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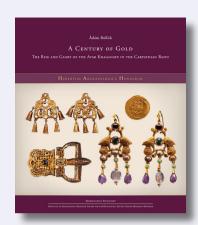


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2021 HAH 4 Hereditas Archaeologica Hungariae

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ÁDÁM BOLLÓK

A Century of Gold The Rise and Glory of the Avar Khaganate in the Carpathian Basin

The first century of the Avar Khaganate in the Carpathian Basin saw an extraordinary abundance of gold that is amply attested in the archaeological record: the burials dating from this period are lavishly furnished with gold articles and other precious objects. Migrating from their Asian homeland first to the Eastern European steppe region and thence to the Carpathian Basin in the 550-560s, the Avars forged a multi-ethnic empire within the span of a decade. The rise and glory of the Avar Khaganate, which coincided with the last century of Late Antiquity, was grounded in the fortuitous constellation of several circumstances. Bayan, the first khagan of the Avars' European history known by name, was a charismatic ruler in the history of the steppe, whose leadership qualities were vital to the military achievements of his people. Upon their arrival to Europe, the Avars found an ally in the lords of the Eastern Roman Empire who, hoping that the new military power would curb their neighbours threatening their northern frontier, were willing to assist them. They gladly oiled the new alliance with gold and extravagant gifts, Bolstered with the Eastern Roman subsidies, the Avars subdued Eastern Europe and the diverse communities living in the Carpathian Basin. By uniting the strength of the vanquished peoples, the Avars built a powerful polity which through pressure and military campaigns successfully forced the Eastern Roman administration to pay increasingly larger tributes. This extorted wealth had a major impact on the Avar Khaganate's social organisation as well as on the material culture of its communities. The present volume marshals the data from a wide array of written sources and the archaeological record to provide a better understanding of the dynamics of this process and of the insights that can be drawn from it.



GÁBOR V. SZABÓ

Bronze Age Treasures in Hungary In Search of Hidden Weapons, Tools and Jewellery

The legacy of the Late Bronze Age communities populating the Carpathian Basin between the 14th and 10th centuries BC represents the perhaps most colourful and numerous range of artefacts before the Roman conquest. These people transformed the landscape on a previously unprecedented scale with the erection of tumuli over their burials and the construction of monumental hillforts; they drew previously unbroken land into cultivation and founded many dozens of new settlements deep in the forest-covered hills and mountains. Their most spectacular relics are the hoards containing a dazzling array of bronze and gold articles, whose deposition and concealment has fuelled incessant debates for over a century. We now know that the assemblages containing valuable weapons, jewellery and a variety of tools and implements were assembled according to specific cultural norms. Each of these hoards has a different story to tell: some preserve the memory of journeys to distant lands, spectacular rituals and sumptuous feasts, others evoke the toils of daily life and bloody wars. The widespread deposition and concealment of hoards is solely attested in Bronze Age Europe during the 2^{nd} millennium BC – a similar practice is unknown during other periods in the history of Europe or on other continents. The research team headed by the author has systematically visited the known Bronze Age sites of Hungary and conducted metal detecting surveys in order to locate and salvage as many as possible of the Bronze Age treasures still hidden in the ground. This book offers a fascinating glimpse into this long bygone age through discovered hoards, bringing us closer to the peoples who buried them and the possible event behind their concealment.



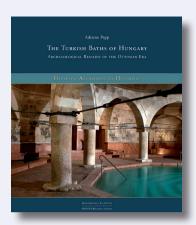
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The Turkish Baths of Hungary Archaeological Remains of the Ottoman Era

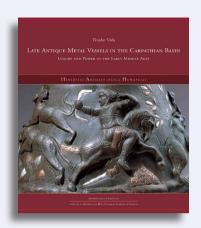
Hungary has always been famous for her thermal springs and most visitors to the country find time to enjoy one of the renowned thermal baths. This was no different during the past centuries. Many travelogues written during the Ottoman occupation period enthuse over the beneficial effects of the Hungarian baths. This book immerses readers in the world of the period's baths. Built between 1541 and 1699 over the natural hot springs found across Hungary, many of these baths have been used continuously for over 450 years. Steam baths were erected in the Turkish-occupied areas of Hungary, most of which have decayed completely and can only be excavated using archaeological methods. The baths offer an intriguing insight into the technical knowledge of the 16th and 17th centuries. The construction of the magnificent domed halls called for superior architectural skills, as did the creation of the pipe system to channel the hot water to the pools and of the elaborate hypocaust heating system. Some of the most beautiful baths in Budapest are no less splendid than the Turkish baths built for the sultan in Istanbul in terms of their size and their magnificent architecture. These baths were built during the heyday of the Ottoman Empire and represent its classical architectural style. The octagonal pool and the columns supporting the dome over the Rudas Baths and the luxurious halls of the Császár Baths are among the period's outstanding architectural relics.



TIVADAR VIDA

Late Antique Metal Vessels in the Carpathian Basin Luxury and Power in the Early Middle Ages

The magnificent gold and silver vessels that reached the Barbarian elites of the Migration period either as diplomatic gifts or as war booty, as part of annual subsidies or through trade, attest to the many forms of cultural exchanges between the late antique civilisation of the Mediterranean and the tribal kingdoms emerging on its fringes. These resplendent silver and gold vessels were prized possessions of elite households, whose display enhanced the splendour of community feasts and ceremonies. As expensive diplomatic gifs, precious metal vessels played an important role in maintaining and cementing amicable relations and alliances between the late antique states and the Barbarian kingdoms. The elegant gold and silver vessels bore witness to the prosperity and "good life" of the late antique aristocracy, while their graceful form and delicate ornamentation were designed to reflect the erudition and cultural values of their owners. These masterpieces of late antique art retained their role as status symbols in their new cultural milieu too, and they were sometimes circulated as part of the gift exchanges between Barbarian elites or between a Barbarian king and his nobles. The more humble copper-alloy vessels used in daily life can usually be associated with the middle classes and reflect the appeal of the late antique aristocracy's lifestyle to a broader circle as well as the desire to emulate their table customs and to acquire at least copies of their tableware. Late antique and early Byzantine metal vessels were mediums of social display not only during their owners' lifetimes, but also after their death through the deposition of these impressive items in burials.



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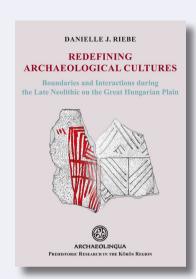
Launched in 1992; 42 published volumes.



Danielle J. Riebe

Redefining Archaeological Cultures Bounderies and Interactions during the Late Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain

Boundaries exist because people interact. These interactions become embedded in material culture, and from production until discard, people use objects to create, reinforce, and dispute socio-cultural boundaries. This volume seeks to challenge and transform how archaeologists define socio-cultural boundaries by reconstructing interactions through the assessment of various materials using an array of analytical techniques. During the Late Neolithic (5000–4500 BC), the communities of two major archaeological cultures, the Tisza and the Herpály, occupied the Great Hungarian Plain. These groups, traditionally defined based on the presence and absence of certain material traits, have long been reified in the archaeological literature. This study illustrates that group affiliation cannot solely be defined by material traits but rather by the degree of connectivity between sites. Based on the analyses conducted on archaeological materials from twelve Late Neolithic sites across the Great Hungarian Plain, an actively enforced socio-cultural boundary can be modelled between the Tisza and Herpály archaeological cultures. This research has far reaching implications for how archaeologists can view interactions as a way to measure, reconstruct, and model socio-cultural boundaries throughout time and space.



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Stefan Bakărdžiev - Klija K. Iliev (Ed. by Volker Heyd, Rudolf Echt, Bianca Preda-Bălănică)

Kurgane der frühen bis späten Bronzezeit im Bezirk Jambol, Südostbulgarien

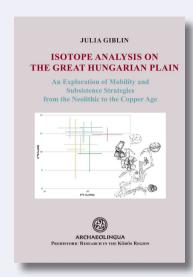
Mit diesem Band 1 der Serie 'The Yamnaya Impact on Prehistoric Europe' werden die Ergebnisse der Rettungsgrabungen von Ilija Iliev und Stefan Bakardžiev vom Historischen Museum in Jambol in fünf bronzezeitlichen Kurganen dieser Region im Südosten Bulgariens vorgestellt. Diese Kurgane nahe den Ortschaften Mogila, Draževo, Irečekovo und Bojanovo (zwei Hügel) wurden zwischen 2004 und 2010 ausgegraben. Insgesamt enthielten sie mehr als 40 bronzezeitliche Gräber, die hier ausführlich in Text, Katalog und Abbildungen beschrieben werden. Die frühesten, wie in Mogila und Bojanovo Hügel 1 vorliegend, stammen vom Ende des 4. Jahrtausends v. Chr. Die nächste Phase, von ca. 3000 bis zur Mitte des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr. datierend, ist mit Jamnaia-Bevölkerungen verbunden. 16 ihrer typischen Gräber wurden ebenfalls in Mogila und Bojanovo Hügel 1 gefunden. Die mit Matten und Holzbalken abgedeckten Grabgruben und ihre mit Ocker bestreuten Verstorbenen in Rückenlage mit erhobenen Knien liegend, machen sie leicht erkennbar. Andere zeitgenössische Hügelbestattungen zeigen eine Mischung aus lokalen Ezero-Traditionen der bulgarischen Frühbronzezeit II und Steppenelementen, wie in Gräbern aus Draževo belegt. Später, in der mittleren und späten Bronzezeit des 2. Jahrtausends v. Chr., wurden etwa 11 Gräber als sekundäre oder tertiäre Nachbestattungen in Mogila und Bojanovo Hügel 1 eingebracht. Jedoch wurden in der Mittelbronzezeit auch weiterhin neue Hügel errichtet, wie Irečekovo und Bojanovo Hügel 3 mit jeweils drei Gräbern zeigen. Der jüngste Bestattungshorizont besteht aus christlichen Bestattungen aus der Spätantike und dem Mittelalter, die allerdings nicht mehr in diesem Buch beschrieben werden.



