

NEW RESULTS FROM THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE 3RD DISTRICT OF BUDAPEST

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The Roman Period ruins of Aquincum, still visible in many places, are the first to come to mind when thinking about archaeological remains in the 3rd district of the capital, i.e., Óbuda. Besides these, sites of numerous archaeological cultures from every major historical period are known in this quite varied and diverse landscape. The settlements in most of the cases form clusters in geographical locations providing the most favorable conditions for inhabitation, thus creating archaeological sites where the records of individual periods are often found layered atop one another. The archaeological excavations and monitoring work on these sites, carried out during the past years by the Budapest History Museum, were in several cases completed by interdisciplinary, environmental archaeological examinations either as part of the excavations or in independent projects. In our brief report we would like to present the latest results of our research performed on three multilayer prehistoric sites in Óbuda (fig. 1).

MIDDLE COPPER AGE AND LATE IRON AGE BUILDING REMAINS AT THE FOOT OF PÉTER HILL

Csillaghegy, just like other parts of the 3rd district, was characterized by intensive property development during the last 10–20 years. New housing estates and office complexes are sprouting up like mushrooms in abandoned industrial areas and those precedingly thought to be unsuitable for development. As a result of the monitoring work and excavations carried out in connection with these building projects the archaeologists of the Budapest History Museum conducted research on a number of new sites. One of these ‘brownfield sites’ was the territory of a former brick factory, together with its clay extraction pit, on Pusztakúti road. This site is located at the foot of the Péter Hill, an elevation 235 m above sea level comprising mainly of dolomite, representing the southeastern foothills of the Pilis Mountains, positioned between the Ürömi and Róka Hills. Kiscell-type clay was extracted at several locations at its eastern foot for the brick factories of Csillaghegy from the beginning of the 20th century to the end of the 1980s (SCHAFARZIK ET AL. 1964; www.egykor.hu). Evidence of Early and Middle Copper Age, Late Bronze

