2005)

Project director: Liping Zhou (School of Earth and Space Science, Beijing Univer-

sity, Beijing)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Foreign co-operating institution:

School of Earth and Space Science, Beijing University, Beijing Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

The aim of the research project was the investigation and comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess deposits, with a focus on formation processes based on the sedimentological and palaeobotanical record.

Publications

MARKOVITS et al. 2003; SÜMEGI–KROLOPP 20005; SÜMEGI–KROLOPP 2006; HUPUCZI et al. 2006; LÓCSKAI et al. 2006.

Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and lakes

Funding: TéT Grant (2003–2006, 2006–2009)

Project director: Jaan Mati Prunning (Department of Geology, University of Tallin)

Tiu Koff (Department of Geology, Unviersity of Tallin)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

Foreign co-operating institution:

Department of Geology, University of Tallin

The aim of the research project was the investigation and comparative analysis of Hungarian and Estonian bogs and lakes, with a focus on formation and development based on the palaeoecological record.

Publications

MOLNÁR–SÜMEGI 2004; JAKAB–SÜMEGI 2004; TIMÁR–SÜMEGI–HORVÁTH 2005; JAKAB–SÜMEGI–SZÁNTÓ 2005; SÜMEGI 2005c; JENEI et al. 2007.

Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Croatian loess deposits

Funding: TéT Grant (2007–2009)

Project director: Géza Chikán (Geological Institute of Hungary, Budapest)

Participants: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Geological Institute of Hungary, Budapest

Foreign co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

The aim of the research project is the investigation and comparative analysis of Hungarian and Croatian loess deposits, with a focus on formation processes based on the sedimentological and palaeontological record, and the reconstruction of the palaeoenvironment in the southern part of the loess formation zone.

Danubius Project

Co-ordinator:

Funding: Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1999–2001)

Project director: Árpád Berczik (Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Acad-

emy of Sciences, Budapest)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute) Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute) Participants: Mária Bondár, Friderika Horváth, Dénes B. Jankovich, Erzsébet

Jerem, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton, Zsuzsa Miklós, István Paszternák, Pál Sümegi, Béla Miklós Szőke, Milós Takács, Andrea Vaday, Tivadar Vida, István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeo-

logical Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,

Budapest

Foreign co-operating institutions:

Archaeological Institute, Slovakian Academy of Sciences, Nitra

The aim of the project was to study the interaction between the Danube and the communities living beside the river in various archaeological periods using traditional archaeological methods and scientific analyses. The project was conducted in collaboration with colleagues from Slovakia and a volume of studies was completed by the end of the research period, which is ready for publication.

Database of the quartermalacological material from Hungary, with a focus on the loess formations of southern Hungary

Funding: OTKA Grant (2003–2007)

Project director: Endre Krolopp (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged)

Participants: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

The aim of the research project was the creation of a quartermalacological database of Hungary. The database contains searchable records of several thousand malacofauna assemblages.

Publications

Krolopp-Sümegi-Fűköh 2007.

Environmental history of Hungary from the Neolithic to the Ottoman period

Funding: NKTH Grant (2002–2005)

Project director: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Erika Gál, Imola Juhász, Viktória Kiss, Miklós

Takács, István Zalai-Gaál, Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute) Béla Molnár, Endre Krolopp, Miklós Szónoky, László Hum, Sándor Gulyás (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

The aim of the project was the reconstruction of the environmental history of the Carpathian Basin based on the analysis of sediment samples and their correlation with the archaeological record. This was the first systematic research of this type in Hungary. Samples were collected from nineteen sediment catchment basins and submitted to sedimentological, palynological, macrobotanical and malacological analyses. The findings of the research project have been published in a series of articles and monographs.

Publications

GULYÁS-SÜMEGI 2004; BÁNFFY 2004a; SÜMEGI-GULYÁS 2004a; GÁL-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2005; HUM-GULYÁS-SÜMEGI 2005; ILON et al. 2007; ILON-SÜMEGI-BODOR 2007; ZATYKÓ-JUHÁSZ-SÜMEGI 2007.

Geomorphological, pedological, geological, palaeontological and archaeological study of the Mesolithic sites in the Jászság region

Funding: MFK Grant (1991–1999)

Project director: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Róbert Kertész (Damjanich János Museum, Szolnok)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen; Damjanich János Museum, Szolnok; Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of

Szeged

The aim of the project was the systematic analysis of the newly-discovered Mesolithic sites in the Jászság region, set in the context of human adaptation in the late Pleistocene and the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition.

Publications

KERTÉSZ 1996; SÜMEGI 1998; SÜMEGI–HERTELENDI 1998; MAGYARI et al. 1998; KERTÉSZ–SÜMEGI 1999a; SÜMEGI 1999; MAGYARI et al. 2000; SÜMEGI 2000a; SÜMEGI 2000b; SÜMEGI 2000c; SÜMEGI–KERTÉSZ 2000; SÜMEGI–RUDNER–BESZEDA 2000; WILLIS–RUDNER–SÜMEGI 2000; KERTÉSZ–SÜMEGI 2001; SÜMEGI–KERTÉSZ 2001

Historical genetics of the Carpathian Basin (Figs 4-6)

Funding: NKFP 5/038/2004

Project director: Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Csanád Bálint, Aranka Csősz, Dóra Kiss, Kitti Köhler, Péter

Langó, Gyöngyvér Tömöry, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute)

A continuation of another research project ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies"), in the course of which 128 samples were collected for analysis from Hungary and neighbouring countries. Of the collected samples, 61

samples taken from 8th–12th century skeletal remains were analysed. A database containing recent samples was created for reference. Altogether 59 mitochondrial sequences were categorised, which indicated the presence of Asian haplotypes in the 10th century Hungarian population. The data in the mitochondrial database was doubled as a result of the project. The complete mtDNA analysis of two family graveyards was performed.

Publications

MENDE 2006; TÖMÖRY et al. 2007; CSÁNYI et al. (in press); TÜRK–LANGÓ 2007; KUSTÁR–LANGÓ–MENDE 2008; SIKLÓSI–LANGÓ 2008; LANGÓ 2008; BÍRÓ–LANGÓ–TÜRK 2008; CSŐSZ et al. 2007; MENDE et al. 2006; CSÁNYI et al. 2006.

The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies (Figs 4–6)

Funding: NKFP Grant (2001–2004)

Project director: István Raskó (Institue of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of

the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged)

Participants: Balázs Gusztáv Mende, Csanád Bálint, Péter Langó, Kitti Köhler

(Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Institue of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian

Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Twenty earlier investigated sites from the 10th–11th centuries were precisely located and a control excavation was conducted on thirteen sites lying in different regions of Hungary. The assessment and publication of the archaeological material is in progress. The analysis of the skeletal remains indicates that the metric and morphological characteristics differ little from the values of earlier samples. A laboratory for examining archaic DNA samples was created in the Archaeological Institute.

Publications

Kustár–Langó 2003; Langó–Türk 2003a; Langó–Türk 2003b; Langó 2004a; Langó 2004b; Langó 2004c; Langó–Türk 2004a; Langó–Türk 2004b; Langó–Türk 2004b; Langó–Türk 2004c; Langó–Türk 2004d; Langó–Türk 2004f; Langó–Türk 2004g; Langó–Türk 2004h; Mende 2004; Langó 2005a; Mende 2005b; Langó 2007a; Langó–Mende 2006.

The quartermalacological investigation of loess deposits in southern Hungary

Funding: OTKA Grant (2001–2003)

Project director: Endre Krolopp (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged)

Participants: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Univer-

sity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Geological Institute of Hungary, Budapest; Department of Geol-

ogy and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

The aim of the research project was the assessment of the quartermalacological material from Hungary, with a special focus on the loess deposits in southern Hungary. The analysis of the material enabled a palaeoclimatic reconstruction and a comparison with the malacofauna from the loess deposited in the Voivodina in Serbia

Publications

MARKOVIC et al. 2004; BARCZI et al. 2006.

Archaeological Topography of Hungary Project

The Archaeological Topography of Hungary

Funding: OTKA Grant (1997–2000)

Project director: István Torma (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács, Zsuzsa Miklós, Gyula Siklósi (Archaeological

Institute)

Hungarian co-operating institution:

Directorate of County Pest Museums; Directorate of County Szolnok Museums; Szent István Király Museum, Székesfehérvár

Surveyed during the research period was the one-time Sarkad District of County Békés. The assessment of the finds collected during the survey was continued. The preparation for the publication of the first volume reporting on the findings of the survey in County Fejér has begun (*The medieval topography of Székesfehérvár and its environs*, edited by Gyula Siklósi). The assessment of the survey findings in the one-time Gödöllő and Aszód Districts of County Pest was continued, with a focus on the settlements at Csömör, Galgagyörk, Galgahévíz, Gödöllő, Isaszeg, Valkó and Zsámbok (to be published as Volume 3 of the archaeological topography of County Pest). A significant contribution was made to the national register of archaeological sites housed in the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage.

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2. EXCAVATIONS

The archaeologists of the Archaeological Institute conducted sixty-five excavations between 1998 and 2007: five of these were conducted abroad and sixty in Hungary. These excavations can broadly be assigned to four main groups in terms of their goal (*Table 5–6*).

(1) Long term projects

These involve the extensive and/or complete excavation of the key sites of a particular archaeological period. Excavations of this type include the villa at San Potito, which probably served as an imperial residence, the Roman *municipium* at Zalalövő/Salla, the Roman road station at Sárvár, the administrative centre at Mosaburg/Zalavár, acting as the seat of Pannonia during the Carolingian period, and the abbey at Pilisszentkereszt.

(2) Problem-oriented excavations

The next, larger group is made up of excavations principally funded by grants from the National Research Fund (OTKA) and/or the National Cultural Fund (NKA), which contribute to a better understanding of a specific historical or archaeological period. Excavations of this type often supplement micro-regional research projects (such as the ones at Szentgyörgyvölgy–Pityerdomb, Zalabaksa and in the Fajsz area, conducted as part of the Kerka Valley Project), or seek an answer to a specific question, such as the acculturation of the local population during the Roman Age (the Almásfüzitő *vicus*), the burial customs and cultural connections of the Langobards and Avars (Szólád and Kehida–Fövenyes), and the development of medieval rural settlements, castles and manor houses (Decs–Ete, Csókakő, Székelykeresztúr, Csíkszentkirály, Barcs).

(3) Research excavations

These are short-term archaeological investigations, usually accompanying a broad research project or aimed at the control excavation of already known sites. They include the investigation of medieval earthen forts, churches and manor houses identified during aerial archaeological reconnaissance in order to establish their cultural context and date (Őcsény, Kölesd, Dombóvár, Aszód, Felsőnána), as well as the control excavations conducted as part of the research project "The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies" (Szentes, the Kiszombor area, Beszterec, Enese, Hajdúnánás, Harta, Gyulaháza and other sites), which involved sampling for archaeogenetical analyses.

(4) Extensive excavations linked to major development and construction projects The archaeological investigation of extensive, several thousand square meters large areas, usually preceding some large-scale development project (most often motorway constructions) have similarly yielded outstanding results. Several key settlements of the Neolithic and Copper Age have been excavated as part of these pro-

jects. The Linear Pottery settlement uncovered at Balatonszárszó-Kis erdei-dűlő is one of the culture's ten largest settlements in the vast Linear Pottery distribution between Holland and the Ukraine. The currently known most extensive Baden settlement from the Late Copper Age was uncovered at Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő, while the Alsónyék site yielded 1500 burials of the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture, making this site the culture's largest cemetery in the Eurasian region. A unique pit complex containing forty-eight complete and partial human skeletons was discovered at Abony, a site of the Late Copper Age Proto-Boleráz period. The archaeological record of later periods was also substantially enriched: a settlement of the local Romanised population (the so-called Romani) dating from the Langobard period was brought to light at Zamárdi, an Avar village was uncovered at Balatonőszöd, and a fortified medieval village church and its cemetery at Balatonszárszó. The entire territory of a palisade fort, which according to the ample documentary evidence was constructed in order to check the Turkish advance, was uncovered at Bajcsa as part of an investigation preceding a large-scale infrastructural development project. The greater part of a similar palisade fort, built by the Turks, has been excavated at Barcs.

Most of these excavations also involved sampling for various scientific analyses in order to gain a better understanding of the lifeways of the communities using the sites, their environment and the site's chronological position.

Table 5: The excavations of the Archaeological Institute between 1998 and 2007 (x: Major occoupation period and/or outstanding finds)

NAME OF SITE	DATE OF EXCAVATION					Pr	PERIODS				
		Palaeo- lithic	Neo- lithic	Copper Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	5th– 9th c.	10th- 13th c.	14th- 15th c.	16th- 18th c.
Bi'ir Minih	2003–2004	×	Х								
San Potito di Ovindoli	1983–2007						х	×	×		
Székelykeresztúr-23 Kriza János Street	1997–2000									X	
Székelykeresztúr – 29 Szabadság Squere	2001–2004									X	Х
Csíkszentkirály, Andrássy manor house	2007										Х
Regöly 2	2003–2006	Х									
Szentgyörgyvölgy-Pityerdomb	1995 –1998		X								
Ecsegfalva 23	1999–2001		Х								
	2000-2001, 2006-										
Fajsz-Garadomb	2007		Х		Х				X		
Balatonszárszó–Kis-erdei dűlő, Site M7/S8	2000–2003, 2006		Х						×	Х	
Csörnyeföld-Vörcsök-hegy, Agyagbánya	2003		Х	Х							
	2004–2007			Х							
Balatonkeresztúr–Réti-dűlő, Site M7/S35.	2003–2004			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	
Sávoly–Bákos-domb-dűlő, Site M7/S-51	2004		Х	Х							
Alsónyék–Kanizsa-dűlő, Site M6/10B	2006		Х		Х	Х					
Balatonőszöd–Temetői dűlő, Site M7/S10	2001–2002			Х		Х		Х			
Hajdúnánás–Tedej-Lyukas halom	2004			Х							
Balatonszemes-Bagódomb, Site M7/S12	1999–2001		Х	X			×	×			
Ordacsehi-Bugasszeg, Site M7/S-29	2001		Х	Х	Х	Х	X		Х		
Ordacsehi-Kis-töltés, Site M7/S-26	2001			X	X	Х	×	×	Х	X	
Balatonlelle-Kenderföld, Site M7/S20	2002		Х	Х	Х		х				
Balatonszemes–Egyenes-dűlő, Site M7/S19	2003			X	X		X				
Balatonkeresztúr–Kis-erdei-dűlő, Site M7/36	2003				Х						
Tikos-Homokgödrök, Site M7/44	2003–2004			X	X	Х	X				
Balatonlelle–Rádi-domb, Site 67/3	2005			Х	Х			Х			
Sávoly-Benyíló-dűlő 1, Site M7/S52	2004								Х		Х
Sárvár–Végh malom	1983–2001						х	X			
Zalabaksa	1998–2000						Х				

	1000								
Lalalovo	1997–2005				X				
Almásfüzitő-vicus	1998–2007				Х				
Szebény–Mogyorós, Site M6/10	2006–2007	Х			Х				
Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi-dűlő, Site M7/S1	2002	Х	X	Х		X			
Kazár	2002–2003		X	Х	x				
Szólád–Kertek mögött	2005-2007					X			
Zalavár-Vársziget	1948–2007		×		x	X	Х	Х	X
Gyulaháza–Névtelen halom (or Testhalom)	2002						Х		
Kóspallag–24 Szent István Street	2002						Х		
Enese-72 Szabadság Street	2002						Х		
Szentes-Nagytőke-Jámborhalom	2002					Х	Х		
Szentes-Derekegyháza	2002						Х		
Jászfényszaru–Kórés tanyák	2002						Х		
Mindszent–Koszorúsdűlő	2002						Х		
Harta-Freifelt	2002						Х		
Kiszombor–Cemetery C	2003	Х		Х			Х		
Kiszombor–Cemetery E	2003	X				Х	Х		
Kiszombor–Tanyahalom-dűlő	2003					Х			
Beszterec-Gyalap tanya	2003						Х		
Solt-Tételhegy	2007		Х				Х		
Pilisszentkereszt-Klastromkert	2003–2005						Х	Х	
Kölesd-Csonthegy	1998		Х				Х		
Dalmac-Sánc	1998						Х	Х	
Decs-Ete	1998–1999, 2001							X	
Aszód–Szentkereszt	1999						Х	Х	
Dombóvár–Szigeterdő (Békepark)	1999–2000						Х		
Őcsény–Pusztagyörke	2001							Х	
Öcsény–Oltovány	2001							Х	
Murga-Schanz	2002						Х		
Felsőnána–Szálláshegy	2002		Х	X			Х		
Nak–4. tábla	2005						Х		
Domony-Cemetery	2006		Х				Х		
Bajcsa-Vár (Bajcsavár/Weitschawar)	1995–2001								Х
Barcs	2002–2003								×
Zsámbék–Törökkút	2004								X
Csókakő–Vár	1996–1998, 2007						Х	Х	X

Table 6: The excavations of the Archaeological Institute between 1998 and 2007

NAME OF SITE	FIRST CAMPAIGN	LAST CAMPAIGN	TYPE OF EXCAVATION
Zalavár-Vársziget	1948	2007	long-term project
Sárvár – Végh malom	1983	2001	long-term project
San Potito di Ovindoli	1983	2007	long-term project
Kehida – Fövenyes	1992	2001	project
Szentgyörgyvölgy-Pityerdomb	1995	1998	OTKA grant
Bajcsa-Vár (Bajcsavár/Weitschawar)	1995	2001	investment-led
Csókakő-Vár	1996	2007	project
Zalalővő	1997	2005	long-term project
Székelykeresztúr – Kriza János u. 23.	1997	2000	OTKA grant
Zalabaksa	1998	2000	OTKA grant
Decs-Ete	1998	2001	project
Dalmac - Sánc	1998	1998	short-term project
Almásfüzitő-vicus	1998	2007	project
Kölesd – Csonthegy	1998	1998	short-term project
Dombóvár – Szigeterdő (Békepark)	1999	2000	short-term project
Aszód - Szentkereszt	1999	1999	short-term project
Balatonszemes-Bagódomb, M7/S12.	1999	2001	investment-led
Ecsegfalva 23.	1999	2001	project
Fajsz-Garadomb	2000	2007	OTKA grant
Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei dűlő, M7/S8.	2000	2006	investment-led
Székelykeresztúr – Szabadság tér 29.	2001	2004	OTKA grant
Öcsény - Pusztagyörke	2001	2001	short-term project
Őcsény – Oltovány	2001	2001	short-term project
Ordacsehi-Bugasszeg, M7/S-29.	2001	2001	investment-led
Ordacsehi - Kis-töltés, M7/S-26.	2001	2001	investment-led
Balatonőszöd-Temetői dűlő, M7/S10.	2001	2001	investment-led
Szentes-Nagytőke - Jámborhalom	2001	2002	NKFP grant
Szentes - Derekegyháza	2002	2002	NKFP grant
Murga - Schanz	2002	2002	short-term project
	2002	2002	
Mindszent - Koszorúsdűlő		2002	NKFP grant
Kóspallag - Szent István utca 24.	2002		NKFP grant
Kazár	2002	2003	investment-led
Jászfényszaru - Kórés tanyák	2002	2002	NKFP grant
Zamárdi – Kútvölgyi-dűlő, M7/S1	2002	2002	investment-led
Harta - Freifelt	2002	2002	NKFP grant
Gyulaháza–Névtelen halom	2002	2002	NKFP grant
Enese - Szabadság utca 72	2002	2002	NKFP grant
Balatonlelle-Kenderföld, M7/S20.	2002	2002	investment-led
Felsőnána- Szálláshegy	2002	2002	short-term project
Barcs	2002	2003	project
Tikos-Homokgödrök, M7/44.	2003	2004	investment-led
Pilisszentkereszt-Klastromkert	2003	2005	long-term project
Kiszombor – Tanyahalom-dűlő	2003	2003	NKFP grant
Kiszombor - E temető	2003	2003	NKFP grant
Kiszombor – C temető	2003	2003	NKFP grant
Bi'ir Minih	2003	2004	project
Beszterec – Gyalap tanya	2003	2003	NKFP grant
Balatonszemes-Egyenes-dűlő, M7/S19.	2003	2003	investment-led
Balatonkeresztúr-Réti-dűlő, M7/S35.	2003	2004	investment-led
Balatonkeresztúr-Kis-erdei-dűlő, M7/36.	2003	2003	investment-led
Csörnyeföld, Vörcsök-hegy, Agyagbánya	2003	2003	investment-led
Regöly 2	2003	2006	OTKA grant
Zsámbék-Törökkút	2004	2004	short-term project
Sávoly-Benyíló-dűlő 1, M7/S52.	2004	2004	investment-led
Sávoly - Bákos-domb-dűlő M7/S-51.	2004	2004	investment-led
Hajdúnánás-Tedej-Lyukas halom	2004	2004	short-term project
rajaananas-reacj-Lyakas natom	2007	2007	short term project

NAME OF SITE	FIRST CAMPAIGN	LAST CAMPAIGN	TYPE OF EXCAVATION
Abony 36. Turjányos-dűlő, 1. Agyagbánya	2004	2007	investment-led
Szólád-Kertek mögött	2005	2007	Hungarian-German joint project
Nak-4. tábla	2005	2005	short-term project
Balatonlelle-Rádi-domb, 67/3.	2005	2005	investment-led
Szebény-Mogyorós, M6/10.	2006	2007	investment-led
Domony- temető	2006	2006	short-term project
Alsónyék-Kanizsa-dűlő lelőhely, M6/10B.	2006	2006	investment-led
Solt – Tételhegy	2007	2007	project
Csíkszentkirály, Andrássy-udvarház	2007	2007	OTKA grant

EXCAVATIONS ABROAD

Prehistory

Bi'ir Minih (Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert; 2003–2004)

Excavation director: Dr. Ulrich Luft

Tibor Marton was invited to participate in the Eastern Desert Research Project conducted by the Department of Egyptology of the Eötvös Loránd University, with the task of excavating the Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites of Bi'ir Minih and evaluating the uncovered finds.

In addition to rock inscriptions, rock carvings and Roman Age remains, several Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites were identified in the course of the field surveys. sounding excavations and systematic artefact collections. Research was concentrated on the upper plateaus of the monadnocks in the stone desert and the interior of a stone niche. The investigated sites yielded a wealth of new information on the prehistory of an archaeologically uncharted and poorly researched area. The lithic artefacts were exclusively chipped stone implements of the local Middle Palaeolithic (the so-called Nubian complex) and the distinctive finds of the Late Neolithic. The report on the finds and findings of the field surveys and the excavations was completed in late 2007.

Publications
Danyi–Marton 2008.

The Ancient World

San Potito di Ovindoli (Aquilea, Italy; 1983-2007) (Fig. 13)

Excavation directors: Dénes Gabler and Ferenc Redő

The excavation was part of the cooperation between the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with modest funding from the Comune di Ovindoli. The licence for the investigations was granted by the local archaeological authorities. The excavation was made possible by regular OTKA grants between 2003 and 2006. The 2007 season was part of the co-operation with the Consiglio.

The purpose of the excavation was the complete excavation of a central Italian villa of the 1st-3rd centuries. One of the largest villas in central Italy, it covers an area of some two hectares and its buildings include three courtyards and over sixty rooms, some of which housed wool-washing equipment, a glass workshop and perhaps a metal workshop. The villa's economy was based on animal husbandry. Six building periods could be distinguished, three of which fall into the Roman Age and three into the Middle Ages. Thirteen rooms had a mosaic floor and the well in the centre of the northern courtyard yielded stucco fragments dating from the last Roman period. The wall paintings are unique both regarding their artistic quality and their richness, for no other site from the 2nd-3rd centuries with such a high number of rooms decorated with painting is known from the Abruzzi region. It seems likely that the villa was an imperial estate centre. Ninety-five per cent of the villa's ground plan has been clarified, with current investigations focusing on clarifying the layout of the earliest period. The excavation of the cemetery west of the 9th-12th century medieval church, first mentioned in 1054, has been completed. The church was constructed by rebuilding the Roman Age baths. The evaluation of the mosaics, the coin finds, the fine ceramic wares, the amphoras, the glass wares, and the animal bone samples has been completed, while that of the frescoes is in progress.

