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SETTLEMENT AND GRAVES AT HERNÁDVÉCSE (NE-HUNGARY) FROM THE 5TH CENTURY AD: THE RELATION BETWEEN LIVING SPACE AND BURIAL PLACE IN THE HUNNIC PERIOD

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Abstract: In Hernádvécse–Nagy rét Site No. 4 a settlement and two disturbed burials from the first half and the middle third of the 5th century AD were uncovered. The types of the grave goods, such as the fragment of a brooch with carved decoration, the long, double-edged sword and the Murga- type jug were typical in Hunnic period graves, however the finds from Hernádvécse have unique features. The ceramic find material of the settlement consists of fine, wheel-turned S-profile bowls, pots, jugs with smoothed decoration and grainy cookware which show analogies with contemporary Barbarian and provincial sites. The founders of the settlement might be derived from the Sântana de Mureş culture where the characteristic semi-subterranean building types furnished with stone furnaces were widespread. The evaluation of the site has also brought along new data in the topographical relations of burials and settlements in the Hunnic period on account of the graves located between the settlement features.
Keywords: Upper Tisza Basin, Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture, pottery kiln, Murga-type jug, grainy pots

1. INTRODUCTION

The northeast part of the Carpathian Basin was densely populated in the late Roman Age. The territory was culturally divided. East of the Rivers Hernád and Torysa, in Transcarpathia all the way to the limes of the former Roman Dacia the settlements of the Przeworsk culture mostly identified with Vandals, can be found (Gindele 2010; Soós 2016a, 449, Fig. 1.). We can count with Sarmatian sites in the lowland areas of the Upper Tisza Region (Masek 2012a, 257–261). The settlement finds from the territories of the North Hungarian Range between the Rivers Danube and Sajó are related with the Quadi material culture from the present-day western Slovakia (Párducz-Korek 1958; Vaday 2003; Vaday 2005; Beljak 2016; Soós 2017).

The inhabitants of the Roman Age settlements making a living mainly from agriculture and livestock farming had multi-level connections. Most of the everyday utensils have been manufactured locally in the settlements in a self-sufficient way, while certain types of the artefacts were purchased from workshops providing regional markets (Lamiová-Schmiedlová 1997; Istvánovits *et al.* 2011; Gindele-Istvánovits 2011). In addition to the regional trade and exchange networks, long-distance connections can be traced on the basis of Roman and Barbarian imported items (Ardeleanu 2011; Carnap-Bornheim 2001; Istvánovits-Kulcsár 2003, 232–238).

Radical changes began in the second half of 4th century AD which rearranged the former cultural and economic conditions throughout the Carpathian Basin. The dense settlement network declined, the most settlements from late Roman Age date to the turn of the 4th–5th or the beginning of the 5th century AD (Pieta 1999; Stanciu 2008; Varsik 2011, 226). In this period, new technological and typological characteristics appeared among the settlement finds, most of which show connections with the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture. Continuity can be observed in some areas, however, in these regions the new cultural influences brought forth the formation

of a specific material culture.[1] However, newcomers had also settled in the Upper Tisza Region: so far, the so-called Post-Chernyakhov horizon (Tejral 2000, 6–11) can primarily be identified in Hungary based on cemeteries (Istvánovits 1993; Istvánovits–Kulcsár 1999, 69, 93).

A new social and economic system was formed in the 5th century AD that differed from the social structure of the previous late Roman Age. Small grave groups or lonely burials were spread all over the Carpathian Basin as remains of a new social system (Nagy 1993a, 60; Tejral 1999a, 255–274; Prohászka 2003, 77–78). The settlements belonging to the 'classical' Hunnic period graves are mostly unknown in the Carpathian Basin and also in the territories of the North Hungarian Range. The main reason behind the problem is that the dating of the settlement finds, consisting of pottery, iron and bone tools, is not compatible with the relative chronology of the Hunnic period worked out based on grave goods (Tejral 1988; Tejral 1992; Tejral 2005; Bierbrauer 1995). The research of the representative burials and the remains of everyday life were separated in this period.

New sites with contemporary burials and settlement remains like Hernádvécse–Nagy rét Site No. 4. will help to solve this methodological problem. The site provides new data for dating the Hunnic period settlements and for the relation of the burial place versus living space during the researched period.

2. HERNÁDVÉCSE–NAGY RÉT, SITE NO. 4.

The site is situated on the right bank of River Hernád in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, 13 km away from the Slovak-Hungarian border. The river terraces in the valley provided suitable place to establish a settlement also in the previous late Roman Age (Soós 2016a, Fig. 1–2; Jurečko 1983; Lamiová-Schmiedlová 1969, 404, (Fig.1.).*(Fig. 1)*

The sites no. 4, no. 5, no. 6 and no. 7 near village Hernádvécse was excavated by the archaeologists of Herman Ottó Museum between April and August 2004 in connection with the reconstruction works of highroad no. 3 between Miskolc and Košice.[2] A total of 309 archaeological phenomena on a surface of 15 571 m^2 were unearthed in site no. 4 (Soós 2009; Soós 2015, 94–202). In addition to archaeological features from the Neolithic and late the Bronze Age, most phenomena belonged to a Roman Age Przeworsk and a Hunnic period settlement *(Fig.2.1)*.

2.1. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUNNIC PERIOD SETTLEMENT

Although only a 30–40 m wide section of the one-time settlement has been excavated, the structure of the farmstead laid in the narrow river terrace could be well observed *(Fig.2.2)*.

Two semi-subterranean buildings came to the light 20 m apart from each other in the southwestern part of the site. Nearby there were structured rows of postholes. 1 m away from the southeast corner of building Str.125, the postholes Str.72–77 covered a rectangular area of 5.3 × 3.8 m, which orientation broadly corresponds that of the semi-subterranean building. Rows of postholes with similar orientation covering a 4 × 3.4 m area also appeared 13.5 m away from the building in northeast direction (Str.66–70 and Str.343). Since these features yielded no finds, their dating is uncertain. Approximately 25 m south from both buildings a beehive-shaped (Str.21) and an oval pit (Str.30) were dug.

An oven (Str.4) came to the light 32 m east from building Str.125. To the northeast, irregular oval pits were lined up perpendicular to the slope (Str.52, Str.49, Str.104) including also a cylindrical pit (Str.40) and a huge narrowing one (Str.47).

Nearby the pottery kiln (Str.161) was the next object group consisting of irregular, shallow (Str.187), beehive-shaped (Str.160, 308) and cylindrical (Str.192, 302) pits.

In the northern part of the site only beehive-shaped pits were found in two groups 15 m apart from each other (s164–166, s209, s275, s303). A row of postholes was lined up in north-south direction near pits Str.275 and Str.303 (Str.244–251).

It was observable that each group of pits included a pitfall of larger dimensions. In the southern part this was an oval, shallow pit (Str.52), while in the north they were rather beehive-shaped pits (Str.160, 166).

Two disturbed inhumation burials oriented to northwest were excavated in the southern part of the site. Grave Str.1 came to light 20 m to the south from building Str.61. The burial Str.309 was situated between the pits 25-30 m away from building Str.125.

A destruction horizon could be observed at the site. The wooden wall foundation of the buildings and the rafters were preserved by the fire. It should be noted that the buildings were almost empty of finds, only few scattered pieces were found in them, thus they were most

1 For instance the settlements of the so-called Post-Przeworsk horizon (Pieta 1999, 185).

2 Identification number of the site: 38095

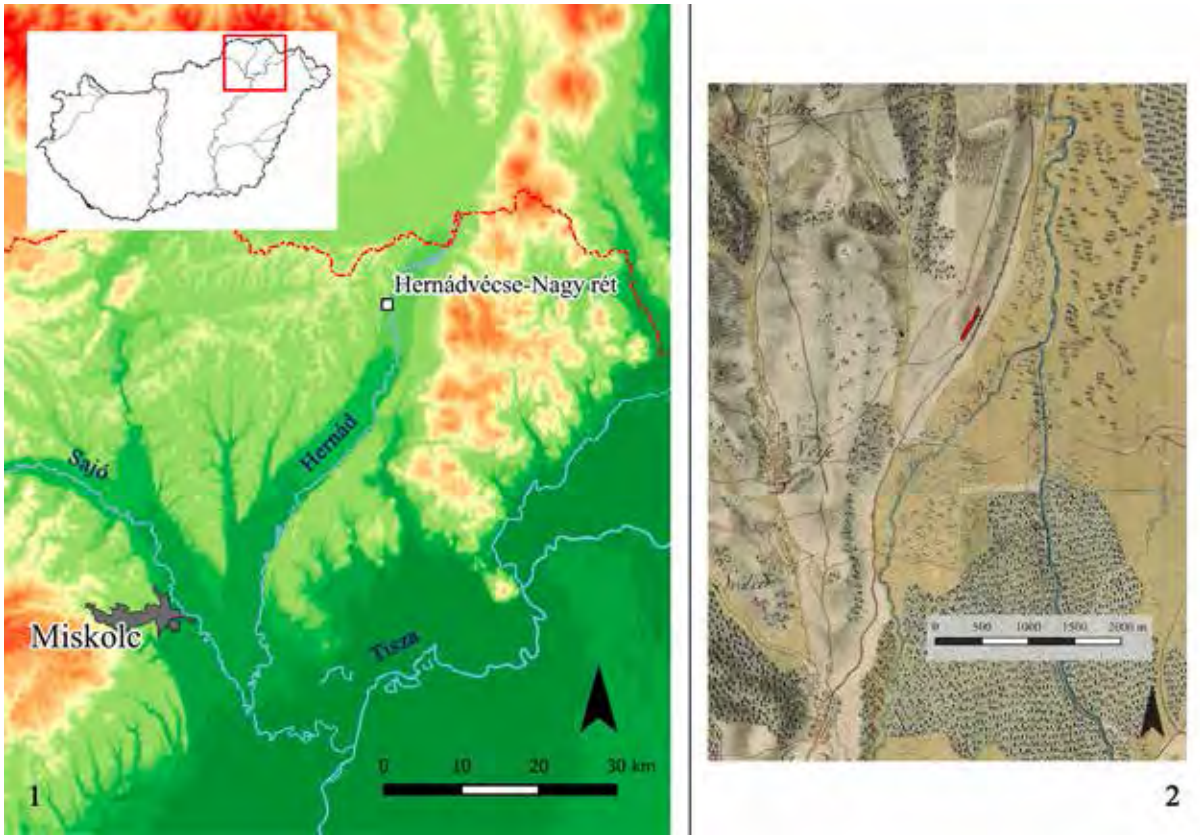

Fig. 1 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: The location of the site 2: The site on the map of the First Military Ordnance Survey
1. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: A lelőhely elhelyezkedése 2: A lelőhely az Első Katonai Felmérés térképén

probably either cleaned or already abandoned before they caught fire. Destruction layers could be detected in more than half of the pits. The filling of these were heavily mixed with ash and pieces of charcoal, in several objects pieces of burned clay were also found.

2.2. BURIALS

2.2.1 Str.1.

Grave

Disturbed inhumation burial oriented WNW. The rounded rectangular grave-pit was narrow. The broken skull was tilted to the right. Only the mandible and the bones of the arms and legs were left in their place. The rib bones were scattered on the chest and on the femurs. Sizes: Length: 182 cm; width: 61 cm; depth: 24 cm.

2.2.1.1. Anthropological description

Infans II. (cca. 10–11-year-old) individual

The assemblage is made up of poorly preserved skull fragments and a medium well-preserved postcranial fragment (long bones, *vertebrae*, pelvic bone and collar bone).

The age at death was estimated from the length of some long bones (*humerus*: ca. 245 mm, radius: ca. 180 mm) and from the eruption and developing state of teeth (Schour–Massler 1941; Stloukal–Hanáková 1978; Ubelaker 1989; Bernert *et al.* 2007).

To sum the dentition there are 22 teeth, the abrasion of which are SA-ASI grade. Stronger, ASII graded abrasioncould only be detected on the upper first incisors.

Pathology: *Porotic hyperostosis* (PH) is visible on the neck of the left *femur*, characterized by localized areas of spongy or porous bone tissue. The presence of the PH has been considered evidence that the examined individual suffered chronic or episodic *malnutrition* (e.g. iron deficiency diet) (Walker *et al.* 2009). On the *maxilla* the *palatum durum* is porotical due to some inflammation (Steinbock 1976; Aufderheide–Rodríguez-Martin 1998).

Epigenetic variation did not occur.

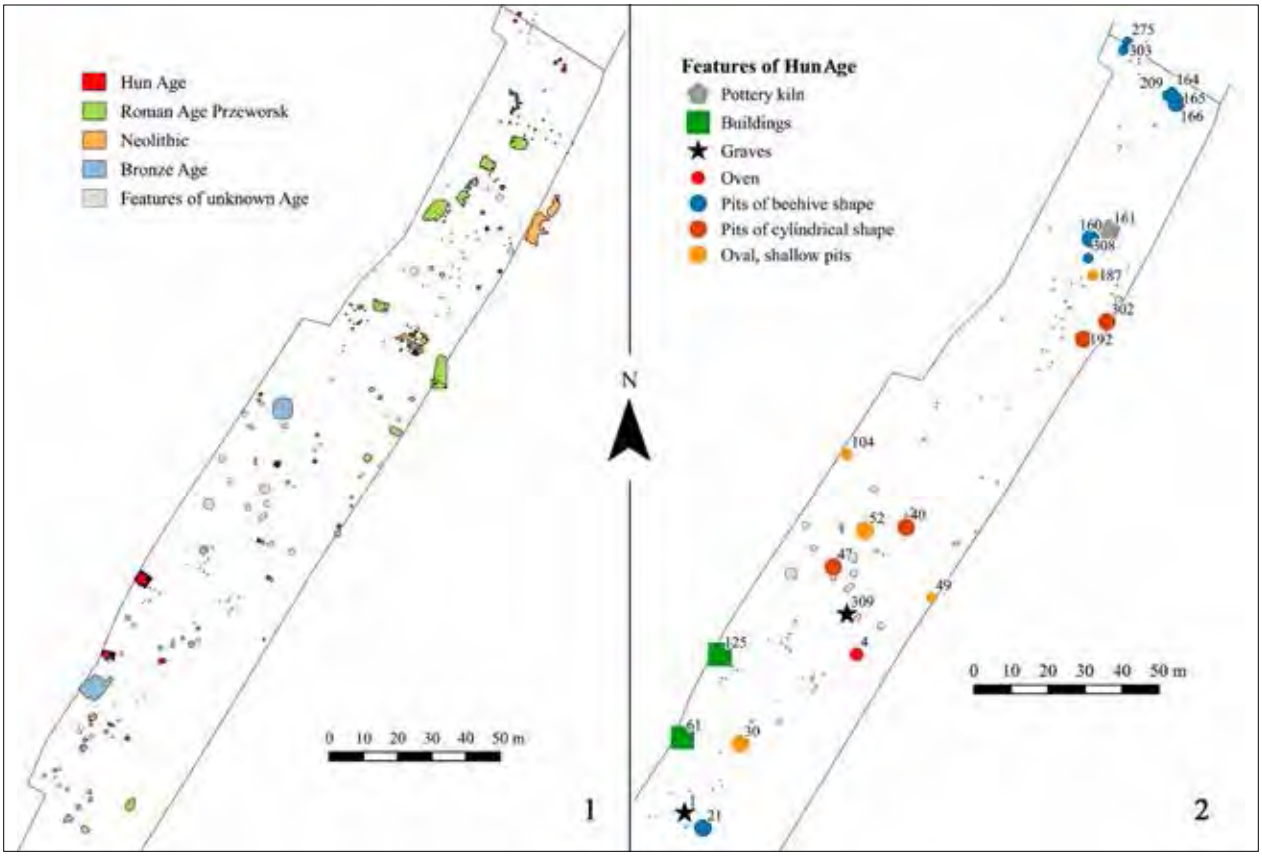

Fig. 2 1: Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 2: Feature types of the Hun Age settlement
2. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: A feltárt jelenségek elhelyezkedése korszakok szerint 2: A hun kori jelenségek elhelyezkedése típus szerint

2.2.1.2. Grave goods

1) Foot fragment of a bow brooch on the left shoulder at the proximal end of the *humerus (Fig. 3.1.)*. Carved ornamentation (*Kerbschnitt*) composed of triangles can be observed between molded ribbing on the end of the foot and the bow. Length: 4.7 cm, Width: 1.1 cm, thickness: 0.2–0.7 cm.[3]

2) Silver buckle between the rib bones *(Fig. 3.2.)*. The cross-section of the D-shape loop is round, expanding toward the middle. The tongue is rolled over the loop and decorated at the hinge end with X-shaped engraved lines. Only the lower part of the rectangular buckle plate remained, it was fixed with one rivet on the middle. Buckle plate (diam): 1.9 × 1.9 cm, loop (diam): 2.5 × 2 cm; tongue: 0.4 cm.

2.2.2. Str.309.

Grave

Disturbed inhumation burial oriented NW. The narrow, long gravepit was rectangular. Postholes with a diameter of 0.2 m could be observed inside at the corners of the gravepit, their connection with the grave is uncertain. The burial was heavily disturbed, the bones were heaped up in the western part of the pit. Length: 200 cm, width: 60 cm, Depth: 60 cm.

2.2.2.1. Anthropological description

Adultus–maturus (35–45 years old male)

The assemblage consisted of fragmentary skull and well-preserved *postcranial* bones (both shin bones, *tarsals*, *metatarsals* and *phalanges* are missing due to grave robbery).

The age at death was estimated from the extent of the dental attrition, the state of the *cranial suturae closure*, the changes of the *symphyseal* and auricular surface face of the pubic bone and on the changes of the sternal ends of the ribs (Todd 1920; Nemeskéri 1961; Perizonius 1981; Meindl–Lovejoy 1985; Lovejoy *et al.* 1985; Işcan *et al.* 1984).

The sexing was determined based on both the expressed metrical and morphological traits of the skull and the postcranial bones.

Thought the skull was not measurable, some morphological traits could be observed. The forehead is

3 The archeological material was deposited in the Herman Ottó Musem, Miskolc (Inventory numbers: 2007.17.1.1.–2007.17.61.3.)

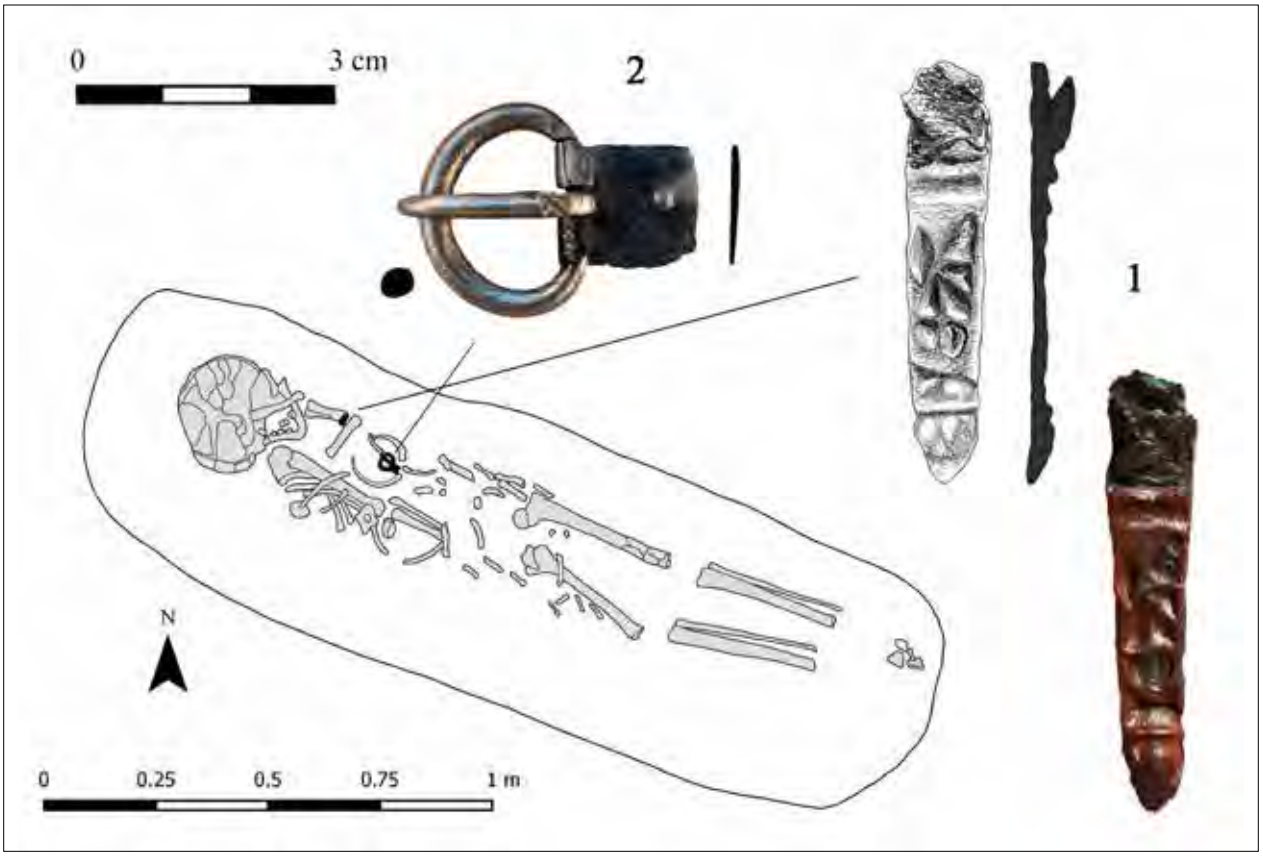

Fig. 3 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Grave str.1
3. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.1 sír

arched, the occiput is curved. The *orbita* were squared, the *fossa canina* is deep, while the *apertura pirifomis* is *atrophin* (Martin–Saller 1957). Based on these few morphological traits, without the measurement data it can be stated that the man belonged to the robusted europid type.

