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*Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*

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Beyond archaeological finds and sites:
multidisciplinary research projects
in Hungary

II

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ABBREVIATIONS

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Hungarica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
Agria	Agria. Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve (Eger)
Alba Regia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis (Székesfehérvár)
AmJPhysAnthropol	American Journal of Physical Anthropology (Washington D. C.)
AKorr	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt (Mainz)
Antaeus	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)
ArchA	Archaeologia Austriaca (Wien)
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő (Budapest)
ArchHung	Archaeologia Hungarica (Budapest)
Arrabona	Arrabona. A Győri Xantus János Múzeum Évkönyve (Győr)
BAR IS	British Archaeological Reports, International Series (Oxford)
BBVF	Bonner Beiträge zur vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie (Bonn)
BMMK	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Békéscsaba)
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei (Budapest)
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae (Budapest)
DMÉ	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve (Debrecen)
FolAnthr	Folia Anthropologica (Szombathely)
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica (Budapest)
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae (Budapest)
GSAD	Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva (Belgrade)
HevesMRK	Heves Megyei Régészeti Közlemények (Eger)
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve (Miskolc)
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jónás András Múzeum Évkönyve (Nyíregyháza)
JOÖMV	Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines (Linz)
JPMÉ	A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (Pécs)
JRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums (Mainz)
MAA	Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica (Budapest)
MBV	Münchener Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte (München)
MhBV	Materialhefte zur Bayerischen Vorgeschichte (Kallmünz, München)
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve (Szeged)
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica (Szeged)
MGAH	Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae (Budapest)
MPK	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Wien)
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek (Budapest)
RGZM Kataloge	Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum – Kataloge Vor- und Frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer (Mainz)
RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon – Archaeological Investigations in Hungary (Budapest)
RégTan	Régészeti Tanulmányok (Budapest)
RLÖ	Der römische Limes in Österreich (Wien)
SIA	Slovenská Archeológia (Bratislava)

SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei (Kaposvár)
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica (Budapest)
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat folyóirata (Budapest)
SzMMÉ	A Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve (Szolnok)
VAH	Varia Archeologica Hungarica (Budapest)
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Veszprém)
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve (Szekszárd)
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum (Zalaegerszeg)
ZGy	Zalai Gyűjtemény (Zalaegerszeg)
ZfA	Zeitschrift für Archäologie (Berlin)

KITTI KÖHLER – TAMÁS HAJDU

**PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE HUMAN
REMAINS FROM THE GRAVE NO. 159 EXCAVATED
AT THE SOPRON-KRAUTACKER LATE BRONZE AGE CEMETERY**

Keywords: physical anthropological examination, cremation, Late Bronze Age, Sopron-Krautacker, Western Hungary

Burial grounds of the Late Bronze Age Urnfield culture, of the Early Iron Age Hallstatt culture and of the La Tène period were investigated at Sopron-Krautacker (Győr-Moson-Sopron County) under the direction of Erzsébet Jerem in the 1970s and the 1980s.¹ Over 150 burials of the Late Bronze Age cemetery were uncovered. This paper presents the results of the physical anthropological analysis of the human cremains from Grave 159, one of the earliest burials in the Late Bronze Age cemetery.

In contrast to Western and Central Europe, where the physical anthropological assessment of the culture's countless large cemeteries has been performed,² no more than a few sites and burials have been analysed in Hungary: Farkasgyepű-Pöröserdő (one individual),³ Németbánya-Felsőerdei dűlő (eleven individuals),⁴ Ordacsehi-Kécsimező (two individuals),⁵ Ugod-Katonavágás (seven individuals),⁶ Gőr-Kápolnadomb (six individuals).⁷ A demographic assessment of the almost two hundred burials of the Neszmély cemetery has been published, although without an inclusion of the data of the individual graves.⁸ More recent publications include the burials from Vörs-Papkert B (four individuals),⁹ Nagykanizsa-Palin, Szociális Otthon (twenty-four individuals),¹⁰ Zalakomár-Alsó-csalit (fifty-four individuals),¹¹ Maglód, Site 1 (thirty-eight individuals),¹² Sopron-Potzmann-dűlő II (ALPHA park) (one individual),¹³ and Pereszteg, K-I lakópark (one individual).¹⁴ The physical anthropological assessment of the cremains from Szombathely-Zanat (sixty-four individuals)¹⁵ and the Békásmegyer cemetery (324 individuals) has been published in monographic format.¹⁶