JULIA GIBLIN

Isotope Analysis on the Great Hungarian Plain An Exploration of Mobility and Subsistence Strategies from the Neolithic to the Copper Age

The places around us are an integral part of our social life. Daily activities are associated with specific living and working areas, and these associations create patterns that reflect the way people behave within defined spaces. Cooking, storage, craftwork, waste disposal, and other daily tasks take place in culturally accepted spaces. These everyday activities leave chemical and geophysical traces in the soil, creating cultural soilscapes. In this book, the author uses the soilscapes from small Late Neolithic and Early Copper Age settlements in the Körös Region of the Great Hungarian Plain to explore the relationship between spatial distributions and community organization during the major social and economic transformations that occurred at the turn of the Neolithic and Copper Age. Focusing on soil, rather than on artifact distributions or architecture, reveals patterns of continuity in spatial organization at small settlements. This contrasts with the spatial organization at large, nucleated Late Neolithic settlements, which differs considerably. The proposed model of household clusters and activity zones provides a framework for understanding shifts in spatial structure as they relate to social organization, and will prove useful in other regions and periods of cultural transformation.



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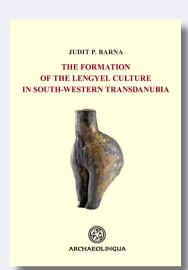
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JUDIT P. BARNA

The Formation of the Lengyel Culture in South-western Transdanubia

Based on a wealth of exciting new evidence from a rich array of sources, the monograph covers the formation of the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture in south-western Hungary, a minor region of the culture's core territory. The process of the culture's formation is traced through an in-depth typological analysis of the find material, various archaeological features and a study of the chronological position of three sites. The large-scale excavations at two sites in the Sormás area provided new perspectives for research on settlement structures, while the unique mass grave uncovered at Esztergályhorváti was the most important source for the physical anthropology of the period's population as well as for its absolute chronology, and served as a reference in the evaluation of the new radiocarbon data.

Enclosure No. I at Sormás-Török-földek, dating to the formative Lengyel culture, can be regarded as one of the earliest genuine circular enclosures. The investigations at this site are of immense significance for archaeoastronomical research. The archaeological chapters are supplemented with a wide range of interdisciplinary studies. The four sections of the Appendix covering the lithic finds and raw materials, archaeozoology, environmental history and physical anthropology offer many insights into the complex dynamics leading to the emergence of the Lengyel culture.

An extensive settlement with houses and ditch systems of the Sopot and Lengyel cultures was investigated at Sormás-Török-földek, the first instance of a site where both cultures were documented. A comparison of the two cultures at this site revealed that the Middle Neolithic Sopot culture played a far more decisive and complex role in the genesis of the Lengyel culture than earlier assumed.



ELENA MIROŠŠAYOVÁ, CHRISTOPHER PARE UND SUSANNE STEGMANN-RAJTÁR (HRSG.)

Das nördliche Karpatenbecken in der Hallstattzeit Pavol Jozef Šafárik-Universität Košice 9./10. – 12. Dezember 2014

The volume contains the papers read at the conference "Contribution of East European nomadic groups to shaping the cultural-historical development of Slovakia in the Hallstatt period" held in Košice in December 2014.

Most of the papers cover new advances in regional and chronological research on the Hallstatt period in the northern Carpathian Basin, the main distribution of the Eastern Hallstatt Culture, a colourful patchwork of small communities sharing many similarities in burial practices, settlement patterns and material culture.

Several papers focus on the current state of Hallstatt studies, while others discuss the period's social organisation and the emergence of an elite culture as reflected by burials and the magnificent finds and architectural remains brought to light on settlements.

Another central theme of the volume is a major innovation of the Hallstatt period, namely iron metallurgy, which is set in its historical context, from its earliest invention to its appearance in Europe.

E. MIROŠŠAYOVÁ – S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR – C. PARE: Vorwort; C. Pare: Frühes Eisen in Südeuropa; Die Ausbreitung einer technologischen Innovation am Übergang vom 2. zum 1. Jahrtausend v. Chr; B. TERŽAN; Zum frühen Eisen im Südostalbenraum; F. MIKETTA; Die ältesten Eisenartefakte Mitteleuropas; C. HUTH: Frög - Sopron - Nové Košariská. Überlegungen zum Quellenwert früheisenzeitlicher Grabbeigaben; G. TOMEDI: Siedlungen und politische Strukturen in Mittel- und Oberitalien sowie im Südostalpenraum: S. PABST: Italische Einflüsse im hallstattzeitlichen Spiral- und Scheibenfibelhandwerk des Ostalpenraumes; M. TREFNÝ: Notes on Eastern Elements of the Hallstatt Culture in Bohemia; E. MAKAROVÁ - M. HLOŽEK: Clay Symbols from an Early Iron Age Cemetery in Moravičany; D. SCHÄFER: Neue Forschungen zu den hallstattzeitlichen Gräbern aus Salzburg-Maxglan, Kleßheimer Allee; E. MIROŠŠAYOVÁ: East Slovakia in the Hallstatt period - the current state of knowledge; L. BENEDIKOVÁ: Kulturkontakte des slowakischen Teils der Westkarpaten während der Hallstattzeit; S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR; Zur Abfolge der Osthallstatt- und der Vekerzug-Kultur; Ein Überblick zum Forschungsstand der Hallstattzeit in der Südwestslowakei: V. MITÁŠ: Der slowakische Bereich des Einel/Inel'-Flusses während der Hallstattzeit: F. M. TÓTH: A Cemetery of the Early Scythian Age in Dédestapolcsány - Verebce-tető; C. METZNER-NEBELSICK: Sumptuous Vessels and Animal Protomes - New finds of the early Hallstatt Period in Southeast Pannonia; K. NOVINSZKI-GROMA: Inhumation graves at the Early Iron Age cemetery of Süttő; E. ĎURKOVIČOVÁ: Győr-Ménfőcsanak (Hungary, c. Győr-Moson-Sopron), a lowland settlement of the Early Iron Age (poster); M. FEKETE - G. SZABÓ: Ein orientalisches Bronzegefäßtyp aus der Hallstattkultur: Die Ziste; P. BARTA – P. KMEŤOVÁ – S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR – K.-U. HEUßNER – A. ŠIVO: Archived radiocarbon and dendrochronological samples from Smolenice Molpír: a contribution on site use in the Early Iron Age and the formation of the archaeological record; S. MÜLLER: Die hallstattzeitliche Höhensiedlung Smolenice-Molpír: Überlegungen zur funktionalen und sozialen Struktur; A. HELLMUTH KRAMBERGER: Archäologische Hinweise zu kriegerischen Auseinandersetzungen mit reiternomadischen Gruppen im östlichen Mitteleuropa und im Vorderen Orient

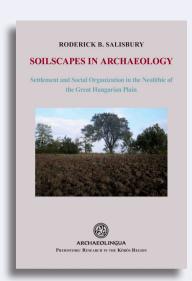


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ISBN 978 963 9911 79 6 See the book in the webshop RODERICK B. SALISBURY

Soilscapes in Archaeology Settlement and Social Organization in the Neolithic of the Great Hungarian Plain

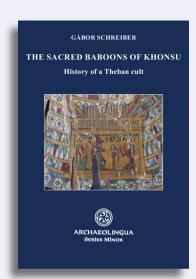
The places around us are an integral part of our social life. Daily activities are associated with specific living and working areas, and these associations create patterns that reflect the way people behave within defined spaces. Cooking, storage, craftwork, waste disposal, and other daily tasks take place in culturally accepted spaces. These everyday activities leave chemical and geophysical traces in the soil, creating cultural soilscapes. In this book, the author uses the soilscapes from small Late Neolithic and Early Copper Age settlements in the Körös Region of the Great Hungarian Plain to explore the relationship between spatial distributions and community organization during the major social and economic transformations that occurred at the turn of the Neolithic and Copper Age. Focusing on soil, rather than on artifact distributions or architecture, reveals patterns of continuity in spatial organization at small settlements. This contrasts with the spatial organization at large, nucleated Late Neolithic settlements, which differs considerably. The proposed model of household clusters and activity zones provides a framework for understanding shifts in spatial structure as they relate to social organization, and will prove useful in other regions and periods of cultural transformation.