The estimated stature based on the length of the long bones is medium tall, 165.0 cm (Sjøvold 1990; Bernert 2005) *(Table 1)*.

The average abrasion of the remained 16 teeth is AM grade. All of the third *molars* are impacted.

Pathology: On both sides of the orbital roof *porotic hyperostosis* is visible. On one of the *lumbar vertebrae* a medium developed *osteophyte* (eg. bone spurs) formed (*spondylosis deformans*). On all parts of the vertebral column *spodylodiscitis*, while on all of the *lumbar vertebral* joints and their cartilage are worn down (*spondylarthrosis*). On the midshaft of the right sided collar-bone a healed fracture was detected *(Fig. 4)*. The healing process resulted in shortening of the bone length, with a slight inflammation and callus formation. The surface of the *manubrium* part of the *sternum* is inflammed. The *corpus sterni* is considerably thinner. Morever, on the distal ends of both *humeri* and on the proximal ends of both *radii* and *ulnae* minimal marginal lipping formed (*arthrosis deformans*) (Aufderheide–Rodríguez-Martin 1998).

Epienetic variation: Irregular *intrasutural* bones can be found in the *lambdoid suture* (*lambdoid ossicle* or wormian bones) (Hauser–De Stefano 1989).

2.2.2.2. Grave goods

1) Double-edged iron sword fragment in the northwest edge of the pit *(Fig. 5.1.)*. The tang is widening up to the blade. Length: 44.5 cm, width: 3.8 cm, spike length: 4 cm.

2) U-shaped iron coffin nail from the grave filling *(Fig. 5.2.)*. Diameter: 3.8 × 3.5 cm.

3) Wheel-turned jug with smoothed-in decoration between the bones at the western part of the pit *(Fig. 5.3)*. The fine, wheel-turned jug was fired grey with brownish-grey core. The rim is curved, the neck is narrow and curved, the handle is round in cross-section and sprung from the narrow rib under the rim, ending on the belly. The lower part of the jug is smoothed, on the neck three vertical smoothed zig-zag lines can be observed between vertical glazed surfaces. Height: 34

Fig. 4 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4.
Collar–bones from grave str.309.
4. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh.
A Str.309 sír halottjának kulcscsontja

cm, rim diameter: 11 cm, bottom diameter: 10.5 cm, handle diameter: 2.2 cm.

2.2.3. Funerary customs

The graves from Hernádvécse represent the typical Hunnic period custom of small grave groups or lonely burials (Straub 2014, 207). The practice of orientating the dead to the west appeared in the Tiszadob-type cemeteries in the Upper Tisza Region at the end of the 4th century AD and became exclusive all over the Carpathian Basin in the second half of the 5th century AD (Rácz 2016, 307–309, Abb. 2–3). The long, narrow gravepit form was similar to the west-oriented graves in the Tiszadob cemetery (Istvánovits 1991, 35) and can be observed in a number of Hunnic period burials as well.[4]

Based on an iron nail found in grave Str.309, the deceased was laid in a coffin. Similar iron coffin nails were common in late Sarmatian graves[5] their use in Gepidic burials was common (Nagy 1993a, 61).

2.2.4. Grave goods

2.2.4.1. Bronze brooch with carved decoration

A foot fragment of a long bronze brooch came to light from the grave Str.1 belonging to a child. The molded bronze fragment is poorly preserved, long, narrow, straight and decorated with carved ornaments (*Kerbschnitt*). Its form and length have no analogies yet in the Carpathian Basin, thus it can be considered as a unique piece.

The antecedents of the artefact can be traced back to several cultural traditions.

Based on the recent research, the spreading of the molded, carved dress items were started from the middle of the 5th century (Nagy 1993b, 72; Martin 1994, 545–546) or from the beginning of the middle third of the 5th century AD (Tejral 2015, 324).

It is noteworthy that molded brooch with a straight, narrow foot were uncommon. Hungarian and Bohemian research suspects the antecedent of the molded, carved types with semicircular headplate in alemann territories (Straub 2008, 189–190, 1. kép). In the second phase of the Meroving cemeteries in South Germany (SD 2) brooches with a straight foot ending with stylized animal head were specific in 460-480. Its antecedents with ribbed foot were present from the middle of the 5th century AD (Koch 2001, 48 and 72, Abb 12–13). The Béndekpuszta-type brooches appeared in the Carpathian Basin somewhat earlier, in the middle third of the 5th century AD (Tejral 2005, 121–122; Tejral 2008, Abb. 3). Brooches with a straight foot also can be found in Gepidic cemeteries in the last third of the 5th century.[6]

Mechthild Schulze-Dörlamm has drawn the attention that the type with straight foot can be related also with the brooches with a semicircular bow and an inverted foot belonged to the late Roman military clothing. In the Elbe region the pieces with straight foot became part of the Germanic male costume as insignia in the middle third of the 5th century AD. They were also widespread in the female burials later, in the protomeroving period (Schulze-Dörlamm 2000,

4 For instance: Hajdúnánás–Fürj–halom járás (Rácz 2014, 204); Egerlövő–Homokpart, grave 25. (Lovász 1991, I. t)

5 Istvánovits 1991, 36. As Tiszadob–Sziget grave 14 and 23. (Istvánovits 1993, Abb. 7, 1–5, Abb. 11, 8-9); Sándorfalva–Eperjes grave 7-8. (Vörös 1985, 157–158).

6 For example, Hódmezővásárhely–Kishomok grave 105. (Bóna–Nagy 2002, 75. Abb. 59, 1), Szolnok–Szanda grave 114. (Bóna 2002, 216, Taf. 44, 3; 102, 1). The pieces were dated between 460–500 AD by Margit Nagy.

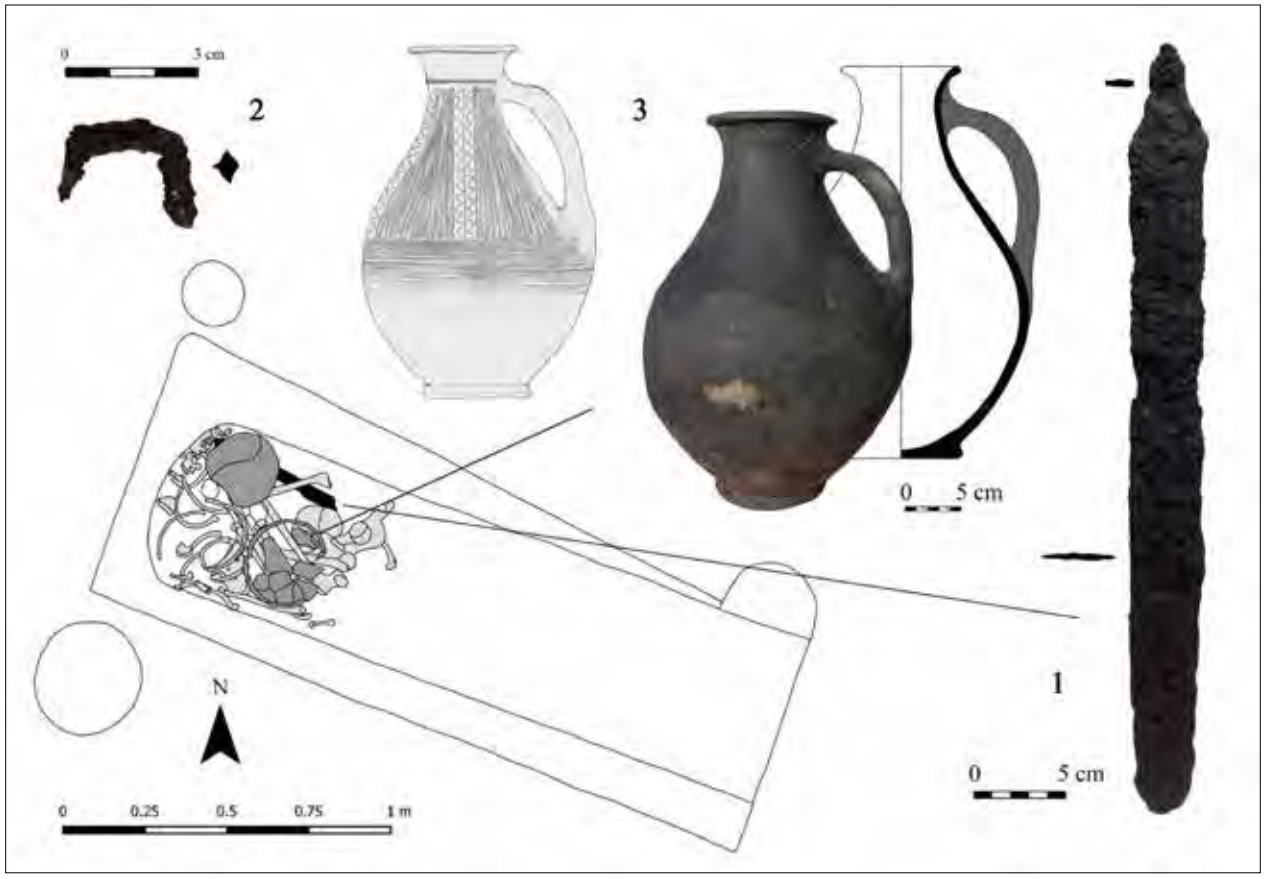

Fig. 5 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Grave str.309
5. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.309 sír

606–607; Böhme 1989, 402). The foot of the silver brooches which originate from the peripheral regions of the Carpathian Basin[7] are decorated with carved or punched motifs or ribbing imitated rolled wire (Kühn 1974, 588-597). The closest formal analogies of the brooch from Hernádvécse are the pieces from Dombóvár and Erdőkövesd (Darnay 1901; Csallány 1961, 238, CCLX. t. 2–3; Tejral 1988, Abb. 34) the latter were classified as Niederflorstadt-type (Böhme 1989, 402, Abb. 5, 404). Volker Bierbrauer dated the brooches from Dombóvár together with the find from Zalkod and Košice to the D3 period, 450/460–480/490 AD (Bierbrauer 1995, 572–581, Abb. 4).

The direct antecedents of the brooch from Hernádvécse are unknown. Based on the production technology it can be dated to the D3 or the D2/D3 periods. It is noteworthy that the unique brooches from Szurdokpüspöki (Bácsmegi–Guba 2007, 16) and Jobbágyi (Kiss 1981, 167–168, Taf. I, 6) found in the territory of the North Hungarian Range can be dated to the same period.

2.2.4.2. Silver buckle

Iron, bronze or silver buckles the tongues of which are rolled over the loop were common dress items in Hunnic period burials.

In the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin the type appeared in the D1 period (Tejral 1988, 227). Smaller pieces with longer tongue are known from late Sarmatic burials as well.[8]

Round, oval or D-shaped buckles were common in both female and male burials in the 5th century AD (Bakay 1978, 151–152, Abb. 3, 9, Abb. 4, 9; Kovács 2004, 127). The closest parallel to the silver buckle from Hernádvécse was unearthed in Kistokaj–Homokbánya among grave items from the middle of the 5th century AD (Hellebrandt 1973, 63–64; Bóna 1991, 54, Fig.

7 Beograd (Germanen 1987, 232, Abb. V26, d–e); Mödling–Lerchengasse (Germanen 1987, 342, Abb. VII,32.e); Tiszacsege (Bóna 1991, 149, Fig. 96); Banská Bystrica–Sásová (Tejral 1997, 337, Abb.15, 5).

8 Tiszadob–Sziget (Istvánovits 1993, 107, 124, Abb. 12, 2); Tápé–Malajdok (Párducz–Korek 1948, LV. t. 13, LXV. t. 10)

40/1, 4). Besides that more analogous pieces are known from the northeastern region.[9]

2.2.4.3. Sword

A 45 cm long sword fragment came to light from the male burial Str.309. In case its preserved length was the same as its original length, it can be compared to with two weapon types.

Short sidearms were rare in Hunnic period burials. The single-edged, narrow bladed, 40–50 cm long saxes appeared in graves from the middle of the 5th century AD (Kiss 2015a, 73–74). They were used as exclusive swords[10] or rather as escort weapons with long, double-edged swords from the second half of the 5th century AD (Kiss 2015a, 76, note 31). The sizes of the sword from Hernádvécse are similar to these, but the type does not match because of the double edges.

Wide, narrow double-edged weapons of the period were the Micia-type swords with specific cut under the hilt (Bóna 1991, 247, Drawing 34; Istvánovits–Kulcsár 2008, 281–283; Harhoiu 1988). The pieces from the Carpathian Basin can be dated from the end of the 4th (Harhoiu 1988, 82; Gáll 2005, 230) to the middle of the 5th century AD (Istvánovits–Kulcsár 2008, 285). It is typical that in late Sarmatian context these artefacts appeared in graves (Párducz 1959, 367–368; Párducz 1963, 52, XI. 1), while in the territories of the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture they were rather settlement finds (Gáll 2005, 227–237; Köröfői 2016a, 269). The piece from Hernádvécse may not belong to the Micia-type for the lack of the typical cut under the hilt.

It is thus plausible that the weapon from Hernádvécse is a fragment of a long, double-edged sword. Some of the long swords had cross-guard with the tang attached at right angles to the blade.[11] The tang of the sword from Hernádvécse is a flared trapezoidal. Similar swords are known from late Sarmatian burials[12] but turned up earlier in some regions affected by German influence as well.[13] The form was defined as a common Sarmatian type (Párducz 1941, 116–117; Vaday 1985, 379, Abb. 5). It is noteworthy that better analogies can be identified in the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain than the Tiszadob-type cemeteries in the Upper Tisza Region (Garam–Vaday 1990, 207, Abb. 11, 12; Istvánovits 1993, 136, Abb. 16).

2.2.4.4. Jug

A Murga-type jug (Vaday 1994) with curved neck and spherical body came to light from the male grave. Technologically it is identical with the wheel-turned ware found in the settlement features. On the neck three vertical zig-zag lines can be observed between vertical glazed surfaces. The antecedents of the form can be found in late Roman Age Sarmatian (Vaday 1989, 143–144, Abb. 37) and German archaeological material (Soós 2015, 244; Luštiková 2013, VI. 1–3), but the vessel is dated to the Hunnic period by its implementation and ornamentation. High jugs with a narrow neck and spherical body were widespread in late Sarmatian settlements as well (Masek 2013, 246). The best analogy of the jug was found in the Hunnic period Sarmatian site of Szentes–Nagyhegy (Párducz 1950, CXXIV, 12; Masek 2013, Abb. 2, Abb. 6, 6).

The jug from Hernádvécse reflects strong late Roman Age pottery tradition, no traces of the new foreign influences from the middle of the 5th century AD are perceptible on it. It can be dated from the end of the 4th to the middle of the 5th century AD.

2.3. SETTLEMENT FEATURES

2.3.1. Buildings

The semi-subterranean buildings were situated in the southern part of the site 20 m apart from each other. Their longer axis was oriented perpendicular to the hillside.

2.3.1.1. Str.61

Building

Semi-subterranean, rectangular building oriented NNE with wooden walls. The southern part of it was destroyed. It was 30 cm deep, the remained floor space was 9.64 m^2. No postholes could be observed in the plastered floor, however the burned, charred wall timbers were noticeable along the sides. The remains of an inner furnace made of pebble stones were scattered at the northeast corner, in front of its mouth five or

9 Hejőkeresztúr–Homokbánya (Csallány 1958, I. t. 4); Pácin–Szenna domb (Pintér-Nagy 2012, 96, 3. kép 4); Szirmabesenyő–Homokbánya (K. Végh 1975, 79, XXIV. t. 9); Szihalom–Pamlényi tábla (Váradi 1997, 118).

10 Hács–Béndekpuszta (Kiss 1995, 86); Mözs–Icsei-dűlő (Ódor 2011, 349), Tiszavasvári–Dancs tehenészet (Köröfői 2016b).

11 Kiss 1981. For eg. Szirmabesenyő (Megay 1952, XXV. t. 1-1a), Tarnaméra (Bóna–Szabó 2002, Taf. 57, 1), Pácin–Szenna domb (Pintér–Nagy 2012, 93, 2. Kép 1)

12 Tápé–Malajdok A, stray find (Párducz–Korek 1948, 297, LXIV. t. 4), Tápé–Malajdok B, grave 5. (Párducz 1941, 114, XXVIII. t. 5), Csongrád–Berzsenyi utca, grave 7 (Párducz 1963, 20, II. t. 22), Sándorfalva-Eperjes (Vörös 1985, 160).