Presentation of the excavated finds

The most significant finds were displayed as part of the exhibition "Il tesoro del lago" in the Palazzo Torlonia in Avezzano.

Publications

REDŐ 1997–98; GABLER 1998a; GABLER–REDŐ 1998; GABLER 2000b; GABLER–REDŐ 2001; GABLER et al. 2001; GABLER–RedŐ 2002; Gabler–RedŐ 2003; GABLER 2005c; REDŐ 2005d; GABLER–REDŐ 2007a; GABLER–REDŐ 2007b.

The Middle Ages

Csíkszentkirály, Andrássy manor house (Romania; 2007)

Excavation director: Loránd Darvas (Székely Museum of Csík)

Elek Benkő participated in the excavation as a research associate. The research project was funded by an OTKA grant ("Archaeological investigation of the Middle Ages in the Székely-land", 1998–2002/2003, project supervisor: Elek Benkő).

The site of the residence of one of the noble families of the Székely-land, who fled to Upper Hungary following the revolt against István Báthori in 1575, was identified in 2006. The building ranks among the most important manor houses of Székely-land. Its investigation and excavation will probably span several years.

Székelykeresztúr–23 Kriza János Street (Romania; 1997–2000)

Excavation director: Attila Székely

Elek Benkő participated in the excavation as research associate and consultant. The research project was funded by an OTKA grant ("Archaeological investigation of the Middle Ages in the Székely-land", 1998–2002/2003, project supervisor: Elek Benkő).

The walls and the cellar of a 15th–16th century stone manor house were uncovered. The site yielded a rich assortment of finds.

Presentation of the excavated finds

2008: Molnár István Museum, Székelykeresztúr (Romania)

Publications

BENKŐ-SZÉKELY 2008.

Székelykeresztúr-29 Szabadság Square (Romania; 2001-2004)

Excavation director: Attila Székely

Elek Benkő participated as research associate and consultant in the excavation conducted jointly with the Molnár István Museum of Székelykeresztúr.

The research project was funded by an OTKA grant ("Archaeological investigation of the Middle Ages in the Székely-land", 1998–2002/2003, project supervisor: Elek Benkő).

The excavation focused on one plot of the medieval market town. An interesting feature was that the medieval level lay higher than the modern street level. The excavations revealed that this roughly half metre high tell-like accumulation was made up of superimposed levels containing medieval house remains, which could be well dated by coin and pottery finds. The "dark ages" between the mid-14th century and the earlier 15th century can thus be filled with genuine remains instead of the hypothetical reconstructions based on post-medieval and modern ethnographic material. The importance of the site lies in the light it sheds on late medieval house construction and the rich inventory of well datable ceramics.

Publications BENKŐ 2001c.

EXCAVATIONS IN HUNGARY

Prehistory

Abony 36-Turjányos-dűlő 1, Agyagbánya (2004–2007) (Fig. 14)

Excavation directors: Tibor Marton and Balázs Hansel (2004–2005), Gábor Serlegi and Szilvia Fábián (2006–2007)

The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute and the Directorate of County Pest Museum. It was funded by the Wienerberger Ltd.

Altogether 76,000 m² were investigated in 2004–2005, 61,000 m² in 2006, and thus the size of the excavated area totals 137,000 m². Uncovered at this site were the settlement features, storage and refuse pits, and clay extraction pits of a settlement from the initial phase of the Late Copper Age (Proto-Boleráz period). This is the first settlement from this period to be investigated over such an extensive area. A pit complex in the northern part of the excavated area yielded a unique assemblage of forty-eight complete and partial human skeletons. The size and stratification of these pits differ from the settlement's other pits, suggesting that they can be interpreted as ritual features. The ceramic finds can be assigned to the initial phase of the Late Copper Age, termed the Proto-Boleráz horizon.

The restoration and cataloguing of the finds is in progress. Szilvia Fábián and Tibor Marton are part of the team evaluating the site and its finds.

Publications

HANSEL-MARTON 2005; HANSEL-MARTON 2006; FÁBIÁN-SERLEGI 2007a.

Alsónyék–Kanizsa-dűlő, Site M6/10B (2006) (Fig. 15)

Excavation director: István Zalai-Gaál (2006). In 2007, he acted as the excavation consultant.

The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological institute and the Directorate of County Tolna Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Various settlement features of the Early Neolithic Starčevo culture, the Middle Neolithic Linear Pottery culture, the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture, the Middle Bronze Age Encrusted Pottery culture and of the Celtic period came to light on the over 50,000 m² large investigated area. The finds of the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture are especially noteworthy: in addition to forty houses, a burial ground with 1500 graves were uncovered at this site, making this the largest currently known Lengyel cemetery in the Eurasian region. The cemetery contained several graves of a type not encountered previously on the culture's sites. The anthropological material too contained many unique features. The finds recovered from the pits run into the millions.

The restoration of the grave pottery is in progress in the Archaeological Institute. The restoration of the material from two grave groups and of the small finds (lithics, bone and antler finds, copper and shell ornaments) has been completed. These finds have also been photographed. An application for an OTKA grant to cover the restoration of the finds from the 2007 season has been submitted.

Publications

ZALAI-GAÁL 2007a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2007e; ZALAI-GAÁL 2008a; ZALAI-GAÁL 2008b.

Balatonkeresztúr–Kis-erdei-dűlő, Site M7/S-36 (2003)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

A scatter of Early Bronze Age pits was excavated on the over 6500 m² large investigated area.

Publications

SERLEGI 2004a; SERLEGI 2004d.

Balatonkeresztúr–Réti-dűlő, Site M7/S-35 (2003–2004)

Excavation director: Szilvia Fábián, with Gábor Serlegi as associate researcher The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute and the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Some three thousand archaeological features were uncovered over a roughly 45,000 m² large area during the two excavation seasons. The features and their finds can be assigned to the Balaton–Lasinja, Furchenstich and Baden cultures of the Copper Age, the Somogyvár–Vinkovci, Kisapostag and Encrusted Pottery culture of the Bronze Age, the Celts of the Iron Age, the Langobards of the Migration Period, and to the Árpádian Age and the late medieval period. The site was sampled for palaeoenvironmental analyses. The higher-lying areas of the loess ridge and the horizontal plateau attracted human settlement during all periods, as shown by the many superimposed features, while the areas to their east and west contained fewer features and the intensity of their occupation varied during different periods.

The restoration of the pottery finds has been completed, together with the evaluation of the animal bone sample and the seven radiocarbon dates. The assessment of the find material from the different archaeological periods is in progress: the Late Copper Age Baden material is the subject of Szilvia Fábián's PhD dissertation, the Early and Middle Bronze Age finds will be evaluated by Viktória Kiss and Gabriella Kulcsár, the Late Iron Age Celtic material is the subject of Katalin Fekete's university thesis (Freie Universitäten, Berlin). The Migration period finds have been evaluated by Péter Skriba, the Árpádian Age and late medieval finds were the sub-

ject of Csaba Kiss' university theses, defended in 2006 (Department of Archaeology, Szeged University).

Presentation of the excavated finds

A selection of the finds was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Academic dissertations, academic degrees

The Baden finds from the Balatonkeresztúr site and six other Baden sites investigated along the M7 Motorway are the subject of Szilvia Fábián's PhD thesis ("Settlement patterns of the Baden culture in the southern Balaton region in the light of recent investigations").

Publications

FÁBIÁN 2003; FÁBIÁN 2004a; FÁBIÁN 2004b; SKRIBA–SÓFALVI 2004; FÁBIÁN 2006a; FÁBIÁN et al. 2006; KISS 2006; KÖHLER 2006b; SKRIBA 2006; FÁBIÁN–SERLEGI 2007b; SERLEGI 2007a.

Balatonlelle-Kenderföld, Site M7/S-20 (2002)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Over 40,000 m² were investigated during the nine months long excavation. A scatter of pits indicated sporadic occupation during the Late Neolithic, the Middle Copper Age, and the Early and Middle Bronze Age. The most important occupation period of the settlement was the indigenous settlement from the Roman Age. Sunken houses, storage pits and refuse pits were found on a series of north–south oriented plots bounded by east to west running ditches. Ten large wells were uncovered beyond the ditch system. The lowermost four courses of wooden planks of the lining were preserved in one of the wells. The finds from the settlement can be dated to the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries, marking the brief flourishing after the Marcomannic wars. Several features lying in the settlement's southern part contained both finds of the indigenous Celtic population and typical Roman pottery wares. A 20–30 cm thick deposit from the late 4th century was noted in the areas less disturbed by erosion, which yielded over a hundred late Roman coins, brooches, various bronze articles, tools, and molten metal lumps and slag, indicating the one-time presence of a metal workshop.

The restoration of the finds has been completed.

Presentation of the excavated finds

A late Roman casket mount was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Publications

Marton–Serlegi 2004a; Marton–Serlegi 2004b; Serlegi 2005; Serlegi 2006b; Marton–Serlegi 2007; Serlegi 2007b; Serlegi 2007b.

Balatonlelle-Rádi-domb, Site 67/3 (2005)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Scatters of Late Copper Age and Early Bronze Age pits were uncovered on the greater part of the over 15,000 m² large investigated area preceding construction work on Road 67. Other excavated features included ditches of the Migration period. The restoration of the finds has been completed. The Late Copper Age finds will be evaluated by Szilvia Fábián, the Late Bronze Age finds by Péter Polgár, the Roman Age finds by Ádám Hajdú as part of their PhD dissertation.

Publications

SERLEGI 2006a; SERLEGI 2006b.

Balatonőszöd–Temetői-dűlő, Site M7/S-10 (2001–2002)

Excavation directors: Károly Belényesy, Tünde Horváth and András Sófalvi The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute, the Directorate of Somogy County Museums and the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

With its over 100,000 m² large excavated area, the site is one of the largest archaeological sites investigated in Hungary. The currently known largest settlement of the Late Copper Age Baden culture was uncovered at this site. The field surveys indicated that the settlement covers an estimated 200–300,000 m² large area. In addition to Baden finds, Middle Copper Age, Late Iron Age, late Migration period and early medieval settlement features were also unearthed.

The Late Copper Age Baden settlement spans the period between the early Boleráz phase and the Baden III period (the culture's classical phase). Some one thousand pits, eighty-five ovens and seventy human burials were uncovered. Fifty pits yielded the remains of some one hundred animal burials. A roughly 10,000 m² large deposit of varying thickness was cleared manually. Four pile dwellings (*Pfahlbauten*) were identified and uncovered. The finds from the settlement amount to some 300 hundred crates, 180 of which contain pottery, 100 animal bones, the rest packed with burnt daub fragments, lithics and other small finds.

The animal bone sample is analysed by Isvtán Vörös (Hungarian National Museum), the radiocarbon samples by Éva S. Svingor and Mhály Molnár (Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen), the pottery samples by Mária Tóth (Geochemical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), the lithics by Bálint Peterdi (Department of Geology, Eötvös Loránd University), the mineral composition of the pottery by Katalin Gherdán (Department of Geology, Eötvös Loránd University), the burnt daub fragments and the plant imprints by Katalin Herbich (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Szeged University), the mollusc finds by Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Szeged University). Martin Hlozek of the Masaryk University in Brno and Maria Hajnalova of the Archaeological Institute in Nitra have been requested to analyse and evaluate the organic remains.

Roughly 80 per cent of the Middle and Late Copper Age finds and of the Early Bronze Age material has been analysed and evaluated. The assessment of the finds is expected to be completed by 2011, using various OTKA grants. The evaluation of the Celtic finds by Károly Tankó (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University) has been made possible by a Bólyai grant (2007). Károly Belényesy has the right to dispose about the other, non-prehistoric find material. The late Migration period and early Árpádian Age finds are the subject of Zsuzsa Mersdorf's PhD dissertation.

Publications

HORVÁTH 2002a; HORVÁTH 2002b; HORVÁTH 2002c; HORVÁTH–JUHÁSZ–KÖHLER 2003; HORVÁTH 2004a; HORVÁTH 2004b; HORVÁTH 2006a; HORVÁTH–MOLNÁR–SVINGOR 2006; HORVÁTH et al. 2007.

Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő, Site M7/S-8 (2000–2003) (Fig. 16)

Excavation directors: Károly Belényesi (2000–2001, 2006) and Krisztián Oross (2002–2003)

Participants: Tibor Marton, Szilvia Fábián, Gábor Serlegi, Tünde Horváth, Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute). The excavations preceding the construction of the M7 Motorway were undertaken jointly by the Archaeological Institute, the Directorate of County Somogy Museums and the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. The flotation and the evaluation of the over two tons of soil samples was performed in the Department of Geology and Palaeontology of Szeged University. The radiocarbon dating of forty-six zoological and human bone samples, and the analysis of over one hundred stable istotope samples was performed in the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit as part of the research co-operation between Cardiff University, Oxford University and the Archaeological Institute. The excavation was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

The archaeologically investigated area totalled 12 hectares. Uncovered during the excavations were a Neolithic settlement extending over *ca.* 10 hectares and a medieval fortified church and its cemetery.

The remains of the Neolithic buildings were exceptionally well preserved. The exact location of forty-eight timber-framed houses could be identified during the excavation. Altogether forty-three Neolithic burials were uncovered, as well as a roughly 160 metres long section with several entrances of a Neolithic enclosure on the settlement's southern part. The ceramic inventory includes the biconical vessels characterising the earlier Linear Pottery period (Bicske-Bíňa/Bény phase) and the typical wares of the culture's later period (Keszthely group and Zselíz phase). Also recovered were large quantities of polished and chipped stone implements, animal bones, shells and snails. The Linear Pottery settlement uncovered at Balatonszárszó ranks among the culture's ten largest sites in the vast territory between Holland and the Ukraine. In addition to the Neolithic remains, five buildings of the Copper Age Balaton–Lasinja culture also came to light, together with a sunken house, a few smaller ditches and a burial of the Avar period. The medieval church and its cemetery were spatially separate from the Neolithic settlement.

The written and visual documentation of the excavation is complete. The 1:250 scale drawings of the sixty-four prehistoric buildings is also complete. The restoration of the pottery excavated until 2003 is complete; the evaluation of the animal bone sample by István Vörös (Hungarian National Museum) is in progress, as is the evaluation of the soil samples by Dr. Pál Sümegi and his colleagues (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Szeged University). The evaluation of the radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses by Dr. Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University), Dr. Robert Hedges, Lucy Cramp (Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit), Tibor Marton and Krisztián Oross is in progress.

Presentation of the excavated finds

2002–2003 A selection of the Neolithic finds was displayed at Balatonboglár in the local history museum

A selection of the Neolithic finds was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Academic dissertations, academic degrees

The excavations at Balatonszárszó form the backbone of two PhD dissertations. The settlement layout, the burials and the chronology of the site is the subject of Krisztián Oross' thesis ("The Middle Neolithic settlement at Balatonszárszó–Kis-erdeidűlő in a Central European context"), while the pottery from the site is the subject of Tibor Marton's thesis ("The pottery of the Transdanubian Linear Pottery culture from Balatonszárszó").

Publications

BELÉNYESY-MARTON-OROSS 2002; MARTON 2004a; OROSS 2004a; OROSS 2004b; OROSS 2004c; OROSS 2004d; OROSS-MARTON-FÁBIÁN 2004; BELÉNYESY et al. 2007; FÁBIÁN-MARTON-OROSS 2007.

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Balatonszemes-Bagódomb, Site M7/S-12 (1999-2001)

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss

Participants: Gábor Bertók, Gabriella Kulcsár and István Paszternák (Archaeological Institute), Katalin Sebők (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University). The site was excavated in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Found over the 27,800 m² large area were the settlement features of the Middle Neolithic Transdanubian Linear Pottery culture, the pits of the Middle Copper Age Balaton–Lasinja culture, the remains of a Roman ditch system marking field boundaries, three burials of an Avar cemetery, and an oven and a grave of the Migration period (probably from the Avar period).

Several phases of Neolithic occupation could be distinguished from the early Linear Pottery period, the late Linear Pottery period (Keszthely group) and the Zselíz period. Six burials without any grave goods were found on the territory of the Neolithic village. The Bagódomb site is the fourth largest Neolithic settlement in Transdanubia.

Presentation of the excavated finds

- A small selection of the finds was displayed in the office building of the National Motorway Corporation in Budapest.
- 2002 A selection of the finds was displayed in the local history museum at Balatonboglár.
- A selection of finds from each archaeological period was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Publications

BONDÁR–HONTI–KISS 2000; HONTI et al. 2002; KISS 2002c; BIRÓ 2007; KISS–SEBŐK 2007; KÖHLER–MENDE 2007; SEBŐK 2007; SÜMEGI et al. 2007; ZOFFMANN 2007.

Balatonszemes–Egyenes-dűlő, Site M7/S-19 (2003)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

An over 22,000 m² large area was investigated during three months. In addition to Late Copper Age and Late Bronze Age features, the sunken houses, pits and ditches of a Roman Age settlement occupied by the indigenous population were uncovered. The restoration of the finds has been completed. The Copper Age finds will be evaluated by Szilvia Fábián, the Late Bronze Age finds by Péter Polgár, the Roman Age finds by Ádám Hajdú as part of their PhD dissertations.

Publications

SERLEGI 2004b; SERLEGI 2004d; SERLEGI 2007a.

Csörnyeföld–Vörcsök-hegy, Agyagbánya (2003)

Excavation director: Tibor Marton

The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute and the Directorate of County Zala Museums. It was funded by the Mining Company.

Thirteen archaeological features, including the remains of two ovens, were excavated over a 3500 m² large area in a clay mine opened for extracting clay for road construction. A few pits yielded the pottery with deeply incised linear motifs of the Keszthely group of the Transdanubian Linear Pottery culture. One group of pits and another feature contained pottery and other finds of the Copper Age Balaton–Lasinja culture, which compares well with the period's material from the Mura region. Finds of the Copper Age Stroke Ornamented (Furchenstich) Pottery culture were recovered from a small pit beside one of the ovens.

Publications
MARTON 2004c.

Ecsegfalva 23 (1999–2001)

Excavation directors: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University) and István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

The excavation was funded by Cardiff University through a grant from the British Academy.

Known since the 1970s, the site was excavated in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (each season lasting for one month). The site was selected because it lay near the northern boundary of the Körös distribution and thus offered important data for the region's Neolithisation and the lifeways of early farming communities. While the finds from the three excavated trenches (Ecsegfalva 23 A, 23B and 23C) did not date to the early Körös period, the radiocarbon dates indicated that the settlement spanning some three generations predated the latest Körös period. The evaluation of the find material and the exceptionally rich palaeoenvironmental and archaeozoological samples represented one of the first instances of the integrated analysis of a prehistoric site with the participation of specialists from various disciplines.

Participating in the assessment of the finds and samples were the research staff of the Department of Geology and Palaeontology of Szeged University, the Museum of Natural History in Budapest, the Eötvös Loránd University, Oxford University, the University of Wales, the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the Masaryk University of Brno.

Publications Whittle 2007.

Fajsz-Garadomb (2000-2001, 2006-2007) (Fig. 17)

Excavation director: Eszter Bánffy

Participants: Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross, Pál Sümegi, Jörg Petrasch (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Tübingen), and the Directorate of County Bács-Kiskun Museums, the Viski Károly Museum of Kalocsa, the Department of Geology and Palaeontology of Szeged University. The research project was funded by an OTKA grant ("Research in the Fajsz area").

Based on the findings of the field surveys conducted in 2000 and 2001, a few test trenches were opened on the Garadomb in 2006, and the excavation of a larger area was begun in 2007. The earliest phase of the site dates to the early Linear Pottery period. Most of the excavated features, however, could be assigned to the Sopot and early Tisza cultures of the Middle Neolithic/Late Neolithic transition. A few Late Bronze Age features and late medieval burials were also uncovered. The excavation will be continued in 2008.

Hajdúnánás-Tedej-Lyukas-halom

Excavation director: Tünde Horváth

Participants: János Dani and Attila Barczi. The site was excavated in collaboration with the Gödöllő University of Agricultural Sciences, the Directorate of County Hajdú-Bihar Museums and Szeged University of Hungary, the Institute of Physical, Chemical and Biological Problems of Soil Sciences, Russian Academy of Science (Olga Kolkhova, Alexandra Golyeva) and the Department of Archaeology of the State Pedagogical University of Orenburg (Nina Morgunova). Since 2004, the excavations have been funded by TéT grants from the Hungarian Science and Technology Fund (TéT).

The aim of the research project was to prepare a section of a Copper Age kurgan. The mound was disturbed and about one-third of it had been removed. The remaining part of the kurgan was cleared down to its base along its east—west axis (width: 40 m, greatest height: 12 m) in order to gain archaeological, geological and soil samples. Three different construction phases could be distinguished in the Late Bronze Age/Early Bronze Age kurgan. The few archaeological finds are complemented by the pedological, soil chemical, phytolith and radiocarbon samples. The archaeological finds from the section (a few pottery sherds and animal bones) have been evaluated. Co-operation with Russian institutions have enabled phytolith analyses on a Hungarian kurgan for the first time with the aim of reconstructing the site's one-time environment. Ákos Pető (Szeged University) was able to learn the tricks of this discipline, practiced at the highest standard in Russia, by a TéT grant, and performed the phytolith analysis of the kurgan.

The TéT grant enabled a study trip to Russia in 2007 to study Russian excavation techniques in the Orenburg region. Tünde Horváth participated in the excavation of a Russian kurgan, while Ákos Pető studied the analytical techniques used for evaluating soil samples.

Ordacsehi-Buga-szeg, Site M7/S-29 (2001)

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss

Participants: Kitti Köhler (Archaeological Institute), Péter Polgár (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University). The site was excavated in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

The excavated area totalled 26,000 m² and adjoined the trenches opened by the archaeologists of the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. The features uncovered during the archaeological investigations included a settlement of the later Transdanubian Linear Pottery, and pits of the Copper Age (Balaton–Lasinja, Boleráz and Baden cultures), the Early Bronze Age (Somogyvár–Vinkovci and Kisapostag culture), and the Late Bronze Age (Tumulus and Urnfield cultures). The finds from the settlement made up of some 20–30 pits dating from the close of the Middle Bronze Age and the onset of the Late Bronze Age can be linked to the earliest Tumulus communities. Very few sites of this period are known from Transdanubia, and most of these are still unpublished or only partially published.

The site was also occupied during the late Celtic period (La Tène D) and the Roman Age (2nd–3rd centuries), as shown by the houses, pits and ditches of the latter periods. Occupation during the late Árpádian Age was indicated by the remains of animal pens, stalls and ovens. It would appear the medieval site can be linked to the Árpádian Age site uncovered at Ordacsehi–Csereföld. The main street and the plots of a late medieval village could be identified along the line of the motorway on the aerial photos made by Zsuzsa Miklós.

Presentation of the finds from the excavation

A selection of the finds was displayed in the local history museum at Balatonboglár.

A selection of finds from each archaeological period was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Academic dissertations, academic degrees

Zsófia Bocsi, *Az ordacsehi és zamárdi V–VI. századi telepek, különös tekintettel a kerámia leletanyagra* [The 5th–6th century settlements at Ordacsehi and Zamárdi, with a focus on the pottery finds]. University thesis, Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest 2007.

Szilvia Dóri, *A kisapostagi kultúra leletei Ordacsehi-Bugaszeg lelőhelyről* [Finds of the Kisapostag culture from Ordacsehi–Bugaszeg]. University thesis, Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest 2006.

Viktória Kiss, *Előtanulmányok a Nyugat-Dunántúl középső bronzkori településtörté-netéhez* [Studies on Middle Bronze Age settlement patterns in western Transdanubia]. Bólyai grant, 2007–2010.

Péter Polgár, *A települési rendszer változása a későbronzkor időszakában (R BD-Ha B) a Dél-Dunántúlon (Somogy megye)* [Changes in settlement patterns during the Late Bronze Age (R BD–Ha B) in southern Transdanubia]. PhD dissertation, 2006–2009.