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GÁBOR SCHREIBER

The Sacred Baboons of Khonsu History of a Theban Cult

The short period of the last indigenous kings of the 30th dynasty (380–343 BC) meant the beginning of a late renaissance of pharaonic culture and religion all throughout the country, including the Upper Egyptian sacred city, Thebes. Great new building projects, comparable in scale with earlier enterprises of the times when Egypt reigned supreme, were initiated in the sacred precincts of Thebes, whose monumental legacy, still visible today, served as a guideline for later temple building programmes, and determined the structure and framework of the Theban sacred landscape for the last centuries of the ancient religion.

This book is about the history and Theban role of a small, virtually unknown cult. At the centre of this cult stood the Living Baboon, a special zoomorphic avatar of the youthful god of the Theban triad, Khonsu, and the sacred apes that were the earthly incarnations of the god. It is thus one of the animal cults that became ever more popular from the Late Period onwards, exerting a significant influence on Egyptian religious practice.

The South Khokha Project of the Theban expedition of Eötvös Loránd University has been excavating the Theban rock-cut tomb -400- since 2007. In the tomb which was originally built in the New Kingdom and remained in use until the Roman Period, the expedition unearthed in 2015 and 2016 a secondary shaft tomb with the finds of a group burial dated to the Ptolemaic Period. Part of this group burial belongs to one family, the so-called Teos family, and at least two of its male members, the great man of the family, Teos, and his son, Petenephotes, were in the service of the cult in the early Ptolemaic Period. Their burial goods, which are also extremely interesting from an art historical perspective, display a series of official titles that include hitherto unknown designations, allowing us to gain an insight into the activities of the cult personnel.



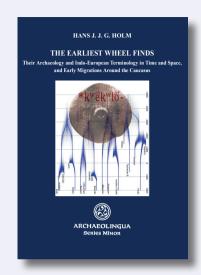
HANS J. J. G. HOLM

The Earliest Wheel Finds

Their Archeology and Indo-European Terminology in Time and Space, and Early Migrations around the Caucasus

Over the last two centuries, many hypotheses have been proposed about the region of origin of the hypothetical (Proto-) Indo-Europeans as speakers of the postulated Indo-European proto-language. Although wheeled transport has always played a central role in this discussion, an exact chronological analysis of attested wheels, their Indo-European terminology, and the dispersal of the latter in time and space has not yet been conducted. This short study aims to fill this gap.

The book investigates the oldest wheel finds (before ca. 2000 BCE) and their Indo-European terminology, especially in terms of onomasiological aspects. Recent lexicostatistical and glottochronological approaches to Indo-European phylogeny are compared, possible implications for the IE-Anatolian and Tocharian migrations are discussed, and a hypothesis for the development of the wheel is proposed. The value of this work lies mainly in the collection of wheel-related archaeological and linguistic data and their analyses in a chronological context.



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2019

MICHAEL A. MÄDER

Ist Die Donauschrift Schrift?

Eine systematische Untersuchung der Zeichensequenzen aus der Vinča-Kultur (5200 – 3400 v. Chr.)

What is a language? What is the definition of writing? Is it possible that writing is much older than the proto-cuneiform system known from Mesopotamia? In the past four decades, much debate has been focused on a set of markings known as the "Old European Writing" or Donauschrift, associated with the archaeological Vinča culture, present in the Balkan region between 5200 and 3400 BC. These signs, found mainly on pottery fragments and figurines, have been interpreted as a proper writing system, as mnemonic writing, and as a predecessor of the Aegean script, just to name a few theories. Through a systematic study of the marks themselves, the repetition of sequences, their archaeological context, their resemblance to other known types of writing, as well as the related literature, this Germanlanguage volume investigates if these marks can be considered a real writing system.



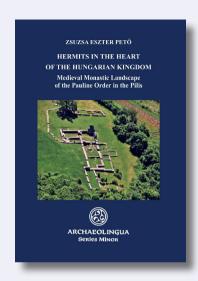
Zsuzsa Eszter Pető

Hermits in the Heart of the Hungarian Kingdom Medieval Monastic Landscape of the Pauline Order in the Pilis

"...first, the order was settled only in deserted, uninhabited, forested places, far from populated areas and lived a monkish life in small cells and chapels, which can still be found in some places; but as time went by, the cells have been transformed into great monasteries through donations, the chapels into splendid churches, and several other necessary buildings were erected around the monasteries."

Thus was the history of the Pauline Order interpreted by Pope Eugene IV in his letter to Dionysios, Archbishop of Esztergom, in 1440. The Pauline Order is the single monastic order of Hungarian origin, and according to their tradition, they first emerged in the Pilis forest. The area of the Pilis, located in the heartland of the Hungarian kingdom, is crucial for Hungarian history, as this royal forest was surrounded by the most important royal centers and residences in the Middle Ages. Since the Pilis is a densely forested area even today, the features of the Pauline monastic space are well preserved and can be described with the methods of landscape archaeology, yielding new results through a systematic analysis and a complex approach on a digital platform, by using GIS technology.

The aim of this study is to answer some key research questions and to summarize the evolution of the Pauline Order at different levels of space in the Pilis: from the basic spatial organization of the smallest monastic estate to their role in the entire area of the main royal forest of the Kingdom of Hungary. Studies on the Order of St. Paul the First Hermit, often supplemented with archaeological and architectural investigations, have always held a prominent place in historical research in Central Europe; however, various other features that accompanied these monasteries (such as the remains of fishponds, dikes, mills and roads) were often neglected. Thus, the present work is a new contribution to the study of medieval monastic landscapes, which offers new insights regarding not only the Pauline Order, but also the different research approaches to the study of medieval monasticism.

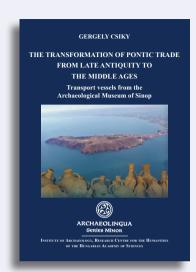


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GERGELY CSIKY

The Transformation of Pontic Trade from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Transport vessels from the Archaeological Museum of Sinop

Sinope was one of the major harbours of the southern Black Sea coast during Antiquity and the Middle Ages situated on the northernmost point of Anatolia circa 200 km from Crimea across the sea. Due to its location, the city was a node in trans-Pontic communication throughout its history.

The evaluation of early medieval trade is limited by some chronological problems of the so-called Byzantine 'Dark Ages', Anatolian pottery with few exceptions is not well-dated from eighth-ninth centuries. One potential solution to this problem is a comparison of the transport vessels stored in Sinop Archaeological Museum (Sinop Arkeoloji Müzesi) with the amphorae and transport jugs from the northern Black Sea coast, where vessels of this type are often recovered from closed archaeological contexts and even the kilns of the workshops of these eighth—ninth-century amphorae have been discovered.

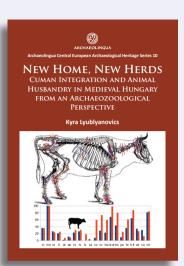
The study of the late antique and early medieval amphorae in the collection of the Sinop Archaeological Museum shed new light on the long-term trends in the sea trade of the Black Sea. The types, origin, and distribution of the amphorae presented in this volume reveal a declining tendency in trans-maritime trade together with a decreasing distribution and increasing centralisation in amphora production. Crimean amphorae and Tmutarakan jugs show connectivity of the Byzantine cities, such as Sinope on the southern shore of the Black Sea with the Khazar and later Rus territories. This would suggest that the late antique maritime network of the Black Sea did not vanish without a trace – it quite certainly survived, although on a much smaller scale and with a smaller volume

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KYRA LYUBLYANOVICS

New Home, New Herds

Cuman Integration and Animal Husbandry in Medieval Hungary from an Archaeozoological Perspective

The Cumans, a people that inhabited the steppe zone in the medieval period and actively shaped the fate of the region from the Black Sea to the Carpathian Basin, have been primarily known to history as nomadic, mounted warriors. Some of them arrived in the Hungarian Kingdom in the mid-thirteenth century as a group of refugees fleeing the invading Mongol army and asked for asylum. In the course of three centuries they settled down in the kingdom, converted to Christianity, and were integrated into medieval Hungarian society.

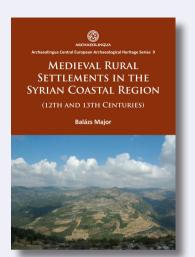
This study collects all available information, historical, ethnographic and archaeological alike, on the animal husbandry aspect of the complex development of the Cuman population in medieval Hungary. Although this medieval minority has been in the focus of scholarly interest in the past decades, no attempt has been made so far to study their herds using interdisciplinary methods. The research of faunal assemblages through archaeozoological methods has the potential to reveal direct, and by other means, unavailable information on animal keeping practices, although this source of evidence often escapes scholarly attention in Central and Eastern Europe. This book combines a primary scientific dataset with historical information and interprets them within the framework of settlement history in order to investigate the manifold integration process of a medieval community.