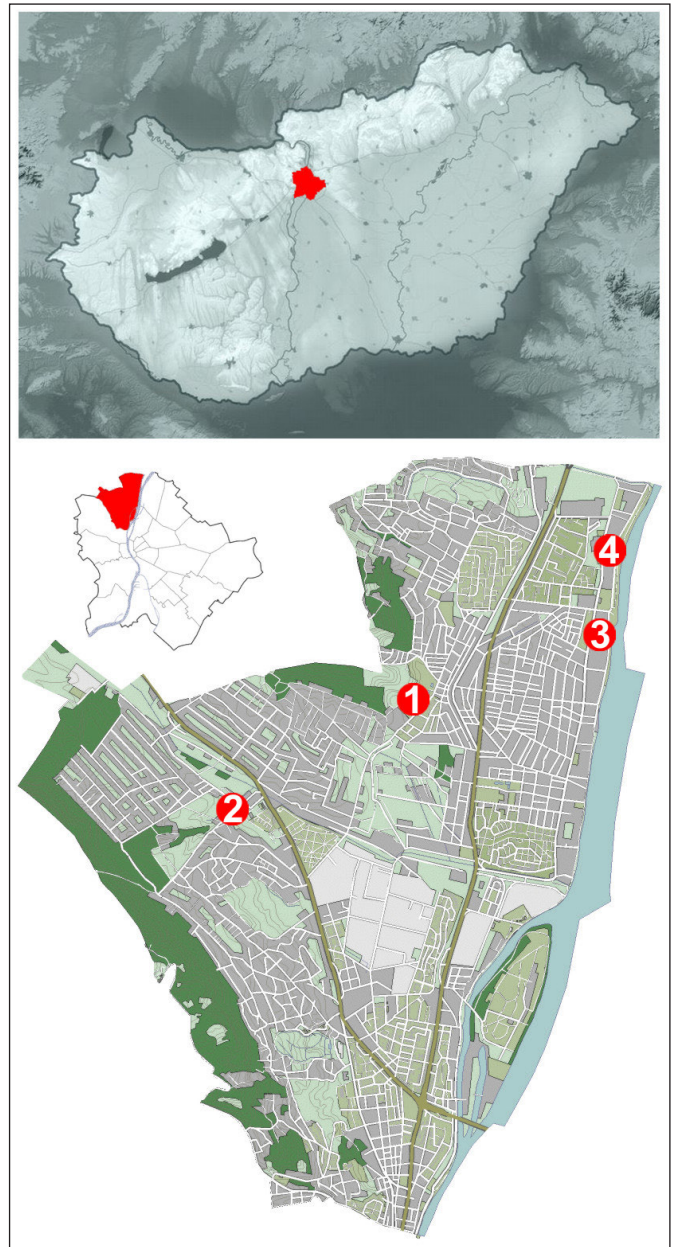


Fig. 1. The location of the presented archaeological sites – 1.: 12 Pusztakúti road, 2.: Csúcshegy-Harsánylejtő, 3.: 225 Királyok road, 4.: 291–295 Királyok road (basic map: <https://www.idokep.hu>, <http://www.oplab.sztaki.hu>; prepared by: Farkas Márton Tóth)



Fig. 2. Middle Copper Age spindle whorls and a cup with furrow-stitch decoration (12 Pusztakúti road, photo: Nóra Szilágyi, Budapest History Museum)

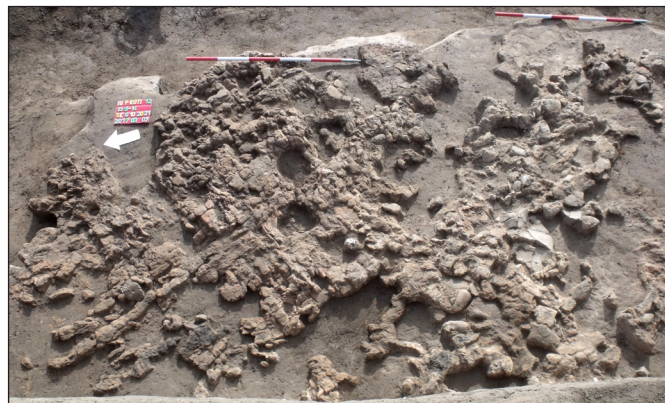


Fig. 3. Detail of a Middle Copper Age building's debris (12 Pusztakúti road, photo: Dávid Kraus)

Age, Early and Late Iron Age, Roman Period, Árpád Period and Medieval settlements came to light during previous investigations on the territory of the factory and its wider surroundings.

In contrast to the previous hypotheses, modern mining only took place in the upper section of the lot at 12 Pusztakúti road, so the archaeological phenomena located at an altitude of 110–117 meters above Baltic Sea level had remained untouched until the start of the construction of a 148 unit (11 building) housing estate. Regrettably, during the construction the original strata sequence, together with many features became damaged or may even have been destroyed. It was only possible to follow the soil removal in the foundation pits of the future buildings, and even there only to the depth necessary for the developer to reach. Despite the difficulties, a total of 1,825 m² were excavated between November 2016 – January 2018.

The oldest finds discovered in the area can be dated to the second half of the Middle Copper Age (3700–3500 B.C.). Although only in small numbers, so-called ‘Protoboleráz’ style ceramic fragments decorated with furrow-stitch pattern, carving, or incrustation were found in both closed features and strata, along with characteristic flat spindle whorls (fig. 2). From this period only one subterranean feature was found, while the other excavated phenomena were represented by daub debris, clay plastering and charcoal or burnt stains on the former occupation level. Due to the unfavorable excavation conditions in some cases it was only possible to document the thin layers of daub in cross-section. Two larger patches of accumulated *in situ* debris with irregular, plastered clay fragments, broken ceramic vessels and loom weights were unearthed, the larger one extending to 11 by 2–2,5 m (excavated part). Several collapsed storage vessels were found in its southwestern section, together with daub fragments of varying size lying on and amongst them. Northeastwards the density of daub fragments increased and formed a continuous layer by the last eight meters. As no traces of a support structure (postholes) were discovered, an interpretation of the phenomenon as a log house seems to be correct (fig. 3). The finds discovered under and amongst the burnt daub fragments with twig-and-rod impressions represent the furnishings of the Copper Age house. The large bins and pots are evidence of storing and food preparation within the house. Other utensils include fragments of chipped stone tools and grindstones, while loom weights and spindle whorls mark the practice of spinning and weaving. The debris only partially covered two approximately round patches of clay plastering, which may have functioned as hearths. The only subterranean Copper Age feature was a pit below them. Its infill contained strata of ashes and stone, larger skeletal parts of small ruminants, sherds from a pedestalled bowl that seems to have been destroyed deliberately, and grains of ochre, suggesting, altogether, a special, ritual role for the phenomenon, perhaps as a foundation deposit.