Publications

HONTI et al. 2002; HONTI et al. 2007; KISS 2007e; KÖHLER-MENDE 2007.

Ordacsehi-Kis-töltés, Site M7/S-26 (2001)

Excavation director: Gabriella Kulcsár

Participants: Viktória Kiss. The site was excavated in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Altogether 559 archaeological features and 752 stratigraphic features were uncovered on the 21,500 m² large investigated area, representing occupation in the Middle Copper Age (Balaton–Lasinja culture), the Early Bronze Age (Somogyvár–Vinkovci and Kisapostag cultures), the Middle Bronze Age (Transdanubian Encrusted Pottery culture), the Late Bronze Age (Urnfield culture), the Early Iron Age (Hallstatt culture), the Late Iron Age (La Tène C-D), the Roman Age, the Migration period (Germanic peoples, Avars), the Árpádian Age and the Middle Ages. The palaeoenvironmental analyses yielded new data on the water level fluctuations of Lake Balaton.

The finds from the site are evaluated by a team of archaeologists: the Copper Age finds by Krisztina Somogyi (Directorate of County Somogy Museums), the Early and Middle Bronze Age finds by Viktória Kiss and Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute), the Late Bronze Age finds by Gabriella T. Németh (Matrica Museum, Százhalombatta), the Celtic finds by Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute), the Migration period finds by Zsófia Bocsi as part of her university thesis (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University), and the medieval finds by Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute).

Presentation of the excavated finds

A selection of the finds was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Publications

HONTI et al. 2002; KULCSÁR 2002b; KULCSÁR 2007; HORVÁTH 2007c; GRYNAEUS 2007; SÜMEGI et al. 2007.

Regöly 2 (2003-2006)

Project directors: Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute), Róbert Kertész (Damjanich János Museum, Szolnok) and William J. Eichmann (University of Wisconsin)

The research project was initially funded privately; from 2006, it is funded by an OTKA grant.

The principal aim of the research project combining field surveys and small-scale excavations is the re-examination and re-appraisal of already known sites in the Kapos and Koppány valleys, as well as in the western Hungary in order to gain a better understanding of the Mesolithic and the process of Neolithisation in Transdanubia. The field surveys conducted in 2003 and the systematic sampling using a grid system in 2004 were followed by a test excavation at Regöly in 2004 and 2005. Larger areas were uncovered in 2006. In addition to a wide range of chipped stone implements, including the period's typical geometric microliths (triangles, segments and trapezes) and animal bones, the remains of a slightly sunken round hut with a timber framework were also uncovered. The site represents the first such settlement to be excavated and documented using modern techniques.

Academic dissertations and degrees

The research project is also the subject of William J. Eichmann's PhD Thesis (University of Wisconsin).

Publications

BÁNFFY-EICHMANN-MARTON 2007; EICHMANN-KERTÉSZ-MARTON 2008.

Sávoly-Bákos-domb-dűlő, Site M7/S-51 (2004)

Excavation director: Szilvia Fábián

The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute and the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Settlement features, predominantly pits of the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture, the Middle Copper Age Balaton–Lasinja and Furchenstich cultures, and of the Proto-Boleráz period marking the onset of the Late Copper Age were uncovered over a 5400 m² large area during the two months of the excavations.

Publications

FÁBIÁN 2006c.

Szentgyörgyvölgy-Pityerdomb (1995-1998)

Excavation director: Eszter Bánffy

Andreas Lippert of the department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology of the University of Vienna and Manfred Roeder of the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte of the Freies Universität in Berlin participated in the research project, which was funded by an OTKA grant (1995-1998).

A small settlement made up of two houses was excavated as part of the Kerka Valley Micro-Region Research Project. The finds from the two houses furnished evidence that interaction between the immigrant groups from the Balkans and the late Mesolithic indigenous population resulted in the emergence of a transitional culture, from which the Central European Linear Pottery eventually evolved.

Presentation of the excavated finds

- 2000 A selection of the finds is displayed at the permanent exhibition of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg ("Centres along the River Zala")
- 2000 A selection of the finds is displayed at the permanent exhibition of the Hungarian National Museum
- 2007 A selection of the finds was displayed at the travelling exhibition organised by the Directorates of the County Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas and Zala Museums ("Százszorszépek / Die Wunderschönen / Wonderful beauties")

Academic dissertations and degrees Academic doctoral dissertation, 2005.

Publications

BÁNFFY 2000b; BÁNFFY 2000c; BÁNFFY 2001c; BÁNFFY 2001d; BÁNFFY 2001e; BÁNFFY 2002c; BÁNFFY 2003a; BÁNFFY 2003c; BÁNFFY 2004a; BÁNFFY 2004b; BÁNFFY 2004c; BÁNFFY 2004f; BÁNFFY 2005a; BÁNFFY 2005c; BÁNFFY 2005g; BÁNFFY 2005h; STADLER—CARNEIRO—BÁNFFY 2005; AMMERMAN—PINHASI—BÁNFFY 2006; BÁNFFY 2006a; BÁNFFY 2007f; BÁNFFY—EICHMANN—MARTON 2007.

Tikos-Homokgödrök, Site M7/44 (2003-2004)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

In addition to a scatter of Late Copper Age pits, the remains of an extensive Late Bronze Age settlement and Late Iron Age/Roman Age settlement were uncovered on the over 46,000 m² large investigated area. Two intact bronze vessels were recovered from the wood-lined well of the latter settlement. The restoration of the finds has been completed. The Copper Age finds will be evaluated by Szilvia Fábián, the Late Bronze Age finds by Péter Polgár as part of their PhD dissertation, the Roman Age finds by Balázs Rikker as part of his university dissertations.

Publications

SERLEGI 2004c; SERLEGI 2004f; SERLEGI 2006c.

The Ancient World

Almásfüzitő, vicus (1998–2007) (Fig. 18)

Excavation director: Friderika Horváth

The investigations were funded by the local council and a grant from the National Heritage Programme.

The excavation of the Roman *vicus* of Almásfüzitő was begun in 1998. The investigation of the military camp is virtually impossible since one of the sludge tanks of the one-time Alumina Factory was constructed in this area. The investigation of the still accessible area of the *vicus* is thus of prime importance. Settlement features of the Copper Age Furchenstich culture have also been uncovered at the site.

The investigation of the *vicus* provided important indirect evidence for the chronology of the military camp. The brick stamps from the civilian settlement suggest that the *castellum* dating to Traianus' age was built by the Ala I Bosporanorum and the Legio X Gemina between 101 and 105. In addition to the articles of daily life, the finds from the *vicus* included an unusually high number of artefacts, which were part of the equipment and weaponry of mounted troops. The settlement's buildings were demolished by the town's population and a cemetery was opened in the former residential area in the late 3rd century. Forty-two burials of this cemetery have been excavated so far. The deceased were interred according to different rites: in addition to inhumation graves, a substantial number of cremation burials were found too, even though the latter rite was more typical for the early Roman Age.

Presentation of the excavated finds

Since 1998, a selection of the new finds is displayed at the annually renewed exhibition, "The Roman Age in Almásfüzitő in the light of new excavations" in the exhibition hall of the Almásfüzitő Municipal Library.

Publications

HORVÁTH 2001b; HORVÁTH 2003a; HORVÁTH 2003b; HORVÁTH 2003c; HORVÁTH 2003e; HORVÁTH 2004b; HORVÁTH 2004c; VICZIÁN–HORVÁTH 2005; HORVÁTH 2006; HORVÁTH–VICZIÁN 2006; VICZIÁN–HORVÁTH 2006; HORVÁTH 2007b; homepage describing the Roman Age of Almásfüzitő (www.almasfuzito.hu)

Sárvár–Végh malom (1983–2001)

Excavation director: Dénes Gabler

Participant: Friderika Horváth. The excavation was funded by the local council.

A Roman road station enclosed within a palisade fence was excavated at the site. Several periods could be distinguished during its use from the early 2nd century to the mid-3rd century. Two phases with wooden structures were followed by a late phase characterised by buildings with a stone foundation and dry walling. The pit dwellings and wooden buildings of a settlement lying beside the Savaria–Arrabona road were uncovered some 30–40 from the road station. Established in the 1st century AD, the settlement can most likely be interpreted as a *vicus* beside a camp protecting a fording place of the Claudian age. The various settlement features yielded Italian and south Gallic terra sigillata, glass, amphoras, and thin-walled pottery wares, as well as La Tène D pottery probably manufactured in a workshop on a nearby native settlement. Graves of a later 9th century cemetery of the Carolingian period were dug into the features of the Roman road station.

Presentation of the finds

1991 Sárvár.

2008 Sárvár.

Publications

GABLER 1996-97; GABLER 1997; GABLER 2000f; SZŐKE 1992.

Szebény–Mogyorós, Site M6/10 (2006–2007)

Excavation director: Balázs Hansel (2006), Friderika Horváth (2007), with Balázs Hansel acting as consultant

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Baranya Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

A Copper Age settlement and a Roman villa farm were uncovered on the 12,000 m² large investigated area. The excavation was conducted north-east of the settlement's central area, identified through a geophysical survey, on the eastern slope of the ridge extending to the Szebény Stream. Cultivation and erosion destroyed most settlement features, and usually only their lowermost levels could be documented. The furnace of a metal workshop, the remains of a building, a well, ditches for drainage and fences, and various pits were uncovered. The fill of one ditch yielded Celtic pottery in addition to Roman finds.

Zalabaksa (1998–2000)

Excavation director: Ferenc Redő

Archaeologists from the Directorate of County Zala Museums too participated in the investigations, which were funded by an OTKA grant ("Kerka Valley Micro-Region Research Project").

The remains of a Roman villa farm were uncovered at this site. Although the villa building has not been found yet, the excavations brought to light the remains of pottery workshops, a timber building, and a section of the Amber Road. The settlement was occupied from the late 1st century to the mid-3rd century. The villa's owner during its greatest prosperity (from the late 1st century to the Marcomannic incursion) was probably a certain Publius Naevius Apollonius, whose tombstone came to light in 1952 from the bed of the Kerka Stream. The elaborately carved tombstone had marked the grave of a wealthy man, of which there were few in this region. The villa's owner was apparently engaged in commerce too, at least judging from the rich array of imports found on the settlement. The finds from the settlement shed new light on the early phase of the Roman occupation, the Roman trade expansion, and on contacts with Noricum and Italy.

Presentation of the excavated material

A selection of the finds is displayed at the permanent exhibition of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg ("Centres along the River Zala").

1999 The permanent exhibition of the Zalalövő Exhibition Centre in Zalalövő ("County Zala in the Roman Age").

Publications

REDŐ 2003a; REDŐ 2005a; REDŐ 2005b; REDŐ 2005c.

Zalalövő (1997–2005)

Excavation director: Ferenc Redő

The site was initially excavated as of a long-term research project, Later, the construction of the motorway called for extensive salvage excavations. The restoration of the finds and other post-excavation work was funded from two OTKA grants. Between 2000 and 2005, two conservators of the Archaeological Institute devoted an annual two weeks to the restoration of the finds from this excavation, as a result of which the most outstanding finds could be exhibited.

The site of the *Municipium Aelium Salla* at Zalalövő has been known to archaeologists of the Roman Age since the mid-19th century. The systematic excavation of the site was begun in 1973 by András Mócsy and continued by Ferenc Redő from 1976 until 1989. The site's investigation was resumed in 1997.

Salla is a key site in the research of the Roman towns of Pannonia. The town's occupation spans four centuries from the early 1st century to the late 4th century. Being the Roman settlement lying closest to the south-western frontier, the finds offer valuable evidence for the process of Romanisation in the newly-established province since major trade and military routes from Italy led through its broader area. The research of the Amber Road, the Via Postumia (the north-eastern road from Italy) and other Roman roads too affected the Zalalövő site. The settlement was elevated to the rank of *municipium* and became a regional centre in 118. Its urban development differed from the towns lying along the *limes* and thus the excavations shed light on development in the province's interior. The last period in Salla's history sheds light on the role of the forts in the province's interior and the date of their construction. The town was apparently unprepared for the onslaught of the peoples of the Migration period: it was surrendered without a fight and its inhabitants moved to the fortified settlements at Fenékpuszta and Savaria.

The finds from the excavations at Salla/Zalalövő have provided material for two permanent exhibitions. The excavated portion of the site has been turned into an open-air museum with its own exhibition hall. The finds from the site have been published in various studies; the most important find types are treated is the series *Hereditas Sallensis*.

Presentation of the excavated material

- A selection of the finds was displayed at the permanent exhibition of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg ("Centres along the River Zala").
- A selection of the finds was displayed at the exhibition held on the occasion of the opening of the Zalalövő Railway Station.
- 2003 A selection of the new finds was displayed at the Zalalövő Exhibition Centre.
- 2004 A selection of the finds from the pottery workshops was displayed at the Zalalövő Exhibition Centre.

- 2005 A selection of the censers and storage jars was displayed at the Zalalövő Exhibition Centre.
- 2006 A selection of the amphoras and terra sigillata wares was displayed at the Zalalövő Exhibition Centre.

Publications

REDŐ 1998; REDŐ 1999e; REDŐ 2002; REDŐ 2003a; REDŐ 2003d; REDŐ 2003e; REDŐ–MENDE–BARTOSIEWICZ 2003; KŐFALVI–REDŐ 2004; GABLER 2005a; REDŐ 2005a; REDŐ 2005e; REDŐ 2005f; Hárshegyi 2006; REDŐ 2007a.

Migration period and Hungarian Conquest period

Beszterec-Gyalap-tanya (2003)

Excavation director: Péter Langó

Participant: Balázs Gusztáv Mende. The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Jósa András Museum of Nyíregyháza. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

The graves of the cemetery were first described by Lajos Kiss, one-time director of the Nyíregyháza museum, after conducting a rescue excavation on the site in 1927–1928. The sword chape from one of the burials made this site one of the most important 10th–11th century cemeteries of the Rétköz region.

The exact location of the cemetery was identified and the remaining twenty-seven graves were uncovered during the control excavation. The location of the new burials, arranged in several north to east rows, suggests that the earlier excavation had been conducted in the early part of the cemetery lying on the western part of a one-time hillock. The newly excavated burials can be dated to the middle third and the second half of the 10th century.

Publications

LANGÓ 2004c.

Enese-72 Szabadság Street (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute), consultant: Péter Tomka (Xantus János Museum, Győr)

Participant: Balázs Gusztáv Mende. The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Xantus János Museum of Győr. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The greater part of the 10th–11th century cemetery had been destroyed by earlier earth-moving operations. The single burial found in the area can only be tentatively linked to the cemetery. It seems likely that a small family graveyard lay on the ridge. In the lack of grave finds, it is uncertain whether the cemetery can be associated

with another nearby site, from where a rosette shaped harness mount reached the museum. The edge of a Neolithic settlement dating to the final, Zseliz phase of the Transdanubian Linear Pottery was also uncovered during the excavation. The finds from the excavation included Bronze Age and medieval pottery sherds.

Publications

LANGÓ 2004b; LANGÓ-MENDE 2006.

Gyulaháza-Névtelen halom (or Testhalom) (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Eszter Istvánovits (Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza)

Participants: Balázs Gusztáv Mende. The excavation was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The aim of the excavation was sampling for archaeogenetical analyses. The prehistoric burial under the mound had been excavated by András Jósa in the early 20th century. The field survey in the area indicated that a cemetery used from the turn of the 10th/11th century to the early 12th century lay on the mound. Although it was initially assumed that the site could be interpreted as a commoners' row-grave cemetery, the excavation revealed that this was not the case: the cemetery contained several superimposed burials, as well as multi-layer burials, a feature characteristic of church graveyards. However, evidence for a possible church was not found either in the material collected during the field survey or among the features uncovered during the excavation, and neither do the written sources mention a church in the area. The top of the kurgan was too small to accommodate a building, even if constructed from wood.

Harta-Freifelt (2002) (Fig. 6)

Excavation director: Rozália Kustár (Visky Károly Museum, Kalocsa) and Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Visky Károly Museum of Kalocsa. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

Three burials of a Conquest period cemetery came to light in the northern part of a 20 hectares large area during mining operations on the outskirts of Kustár. Twenty-two graves of an earlier 10th century burial ground made up of two rows of graves came to light. The occupants of the medieval village lying north of the cemetery had earlier disturbed one of the burials. Grave 3, a female burial, was by far the richest burial with its silver braid ornament, mount decorated belt and silver harness ornaments (the grave contained some 200 silver articles).

Presentation of the excavated finds

A selection of the finds was displayed at the exhibition, "Conquest period graves on the outskirts of Harta" in the Visky Károly Museum of Kalocsa.

Publications

Kustár–Langó 2003;Langó–Mende 2006; Csősz et al. 2007; Kustár–Langó–Mende 2008.

Jászfényszaru-Kóres tanyák (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

The excavation was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The Conquest period grave contained the burial of a wealthy woman interred with bead strands, a pair of earrings with beaded pendant, mount decorated shoes and rosette decorated horse harness. No other graves were found in the area, suggesting that the grave was perhaps a solitary burial, although the two Conquest period arrowheads found earlier near the grave seem to contradict this. The burial can be dated to the earlier 10th century.

Presentation of the excavated finds

The finds were displayed at the temporary exhibition showing the new acquisitions of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.

Publications

LANGÓ 2005b; LANGÓ 2006a; LANGÓ 2006d.

Kazár (2002–2003)

Excavation director: Andrea Vaday

The excavation was funded by Municipal Council of Salgótarján.

A 18,300 m² large area was surveyed prior to the excavation and pottery fragments were collected as part of sampling using a grid system with 10 m by 10 m squares. Storage pits, refuse pits, two well-preserved pottery kilns and the associated workshop pits were uncovered during the excavation. The overwhelming majority of the finds can be assigned to the Germanic peoples of the Barbaricum during the Roman Age, the rest can be dated to the Late Bronze Age and the Celtic period (La Tène D). The Bronze Age finds include a clay rattle modelled in the shape of a bird; the later finds include Roman export wares such as a cup with indented sides decorated with red painted bands and terra sigillata. The Germanic settlement can be dated to the period between 190 and 225.

Publications

VADAY 2003j; VADAY 2003–2004; VADAY 2004b; VADAY 2006b.

Kehida-Fövenyes (1992-2001)

Excavation director: Béla Miklós Szőke

Participants: László Vándor (Directorate of County Zala Museums), The excavation was funded by the Göcsej Museum of Zalaegerszeg and the Kehida Council.

The main goal of the research project was to gain new information enabling the identification of the 9th century heritage of the Avars, the ethnic composition of the servicing peoples of Mosaburg/Zalavár and the cultural connections of Mosaburg.

The entire cemetery dating to the late Avar period, the turn of the 8th–9th centuries and the early decades of the 9th century was unearthed (141 graves in all). The deceased of the community using the cemetery were interred both according to the cremation and the inhumation rite, the latter sometimes involving the creation of grave pits with a niche in one of the long side-walls. Many graves contained also a horse burial.

The restoration of the finds is in progress, as is the preparation of the finds for publication (drawing, photographing).

Publications

SZŐKE 2004b; SZŐKE 2007d.

Kiszombor-Cemetery C (2003)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged), consultants: Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute) and Csaba Szalontai (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged and the staff of the Cultural Heritage Office in Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The Conquest period cemetery lies near a 3 m high kurgan on the right side of the road to Óbéba. The site was investigated in 1928 and 1930 by Ferenc Móra, who uncovered 32 burials during the first season and 33 graves during the second season, on the kurgan's south-western and northern side. The aim of the control excavation was to clarify the relation between this cemetery and the Kiszombor–Cemetery E site, as well as the overall relation between the cemeteries in the Kiszombor area.

A 508,28 m² large area was investigated, yielding the relics of several periods: in addition to a section of the ditch ringing the prehistoric kurgan, prehistoric, Celtic and Conquest period burials were uncovered. The Conquest period male grave contained the burial of a warrior interred with a pair of trapezoidal stirrups, a horse-bit, an axe, a bow with bone stiffening plaques, and a sabre with an unusual pommel. Coins were placed in his hand and mouth.

The graves of a biritual cemetery of the La Tène B2–C1 period were also brought to light.

The trenches opened by Ferenc Móra could be identified during the excavation. The trenches were re-excavated because the human skeletal remains from the burials

and the various artefacts overlooked by his excavation workers can be of aid in identifying the graves excavated by him.

Publications

LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004b; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004f.

Kiszombor-Cemetery E (2003)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged), participant: Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute), consultant: Béla Kürti (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged).

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

A 4700 m² large area was investigated as part of a control excavation of the site where Ferenc Móra uncovered forty-nine Conquest period burials in 1930 on the land of János Kis. He found a prehistoric crouched burial, a Germanic grave, ten Avar burials, and seventeen Conquest period burials, while the date of twenty burials remained uncertain. Móra did not publish the finds and neither did he make an accurate cemetery plan.

Altogether 121 features were uncovered during the excavation, most of which were part of the Avar and Conquest period cemeteries investigated by Móra. Three burials dating to other periods also came to light: two of these were disturbed (Features 6–7), and can probably be dated to the early Migration period in view of their finds (iron brooch, poorly preserved rectangular iron buckle, iron artefact). They can most likely be associated with the burial described as "Germanic" by Móra. The third burial was a crouched prehistoric grave (Feature 20). This burial dates from the same period as the prehistoric grave uncovered by Móra. The body of the deceased was strewn with red ochre and white paint and can perhaps be dated to the Copper Age.

Three of the 10th century burials were undisturbed, indicating that they had been missed during Móra's excavation (Features 33, 98 and 104). Two contained a partial horse burial and horse harness in addition to the human burial (Features 33 and 104), while the third had a juvenis skeleton superimposed over the grave robber's pit extending into an Avar grave with a side-niche (Feature 98 overlying Feature 118). The other Conquest period graves had been found and excavated by Móra (Features 31, 32/a, 34, 68, 105, 109 and 121).

The excavation clarified the relation between the Avar and the Conquest period cemetery. It became clear that the two burial grounds did not lie beside each other, but overlapped and that the Conquest period cemetery overlay the Avar burials.

Presentation of the excavation finds

A selection of the finds was displayed at the exhibition "My soul drove me westward. Burial of a Conquest period warrior in Gnadendorf, Austria" in the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.

Publications

LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004b; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004g.

Kiszombor–Tanyahalom-dűlő (2003)

Excavation director: Péter Langó and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)
Participant: Balázs Gusztáv Mende, consultant: Béla Kürti (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The initial plan was to continue the excavation of the Kiszombor–Cemetery F site, where Móra had uncovered thirty-two Avar and eight Conquest period burials in 1930. The site lying in the area known as Nyilas-dűlő, roughly in line with the Kis farmstead, was identified with the modern Tanyahalom-dűlő area by the Archaeological Student Circle of Szeged University in 1975. It became clear after the commencement of the excavation that this site is not identical with Móra's Kiszombor–Cemetery F site and thus the site was named Kiszombor–Tanyahalom-dűlő.

Altogether thirty-nine archaeological features were uncovered over a 1290 m² large area, which cannot be identified with the Avar graves of Cemetery F since they predate the latter. The Avar graves of Cemetery F can be assigned to the late Avar period, while the ones uncovered at this site were co-eval with the burials of Kiszombor–Cemetery E.

Publications

Langó-Türk 2004b; Langó-Türk 2004h.

Kóspallag-24 Szent István Street (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó, consultant: László Kovács

Participants: Balázs Gusztáv Mende. The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Genetics of the Biological Research Centre in Szeged. The excavation was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The date when the cemetery was opened and the date of its abandonment could not be determined owing to the destruction of the cemetery's early and late section. The four excavated burials and a stray finds of a Byzantine gold solidus reaching the Hungarian National Museum in 1959 date the surviving cemetery section to the later 10th century.

Publications Langó 2004a.

Mindszent–Koszorúsdúlő (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

A control excavation was conducted on the site of the Conquest period cemetery found near a kurgan known as Koszorúshalom in the last century. A 161.5 m² large area was investigated. Trench 1 of the control excavation conducted by Csanád Bálint in 1968 was found. The fill of this trench yielded the fragment of a small silver plaque. Gábor Csallány's excavation in 1936 and Csanád Bálint's investigation in 1968 were restricted to the western side of the farmstead building, where three Conquest period burials had come to light. The aim of the excavation was to investigate the site's broader area in the hope that more graves would be found.