Balázs Major

Medieval Rural Settlements in the Syrian Coastal Region (12th and 13th Centuries)

This book is the result of more than a dozen years of research in the field of the hitherto unstudied medieval settlement pattern of the Syrian coastal region in the 12th and 13th centuries. The conclusions presented in this work were reached with the combined use of several source types including medieval documents, travellers' accounts, former research, map evidence, toponymy, archive and satellite photographs, oral sources and extensive archaeological field surveys accompanied by documentation between the years 2000 and 2015. After enumerating the historical events that influenced the settlement pattern of the coast, its centres, including the towns and castles and with special regard to the smaller fortifications of the countryside that seem to have been a Frankish introduction to the area, are analysed. After the detailed examination of the written sources and the architectural material preserved at these lesser sites, a closer look at the villages and their environment aims to draw a general picture on the density of settlements and their basic characteristics. The book also discusses communication lines and provides an assessment of the medieval population that inhabited the region in the 12th and 13th centuries. The text is accompanied by a collection of maps, plan drawings, tables and illustrations on a selected number of sites visited during the field surveys.



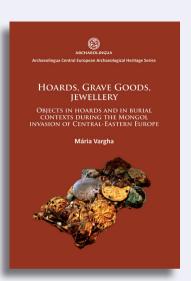
2015 Central European Archaeological Heritage Series, Volume 9

270 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 1784912048 See the book in the webshop

List of Figures; List of Pictures; List of Plates; List of Tables; List of Maps; Acknowledgements; A Note on Transcriptions; Summary; 1. Introduction; 2. The geographical setting; 3. Methodology; 4. Historical frame; 5. Settlement; 6. Inhabitants; 7. Conclusion; Appendix I. Fortified sites mentioned in the Latin sources; Appendix III. Fortified sites mentioned only in the Eastern sources; Appendix III. Fortified sites mentioned in the written sources; Appendix IV. Ownership of fortified sites mentioned in the Latin sources; Plates; Bibliography





2015 Central European Archaeological Heritage Series, Volume 8

95 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 1784912024 See the book in the webshop

Mária Vargha

Hoards, Grave Goods, Jewellery Objects in Hoards and in Burial Contexts during the Mongol Invasion of Central-Eastern Europe

This monograph examines one specific hoard horizon, which is connected to the Mongol invasion of Hungary (1241-42). With this catastrophic event, the historical context is both well known and much discussed by contemporaries and modern scholars. This opportunity to examine material connected to a sole event, but across a broad spectrum of geographical space and social class, is unique for hoard horizons in Hungary, and, for that matter, in Europe. Though this study focuses on hoards connected to the Mongol invasion, it is also relevant beyond this specific context. The work addresses issues concerning hoard finds and material culture, and examines how finds are related when found in different contexts (a hoard, grave, or settlement feature), thus the questions raised and conclusions reached are important for other medieval hoard finds. By comparing hoards related to a single historical event to a contemporaneous site – containing a village, a church, and a cemetery – assessments can be made regarding how hoards reflect social issues such as stratification, wealth, status, and fashion.

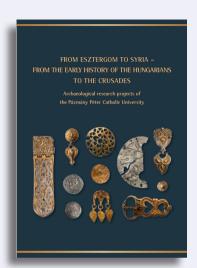
List of Figures; Acknowledgements Introduction; Chapter One: Jewellery of the High Middle Ages: Problems with research; The intention and methodology of this study; The medieval village of Kána: the state of the research; Hoards; Friesach coins; The Fuchsenhof hoard; Spatial interpretation of hoards; Hoards in dating jewellery; Churchyard cemeteries; Destroyed settlements; Summary; Chapter Two: Typochronology of the Finds; Lock rings; Rings; Brooches; Circular brooches; Bird shaped brooches; Rhombus-shaped brooches; Pins; Buttons; Belt Buckles; Mounts; A Pectoral Cross; Conclusion; The division of rural society visible in written sources; Chapter Three: The Material Culture of Hoards: A Socio-Economic Interpretation; Socio-Economic Division and Jewellery; The Economic Value of Jewellery; Iron Tools, Socio-Economic Division, and the Material Culture of Hoards; Conclusion; Bibliography

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF PÁZMÁNY PÉTER CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

A series of monographs on research conducted at the Institute of Archaeology of Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest. Published in cooperation with the University.

Launched in 2014; 14 published volumes.





2021

Archaeological Studies of Pázmány Péter Catholic University Department of Archaeology, Volume 21

160 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 46 6 Coming soon Balázs Major, Attila Türk, Ed. By Dávid Kotán

From Esztergom to the Urals and Syria –
From the Early History of the Hungarians to the Crusaders.
Archaeological Research Projects of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University

Archaeological education and training was launched in 2012 at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University. Conforming to the university's overall profile and mission, the Department of Archaeology – the fifth to be founded in Hungary – strives to train archaeologists specialising in the centuries from the emergence of Christianity to the Early Modern Age as well as to conduct research on the same period in Hungary and abroad. Following several years of preparation, the Archaeological GIS Laboratory was founded as part of the faculty, with an educational and research agenda meeting the criteria of modern academic requirements. In 2017, the institutional framework was expanded and the Institute of Archaeology was founded with four departments, whereby we could broaden our educational and research activities and fill certain gaps in the archaeological training offered by Hungarian universities.

This bilingual (Hungarian / English) volume offers a glimpse into the multifaceted research activity of the Institute, conducted in the Carpathian Basin as well as in remote regions such as Syria or Lebanon and covering a wide range of topics from medieval monasteries to the Crusades and the prehistory of the Hungarian people.



ATTILA TÜRK, CSILLA BALOGH, OLGA PELEVINA AND BOYAN TOTEV

The Old Bulgaria Museum Collection / Стара България Музейна Сбирка

The Stara Bulgaria Archaeological Collection, which has been researched by a Hungarian team of archaeologists, is made up of 4210 items, most of which are belt fittings, costume accessories, horse gear fittings and buckles. Most of these objects date from the 6th–11th centuries, with some coming from earlier periods (Scythian, Thracian, Roman and early Migration period) and some from later ages (12th–18th centuries). The collection was established by Stefan Vălkov, who as a generous patron of Bulgarian archaeological research spared no effort to keep the most outstanding objects in Bulgaria, particularly after the collapse of socialism, which also saw the onset of illicit excavations and looting, as a result of which many fine objects were taken out of the country and eventually surfaced in foreign, principally Western European and American auction houses and private collections. The Stara Bulgaria Collection is the fruit of an almost one and a half decades long collecting activity.

The research group did not undertake to present the entire collection; however, the 1935 pieces described and published in the present volume offer a representative selection of the finds, with a focus on the early medieval period.



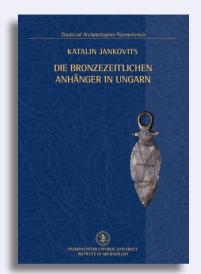
2021

Archaeological Studies of Pázmány Péter Catholic University Department of Archaeology, Volume 20

540 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 576 63 81 Coming soon





2017

Archaeological Studies of Pázmány Péter Catholic University Department of Archaeology, Volume 9

492 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978-615-5766-04-6 See the book in the webshop

KATALIN JANKOVITS

Die bronzezeitlichen Anhänger in Ungarn

So far, no comprehensive analysis has been done on the Bronze Age pendants brought to light in Hungary. These pendants represent a specific type of jewellery in the Bronze Age, used not only as ornaments but also as amulets.

This volume provides a new, all-inclusive study of such pendants, altogether 3574 pieces, including 754 so far unpublished ones, kept in various museums throughout the country. These artefacts come from depots, graves, or settlements, but some of them are single or stray finds. In a proposed classification, 34 different types are identified, which are further divided into various subtypes. Each chapter outlines the characteristics of these types and their variants, their function and symbolism. Additional grave goods shed light on social stratification in the Bronze Age society; inhumations also reveal information on how these pendants were worn. Finally, their chronology and geographical distribution is also discussed. Altogether 147 plates of illustration accompany this German-language volume.

EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL OCCASIONAL PAPERS

A series of papers presented at the annual conferences of the European Archaeological Council (EAC). Published in cooperation with the EAC.

Launched in 2001; 16 published volumes.





2021 EAC 16

230 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 44 2 See the book in the webshop SADIE WATSON (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper 16 Archaeology and Public Benefit – Moving the Debate Forward

The papers presented at the 2020 EAC Symposium reflect the challenges and opportunities development-led archaeology presents in terms of public benefit. As outlined in the Valletta Convention, the public must be the key beneficiaries of archaeological work and the theoretical concept of public benefit has become well recognised across archaeology but there is still some way to go to fully understand and maximise its potential. The 21st EAC Symposium asked attendees to reflect upon the challenge of positively shaping the future and embedding the concept of public benefit into our practice; from project inception through design and implementation to outcomes and outputs. This volume explores a wide range of topics, from the responsibilities of a state body to ensure public benefit from sites and monuments to the various complex issues surrounding private development, public regulatory frameworks and the role of archaeologists in embedding and providing meaningful public benefit.