Four semi-subterranean houses and five contemporaneous pits, all containing characteristic find material, mark the Late Iron Age Celtic (La Tène C2–D, 2nd-1st century B.C.) inhabitation. The find material of the features consists mainly of wheel-turned pottery fragments, recalling, together with household waste (animal bones), spindle whorls, whetstones, grindstones, and clay weights the pristine everyday. Two

fragmentary glass bracelets, an iron fibula (brooch) and the pin of a bronze fibula (Hanny et al. 2019) mark past attires.¹

From a topographical perspective the new multilayer archaeological site on Pusztakúti road fits in well with the series of sites lined up along the Aranyhegyi and Pusztakúti roads, surrounding the former flood area of Mocsárosdűlő (the area of which was investigated lately as part of a major, complex environmental-historical project). The currently unique building remains, dated to the end of the Middle Copper Age, secure a place for this site amongst the most significant archaeological discoveries of the recent years in Budapest.

LATE BRONZE AGE OCCUPATION ON THE BANK OF THE DANUBE IN ÓBUDA

Research on the Late Bronze Age settlement history has clearly come to the forefront as a result of increasing number of excavations related to developments in our second sample area, the strip along the bank of the Danube in Óbuda at the northeastern edge of the 3rd district. Although our goal was to accomplish a complex microregional settlement history reconstruction through environmental archaeological examinations linked with the processing of these find materials,² the preliminary results from development-led excavations (related primarily to the construction of housing estates and holiday homes) have, for the time being, only allowed us to make conclusions of a topographical nature.

Preceding the landscaping activities of flood regulations in the previous century, the former geomorphological relations of this cca. 7 km long area were characterized basically by remains of lower and higher terraces along the river's main arm, which were transected by beds of streams arriving into the Danube from the Pilis Mountains and Buda Hills (Barát- and Aranyhegyi-stream, Rádl- and Csillaghegyi-ditch).

As a result of the rescue excavations in the previous century³, together with recent fieldwork (SZILAS-VIRÁG 2017) it can now be stated with some certainty that the archaeological record of the Urnfield culture concentrates in three different zones in the study area. The available sets of data on the spatial and temporal parameters as well as on the structure of these sites show differences in both quantity and quality.

The most well-researched area is a site complex stretching in a 1,5 km long strip encompassing sections of the Római-part (Roman Riverbank) and parts of the riverbank in the Békásmegyér area. Its internal structure can now be outlined: a large, multiperiod settlement was located in the middle zone, inhabited from the Early to the Late Urnfield Period (Reinecke Bz D Ha B3 / cca. 1250–800 B.C.). It extends about 1 km, roughly between numbers 225 to 291 on Királyok road. Three nearly contemporaneous cremation cemeteries surround it from the north and south.

The northern cemetery is located in an area about 215×150 m. Altogether 19 burials were unearthed here during the past decades: 9 graves under 293 Királyok road in 2007 (SZILAS 2008), 9 under 291 Királyok road in 2008 (SZILAS 2009), one under 295 Királyok road in 2017 (SZILAS-LAMM 2019) and another two at the lot under 291 (SZILAS 2019). The burials were relatively poor, appearing at subsoil level with no grave stain. According to recent research the southern edge of the cemetery concurs with the northern bank of the Csillaghegyi ditch.

A completely new site, a cemetery with 20 burials was uncovered around the southern periphery of the central settlement (SZILAS 2018). It is located under 225 Királyok road, but uncertain data suggest that it may have reached the area of the Pünkösdfürdő street in the north. The scattered cremation burials appeared with rectangular or oval grave stains; the human remains were heaped by the bottoms of the vessels or in another specific area in the gravepit (in one case in a pocket carved out of the gravepit's side). The grave

¹ We are grateful to Dr. Zsuzsana M. Virág for her assistance with the identification of the Copper Age find material and the interpretation of the phenomena, as well as to Erzsébet Hanny for the examination of the Celtic find materials.

² The first stage of this work was performed through an examination of the zone at 225 Királyok street in the 3rd district (VICZIÁN et al. 2017).