Publications

LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004a; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004b; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004c.

Szentes-Derekegyháza-Berényi Benjámin tanyája (farmstead 129) (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

The site was first excavated by Gábor Csallány in 1940, after Benájmin Berényi reported the graves found during earth moving. A control excavation was conducted on the assumed site of the Conquest period cemetery. A 1217 m² large area was investigated. Csallány had uncovered four graves, three of which were disturbed. These graves could be identified from the plan of the cemetery and the grave goods, which had remained in them. The trench was enlarged at both ends of the row of graves and other trenches were opened on the two sides, but no additional graves were found.

Four graves of the small graveyard with eight burials had been excavated by Csallány in 1940. In addition to re-excavating these burials, four other, disturbed burials were unearthed. The bones and finds from the graves uncovered by Csallány were collected, which included a few hitherto unknown artefact types. In view of the finds from the female burials, the small graveyard is one of the richest Conquest period sites in the Szentes area.

Presentation of the excavated finds

A selection of the finds was displayed as part of the exhibition "Nomadic peoples in the Szentes area" in the Koszta József Museum of Szentes.

Publications

LANGÓ-TÜRK 2003a; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004b; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004d; LANGÓ-TÜRK 2007; BÍRÓ-LANGÓ-TÜRK 2008.

Szentes-Nagytőke-Jámborhalom (2002)

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) and Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Móra Ferenc Museum of Szeged. It was funded by a NKFP grant ("The role of historical genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies").

Four trenches were opened over a 1652 m² large area. The site of the one-time sand mine, where Gábor Csallány conducted a rescue excavation in 1929 and 1932, was identified. Three burials of an early Árpádian Age cemetery and the ditch enclosing the cemetery, as well as four burials of an Avar cemetery were excavated. The control excavation of the site was successful: the exact location of the cemetery could be identified and surveyed, and its remaining burials were uncovered.

Publications

LANGÓ-TÜRK 2004e.

Szólád–Kertek mögött (2005–2007) (Fig. 19)

Excavation director: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute) and Uta von Freeden (Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt)

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Römisch-Germanische Kommission of the German Archaeological Institute in Frankfurt am Main and the Anthropological Institute of the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz. The excavation and the evaluation of the finds is divided in a 50-50 proportion between the two institutes. While the RGK undertook a greater portion of the excavation work, the conservation and drawing of the finds is performed in the Archaeological Institute.

The main objective of the research project is the complete excavation of a Lango-bardic cemetery, which hopes to serve as a model for future European co-operation in archaeology. Archaeological and scientific analyses are used to identify the local (Romanised) and immigrant population (and the origins of the latter): traditional anthropological analyses for determining age, sex, diseases and injuries combined with molecular genetics (strontium isotope analyses, DNA) for identifying kinship relations.

Between 2005 and 2007, a 4300 m² large area was investigated and the forty-four graves making up the cemetery were uncovered. About two-thirds of the graves had been robbed in antiquity. Seven graves were enclosed within a round ditch, two within a rectangular ditch, a phenomenon not observed elsewhere. The deceased were laid to rest in coffins or hollowed-out tree trunks, which were placed in a 2–4 m

deep grave pit, whose floor was covered with planks or, more rarely, the grave was lined with planks. Lying around the grave of community's leader, interred in a 5 m deep grave pit with his horse, were ten burials of warriors equipped with a *spatha* and female and girl burials containing jewellery and various implements. The weapons (*spathas*, lances), clothing accessories (buckles, beads), and vessels from the graves can be dated to the mid-6th century. New excavation and conservation techniques were employed as part of the research project.

Presentation of the excavated finds

2006 A selection of the finds was displayed in the Community Centre of Szólád

Publications

VIDA 2005d; VON FREEDEN-VIDA 2007.

Zalavár–Vársziget (1998–2007) (Fig. 20)

Excavation director: Béla Miklós Szabó

Participants: Ágnes Ritóok (Hungarian National Museum). The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Hungarian National Museum and the Directorate of County Zala Museums. It was funded by the Hungarian National Museum, grants from the National Cultural Fund, the Research Fund of the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage, and the West Transdanubian Waterworks Directorate.

The site appearing as *urbs paludarum*, *Mosaburg* ("Marshland town") in the written sources was the centre of Lower Pannonia in the 9th century, the seat of the easternmost *comitatus* of the Carolingian Empire. The roughly 12 hectares large Zalavár–Vársziget site has been systematically explored since 1948. The main locations and the findings of the new excavations begun in 1998 are as follow:

Altogether 240 settlement features (post-holes of timber-framed buildings, ovens, stone fireplaces, workshop pits, wells, storage pits) and thirty Árpádian Age burials have been uncovered over a roughly 3400 m² large area in the central area of the one-time island's northern third, in the area of the Little Balaton House. The remains of an Árpádian Age church erected on the island's north-western side were uncovered in the 1950s; the *ca.* 800 graves around this church were uncovered during the recent campaigns. The church was rebuilt in 1996.

The remains of the 50 m by 24 m large, three-nave church with an apsidal chancel and an ambulatory crypt in the centre of the Vársziget investigated by Ágnes Cs. Sós of the Hungarian National Museum in the early 1980s were completely excavated and restored. Adjoining the church in the west was a monastery with a closed courtyard flanked by narrow buildings. A round bell tower stood by the western entrance. The church was raised by the Bishop of Salzburg in honour of the martyr Adrian. The remains of a glass workshop, where the stained glass windows of the church had been made, were uncovered not far from the church's apse. The casting pit of a large bell, the largest currently known bell of the Carolingian period,

came to light south of the church. The remains of two large manor houses built of wood lay south of the church. One was built around a framework of forty timber posts and had a floor area of 72 m², the other was roughly 112 m² large and had a timber framework of thirty-two wooden posts. Found inside the house were the remains of a stone oven. The pilgrim church and the manor houses were protected by a north to south palisade running across the island, while the sacred precinct was separated from Priwina's manor house by a west to east deep ditch. Some 2000 burials lay around the church, most of which date from the Carolingian period, with a smaller portion dating from the Árpádian Age. The alignment of the latter corresponded to the Benedictine monastery. Found by the western side of the pilgrim church dedicated to St. Adrian were the remains of a manor house occupied until the late 11th/early 12th century, which can perhaps be identified with *Colon civitas*. Associated with the building were wells lined with wooden planks and large storage pits.

The documentation of the excavations is ready for publication. The restoration of the pottery and glass finds has been completed, together with that of the metal finds from the burials, while the restoration of the metal finds from the various settlement features is in progress. The grave finds have been drawn and/or photographed, while the drawing/photographing of the other pottery finds is in progress, with certain pottery types already completed. The inventorying of the finds is continuous; the over half a million ceramic finds are currently being inventoried.

Presentation of the excavated finds

- A selection of the finds was displayed in a separate case in the exhibition showing new acquisitions of the Hungarian National Museum; a selection of the finds is also displayed as part of the permanent exhibition.
- A selection of the most important finds is displayed as part of the permanent exhibition of the Göcsej Museum in Zalaegerszeg ("Centres along the River Zala").
- A selection of the finds was displayed at the exhibition "Paradisum plantavit" in Pannonhalma.
- A selection of the finds was displayed in a separate case in the exhibition showing new acquisitions of the Hungarian National Museum.
- A selection of the finds from recent excavation campaigns was displayed in a separate case in the exhibition showing new acquisitions of the Hungarian National Museum.

Publications

SZŐKE 1998; SZŐKE 1999a; SZŐKE 1999c; SZŐKE 2000b; SZŐKE 2000d; SZŐKE 2000e; SZŐKE 2000f; SZŐKE 2000g; BENKŐ 2001a; BENKŐ 2001b; SZŐKE 2001a; SZŐKE 2002b; SZŐKE 2002c; SZŐKE 2003b; SZŐKE 2003d; SZŐKE—WEDEPOHL—KRONZ 2004; BENKŐ 2005–2006; SZŐKE 2007c; SZŐKE 2007d; SZŐKE 2007f; SZŐKE 2008.

Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi-dűlő, Site M7/S-1 (2002)

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss

Participant: Péter Polgár (Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University). The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

The remains of an Early and Middle Copper Age (Balaton–Lasinja and Boleráz cultures), an Early Bronze Age (Somogyvár–Vinkovci), a Celtic (1st century AD) and a Langobard settlement came to light in the 32,300 m² large area investigated on the gently sloping hillside overlooking Lake Balaton. The prehistoric remains included a house with bedding trenches of the Balaton–Lasinja culture. The 19 m by 9 m large house had a timber framework and walls made of wattling covered with daub.

The site's most important occupation period can be dated to the 6th century. The stamped, spouted jug found in one of the houses indicates that the village made up of several houses and workshops was occupied during the Langobard period. The arrangement of the twenty-four houses reflects a carefully planning: some houses enclosed an open, round area in the settlement's central part, others were sited on the village's eastern edge along the one-time stream. Four west to east oriented burials lay on the site's northern and eastern edge.

The evaluation of the find material is in progress. The reconstruction of the Middle Copper Age house by Viktória Kiss and Zsolt Réti has been published, the finds from the settlement will be evaluated by Krisztina Somogyi (Directorate of County Somogy Museums). The Late Copper Age finds will be evaluated by Szilvia Fábián as part of her PhD dissertation. The drawing and photographing of the finds from the Celtic settlement has been completed, the finds will be evaluated by Bálint Havasi (Balaton Museum, Keszthely). The evaluation of the Migration period archaeological finds by Zsófia Bocsi (Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University) has been completed, as has the evaluation of the animal bone sample by Erika Gál and Márta Tasi (Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University) and of the human skeletal remains by Kitti Köhler and Balázs Mende Gusztáv.

Presentation of the excavated finds

A selection of the finds was displayed in the Local History Museum of Balatonboglár.

A selection of the finds was displayed as part of the exhibition "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on the M7 Motorway" in the Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár.

Academic dissertations, academic degrees

Zsófia Bocsi, *Az ordacsehi és zamárdi V–VI. századi telepek, különös tekintettel a kerámia leletanyagra* [The 5th–6th century settlements at Ordacsehi and Zamárdi,

with a focus on the pottery finds]. University thesis, Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. Budapest 2007.

The evaluation of the Late Copper Age finds will be part of Szilvia Fábián's PhD dissertation (2006–2009).

Publications

KISS 2004d; KISS–POLGÁR 2004; KISS–RÉTI 2005; GÁL 2007b; KISS 2007d; KÖHLER–MENDE 2007; SÜMEGI et al. 2007; SZŐKE 2007d.

The Middle Ages

Aszód–Szentkereszt (1999)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

Participants: Valéria Kulcsár (Petőfi Museum, Aszód). The excavation was funded by the Petőfi Museum in Aszód.

The aim of the excavation was to identify the exact location of the church investigated by Gyula Rosner in 1968 and to explore its broader area. The foundation of the apsidal chancel and the other walls of the precisely east oriented church were identified, enabling a precise reconstruction of the ground plan. A 13th century pit was found at the western end of the nave, suggesting that the church was no longer used by that time. A few Árpádian Age settlement features and six late medieval graves, post-dating the construction of the church, came to light in the broader area. In the lack of good dating material, these can be broadly assigned to the 15th–16th centuries

Publications

MIKLÓS 2002c.

Bajcsa-Castle (Bajcsavár/Weitschawar) (1995-2001) (Fig. 21)

Excavation director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute) and László Vándor (Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg)

The field technicians were provided by the Directorate of County Zala Museums. Archaeology students of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University regularly participated from 1998. The Archaeological Institute provided the staff responsible for the conservation, photography, drawing, and computer aided classification of the ceramic finds. The excavation was funded by the Drávakavics Kft operating the sandpit, the Directorate of County Zala Museums and the Steierische Historische Landeskommission of Graz between 1997 and 2000.

Bajcsavár – called Weitschawar in the contemporary German language sources – was the central castle in the section of the border defence system extending from Kanizsa to the River Mura in the last third of the 16th century. Built in the autumn

of 1578 with the financial support of the Styrian estates, the fort was intended to check potential Turkish attacks against the Muraköz region and Styria. The fort was abandoned in 1600, when Kanizsa was occupied by Turkish troops. Bajcsavár is the archaeologically best known palisade fort among the strongholds in the chain of royal border forts of the Ottoman period. The remains of the palisade fort covering a roughly 1 hectare large area have perished owing to intensive sand mining.

The importance of the excavations at Bajcsavár lies in the possibilities it offers for collating the archaeological record and the documentary evidence since many records on the fort's history have survived in the Styrian Provincial Archives in Graz and in the Military Archives in Vienna. The finds from the fort can be accurately dated since the fort was occupied for a brief time only. The finds offer an insight into the daily life of a border fort and how various crafts were practiced. The articles used by the garrison, made up of soldiers with a diverse ethnic background, enabled a reconstruction of how this key stronghold was supplied. Additionally, it was possible to observe the main architectural features of a 16th century palisade fort built according to the then most modern standards.

The restoration of the greater part of the metal and the ceramic finds has been completed, the restoration of the household pottery and the glass finds is in progress. The restored and inventoried material is housed in the Thúry György Museum of Nagyakanizsa. The evaluation of the ceramic finds by Gyöngyi Kovács has been enabled by two OTKA grants.

Presentation of the excavated finds

2002 "Bajcsa Castle. A Styrian stronghold in Hungary in the later 16th century", Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg.

2002 "Bajcsa Castle. A Styrian stronghold in Hungary in the later 16th century", Museum of Military History, Budapest. A collection of studies discussing the fort's history and the archival records, as well as the archaeological, archaeozoological and numismatic finds accompanied the exhibition, The exhibition travelled to Csáktornya, Graz, Vienna and Keszthely. A German variant of the collection of studies was published for the exhibition in Graz.

Publications

VÁNDOR-KOVÁCS, 1997; VÁNDOR 1998; VÁNDOR-KOVÁCS 1998; KOVÁCS-PÁLFFY-VÁNDOR 1998–2000; GY. KOVÁCS 2001a; GY. KOVÁCS 2001b; VÁNDOR-KOVÁCS 2001; FELD 2002; GÁL 2002b; GY. KOVÁCS 2002b; GY. KOVÁCS 2002c; KOVÁCS-VÁNDOR 2002; TOIFL 2002; VÁNDOR-KOVÁCS 2002; BUZÁS-KOVÁCS-MIKLÓS 2003a; BUZÁS-KOVÁCS-MIKLÓS 2003b; GY. KOVÁCS 2003a; GY. KOVÁCS 2003b; KOVÁCS-VÁNDOR 2003; PÁLFFY 2003; KOVÁCS-VÁNDOR 2004; GÁL 2005c; KRAMER 2005; TOIFL 2005.

Barcs (2002-2003)

Excavation director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute) and László Költő (Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár)

Participants: Katalin Éder, Adrienn Papp (Budapest Historical Museum) and Márton Rózsás (Dráva Museum, Barcs). The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Dráva Museum of Barcs. It was funded by the Dráva Museum of Barcs, the Municipal Council of Barcs and the Directorate of County Somogy Museums.

There is relatively little in the way of documentary evidence on the Turkish built palisade forts in Hungary and very often even the location of these strongholds is unknown. A few of these military structures, including the one at Barcs, have been identified in the past few decades. Following the sounding excavations between 1989 and 1994, a larger area of the fort was investigated in 2002 and 2003. A roughly 1500 m² large portion was investigated in the central and north-eastern part of the palisade fort extending over some 0.8 hectares. The architectural details of the Turkish fort and its buildings, used for roughly one hundred years. were brought to light, together with the Balkanic material culture of the garrison stationed there. The finds form an important corpus in the research of the Ottoman period. The exceptionally high number and fine craftsmanship of the stove tiles allows the reconstruction of these utilities.

The restoration of the finds from the 1989–1994 season has been completed, the finds have been published. The finds from the 2002–2003 season have been washed and are housed in the Dráva Museum of Barcs. The evaluation of the finds will be performed as part of a four-year project funded by an OTKA grant from April, 2008.

Presentation of the excavated material

A selection of the finds from the earlier excavations was displayed at in the Dráva Museum of Barcs.

A selection of the finds from the recent campaigns is displayed at the permanent exhibition of the Drava Museum in Barcs.

Publications

GY. KOVÁCS 1991; GY. KOVÁCS 1992; GY. KOVÁCS–RÓZSÁS 1996; GY. KOVÁCS 1998; KOVÁCS–RÓZSÁS 1998; BARTOSIEWICZ 1999; KOVÁCS–VÁNDOR 2002; KOVÁCS–VÁNDOR 2003; BUZÁS–KOVÁCS–MIKLÓS 2003b; RÓZSÁS et al. 2008.

Csókakő (1996–2007)

Excavation director: Gábor Hatházi (Ministry of Education and Culture)

Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute), Mihály Kulcsár (Szent István Király Museum, Székesfehérvár), Máté Stibrányi (Field Service for Cultural Heritag), architect Tibor Gál (National Office for Monument Conservation and Restoration), IT technician Balázs Holl (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest). The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Szent István Király Museum of Székesfehérvár, the Friends of Csókakő Castle Society, and the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University. It was

funded by the Friends of Csókakő Castle Society, the Municipal Council of Csókakő, the County Fejér Council, the Treasury Property Directorate, the former National Office for Monument Protection, the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage (grants from the National Heritage Fund and the National Cultural Fund) and the Regional Development Council of County Fejér.

The castle excavated by Jenő Fitz in the 1960s had become dangerous to visitors by the 1990s and was badly in need of renovation. The archaeological investigations preceding the reconstruction took place in 1996-1998 and in 2007. The investigations in the 1990s were conducted in the area of the gate tower, the upper castle and its Gothic chapel. The examination of the 15th century gate tower revealed many unusual architectural features. The investigation of the lower castle was begun in 2007. It seems likely that the excavations in this area might bring to light the remains of the Turkish mosque mentioned in the contemporary sources, whose depiction is survives on a German military map from 1690. The finds from the upper castle date from the 13th–15th centuries, while the investigations in the lower castle are expected to yield material from the Ottoman period. The castle extends over a roughly 2400 m² large area. The architectural remains in the upper castle (570 m²) are in a poor state of preservation. The archaeological levels and architectural remains in the area of the lower castle (1830 m² with the barbican) are covered by a 2– 3 meters thick stone rubble. The importance of the site lies in that it is virtually the single stronghold in County Fejér built during the Arpádian Age still used during the Ottoman period, which was not blown up by the Habsburg administration in the early 18th century.

Presentation of the excavated material

799 Temporary exhibition at Csókakő on the occasion of the National Conference of Friends of Castles Society

Publications

BÉNI–FÜLÖP–HATHÁZI 1999; HATHÁZI 2000; HATHÁZI–KOVÁCS–KULCSÁR 2001; HATHÁZI 2002b; HATHÁZI 2008; HATHÁZI–KOVÁCS 2008; HATHÁZI–KOVÁCS–KULCSÁR 2008.

Dalmand-Sánc (1998)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the sounding excavation was to establish the construction date and possible function of the 100 m by 200 m large rectangular stronghold enclosed within a double rampart and ditch. Late medieval pottery fragments lay scattered over the surface. One trench cut through the fortification, another trench was opened in the protected inner area, but no building remains were found. The ditches had a gentle V shape and depth of 3 m. The width of the outer ditch was 3 m, that of the inner ditch

was 6.3 m. Both yielded 13th–16 century pottery fragments and animal bones. The site's original function is still uncertain; it may have been a *curia* ringed by a ditch.

The finds from the excavation have been inventoried and evaluated.

Publications MIKLÓS 2007a.

Decs-Ete (1998-1999, 2001) (Fig. 22)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute) and Márta Vizi (Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szekszárd)

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

A 16th century pottery workshop was uncovered in 1998–1999. The 9.5 m by 5.2 m large timber-framed, sunken building with beaten floor yielded a high number of vessels and pottery fragments, as well as intact and fragmentary stove tiles and tile moulds. About eighty intact and crushed jugs laid in three rows lay on top of the fill. A hoard of iron artefacts dating to the late 15th/early 16th century came to light in Pit 45, lying north of House 7.

The investigation of the area around the pottery workshop was continued in 2001. Four late medieval houses were uncovered in Trenches XII–XIV. Most important among these is House 13, which has been completely excavated. The building was a cellar with terre pisé walls and wooden steps. The wooden framework in its interior supported a timber lining. A well and twenty-four refuse pits were also uncovered, most of which yielded 15th–16th century finds.

The restoration of the finds has been completed; the inventorying, drawing and photographing of the finds is in progress.

Presentation of the excavated material

1999–2002 A selection of the finds was displayed at the temporary exhibition "County Tolna through the centuries in the light of archaeology" in Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd.

2003 Municipal Museum, Paks.

A selection of the finds is displayed at the new permanent exhibition of the Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd.

Publications

MIKLÓS–VIZI 1999a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 1999b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2001b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002b; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002c; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2002d; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2003; MIKLÓS 2004e; MIKLÓS 2005a; MIKLÓS–VIZI 2007.

Dombóvár-Szigeterdő, Békepark (1999-2000)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós.

The excavation was funded by a grant from the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage (Millennium Fund), the National Cultural Heritage Fund, and the council of Dombóvár.

The aim of the excavation was the investigation of the fort enclosed within a ditch and rampart. The remains of a 10 m by 10 m large brick keep were uncovered in 1999, together with the occupation surfaces on the bailey's northern and eastern side. A brick kiln measuring 5.2 m by 3.1 m had been earlier investigated and interpreted as the remains of the keep by Gyula Rosner. He left the kiln in its original position and it could thus be examined. The sunken kiln had four stokeholes. The occupation levels beside it indicated that the bricks used for the construction of the keep had been fired in this kiln. The investigation of the courtyard around the keep was completed in 2000. The pits and the house with oven found in the latter area indicate that the site was first occupied in the 10th–11th centuries. The yellow earth dug out during the construction of the ditch and rampart had been heaped over this occupation level, with the keep erected over this layer of packed earth in the 13th century. The work pit of the brick kiln was also investigated.

Presentation of the excavated finds

1999–2002 A selection of the finds was displayed at the temporary exhibition "County Tolna through the centuries in the light of archaeology" in the Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd.

2003 Municipal museum, Paks.

Publications

MIKLÓS 2001a; MIKLÓS 2002d; MIKLÓS 2007.

Domony-Cemetery (2006)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the excavation was to determine the age of the earthen fort and to examine the structure of its defenceworks. The area of the small fort covering a circular area with a diameter of *ca*. 30 m was greatly eroded and thus no Árpádian Age occupation levels survived, only the lower section of a few Árpádian Age pits. The dimensions of the V shaped ditch could be established: it was 11 m wide and 3.3 m deep (measured from the current surface).

Felsőnána–Szálláshegy (2002)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós.

The excavation was funded by grants from OTKA and the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage.

The aim of the excavation was to determine the age of the earthen fort protected by a ditch and rampart, and to examine the structure of its defenceworks. Bronze Age and Celtic period finds (including a cremation burial) were brought to light. Even though no Árpádian Age finds were unearthed, the structure of the rampart suggests that the earthen fort had been constructed in the Árpádian Age. It would appear that its construction had either not been finished or that it was not occupied for some reason. The prehistoric finds indicate an unfortified hilltop settlement.

Publications
Miklós 2003C; MIKLÓS 2007.

Kölesd–Csonthegy (1998)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the sounding excavation was to establish the construction date of the earthen fort protected by a multiple ditch.

Mór Wosinszky had found pottery of the Bronze Age Encrusted Pottery culture in 1888 during a rescue excavation on the site of the earthen fort overlooking the Sió. However, the structure of the fort suggests that it had more likely been constructed in the Árpádian Age, rather than in the Bronze Age. The trial trenches cut through the main area of the fort and the ditch separating this area from the other parts of the fort. The Bronze age level accumulated to a thickness of 80–100 cm in the main area. A substantial amount of Bronze Age pottery sherds (including vessels of the Encrusted Pottery culture) and animal bones were recovered from a beehive shaped pit whose fill was mixed with ash and burnt daub fragments. The upper layer, mixed with humus, yielded a few iron nails and an bronze fragments, indicating medieval occupation. The ditch in the main area probably dates from the latter period.