13 Geszteréd, Hortobágy–Poroshát (H. Vaday 1985, Abb. 5.)

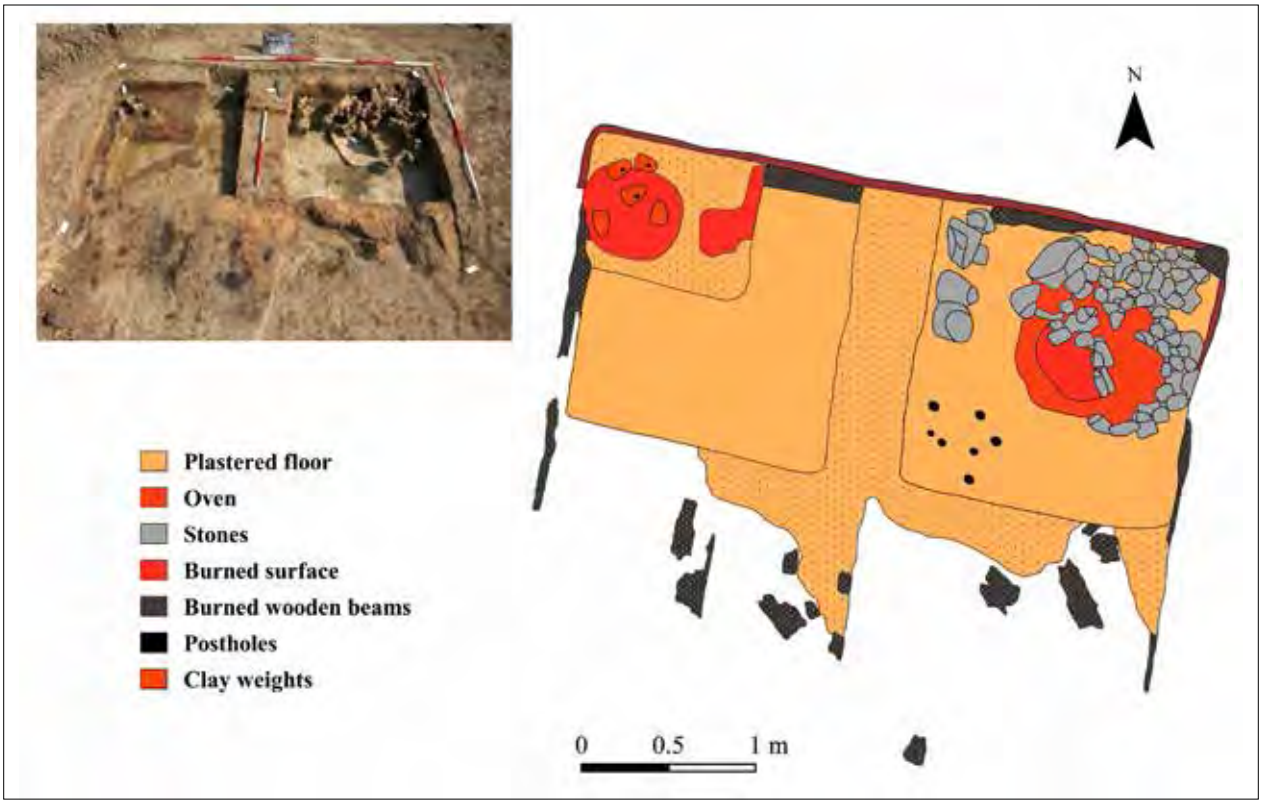

Fig. 6 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Building str.61
6. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.61 épület

six little holes with charcoal flint could be observed. At the northwest corner on a red, burned surface of 80 × 80 cm, five conical clay weights were lying on the floor. The building was destroyed by fire. On the southern part of the floor burned timbers directed to north were lying as remains of the roofing. Based on the burned clay pieces in the 14–20 cm thick filling debris of the building, the walls were made with wattle and daub technique. *(Fig. 6)*

2.3.1.2. Str.125

Building

Semi-subterranean rectangular building oriented NE with a floor space of 14.59 m^2. The wall of the shallow building was made of 20–25 cm wide timbers dovetailed at the corners. There was a posthole 40 cm in cross-section in the middle of the southwestern side. In the northeastern corner the 100–120 cm wide and 40 cm high remains of an inner furnace made with pebble stones were unearthed. The building was burnt down, 20–25 cm thick charcoal timbers were lying on top of the black, burned fillings. The walls were also made also in wattle and daub technique based on the thick layer with burned clay pieces observable along the sides.

The roof of the shallow, semi-subterranean buildings has been buttressed probably by posts dug in the middle of the northern and southern side. The wall was made of beams dovetailed at the corners (*Blockbauecke* – Leube 2009, 155, Abb. 120) and covered with plastered clay (*Pfostenbohlenwand, Stabwand* – Leube 2009, Abb. 70, 2–3). The roofing was also constructed of timbers based on the charcoal wooden remains which were lying on the floor. *(Fig. 7)*

There were no antecedents of the building structure with inner furnaces in earlier local German settlements. At Carpathian Przeworsk sites semi-subterranean buildings with three or four postholes along the shorter side (Gindele–Istvánovits 2009, 13–15, Abb. 1) were common while in the western territories of the culture buildings with two-two postholes along the longer and two others by the shorter side were used (Soós 2017, 20, Plate 1) both types without furnaces.

Ovens inside the houses could be observed in some regions of Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture. Stone ovens were typical in the Upper and Middle Dniester region in the late phase of the culture (Magomedov 1999, 71). The best analogies of the furnaces from Hernádvécse are known from Transylvania, at certain sites of Sântana

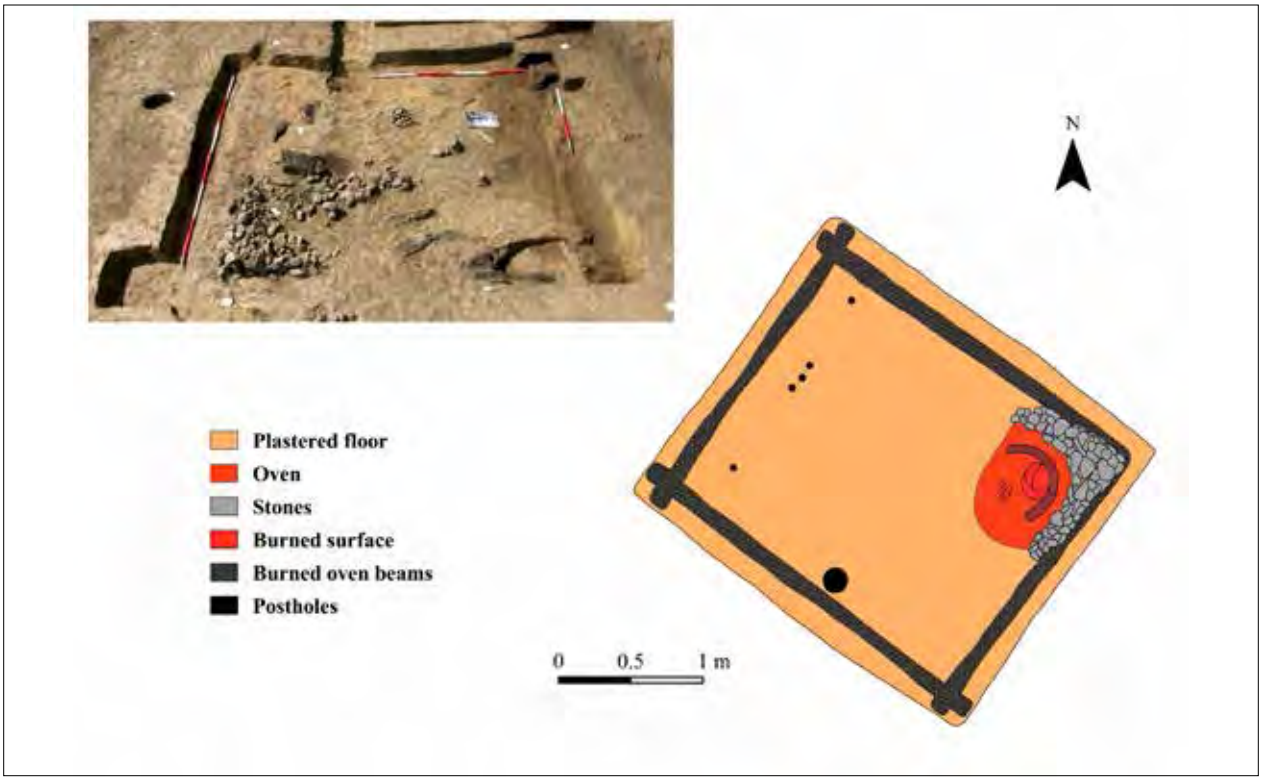

Fig. 7 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Building str.125
7. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.125 épület

de Mureş culture from the 3rd–4th centuries AD such as Odorheiu Secuiesc/Székelyudvarhely–Alsólok (Köröspői *et al.* 2010, 7, 55), Olteni–Cariera de nisip/Oltszem–Homokbánya (Buzea-Zăgreanu 2011, 40–41, 4–5. Tábla), Cristuru–Secuiesc/Székelykeresztúr–Felsőlok (Köröspői 2011, 108, 10. t./4, 11. t./2), Filiaşi/Fiatfalva–Nagyerdő-földje (Köröspői 2011, 110, 19. t./1–2) and Telekfalva–református templom (Nyárádi–Sófalvi 2011, 177–178, 1–4. T). According to recent research, almost all buildings of the culture were fitted with inner furnace therefore this phenomenon can be considered typical to Sântana de Mureş tradition (Köröspői 2016a, 167, 11. ábra).

Towards the western regions, the inner ovens can only be observed at Post-Chernjakhov sites (Tejral 2000, 6–8; Opreanu 2011, 195–198) in the northeast region of the Carpathian Basin. Unfamiliar to the Sarmatian traditions, inner clay furnaces came to light in the late Sarmatian sites Tiszavasvári–Jegyző tag (Istvánovits 1999, 189–192) and Tiszaeszlár–Bashalom[14]. Besides other house types deep, semi-subterranean buildings were unearthed including remains of stone furnaces and inner ovens, at the site Nyíregyháza–Csorda–Páskum I./Nyíregyháza–Keleti elkerülő Site 14 (Pintye 2016, 108, Fig. 9, Fig. 11). This settlement is also dated to the second half of the 4th – first half of the 5th centuries AD (Pintye 2016, 111).

In the extensive Sarmatian settlements of the Hunnic period in the Middle Tisza Region and further south, similar buildings are also unknown (Pintye *et al.* 2003, 217; Masek 2012b, 55; Szalontai–Tóth 2000, 61–62). Neither were inner furnaces typical at Barbarian sites in the western territories of the Danube region. New building types also appeared there at the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD, with postholes were dug at the corners of the structure (*Eckpfostenhaus*).[15]

In the province of Pannonia more and more village-like settlements dated from the end of the 4th century AD become known, however by now we only know

14 Kovalovszki 1980, 18–22, 9–13. rajz. The site was dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD, but based on the double-sided bone comb and the grainy pots it surely lived on to the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD.

15 Austria (Kern 1996, 16, Abb. 4, 3); in Moravia Rajhradice (Přichystal–Vachútová 2007), Zlechov (Zeman 2007, Obr. 4, 5); Mušov (Tejral 1999b, Abb. 34), in Hungary Sajószentpéter-Vasúti őrház (Tóth 2013, 29–33), summary: Tejral 1990, 28–29, Abb. 3; Tejral 1998, 193–202.

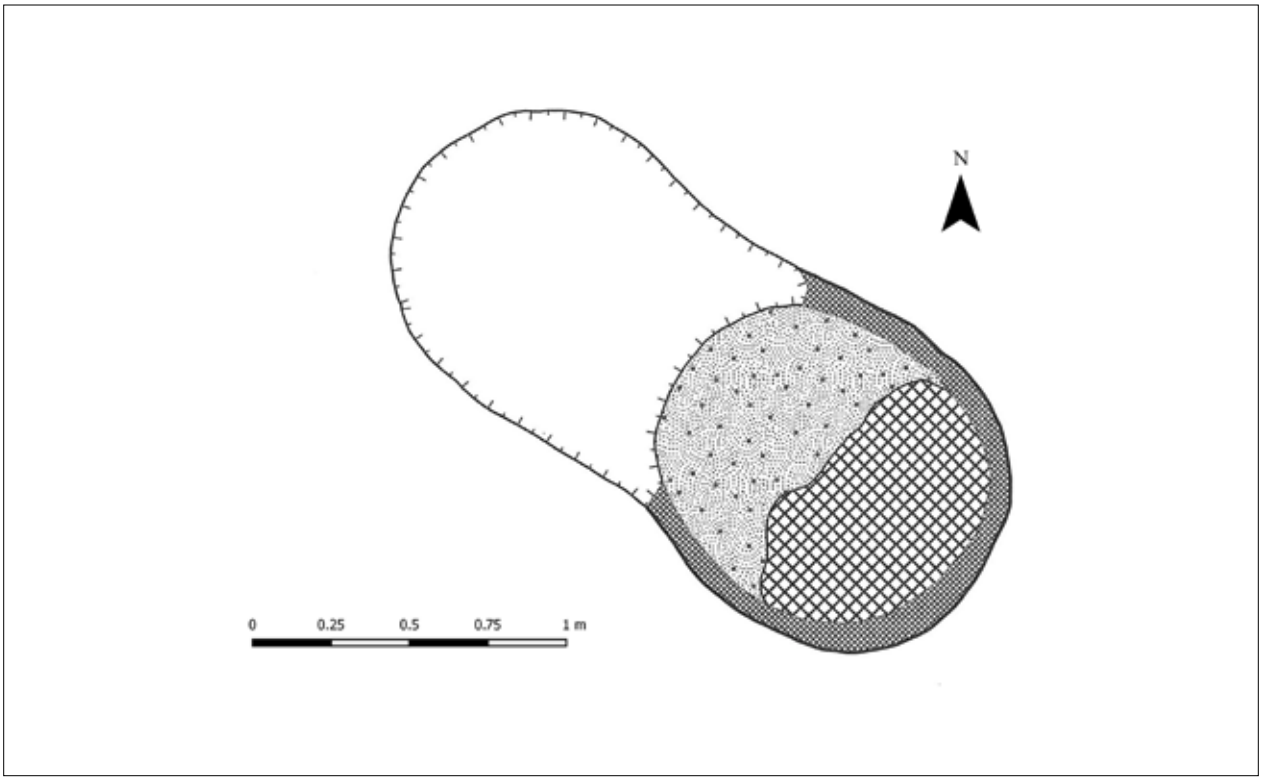

Fig. 8 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Oven str.4
8. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.4 kemence

of semi-subterranean buildings with six postholes and without furnaces.[16] A building deepened in the uppermost layer of the castrum of Intercisa can be mentioned as an exception (Bóna 1991, 262–263, Fig. 67; Vida 2011, 632).

2.3.2. Oven

There was only a single open-air oven at the site (Str.4), 30 m to the east from building Str. 125.

Str.4

Oven

Oval oven with burned sides and an even floor, the mouth directed to northwest. Only the base of the walls remained. The pit was oval with curved bottom. The filling of the features was blackearth mixed with charcoal ashes. *(Fig. 8)*

External ovens were absent in the Carpathian Basin in Roman Age German settlements. The using of this facility became more frequent in the 5th–6th centuries AD (Bocsi 2008, 215; Bácsmegi–Guba 2007, 21–22) with the transformation of the cooking habits.

2.3.3. Pits

Most of the features in the Hunnic period settlement were smaller pits and larger storage pits. Beside the beehive-shaped storage pits common in the late Roman Age settlements more shallow irregular pits were unearthed as well. *(Fig. 9)*

2.3.3.1. Oval, shallow pits (Str.30, 49, 52, 87, 104, 187)

The shallow, wide features were an irregular oval in forms. Several of them were smaller, 100–120 cm in diameter and 0.5 m^3 in capacity (Str.30, 49, 187) the other three were wider (150–170 × 170–250 cm) and subsequently larger, 1.3 m^3 in capacity (Str.52, 87, 104). The depths were only 10–30 cm.

2.3.3.2. Cylindrical pits (Str.40, 192, 302)

Fairy regular storage pits. Their mouths were round or slightly oval, the sides cylindrical, the bottoms slightly curved. They were uniform in size: 100–120 cm in diameter and 45–70 cm deep. The capacities were between 0.77–1.3 m^3.

16 Ordacsehi–Csereföld; Ordacsehi–Kis töltés (Bocsi *et al.* 2016, 97, map 4. Fig. 1.), Mohács (Párducz 1949); Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi dűlő (Kiss 2007, 67–69, 57. kép), but the so-called *Eckpfostenhaus* is also observable nerby the limes: Biatorbágy (Ottományi 2008), Pilismarót (Vékony 1985).

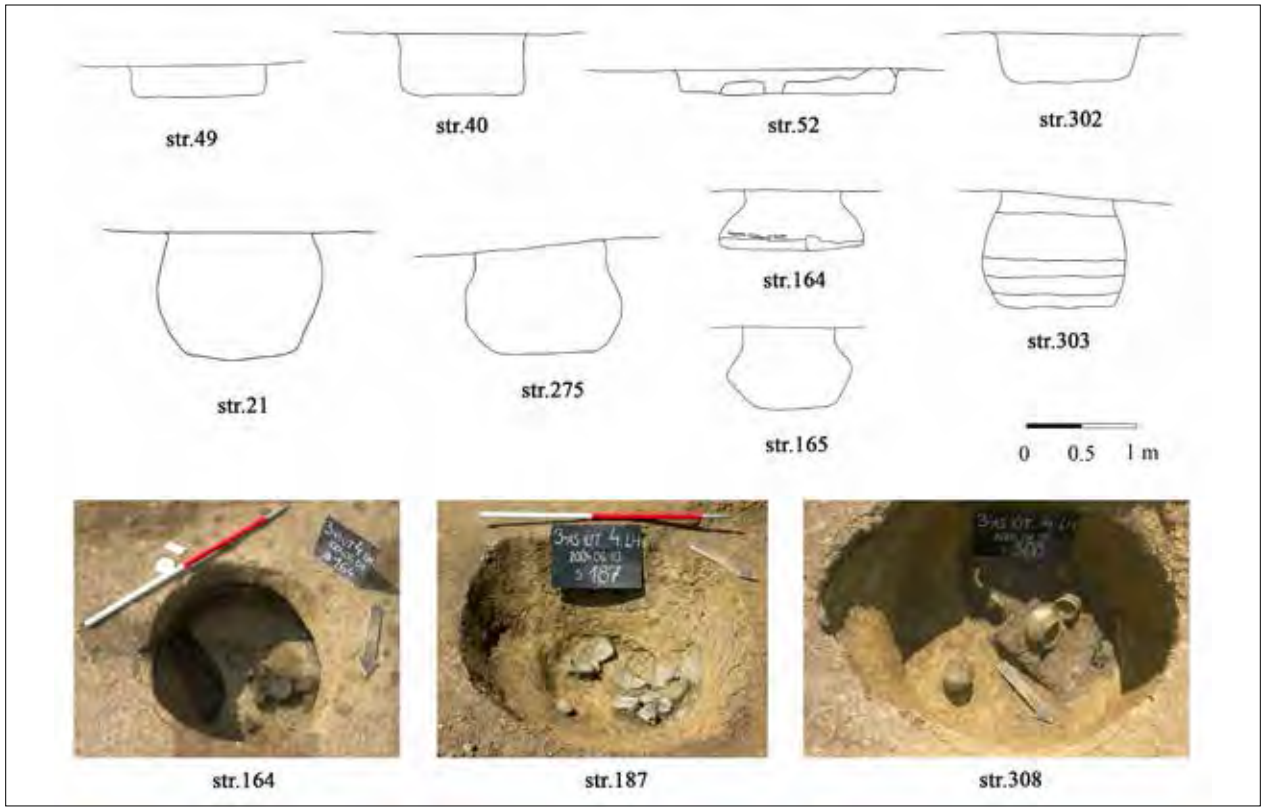

Fig. 9 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Pit types
9. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. A gödrök formatípusai

2.3.3.3. Beehive-shape pits (Str.20, 21, 160, 164, 165, 166, 209, 275, 303, 308)

Storage pits of regular form. Their mouths were round, the sides more or less widening, the bottom flat or slightly curved. Regarding the sizes similar tendencies can be observed as with the oval pits, many of them were smaller (80–100 cm in diameter), 70–95 cm deep and 1.15 m^3 in capacity, three of them even reached a diameter of 140 cm and a capacity of 2.5 m^3 (Str.21, 160, 166).

2.3.3.4. Pit with shrinking side (Str.47)

The diameter of the pit Str.47 reached 2 m, subsequently its capacity was extremely large 5.2 m^3. Probably, based on its differing form, it can be defined as a well.

2.3.4. Pottery kiln

The pottery kiln (Str.161) and its waste pit (Str.160) were excavated in the northern part of the site.

Str.161

Pottery kiln

The feature was observed as a 1×1 m large burned surface. The chamber of the kiln was not preserved. The grid lied 30 cm deep from the surface, punched with holes and supported with two columns. Based on the plastered clay layer above a 20 cm thick filling, the kiln was renewed once during its period of use. The new grey plastered layer of 1 cm thickness can be observed also on the burned kiln wall. *(Fig. 10)*

The pottery kiln from Hernádvécse can be defined as a variant of the Henning A-type pottery kilns. The A-type kilns with supporting columns were spread through late antique influence in Roman Dacia and in pottery workshops of the Barbaricum in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.[17] They were used besides the Henning B-type kilns with a supporting wall in the territories of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture north of the Carpathians in the 4th century AD. The kiln structure in the region to the 5th–6th centuries AD (Henning 1977, 193–194, Abb. 5–6).