³ The processing of the find materials from these investigations was performed through teamwork as part of a project subsidized by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA; V. VADÁSZ 1997). As of yet, only the Late Copper Age materials have been published (ENDRÓDI 2002).



Fig. 4. Boot-shaped vessel from a Late Bronze Age grave (225 Királyok road, photo: Nóra Szilágyi, Budapest History Museum)



Fig. 5. Late Bronze Age scattered cremation burial with vessels positioned in a circle (225 Királyok road, photo: Szilas Gábor)

goods (deep bowls, two-handled urns, jugs, bowls, cups, a boot-shaped vessel [fig. 4], a bronze-riveted urn, a double-mouth askos, etc.) were placed in a row or circle (fig. 5), while in the graves with only two or three vessels the smaller ones were leaned up against the side of the larger one. A large, but clearly independent (KALICZ-SCHREIBER ET AL. 2010) cemetery of the Urnfield Period was almost completely excavated by László Nagy and Rózsa Schreiber between 1960 and 1983 in the vicinity: it is located only 160 m away to the southwest. The precise relation of the two necropoli is yet unclear: there is no significant difference in the character of their archaeological record regarding find material, burial customs, or chronology, and they can only be interpreted as two separate sites from a spatial point of view.

Beside the Békásmegyer–Csillaghegy inhabitation area described above, a survey of the Danube's right bank area in Óbuda reveals the presence of two more Urnfield Period site clusters. A Late Bronze Age site concentration can be identified in the north at the northern border of Budapest, by the mouth of the Barát stream (Büdös-ditch), in the area of the Pusztatemplom (GARÁDY 1950). The other one in the south is located by the former mouth of the Aranyhegyi stream, on the southern edge of the Graphisoft Park, between Folyamór and Ladik streets (BUDAI-BALOGH 2004: 49–50; LASSÁNYI–SZEREDI 2018: 81–88).

In summary, the Late Bronze Age settlement network of the Danube bank zone in Óbuda is unfolding as a result of a large number of investigations in relatively small areas. According to the current topographical picture the main factors determining inhabitation in the area must have been the Danube as a path of transportation of goods and information, the estuaries of right bank tributaries bearing an important role in prehistoric communication, and the vicinity of river islands.

LATE BRONZE AGE AND LATE IRON AGE SETTLEMENTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE ARANYHEGYI STREAM

The third research area to be presented is Harsánylejtő. It is located in the western part of the 3rd district, on the plateau closest to the valley of the Aranyhegyi stream, at the northeastern feet of the Csúcs Hill range. It is one of the largest and most significant archaeological sites of the Hungarian capital. Due to large-scale property development its investigation is taking place in consecutive field campaigns since 2005. As of yet, remains of settlements and burials from eight archaeological periods, dated between the Neolithic and the Middle Ages, have been discovered. This abundance marks clearly, how attractive, suitable for inhabitation this area has been for millennia due to its ideal situation along a natural stream heading towards the Danube through the Solymár valley (or Pilisvörösvári ditch) that separates the Buda Hills from the Pilis Mountains. The site is positioned relatively far from the stream, which accentuates the importance and intensive use



Fig. 6. Celtic bronze fibula from a layer of debris at the bottom of a storage pit (Csúcshegy-Harsánytelep, photo: Nóra Szilágyi, Budapest History Museum)



Fig. 7. Celtic semisubterranean dwelling with vessel fragments on the floor (Csúcshegy-Harsánytelep/Csengőbojt street, photo: Nóra Szilágyi)

of (partially still existing) permanent and seasonal springs and artificial wells in the Csúcs Hill's footzone. The Department of Prehistory and Migration Period of the Budapest History Museum carried out development-led excavations during the summer and fall of 2017 in the northeastern part of the site, in an area lying 350–500 m from the stream bed, and during September 2018 slightly to the east of that⁴