Publications MIKLÓS 2007.

Murga-Schanz (2002)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by grants from OTKA and the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage.

The aim of the excavation was the determination of the exact age of the settlement protected by a ditch and rampart, the clarification of the fortification's structure, and the verification of the observations made by Mór Wosinszky during his excavation in the late 19th century, according to whom a large timber building had once stood on the site. Since neither the documentation, nor the finds from his excavations survived, it could only be hypothesized that the fort dated from the Árpádian Age. Five trial trenches were opened to investigate the interior and the edge of the fort,

which yielded 13th century pottery and iron artefacts. Bedding trenches of various buildings were identified in the trenches, but the ground plan and size of these buildings can only be determined by the investigation of a larger area.

Publications

GÁL 2004c; MIKLÓS 2003d; MIKLÓS 2004b; MIKLÓS 2007.

Nak-4. tábla (2005)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the sounding excavation was to determine the age of the earthen fort protected by a circular ditch and rampart identified during the aerial archaeological reconnaissance of the area, and the examination of the structure of the defenceworks. The inner area and the northern section of the rampart was cut through with a trial trench. The inner area was greatly eroded and thus no traces of former buildings had survived; two refuse pits were all that remained. The small fort now lies lower than the surrounding area, but it had originally probably overlooked the ridge. The 8–9 m wide ditch had a depth of 2.8 m from the current surface.

Publications MIKLÓS 2007.

Őcsény–Oltovány (2001)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the excavation was to complete the investigation of the earlier almost completely excavated 14th–16th century *castellum*. The western wall of House 1 was found, beside which ran a narrow ditch. An open-air oven was also uncovered. The castle can be regarded as completely excavated with this campaign.

The finds from the *castellum* have been inventoried and photographed, their drawing is in progress.

Presentation of the excavated finds

1999–2002 A selection of the finds was displayed at the temporary exhibition "County Tolna through the centuries in the light of archaeology" in the Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd.

2003 Municipal museum, Paks.

2006 A selection of the finds is displayed at the new permanent exhibition of the Wosinszky Mór Museum in Szekszárd.

Publications

Miklós 2001b; MIKLÓS 2002e; MIKLÓS 2007.

Őcsény–Pusztagyörke (2001)

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós

The excavation was funded by an OTKA grant.

The aim of the excavation was the detailed investigation of the church ground plan recorded on aerial photographs. The excavation verified the accuracy of the aerial photos and yielded additional details concerning the ground plan. The church had a polygonal chancel without buttresses. The church was built in the early Gothic style, its ground plan dates it to the 14th century. The inventorying of the finds is in progress.

Publications
MIKLÓS 2002b.

Pilisszentkereszt–Klastromkert (2003–2005) (Figs 23–24)

Excavation director: Elek Benkő

The excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Geophysics Institute of the Eötvös Loránd University, the Geodesic and Geophysics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Geophysics Department of Oulu University in Finland). The excavation was funded by a NKFP grant ("Medium Regni – Royal centres in Medieval Hungary").

Following the area's intensive field survey and the survey of the still visible remains, a geophysical survey was conducted over the entire territory of the one-time Cistercian abbey, which yielded valuable information about the buildings and other features.

The survey in the interior of the three-nave church indicated the position of the longitudinal foundation connecting the pillars, the location of the graves, the areas used by the lay brothers (*conversi*) and the monks, and the foundation of the rood screen. The survey suggested that the remains of an earlier ecclesiastic building lay under the main chancel of the church.

A detailed geoelectric resistivity map was made of the open area enclosed by walls south of the monastery. The measurements provided by the 25,000 electrodes placed in a grid of 50 cm by 50 cm squares across a 4300 m² large area enabled the mapping of buried features. The area functioned as the monastery's economic court-yard. The large, walled aqueduct leading to the monastery's latrines from the artificial lake and past the mill passed through this courtyard and a drainage ditch apparently branched off from it. Built against the walls enclosing the courtyard were various stone buildings, perhaps serving economic functions.

The investigation of the monastery's eastern wing also yielded important result. The survey of the wall remains identified after clearing the area of trees and shrubs was performed using traditional triangulation and level mapping combined with a georadar survey for locating buried wall remains. Aerial photographs made by Zsuzsa Miklós were also studied. The monastery was at first enclosed within a

rectangular wall with an angle tower, its extent had been smaller, a manor house-like building of andesite tufa ashlars stood inside the wall. This building was later rebuilt into the abbots' wing and additional rectangular areas were added to the monastery with walls. A 12,500 m² large was investigated using a geoelectric survey technique.

The archaeological findings of the research project will be discussed and evaluated in Elek Benkő's monograph, *Das Zisterzienkloster von Pilis*.

Publications

HERVAY-BENKŐ-TAKÁCS 2007; VARGA-NOVÁK-SZARKA 2008.

Sávoly-Benyíló-dűlő 1, Site M7/S-52 (2004)

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi

The salvage excavation was conducted in collaboration with the Directorate of County Somogy Museums. It was funded by the National Motorway Corporation.

Five Árpádian Age and one post-medieval features were uncovered on the 1315 m² large investigated area: three ditches, two pits and a post-hole, which yielded decorated and undecorated pottery sherds, animal bones, stone fragments and iron slag.

Publications

SERLEGI 2006e.

Solt-Tételhegy (2007)

Excavation director: József Szentpéteri (Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Participants: Ágnes Somogyvári, György V. Székely, Szabolcs Rosta (Katona József Museum, Kecskemét) and Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute). The excavation was conducted jointly by the Archaeological Institute, the Historical Institute and the Directorate of County Bács-Kiskun Museums. It was funded by a OTKA grant.

The aim of the research project is the investigation of the 1150 m by 800 m large, 17 m high monadnock on the outskirts of Solt and to test the hypotheses proposed by István Bóna and Ottó Trogmayer, according to whom the site can be identified with one of centres of the Avar Khaganate and the seat of County Solt during the Árpádian Age. The graves of a 10th–11th century cemetery, a Bronze Age ditch and rampart renewed during the Árpádian Age and the remains of a 13th–15th century church were uncovered in the three trenches opened in the site's northern part.

Publications

SZENTPÉTERI 2007.

Zsámbék–Törökkút (2004)

Excavation director: Gyöngyi Kovács

Participant: Ervin Gaál (Archaeosztráda Kft.) The excavation was conducted on the request of the Municipal Council of Zsámbék. It was organised by the Archaeosztráda Kft., the archaeological work was subcontracted to the Archaeological Institute. The excavation was funded by the Municipal Council of Zsámbék.

A soil radar survey was conducted in the area of the well before the start of the archaeological investigation. The aim of the excavation was to determine the construction date of the well. The architectural details and the finds from the well indicate that it dates from the mid-18th century at the earliest, but more likely from the 19th century. The well is therefore not a relic of the Ottoman period,

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3. Public activity

Bálint, Csanád

Committee memberships

Committee of International Relations, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Board of Curators of the Academy's Property, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Council of Doctors, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

National Research Fund-Hungarian Academy of Sciences European Young Investigator Committee

Hungarian UNESCO Committee

Research and Innovation Committee of Hungarian Parliament

Editorial Board of Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae

Editorial Board of Varia Archaeologica Hungarica

Editorial Board of Germania (Frankfurt)

Editorial Board of *Vjesnik* (Zagreb)

Awards

Rómer Flóris Memorial Medal (2004)

Hungarian and international academic memberships

Corresponding member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Section II (Philosophy and Historical Sciences) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (President)

Curatorial Board of the Bólyai János Research Grant, Hungarian Academy of

Conseil Permanent, Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (Berlin)

Istituto Italiano per Africa ed Oriente (Roma)

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Pro Archaeologia Hungariae Foundation (President)

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History (Vice-President)

Curatorial Board of the Avicenna Public Foundation

Bánffy, Eszter

Academic degree

Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2005)

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of the monograph series of the Department of Archaeology, Zagreb

Awards

Kuzsinszky Memorial Medal (2007)

Hungarian and international academic memberships

European Academy of Sciences and Art, Salzburg

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Jury Panel of the Bólyai Experts College

Pro Archaeologia Hungariae Foundation (curator)

Advisory Board, Field Service for Cultural Heritage

Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History

European Association of Archaeologists (member of the Executive Board)

World Archaeological Congress

European Academy of Sciences and Art, Salzburg

Benkő, Elek

Academic degree

Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2003)

Committee memberships

Archaeology-Hungarian Prehistory Jury, National Research Fund (President)

Excavation Committee, National Office of Cultural Heritage

Ad Hoc Committee, Schönwisner Award

Editorial Board of *Dolgozatok* (Kolozsvár/Cluj)

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Deutsches Glockenmuseum (member of the Scientific Council)

Bondár, Mária

Committee memberships

Archaeological Jury, Hungarian Research Fund (2006-)

Fábián, Szilvia

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists

European Association of Archaeologists

Gabler, Dénes

Academic degree

Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2005)

Awards

Rómer Flóris Memorial Medal (2000)

Italia Nostra (2004)

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History (member of the board)

Association of Ancient History

Non-academician member of the collegiate body, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Horváth, Friderika

Academic degree

Candidate of Historical Sciences (Archaeology) (1998)

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of Antaeus

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Association of Ancient History

Horváth, Tünde

Academic degree PhD (2005)

Kiss, Viktória

Academic degree PhD (2003)

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of Ősrégészeti Levelek

Awards

Moritz Csáky Award (2007)

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society (member of the presidium, 1998–)

European Association of Archaeologists (2006–)

Kovács, Gyöngyi

Committee memberships

National Research Fund, committee member

In Memoriam András Kubinyi, member of the editorial board

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Castrum Bene Association

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History

Hungarian-Turkish Friendship Association

Kovács, László

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja* (Zagreb)

Editorial Board of Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae

Awards

Schönvisner Award (2008)

Academic Award (1997)

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Köhler, Kitti

Academic degree

PhD (2003)

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of Ősrégészeti Levelek

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society (1998–)

European Association of Archaeologists (2007–)

Langó, Péter

Awards

Academic Youth Award (2006)

Academic Talent Award (2007)

Marton, Tibor

Awards

Academic Committee of Szeged, "Supporting Scholarship in the Southern Alföld"

First Prize of the Committee of Philosophy and Historical Sciences (2000)

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society (2000–)

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists (2005–)

European Association of Archaeologists (2006–)

Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (2006–)

Mende, Balázs Gusztáv

Academic degree

PhD (2001)

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Hungarian Biological Society, Anthropological Section

European Association of Archaeologists

Miklós, Zsuzsa

Awards

Schönwisner Award (2000)

Wosinszky Award (2005)

Kuzsinszky Award (2007)

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists

Castrum Bene Association

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History

Oross, Krisztián

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of Antaeus

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Prehistoric Society (2000–)

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists (2005–)

Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (2006–)

European Association of Archaeologists (2006–)

Redő, Ferenc

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Numismatic Society

Association of Ancient History

Scientific Committee

Serlegi, Gábor

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists

European Association of Archaeologists

Sümegi, Pál

Academic degree

Candidate of Earth Sciences (PhD) (1997)

Habilitation (2003)

Committee memberships

The Holocene Advisory Editor Board (member)

Editor-in-Chief of Soosiana

Editorial Board of Prehistoria

Editorial Board of Archaeometriai Műhely

Awards

"Scholarship for Hungary", National Scientific Student Council (2002)

Hantken Miksa Memorial Medal, Hungarian Geological Society (2005)

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Environmental Geology Group, Szeged Academic Committee (Leader, 2002–)

Environmental Geological and Palaeoecological Work Group, Academic Committee of Debrecen (Associate President, 1996–2000)

Debrecen Work Committee of Human Biology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Environmental Geology Work Committee, Szeged Academic Committee (President, 2003–)

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

Hungarian Geological Society (1982–)

Hungarian Malacological Section (1984–)

Hungarian Association of Archaeology and Art History (1996–)

Prehistoric Society (1996–)

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists (2005–)

European Association of Archaeologists (2007–)

European Malacological Association

European Quartermalacologist Association

Szeverényi, Vajk

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)

European Association of Archaeologists (2007–)

Szőke, Béla Miklós

Committee memberships

Editorial Board of Antaeus (Editor-in-Chief)

Archaeological Sub-Committee, National Research Fund (2003–2006)

Takács, Miklós

Committee memberships

Hungarian Scholarship Board

Historical Sciences Committee, Higher Education Textbook Fund (2001–2005)

Historical Sciences Committee, Széchenyi István Grant and Békésy György Post-Doctoral Grant (2001–2005)

Hungarian Accreditation Committee, Committee of History, Ethnography and Cultural Anthropology, Art and Cultural History (2001–2006)

Excavation Committee, National Office of Cultural Heritage

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists (Supervisory Board, 2005–)

Permanent Committee, Ruralia – the Jean-Marie Pesez Conferences on Medieval Rural Archaeology (1999-2005)

Permanent Committee, Ruralia – the Jean-Marie Pesez Conferences on Medieval Rural Archaeology (Secretary) (2005)

Tömöri, Gyöngyvér

Society memberships (Hungarian and international) Hungarian Biological Association

Association of Hungarian Human Geneticists

Hungarian Genetical Society

Török, László

Academic awards

Honorary Doctor, University of Bergen, Norway

Committee memberships

Committee of Ancient History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (President, 2003–)

Center for Hellenic Traditions, Central European University (Advisory Board)

Editorial Board of *Antaeus* (1998–)

International Society for Nubian Studies (Vice-President, 1992–2004)

Bólyai Grant, Jury Panel (1998-2006)

Section of Philosophy and History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2002–2004)

Council of Doctors, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2003–)

Archaeology–Hungarian Prehistory Jury, National Research Fund (President, 2002-2005)

Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, Advisory Board (2004–)

Social Sciences College, National Research Fund (2005-)

Editorial Board of Vallástudományi Szemle (2005–)

Hungarian Accreditation Committee, Committee of History, Ethnography and Cultural Anthropology, Art and Cultural History (President, 2007–)

Hungarian Accreditation Committee, Doctoral Committee

ELTE Doctoral Council, representative of the Doctoral School of the Faculty of Humanities (2007–)

Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Doctoral and Habilitation Committee (2007–)

Editorial Board of Múzeum Café (2007–)

Awards

Rómer Flóris Memorial Medal (2006)

Ipolyi Arnold Award, National Research Fund (2007)

Hungarian and international academic memberships

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, corresponding member

Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, foreign member

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices

Committee of Ancient History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (President)

Council of Doctors, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (alternate member)

Center for Hellenic Tradition, Central European University, member of the Advisory Board

Society memberships (Hungarian and international) Association of Ancient History (President) International Society for Nubian Studies International Association of Egyptologists

Türk, Attila

*Committee memberships*Editorial Board of ADAM + ÁRPÁD programme

Vida, Tivadar

Committee memberships International Association of Slavists, Archaeological Committee (2003–2008) Editorial Board of *Archaeologiai Értesítő*

Membership in academic and international committees, academic offices Archaeological Committee, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Advisory Board, Field Service for Cultural Heritage

Society memberships (Hungarian and international)
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, corresponding member (2005–)

Zatykó, Csilla

Committee memberships Editorial Board of Antaeus

Zalai-Gaál, István

Academic degree

Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2003)

Committee memberships

Archaeology Jury, National Research Fund (2003–2005)

Hungarian and international academic memberships

Prehistoric Society

Association of Hungarian Archaeologists

European Association of Archaeologists

4. PARTICIPATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Bálint, Csanád

External member, Archaeological Programme, Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

PhD Supervisor: Péter Langó, Ferenc Kovács, Ádám Bollók and Beata Pinterová (Nitra)

Bánffy, Eszter

External member, Archaeological Programme, Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

External member, Doctoral School, University of Szeged

A lecture each semester at the Department of Prehistoric Studies of Miskolc University, the Department of Geology and Palaeontology of Szeged University, and since 2007, as part of the Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University

Bondár, Mária

2002: Material culture and artefact studies, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2007: member of the Geoarchaeological Programme of the Geological Doctoral School of Szeged University, and PhD Supervisor to one student of archaeology

Gabler, Dénes

1995-: Docent at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Member of the Archaeological Programme, Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Jerem, Erzsébet

1999–2006: Lecturer at the Department of Prehistoric Studies, Miskolc University

Kiss, Viktória

1998: "Kisapostag culture", Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2004: "Material culture and artefact studies", Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2005: "The Early and Middle Bronze Age in Transdanubia", Department of Prehistoric Studies, University of Miskolc

2007: "The close of the Early Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age in Transdanubia", "The tumulus culture in Transdanubia", University of Pécs

2007: PhD Supervisor for archaeology of Gábor Sánta, Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Szeged University

Kovács, Gyöngyi

- 1998: one archaeological trainee, consultant to one student (university thesis), Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 2001: two archaeological trainees, consultant to two students (university thesis), Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 2001–2002: consultant to students (university thesis), Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 2004: one archaeological trainee, consultant to one student (university thesis), Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kovács, László

Member of the Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral Scool, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2006: Consultant to students (university thesis), Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2000-2008: PhD Supervisor and consultant to Ervin Gáll

Kulcsár, Gabriella

- 1998: "Early Bronze Age cultures in the Carpathian Basin", course held at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 2000: "Forschungsprobleme der Frühbronzezeit im Karpatenbecken", Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Karls-Ruprecht Universität, Heidelberg (Germany)

Miklós, Zsuzsa

- 1998: "Aerial archaeological photography", lectures held at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 1999: "Small castles and forts of the Árpádian Age", Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- 2004: "Research at Decs-Ete, a medieval market town", Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Sümegi, Pál

1996–2000: Docent at the University of Debrecen

2000-: Docent at the Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged

PhD Supervisor

1998: Mihály Braun, "Historical reconstruction of lakes, bogs and the environment based on the composition of sediment samples", Debreen University

- 2001: Edina Zita Rudner, "Vegetation history of the Upper Pleistocene and palaeoecological analyses based on charcoal samples from Hungary", Pécs– Budapest
- 2002: Enikő Magyari, "Climatic versus human modification of the Late Quaternary vegetation in Eastern Hungary", Debrecen
- 2005: Péter Solymos, "Determination of the environmental protection priorities of Hungary based on the distribution of molluscs (Mollusca, Gastropoda)", Debrecen
- 2005: Gusztáv Jakab, "Analytical procedures for the study of plant macrosfossils applicable for the palaeobotanical description of Quaternary sediments"

Szőke, Béla Miklós

Courses held at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

1999: "Material culture and artefact studies, Carolingian period"

2002: "Merovingian archaeology I" (seminar)

2003: "Material culture and artefact studies, Late Avar and Carolingian period"

2004: "Merovingian archaeology II" (seminar)

2005: "Material culture and artefact studies, Carolingian period"

2007: Member of the Examination Committee of the doctoral exam

2007-: Supervisor for the univsersity thesis of two students

Takács, Miklós

External member, Archaeological Programme, Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

PhD Supervisor

2005– : Erika Simonyi 2005– : Zsuzsa Mersdorf 2008– : Balázs Gergely

Courses held at the Institute of Archaeological sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapet

1998: "Layout of Árpádian Age settlements in the Little Hungarian Plain in the light of archaeological finds"

2003: "Introduction to the archaeology of the Balkans"

2004: "Pottery studies, 10th–11th centuries"

2005, 2007: "Material culture of the Balkans in the 7th-9th centuries"

Archaeological Programme, Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2000: "Architecture of the Balkan Peninsula during the Middle Byzantine period"

Courses held at the Berzsenyi Dániel High School, Szombathely

2001: "Introduction to the medieval archaeology of the Balkans"

2001: "Typology and chronology of Árpádian Age pottery"

2004, 2007: "Guidelines for the assessment of medieval pottery finds"

Courses held at the Budapest Technical University

2002: "Architecture of the Old Christian period and the Early Middle Ages"

2006: "Architecture of the Old Christian period and the Early Middle Ages"

Török, László

Member of the Egyptological Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Regular courses at the Egyptological Doctoral School of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Vaday, Andrea

Docent at the Department of Archaeology, Pécs University

Courses

2006: "The Barbaricum during the Roman age, the pre-Roman Dacian territories"

PhD Supervisor to two students

University thesis supervisor to two students

Vida, Tivadar

2001: Founding member of the Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

2002: Docent, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University

Courses at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University

2002: "Barbarian peoples of the Roman Age"

"Hun period"

Courses for the Archaeological Programme of the Historical Doctoral School, Eötvös Loránd University

2002: "Gepids, Langobards"

"Thematic seminar"

"Material culture and artefact studies"

"Avars I"

2003: "Avars II"

"Archaeology of the 9th century in the Caprathian Basin"

"Introduction to Migration period archaeology"

2004: "Conquest period I"

"Conquest period II"

2005: "Conquest period III"

"Barbarian peoples of the Roman Age"

2006: "Germanic peoples II"

"Germanic peoples III"

2007: "Avars I"

"Avars II"

2002-2007: Migration period seminar

University Thesis seminar

PhD seminar

Thesis supervisor to the following students:

Csilla Balogh, Lívia Bende, Ádám Bíró, Gergely Csiky, Alpár Dobos, Szilárd Gál, Ervin Gáll, Zsuzsa Hajnal, Eszter Horváth, Dóra Kovár, Zsolt Körösfői, Attila Lakatos, Miklós Makoldi, Gábor Márkus, Zsófia Rácz, László Schilling. Csaba Szalontai, Gergely Pál Szenthe, Katalin Szilágyi, Krisztián Antal Szilágyi, Anikó Tóth, Réka Virágos

Courses at the Vorgeschichtliches Seminar, Philipps Universität, Marburg 1998: "Die Awaren im Mitteldonauraum"

Consultant, reviewer, committee memberships

Irene Barbiera: "The Lombards in Pannonia and Italy", Central European University, Budapest

Vasco la Salvia: Archaeometallurgy of the Lombards, Central European University, Budapest

Ivan Bugarski: "ЧИК И ВОЈКА - Примери раносредњовековних некропола са територије Бачке и Срема", Belgrade University

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BETWEEN 1998 AND 2007

From the very moment of its foundation, the Archaeological Institute has considered one of its main tasks the publication of its research findings, as well as of monographs, conference papers and a yearbook containing studies by the research staff. The Institute's publications have included works not only by its own researchers, but also by researchers working in other institutions. The Institute has launched several series and regularly publishes its yearbook.

The Institute launched the series Régészeti Tanulmányok in 1962 (of which three volumes appeared), followed by the series Studia Archaeologica (containing works in a foreign language), of which eleven volumes appeared in all, the last one published in 1991.

The first volume containing the findings of one of the Institute's pet projects, the Archaeological Topography of Hungary, appeared in 1966. The last one, Volume 10, was published in 1998.

The twenty successive volumes of the series Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, variously written in Hungarian and a foreign language, appeared between 1973 and 1992. The series Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, made up mostly of monographs in a foreign language, was launched in 1986. Twenty-one volumes of this series have appeared to date, of which only three are in Hungarian (Vols 5, 7 and 16a). Three volumes contain conference papers (Vols 2, 10 and 18). A series edited and published jointly with the Hungarian National Museum, the Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica, was launched in 1995 (eight volumes have been written to date).

The volumes are edited by the series editors and the editors of each individual volume. The illustrations are prepared in the Archaeological Institute and copyediting and proofreading too is performed by the Institute's staff.

The first volume of the Institute's yearbook appeared in 1970. Initially called *Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, its name was changed to *Antaeus (Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae)* in 1986. Altogether fourteen volumes were published of the *Mitteilungen* (as well as three *Beihefts* containing conference papers). The format of *Antaeus* was changed in 2002; fourteen volumes in the new, A4 sized format have appeared since then, including three monographs (Vols 15–17). The twenty-eight volumes of the Institute's yearbook grace the shelves of countless archaeological libraries around the world.