17 Gindele–Istvánovits 2011, 157. For example: Sebastovce–Barca (Lamiová-Schmiedlová 1963); Beregovo VI (Kotigoroshko 1995, Fig. 93); Beregsurány–Barátság kert/Luzanka–Sad Drujby (Kotogoroshko 1995, Fig. 75-76); Čičarovce–Vel'ká Mol'va (Kaminská 2005)

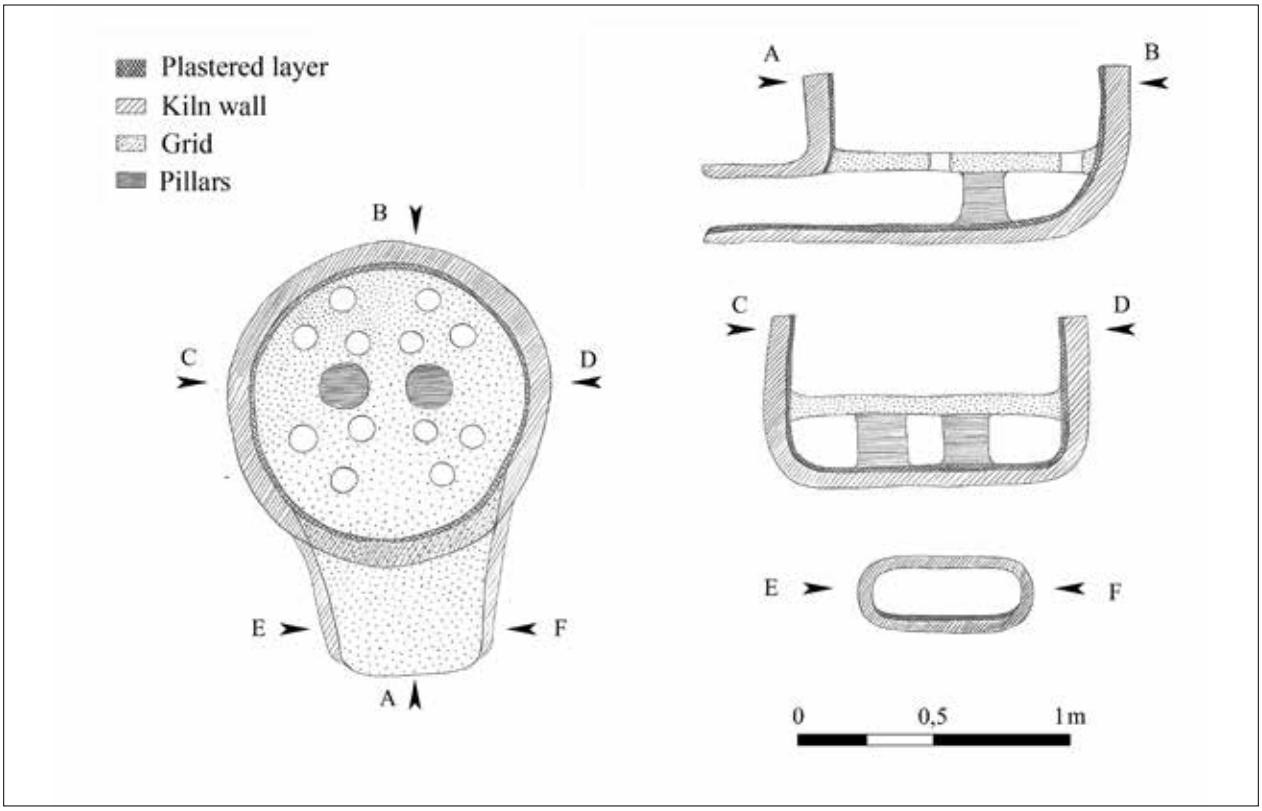

Fig. 10 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Pottery kiln str.161
10. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Str.161 edényégető kemence

As the great barbarian pottery workshops ceased to exist at the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD, the focus of pottery production shifted to the single settlements. Several pottery kilns are known from the northern and eastern territories of the Carpathian Basin in which fine bowls, jugs with smoothed-in decoration as well as coarse wheel-turned pots were produced (Soós 2016b, 650). Similarly, the residents of the Hernádvécse settlement manufactured crockery to cater of local demand.

2.4. SETTLEMENT MATERIAL

2.4.1. Ceramics[18]

I. Wheel-turned fine ware

The material of the fine, wheel-turned pottery is tempered with more sand than in the previous periods.[19] The treatment of the surface is of poor workmanship, the smoothing and polishing made by hand are casual. Most vessels are grey, typical to reduction firing (Ia) while oxidation firing (Ib) were rare. Several fine and coarse vessels underwent biphasic firing based on the black or grey surface and red in fracture (Ic). The technology was widespread in the Roman Provinces from the second half of the 4th century AD (Ottományi 1991, 36; Ottományi 1996, 114; Hárshegyi–Ottományi 2013, 503–507). It can also be observed although in a lower proportion, in Sarmatian territory combined with the new, foreign forms which appeared from the last third of the 4th century AD. The majority of vessels produced by this type of firing represent traditional Sarmatian or late Sarmatian forms but some of them are foreign types the analogy of which can be found in Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture (Masek 2011, 258–263).

I/1. Bowls

I/1.1. Hemispherical bowls *(Fig. 11, I. 1–2; Table III, 1)*. One of them has ring thickening rim without surface treatment. The other piece is a fragment of a brownish vessel with elongated, curved rim and two incised lines on the belly.

I/1.2. S-profile bowls *(Fig. 11, I. 3–7; Table I, 3, Table IX, 4, Table X, 6, Table XIII, 5, Table XV, 2)*. The most

18 For the technological and typological distribtion of the ceramic material see *Table 1*.

19 The same phenomenon could be observed also at other sites of the same period, for eg. Lazuri-Ratul lui Bela (Gindele 2010, 42, Abb. 16–20).

bowls from the settlement are similar with elongated, curved rim and sharp profiles.

The bowls with S-profile appeared in the Pannonian late Roman material. In a pottery kiln of Pilismarót–Malompatak there were also these types of bowls, made both as fineware and as coarse ware (Ottományi 1996, 83, Abb. 3, Typ 8–12, Abb. 4, Typ. 13, 16). The form also occurs at late Sarmatian settlements in a lower proportion (Párducz 1959, 338). The best analogy of the bowls from Hernádvécse can be discovered north of the Danube in Bohemian and Moravian territories.[20]

I/1.3. Biconical bowl *(Fig. 11, I. 8, Table VII, 5)*. A fragment of a large, biconical bowl decorated with a smoothed-in grid pattern on the belly and double vertical zig-zag lines between vertical glazed surfaces on the neck.

The wide, deep biconical bowls were unknown in Roman provincial and local Barbarian territories as well. The earliest appearance of the type could be observed in province of Pannonia in the last third of the 4th century AD (Ottományi 1991; Ottományi 1996, 97–98, Abb. 5, 29; Hárshegyi–Ottományi 2013, Fig. 3, 5). It was widespread in the territories of Pannonia I and north of the Danube in the middle of the 5th century AD (Ottományi–Sosztarics 1998, 179, 184, Friesinger–Kerchler 1981, Peškař 1983; Rybová 1976). In the middle third of the 5th century AD, this bowl type common in the northwest part of the Carpathian Basin (Friesinger–Kerchler 1981; Tejral 1985, 141, Abb. 23, Abb 24/1–5; Horváth 2011, 631) also appeared in the eastern of the region, beside Hernádvécse at the site Onga–Teknő lapos (Soós 2014, 191–192, III. t. 2, VIII. t. 4) and Ártánd (B. Tóth 2006, 83–85, Taf. 5, 1).

I/2. Pots

No complete pieces remained in the settlement. Their bottoms are varied, simple flat and disc-shaped base also occurred. An identifiable piece was a fragment of a pot widening in the upper third *(Fig. 11, II. 1, Table XIII, 1)*, similar to the grainy wheel-turned pots. The rim fragments can be divided into several groups.

I/2.1. Pots with a horizontal rim and cylindrical neck *(Fig. 11, II. 2, Table III, 10)*. The form is similar to the late Sarmatian storage vessels.

I/2.2. Pots with a curved rim and neck *(Fig. 11, II. 3–5, Table V, 6, Table XI, 6, Table XV, 4)*. This form was absent from the late Roman Age Barbarian sites but was produced and widespread in provincial territories (Horváth 2011, 638–639, Abb 17). It was the most common pottery form in Danube Bend (Ottományi 2009, 423). While in Hernádvécse the smoothed-in ornamentation was absent, the decorated pots were widespread in provincial territories.

I/2.3. Conical pots *(Fig. 11, II. 6–8, Table V, 1, Table XIV, 2)*. These pots are similar to the rough, grainy cookware, the grooved rims are curved the upper parts are conical.

I/2.4. Biconical vessel *(Fig. 11, II. 9, Table III, 7)*. Only one biconical vessel or pot came to the light in Hernádvécse. A similar, grainy glazed pot with engraved wavy lines is known from Intercisa (Bóna 1991, 178, Fig. 67/7).

I/3. Jugs

Several fragments of spherical jugs were found in the site, the biconical forms are missing. The handles were started from the rib under the rim and ended on the bowl *(Fig. 11, III. 1–2, Table VI, 1, Table XI, 8)*. The curved rims are thickening. The decorations of the vessels were smoothed, vertical zig-zag lines between sleekened surfaces on the neck *(Table I, 5, Table V, 8, Table VI, 4, Table VIII, 1, Table X, 1, Table XV, 5)* or plain smoothed grid pattern *(Table I, 2, Table XI, 8)* common in the late Roman Age as well.

The analogy of a Murga-type jug with narrow, cylindrical neck *(Table XI, 8)* is known from Tiszavasvári (Istvánovits 1999, Pl. I, 1, Pl. X, 1–2, Pl. XVI, 5, Pl. XXIV, 2, Pl. LII, 5). The other jug with wide rim decorated with smoothed-in zig-zag lines on the shoulder *(Table VIII, 1)* has analogies in Moravian territories (Tejral 1985, Abb. 16, 4). Very similar jugs with corresponding decoration were found in settlement at Sajószentpéter-Vasúti őrház dated to the periods D2–D3 (Tóth 2013, VIII. t, X. 1. 7, 9, XII. t. 1).

I/4. Storage vessel

A bigger fragment of a storage vessel was found in pit Str.187. The upper part of the spherical dish was decorated with wavy lines between wide engraved lines, the lower part was roughly rubbed by hand *(Table XIV, 1)*. From the ceramic material of the roman fort in Tokod and the watchtower near Leányfalu similar vessels are known (Lányi 1981, 78–79, Abb. 17; Ottományi 1991, 13–14). The rough surface treatment of the lower parts of the vessels was typical to the Gepidic pottery (B. Tóth 2006, 115–116).

20 Wien–Aspern (Tejral 1985, Abb. 18, 4, 6) and Velké Němčice (Peškař 1983, Abb. 4, 6–7).

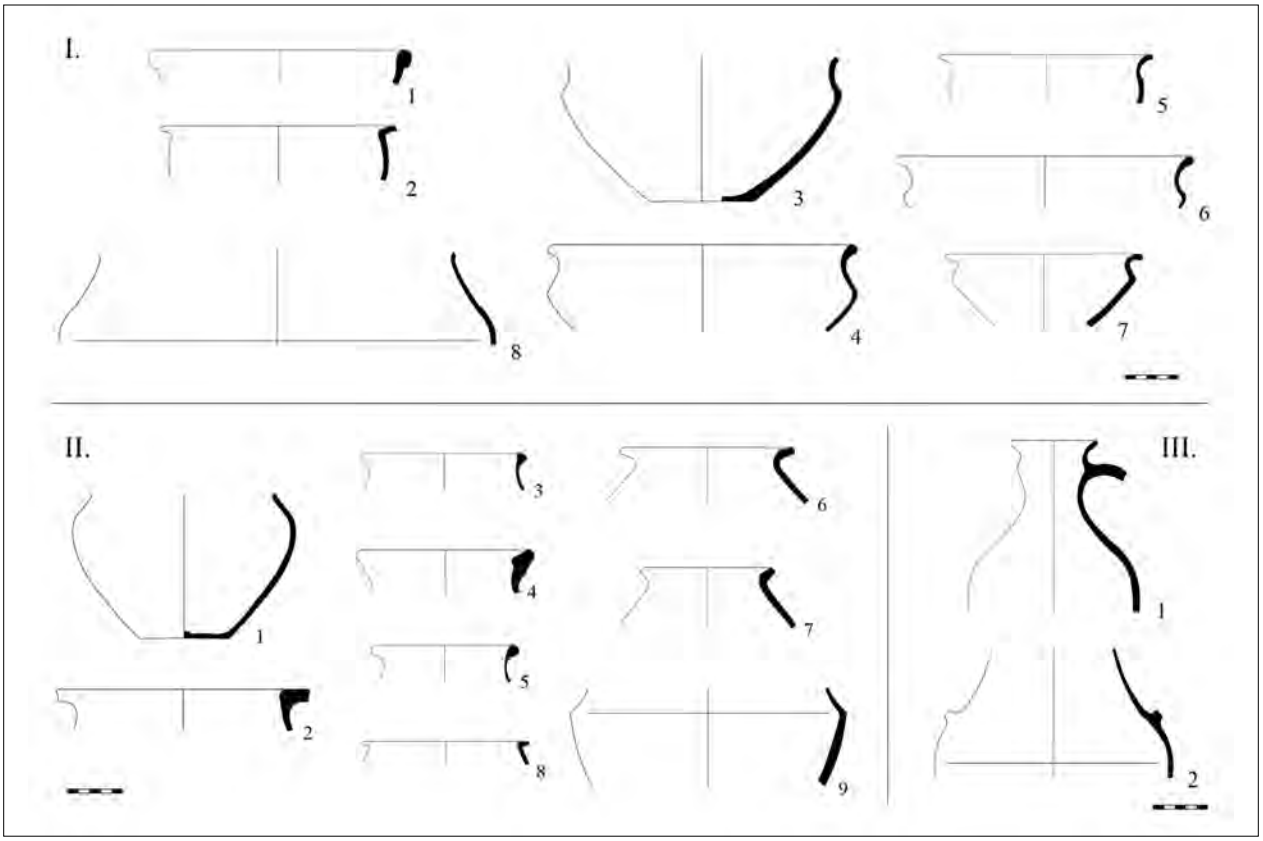

Fig. 11 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Form types of the wheel–turned, fine ware I. Bowls II. Pots III. Jugs
11. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. A finom, gyorskorongolt kerámia formatípusai I. tálak, II. fazekak, III. korsók

II. Rough hand-thrown ware

In the Hunnic period settlement rough, hand-thrown, sandy and grainy vessels fired brownish were also used. It is striking that only from the pits Str.21 and 40 and the buildings contained such fragments. The pots from the pits had tight rim, the other three vessels were bellied pots with S-profile *(Table II, 2, 4, 5, Table III, 2)*. The analogies of the forms could be found in the late phase of the Roman Age Przeworsk settlements (Gindele–Istvánovits 2009, 26, Abb. 27, 02.03.01). Low proportion of the hand-thrown ware was typical to the Hunnic period settlements from Sajószentpéter (Tóth 2013, 71) and Onga–Tekő lapos (Soós 2014, 193–194) as well.

III. Vessels formed on slow wheel

Fragments of sandy and grainy pots formed on slow wheel also occurred in the settlement. Form was not reconstructed in any case.

IV. Grainy wheel-turned ware

The material of the vessels was fine with many tiny stones. The remains of the wheeling can be observed in the inner surface. The most pieces are without surface treatment, in some cases, mostly by mugs and bowls sleekened thin clay coating can be observed. The most pieces fired reduction grey or brownish-grey (IVa) yellowish and red vessels also occurred but in lower proportion (IVb). Biphase firing with black surface and red in fracture is similar to the fine ware could be also observed. Technologically they are identical with the fine vessels in the pottery kiln were produced together.

IV/1. Bowls

IV/1.1. Bowls with sharp S-profile *(Fig. 11, I. 1–3, Table IV, 8, Table V, 3, Table XI, 3)*. The rims are short, curved, the profiles broke sharply. The best analogies of the grainy bowls are known from late roman sites as Leányfalu (Ottományi 1991, 3. Tábla 13), western and southern room of the fort of Visegrád–Gizellamajor (Ottományi 2012, 2. Kép 2–3; Ottományi 2015, 6. Kép 2), and Tokod (Lányi 1981, Abb. 11, 12). It is interesting that no similar forms came to the earth in the nearby Sajószentpéter (Tóth 2013, XIII. t. 8, XVI. T. 3).

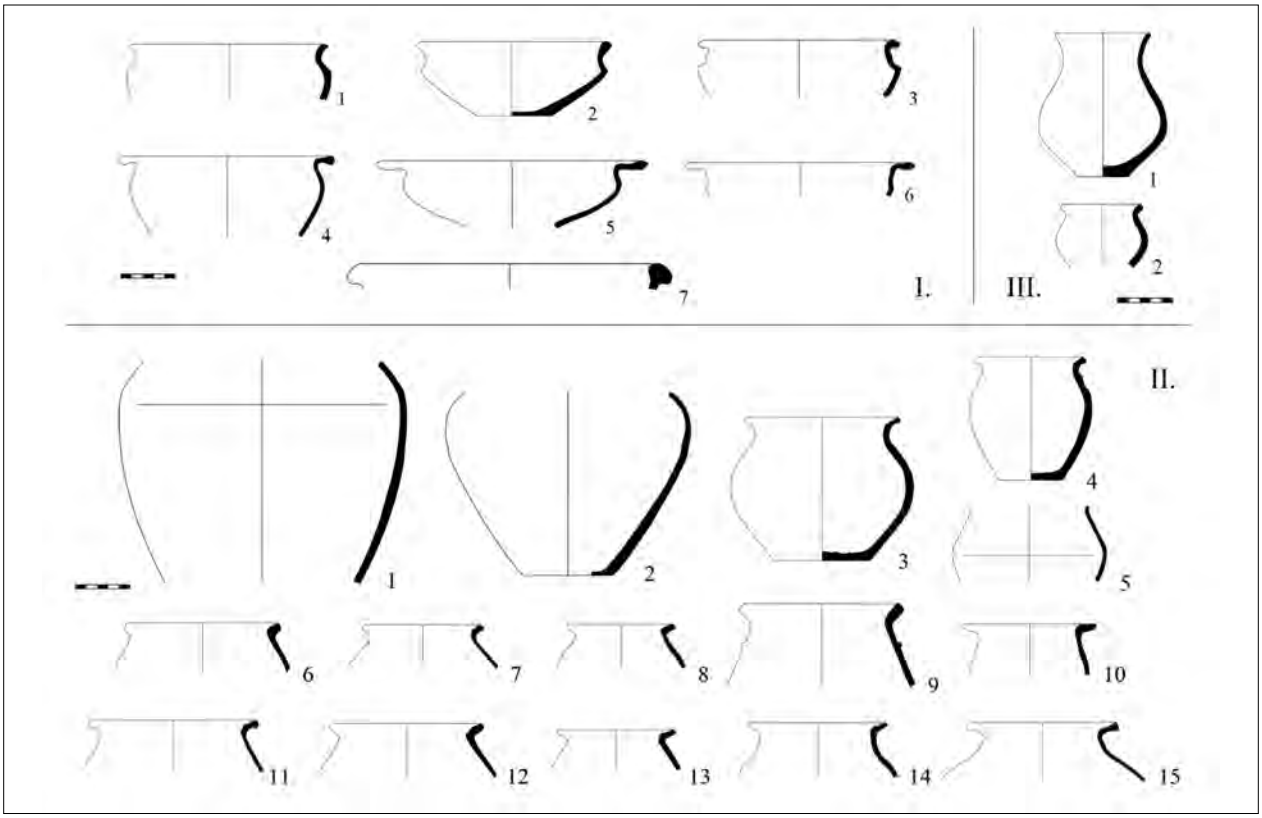

Fig. 12 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Form types of the wheel–turned, grainy ware I. Bowls II. Pots III. Cups
12. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. A korongolt, szemcsés kerámia formatípusai I. tálak, II. fazekak, III. poharak

IV/1.2. Bowls with curved S-profile *(Fig. 12, I. 4–6, Table VII, 4, Table X, 5, Table XIII, 4)*. In the provincial workshops the bowls with heavily curved rims and spherical shoulder were classified as S-profile bowls as well (Ottományi 1991, 9, 6–7. Tábla, 23–31.; Grünewald 1979, Taf, 76/4, 51/10–12). Similar forms are known also from Moravia (Peškař 1983; Tejral 1985, Abb 21, 3). The best analogies were unearthed also in late roman fort Visegrád–Gizellamajor (Ottományi 2015, 6. Kép 1, 3) and Tokod (Lányi 1981, 77, Abb. 11, 4–6), dated to the 5th century AD.