Cremation was the dominant rite for the disposal of the dead among the Urnfield communities, a rite that makes a study of population history virtually impossible with regard to this population and also puts limitations to certain categories of information that can be obtained from the physical anthropological examinations. At the same time, these findings

¹ *Jerem 1981a; Jerem 1981b; Jerem 1986; Jerem 1987; Jerem 1996; Jerem – Metzner-Nebelsick 2002; Metzner-Nebelsick – Jerem* in this volume.

² *Kühl 1982; Lemmers 2012* 81–88.

³ *Ilon 1996*.

⁴ *K. Zoffmann 1996* 89–208.

⁵ *K. Zoffmann 1998–1999*.

⁶ *Mithay 1988*.

⁷ *K. Zoffmann 2001; K. Zoffmann 2006*.

⁸ *Nemeskéri 1961*.

⁹ *Boulund et al. 2003*.

¹⁰ *Tóth 2009*.

¹¹ *Tóth 2010*.

¹² *Hajdu – Kövári in press*.

¹³ *Köhler – Polgár 2011*.

¹⁴ *Köhler – Polgár 2011*.

¹⁵ *Ilon – Tóth 2005; Tóth 2011*.

¹⁶ *Heußner 2010*.

offer important insights into the process of the funeral ceremony itself and the treatment of the deceased's body.

Multiple ritual inhumation burials dating to this period are known from Górkápolnadomb¹⁷ and Stillfried.¹⁸ The three males interred in a pit at the former site represented the extremely robust, brachycranial Cro-Magnoid type, while the child and two other young men buried in another pit represented a more gracile Mediterranean type. In addition to inurned burials, several inhumation burials were also uncovered in sacrificial pits at Stillfried. The detailed metric and morphological examination of the skeletal remains indicated that these individuals originated from the east, and their epigenetic traits also suggested that they were related.

Material and method

In the following, we present the findings of the physical anthropological examination of the human remains from a cremation burial (Grave 159) uncovered in the Late Bronze Age Urnfield cemetery at Sopron-Krautacker. The human remains from the Bronze Age site are housed in the Department of Anthropology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (inv. no. 2012.5.1–127). The human remains from Grave 159 published here are inventoried under inv. nos 2012.5.120 and 2012.5.121. The cremains from the cremation burial were examined according to the protocols and criteria set down by Chochol, Nemeskéri and Harsányi, Pap and her colleagues, and Ubelaker.¹⁹

Results

We distinguished the remains of two individuals among the cremains inventoried under inv. no. 2012.5.120, based mainly on differences in robusticity and the degree of burning. The overwhelming majority of the cremains (*ca.* 100 fragments, weighing 121 g) came from a juvenis-adultus (15–39-year-old) individual of indeterminate sex (*fig. 1*). Our age estimation was based on the opening state of the apex of a more closely unidentifiable multi-rooted tooth (a molar). The sex of the deceased individual could not be determined with certainty from the relatively few and indistinct fragments; however the weakness of the muscle attachment reliefs on the long bone fragments and the thinness of the cortical layer suggest that the deceased may have been a female (morphological sex: perhaps female). The remains were burnt heterogeneously and included both chalk white and metal-blue fragments. The cremains were micro- and meso-fragmented, their size ranging between 0–1 and 1–5 cm. The cremains of the other individual were mostly chalk white in colour, the fragments were much smaller and more gracile, suggesting that they came from a child of indeterminate age (*fig. 2*).

The *ca.* 20–30 calcined, meso-fragmented skull and post-cranial remains weighing 30 g inventoried under inv. no. 2102.5.121 were “calcined bones from various areas of the grave pit”. The skull fragments were more closely unidentifiable parts of the neurocranium, while tibia and rib fragments could be identified of the post-cranial bones. The fragments were burnt heterogeneously in this case too and included fragments with both a chalk white and metal-blue hue.

The morphology and the direction of the cracks and fissures suggest that the bodies were still fleshed when they were placed on the pyre.

The cremains did not include either burnt or unburnt animal bones.