The yearbook is edited by an international board of editors. The manuscripts submitted for publication are accepted for publication (or returned to the author) by the editorial board. The manuscripts are edited, the illustrations are redrawn in the format set down in the guidelines of *Antaeus*. The Institute's researchers can employ the services of the Graphics Division and the Photo Laboratory while writing their study; in the case of external authors, the illustrations, graphs, distribution maps, etc., often have to be redrawn. This activity can be regarded as the intellectual contribution of the editorial board made up of the authors and the senior and assistant researchers to each and every volume. The costs of copy-editing, proofreading, printing, binding and distribution (as well as mailing) have to be secured separately for each volume.

Despite the lack of secure financial sources, the Institute has published a series of important volumes during the past ten years. Between 1998 and 2007, there appeared five volumes of the yearbook (*Antaeus* Vols. 24–29), one volume of the Archaeological Topography series (MRT 10), fourteen volumes of the Varia series (Vols 8–21), seven volumes of the Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica series (Vols 2–8) and a lavishly illustrated book presenting the finds and findings of the excavations along the M7 Motorway. These publications add up to twenty-eight volumes in all, meaning that the Institute somehow secured funds for publishing an average of 2.8 volumes per year from one source or another (grants from the National Research Fund, the National Research and Development Fund, the National Cultural Fund, an Academy grant or a generous sponsor). To which we may in part add the publications published jointly with another institution and the ones edited by the Institute's researchers.

Exacerbating the acute lack of funding is that no part of the Institute's budget can be set aside for the yearbook, this being the reason that the yearbook has appeared bi-annually for some years now. This situation is slightly improved by the thematic Varia volumes and the Monumenta series. The mailing of the Institute's publications too poses serious problems since mailing the volumes to the over four hundred exchange partners in forty countries often runs into the millions, often accounting for one-third or even one-half of the overall publication costs.

V. Co-operation with Hungarian and Foreign Institutions

The Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science maintains relations with many Hungarian and foreign institutions. Some research co-operations took the form of a research project conducted over a specific period of time, others were part of a general framework agreement. One clear tendency in this respect was that a particular research project of the Archaeological Institute was conducted in co-operation with a Hungarian and a foreign institution. Co-operation with Hungarian institutions was almost always collaboration on a specific research project, ranging from the excavation of a site and the assessment of the find material to the organisation of exhibitions and publication, as well as the submittal of joint applications for research grants.

A glance at the list of the types of co-operation with Hungarian institutions clearly reflects the leading role of the Archaeological Institute in Hungarian archaeological research. Co-operation between various institutions are frequent even without "official" research and co-operation agreements, taking the form of requests for expert advice in the assessment of a find assemblage by a museum, requests to elaborate an exhibition concept or to contribute to an exhibition catalogue.

Several projects conducted as part of international research co-operation have already been completed, others are currently still in progress. In addition to hosting a number of significant archaeological conferences, the Archaeological Institute has signed or renewed research co-operation agreements with various European institutions. The dominance of Eastern European institutions among European institutions can be explained by the similarities in the academic organisation structure. Study trips to and lectures in these countries are held on a regular basis, and this also promotes exchanges of the archaeological literature. (In the lack of adequate funding, exchange is the main form of enlarging libraries.) After 1990, the research staff of the Archaeological Institute tended to focus on the already existing contacts with the archaeological institutions of German speaking lands and add new dimensions to these contacts. In the second half of the period reviewed here, research partnerships with various institutions of Russia and the European successor states of the former Soviet Union became more intensive, reflecting the traditionally good relations of Hungarian archaeology with the east. International co-operation is not restricted to Europe: members of the research staff have participated in international projects in Africa (Egypt and Sudan).

Most research co-operations take the form of joint research projects and joint applications for grants both regarding Hungarian and foreign institutions. The scale of the research projects ranges from the regional to complex national and large-scale projects on a European scale. The research co-operations are here listed and described according to the following breakdown:

- I. International research co-operation projects
 - 1. co-operation projects as part of an academic framework agreement (with the Hungarian partner playing a leading role or participating),
 - 2. research co-operation for conducting a specific research project.
- II. Hungarian research co-operation projects
 - 1. joint excavations,
 - 2. research co-operation in the assessment of the find material and the preparation of joint grant applications,
 - 3. co-operation in organising exhibitions,
 - 4. co-operation in publication and series editing.

I. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

1. Co-operation projects as part of an academic framework agreement

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria

Project: Avar, Bulgar and Hungarian culture in the Middle and Lower

Danube region in the 6th–11th centuries

Duration: 1997–2006 (renewed: January 1, 2006–December 31, 2010) Project director: Liudmilla Doncheva-Petkova (Archaeological Institute, Sofia)

Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Péter Langó, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

Mapping of the cultural contacts between the Carpathian Basin and South-East Europe based on the material culture, and the joint publication of research reports. There are plans for broadening the project and for jointly applying for a European Union research grant with German colleagues.

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy

Project: Excavation of the earliest period of the Roman imperial villa at

San Potito (later 1st century AD)

Duration: January 1, 2007–December 31, 2009

Project directors: Cesare Letta (Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche del Mondo An-

tico, Università di Pisa)

Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Participants: Ferenc Redő, Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute, Buda-

pest)

Piroska Hárshegyi (Aquincum Museum, Budapesti Historical

Museum, Budapest)

Andrea Barta Mrs Keresztény (archaeologist, philologist)

Project goals:

The complete excavation of the Roman imperial villa at San Potito and the assessment of the find material.

Archaeological Institute of Moldavia, Kishinev, Moldavia

Project: Archaeological connections of Central and Eastern Europe

Duration: January 1, 2007–December 31, 2010

Project directors: Valentin A. Dergacëv (Archaeological and Ethnographic Insti-

tute of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, Kishinev) Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Participants: Péter Langó, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

Organisation of study trips, exchange of archaeological publications, hosting of conferences, publication of a volume of archaeological studies. Joint application for a European Union research grant with German colleagues.

Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

Project: Cultural connections between the Carpathian Basin and south-

ern Poland between the 1st and the 13th centuries

Duration: January 1, 2008–December 31, 2010 (the preliminary negotia-

tions were conducted in 2007 and the agreement was signed in

2007)

Project directors: Bartłomiej Szymon Szmoniewski (Institute of Archaeology and

Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow) Ádám Bollók (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

The main goal of the project is to bring together researchers specialising in archaeology and history from Poland and Hungary in order to conduct comparative studies on the contacts between the communities of the Carpathian Basin and southern Poland, chiefly through the study of the archaeological material.

The project will focus on broadening the already existing debate on these issues by introducing older and more recent excavation material from these two regions into the debate. For example, the discussion on contacts between the two regions has until now almost exclusively focused on the Magyar cemetery at Przemyśl. New evidence indicates that contacts were stronger and more intricate than previously assumed.

We would like to address the following issues:

- a. historical development and nature of settlement patterns in the Carpathian Basin and southern Poland;
- b. possible correlations between the geographic distribution of Avar and Hungarian culture, and the distribution of sedentary societies in Poland;

- c. the role of nomads in the development of complex societies;
- d. how material culture reflects the behaviour of nomads in their natural environment and in the environment of southern Poland:

The first phase of the project will involve the mapping of the relevant sites in southern Poland, where nomadic artefacts have been found.

Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Project: Early medieval archaeology of Central and Eastern Europe
Duration: 1998–2007 (renewed: January 1, 2008–December 31, 2010)
Project directors: Gennady E. Afanas'ev (Archaeological Institute, Russian

Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Participants: Péter Langó, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

Contact between the two institutions has been continuous since the 1970s owing to the common fields of interest from prehistory to the Middle Ages. The main goal of the project is to train Hungarian specialists in the early medieval archaeology of Eastern Europe and to aid the orientation of our Russian colleagues in Central European research. Another goal is to build a new basis for joint research projects. There are plans to broaden this co-operation to include researchers from other countries too.

Project: Palaeogenetics of early medieval Eastern Europe

Duration: January 1, 2005–December 31, 2007

Project directors: Nikolai A. Makarov (Institute of Archaeology, Russian Acad-

emy of Sciences, Moscow)

Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

Discussions of earlier contacts between the peoples of early medieval Eastern Europe were based on traditional archaeological and anthropological research, with the main emphasis on the demographic and historical background of the archaeological cultures distributed along the steppean route from the 1st millennium BC to the 11th century AD.

The main focus was on the historical genetical analysis of material from Eastern and Central European archaeological sites dating from the 8th to 12th centuries, with an emphasis on archaeological cultures and physical anthropological markers indicating contact between the assumed base population of Eastern Europe and groups migrating through the region during various phases of the Migration period (early Middle Ages).

The other main goal of the project was the creation of an Eastern and Central European archaeogenetical database with samples from the region's seven countries. The database can serve as an excellent starting point for the comparative analysis of the historical populations of the EU member states and Eastern Europe.

Project: Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Russian kurgans based

on pedological and palaeoecological investigations

Duration: March 1, 2004–March 1, 2006

Project directors: Olga Kolkhova, Alexandra Goleva (Institute of Physical,

Chemical and Biological Problems of Soil Science, Russian

Academy of Sciences)

Attila Barczi (Department of Environmental Ecology, Institute of Environment and Land Use, Szent István University,

Gödöllő)

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Institute, Buda-

pest)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute) János Dani (Déri Museum, Debrecen)

Project goals:

The goal of the project was to conduct field research in Russia and Hungary in order to gain a better understanding of the role of other disciplines in archaeology (botany, palaeoecology, dating methods), as well as to broaden cooperation between Hungarian and Russian researchers and students, and to jointly publish research reports in Hungarian, Russian and other academic journals.

Slovakian Academy of Sciences, Nitra, Slovakia

Project: Archaeology of the Carpathian Basin from the start of the Com-

mon Era to 1686

Duration: 1998–2007

Project directors: Jozef Zábojník (Archaeological Institute, Slovakian Academy

of Sciences, Nitra)

Viktóra Kiss (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Project goals:

Co-operation between the two institutions has been continuous since the 1970s. Pursuing archaeological research in the two countries without some form of collaboration is virtually impossible. In 2002, the Archaeological Institute was named as a participating institution in an EU grant application submitted by the Archaeological Institute in Nitra.

Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine

Project: Research on the archaeological contacts between Central and

Eastern Europe

Duration: January 1, 2006–December 31, 2010

Project directors: Oleksii Victorovich Komar (Archaeological Institute, National

Academy of Sciences, Kiev)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute, Budapest)

Participants: Péter Langó, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute, Szeged)

Project goals:

Mapping of the archaeological contacts between Central and Eastern Europe using modern techniques, publication of joint reports, creation of a framework of co-operation involving study trips, exchange of publications, organisation of conferences, and the joint publication of a volume of studies. Joint application for a European Union research grant with German colleagues.

2. Research co-operation for conducting a specific research project

Austria

Steierische Historische Landeskommission, Graz

Project: Pottery from Bajcsa Castle, 1578–1600

Duration: 2002–2006

Project director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: András Kubinyi (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University)

László Vándor (Directorate of County Zala Museums)

Dieter Kramer (Steierische Historische Landeskommission,

raz)

Project goals:

Participation in the institutional co-operation between the Steierische Historische Landeskommission of Graz and the Directorate of County Zala Museums. The Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University also participated in the research project.

Department for Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna

Project: Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from

prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional research in

County Zala: the Kerka Project

Duration: 1995–1998, 1999–2003

Project director: Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Manfred Roeder (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Freies

Universität, Berlin)

Andreas Lippert (Department for Prehistory and Medieval Ar-

chaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna)

Mária Bondár, Ferenc Redő, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeologi-

cal Institute)

László Vándor (Directorate of County Zala Museums)

Project: The fine wares of the Carolingian period in the centres of the

eastern periphery of the eastern Frankish Kingdom

Duration: 2004–2005

Project director: Falko Daim (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Participants: Hajnalka Herold (Department for Prehistory and Medieval Ar-

chaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna) Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Project: The household pottery of the Carolingian period in Austria and

Hungary: archaeological and scientific analyses

Duration: 2007–2008

Project director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Hajnalka Herold, Erik Szameit (Department for Prehistory and

Medieval Archaeology, University of Vienna, Vienna)

Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Project: The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf, Lower

Austria

Duration: 2002–2006

Project director: Falko Daim (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Participants: Peter Stadler (Naturhistorischen Museum, Vienna)

Ernst Lauermann (Niederösterreichisches Museum für Ur- und

Frühgeschichte, Asparn)

László Révész (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest) Miklós Takács, Gyöngyvér Tömöry (Archaeological Institute) István Raskó (Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged)

Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna

Project: The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász–Luppa csárda

Duration: 2003–2005, 2006–2007

Project director: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Peter Stadler (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien)

Pál Raczky (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University, Budapest)

Gábor Rezi Kató (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest) Attila Demény (Institute for Geochemical Research, Hungarian

Academy of Sciences)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Aranka Csősz, Erika Gál, Kitti Köhler (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Project: The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf, Lower

Austria (see above, in this section)

Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Geschäftsgruppe Kultur – Stadtarchäologie. Vienna Project: Evaluation of the finds from the municipium of Vindobona

Duration: 2004–

Project director: Ortolf Harl (Stadtarchäologie, Vienna)

Participants: Michaela Müller, Rita Chinelli, Izda Pavetić (Stadtarchäologie,

Vienna)

Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

China

Beijing University, Beijing

Project: Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess deposits

Duration: 2003–2005

Project directors: Liping Zhou (School of Earth and Space Science, Beijing Uni-

versity)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Estonia

University of Tallinn, Tallinn

Project: Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and

lakes

Duration: 2003–2006, 2006–2009

Project directors: Jaan-Mati Punning, Tiu Koff (Department of Geology, Univer-

sity of Tallinn)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Germany

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Freies Universität, Berlin

Project: Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy from

prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional research in

County Zala: the Kerka Project (see above, in this section)

Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main

Project: Excavation of the Langobard cemetery at Szólád–Kertek mögött

Duration: 2005–2007

Project director: Uta von Freeden (Römisch-Germanische Kommission des

Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts)

Participants: Kurt Werner Alt (Institut für Anthropologie der Johannes

Gutenberg Universität, Mainz)

Erika Gál, Balázs Gusztáv Mende, Tivadar Vida (Archaeologi-

cal Institute)

Project: Corpus of Roman finds in the European Barbaricum. Hungary,

Vol. I. County Szolnok

Duration: 1999–2005

Project director: Siegmar von Schnurbein (Römisch-Germanische Kommission

des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts)

Participants: Siegmar von Schnurbein (Römisch-Germanische Kommission

des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts)

Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth, Andrea Vaday (Archaeologi-

cal Institute)

Institute of Geochemistry, Georg-August University, Göttingen

Project: Analysis and evaluation of the Carolingian stained glass win-

dows from Zalavár

Duration: 2002

Project director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Karl Hans Wedepohl (Institute of Geochemistry, Georg-August

University, Göttingen)

Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls Universität, Heidelberg

Project: The Danube as a medium of cultural exchange in prehistory

Duration: 2000–2001

Project directors: Jospeh Maran (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vor-

derasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls Universität, Heidel-

berg)

Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Clauda Sachsse, Thomas Link (Institut für Ur- Und Früh-

geschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls

Universität, Heidelberg)

Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton (Archaeological

Institute)

Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, Leipzig University, Leipzig

Project: Continuity and migration in and around Keszthely–Fenékpuszta

from late Antiquity to the 9th century

Duration: 2006–2008

Project directors: Christian Lübke, Matthias Hardt (Geisteswissenschaftliches

Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, Leipzig Uni-

versity)

Csanád Bálint, Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska, Sylvia Hipp (Geisteswissen-

schaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas,

Leipzig University)

Gisella Grupe, Mike Schweissing (Department Biologie I, Biodiversitätsforschung, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, Munich)

Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Róbert Müller, Péter Straub (Balaton Museum, Keszthely)

Gábor Kiss (Savaria Museum, Szombathely)

Erzsébet Fóthi (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz

Project: The fine wares of the Carolingian period in the centres of the

eastern periphery of the eastern Frankish Kingdom

(see above, in this section)

Project: Coin dated early Magyar graves

Duration: 2007–

Project directors: Falko Daim (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Susanne Greif (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Ádám Bollók, Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

Ádám Bíró (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University, Budapest)

Several other Hungarian museums are also participating in the

project by contributing material for the analyses.

Project: The Conquest period burial at Zemplín, Slovakia

Duration: 2007–

Project directors: Falko Daim (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Matej Ruttkay (Archaeological Institute, Slovakian Academy of

Sciences, Nitra)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Ádám Bollók, Péter Langó, Tivadar Vida (Ar-

chaeological Institute)

Ádám Bíró (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University)

László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

Project: Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Migration – Integration –

Acculturation

Duration: 2002–2005

Project directors: Dieter Quast (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz)

Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Anna Lambropolou (Institute of Byzantine Research, Athens)

Egge Knoll, Sandra Bardet (Groninger Museum, Groningen) Matej Ruttkay (Archaeological Institute of the Slovakian Acad-

emy of Sciences, Nitra)

Patrick Perin, François Vallet (Musée d'Archéologie Nationale,

Saint-Germain-en-Laye)

Kent Anderson (Historical Museum, Stockholm)

John Ljundquist (Uppsala University)

Michel Kazanski (Centre national de la recherche scientifique,

Paris)

Karin Høilund Nielsen (Institut for Antropologi, Arkæologi og

Lingvistik, Aarhus Universitet, Moesgård) Valéria Kulcsár (Petőfi Museum, Aszód)

Zsuzsa Mersdorf, László Schilling (Archaeological Institute) Part of the "Culture 2000" project of the European Commis-

sion's Directorate-General for Education and Culture

Project: The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf, Lower

Austria

(see above, in this section)

Department Biologie I, Biodiversitätsforschung, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, Munich

Project: Continuity and migration in and around Keszthely–Fenékpuszta

from late Antiquity to the 9th century

(see above, in this section)

Institute of Anthropology, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz

Project: Excavation of the Langobard cemetery at Szólád–Kertek mögött

(see above, in this section)

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Ebehard Karls University, Tübingen

Project: The beginnings of a production economy in southern Transda-

nubia between Lake Balaton and the Danube Valley

Duration: 2006–2009

Project directors: Jörg Petrasch (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Ebehard

Karls University, Tübingen)

Eszter Bánffy (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Krisztián Oross, Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute)

Rozália Kustár (Viski Károly Museum, Kalocsa)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Instittue)

Project: Studies on the trade in tin and bronze to Central Europe

through the Carpathian Basin

Duration: 2006–2008

Project director: Ernst Pernicka, Tobias Kienlin (Institut für Ur- und Früh-

geschichte, Ebehard Karls University, Tübingen)

Participants: Viktória Kiss, Vajk Szeverényi (Archaeological Institute)

Gábor Ilon (Savaria Museum, Szombathely) János Gömöri (Liszt Ferenc Museum, Sopron)

Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken

Project: Social ranking in the Late Neolithic of Transdamubia

Duration: 1998–2000

Participants André Grisse, Ralf Gleser (Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte

und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Universität des Saarlandes,

Saarbrücken)

István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Grave Group B1 of the Neolithic settlement at Mórágy-

Tűzkődomb. I. The archaeological finds

Duration 2002

Participants: Florian Eibl (Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Vordera-

siatische Archäologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken)

István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

Institute of Classical Archaeology, Julius Maximilianus Unversity, Würzburg
Project: Evaluation of the Slavic cremation cemetery at Olympia

Duration: 1997–1999

Project director: Ulrich Sinn (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Julius Maximi-

lianus Unversity, Würzburg

Participants: Thomas Völling (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Julius

Maximilianus Unversity, Würzburg) Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Great Britain

Cardiff University, Cardiff

Project: Radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses on the finds from the

Neolithic site at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő

Duration: 2003–2008

Project director: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University)

Robert E. M. Hedges, Lucy Cramp (Oxford Radiocarbon Ac-

celerator Unit)

Krisztián Oross, Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Studies on the Körös culture at the Ecsegfalva 23 site. Körös

Project. NATO for Peace 1999–2003

Duration: 1999–2003

Project director: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University, Cardiff)

István Zalai-Gaál (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Erika Gál, Gyöngyi Kovács, Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross (Ar-

chaeological Institute)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Oxford

Project: Radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses on the finds from the

Neolithic site at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő

(see above, in this section)

University of Southampton, Southampton

Project: Studies on pottery production and pottery fabric of Early and

Middle Bronze Age pottery wares from Transdanubia

Duration: 2005–2010

Participant: Joanna Sofaer (University of Southampton)

Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Szilvia Honti (Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár)

Italy

Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche del Mondo Antico, Università di Pisa, Pisa

Project: Archaeological and epigraphic studies on domestic instruments

in Roman Pannonia (Italic terra sigillata, Adriatic amphorae,

military brick stamps)

Duration: 2007–2010

Project director: Cesare Letta (Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche del Mondo An-

tico, Università di Pisa)

Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Stefano Genovesi, Alessandro Launaro, Simonetta Menchelli,

Nella Maria Pasquinucci, Paolo Sangriso (Dipartimento di

Scienze Storiche del Mondo Antico, Università di Pisa) Ferenc Redő, Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute) Piroska Hárshegyi (Budapest Historical Museum)

Andrea Barta (Department of Classical Studies, Eötvös Loránd

University)

Russia

State Pedagogical University of Orenburg

Project: Joint excavation of a Copper Age kurgan near Orenburg

Duration: 2007

Project director: Nina Morgunova (State Pedagogical University of Orenburg)
Participants: Alexandra Goleva, Olga Kolkhova (Institute of Physical,

Chemical and Biological Problems of Soil Science of the Rus-

sian Academy of Sciences, Moscow) Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Institute) János Dani (Déri Museum, Debrecen)

Attila Barczi, Ákos Pető (Department of Environmental Ecology, Institute of Environment and Land Use, Szent István Uni-

versity, Gödöllő)

Slovakia

Archaeological Institute, Slovakian Academy of Sciences, Nitra

Project: Danubius Project
Duration: 1999–2001

Project director: Árpád Berczik (Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian

Academy of Sciences, Budapest)
Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Klára Kuzmová (Archaeological Institute, Slovakian Academy

of Sciences, Nitra)

Mária Bondár, István Zalai-Gaál, Friderika Horváth, Dénes B. Jankovich, Erzsébet Jerem, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton, Zsuzsa Miklós, István Paszternák, Béla Miklós Szőke, Miklós Takács, Andrea Vaday, Tivadar Vida (Archaeo-

logical Institute)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

United States of America

University of Philadelphia, Philadelphia

Project: Impact of the Middle and Late Bronze Age communities on the

environment in the Benta Valley (reconstruction of the one-time environment and the agriculture of Bronze Age communities)

USA National Science Foundation

Participants Timothy Earle (University of Philadelphia)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin

Project: Studies on the transition to the Neolithic and the Middle Neo-

lithic of Transdanubia (Regöly 2)

Duration: 2003–

Participants: William J. Eichmann (University of Wisconsin)

Eszter Bánffy, Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute) Róbert Kertész (Damjanich János Museum, Szolnok)

II. HUNGARIAN RESEARCH CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

1. Joint excavations

Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Egyptology, Budapest

Excavation site: Bi'ir Minih (Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert)

Duration 2003–2004

Excavation director: Ulrich Luft (Department of Egyptology, Eötvös Loránd

University)

Participant: Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest

Excavation site: St. Hadrian's Church at Zalavár–Vársziget

Duration: 1998–2001

Excavation director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute) Participant: Ágnes Ritoók (Hungarian National Museum)

Project: Settlement history of Mosaburg/Zalavár

Duration: 1999–2002

Excavation director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Ágnes Ritoók (Hungarian National Museum)

Excavation site: Jászfényszaru–Kórés tanyák

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: September, 2002

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

Other co-operating institution:

Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

Excavation site: Solt–Tételhegy

Duration: 2005–

Excavation director: József Szentpéteri (Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy

of Sciences)

Participants: Ágnes Somogyvári, György V. Székely, Szabolcs Rosta

(Directorate of County Bács-Kiskun Museums)

Péter Langó, Miklós Takács, Attila Türk (Archaeological Institute), Csilla Balogh (Móra Ference Museum, Szeged)

Other co-operating institutions:

Directorate of County Bács-Kiskun Museums; Móra Ferenc

Museum, Szeged

Balaton Museum, Keszthely

Project: Continuity and migration in and around Keszthely-

Fenékpuszta from late Antiquity to the 9th century

(see above, Section I. 2)

County Nógrád Museum Organisation, Salgótarján

Excavation site: Kazár

Duration: 2003, 2004, 2006

Excavation director: Andrea Vaday (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Bács-Kiskun Museums, Kecskemét

Excavation site: Solt–Tételhegy

(see above, in this section)

Directorate of County Baranya Museums, Pécs

Excavation site: Szebény–Mogyorós, Site M6/10 (southern section of the M6

Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: 2006–2007

Participants: Friderika Horváth, Károly Belényesy, Balázs Hansel (Ar-

chaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions: Archeosztráda Kft.