IV/1.3. Wide bowl with ring thickening rim *(Fig. 12, I. 7, Table IV, 7)*. The wide, grainy, wheel-turned vessel is reflected to the tradition of late Roman Age pottery.

IV/2. Pots

No intact pieces remained at the site. They are identical from a technological point of view but each pot is different in form. The most pots are wide in the upper third, but there also were some biconical and spherical pots as well *(Fig. 12, II. 1–5, Table I, 7, Table VI, 5, Table IX, 9, Table XII, 5, Table XVI, 1, 2, 4, 6)*.

IV/2.1. Pots with a short, thickened, flat rim *(Fig. 12, II. 6–10, Table II, 3, Table III, 9, Table VI, 2, 6, Table VII, 3, Table VIII, 4, 9, Table IX, 5, 6, Table XI, 4, Table XVI, 4)*. Similar cookware is known from late Roman fort in Visegrád–Gizellamajor (Ottományi 2015, 6. kép 9, 10. kép 1–2).

IV/2.2. Pots with grooved rim *(Fig. 12, II. 11–15, Table III, 6, 8, Table VIII, 8, 9, Table IX, 1, Table XI, 1, 5, 7)*. These pieces are similar in form to the previous type, but among them there were pots with a short, conical neck. The analogy can also be found in the ceramic material of the Visegrád–Gizellamajor fort (Ottományi 2015, 6. kép 10–12, 10. kép 9).

Fine, grainy pots with a thin wall and elaborated, flat bottoms also appeared in late Sarmatian material as well (Pintye *et al.* 2004, 219–220, 3. kép). The mass production of this type of cookware was carried out in the province of Pannonia from the second part of the 4th century AD (Ottományi 1991, 13). The pots with conical neck were defined as 'Leányfalu-type' but their presence was not limited to the Danube Bend (Ottományi 1991, 12; Bóna 1991, 262–263, Fig. 67; Gaál 1998; Lányi 1981, Abb. 1, Abb. 2, 1–7; Tejral 1985, Abb. 19, 2, 3, 5, 6, Abb. 20, 5–7). Beside the Roman sites the pot type constituted also the most common cookware in the German settlements from

the end of the 4th century AD (Bocsi 2008, 418–424, Abb. 7–8; Bocsi 2012, 189–194, 7. kép; Bocsi 2016, 102–103; Tóth 2013, VI. t. 8).

IV/3. Cups

The few little spherical mugs without handles follow the pot forms *(Fig. 12, III. 1–2, Table V, 5, Table IX, 10, Table XI, 2, Table 16, 1)*.

IV/4. Jugs

Storage vessels for liquids were also created from grainy material *(Table VI, 7)*. A handle fragment with grooved surface was belonged to a huge vessel *(Table VIII, 3)*. It is noteworthy that a spout fragment had been unearthed in the settlement *(Table X, 2)* the analogy of which can be dated to the D2–D2/D3 periods (Tejral 1988, 268, 280; H. Vaday 1994). Murga-type jugs and little bowls, cups are known from late Roman fort in Tokod in great numbers (Lányi 1981, Abb. 3).

IV/5. Lids

Lids with thin walls defined as 'undercut rim' are unfamiliar to Roman Age Barbarian pottery. Grainy lids similar to the piece from Hernádvécse *(Table VIII, 7)* are known from the territory of the province (Ottományi 1991, 36. tábla 4; Ottományi 1996, Abb. 10, 1–2; Ottományi 2015, 5. kép 11).

V. Storage vessels

Only side fragments came to light from this type of large-sized vessels. The pieces cannot be distinguished from the storage fragments in the Roman Age settlement (Soós 2015, 129), therefore the dating of the pieces is quite uncertain.

2.4.2. Spindle whorls

Only three spindle whorls made of sandy and grainy clay were found in the settlement. One piece from the pit Str.164 was made of a fragment of a storage vessel *(Table XII, 4)*.

2.4.3. Clay pendant

The little cylindrical clay pendant with a flared lower part was unearthed in building Str.61 *(Fig. 13)*. Its form and size is analogous with the metal axe-shaped pendants, probably it was meant to be a clay imitation of those artefacts.

The axe-shaped pendants were usually made of curved copper and silver plates, but also of limestone, amber, glass or bone. They were widespread in the Pontic region from the Hellenistic period. In the Carpathian Basin these pendants appeared in Sarmatian cemeteries from the 2nd century AD, the majority of the pieces came to light from children's and female burials from the 5th century AD (Salamon 1959; H. Vaday 1989, 54–55, Abb. 6; Gulyás 2015, 133). Several pieces are also known from the territories of the *Nordkarpatische Gruppe* related with the Post-Chernyakhov horizon (Pieta 1991, 378, Fig. 2, 20). In the small grave groups of the Hunnic some graves even included more than one of axe-shaped pendants.[21] The ornate silver axe-shaped pendants (so-called type Untersiebenbrunn–Coşoveni) can be dated to the middle third of the 5th century AD (Tejral 1997, 335).

Previously, researchers emphasized the Chernyakhov (Tejral 1982, 131) and Gothic origins (Bierbrauer 1975, 172) of the artefact type. It is however striking that based on resent research only 12 pieces are known from the territory of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture (Köröskői 2016a, 260) in contrast to 126 pieces from 64 Sarmatian sites in the Carpathian Basin (Gulyás 2015, 133).

2.4.4. Animal bone material

A total of 174 pieces of animal bone fragments came from the features dating to the late period of the settlement. All of these bones – with the exception of a single bone fragment belonging to a bird– are remains of domestic animals: cattle (123 pieces), small ruminants (32 pieces) and pig (13 pieces). Five bone fragments could not be identified *(Table 3)*. The small amount of bone material from the site was extremely fragmented, sometimes debris-like. The bone material was divided among 11 features. Both buildings (Str.61 and 125) contained animal bones althought in not it large quantities (16 and 5 pieces of bones). An oval, shallow pit (Str.49) provided almost the half of the total animal bone material (86 pieces of animal bone). The pits from the northern part of the settlement contained the least amount of animal bones *(Table 4)*. The topographical distribution of the animal bone material is shown in *Table 3*.

2.4.4.1. Zoological descriptions

2.4.4.2. Cattle

Cattle was the most frequent animal species in the Hunnic period features of the site (123 pieces/72.78%). From the eleven features, which provided animal bones, only one (Str.165) did not contain cattle bones.

21 There were 6 axe-shape pendants in grave 217 in cemetery of Szekszárd–Palánk (Kiss 1996, 59, Abb. 6).

Fig. 13 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4.
Clay pendant from building str.61.
13. kép Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Agyagcsüngő az Str.61 épületből

The richest feature in the terms of animal bones (pit Str.49), provided more than two-third of the cattle bones (84 pieces). The bones of this settlement feature were extremely fragmented. Beside this debris-like material only a few ceramic sherds were found in it.

The rest of the cattle bone material of the site was also fragmented. Only a few teeth, the collum region of a scapula, a carpal bone and a phalanx were measureable. Among the unmeasureable cattle bone fragments remains of some larger individuals can be observed.

The ratios of the bones from various body regions were relatively balanced *(Table 5 and Table 6)*. The trunk region was present in the highest proportion, followed by the head, the meaty and dry regions. The terminal region was represented by only one phalanx. The relatively balanced distribution in the terms of body regions suggests the multi-purpose utilization (meat, milk, draft) of cattle.

The only intact os phalangis came from the feature Str.49 and was burnt gray. Due to the high fragmentation of the cattle bones neither cut marks, nor pathological lesions were observable on the surfaces. Age determination was possible only on a single upper molar tooth of a juvenile individual.

2.4.4.3. Small Ruminants

Small ruminant (sheep and goat) represent the second most frequent animal species at Hernádvécse. Its quantity is only the quarter of that of the cattle (32 pieces/18.93%). From the eleven settlement features, which provided animal bones, eight contained remains of small ruminants. Bone fragments belonging to the meaty body regions were in the highest proportion, suggesting that small ruminants were kept mostly for their meat *(Table 5 and Table 6)*. Bones from the head and dry limb regions were represented by a few fragments, remains of the terminal regions were absent. Small ruminant bones were less fragmented than the cattle bones, more bones were measureable, but the calculation of withers height was impossible anyway. According to the measurements, small ruminants show a unified picture. Cut marks, burns or pathological lesion were not observable on any of the small ruminant bones.

2.4.4.4. Pig

The third most frequent and the last domestic mammal represented in the Hernádvécse animal bone material was the pig. The total of 13 bone fragments came from four features. From the few bone fragments 11 pieces belong to the head and meaty limb regions. A single piece originated from the trunk and another one represented the dry limb regions *(Table 5 and Table 6)*. Similarly, to the other species, the pig bones were also fragmented. Three bones were measureable, on one right side metatarsal even the calculation of the withers height was possible (Teichert 1969, 286). The withers height of the individual was 74.5 cm (middle-high) and it was around 2 years old. There was one more case in which the age of a juvenile individual could be estimated.

A tranversal cut mark was observable on the lateral side of an ulna. There was a tibia fragment burnt black and a lumbar vertebra calcinated white. Pathological lesion was not observable on any of the pig bones.

With the exception of a bird bone, only the bone remains of domestic species came to light in Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, site No. 4. The animal bone material was small in amount and poor in term of speciescomposition. It suggests a settled lifestyle. Considering the environment, which could provide a wet and swampy habitat for pig-keeping, the very low amount of pig bones is surprising. At sites of an earlier era, Garadna and Arka, the dominance of cattle is also characteristic (Daróczi-Szabó 2009, 336; Vörös–Soós 2014, 154). Cattle was followed by pig and the small ruminants in frequency. At the Füzesabony–Szikszópuszta, Tiszavasvári–Városföldje, Jegyző-tag and Székelykeresztúr–Felső-Lok sites, with animal bone material from the same era as Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, site No. 4, the sequence of the two latter animal

groups is inverted (Vörös 1991, 199; Vörös 1999, 258; Kelemen 2011, 162). At the two sites similar to Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, site No. 4, only a small amount of animal bones was found (Füzesabony–Szikszópuszta: 107 pieces, Székelykeresztúr–Felső-Lok: 130 pieces), the difference is observable in the richness of the composition of species.

2.5. THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE SITE

The absolute chronological borders of the site can only be roughly determined due to the lack of well-dated artefacts.

The costume of the child grave Str.1 can be dated to the middle third of the 5th century AD, the brooch fragment was probably also in use during period D3.[22] The analogy of the Murga-type jug and the sword unearthed in the male grave Str.309 are dated from the end of the 4th to the middle of the 5th centuries AD. Summarizing the results, the child burial originates from the middle third, the male grave probably from the first half of the 5th century AD.

No well-datable metal artefacts came to light from the settlement, so we can only rely on the technological and typological feature of the ceramic material by the chronological definition. The local German Przeworsk culture could be followed in the Hungarian section of the Hernád valley up to the last third of the 4th century AD (Soós 2015, 365), the settlement of Hernádvécse was established after this period. The firing technology of the fine, smoothed ware (Ottományi 1991, 36; Ottományi 1996, 114; Hárshegyi–Ottományi 2013, 503–507), the types of the smoothed-in motifs and the shaping of the vessel bottoms (Masek 2013, 239–240, Abb. 1) show strong late Roman tradition. The analogies of the S-profiled bowls and the pots with a grooved rim could be dated from the turn of the 4th-5th century AD. Jugs with faceted surface typical to the period D2 (Gindele 2010, 141–142, Abb. 67) are missing from the settlement material but this may also be attributed to regional differences. The fine smoothed-in motifs and the follow-up shaping of the vessel bottoms suggest the first half of the 5th century AD. In addition, the wide biconical bowl and the spout fragment could be dated to the middle third of the 5th century AD Altogether, the settlement was inhabited probably in the first half and in the middle third of the 5th century AD.[23]

22 Jaroslav Tejral already warned of the overlapping of the defined (Tejral 1997, 351).

23 In a preliminary report the settlement remains was dated incorrectly to the 4th century AD (Soós 2011, 330).

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HERNÁDVÉCSE SITE IN THE HUNNIC PERIOD SETTLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY

Only a few evaluated large-scale settlements are known from the Carpathian Basin from the first half of the 5th century AD. The site of Hernádvécse can be highlighted from two viewpoints.

3.1. THE PROVENANCE

Based on the remains of architecture and the technological and typological of the ceramic material which is slightly different from the previous late Roman Age tradition, the Hernádvécse settlement testifies of a newcomer group without local traditions.

The dense Roman Age settlement network in the northeastern part of the Carpathian Basin declined drastically at the end of the 4th century AD (Gindele 2010, 145; Stanciu 2008, Fig. 1–2). At the same time, a new cultural phenomenon called Post-Chernyakhov horizon can be outlined in this region in period D1 (Tejral 2000, 6–11; Opreanu 2011, 197–198). The phenomenon can be documented in the Upper Tisza Basin as post-Chernyakhov (Masek 2011, 249–252; Masek 2013, 229–232) or, in the northern territories of Slovakia and Transylvania, as Dobrodzień or late Przeworsk influence (Opreanu 2005), based on artefacts as bell-shaped combs, brooches with inverted foot, wide, biconical bowls with smoothed-in decoration which appeared among the settlement finds from the turn of the 4th–5th or in the first half of the 5th centuries AD (Stanciu 2008, Pl. 1–3; Gindele 2010, 64–66, Abb. 36). Many of the sites, for example Prešov and Ostrovany, were permanently inhabited from the late Roman Age, therefore the above-mentioned changes are perceptible only in the last phases of these settlements (Budinský-Krička 1963, 42, Abb. 22, Taf. XI, 6, Taf. XV, 6; Béreš *et al.* 1991, Obr. 3–4, 6, 11, Tab. II, 1; Pieta 1999, 185; Lamiová-Schmiedlová–Tomášová 1999, 127–128).

Only a few newly established settlements are known in the Upper Tisza Region from the first half of the 5th century AD. Their pottery inventories are similar, jugs and bowls with smoothed-in decoration, grainy wheel-turned pots and less hand-thrown ware characterized to them. However, typology of the vessels varied from one settlement to the other.

In site Lazuri/Lázári-Râtul lui Bela dated to the period D2, pottery kilns were unearthed in addition to biconical, deep bowls with elongated, curves rims

and jugs with faceted surface (Gindele 2010, 142, Abb. 16–17, Abb 19–20, Abb. 25, 6, 8).

A dozen semi-subterranean buildings – some of them the *Eckpfostenhaus* type – were excavated in Sajószentpéter–Vasúti őrház dated to period D2–D3 based on a Sartemo-type glass cup and a brooch of the Léva-Prse type. The forms of the grainy pots and bowls were different from the ceramic material of Hernádvécse, in contrary to the jugs with smoothed-in decoration which are quite similar (Tóth 2013, 128, V. t. 14, VIII. t. 1, X. t. 7, 9, XII. t. 1, XVI. T. 3, XXXI. T. 6).

The site Onga–Teknő lapos is dated to the middle third and the second half of the 5th century AD. The grainy pots and bowls found in the semi-subterranean buildings are rather contemporary with the Gepidic ceramic forms. Only the wide biconical bowl with smoothed decoration which could be dated to the middle of the 5th century AD is related to the material of the Hernádvécse settlement (Soós 2014, III. t. 2–3, VIII. t. 4–6).

In the recently published sites between Nyíregyháza and Nagykálló, dated to the first and second half of the 5th century AD (Pintye 2016, 111) the unearthed bowl forms (Pintye 2016, PL. XXVI, Pl. XXVII) and the smoothed-in ornaments of the Murga-type jugs (Pintye 2016, Pl. II, 1, Pl. XII, 1) show similarity with Hernádvécse although the typological characteristics of the pots do not match.

The groups colonizing the Upper Tisza Region in the 5th century AD had adapted differently to the fashion of the time because of their distinct origin and traditions. The ceramics were manufactured locally in the settlements like in Hernádvécse or Lazuri, therefore unique forms were produced in each site.

The origin of the founders of the Hernádvécse settlement could be traced back to the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture. It is noteworthy that beside the specific building type mentioned above, the ceramic material from Hernádvécse does not show direct relationship with the vessel forms of the Sântana de Mureş culture (Köröskői 2011, 116–125, Table 4–7, Table 12–18), that is, typical late Roman Age wheel-turned forms. The possible antecedents of the biconical bowls and grainy pots had appeared only in cemeteries in the late phase of the culture as Pălatca (Hica-Câmpeanu 1976, 33, Abb. 7–8), Fîntînele-Rît (Marinescu–Gaiu 1989, Abb. 5–7) or Sântana de Mureş (Kovács 1912, 268, 20. kép, 33. kép, 77. kép). In the Hernádvécse site, pottery, that was quickly adapted to the fashion of the era, shows similar transformation as in the contemporaneous sites. A certain degree of transformation (or in some cases called Romanization) can also be observed in case of the burials (Tejral 2000, 9; Tejral 2016, 135–136), which means that no direct analogy can be found for any artefacts unearthed west of the 'conventional' territory of the Chernyakhov culture.

Hungarian research had already identified newcomers from the territory of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture in the Upper Tisza Region (Istvánovits 1993, 100–103; Istvánovits–Kulcsár 1999, 76). The best-known example is the cemetery of Tiszadob–Sziget, but the newly excavated burials from Sajószentpéter also show Chernyakhov characteristics (Rácz 2016, 303).

It is interesting that no direct connection is observable between the ceramic material of the settlements and the grave goods of the Tiszadob-type cemeteries. Both cultural and chronological reasons may be in the background of this phenomenon. The upper chronological border of the cemetery horizon cannot be exactly defined yet. As opposed to the earlier opinions, 'Iranian' elements included artefacts which can be dated to the turn of the 4th–5th centuries, while dress items of 'German' characters can rather be dated to the middle of the 5th century AD (Istvánovits–Kulcsár 1999; Kiss 2015b, 48–49).

3.2. THE RELATION OF LIVING SPACE AND BURIAL PLACE IN THE HUNNIC PERIOD

At the Hernádvécse site the burials were unearthed on the edge of the settlement but between the settlement features. They can be defined as burials inside the settlement area or a custom where the funerary area (Rácz 2016, 304; Kiss 2017, 14, 32–36) was the same as the residence area of the community.

The topographic relation of the Hunnic period settlements and burials is poorly researched due to of the difficulties related to settlement chronology. In the absence of well-datable metal artefacts, the ceramic material of the sites can be dated from the end of the 4th to the second half of the 5th century AD (Bocsi *et al.* 2016, 105–106). It constitutes a further difficulty that certain major ceramic types such as vessels with spout or jugs with faceted surface do not occur in all settlements because of the internal development of the pottery. The changes typical to the ceramic material in the period D2–D3 cannot be observed in each site.[24]

24 The site 33 in Nyíregyháza–Oros a Hunnic period saddle plate was unearthed in an otherwise featureless late Sarmatian settlement dated to the 3rd–5th centuries AD (Istvánovits–Kulcsár 2014, 269–271, Fig. 2–13). Without the outstanding artefact the ceramic material from the single pits cannot be dated to the classical Hunnic period.

More sites became known lately where classical Hunnic period burials were also excavated beside presumably contemporary settlement features.

The Hunnic period building from Mohács was dated by Mihály Párducz based on grainy pots and bronze tweezers. In the site not far from the building five graves were also unearthed. Párducz defined the features contemporary (Párducz 1949).

Dispersed settlements and little grave groups of 5th century communities were unearthed in Ordacsehi–Csereföld and Ordacsehi–Kis töltés (Gallina 2005; Bocsi *et al.* 2016). The graves were dug 30-80 m away from the settlement features. Zsófia Bocsi, who published the sites, drew the attention to the fact that the ceramic material can be also dated to the end of the 4th century AD without metal artefacts. However, she emphasized the topographical relations of the settlements and the grave groups as well (Bocsi *et al.* 2016, 105–106).