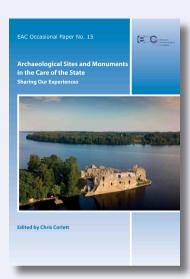


CHRIS CORLETT (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper 15 Archaeological Sites and Monuments in the Care of the State. Sharing Our Experiences

The 20th EAC (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium) Symposium in Dublin was convened under a concept note that recognised that the State's role in the management of archaeological monuments has many different forms throughout Europe. The different degrees of involvement across Europe are usually a product of an individual state's history (often traced back to the 19th century), yet common to all jurisdictions are shared issues concerning conservation, protection, interpretation, sustainability and accessibility.





2020

220 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 34 3 See the book in the webshop





2019

72 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 22 0 See the book in the webshop Agnes Stefansdóttir (ed.)

EAC Occasional Paper No. 14 Development-led Archaeology in Europe Meeting the Needs of Archaeologists, Developers and the Public

As a contribution to the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, the European Archaeological Council organized its annual Symposium on a topic which is closely related to the objectives of this initiative. It was appropriate to gather in Bulgaria, the country which was chairing the European Union in the first half of 2018. One of the subthemes of the Amersfoort Agenda published after the EAC Symposium in 2015 (Theme 1. The Spirit of the Faro Convention: embedding archaeology in society) was: Know the public: analyse the wants, interests and expectations of stakeholders in society regarding their involvement in archaeology, preferably through interactions with these stakeholders. In the 2018 heritage management symposium, the idea was to look at the topic of development-led archaeology from a different angle and encourage a discussion between the heritage management officials, the developers, the archaeologists working in the field, and the public. How can we meet the needs of these very different stakeholders? The symposium comprised three sessions, the first was dedicated to the archaeologists, the second to the developers, and the third to the public. This volume is a collection of 12 extended abstracts related to the 17 presentations given in Sofia. An online volume with 8 full articles has been published in Internet Archaeology.



Ann Degrave (ed.)

EAC Occasional Paper 13 Dare to Choose Making Choices in Archaeological Heritage Management

The archaeological discipline puts effort into achieving the greatest possible scientific added value and supporting the potential values of archaeological heritage for society. However, choices have to be made at different stages and levels of the archaeological heritage management process. Several interests are at play when making these choices: science, society, financial, legal and logistical possibilities, public support. Choices are based on the weighing up of different factors such as values, interests and practical opportunity.

A call to action for Europe's archaeology was set out in the Amersfoort Agenda (EAC Occasional Paper No. 10). It identifies the subject of 'decision-making' (theme 2, 'Dare to Choose') as one of the three key themes in meeting the current challenges facing archaeological heritage management in Europe.

The symposium comprised three sessions exploring the various heritage management challenges under the topics of 'The Decision Making Mechanisms', 'Research Questions for Excavations' and 'The Involvement of Society'. This volume is a collection of 15 extended abstracts related to the 22 presentations given in Athens. An online volume has been published in Internet Archaeology http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue49/index.html with open access to a collection of fuller papers which expand further upon these themes.



2018
96 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 08 4 See the book in the webshop





2017

122 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 963 9911 91 8 See the book in the webshop KEITH MAY (ED.)

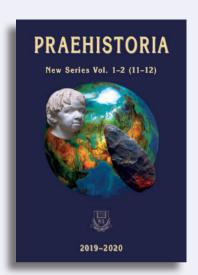
EAC Occasional Paper 12 Digital Archaeological Heritage

The Amersfoort Agenda (EAC Occasional Paper No. 10) identifies digital technologies and the expanding phenomenon of online and social media as fundamental aspects of the future of archaeological endeavour. The aim of the 17th EAC Symposium in Brighton in March 2016 was to consider many of the challenges that this agenda raises through an 'observatory' of current digital archaeological practice and emerging or future trends. The unprecedented speed with which digital technologies are developing opens up many new possibilities and challenges for the conduct and presentation of archaeological research and investigation. The digital realm is one which knows few borders and so the sharing of understanding about these new methods, techniques and possibilities across Europe is extremely valuable. The contributions in this volume cover a wide geographical range of European countries from Sweden to Greece and Ireland to Moldova.

The symposium comprised three sessions exploring the digital techniques and related heritage management challenges under three broad topics of 'Measuring and Sensing'; 'Data to Knowledge' and 'Visualizing the Past'. This volume is a collection of extended abstracts for each of the 20 presentations given in Brighton. Given the digital theme, an online volume has been published in Internet Archaeology http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue43/index.html with open access to a collection of fuller papers which expand further upon these themes.

A SELECTION OF OTHER TITLES





2020

344 pp. with illustrations

ISSN 1586 7811

See the book in the webshop

ÁRPÁD RINGER (ED.)

Praehistoria New Series 1-2 (11-12)

Praehistoria is an international journal of University of Miskolc, Northeast-Hungary. This journal provides a forum for multidisciplinary research on the pre-literate past, from the dawn of humankind to the establishment of the first European states. The language of publication is primarily English, French and German (with English summary). The focus is on the interplay between humans and their natural, social and cultural environment, with an emphasis on the cognitive changes in the Upper Palaeolithic and the Neolithic Revolution, as well as their impact on the rise of urban civilisation and later history. The journal also aims to publish multidisciplinary studies on the biological and cultural evolution of mankind, including the fields of socio-biology, evolutionary and cultural psychology, as well as research on early technological innovations and spirituality, and the way they shaped Prehistory.

The journal welcomes contributions from researchers from Hungary and abroad, and strongly encourages Hungarian scholars working in other countries to submit their research results for publication.

András TORMA & Zita HORVÁTH: University of Miskole; François DJINDJIAN: The XVIII* UISPP World Congress in Paris (4–9 June 2018); Marcel OTTE: Out of Asia, or how we can fight dogmatism; Árpád RINGER, Henrik Zoltán TÓTH & Norbert NÉMET: Neuer Beitrag zum Vorkommen des zeletien Quartzporphyr in Bükkszentlászló und Bükkszentkereszt; Alexander KOLESNIK: The Middle Paleolithic sites of the Donbas with leaf-shaped points; Marcel OTTE & Pierre NOIRET: Levallois et Gravettien; Péter SZOLYÁK: Reconsidering of the Palaeolithic assemblage of 12–14 Molotov Street, Miskole, Hungary (1959); Péter SZOLYÁK, Árpád RINGER & István MARSI: Miskole-harsányi elágazás, Northeast Hungary — A new Early Epigravettian open-air site; Róbert KERTÉSZ & Orsolya DEMETER: Contributions to raw material studies of the Transdanubian early Mesolithic lithic industry: Szekszárd-Palánk; Mikhail ZHILIN: Mesolithic bone arrowheads as a marker of cultural unity from the Baltic to Trans-Urals; Paolo BIAGI: The Mesolithic settlement of Sindh (Pakistan): New evidence from the Khadeji River course; Marcel OTTE: Le Natoufien: 12 à 9 mille ans; Alexander VYBORNOV: Geometric microliths in the Mesolithic and the Neolithic of the North Caspian Sea region and the Low Povolzhye; Krisztán ZANDLER & Tünde HORVÁTH: The investigation of the chipped stone industry of the prehistoric multi-period settlement at Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő; Endre NÉMETH & Tibor FEHÉR: A possible link between microblade technology and P1 macrohaplogroup; Árpád RINGER & Norbert NÉMETH: A new Upper Palaeolithic calendar type of Western Eurasia; Árpád RINGER: Decoding an Upper Palaeolithic system of symbols: Lascaux; Luc HERMANN: Les cultes du soleil et du taureau dans l'art rupestre de l'äge du Bronze en Asie centrale (Kazakhstan et Kirghizstan); Zoltán JUHÁSZ: A new approach in the research of ethnomusicology with intercontinental prehistoric perspectives; Agnès LAMOTTE & Zsolt MESTER: New investigations on the Middle Palaeolithic of North-East Hungary: French-Hungarian excavation at Sajóbá



Tivadar Vida, Dieter Quast, Zsófia Rácz and István Koncz (eds)

Kollaps – Neuordnung – Kontinuität Gepiden nach dem Untergang des Hunnenreiches

Tagungsakten der Internationalen Konferenz an der Eötvös Loránd Universität, Budapest, 14. – 15. Dezember 2015

This is the first conference volume focused on the history, archaeology, onomatology, coinage, craftsmanship, and settlements of the Gepidic Kingdom in the Tisza Region, Sirmium, and Transylvania. The heritage of the Gepidic period is presented through the most recent archaeological discoveries. Various aspects of the cultural contacts of the Gepids, as discussed in the book, shed light on their connections to European and Byzantine cultures, their relationship with the Langobards, as well as their beliefs and religion.

The papers in this volume are partly in English and partly in German.