Directorate of County Csongrád Museums, Szeged

Excavation site: Kiszombor–Cemetery C

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: April 25–May 30, 2003

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute), Attila Türk (Móra

Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Consultant: Tibor Marton (Archaeological Institute), Csaba Szalontai

(Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Kiszombor–Cemetery E

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: March 27–May 20, 2003

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute), Attila Türk (Móra

Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Consultant: Béla Kürti (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Participants: Csilla Balogh, Lívia Bende, Gábor Lőrinczy (Móra Ferenc

Museum, Szeged)

Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Kiszombor–Tanyahalmi-dűlő

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: March 15–May 10, 2003

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)
Consultant: Béla Kürti (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Participants: Csilla Balogh, Lívia Bende, Gábor Lőrinczy, Attila Türk

(Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Mindszent–Koszorúsdűlő

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: September 16–September 20, 2002 Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) Participant: Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Szentes-Derekegyháza-Berényi Benjámin tanyája (farm-

stead 129)

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: September 2-September 15, 2002 Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute) Participant: Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Szentes–Nagytőke-Jámborhalom

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: August 21–September 4, 2002

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Attila Türk (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Directorate of County Győr-Moson-Sopron Museums, Győr

Excavation site: Enese-72 Szabadság Street

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: July, 2002

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Péter Tomka (Xantus János Museum, Győr)

Balázs Mende Gusztáv (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions:

Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Directorate of County Hajdú-Bihar Museum, Debrecen

Excavation site: Hajdúnánás–Tedej-Lyukas halom Excavation director: Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Institute) Participants János Dani (Déri Museum, Debrecen)

Attila Barczi, Ákos Pető (Department of Environmental Ecology, Institute of Environment and Land Use, Szent Ist-

ván University, Gödöllő)

Alexandra Goleva, Olga Kolkhova (Institute of Physical, Chemical and Biological Problems of Soil Science of the

Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Nina Morgunova (State Pedagogical University of Oren-

burg)

Other co-operating institutions:

Department of Environmental Ecology, Institute of Environment and Land Use, Szent István University, Gödöllő; Institute of Physical, Chemical and Biological Problems of Soil Science of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow;

State Pedagogical University of Orenburg

Directorate of County Fejér Museums, Székesfehérvár

Excavation: Csókakő Castle
Duration: 1996–98, 2007–

Excavation director: Gábor Hatházi (Ministry of Culture and Education)

Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Mihály Kulcsár (Szent István Király Museum, 1997–98) Máté Stibrányi (Field Service for Cultural Heritage, 2007–) Tibor Gál (National Office for Monument Conservation and

Restoration)

Balázs Holl (Hungarian National Museum)

Other co-operating institutions: Field Service for Cultural Heritage; Hungarian

National Museum; Institute of Archaeological Sciences,

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Directorate of County Pest Museums, Szentendre

Excavation site: Abony 36–Turjányos-dűlő 1, Agyagbánya

Duration: 2004–2007

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi, Szilvia Fábián, Tibor Marton (Archaeological

Institute)

Project: The castles of County Pest

Duration: 2005–2008

Project director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Kóspallag–24 Szent István Street

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: June 5–July 5, 2002

Excavation director: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

Consultant: László Kovács, Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological In-

stitute)

Other co-operating institution: Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged; Institute of Genet-

ics, Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy

of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Zsámbék–Törökkút

Duration: July 2004

Excavation director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Ervin Gaál (Archeosztrada Kft.), Burken Kft. (soil radar

survey)

Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár

Excavation site: Balatonkeresztúr–Kis-erdei-dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage

excavation)

Duration: June–August, 2003

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Balatonkeresztúr–Réti-dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: May 2003–June 2004

Excavation director: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Balatonlelle-Kenderföld (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: March–November 2002

Excavation director: Tibor Marton, Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Balatonlelle–Rádi-domb (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: May–September 2005

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Balatonőszöd–Temetői dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage exca-

vation)

Duration: August 2001–December 2002

Excavation directors: Károly Belényesy, Tünde Horváth (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

András Sófalvi (Directorate of County Somogy Museums)

Other co-operating institution: Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University, Budapest

Excavation site: Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage ex-

cavation)

Duration: 2000–2006

Excavation director: Károly Belényessy, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Participants: Szilvia Fábián, Erika Gál, Tünde Horváth, Péter Langó, Ti-

bor Marton, Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions:

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of

Szeged

Excavation site: Balatonszemes–Bagódomb (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: 1999–2001

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Gábor Bertók, Gabriella Kulcsár, István Paszternák (Ar-

chaeological Institute), Katalin Sebők (Institute of Archaeo-

logical sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

Other co-operating institutions:

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd Univer-

sity, Budapest

Excavation site: Balatonszemes–Egyenes-dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage exca-

vation)

Duration: April–June 2003

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Ordacsehi–Bugasszeg (M7 Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: July 20–November 20, 2001

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Kitti Köhler (Archaeological Institute), Péter Polgár (Insti-

tute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University,

Budapest)

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University, Budapest

Excavation site: Ordacsehi–Kis-töltés (M7 Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: 200

Excavation director: Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Viktória Kiss

Excavation site: Sávoly–Bakos-domb-dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: 2004

Excavation director: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Sávoly-Benyíló-dűlő 1 (M7 Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: 2004

Excavation director: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Sávoly–Benyíló-dűlő 2 (M7 Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: 2004

Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Tikos-Homokgödrök (M7 Motorway, salvage excavation)

Duration: September 2003–November 2004
Excavation director: Gábor Serlegi (Archaeological Institute)
Participant: Szilvia Fábián (Archaeological Institute)

Excavation site: Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi-dűlő (M7 Motorway, salvage excava-

tion)

Duration: March 10-August 15, 2001

Excavation director: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Péter Polgár (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös

Loránd University, Budapest)

Other co-operating institutions:

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd Univer-

sity, Budapest

Excavation site: Turkish palisade fortress at Barcs
Duration: October 2002–November 2003

Excavation director: László Költő (Directorate of County Somogy Museums),

Gyöngyi Kovács Gyöngyi (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Katalin Éder, Adrienn Papp (Budapest Historical Museum)

Márton Rózsás (Dráva Museum, Barcs)

Csilla Aradi (National Office of Cultural Heritage)

Other co-operating institutions:

Dráva Museum, Barcs; National Office for Cultural Heri-

tage

Directorate of County Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg Museums, Nyíregyháza

Excavation site: Beszterec-Gyalap tanya

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: June 10–27, 2003

Excavation director: Péter Langó, Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Other co-operating institutions:

Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Excavation site: Gyulaháza–Névtelen halom or Testhalom

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: February 19–March2, 2002

Excavation director: Eszter Istvánovits (Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza)
Participant: Péter Langó, Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Insti-

tute

Other co-operating institutions: Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre

of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Directorate of County Szolnok Museums, Szolnok

Project: Studies on the transition to the Neolithic and the Middle

Neolithic of Transdanubia (Regöly 2)

(see above, Section I. 2)

Directorate of County Tolna Museums, Szekszárd

Excavation site: Alsónyék 10B (southern section of the M6 Motorway, sal-

vage excavation)

Duration: 2006–2007

Participants: István Zalai-Gaál, Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological

Institute)

Excavation site: Decs–Ete
Duration: 1998–2001

Excavation director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Márta Vizi (Wosinszky Mór Museum, Szekszárd)

Project: The castles of County Tolna Duration: 1997–1998, 2001–2005

Project director: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Zala Museums, Zalaegerszeg

Project: Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy

from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional re-

search in County Zala: the Kerka Project

(see above, Section I. 2)

Excavation site: Bajcsa Castle
Duration: 1995–2001

Excavation director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute), László Vándor

(Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg)

Other co-operating institutions: Steierische Historische Landeskommission, Graz

Project: Andráshida-Zalalövő section and Zalalövő Station of the

Hungary-Slovenia railway line

Duration: 2000–2006

Project director: Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Eszter Harsányi, Gábor Varga, Csilla Kőfalvi, Zoltán Tóth

(Directorate of County Zala Museums)

University of Szeged, Department of Geology and Palaeontology

Project: Continuity and migration in and around Keszthely-

Fenékpuszta from late Antiquity to the 9th century

(see above, Section I. 2)

Viski Károly Museum, Kalocsa

Project: The beginnings of a production economy in southern Trans-

danubia between Lake Balaton and the Danube Valley

(see above, Section I. 2)

Excavation site: Harta–Freifelt

(investigated as part of the project "The role of historical

genetics in Hungarian ethnogenesis studies")

Duration: September 20–October 20, 2002

Excavation director: Rozália Kustár (Visky Károly Museum, Kalocsa)

Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions:

Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

2. Research co-operation in the assessment of the find material and the preparation of joint grant applications

Budapest Historical Museum, Budapest

Project: Medium Regni – Royal centres in medieval Hungary

Duration: 2001–2005

Project director: Elek Benkő (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Károly Magyar (Budapest Historical Museum) Other co-operating institutions: Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom

Project: Settlement patterns and environment in southern Transda-

nubia

Duration: 2008–2011 (grant application submitted in 2007)
Project director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Partners: Katalin Éder, Adrien Papp (Budapest Historical Museum)

László Költő (Directorate of County Somogy Museums) Attila Gaál, Márta Vizi (Directorate of County Tolna Muse-

ums)

Participants: Zsuzsa Miklós, Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute)

Márton Rózsás (Dráva Museum, Barcs)

Other co-operating institutions:

Dráva Museum, Barcs; Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár; Directorate of County Tolna Museums

Budapest University of Technology, Institute of Nuclear Techniques, Budapest

Project: Native pottery of the Roman Age

Duration: 1996–1999

Project director: Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Partners: Márta Balla (Institute of Nuclear Techniques, Budapest

University of Technology)

Central European University, Budapest

Project: Center for Hellenic Tradition

Duration: 2004–

Partner: György Geréby (Central European University)
Participant: László Török (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions:

Department of Medieval Studies, Philosophy Department, Central European University, Budapest; Claremont Consortium for Medieval and Early Modern Studies; Greek Department and Department of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; Orientalisches

Seminar, Eberhard Karls University, Tübingen

Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Budapest

Project: Archaeological studies on the Székely-land in the Middle

Ages

Duration: 2004–2008

Project director: Elek Benkő (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: László Bartosiewicz (Institute of Archaeological Sciences,

Eötvös Loránd University)

Erika Gál (Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions: Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural

History Museum, Budapest

Project: Pottery from Bajcsa Castle, 1578–1600

(see above, Section I. 2)

Hopp Ferenc Museum of Eastern Asiatic Art, Budapest

Project: Studies on the Caucasian, Ordos and southern Siberian col-

lection of Count Jenő Zichy

Duration: 1999–2001

Project director: Andrea Vaday (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Mária Ferenczy (Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest)

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest

Project: Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár

Duration: 1995–1998

Project director: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute)

Ágnes Ritóok, Nándor Parádi, István Vörös (Hungarian Na-

tional Museum, Budapest)

Ildikó Papp, Sándor Évinger (Department of Anthropology,

Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) Andrea Torma (Museum of Agriculture, Budapest) Balázs Gusztáv Mende (Archaeological Institute) Project: Oriental pottery of the Ottoman period in Hungary

Duration: 2002–2005

Project director: Ibolya Gerelyes (Hungarian National Museum)
Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Corpus of Conquest period and Early Árpádian Age graves

and hoards

Duration: 2004–2007

Project director: László Kovács (Archaeological Institute)
Partner: László Révész (Hungarian National Museum)

Project: The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász-Luppa

csárda

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf,

Lower Austria

(see above, Section I. 2)

Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology, Budapest

Project: Earlier research at Mosaburg–Zalavár

(see above, in this section)

Project: Archaeological studies on the Székely-land in the Middle

Ages

(see above, in this section)

Project: Analysis of the Celtic anthropological material in the Her-

man Ottó Museum of Győr, the Tragor Ignác Museum of

Vác and the Xantus János Museum of Győr

Duration: 2005–2007

Participant: Kitti Köhler (Archaeological Institute)

Partners: Zsolt Bernert (Department of Anthropology, Hungarian

Natural History Museum)

Lilla Kristóf (Xantus János Museum) Ivett Kővári (Herman Ottó Museum) Klára Kővári (Tragor Ignác Museum)

Other co-operating institutions:

Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc; Tragor Ignác Museum,

Vác; Xantus János Museum, Győr

Institute for Geochemical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

Project: The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász-Luppa

csárda

(see above, Section I. 2)

Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Project: Danubius Project

(see above, Section I. 2)

Arany János Museum, Nagykőrös

Project: Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Car-

pathian Basin

Duration: 1998–2001

Project director: Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Szilvia Honti (Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár)
László Simon (Arany János Museum, Nagykőrös)

László Simon (Arany János Museum, Nagykőrös) Gábor Lőrinczy (Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged) János Ódor (Wosinsky Mór Museum, Szekszárd)

Other co-operating institutions: Directorate of County Somogy Museums; Móra

Ferenc Museum Szeged; Wosinsky Mór Museum, Szek-

szárd

Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom

Project: Medium Regni – Royal centres in medieval Hungary

(see above, in this section)

Directorate of County Csongrád Museums, Szeged

Project: Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Car-

pathian Basin

(see above, in this section)

Directorate of County Fejér Museums, Székesfehérvár

Project: Assessment of Ottoman period assemblages

Duration: 1998–2001

Project director: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Gábor Hatházi (Directorate of County Fejér Museums)

Other co-operating institutions:

Directorate of County Zala Museums (finds from Bajcsa

and Nagykanizsa)

Project: The layout of different types of medieval villages

Duration: 1996–2000

Project director: Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Beatrix Romhányi (Directorate of County Fejér Museums)

Zsuzsanna Sőregi (Szent István Király Museum, Székesfe-

hérvár)

Other co-operating institutions:

Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár; Direc-

torate of County Zala Museums, Zalaegerszeg

Directorate of County Heves Museums, Eger

Project: Assessment of the finds from the Nagyút–Göbölyjárás II site

(M3 Motorway)

Duration: 2000–2003

Project director: Tibor Petercsák (Directorate of County Heves Museums)

Participant: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Pest Museums, Szentendre

Project: Assessment of the finds from Páty–Terminál, Site 9

Duration: 2000–2003

Project director: Katalin Ottományi (Directorate of County Pest Museums)
Participants: Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Assessment of the finds and preparation of the final report

on the Avar cemetery at Budakalász

Duration: 1997–2005

Project director: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Adrien Pásztor (Directorate of County Pest Museums)

Project: Archaeological Topography of County Pest 3. Aszód Dis-

trict (Archaeological Topography of Hungary)

Duration: 1976–

Project director: István Torma (Archaeological Institute)

Partners: István Dinnyés, Klára Kővári, Sarolta Tettamanti (Director-

ate of County Pest Museums)

Participant: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Assessment of the finds from the Roman Ages sites in the

Abony–Cegléd area

Duration: 2007–2008

Project director: László Simon (Directorate of County Pest Museums)

Participants: Róbert Kalácska, Ágnes Kovács (Directorate of County Pest

Museums)

Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Assessment of the material from the Roman settlements in

the former Buda district (Páty, Érd, Budaörs)

Duration: 1984–

Project director: Katalin Ottományi (Directorate of County Pest Museums)
Participants: Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth, Ferenc Redő (Archaeo-

logical Institute)

Project: Assessment of the material from Ulcisia castra

Duration: 2005–

Project director: Éva Maróti (Directorate of County Pest Museums)
Participants: Dénes Gabler, Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár

Project: Coordination of the salvage excavations and the post-

excavation work for the sites along the M7 Motorway

Duration: 1999–2006

Participants: Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute), Szilvia Honti (Di-

rectorate of County Somogy Museums)

Project: Settlements of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central

and southern Transdanubia

Duration: 1997–2000

Project director: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Szilvia Honti (Rippl-Rónai Museum)

Judit Regenye (Laczkó Dezső Museum) Gábor Ilon (Esterházy Károly Museum)

Géza Szabó, Márta Vizy (Wosinsky Mór Museum) Borbála Maráz, Erzsébet Nagy (Janus Pannonius Museum)

Other co-operating institutions:

Laczkó Dezső Museum, Veszprém; Esterházy Károly Museum, Pápa; Wosinsky Mór Museum, Szekszárd; Janus

Pannonius Museum, Pécs

Project: Settlement patterns and environment in southern Transda-

nubia

(see above, in this section)

Project: Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Car-

pathian Basin

(see above, in this section)

Project: The Early Bronze Age in southern Transdanubia
Project director: Gabriella Kulcsár (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Szilvia Honti (Rippl-Rónai Museum), Erzsébet Nagy (Janus

Pannonius Museum)

Other co-operating institutions: Arany János Museum. Nagykőrös; Janus Pan-

nonius Museum, Pécs; Móra Ferenc Museum, Szeged

Directorate of County Szolnok Museums, Szolnok

Project: Archaeological Topography of the Kunszentmárton District

(Archaeological Topography of Hungary)

Duration: 1997–2000

Project director: István Torma (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Marietta Csányi, Judit Tárnoki (Directorate of County Szol-

nok Museums)

Directorate of County Tolna Museums, Szekszárd

Project: Settlement patterns and environment in southern Transda-

nubia

(see above, in this section)

Project: Site gazetteer for the Early Bronze Age history of the Car-

pathian Basin

(see above, in this section)

Project: Settlements of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central

and southern Transdanubia (see above, in this section)

Directorate of County Veszprém Museums, Veszprém

Project: Assessment of the finds from the Roman villa at Baláca

Duration: 1989–

Partners: Sylvia Palágyi, Orsolya Csirke (Laczkó Dezső Museum)
Participants: Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Settlements of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central

and southern Transdanubia (see above, in this section)

Directorate of County Zala Museum, Zalaegerszeg

Project: Pottery from Bajcsa Castle, 1578–1600

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Assessment of Ottoman period assemblages

(see above, in this section)

Project: Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and northern Italy

from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-regional re-

search in County Zala: the Kerka Project

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Studies on the Middle Bronze Age of western Transdamubia

Duration: 2007–2010

Project director: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Judit Kvassay, Csilla Száraz (Directorate of County Zala

Museums)

Péter Polgár (Liszt Ferenc Museum)

Other co-operating institutions: Liszt Ferenc Museum, Sopron

Dráva Museum, Barcs

Project: Settlement patterns and environment in southern Transda-

nubia

(see above, in this section)

Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc

Project: Analysis of the Celtic anthropological material in the Her-

man Ottó Museum of Győr, the Tragor Ignác Museum of

Vác and the Xantus János Museum of Győr

(see above, in this section)

Institute of Genetics, Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged

Project: Historical genetics of the Carpathian Basin

Duration: 2002–2007

Project director: István Raskó (Institute of Genetics, Biological Research

Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Csanád Bálint (Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Aranka Csősz, Dóra Kiss, Péter Langó, Balázs Gusztáv

Mende, Gyöngyvér Tömöry (Archaeological Institute)

Project: The ancient Magyar equestrian burial from Gnadendorf,

Lower Austria

(see above, section I. 2)

Intercisa Museum, Dunaújváros

Project: The castellum and vicus of Intercisa. Assessment of the finds

from the 1967–1983 campaigns

Duration: 1997–2001, 2002–2006

Participants: Dénes Gabler, Friderika Horváth (Archaeological Institute)

Andrea Buza, Zsuzsanna Pongrácz (Intercisa Museum) Zsolt Visy (Department for Ancient Studies and Archae-

ology, University of Pécs)

Other co-operating institutions:

Department for Ancient Studies and Archaeology, Univer-

sity of Pécs

Janus Pannonius Museum, Pécs

Project: The Early Bronze Age in southern Transdanubia

(see above, in this section)

Project: Settlements of the Lime Encrusted Pottery culture in central

and southern Transdanubia (see above, in this section)

Liszt Ferenc Museum, Sopron

Project: Studies on the Middle Bronze Age of western Transdanubia

(see above, in this section)

Savaria Museum, Szombathely

Project: The town walls of Savaria

Duration: 2001–2002

Project director: Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)
Partner: Terézia Buocz (Savaria Museum)

Tragor Ignác Museum, Vác

Project: Analysis of the Celtic anthropological material in the Her-

man Ottó Museum of Győr, the Tragor Ignác Museum of

Vác and the Xantus János Museum of Győr

(see above, in this section)

University of Pécs, Department for Ancient Studies and Archaeology, Pécs

Project: The castellum and vicus of Intercisa. Assessment of the finds

from the 1967–1983 campaigns (see above, in this section)

Project: Lussonium-Dunakömlőd (project of the Ministry for Na-

tional Cultural Heritage for the assessment of the Roman

Age site)

Duration: 1999–2000

Project director: Andrea Vaday (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: Zsolt Visy (Department for Ancient Studies and Archae-

ology, University of Pécs)

University of Szeged, Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Szeged

Project: Archaeogeological and geological studies on prehistoric

sites in Hungary, with a comparison of the palaeoenviron-

ment of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites

Duration: 2001–2005

Project director: Pál Sümegi (Archaeological Institute – Department of Geol-

ogy and Palaeontology, University of Szeged)

Participants: Tibor Marton, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Institute)

Project: Chronological and palaeontological comparison of Hungar-

ian and Croatian loess deposits with a reconstruction of the environment in the southern part of the loess formation zone

Duration: 2007–2009

Project director: Géza Chikán (Geological Institute of Hungary, Budapest)

Participant: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Project: Comparative analysis of Estonian and Hungarian bogs and

lakes

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Comparative analysis of Hungarian and Chinese loess de-

posits

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Continuity and migration in and around Keszthely—

Fenékpuszta from late Antiquity to the 9th century

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Database of the quartermalacological material from Hun-

gary, with a focus on the loess formations of southern Hun-

gary

Duration: 1995–1999

Project director: Endre Krolopp (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged)

Participant: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Project: Development of drift sand areas in the Kiskunság region

based on sedimentological and palaeontological analyses

Duration: 1995–1999

Project director: Zoltán Borsy (Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen)

Participant: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Other co-operating institutions: Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen

Project: Environmental history of Hungary from the Neolithic to the

Middle Ages

Duration: 2002–2005

Project director: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Erika Gál, Imola Juhász, Viktória Kiss, Mik-

lós Takács, István Zalai-Gaál, Csilla Zatykó (Archaeologi-

cal Institute)

Béla Molnár, László Hum, Endre Krolopp, Miklós Szónoky, Sándor Gulyás (Department of Geology and Palaeontology,

University of Szeged)

Project: Studies on the Körös culture at the Ecsegfalva 23 site.