Not far from the above-mentioned sites a settlement consisting of a semi-subterranean building and pits was excavated near Zamárdi–Kútvölgyi dűlő. Four poorly fitted burials also came to light in the northern and eastern part of the settlement (Kiss 2007, 67–71, 64. kép).

In Fonyód–Vasúti dűlő 2 (Mérnöki telep) settlement remains from the 4th–5th centuries and Hunnic period grave groups were excavated between 2004 and 2006 (Gallina–Somogyi 2007, 23–26). The grave groups were situated partly between the settlement features and partly west from it, 50-60 m away from each other. The settlement was defined preliminary as late Roman, later its closer connection with the grave groups emerged as well (Straub 2014, 207; Gallina–Straub 2014, 213).

At the site of Paks–LIDL a Hunnic period building with related pits and two burials oriented to north were excavated. The graves contained a cicada brooch, footwear buckles and one of the deceased had artificially deformed skull (K. Németh 2009).

The phenomenon is traceable in Barbarian territories as well. In Szurdokpüspöki–Hosszú dűlő the rich female graves with carved brooches, polihedral earrings and bone combs were also located between the settlement features. The ceramic material from the semi-subterranean building and the pottery kiln in the site consists of grainy pots and S-profile bowls quite similar to the vessel forms in Hernádvécse. In the preliminary report the settlement was dated to the 4th century AD but it surely still existed in the first half of the 5th century AD based on the glazed mortarium, the double-sided combs and the long iron brooches with inverted foot (Bácsmegi–Guba 2007, 16–17, 20–25).

Lately, a weapon burial from the second part of the 5th century AD was published from Tiszavasvári–Dancs tehenészet. Nearby, approximately 70 m away late Sarmatian features were unearthed as well, Zsolt Körösfői suspects their relation with the burial (Körösfői 2016b, 150).

In the site Szilvásvárad–Lovaspálya (Salamon–Török 1960) preventive excavations were done until 2016 where in addition to prehistoric and Roman Age features a Hunnic period female burial oriented to southwest including a cicada brooch was also unearthed. Approximately 150 m away from the burial, a settlement part consisting of pits, above-ground and semi-subterranean buildings was also excavated, which could be inhabited from the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD based on the grainy pots, several bell-shaped and double-sided combs and many late Roman coins. A bigger buckle spike curved on the buckle ring came to light from a pit, on the basis of which the settlement was subsisted to the middle third of the 5th century AD[25]. It is noteworthy that the late phase of the settlement Jakuszowice in Poland starting from the period C3 could be also dated to the middle third of the 5th century on the basis of the same buckle fragments with the spike curved on the buckle ring (Kaczanowski–Rodzińska-Nowak 2008, 186, Abb. 4–5).

At the above-mentioned sites, the graves were located between the settlement features or 30–120 m away from them. Their connections will be proved only after the complex evaluation of the settlement remains.

The topographical relation of settlements and burials in the Hunnic period needs further research. As research proceeds, the complex analysis of the more uncharacteristic settlement materials will be unavoidable. Since the items of everyday use from the settlements have only a little in common with grave goods, consisting of mainly dress items, cross-dating is not feasible in many cases. An important step forward would be the cross-check of the results and assumptions with alternative scientific dating methods.[26]

4. CONCLUSIONS

In Hernádvécse–Nagy rét Site No. 4 a settlement part and two burials from the first half – middle third of the 5th century AD were excavated in 2004.

25 Csilla Farkas pers. comm.

26 For example the well-known Moravian site Zlechov ascertained archeologically in period C3/D1 proved almost 50 years older by radiocarbon analysis (Stadler *et al.* 2008, Abb. 9–10).

The evaluation of the site brings several interesting results for the research of the Hunnic period. The structure and the provenance of similar settlements from the region have not been investigated yet. Although the ethnicity is not definable in the period, the antecedents of the settlement of Hernádvécse can be traced somewhere in the Transylvanian territories of the Sântana de Mureş–Chernyakhov culture, where the closest analogy of the specific building type, unique as yet in the Upper Tisza Region, are known. The horizon identified in Hernádvécse will be widened with the evaluation of the already excavated but yet unpublished sites.[27]

Without accurate chronological limits the search of the difference of the late Roman and Hunnic period settlement network is problematic. In any case it is striking that several Hunnic period settlement remains are known from the immediate vicinity of late Roman Age Barbarian sites.[28] For now, the chronological relation of the two settlement horizons cannot clarified either.

Beside unique features the archaeological material of the settlement and the burials in Hernádvécse reflect well the fashion of the era. Based on the data so far, the technological and typological features of the settlement ceramic material became similar across the Carpathian Basin in the 5th century AD, besides the fact that each site had unique typological forms due to self-sufficiency typical to the economy of the era. It is noteworthy that the ceramic forms in Hernádvécse show strong connections with the late provincial ware. The best analogy of the bowls and pots can be found in the territory of the province of Valeria.

The animal bone material from Hernádvécse shows similarities in the frequency and the composition of the animal species to other sites from the same era. The difference is observable in the poorness of the composition of species of the site with the few domestic mammal species and the lack of hunted animals.

Although several Hunnic period burials were known from the region[29], their relationship with the settlements can only be identified in Hernádvécse. The burial of the dead in the immediate vicinity of the living space is not unique based on the above-mentioned cases, therefore the topographical relation of the burials and the settlements is worth further analysis.

In addition to the chronological questions, the topic is important and interesting also from a social point of view. In the above-mentioned sites no outstanding rich graves were unearthed. Based on recent research it can be assumed that the Hunnic period social elite pursued to bury lonely, topographically far from the communities and the settlements (Kiss 2017, 37–41). The research of the social status of the deceased buried in the settlements will provide important data on the social organization of the Hunnic period as well.

27 Nižná Myšľa/Alsómislye-Alamenev (Béreš *et al.* 1991). In the site Miskolc-ALDI 2 five semi-subterranean buildings with inner furnaces were excavated. In addition to the grainy vessels several iron tools and late Roman coins were found (Csengeri 2011).

28 Beside Hernádvécse the same situation is observable in Nižná Myšľa/Alsómislye-Alamenev (Béreš *et al.* 1991), Nitra-Párovské Háje (Pieta–Ruttkay 1997), Štúrovo-Vojenské cvičisko (Beljak–Kolník 2008) and Szilvásvárad-Lovaspálya as well.

29 Čaňa/Hernádcsány (Bóna 1991, 95, Fig. 36), Szirmabesenyő–Homokbánya (Megay 1952) Kistokaj–Homokbánya (Hellebrandt 1973) Pácin–Szenna Domb (Pintér–Nagy 2012) Hejőkeresztúr–Homokbánya (Csallány 1958) Zalkod (Germanen 1987) Kapušany/Kapi (Budinský-Krička 1957) Košice/Kassa (Germanen 1987) Streda Nad Bodrogom/Bodrogszerdahely (Germanen 1987, 411, IX, 12)

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KR. U. 5. SZÁZADI TELEP ÉS TEMETKEZÉSEK HERNÁDVÉCSÉRŐL: ADATOK A LAKÓHELY ÉS A TEMETKEZÉSEK KAPCSOLATÁHOZ A HUN KORBAN

Kulcsszavak: Felső-Tisza-vidék, Marosszentanna–Csernjahov kultúra, edényégető kemence, murgai típusú korsó, szemcsés fazék

2004-ben Hernádvécse határában a 3-as számú főút rekonstrukciós munkáihoz kapcsolódóan több korszakos lelőhelyeket tártak fel a Herman Ottó Múzeum munkatársai a Hernád folyó jobb parti, keskeny teraszán *(1. kép)*. A 4. számú lelőhelyen neolitikus és bronzkori jelenségek és egy császárkori germán Przeworsk teleprészlet mellett egy hun kori tanya és két, szintén 5. századi temetkezés is napvilágra került *(2. kép)*. A szórt szerkezetű, hun kori lelőhely déli részén feküdt két enyhén földbe mélyített, gerendafalú épület, sarkukban kisebb kövekből épített belső kemencével. Az épületek közelében csupán 1–1 nagyobb verem került elő, a többi gödör ezektől északra, a dombhátra merőlegesen, egymástól 30–50 m-re csoportosult. Az épületekhez közelebb sekély, ovális és hengeres, míg a lelőhely északi részén inkább méhkas alakú vermek sorakoztak, utóbbiak közt helyezkedett el a település edényégető kemencéje is. A lelőhely déli felében, a telepjelenségek között egy gyermek és egy férfi bolygatott, ÉNy–DK tájolású temetkezése került napvilágra.

A sírmellékletek, bár illeszkednek a Kárpát-medencei hun kor változó divatjelenségeihez, számos egyedi vonást mutatnak. A gyermek sírjából egy négyszögletes testű, karikára hajló peckű ezüst csat mellett egy egyedi kivitelezésű, ékvésett bronzfibula hosszú, keskeny, egyenes lábának a töredéke került elő *(3. kép)*. Bár a fibula pontos analógiái nem ismertek, technológiai jellemzői és az ezüst csat alapján a gyermek az 5. század középső harmadában kerülhetett eltemetésre. A felnőtt férfi erősen feldúlt sírjában egy függőleges, besimított cikk-cakk vonalalakkal díszített, Murgai korsó és egy hosszú, kétélű kard töredékei feküdtek, melyek analógiái dél-alföldi késő szarmata temetkezések felé mutatnak és az 5. század első felére keltezhetőek *(5. kép)*.

A település kőkemencével ellátott épületeinek szinte pontos megfelelői a Marosszentanna–Chernjachov kultúra településeire jellemzőek *(6–7. kép)*. A Henning A-típushoz sorolható, edényégető kemencéből *(10. kép)* és a vermekből előkerült kerámia leletanyag a kevés kézzel formált fazék mellett főként finom, gyorskorongolt S-profilú tálakból, fazekakból, besimított díszítésű Mugai korsókból, valamint korongolt, szemcsés anyagú tálakból és fazekakból állt *(11–12. kép)*, melyek legjobb formai analógiái Valeria provincia és a Dunától északra fekvő területek késő római, 5. századi lelőhelyeiről ismertek. A település fémtárgyak hiányában csak a kerámia leletanyag jellegzetességei alapján keltezhető. A finom és szemcsés S-profilú tálak analógiái a Dunakanyar térségében a 4/5. század fordulójára, a szemcsés kiöntőcső-töredék finom anyagú párhuzamai az 5. század középső harmadára tehetőek. A besimított minták finom kivitelezése, és az edények aljának száradás utáni, korongon való megformálása késő császárkori fazekas hagyományra utal. A település a temetkezésekkel egy időben, szintén az 5. század első felében és középső harmadában lehetett lakott.

Hernádvécse–Nagy rét lelőhely olyan, a Felső-Tisza vidékre újonnan beköltöző csoport hagyatéka, melynek eredete a Marosszentanna–Chernjachov kultúra területén kereshető. A jellegzetes épülettípussal ellentétben a kerámia leletanyag nem az említett kultúrkör településeinek leletanyagával, hanem a hasonló korú települések fazekasságával mutat kapcsolatot. A besimított díszű, finom tálak és korsók és a szemcsés fazekak aránya jól tükrözi azt az átalakulást, mely az 5. századi, alapvetően önellátó településekre jellemző szerte a Kárpát-medencében.

A lelőhely kapcsán új kérdések tehetőek fel a hun kori települések és temetkezések topográfiai viszonyával kapcsolatban is. Hernádvécsén a temetkezések a telepjelenségek között helyezkedtek el, vagyis a temetési terület és a mindennapi élet helyszíne nem vált el élesen egymástól. Összegyűjtve a hasonló korú, ám nagyrészt publikálatlan lelőhelyeket, úgy tűnik, nem elszigetelt jelenségről van szó, így a kérdés mindenképpen további kutatásra érdemes.

Soós, Eszter–Bárány, Annamária–Köhler, Kitti–Pusztai, Tamás

Table 1 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. The main length of the long bones from Grave str.309 (mm)
1. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Az Str.309 sír halottjának hosszúcsont méretei (mm)

Martin No.	Clavicle 1		Humerus 1		Ulna 1		Radius 1		Femur 1		Tibia 1		Fibula 1	
Grave Str.309	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*	*left*	*right*
	152	-	307	302	264	267	240	241	443	441	-	-	-	-

Table 2 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Distribution of the ceramic material (no. of fragments)
2. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. A kerámia leletanyag technológia szerinti megoszlása a jelenségekben (töredékszám)

	I.			II	III	IV.			V.	Total
Str.	I.a	I.b	I.c			IV.a	IV.b	IV.c		
4	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	***5***
20	12	2	3	-	1	6	-	1	-	***25***
21	2	-	-	14	-	12	-	-	11	***39***
30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	***1***
40	2	2	18	8	-	4	-	-	18	***52***
47	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	***9***
49	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	***5***
52	2	7	2	-	6	5	24	-	-	***46***
61	-	-	-	14	7	5	-	-	-	***26***
65	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	***4***
87	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	***3***
104	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	***4***
125	8	4	7	12	5	8	2	6	3	***55***
160	14	29	26	2	-	52	33	11	-	***167***
161	21	17	38	1	-	145	22	52	5	***301***
164	7	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	***18***
165	1	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	***13***
166	2	1	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	***16***
187	18	1	31	-	-	3	2	-	-	***55***
192	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	-	-	***9***
275	-	-	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	***18***
302	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	***3***
303	3	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	***12***
308	7	1	-	-	-	35	3	-	-	***46***
Total	***107***	***67***	***149***	***51***	***37***	***317***	***92***	***71***	***41***	**932**

Table 3 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Distribution of the ceramic material by forms (no. of vessels)
3. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. A kerámia leletanyag forma szerinti megoszlása a jelenségekben (edényszám)

	I.									IV.								
	I/1.			I/2.				I/3.	I.4.	IV/1.			IV/2.		IV.3.	IV.4.	IV/5.	
Str. No.	I/1.1.	I/1.2.	I/1.3.	I/2.1.	I/2.2.	I/2.3.	I/2.4.			IV/1.1.	IV/1.2.	IV/1.3.	IV/2.1.	IV/2.2.				
20.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
40.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
53.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
61-129.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
94-95--125-126.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
160.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	6	4	1	2	2	
161.	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	1	-	
164.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
166.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
187.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
275.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
302.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
303.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
308.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	
Stray finds	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	*1*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*15*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*16*	*10*	*4*	*3*	*2*	

Table 4 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Fauna of the Hun Age features
4. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Az állatcsontanyag fajonkénti megoszlása

Species	pieces	%
Cattle (*Bos taurus* L.)	123	72,78
Small ruminants (*Ovis aries* L./ *Capra hircus* L.)	32	18,93
Pig (*Sus domesticus* L.)	13	7,9
Domestic mammals	***168***	***99,41***
Bird	1	0,59
Identified	***169***	***100***
Non identified	5	-
Total	***174***	**-**

Table 5 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Topographical distribution of the animal bone material (no. of fragments)
5. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Az állatcsontanyag megoszlása a jelenségekben (töredékszám)

Str.	Cattle	Small ruminants	Pig	Bird	Total
20	11	6	-	-	17
21	4	7	4	-	15
40	8	8	5	1	22
47	1	2	-	-	3
49	84	2	-	-	86
61	8	5	3	-	16
125	3	-	1	-	5
160	2	1	-	-	3
165	-	1	-	-	1
166	1	-	-	-	1
187	1	-	-	-	1
Total	***123***	***32***	***13***	***1***	***169***

Table 6 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Body region distribution of the animal bone material (no. of fragments)
6. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Az állatcsontanyag testtájak szerinti megoszlása (töredékszám)

	Cattle	Small ruminants	Pig	Total
Head	33	5	5	43
Trunk	39	4	1	44
Meaty limb	29	19	6	54
Dry limb	21	4	1	26
Terminal region	1	-	-	1
Total	***123***	***32***	***13***	***168***

Table 7 Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. Anatomical distribution of the animal bone material (no. of fragments)
7. táblázat Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. Az állatcsontanyag anatómiai megoszlása (töredékszám)

Species/ Number of fragments	Cattle	Small ruminants	Pig
Skull	4	-	1
Facial bones	2	-	-
Upper teeth	6	1	1
Mandible	18	2	1
Lower teeth	3	2	2
Cervical vertebrae	8	-	-
Thoracic vertabrae	1	-	-
Lumbar vertebrae	2	-	1
Vertebrae	6	-	-
Rib	22	4	-
Scapula	8	2	-
Humerus	5	2	3
Radius	7	1	-
Ulna	2	-	1
Carpus	1	-	-
Metacarpus	-	-	1
Pelvis	9	1	-
Femur	1	2	-
Patella	1	-	-
Tibia	15	11	2
Metatarsus	1	4	-
Phalanx I.	1	-	-
Total	***123***	***32***	***13***

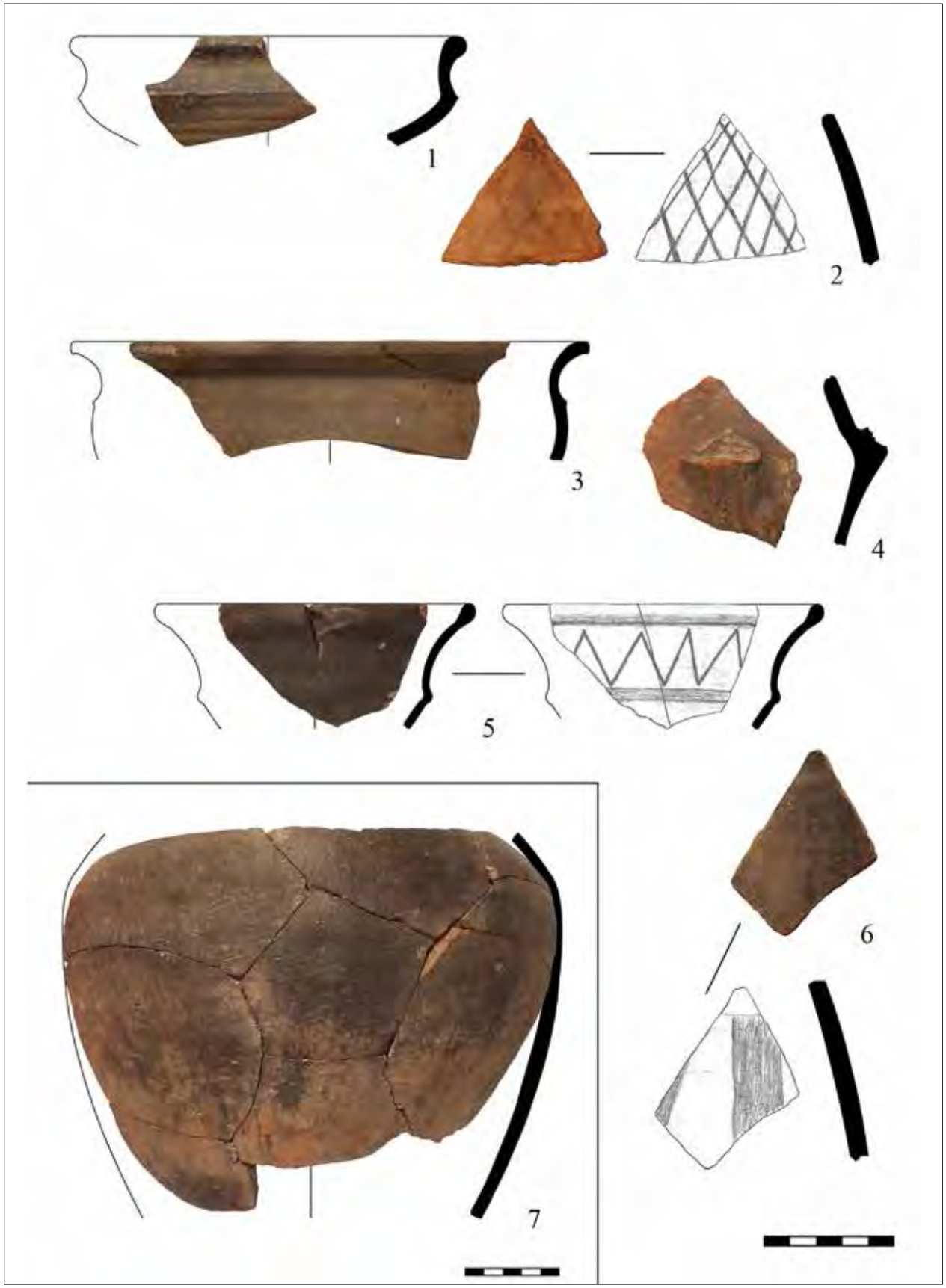

Plate I. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–7: str.20
I. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–7: Str.20.