D. OUAST - T. VIDA: Die Aktualität der Gepidenforschung: A. SARANTIS: The rise and fall of the Gepid Kingdom in Dacia and Pannonia, 453-567; A. B. TÓTH: The Gepids after the battle of Nedao (454 A.D.): A brief overview and prospects for the future research; W. HAUBRICHS: Die germanischen Personennamen der Gepiden: V.-A. LÄZÄRESCU: Debating the early phase of the Migration Period necropolis at Floresti-Polus Center. Clui County. Romania; A. DOBOS: On the edge of the Merovingian culture. Row-grave cemeteries in the Transylvanian Basin in the 5th-7th centuries; I. STANCIU: Northwestern territory of Romania (Upper Tisa Basin) in the last third of the 5th century and in the 6th century; H. GRAČANIN - J. ŠKRGULJA: The Gepids and Southern Pannonia in the age of Justinian I; I. BUGARSKI - V. IVANIŠEVIĆ: The Gepids in Serbian archaeology: Evidence and interpretations; A. R. PAPEŠA - D. ROKSANDIĆ: Cibalae as the most western point of Gepidic kingdom; D. QUAST: Die nördliche Grenzzone des Oströmischen Reiches und Skandinavien im 5, und 6, Jahrhundert: A. P. KISS: Between Wotan and Christ? Deconstruction of the the Gepidic belief system based on the written and archaeological sources; I. KONCZ: Action and interaction between the Gepids and the Langobards in the sixth century; B. GULYÁS – ZS. RÁCZ – K. BAJNOK – J. GAIT: A solitary 5th century burial from Szilvásvárad-Lovaspálya, North-East Hungary; H. CETINKAYA: Gepids at Constantinople: A. P. KISS: Waff engräber der Mitte und zweiten Hälfte des 6. Jahrhunderts im östlichen Karpatenbecken. Die männliche Elite zwischen Gepidenkönig und Awarenkagan?; T. VIDA: Survival of the Gepids in the Tisza region during the Avar period; A. BENCSIK-VÁRI – A. LISKA: Das Grab einer adeligen Frau mit byzantinischen Funden aus dem 6. Jahrhundert in Gyula, Ungarn; A. MIHÁCZI-PÁLFI: Die Rolle der künstlichen Schädeldeformation in den frühmittelalterlichen Gesellschaften des östlichen Karpatenbeckens; I. A. VIDA – A. GENNARI – Z. FARKAS: Coin from the Gepidic period cemetery of Berettyóújfalu, Hungary. The cross series of the Sirmium Group; P. SOMOGYI: Spätrömisch-byzantinische Fundmünzen aus Gepidengräbern: Robert Gindele: Obiekte und Struktur der gepidenzeitlichen Siedlung in Carei (Großkarol, Nagykároly)-Bobald. Rumänien; Zs. MASEK: Die Forschung zu gepidischen Siedlungen in Ungarn. Spätantike Kontinuitätsmodelle im Kerngebiet des Hunnenreiches; Eszter Soos: Transformation der Siedlungen am Ende des 4. und im 5. Jahrhundert in Nordost-Ungarn; D. SZABÓ: Interpretation of a 5th- and 6th-century farm-like settlement. The case study of Tiszabura-Nagy-Ganajos-hát, Hungary; P. SÜMEGI et al: Environmental historical analysis of the Gepidic settlement of Rákóczifalva, Hungary



2019

812 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 28 2 See the book in the webshop





2019 VAH 31 Varia Archaeologica Hungarica

342 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 23 7 See the book in the webshop CSANÁD BÁLINT

The Avars, Byzantium and Italy A Study in Chorology and Cultural History

The present volume offers a sweeping overview of the Avar-period archaeological record with a focus on the many diverse cultural impacts stimulating cultural development. In doing so, it addresses most of the controversial issues in the period's scholarship and thus provides a snapshot of the current state of Avar studies. The main approach is drawn from chorology: a study of the frequencies or lack of certain artefact types, goldsmithing techniques and burial customs sheds light on specific regional and cultural traits, and also highlights possible connections spanning broader regions. The detailed coverage of regional distributions provides novel insights about the major cultural influences that moulded the material culture of the Avar Khaganate. One of the study's main findings is that the eastern and central Mediterranean cultural elements in the Avar-period material, generally lumped together under the umbrella term "Byzantine", should be treated differentially because only a small portion can be derived from the central provinces of Byzantium, while their majority originates from Italy and the Byzantine provinces. The differences between the Avar-period material culture of Transdanubia and the Hungarian Plain can be explained by the millennium-long divergence in the cultural orientation of these two regions. The issue of "What is Byzantine?" among the Avars is examined from many different angles; through its wide scope and synthetic approach, the book provides a wealth of novel findings and inspiring insights for students of the early medieval history and archaeology of Central, Eastern and South-East Europe, alongside new theoretical considerations regarding the material culture of early medieval Byzantium and its irradiation to the empire's fringe regions.



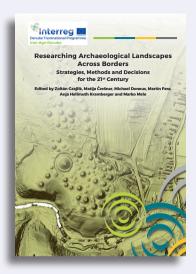
ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK, MATIJA ČREŠNAR, MICHAEL DONEUS, MARTIN FERA, ANJA HELLMUTH KRAMBERGER, MARKO MELE (EDS)

Researching Archaeological Landscapes across Borders Strategies, Methods and Decisions for the 21st Century

The task of researching and managing complex (pre)historic landscapes and integrating them into sustainable tourism has gained major attention in the past few decades. The project "Monumentalized Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube river basin," funded by the Danube Transnational Programme of the European Territorial Cooperation, focuses on fragile prehistoric landscapes of the Early Iron Age in the Danube programme area, such as fortified hilltop settlements and large tumulus cemeteries, from the period between roughly the 9th and 4th century BC (Hallstatt period).

The project's novelty is a methodological paradigm shift. Instead of individual sites, complex prehistoric landscapes are analysed, new strategies and methodological tools have been developed for their protection, presentation and promotion, tested and implemented in nine micro-regions in Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. The gathered knowledge will serve as the basis for a new digital application with interactive visualisations and augmented reality features, helping visitors to experience cultural heritage in a completely different way.

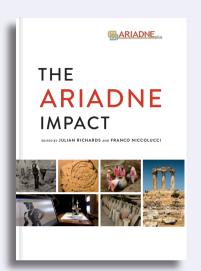
The book is available as pdf on the project's website.



2019
186 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 27 5





2019

196 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978-615-5766-31-2

JULIAN RICHARDS AND FRANCO NICCOLUCCI (EDS)

The Ariadne Impact

Research into e-infrastructures, digital archives, and data services have become important pillars of 21st-century scientific enterprise. The archaeological research community was an early adopter of digital tools for data acquisition, organization, analysis, and presentation of research results of individual projects. However, the provision of services and tools for data sharing, discovery, access, use and re-use has lagged behind. This situation is being addressed by ARIADNE, and its follow-on project ARIADNE plus. This volume introduces ARIADNE and provides national perspectives from ARIADNE and ARIADNEplus partners on the current and anticipated impacts of this international collaboration in their own countries and beyond. The publication was funded by the European Commission under the H2020 Programme, as part of the ARIADNEplus project.

The book is available as pdf on the project's website.

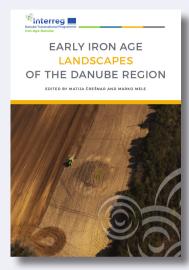


Matija Črešnar – Earko Mele (eds)

Early Iron Age Landscapes of the Danube Region

Connecting European archaeological heritage to wider transnational networks has gained significant attention in the past decades, and has become a vital tool for heritage research, protection, promotion, and touristic use. One such network was initiated in 2017 by 20 partners from five countries across the Danube region. They have jointly prepared a project named Monumental Landscapes of the Early Iron Age in the Danube Basin, which explored the rich archaeological heritage of the Early Iron Age in the Danube region, i.e. the monumental archaeological landscapes, hilltop settlements, and tumulus cemeteries from the Hallstatt Period, using modern archaeological methods, combined in an interdisciplinary approach. The present book summarizes the results of activities undertaken to fulfil the basic aim of this project; to create new datasets and translate them into knowledge to be used in future heritage protection and promotion. A major innovation is the methodological shift of dealing with complex prehistoric landscapes rather than individual sites. The studies in this book explore prehistoric land use, settlement dynamics, and tumulus cemeteries on a micro-regional scale, contributing to a better understanding of past landscapes as well as the potentials and limitations of cutting-edge technologies in archaeological research.

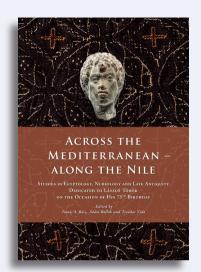
The book is available as pdf on the project's website.