The fieldwork of the 2017 sessions reached up to an area of 6,199 m² containing the foundation area of 12 buildings and the path of a future street. Of this, only 4,127 m² was excavated, while the rest was monitored during soil removal. As a result of excavations, a total of 99 stratigraphical units were identified. The few features, providing scarce find material belong to a Late Bronze Age settlement from the 10th–9th centuries B.C. (Ha B or late phase of the Urnfield culture), which can be connected with another settlement part discovered by previous excavations (HAVAS–SZEREDI–SZILAS–TEREI–LÍBOR 2017: 40–44). The vast majority of the features observed on the site belong to a Late Iron Age Celtic settlement flourishing around the 1st century B.C. (La Tène D2–3 period), also known beforehand as a result of excavations in the neighbouring lots (MARÁZ 2011: 249; HAVAS–PAPP–SZILAS–M. VIRÁG 2017: 49). The most significant phenomena of this period were two NE–SW oriented, rounded rectangular semi-subterranean houses of about 3×4 m, together with deep pits containing rich find material (e.g., a bent but intact bronze wire fibula [fig. 6]), and a large pit complex (14,6 m wide and 2,9 m deep) next to them. The infill of the pit complex contained quantities of hand-formed and wheel-turned pottery fragments (including some painted ware with red and white stripes), a few fragments of burnt plastering, animal bones, a bronze fibula fragment, a piece of sheet bronze jewellery, an iron knife fragment, a handmill fragment as well as iron slag pieces, the earliest evidence of ironworking on the site. Two storage pits were found far from one another with complete, intact animal skeletons in their infills (a dog and a deer). These perhaps can be interpreted as animal sacrifices created in the course of ritual activities performed by the settlement's inhabitants.

Preceding the construction of an apartment house an area of 1,264 m² was excavated during the fall of this year on the opposite side of the Kocsis Sándor road at its intersection with the Csengőbojt street. The remains of a Late Celtic (La Tène D) semi-subterranean house were discovered (fig. 7). The building was positioned on top of a wide, filled-in former gully stretching SW–NE; its occupation level was far below the recent surface, buried deeply by erosion processes starting probably during the Roman Period, resulting in detritus accumulation at the bottom of the slope. The building, of 3,2×2,6 m in size, had a rounded rectangular groundplan oriented N–E; its northeastern wall was lined with unworked limestone pieces. A narrow, shallow ditch with a single posthole on its bottom was attached to this wall segment. The furnishings,

⁴ During these years all three major archaeological departments of the Budapest History Museum conducted preventive excavations on the site. Research took place under the leadership of Orsolya Láng and Fanni Fodor on behalf of the Department of Ancient History and under György Terei and Virág Laczkó representing the Medieval Department on the area of a Roman Period villa as well as an Árpád Period village.

utensils and personal items of the pristine inhabitants were preserved *in situ* in the infill of the building: a number of pottery sherds, two bronze fibulae and a bronze strap distributor were found amongst the debris. In lack of marks suggesting fire or human violence one can only think of natural causes, e.g., a landslide in connection with the sudden destruction of the house. By its discovery the eastern border of the Eravisci settlement can be extended by about 100 m.

As a result of the excavations carried out in 2017 and 2018 the known borders of both the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age settlements were extended significantly. Also, a detailed topographical map of the Late Iron Age settlement was outlined, with several centres and peripheral zones. One of these centres, located in the northern part of the site, was characterized by buildings surrounded by storage pits – probably a residential area. This area was separated from other parts of the settlement (consisting mainly of clay extraction pits) by a 9–10 meter wide, at points nearly 3 meters deep ditch running in a WNW–ESE direction, which already started to fill up during the Roman Period. The significance of the village at Harsánylejtő is clearly reflected by the increasing number of unearthened buildings, the local iron working, and the rich find material. During the Late Celtic Period (La Tène D) this place probably bore important roles not only in the dense settlement network of the local area (inhabited by the Eravisci tribe) but also in the settlement hierarchy of the territory under the control of the oppidum at Gellért Hill. Beside topographic results a comprehensive and detailed processing of the find material will hopefully enable us to clear intrasite chronology, and perhaps providing information on the Late Bronze and Late Iron Age history of Budapest as well.

The above-presented current excavation results only represent a small slice of the several hundred field projects carried out in the territory of the capital every year by archaeologists of the three archaeological departments of the Budapest History Museum. They are also just fragments in the context of all results of investigations on prehistoric sites in the 3rd district. Due to the characteristics of urban archaeology we are mostly striving to compile a picture, as full as possible, from a mosaic of remains that often only come to light through excavations in small, isolated areas, in an effort to better understand the capital's past (SZILAS–TÓTH 2017: 507; KOROM–TÓTH–KOVÁCS 2017: 333–334). In this field, requiring a special methodological approach, these current discoveries and results hold out the promise of a significant step forward towards making the archaeological puzzle more complete.

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