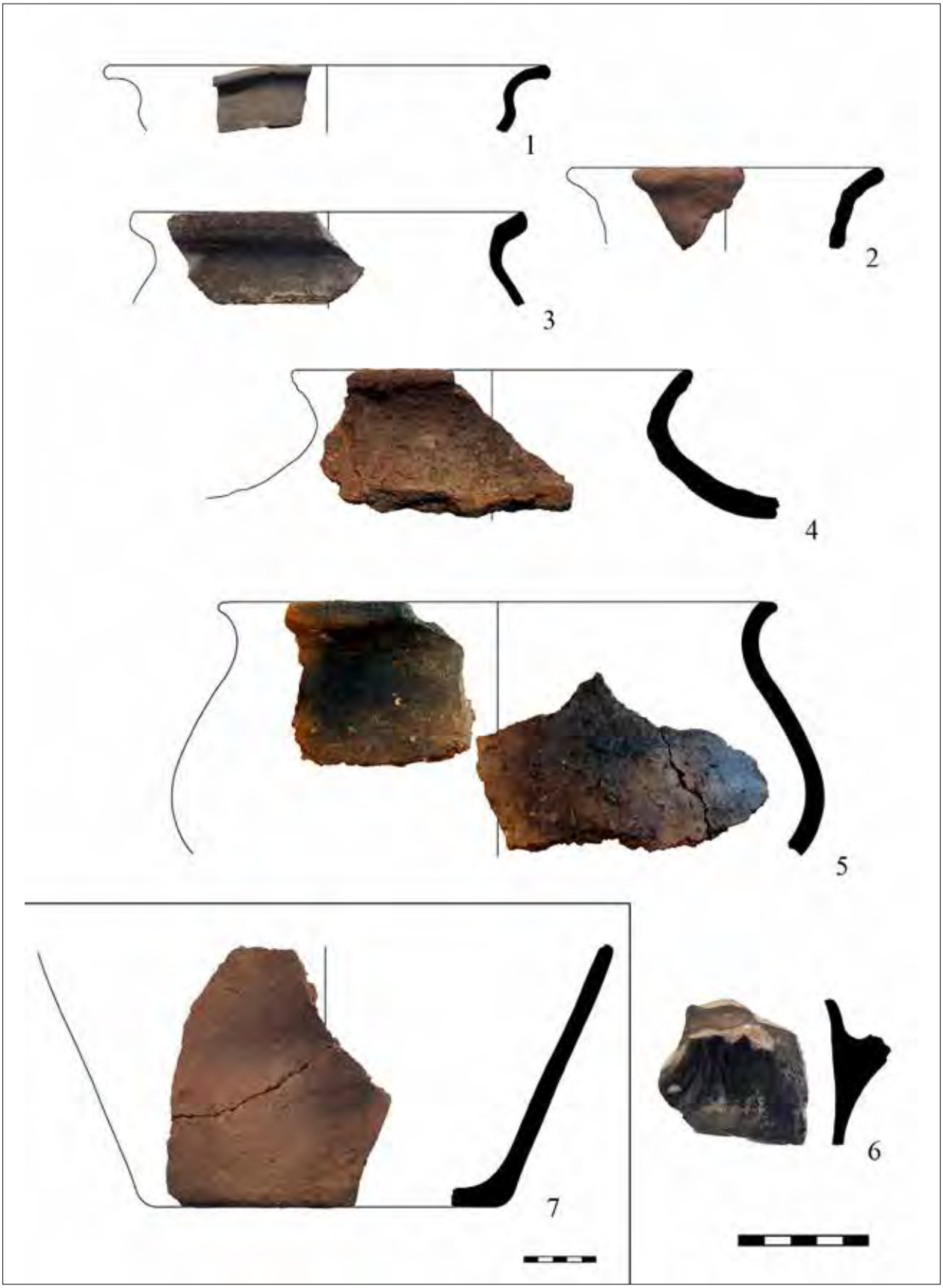

Plate II. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–4: str.21; 5–7: str.40
II. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–4: Str.21; 5–7: Str.40.

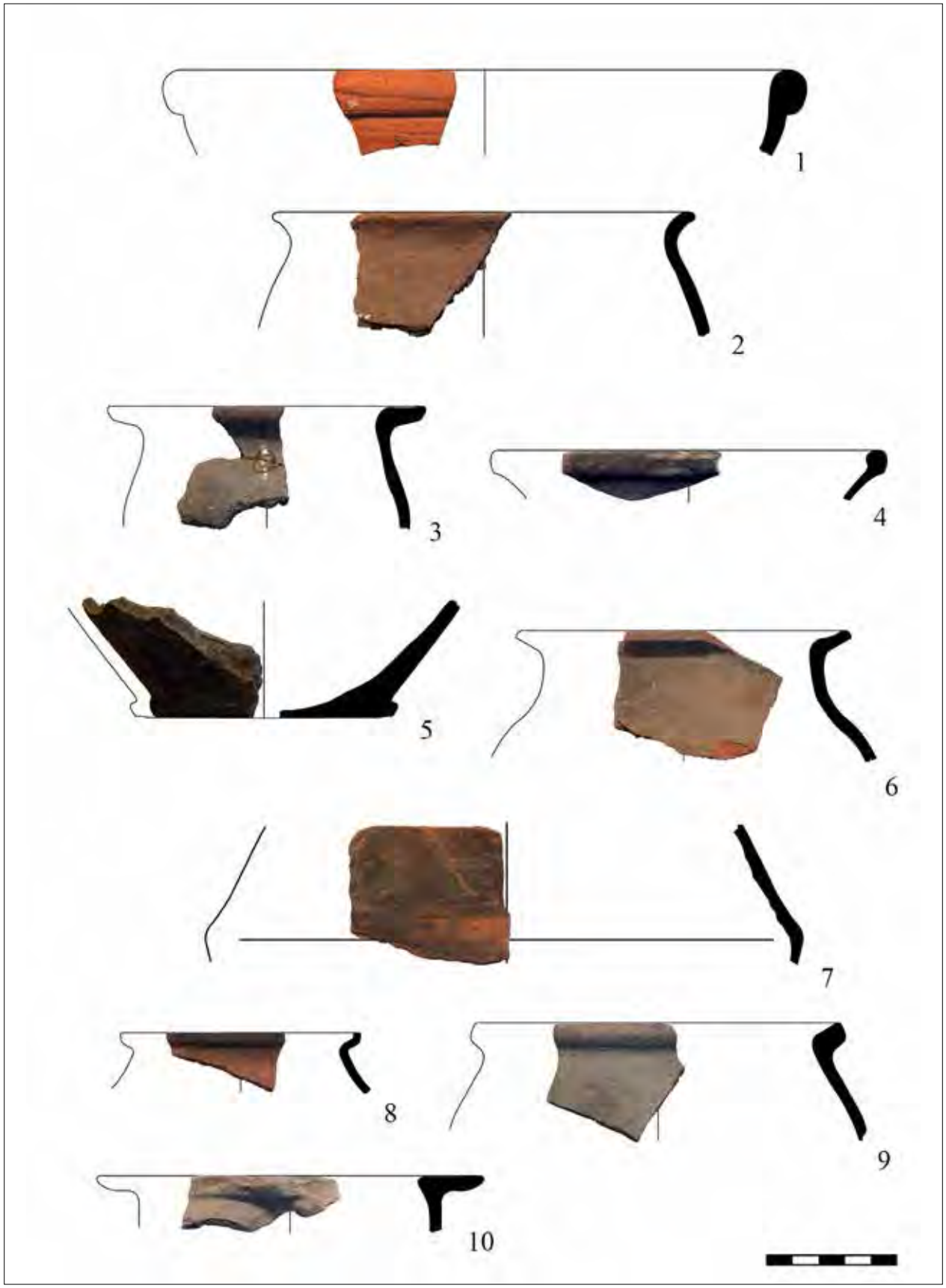

Plate III. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–2: str.40; 3: str.49; 4–10: str.52
III. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–2: Str.40; 3: Str.49; 4–10: Str.50.

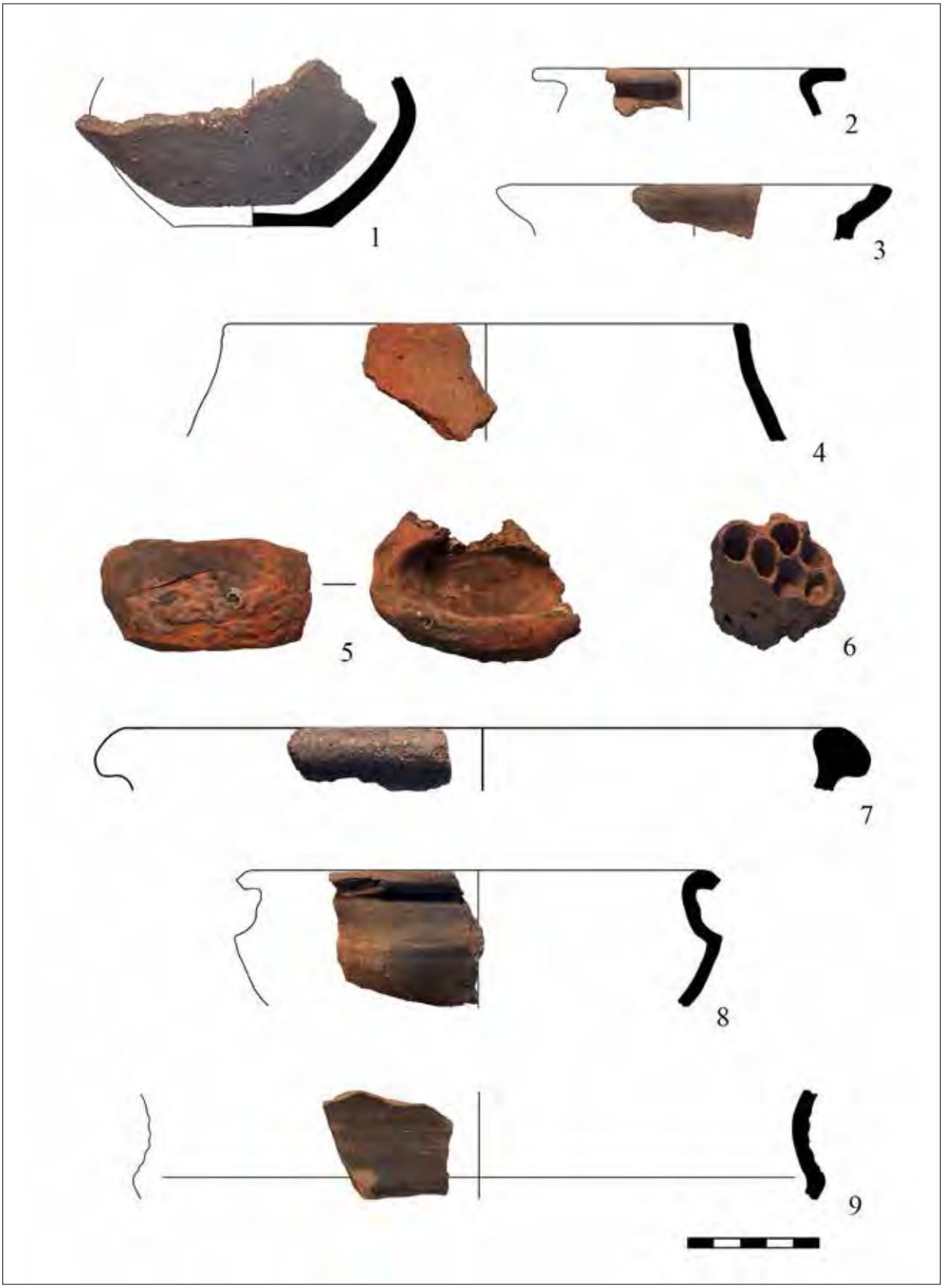

Plate IV. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: str.52; 2–6:str. 61; 7–9: str.125
IV. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: Str.52; 2–6: Str.61; 7–9: Str.125.

Plate V. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–3: str.125; 4–9: str.160
V. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–3: Str.125; 4–9: Str.160.

Plate VI. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–8: str.160
VI. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–8: Str.160.

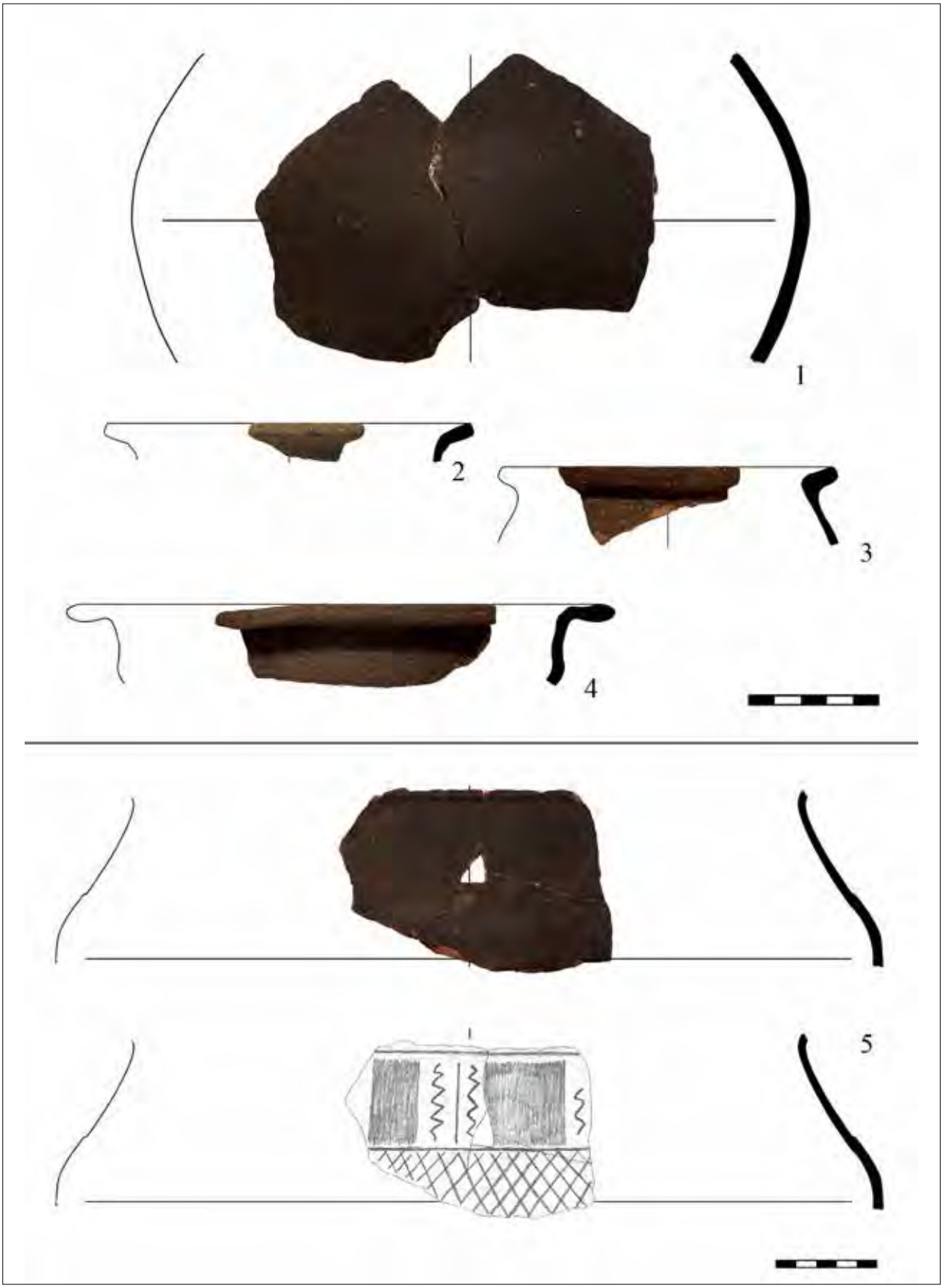

Plate VII. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–5: str.160
VII. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–5: Str.160.

Plate VIII. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–9: str.160
VIII. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–9: Str.160.

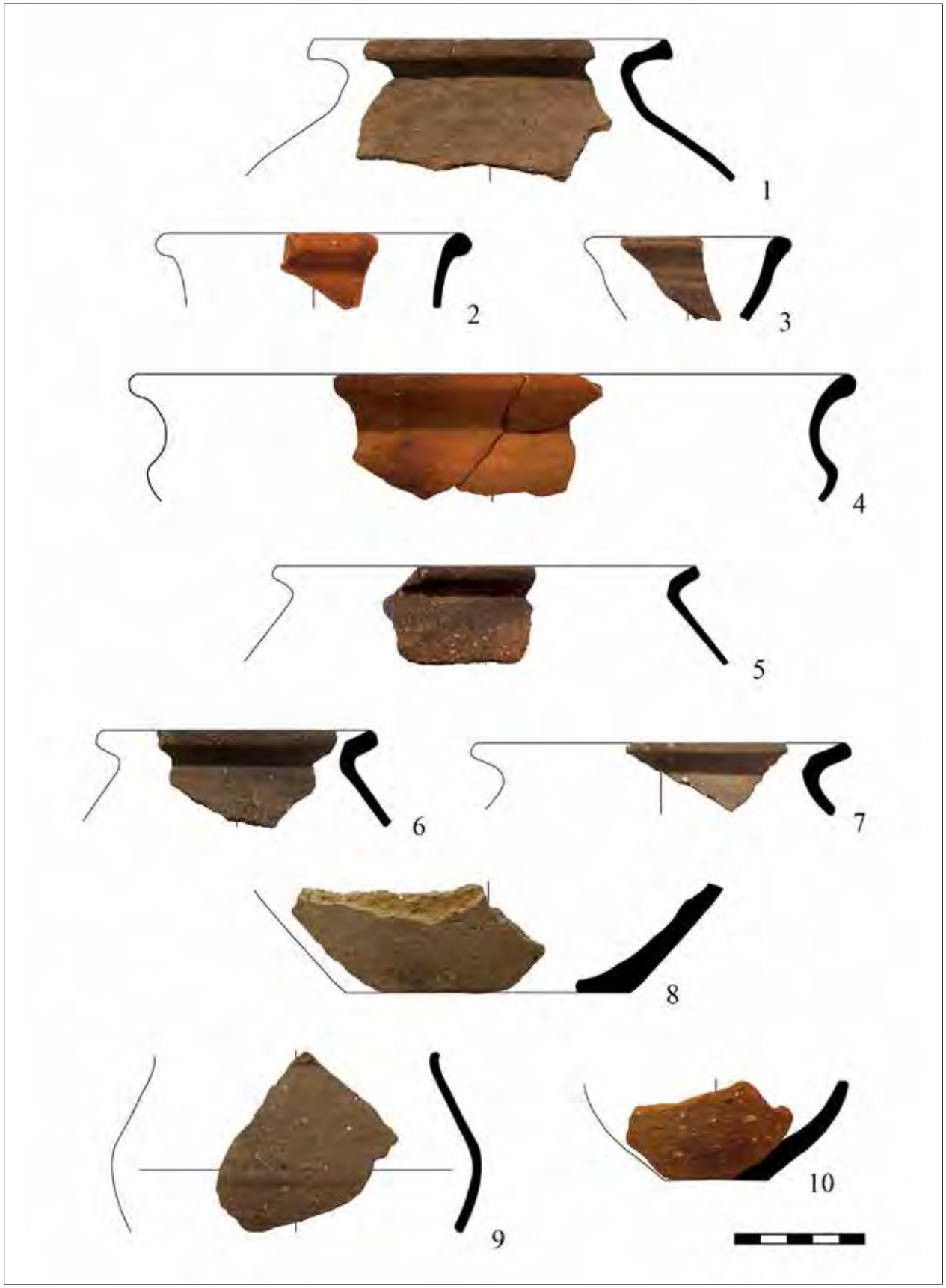

Plate IX. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: str.160; 2–10: str.161
IX. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: Str.160; 2–10: Str.161.