2019249 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 33 6





2018

980 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 11 4 See the book in the webshop Tamás A. Bács, Ádám Bollók and Tivadar Vida (eds)

Across the Mediterranean – Along the Nile Studies in Egyptology, Nubiology and Late Antiquity Dedicated to László Török on the Occasion of His 75th Birthday

The present book, dedicated to the distinguished Nubiologist, László Török to celebrate his 75th birthday, is made up of 60 English, German, and French essays authored by a community of internationally renowned scholars. The volume covers thousands of years of Mediterranean, Egyptian, and Nubian history, archaeology, religious history, and art history from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages. As a clear reflection to the Jubilant's scholarly interest, the bulk of the published papers are centred around Egyptian, Nubian, and late antique studies, besides which contributions on prehistoric Europe, the ancient Near East, and the Roman world are also included. A separate chapter is dedicated to the early modern and modern European reception of the Ancient world. Besides larger syntheses and overviews, a rich array of new excavation results and re-evaluations of famous sites and finds are offered to the reader. All these studies provide new insights into the vibrant and colourful lives of past societies and contribute to a better understanding of the ancient and late antique world of the Mediterranean and its wider environment.



Gabriella Fényes

The Aquincum Organ The Birth of the King of all Instruments

In the mid-third century AD, the guild house of the fire brigade in the Civil Town of Aquincum, the antique predecessor of Budapest, was consumed by a fire that proved impossible to extinguish. The floor of one its rooms with a cellar underneath collapsed and the room's furnishings tumbled into the cellar. Although the building itself was rebuilt some time later, the rubble in the cellar was left as it was. The artefacts lay buried deep in the ground until 1931, when the construction of an electricity transformer house was begun. Lajos Nagy conducted an excavation in the area of the planned building, during which he discovered fragments of bronze organ pipes in the cellar of the one-time guild house. Working late into the night by moonlight, he brought to light the remains of the world's oldest organ.

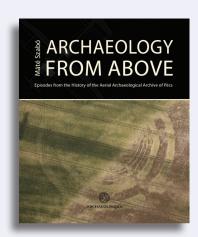
The new volume in the Aquincum Pocket Guides series presents this unique find, the water organ of Aquincum. The description of the organ's findspot and its eventful fate is followed by a detailed discussion of the organ's mechanism from its winding system to the organ pipes, alongside portraits of the known organ players of ancient Greece and Rome, and a section on when and where organ music was played in Antiquity, which include some quite surprising occasions and locations.



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MÁTÉ SZABÓ

Archaeology from Above Episodes from the History of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs

The development of Hungarian aerial archaeology, a discipline coming of age in the twentieth century, was for a long time impeded by political conditions. In the 1990s, at long last, our planes could finally take off to survey Hungary's archaeological heritage from the air.

A new impetus was given to aerial archaeological prospection and research in Hungary by the generous assistance of Western scholars. The foundations of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs were laid down by Zsolt Visy's research on the Hungarian section of the Frontier of the Roman Empire and his use of aerial archaeological methods. The backbone of the collection is made up of the photos taken by Otto Braasch, a former fighter pilot serving in the German Air Force, who after his retirement pursued his passion for aerial archaeology. As a non-invasive research method, aerial archaeology plays a significant role in the detection and assessment of archaeological sites as well as in their survey, monitoring and popularisation.

This volume presents the history of the first twenty years of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs through several hundred previously unpublished photos from the collection and by evoking various episodes of aerial archaeological research in Hungary and Transylvania.

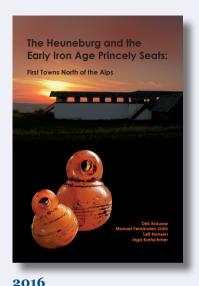
Foreword and Acknowledgements; A brief history of aerial archaeology; The past revealed: the principles of aerial archaeology; History of the Pécs lab and its collection; From aerial photographs to archaeological source; Episodes from the history of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs; Aerial archaeology education for archaeology students at the University of Pécs; The first training week (1996); Drones in aerial archaeology; The hidden third dimension of photographs; The Ripa Pannonica from the air; Roman temporary camps in Transdanubia; Photographing Neolithic enclosures; An aerial archaeologist over the Hungarian Plain; In search of prehistoric earthworks; Landscape archaeology; Churches revealed by crops; Exploring the realm of the dead from the air; Roman villas caught on camera; Investigating ancient towns; Vanished settlements; Castles from the air; Aerial archaeology in the shadow of bulldozers; Transylvanian sites from above; A flight into the present; Aerial archaeology, naturally; Legend of the digitised site plans; Glossary; Bibliography; List of Illustrations



DIRK KRAUSSE, MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ, LEIF HANSEN, INGA KRETSCHMER (EDS)

The Heuneburg and the Early Iron Age Princely Seats First Towns North of the Alps

The Heuneburg on the Upper Danube is one of the best-studied sites of the European Iron Age. Recent research has radically changed our traditional understanding of this central place, which in the 6th century BC covered an area of about 100 hectares. As we argue in the book, the settlement can be classified as the first city north of the Alps. This volume has two main, interconnected aims: to provide the first synthesis in English on the archaeology of the Heuneburg and its surroundings, including the rich burial evidence and the hillforts in the vicinity; and to set the development of this important Early Iron Age site into the broader context of the centralisation and urbanisation processes of the Late Hallstatt period. The final chapter includes an overview of the main contemporaneous sites in Temperate Europe, from Bourges and Mont Lassois in France to Závist in the Czech Republic.



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Magyar Régészet – Hungarian Archaeology journal

Magyar Régészet – Hungarian Archaeology is a bilingual, quarterly, open access online publication. The journal was launched in 2012 and it aims to provide information on new advances and major new findings in Hungarian archaeology to the Hungarian and foreign archaeological community, as well as to the broader public interested in archaeology. We also offer a review of major research projects, conferences, exhibitions, and publications around the world which have a bearing on archaeological studies in Hungary.

All papers are peer reviewed and edited before publication. The journal offers a wide range of topics, from Celtic cemeteries to Bronze Age settlement structure, chemical analysis of finds, or landscape reconstruction. Hungarian research activities outside the country are also regularly covered, be it Mongolia, Iraq, or Transylvania. In addition to accomplished researchers, we would like to provide opportunities for the younger generations as well to publish their findings. The recently launched column focusing on community archaeology aims to facilitate mutually beneficial cooperation between museums and law abiding metal detectorists, and to monitor new advances in the crowdsourcing of archaeology, a relatively novel development in the region.

Since 2019, the studies published in the journal receive a DOI number and are made available in the research repository of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The studies are available in pdf form for download.

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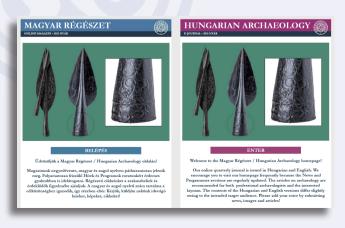
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ADDITION TO DISCUSSION

ARCHAEOLOGY

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Bronze Age Relics Unearthed in a Gravel Pit near Muhi NORBERT BERTA – ZOLTÁN FARKAS

A Quarried Excavation Site. Late

East of the village of Muhi, in the direction of Nyékládháza, there are huge gravel nits many of which have already been abandoned, flooded, and transformed into popular modern resorts. Recently new gravel extraction eiter

have also been opened, and so a rescue excavation of the Muhi-III kavicsbánya (gravel pit) site took place in 2019. After months of excavation, the artifacts are still in he process of being cleaned and restored, and so until this work is complete, it is only possible to outline a brief overview of the important and remarkable finds. Features have been excavated from several periods (Middle Neolithic Late Bronze Age, and Early Iron Age) but the most significant ones are those from the Late Bronze Age These finds reveal information about a place of intensive human activity, a settlement on the border of different European cultural zones that participated in long-distance trade. These influences are eflected in varied elements of material culture. The large quantities of metal and ceramic finds brought to light in various conditions can be dated to the so-called pre-Gava period based on finds from the major features (urn graves, vessel hoards), and thus provide new information on the Late Bronze Age history of the Sajó-Hernád nlain

of the Greatest Excavation Sites in Hungary

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A Late Roman Luxury Villa in Nagyharsány, at the Feet of the Szársomlyó Mountain

ZSOLT MRÁV



eLandscapes project continues

Those who visit the tourist attractions of the Villány-Siklós wine route may not even suspect that a ruin of a high-status Roman villa

ARTICLES

ASSO.