Körös Project. NATO for Peace 1999–2003

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Impact of the Middle and Late Bronze Age communities on

the environment in the Benta Valley (reconstruction of the one-time environment and the agriculture of Bronze Age

communities)

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: The Late Copper Age cemetery at Budakalász–Luppa

csárda

(see above, Section I. 2)

Viski Károly Museum, Kalocsa

Project: The beginnings of a production economy in southern Trans-

danubia between Lake Balaton and the Danube Valley

(see above, Section I. 2)

Project: Assessment of the finds from the Conquest period cemetery

at Harta-Freifelt

Duration: 2002–

Participants: Rozália Kustár (Viski Károly Museum), Aranka Csősz,

Dóra Kiss, Kitti Köhler, Péter Langó (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Xantus János Museum, Győr

Project: Analysis of the Celtic anthropological material in the Her-

man Ottó Museum of Győr, the Tragor Ignác Museum of

Vác and the Xantus János Museum of Győr

(see above, in this section)

Project: 11th–12th century imports from Austria in the Carpathian

Basin

Duration: 1998–2001

Project director: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)
Participants: Péter Tomka (Xantus János Museum, Győr)

3. Co-operation in organising exhibitions

1. Co-operation with foreign institutions

Germany

Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz

Exhibition: "Heldengrab im Niemandsland. Ein frühungarischer Reiter aus

Niederösterreich" (2006)

Participant: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim

Exhibition: "Europas Mitte um 1000"

Participants: Csanád Bálint, Elek Benkő, László Kovács, Béla Miklós Szőke,

Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

2. Co-operation with Hungarian institutions

Budapest Historical Museum, Budapest

Exhibition: "Oriental pottery of the Ottoman period in Hungary" (2007)

Expert advice for the exhibition organised on the occasion of

the 13th International Congress on Turkish Art

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Museum of Military History, Budapest

Exhibition: "Bajcsa Castle" (2002)

Collaboration in organising the exhibition

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "In Defence of Europe. Commemorating the 550th anniversary

of the victory at Nándorfehérvár" (2006)

Collaboration in selecting material to be displayed and expert

advice

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest

Exhibition: "New acquisitions" (1998)

Assembly of the case displaying the new finds from Zalavár

Participant Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "New acquisitions" (2002)

Assembly of the case displaying the new finds from Zalavár

Participant Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "New acquisitions" (2007)

Assembly of the case displaying the new finds from Zalavár

Participant Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition Permanent exhibition of the Hungarian National Museum

(1998)

Collaboration in preparing the exhibition design (Neolithic and

Carolingian Age)

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "Roads" (2007)

Collaboration in preparing the exhibition design for the hall displaying prehistoric finds and the assembly of a case display-

ing finds from Zalavár

Participants: Viktória Kiss, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "My soul drove me westward. Burial of a Conquest period war-

rior in Gnadendorf, Austria" (2006)

Participant: Miklós Takács (Archaeological Institute)

Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

Exhibition: "The hunting centaur" (1998)

Participant: László Török, chief exhibition designer (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Exhibition: "After the Pharaohs. Treasures of Coptic Art from Egyptian

Collections" (2005)

Participant: László Török, chief exhibition designer (Archaeological Insti-

tute)

Petőfi Museum of Literature, Budapest

Exhibition: "In memory of Bálint Balassa" (2004)

Collaboration in selecting material to be displayed and prepara-

tion of the accompanying CD

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

County Nógrád Museum Organisation, Salgótarján

Exhibition: "Scythians and Huns", Nógrád Historical Museum, Salgótarján

(2001)

Participant: Andrea Vaday (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár

Exhibition: "Time rolls on: A selection of the finds from the excavations on

the M7 Motorway", Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár (2007)

Partner: Szilvia Honti (Directorate of County Somogy Museums)

Participants: Károly Belényesy, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor

Marton, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Veszprém Museums, Veszprém

Exhibition: "Roman villa at Baláca. Selection of the finds from the excava-

tion of the Roman villa at Baláca", Laczkó Dezső Museum

(2003)

Partner: Sylvia Palágyi (Laczkó Dezső Museum, Veszprém)

Participant: Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "Terra sigillata wares in the collection of the Laczkó Dezső

Museum" (2006)

Partner: Sylvia Palágyi (Laczkó Dezső Museum, Veszprém)

Participant: Dénes Gabler (Archaeological Institute)

Egervár Castle

Exhibition: "Wonderful beauties – Human depictions in prehistoric western

Hungary" (2007)

Collaboration in organising the exhibition

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár (Archaeological Institute)

Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg

Exhibition: "Centres along the River Zala" (2000)

Collaboration in designing the Neolithic, Roman Age and Migration period section ("Salla, a Roman centre", "Centres of the Avar Age" and "Mosaburg–Zalavár") and the preparation of the

exhibition catalogue

Participants: Eszter Bánffy, Ferenc Redő, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeologi-

cal Institute)

Exhibition: "Section 76. Archaeological excavations along the Zalaeger-

szeg northern bypass of Road 76" (2005)

Collaboration in assembling the Bronze Age cases

Participant: Viktória Kiss (Archaeological Institute)

Monostor Fort, Komárom

Exhibition: "Dietary customs of the Turks". National Bakery Days (2006)

Collaboration in selecting material to be displayed and expert

advice

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Municipal Museum, Paks

Exhibition: "Decs–Ete" (2003)

Collaboration in organising the temporary exhibition on the

medieval settlement

Participant: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Viski Károly Museum, Kalocsa

Exhibition: "Conquest period graves on the outskirts of Harta" (2003)

Partner: Rozália Kustár (Viski Károly Museum)
Participant: Péter Langó (Archaeological Institute)

Wosinsky Mór Museum, Szekszárd

Exhibition: "County Tolna through the centuries in the light of archae-

ology" (1999–2002)

Participant: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: Collaboration is designing the medieval hall of the new perma-

nent exhibition (2006)

Participant: Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Zalalövő Exhibition Centre

Exhibition: "Finds from Zalalövő" (1999)

Partner: Csilla Kőfalvi (Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg)
Participant: Ferenc Redő, consultant (Archaeological Institute)

Exhibition: "Selected finds from Zalalövő", temporary exhibition (2003,

2004, 2005, 2006)

Collaboration in organising the exhibitions

Partners: Eszter Harsányi, Piroska Hárshegyi, Eszter Herman, Gábor

Varga (Göcsei Museum, Zalaegerszeg)

Participant: Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Zalavár Exhibition Centre

Exhibition: "Archaeology", permanent exhibition of the Little Balaton

House (2000)

Collaboration in designing and organising the permanent exhi-

bition in the Little Balaton House

Participant: Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

4. Co-operation in publication

1. International publications

France

AIC, Paris

Publication: Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani series (three volumes on

Hungary, 1987-)

Foreign partner: François Braemer (AIC, Paris)

Hungarian partners: Dénes Gabler, Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Great Britain

Cardiff University, Cardiff

Publication: Investigations of the Körös culture site of Ecsegfalva 23,

County Békés. Ed. by A. Whittle. Varia Archaeologica

Hungarica XXI. Budapest 2007.

Foreign partner: Alasdair Whittle (Cardiff University)

Hungarian partners: István Zalai-Gaál, Erika Gál, Gyöngyi Kovács, Tibor Mar-

ton, Krisztián Oross (Archaeological Institute), Pál Sümegi Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of

Szeged – Archaeological Institute)

Norway

University of Bergen, Bergen

Publication: Fontes Historiae Nubiorum series (1989–)
Foreign partner: Tomas Hägg (University of Bergen)
Participant: László Török (Archaeological Institute)

2. Hungarian publications

Hungarian National Museum, Budapest

Publication: Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica series, Vols 1-8 (1995-

2006)

Partner: Éva Garam (Hungarian National Museum)
Participant: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Publication: Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica series, Vols 1-5

(2002-2007)

Partner: Éva Garam (Hungarian National Museum)
Participant: Tivadar Vida (Archaeological Institute)

Publication: A hódoltság régészeti kutatása [Archaeology of the Ottoman

period in Hungary]. Ed. by I. Gerelyes and Gy. Kovács. Opus-

cula Hungarica 3. Budapest 2002.

Partner: Ibolya Gerelyes (Hungarian National Museum)
Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Publication: Archaeology of the Ottoman period in Hungary. Ed. by I. Gere-

lyes and Gy. Kovács. Opuscula Hungarica 3. Budapest 2003.

Partner: Ibolya Gerelyes (Hungarian National Museum)
Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University

Publication: "Quasi liber et pictura". Tanulmányok Kubinyi András het-

venedik születésnapjára [Studies in Honour of András Kubinyi on his Seventieth Birthday]. Ed. by Gy. Kovács. Budapest

2004

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

Publication: "Gondolják, látják az várnak nagy voltát". Tanulmányok

Nováki Gyula 80. születésnapja tiszteletére [Burgenkundliche Studien zum 80. Geburtstag von Gyula Nováki]. Ed. By

Gy. Kovács and Zs. Miklós. Budapest 2006.

Participants: Gyöngyi Kovács, Zsuzsa Miklós (Archaeological Institute)

Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

Publication: Catalogues on the material in the Antique Collection (1987–)

Partner: Árpád Nagy (Museum of Fine Arts)
Participant: László Török (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Békés Museums, Békéscsaba

Publication: D. B. Jankovich – P. Medgyesi – E. Nikolin – I. Szatmári –

I. Torma, *Békés megye régészeti topográfiája IV/3. Békéscsaba és környéke* [The archaeological site survey of County Békés. Békéscsaba and its broader area]. Ed. by B. D. Jankovich.

Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 10. Budapest 1998.

Partners: Pál Medgyesi, Edit Nikolin, Imre Szatmári (Directorate of

County Békés Museums)

Participants: Dénes B. Jankovich, István Torma (Archaeological Institute)

Directorate of County Somogy Museums, Kaposvár

Publication: "Gördülő idő..." Régészeti feltárások az M7-es autópálya So-

mogy megyei szakaszán Zamárdi és Ordacsehi között [Time rolls on. Archaeological excavations along the County Somogy section of the M7 Motorway between Zamárdi and Ordacsehi]. Ed. by K. Belényesy, Sz. Honti and V. Kiss. Budapest 2007.

Partner: Szilvia Honti (Directorate of County Somogy Museums)

Participants: Csanád Bálint, Eszter Bánffy, Károly Belényesy, Mária Bondár, Szilvia Fábián, Erika Gál, Friderika Horváth, Tünde Horváth, Imola Juhász, Viktória Kiss, Kitti Köhler, Gabriella Kulcsár, Tibor Marton, Balázs Gusztáv Mende, Zsuzsa Miklós, Krisztián Oross, Gábor Serlegi, Pál Sümegi, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeological Institute)

Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged, Szeged

Publication: *Environmental Archaeology in North-Eastern Hungary*. Ed. By E. Gál, I. Juhász and P. Sümegi. Varia Archaeologica Hungarica XIX. Budapest 2005.

Partner: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged)

Participants: Csanád Bálint, Eszter Bánffy, Szilvia Fábián, Erika Gál, Péter Langó, Imola Juhász, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Miklós Takács, Andrea Vaday, Csilla Zatykó (Archaeological Institute) Gusztáv Jakab (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Szeged)

Tornász Kalicki (Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków)

Janusz K. Kozlowski, Marék Nowak (Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University Kraków)

Zita Margitai (Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, University of Debrecen)

Károly Mesterházy (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest)

Róbert Patay (Árpád Museum, Ráckeve)

Andrea Somogyi (European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble)

Imre Szalóki (Institute of Experimental Physics, University of Debrecen)

Albert Tóth (Department of Applied Ecology, University of Debrecen) Tünde Törőcsik (Science and Information Centre, University of Szeged)

Marián Vizdal (Philosophical Faculty, Presov University)

Katherine Jane Willis (School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford)

Gábor Bácsmegi (Kubinyi Ferenc Museum, Szécsény)

Elvira Bodor (Geological Institute of Hungary, Budapest)

Mihály Braun (Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, University of Debrecen)

Piroska Csengeri, Magdolna B. Hellebrandt, Tamás Pusztai (Hermann Ottó Museum, Miskolc)

János Dani (Déri Museum, Debrecen)

Adam Gardner (Ovid Technologies Ltd., London)

Publication: Environmental archaeology in Transdanubia. Ed. By

Cs. Zatykó, I. Juhász and P. Sümegi. Varia Archaeologica Hun-

garica XX. Budapest 2007.

Partner: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged)

Participants: Csanád Bálint, Eszter Bánffy, Mária Bondár, Erika Gál,

Friderika Horváth, Imola Juhász, Péter Langó, Viktória Kiss, Gabriella Kulcsár, Ferenc Redő, Béla Miklós Szőke (Archaeo-

logical Institute)

Judit Kvassay (Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg) Gábor Ilon (Savaria Museum, Szombathely)

Katalin Herbich, Mariann Imre, Gergő Persaits, Gabriella Szegvári (Department of Geology and Paleontology University of

Szeged)

Gusztáv Jakab (Tessedik Sámuel College, Faculty of Agricultural Water and Environmental Management, Institute of Envi-

ronment Sciences)

Mihály Molnár, Éva Svingor, Zsuzsanna Szántó (Laboratory of Environmental Studies, Institute of Nuclear Research of the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Sylvia K. Palágyi, Pál Rainer (Laczkó Dezső Museum, Vesz-

prém)

Ágnes Ritoók (Hungarian National Museum)

Publication: Environmental historical studies from the Late Tertiary and

Quaternary of Hungary. Ed. by L. Hum, S. Gulyás and

P. Sümegi. Szeged 2005.

Partner: Pál Sümegi (Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Uni-

versity of Szeged)

Directorate of County Zala Museums, Zalaegerszeg

Publication: Hereditas Sallensis – Zalalövő Öröksége series (2003–)

Project director: Ferenc Redő (Archaeological Institute)

Participant: László Vándor (Directorate of County Zala Museums)

Municipal Council of Zalalövő

Publication: Weitschawar/Bajcsa-Vár. Egy stájer erődítmény Magyaror-

szágon a 16. században [Weitschawar/Bajcsa-Vár. A Styrian fort in Hungary in the 16th century]. Ed. by Gy. Kovács. Zalae-

gerszeg 2002.

Partner: László Vándor (Directorate of County Zala Museums)

Participant: Gyöngyi Kovács (Archaeological Institute)

VI. RESEARCH STRATEGY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The Archaeological Institute's strategy is based on the consideration that similarly to other countries, where state-subsidised research institutions are maintained, there is certainly need for an archaeological research centre, as shown by the achievements of the past fifty years. In addition to research, the Institute's research staff participates in university training by holding courses at universities in Budapest and other cities (and have indicated their willingness to launch an independent doctoral school). They are also regularly involved in museum work by participating in the organisation of exhibitions in Hungary and abroad, and by undertaking the curatorial care of the find material from their excavations.

RESEARCH THEMES

According to its foundation charter and long-time commitment, the Archaeological Institute is committed to researching all archaeological periods. However, given the current funding climate, this is a cherished dream at the most. The hopefully only temporary standstill of long-standing research on the Roman Age in the Institute is a great loss to Hungarian archaeology. The work groups focusing on a particular period (Neolithic, Bronze Age, early Migration period, Avar and Conquest period, Middle Ages) are made up of younger colleagues with a good team spirit, ensuring long-term collaboration on various projects. Insofar as it becomes possible to ensure the long-term employment of a junior researcher specialising in the prehistory of the Magyar people, the Institute – and Hungarian archaeology too! – will again have a specialist focusing on this field of research.

The maintenance of the Archaeogenetical Laboratory is at once an unparalleled research potential and a heavy financial burden. Studies on ethnicity using archaeogenetical analyses has become a standard tool of the discipline. The laboratory set up in the Archaeological Institute is unique in Central and Eastern Europe because only archaic samples are analysed. The analytical results provide a wealth of new information for European ethnohistoric studies and also underline the limited historical relevance of modern samples in this field of research. It is quite obvious that there is need for broad European co-operation projects, whose realisation is not

simply a matter of funding. Regarding the material from Central and Eastern Europe, there would undoubtedly be great interest in the material from the Neolithic and the Migration period (the latter indicated by the co-operation with German colleagues in the assessment of the Langobard cemetery at Szólád), and remarkable results can be expected for other periods too, such as the Beaker culture, the Celts, the problems of Romanisation and the Ottoman period. A better PR would no doubt remedy this situation.

There are plans for publishing a handbook on the archaeology of Hungary. Earlier attempts in this respect came to nothing; only the volume on the Roman Age has been completed. The overall concept and design of the volume presenting the finds and findings of the excavations preceding the construction of the M7 Motorway¹⁸⁶ is a clear indication that the Institute's staff is capable of editing a volume of this type, in which each site is set within the broader context of a given period's research and its controversial issues.

EXCAVATIONS

Participation in the large-scale salvage excavations preceding major construction projects provides opportunities for field practice, as well as a wealth of material for later monographic work. It also provides the necessary information for accepting young researchers into the permanent research staff. The assessment and publication of the finds from these excavations is a general requirement.

MODERN TECHNIQUES

For various reasons, Hungarian archaeology has kept its distance from the theoretical issues preoccupying international archaeology. However, there is need for a familiarity with modern approaches and the enrichment of traditional Hungarian research with new perspectives, while retaining the focus on the primary tasks of this discipline (unearthing of primary evidence, assessment of the finds from a socio-economic, cultural and religious perspective). In the case of the Archaeological Institute, new advances in this respect can be expected from the younger and middle-aged generation of researchers.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

While archaeology is, *sui generis*, an international discipline, there is still much to be done in boosting international co-operation. The current situation can in part be explained by the known historical circumstances, but is in part a reflection of the

¹⁸⁶ Belényesy-Honti-Kiss 2007.

fact that after 1989, the Central and Eastern European countries did not work out modes of co-operation in regional projects, but sought co-operation exclusively with Western Europe on an individual basis. Another obstacle is that the scholarly interest of most Western European countries toward Central Europe is restricted both geographically and as regards research themes, the only exceptions being Germany and Austria, which have long-term research visions. The Institute has built and maintained good relations with Slovakian archaeology and several good opportunities have presented themselves to establish similarly good contacts with Croatian and Romanian archaeology too.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The traditional annual round-table conferences hosted by the Institute should by all means be continued: these are relatively low-cost affairs, and the protocol-free atmosphere is highly conducive to the informal gathering of the specialist of one field of research and to meaningful discussions.

VII. Bibliography

ABBREVIATIONS

Journals, series

ActaArchCarp Acta Archaeologica Carpatica (Kraków)

ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Bu-

dapest)

Archért Archaeologiai Értesítő (Budapest)
BAR British Archaeological Reports (Oxford)

BudRég Budapest Régiségei (Budapest)

MittArchInst Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen

Akademie der Wissenschaften (Budapest)

SMK Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei (Kaposvár) VariaArchHung Varia Archaeologica Hungarica (Budapest)

Books, monographs

A hódoltság régészeti kutatása *A hódoltság régészeti kutatása. A Magyar*Nemzeti Múzeumban 2000. május 24–26. között megtartott konferencia előadásai. Ed. by I. Gerelyes and Gy. Kovács. Opuscula Hungarica 3. Budapest 2002.

Archaeology of the Ottoman Period Archaeology of the Ottoman Period in Hungary. Ed. by I. Gerelyes and Gy. Kovács. Opuscula Hungarica 3. Budapest 2003.

Budakeszi Évszázadai Budakeszi Évszázadai [Budakeszi through the centuries]. Ed. by H. Merkl Kőrösiné. Budakeszi 2001.

Ecsegfalva 23 The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain. Investigations of the Körös culture site of Ecsegfalva 23, County Békés. Ed. by A. Whittle. VariaArchHung 21. Budapest 2007.

Environmental archaeology

in North-Eastern Hungary *Environmental archaeology in North-Eastern Hungary*. Ed. by E. Gál, I. Juhász and P. Sümegi. VariaArchHung XIX. Budapest 2005.

Environmental archaeology

- in Transdanubia *Environmental archaeology in Transdanubia*. Ed. by Cs. Zatykó, I. Juhász and P. Sümegi. VariaArchHung XX. Budapest 2007.
- Európa közepe 1000 körül *Európa közepe 1000 körül* [Europe's middle around 1000]. Az Európa Tanács 27. kiállítása. Ed. by A. Wieczorek and H.-M. Hinz. Stuttgart 2000.
- Europas Mitte um 1000 Europas Mitte um 1000. Beiträge zur Geschichte, Kunst und Archäologie. 27. Europaratausstellung. Ed. by A. Wieczorek and H. M. Hinz. Stuttgart 2000.
- FHN I Eide, Tormod Hägg, Tomas Pierce, Richard Holton Török, László, Fontes Historiae Nubiorum I. Textual Sources for the History of the Middle Nile Region Between the Eighth Century BC and the Sixth Century AD: From the Eighth to the Mid-Fifth Century BC. Bergen 1994.
- FHN II Eide, Tormod Hägg, Tomas Pierce, Richard Holton Török, László, Fontes Historiae Nubiorum II. Textual Sources for the History of the Middle Nile Region Between the Eighth Century BC and the Sixth Century AD: From the Mid-Fifth to the First Century BC. Bergen 1996.
- FHN III Eide, Tormod Hägg, Tomas Pierce, Richard Holton Török, László, Fontes Historiae Nubiorum III. Textual Sources for the History of the Middle Nile Region between the Eighth Century BC and the Sixth Century AD: From the First to the Sixth Century AD. Bergen 1998.
- FHN IV Eide, Tormod Hägg, Tomas Pierce, Richard Holton Török, László, Fontes Historiae Nubiorum IV. Textual Sources for the History of the Middle Nile Region Between the Eighth Century BC and the Sixth Century AD. Corrigenda and Indices. Bergen 2000.
- Geohistory of Bátorliget Marshland The Geohistory of Bátorliget Marshland. An Example for the Reconstruction of Late Quaternary Environmental Changes and Past Human Impact from the Northeastern Part of the Carpathian Basin. Ed. by P. Sümegi and S. Gulyás. Archaeolingua 16. Budapest.
- Gördülő idő. Régészeti feltárások az M7-es autópálya Somogy megyei szakaszán, Zamárdi és Ordacsehi között [Time rolls on. Archaeological excavations along the M7 Motorway between Zamárdi and Ordacsehi in County Somogy]. Edited by K. Belényesy, Sz. Honti and V. Kiss. Budapest 2007.
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at the turn of the millennium *Hungarian Archaeology at the Turn of the Millennium*. Ed. by Zs. Visy. Budapest 2003.

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MRT 1 K. Bakay – N. Kalicz – K. Sági, *Veszprém megye régészeti to- pográfiája. A keszthelyi és tapolcai járás* [The archaeological site survey of County Veszprém. The Keszthely and Tapolca districts]. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 1. Ed. by K. Sági. Budapest 1966.

MRT 2 I. Éri – M. Kelemen – P. Németh – I. Torma, *Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája*. *A veszprémi járás* [The archaeological site survey of County Veszprém. The Veszprém District]. Ed. by I. Éri. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 2. Budapest 1969.

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MRT 4 M. Dax–I. Éri–S. Mithay–Sz. Palágyi–I. Torma, *Veszprém megye régészeti topográfiája*. *A pápai és zirci járás* [The archaeological site survey of County Veszprém. The Pápa and Zirc Districts]. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 4. Budapest 1972.

MRT 5 I. Horváth – M. H. Kelemen – I. Torma, Torma István, Komárom megye régészeti topográfiája. Esztergom és a dorogi járás [The archaeological site survey of County Komárom. Esztergom and the Dorog District]. Ed. by I. Torma. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 5. Budapest 1979.

MRT 6 I. Ecsedy – L. Kovács – B. Maráz – I. Torma, *Békés megye régészeti topográfiája IV/I. A szeghalmi járás* [The archaeological site survey of County Békés. The Szeghalom District]. Ed. by I. Torma and K. Bakay. Magyarország régészeti topográfiája 6. Budapest 1982.

MRT 7
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MRT 8 D. B. Jankovich – J. Makkay – B. M. Szőke, *Békés megye régészeti topográfiája IV/2. A szarvasi járás* [The archaeological site survey of County Békés. The Szarvas District]. Ed. by J.

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Other

CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris)
DAAD	Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (Bonn)
DAI	Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (Berlin)
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Bonn)
MFK	Magyar Felsőoktatási Konzorcium (Hungarian Higher Educa-
	tion Consortium, Budapest)
MÖB	Magyar Ösztöndíj Bizottság (Hungarian Grant Committee, Budanest)
MTA	dapest) Magyar Tudományos Akadámia (Hungarian Academy of Sai
MIA	Magyar Tudományos Akadémia (Hungarian Academy of Sci-
	ences, Budapest)
NKTH	Nemzeti Kutatási és Technológiai Hivatal (National Research and Technology Office, Budapest)
NKA	Nemzeti Kulturális Alap (National Cultural Fund, Budapest)
NKFP	Nemzeti Kutatási és Fejlesztési Program (National Research
	and Development Fund, Budapest)
OTKA	Országos Tudományos Kutatási Alapprogramok (National Re-
	search Fund, Budapest)
RGZM	Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmusem (Mainz)
TéT	Tudomány és Technológia Alapítvány (Hungarian Science and
	Technology Foundation, Budapest)

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