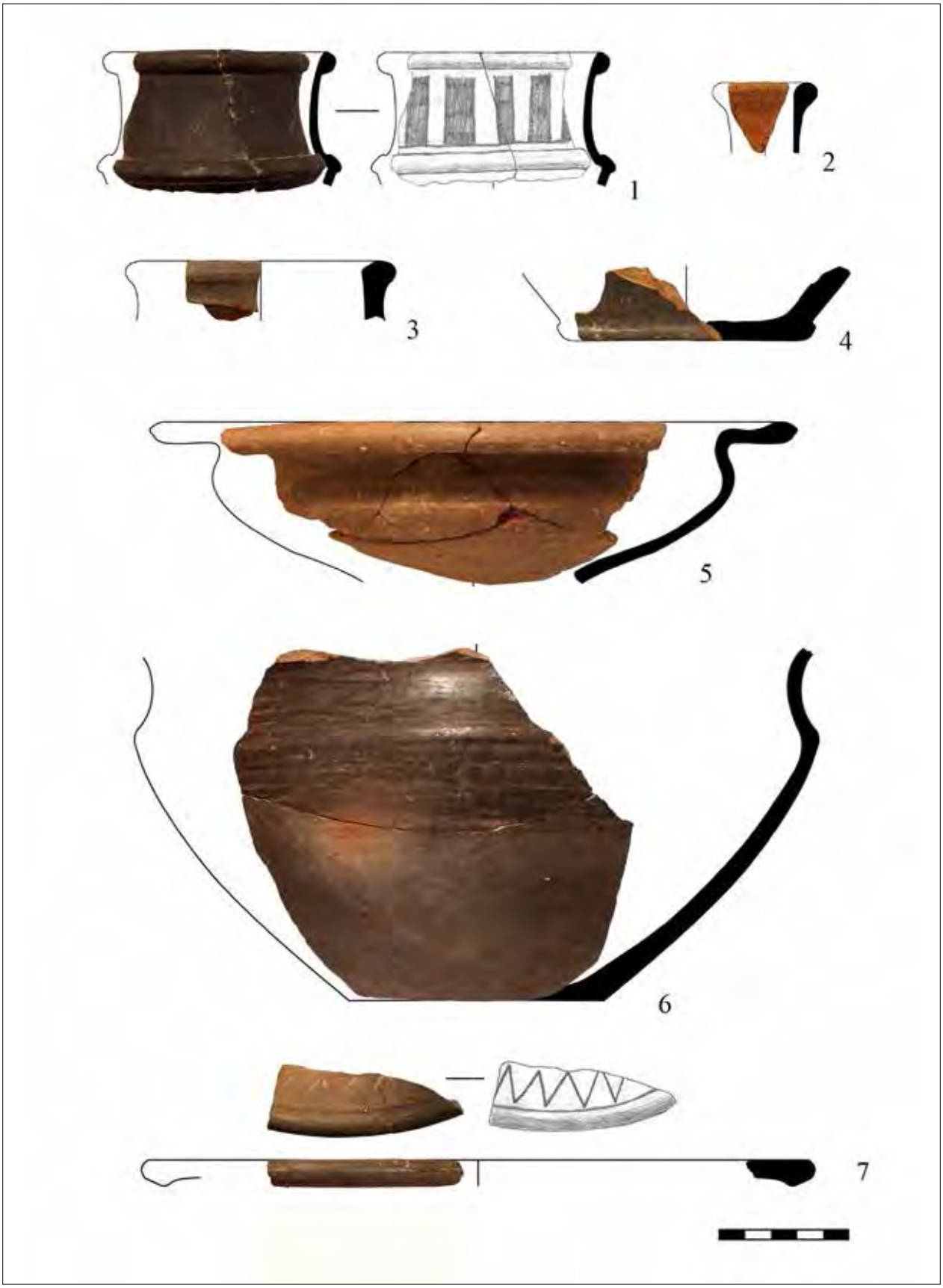

Plate X. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–7: str.161
X. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–7: Str.161.

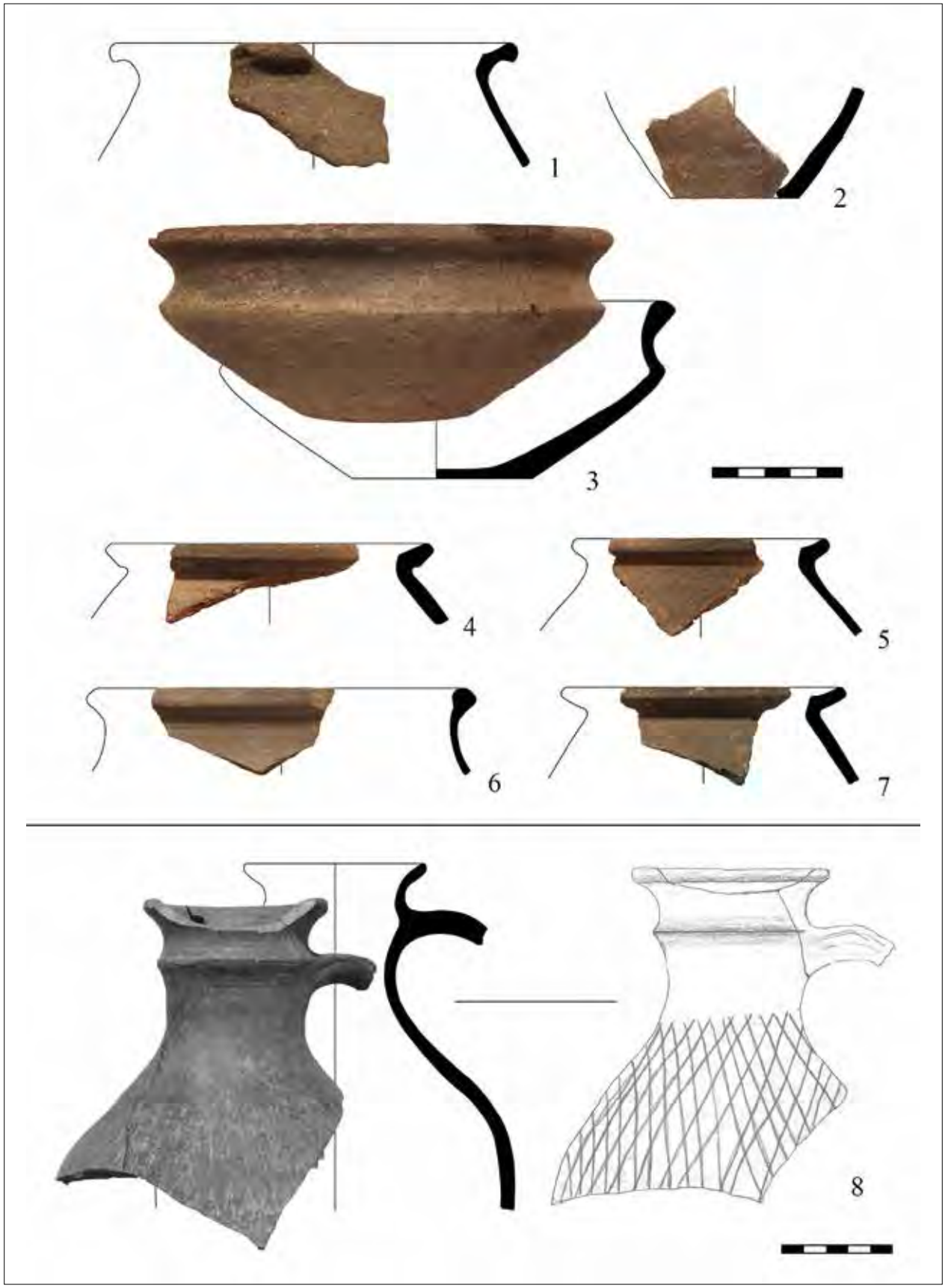

Plate XI. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–8: str.161
XI. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–8: Str.161.

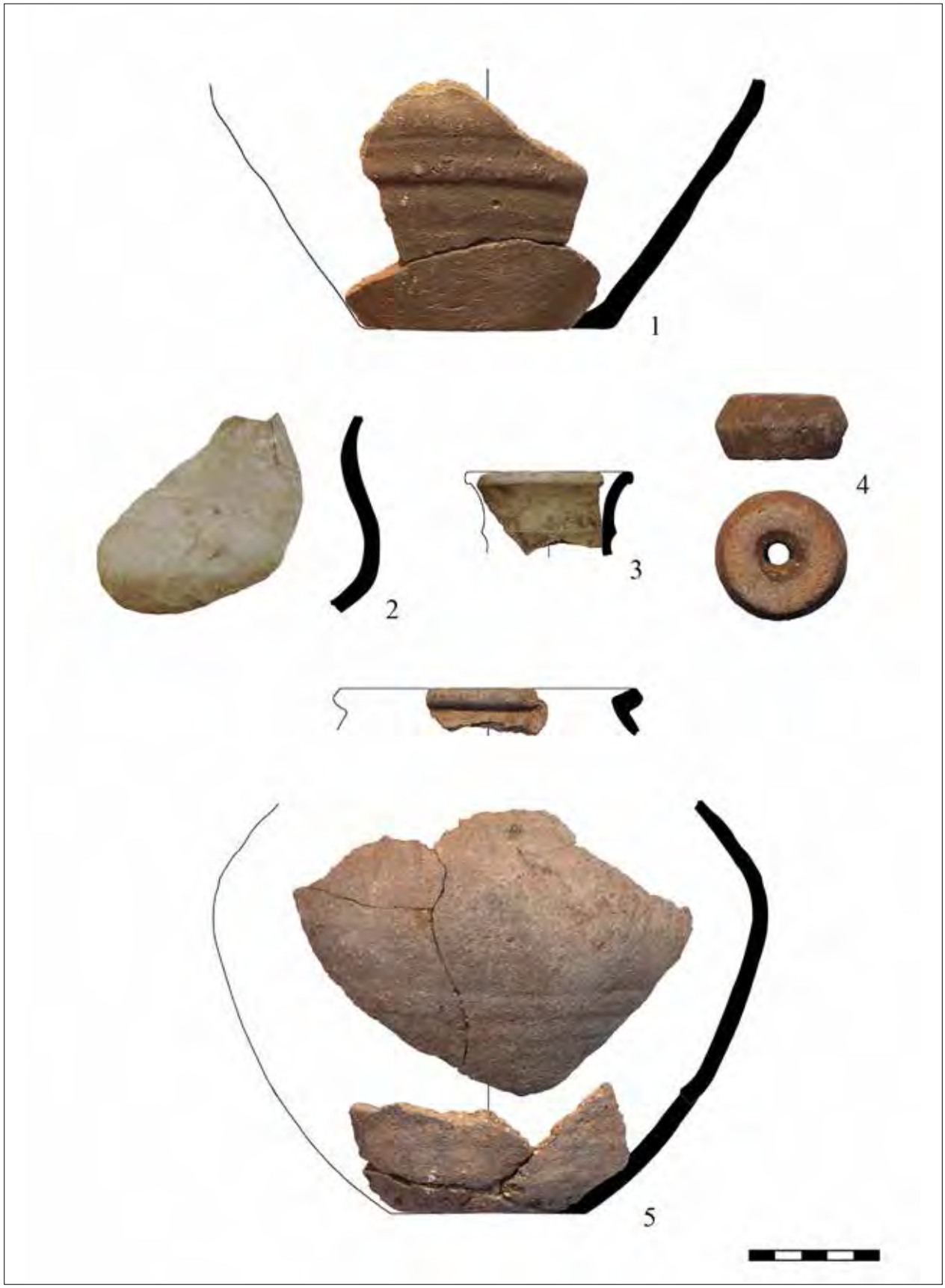

Plate XII. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: str.161; 2–5: str.164
XII. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: Str.161; 2–5: Str.164.

Plate XIII Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: str.164; 2–4: str.166; 5: str.187
XIII. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: Str.164; 2–4: Str.166; 5: Str.187.

Plate XIV. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–3: str.187
XIV. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–3: Str.187.

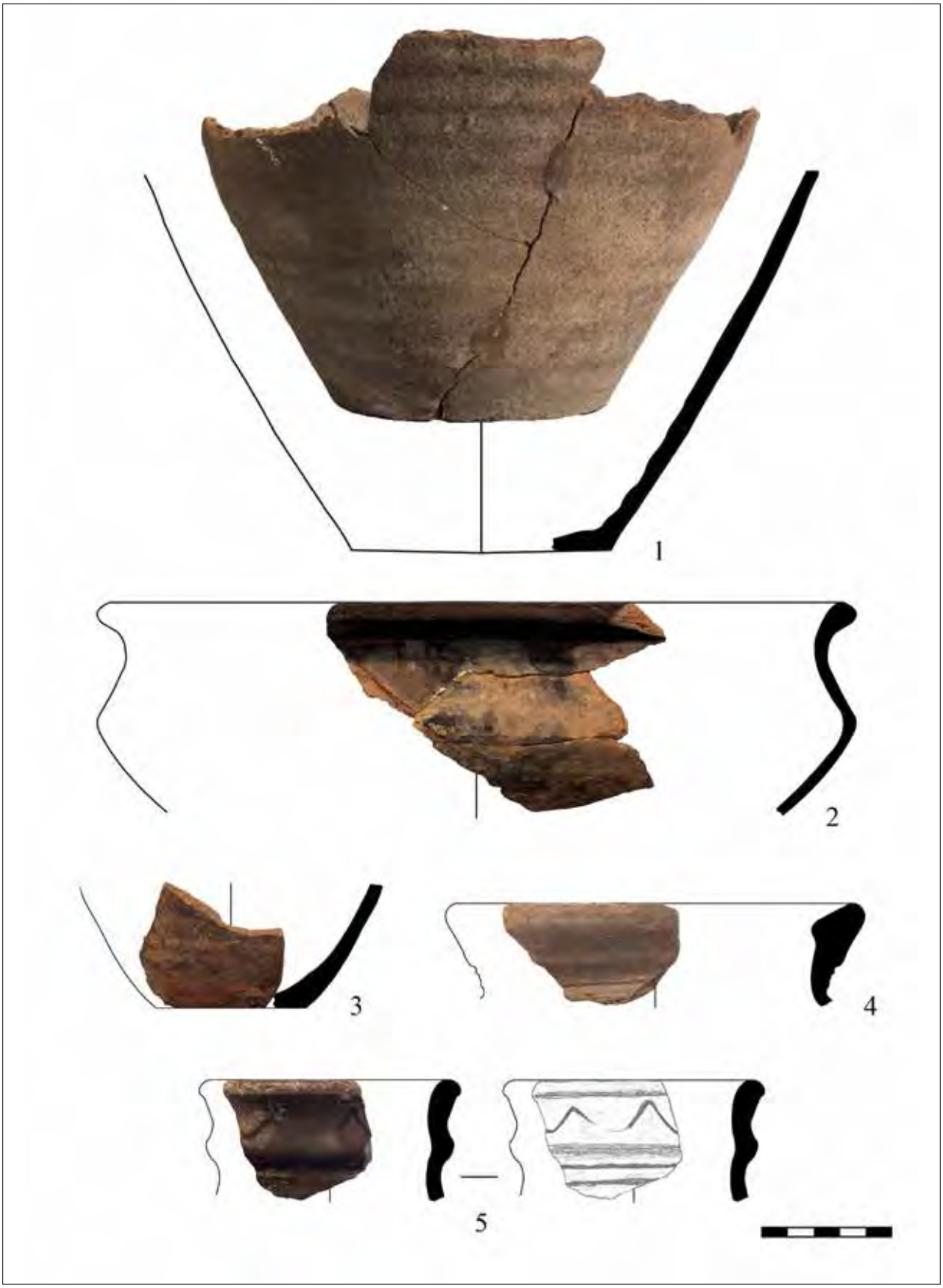

Plate XV. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1: str.209; 2–3: str.275; 4: str302; 5: str.303
XV. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1: Str.209; 2–3: Str.275; 4: Str.302; 5: Str.303.

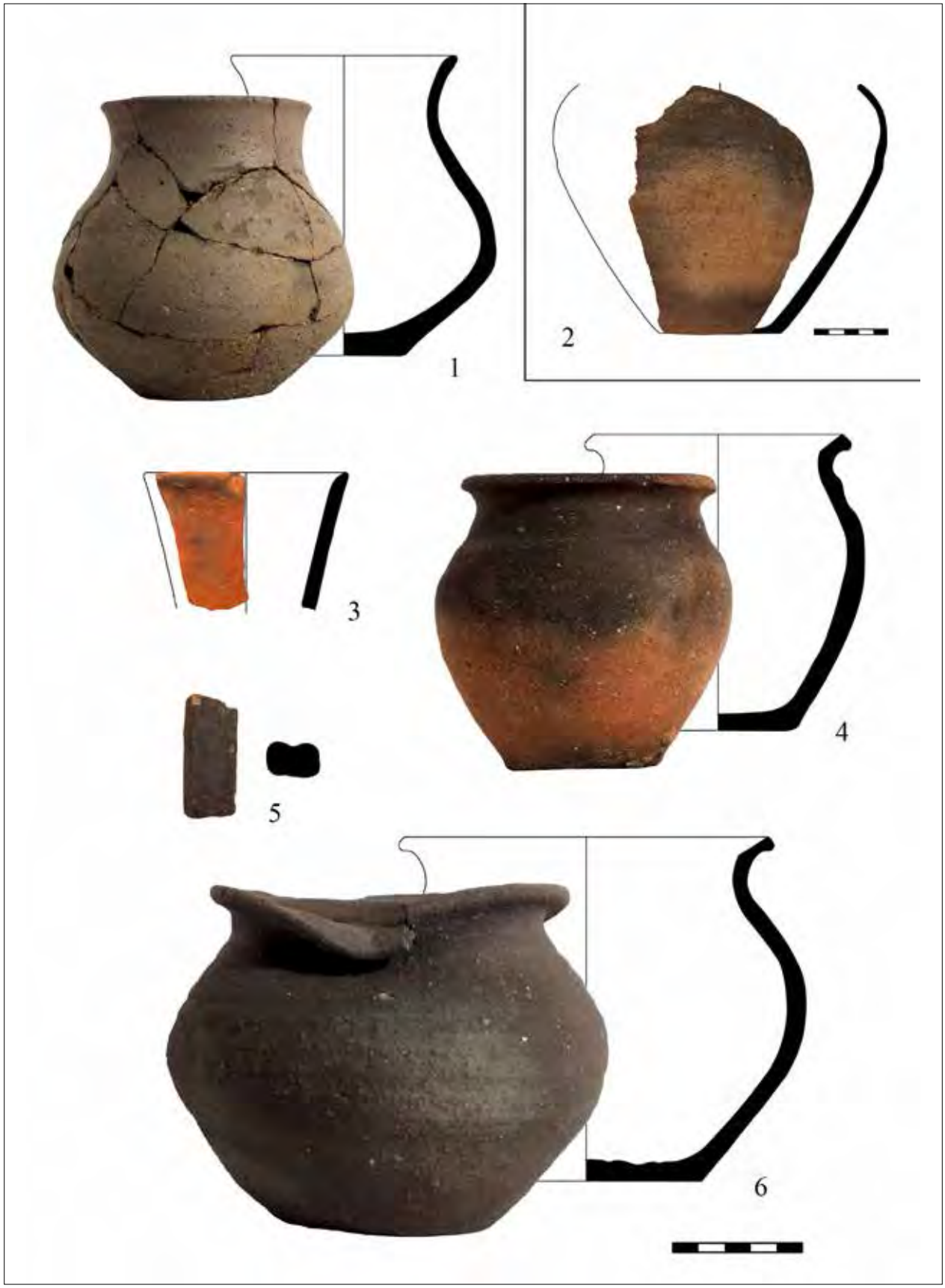

Plate XVI. Hernádvécse–Nagy rét site 4. 1–6: str.308
XVI. tábla Hernádvécse–Nagy rét, 4. lh. 1–6: Str.308.