HUNGARIAN ARCHAEOLOGY E-JOURNAL • 2021 Summer Marton et al. • The Mezolithic Rezearch of a Decade: Early Holocene Set

EXCAVATIONS AT REGÖLY 2

the enamel of a front tooth of the male individual can be interpreted as a sign of a too an activity when a hard object is held by the teeth during an activity that rear

look at a research topic that is rarely touched upon in Hungary, i.e., dental patholo types of tool use during the individual's life. Morphological changes that point to types of tool use thing the ministration in the story protocytical changes can point to sopathies, disorders involving the attachment of tendons, ligaments or components have been well researched, and sometimes it is possible to define the exact type caused a specific morphological change of the bones. Mounted lifestyle and arche ities (THANTI et al. 2015). Although less often, the pathologies of teeth can also during the individual's lifetime, that is, they have the notential to reveal informati lental pathologies usually manifest in the form of irregular tooth wear and sugges tool use. In early modern nonulations, occumations such as shoemaking or carn tion use. In early mourin populations, occupations such as snormating or carpet these phenomena (Bonfiglioli et al., 2004); a spectacular example is a 30–40-ye who probably worked as a carpenter and the habit of holding nails that had a rect his teeth caused deep, concave abrasions on the sides of his incisors (TRINER & AN The site of Szalaszend-Nagy- és Kishegy, dated to the period of the Hungarian excellent opportunity to gain insight into the everyday life of a past population in same time, this is the first time this type of dental pathology is registered in Hungary

The 10th-century burial site is on a hill on the western edge of the Hernid Valley. a one-time temporary watercourse (Lison & Takacs, 2019; Takacs & Pusztai, 20 et al., 2020) (Figs 1-2). In all these burials, the bones were poorly preserved. The damaged by contemporary robbing, and therefore the skeletons were only partial and missing. In all cases, the robber pot targeted the upper body and the pelvic area. Am there were three men, two women, one child, and two individual's sex could not be

Hungarian National Museum, Archaeological Heritage Protection Directorate, Budapest E-mail King St. Stebben Museum, Spikesfebbryir, Edwick Lorind University, Doctoral School of Biology, E

Based on the preliminary observations, we assumed that the Mesolithic site of Regöly 2 was undisturbed. We began the excavations here in 2004, and continued with minor interruptions until 2009. First, we opened three 1×2 m sondages for a more precise localization of the above mentioned find concentration, among which one yielded an asymmetric triangle (Fig. 12. 1). We recorded the stratigraphic data in one square winton one yettors an asymmetric triangle (19.5, 12.1), we recorded use strangespine, data in one square metre grids, by 5 cm thick layers. Due to the small size of finds in the first year, we dry sieved all the exca-vated earth by a sieve with 5 mm grids, while we applied wet sieving in the following years.

We opened a trench of 6×6 m in the central part of the hill (Block 1), and two sections of 2×4 m in its western part (Blocks 2 and 3) (Fig. 7). A shallow pit with flat bottom was discovered in a depth of 35.40 cm at the western end of Block 1 in the side of which we uncovered three upright and shall low northoles (Fig. 10). In continuation to that we opened another 6×6 m section in 2008-2009 where the other part of the pit came to light, which turned out to be a round feature ca. 4 m in diameter, with an average depth of 25 cm (Fig. 11). We

Fig. 10. Remains of the Mesolithic building structure during the exercision at Renthy 2 (photo: W. J. Eichmann

found the postholes cut into its edge, and in th case of the deeper ones, even the inclination angle

could be measured. This feature can most certainly be identified as a domestic building, which has a close narallel in Jacrtelek I: the foundation of a but with a round ground plan ca. 5 m in diameter and with a posthole structure (KERTESZ 1996, 19-22, Figs 12-13; KERTESZ 2002, 288, Figs 5-6).

Chipped stone artefacts and suimal bone fragments were scattered in its interior and surroundings in a relatively equal proportion. Besides the conical, orthogonal, and irregular blade cores, the characteristics

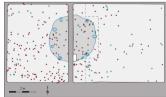


Fig. 11. The ground-plan of the Mesolithic building at Regoly 2 (red det. chipped stone arrefacts, blue det. animal bones) (graphsz: W. J. Eschmann – B. Vagrolgys)

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Editorial

ERZSÉBET JEREM – JÓZSEF LASZLOVSZKY – KATALIN

Looking back on this period, the regular publication of our journal Hungarian Archaeology might suggest that in the past year life followed its usual routine. However. the summer of 2021 is, in many respects, still about Covid Our everyday lives have been shaped by the pandemic for more than a year, and while we are still facing the threat of a fourth wave, vaccination has just started to bring some relief and hopes have flared up that life can return to normal soon. It is certain, however that things will never be the same again. This also applies to the everyday work of archaeologists, as it is demonstrated by the museum reports published in the present and previous issues of our journal. Jason Snider's paper in the present issue provides an interesting example of such changes: the author examines the possibilities of conducting military historical and landecane archaeological research in a time when visiting the examined area is out of the question. Our methodologies and research strategies must be adapted and altered if necessary and this theme comes up in several writings in our present

The Mesolithic Research of a Decade: Farly Holocene Settlements in Transdanubia

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ROOKS

HUNGARIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

ABNORMAL TOOTH WEAR CAUSED BY TOOL USE FOUND IN THE CEMETERY OF SZALASZEND, HUNGARY, DATED TO OF THE HUNGARIAN CONQUEST (10TH C.)

ORSOTYA MATIOVICS-LÁSZIÓ¹ — CSILIA LÍBOR² Hungarina Archaeology Vol. 10 (2021), Ivans 1, pp. 22–29. https://doi.org/10.145318/ha.2021.1.4

The Archaeological Heritage Directorate of the Hungarian National Museum co 2018 preceding the construction of motorway M30. The site of Szalaszend-Kis-és. Hungary is located south of a Bronze Age earth mound. Only a few burials were b 10th century however this assemblage revealed a fair amount of valuable are pological data. From an anthropological point of view, burial no. SNR407 was me remains offered a glimnee into the lifestyle of this Hith-contury nonulation. The abo

Keywards anthropology burial early medieval Hungarian Consuest lifestyle to

The advancement of anthropological research methods and the ever-growing data facilitate the discovery of exceptional cases that raise yet membered questions. So

THE SITE

them died as adults or at a mature age.

HUNGARIAN ARCHAEOLOGY E-JOURNAL • 2021 Summer Andrea Rés-Musska • Sauare-Shaped Belt Fittimes from the 10th Century in the Carpathian Basi the square-shaped bronze fit. Cu (%) Sc(%) Mg (%) M (%) Si (%) P (%) Fe (%) An (%)

tines from Bodsöre_Türkö. hegy, Vukovar and Tiszaesz-lár-Bashalom were chosen. with the addition of two mon shield-shaped fittings from Tigraegrier to the list Unfor tomately the analysis of the Vukovar specimens could not be performed, and instead there was an opportunity to examine the silver fittings from the Haidüböszörmérn

Erdős tanya The archaeometric evenination of the fittings begun in the enring of 2019 at the Nuclear Research Institute of the Humparian Academy of Sciences in Debrecen (ATOMKI). Two examples each of bronze square- and

shield-shaped fittings from Tiszaeszlár–Bashalom were Fig. 9. Motorial text results of the Birks source fittings analysed, along with the bronze fittings from Budaörs-Tüzköbegy and the unadorned silver pieces found in Hajdiböszörmény-Erdős tanya. The work was led by Dr. Thomas Koch Waldner and Dr. Aniko Angyal and measurements were rformed by the team of the ATOMKI Ion Beam Applications Laboratory. The preliminary evalua-

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Fig. 11. Details of the Hajdilbässärmény-Erdős tanya fittings



83 only traces 7 only traces 3 only traces
2 1 2 3 2 only traces
35 only traces 5 4 6 1

- 6



Fig. 12. Details of the Budates-Tückölegy fitti

HUNGARIAN ARCHAEOLOGY E-JOURNAL • 2021 Spring

nnlied in the case of winter banquet halls (COSH 2001 236 n 60) The hall in Nagyharsány was also suitable for organizing feasts in colder seasons, since a multi-period composite hypocaust system with both channels and pillars ran under its floor. Its mosaics were most probably destroyed when the bricks of this heating system were exploited in the modern age. The mosaic fragments that preserved in the remains of the hypocaust can be estimated as less than 10 percent of the original floor surface. The purpose of the host was to fascinate his guests with the sight of the banquet hall when they entered

The inner decoration of the banquet hall also creates an atmosphere of wealth and luxury and conveyed clear messages about the owner's status and enudition. A limestone fragment with profiled frame and nolished surface indicates that natural stone nanels ered the inner plinth of the walls (Fig. 9). A colourful mosaic partly laid from glass tesserae covered its entire floor, its subject-matter choice imply-ing that a sophisticated and educated person had commissioned it. Understanding the abstract allego-ries, identifying Greek myths, and interpreting the isual messages hidden in them demanded literacy from both the commissioner and the guests to whom this visual world was displayed. Greek mythology and the popular themes of hunting and animal fight provided the content of the figural scenes with white background. The former is represented by a marine scene. The illusion of sea-water was evoked by row of green glass mosaic tesserae, behind which naked



Fig. 9. Fragment of a polished limestone wall-covering panel from the banquet hall of the Nagyharsány villa



Fig. 5. Ground plan of villa de Materno in Carranque on the Berian Penincula and its banquet hall with polygonal apxi (after Consunts Assets 2006, 20, Fig. 2)



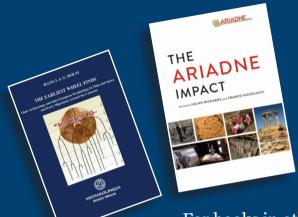
Fig. 10. A marine scene from the mocaic of the banquet hal of the Nagyharsány villa (photo: Erika Ferba)

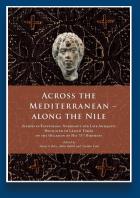
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