¹⁷ K. Zoffmann 2001.

¹⁸ Breitingger 1980 45–106; Szilvássy – Kritscher – Hauser 1988.

¹⁹ Chochol 1961; Nemeskéri – Harsányi 1968; Pap et al. 2009; Ubelaker 2009.



fig. 1. Sopron-Krautacker, Grave 159. The cremated bone fragments of a 15–39-year-old female(?)

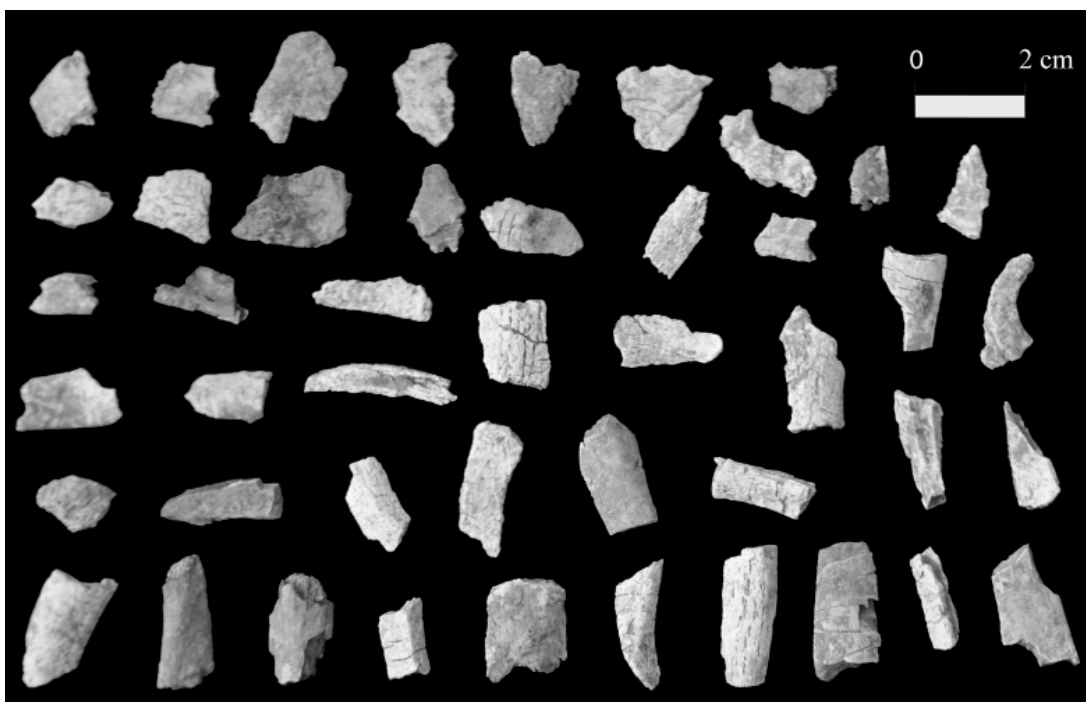


fig. 2. Sopron-Krautacker, Grave 159. The cremated bone fragments of a subadult

Conclusion

The results of the physical anthropological assessment of the human remains from Grave 159 of the Late Bronze Age cemetery uncovered at Sopron-Krautacker indicated that the burial contained the cremains of two individuals, an adult woman (?) and a child. The extent

to which the bones were burnt varied: the cremains of the two individuals included both completely and incompletely burnt fragments, suggesting that the body's exposure to the pyre's heat varied and the pyre's combustion affected the bodies unevenly.

Measuring the weight of the calcined human remains from cremation cemeteries is important, even if we know that several factors can influence the amount of the surviving cremains. In the case of the analysed assemblage, the weight of the cremains was low, which can be attributed to several factors. The burials of the cemetery were strongly disturbed and it is also possible that the participants of the funerary ceremony did not collect all the bone fragments after the pyre had burned down. The cremains included both skull fragments and bones from various parts of the post-cranial skeleton, indicating that an effort was made during the funerary ceremony to collect remains from all parts of the body.

The examined cremains did not include either burnt or unburnt bones, perhaps an indication that food offerings containing animal bones had probably not been placed on the pyre or deposited in the grave – whatever the case, we did not identify any remains of possible food offerings.

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